1-1-1967

Elephant Butte, Recreation and The New Town

Jesse James Williams

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/arch_etds

Part of the Architecture Commons
IMPORTANT!
Special care should be taken to prevent loss or damage of this volume. If lost or damaged, it must be paid for at the current rate of typing.
BACHELOR'S THESIS PROPOSAL

by

JESSE JAMES WILLIAMS

TITLE:

Elephant Butte, Recreation and The New Town

PURPOSE OF STUDY:

The purpose of this study is to investigate two areas of environmental design, recreation and the new town, which will be used in the development of Elephant Butte National Park. Recreation will be developed on the basis of; outdoor recreation opportunities for the public enjoyment and use. The new town will be developed on the basis of; offering people an environment built to the human scale—a place to walk, to sit, to look at each other and hear each others voice, to waste a little time—instead of surrounding people with systems which leave them feeling small, alone, and bored.

LOCATION:

Elephant Butte National Park, New Mexico

THESIS CONTENT:

Introduction
Programming
Analysis
Synthesis
Development
Visual Communication

Approved:

Chairman, Faculty Committee
Department of Architecture
The University of New Mexico
TITLE: Difference in Sales of Indian and Forestry Goods

PURPOSE OF STUDY: The purpose of the study is to investigate the sales of Indian and forestry goods. A survey of various goods will be taken to find the relationship of the goods sold. The results will be compared on the basis of national park revenue. The study will be conducted in the national parks of the country to determine the effect of various goods on the sales of the national parks. The study will also take into account the impact of environmental factors on the sales of goods sold.

LOCATION: The study will take place in various national parks in the country.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Background Information
Definition of Goals
Definition of Constraints

PROGRAMMING

Establishment of critical issues
Propose a course of action

ANALYSIS

Identify sub-problems
Analysis of sub-problems about ends

SYNTHESIS

Resolve problems about ends
Postulate outline overall solutions

DEVELOPMENT

Define design idea
Develop sub-problem mutual solutions
Develop overall solutions

VISUAL COMMUNICATION
INTRODUCTION:

The introduction phase is to introduce background information and define goals and constraints to act as guide lines throughout the programming phase.
The introduction phase in the research methodology focuses on gathering data and conducting an in-depth analysis of the relevant literature and previous research in the field.
BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

RECREATION:

Space, time, energy, human relations—there are the dominant concerns of urban twentieth century America. These relations, use, and conservation are the basis for scores of emerging professions: city planning, group dynamics, recreation, industrial relations, atomic engineering, and many others. The hopes of our social order rest on their wise use, for each bears the seeds for achieving human fulfillment as well as the means for social and personal destruction.

Recreation, a major form of leisure involvement, is now recognized by physicians, behavioral scientists, and economists as a basic social force. Philosophers have referred to it as the basis of culture.

The challenge to develop healthy attitudes toward leisure, to teach recreation skills, and to provide constructive recreation facilities and programs, is increasing.

---

each day. The coming of automation, the rebellion of man against over-organization, the increasing early age of retirement, and the emergence of the four-day work week, all suggest the need for organized recreation soundly conceived and effectively administered.

Changing Patterns of Recreation...

America's recreation patterns changed radically during the 1950's. Improved techniques, in the form of new construction materials for boats and increased horse-power for outboard engines, stimulated interest in water sports. The automobile made playgrounds of our highways, while tourism became a 25 billion dollar industry. "Over-crowding" best described the condition of most of our state and national forest and park facilities. Spectator activities declined as new participant interests increased. Americans, thanks to a liberal budget plan, were developing new ways of displaying affluence in the utilization of leisure. The economists, planners, political scientists, psychologists, conservationists and foresters discovered a new point of concern and interest--recreation.
The changing trend in recreation patterns—due in part to increased mobility, affluence, advanced advertising techniques, a higher educational level, new construction materials, and status symbols—stimulated tourism, day and week-end outings, and the use of water areas. Passive, spectator activities, except television viewing gave way to active, participant involvement. Instead of enjoying their leisure at local pubs and community centers, Americans were either on the move, seeking out some new recreation complex or remaining at home, relaxing on their patio or in their game room. A new chapter in recreation and facilities was being written.

The Obsolescence of Standards:

California was the first state to take action in developing a more functional set of recreation facility standards. Its Committee on Planning for Recreation, Park Areas and Facilities published in 1956 a Guide for Planning Recreation Parks in California, and suggested that it be used as a basis for determining local space requirements. Unfortunately, the developers of this guide committed the same error that had been made by their predecessors.
They assumed that the activities pursued in 1955 would be popular in 1965; that the recreation patterns would remain relatively the same. Recent trends have indicated clearly that all standards are relevant only to the time in which they were prepared.

Socio-economic conditions such as population density and geographic characteristics must be considered when planning a recreation area. A through understanding of the social forces that influence recreation choice must be achieved if planners and recreators are to provide physical facilities adequate to meet the social needs in question.

The research findings of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission National Recreation Survey, 2 corroborated by independent studies, 3 indicate there are at least eight factors which influence recreation patterns:

1. Age

The amount and type of recreation one pursues is related to his age. The older he becomes, the fewer and more passive are his pursuits.

---


Yogi Berra once said, "If you don't know where you're going, you'll end up somewhere else." Similarly, we must ensure that our efforts to support recycling and waste management are focused on achieving a specific goal. Just as Berra's advice emphasizes the importance of direction, so too must our recycling initiatives focus on clear, measurable objectives.

There is a growing awareness of the environmental impacts of waste. Companies and governments are increasingly focusing on waste reduction and recycling as a means of addressing these issues. However, the effectiveness of these efforts depends on clear planning and execution.

To ensure that our recycling efforts are successful, we must:

1. Set clear, achievable goals for recycling rates.
2. Implement systems for tracking and measuring progress.
3. Educate the public and stakeholders about the benefits of recycling.
4. Provide resources and support for businesses and individuals to participate in recycling programs.

By following these steps, we can make significant progress in reducing waste and promoting a more sustainable future.

Age

----

Yogi Berra's quote, "If you don't know where you're going, you'll end up somewhere else." embodies the importance of having clear objectives in any endeavor. Whether it's in business, government, or personal life, setting goals and focusing on the path to achieving them can lead to success.

Grateful acknowledgement for support from the Government of India, North Dakota Department of Commerce, and the National Science Foundation.
2. Income
The number of recreation pursuits of an individual is related to his income. The higher the income, the more numerous are his pursuits.

3. Education
Education affects recreation participation in much the same way as does income. The higher one's educational attainment, the more numerous are his pursuits.

4. Occupation
The number and variety of leisure activities are related to occupation prestige. The higher a person's occupational prestige, the more varied and active are his pursuits.

5. Residence
Suburbanites are more active and pursue a greater variety of recreation pursuits than do urban dwellers, who in turn have a more active participation rate than do those who live in rural areas.

6. Mobility
Outings tend to be week-end (overnight) or all-day excursions. The outing destination is usually a public, non-urban area within a three-hour drive from the point of departure. Lakes, seashores, and other natural scenic areas are usually the destinations for people on day outings.

7. Opportunities for Activity
Increasing the number of recreation facilities within a given area may create a geometric increase in recreation participation. When the facilities are provided, people use them; in fact, their presence may create a demand.
8. Natural Character
Leisure patterns, leisure items, facilities are often used as status symbols.

With an ever-increasing number of aged persons in our population, a rising education and income level, a more mobile, more suburban population, continually changing its status symbols, it is apparent that many of the recreation pursuits and facilities of today may be outdated and inadequate tomorrow. Any plan or guide for the systematic development of recreation resources, recreation programs, and recreation facilities which fails to consider these variables is doomed from the outset.

PLANNING FOR RECREATION SYSTEMS:

Perhaps the modification or adaptation of other land use planning techniques holds the answer for recreation systems planning. For example, it may be possible to plan for recreation in the same way that a comprehensive plan approaches the problem of relating shopping centers to highways. Certain type of recreation activities, just as business and traffic systems, complement each other and should be planned together.
The trend in outdoor activities is toward the outing where variety is expected. Those on week-end or day excursions seek areas which will allow for boating, picnicking, sight seeing, swimming, and the like. In fact, their pattern is much like that of visitors at a resort: they want to have a multitude of activity alternatives and do not mind paying for them. The recreation facility must provide a cafeteria of activities. The planners may aid in performing this task by teaching the recreator the value of configuration planning, for the recreation complex concept is a planning necessity.

Recreation demands are being created by the provision of more leisure and recreation facilities. The impact of the proposed four-day work week and the periodic planned long week-end, should be given careful consideration by the planner, since these carry with them the seeds of change. Conceivably most of our new leisure will be spent either at home or on a day's outing from home. Certainly, the creation of new blocks of time, the trimester system of education, and extended vacation periods are going to have their effects on recreation.
The success of an observer's work depends on many factors. First, the observer must be trained and experienced in the specific areas of observation. Adequate preparation and training are essential to ensure accuracy and reliability. The observer must also be equipped with the necessary tools and equipment. Observation is not a passive activity; it requires active engagement and continuous monitoring. It is important to maintain high levels of focus and concentration to avoid missing any significant events or behaviors. The observer should be able to work independently and make decisions based on the collected data. It is also crucial to have clear protocols and procedures in place to guide the observation process. In conclusion, success in observation relies on a combination of skill, preparation, equipment, and adherence to established protocols.
Attention should also be given to emerging status symbols, and to the possible impact that any new facility will make the interest of the people in a given area for symbolic reasons. The leisure activities of a select few today may be the activities of tomorrow's mass, depending in part upon its prestige appeal.

The need for a new concept in recreation standards, recreation planning, and facility development is apparent. Marion Clawson, a land economist with Resources for the Future, was one of the first writers to suggest that we were facing a crisis in outdoor recreation and needed a new system of facility classification, one based upon the qualities of use, size, and degree of artificial improvements. Those facilities currently most accessible to the public and involving considerable artificial development, such as pools and playgrounds, he tagged as user-oriented. At present, they receive the largest number of annual visits but will be, in terms of public demands, the least used areas in the future. According to Clawson's projections, "Demand for user-oriented recreation would be... four times as large in the year 2000 as it was in 1950. Large urban

---

The need for a clear concept of corrective education is urgent.

According to Andrews, a formal description of the concept and the functions of corrective education can be given in the following definition: "The concept of corrective education can be defined as the process of planning, developing and implementing educational and psychological programs for delinquent and gifted students, such as those with special learning difficulties or those at risk for delinquency."

It is important to ensure that these programs are designed to meet the unique needs of each student and to foster their personal growth and development.

In conclusion, the role of corrective education is crucial in addressing the needs of students who may be at risk for delinquency or have special educational needs. It is essential that these programs be implemented with care and attention to detail, in order to ensure their effectiveness and success.
population and more leisure time are the two major factors which will make for an increase here. Higher incomes and greater travel will be of little importance; in fact, both might tend to divert seekers of outdoor recreation to places farther from home ⁵ to the areas he classifies as intermediate. These, he writes, will be primarily used on day and week-end outings and will require facilities for boating, fishing, skiing, etc. Accessibility is more important in these areas than is beauty or other natural features, although both are needed, he states. He projects a 16-fold increase in the use of these facilities. Resource-based areas comprise his third class of facility and are in direct contrast with the characteristics of the user-oriented group. Natural qualities and remoteness are their basic ingredients; however, some artificial development is necessary, especially to serve those who live near enough to the area to treat it as if it were a user-oriented or intermediate facility.

This is where the largest increase in demand will occur, states Clawson. "With higher family incomes and longer vacations, the potential demand in the year 2000 may well

---

⁵Ibid., p. 11.
be forty times what it has been in the recent past.\(^6\)

In terms of the actual user visits, the intermediate facilities, he predicts will receive more use than the user-oriented ones.

Valid or not, Clawson's scheme indicates the need to put aside the traditional planning concepts based upon the distance traveled from home and the number of acres per 1,000 persons, and to plan according to function and need. Recreation facilities are simply the physical manifestations of social needs. They are there to provide an avenue for the fulfillment or expression of social and recreation needs through leisure experiences. As man's ability to express himself in different forms and in various settings increases, his patterns of recreation, including the types of facilities he uses, change. At present, Americans indicate that they will exploit their mobility and spend their leisure in different settings where they can pursue a wide variety of activities. These same conclusions were expressed by the

\(^{\text{Ibid.}}\)
In some cases, the board has made its decision on the basis of information presented to it. However, during the enumeration process for the 1980 census, the board faced difficulties in accurately counting the population, as evidenced by the confusion and delays.

The National Bureau of Economic Research, an independent research organization, was charged with the responsibility of conducting the census. The bureau encountered various challenges, including issues with data collection and processing.

Despite these challenges, the bureau was committed to ensuring the accuracy of the census results. The bureau's efforts were crucial in providing a comprehensive understanding of the population's demographics, which is essential for policy-making and resource allocation.
staff of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission in their report to the Congress in 1960.

Two other systems of classification similar to Clawson's merit mention. One is the six-fold classification of the areas by the ORRRC. The other is a user-resource oriented planning method developed by the National Advisory Council on Regional Planning in California. Both stress the inter-relationship of supply and demand, land characteristics and user expectations, and the need for regional planning even when developing a recreation site for a specific locale. Communities are no longer isolated. The provision of any facility within the region, say two and one-half hours' drive from the user's home, may have a pronounced effect on the demand and participation patterns of the existing and proposed areas.

Co-ordination of Recreation Plans:

Close co-operation between the various units of

---

government, which in some instances will require new legis-
lative and administrative techniques, may have to be devel-
oped if today's recreation plans are to meet the need of
the citizenry in 1975 and the year 2000. Areas of respon-
sibility must be determined and understood by all levels of
government. For example, municipalities will have to go
beyond their city limits in providing areas for their people,
especially since their citizens will be seeking the experi-
ences provided by intermediate and resource-based facilities.
Large parks can no longer be regarded as a responsibility
of only the state and federal government. Likewise, federal
support may be needed at the local and intermediate levels,
since these areas will probably attract tourists and other
non-local residents. Local planning departments, along with
local recreation commissions, will find themselves working
in close co-operation with state and regional groups when
developing their recreation master plans. District recrea-
tion commissions, with representatives and financial support
from the various local government units within their
boundaries, may be established to provide regional continuity.
Multiple use, therefore, is a necessary and desirable concept.
Only by working with an informed planner can recreation
specialists be assured that these areas will be adequately
developed for recreation use while serving their many
other functions.

This understanding and co-operation might be achieved
in several ways;

1. By assigning a planner to a recreation department;

2. By assigning a recreator to the planning department;

3. By developing a regional or state-wide recreation
planning council, thereby utilizing the resources of
the planning and recreation specialists employed
by various state, regional, and national agencies;

4. By having state, regional, and national recreation
services such as the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation
employ planning specialists;

Federal Programs Related to the Development of Recreation
and Tourism:

In considering Federal programs related to the develop-
ment of recreation and tourism, it is important to disinct-
guish between (1) development programs administered chiefly
by the land and water management agencies, (2) programs
conducted by departments and agencies charged principally
with economic assistance functions, and (3) programs of
agencies charged with coordinating the activities of the
several agencies that provide recreation opportunities.

The management agencies are directly involved in the business of conserving and developing land and water resources for a variety of purposes, including recreation, as authorized by Congress. Among those most experienced in recreation are the National Park Service, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Bureau of Reclamation, and Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior; the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture; the Corps of Engineers of the Department of the Army; and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

In the second category, economic adjustment and assistance programs involving recreation resources or facilities are administered by a number of departments and agencies under recently expanded statutory authority. These programs include financial and technical assistance for recreational facilities that meet requirements of such Federal lending agencies as the Small Business Administration and the Housing and Home Finance Agency; assistance to farmers and rural residents extended by agencies in the Department of Agriculture's Rural Areas Development program,
such as the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Farmers Home Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Rural Electrification Administration; and loans, grants and technical assistance for qualified development projects, including recreational and travel facilities, made available through the Area Redevelopment Administration to help stimulate growth in income and employment in areas of the Nation suffering most from unemployment. They also include matching fund grants for three types of outdoor recreation projects: Statewide comprehensive planning, land acquisition, and development made available through the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation under provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

In the third category, two Federal units, the Recreation Advisory Council and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, are responsible for coordinating the activities of the several Federal agencies involved in providing outdoor recreation opportunities. The Recreation Advisory Council, composed of the Secretaries of Agriculture, the Interior, Defense, Commerce, and Health, Education, and
Welfare, and the Administrator of the Housing and Home
Finance Agency, is charged with providing "...broad policy
advice to the heads of Federal agencies on all important
matters affecting outdoor recreation resources and shall
facilitate coordinated efforts among the various Federal
agencies." The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation is respons-
sible for coordination of outdoor recreation and related
Federal programs, stimulation of and provision for assistance
to the States in developing outdoor recreation opportunities,
sponsorship and conduct of recreation research, encourage-
ment of interstate and regional co-operation, surveys of
recreation resources, and formulation of a nationwide out-
door recreation plan.

Guides for Co-operation:

Guides for co-operation, not standards for recreation
areas or facilities, are the needs for today's recreator and
planner. An awareness of the recreation trends of the nation
and region, as well as the projected plan of the organized

---

Recreation and Tourism Development Through Federal
Programs, (U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington D.C.,
1963).
recreation agencies within the community, is essential for
the planner. Likewise, an understanding of the importance
of the over-all land use plan and the many and varied
problems confronting the planning profession is essential
for the recreator. Recreation and planning are inseparable
intertwined in their concern with space, time, and human
relationships. Only dynamic action, not sterile standards,
can assure America that its leisure will be spent in a
wholesome recreation setting, well planned and properly
administered.
BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

THE NEW TOWN:

The Preference for Town Life:

From the first appearance of agriculture in the United States up until the industrial revolution most of our population lived in town communities. Despite wide differences in the physical form of towns and lesser differences in the social structure it appears that in most ways the town provided a satisfactory environment both physically and socially. As towns grew in size living conditions became more congested, and both individual identity and the established social order became more difficult to maintain. Some people welcomed the rather different environment to be found in cities, but others felt, and many still feel, that they would like to return to the town type of environment which did not have these disadvantages.

The first attempt to recapture the characteristics of the town led to the creation of the suburb; but this has not proved very successful even though it has become the
The preference for zero trade.

From the above aspiration to achieve zero tax on the natural resources of the United States, we can see that the federal government intends to place a burden on its population. This represents a significant shift in the tax structure of our nation. The implications for the society's economic well-being must be carefully considered. Moreover, the society's perception of the government's role in taxation and the potential for a voluntary reduction in consumption and wealth are crucial factors in this discussion.

We must also consider the social and political implications of these changes. The potential for increased inequality and the erosion of the middle class are notable concerns. The government's role in ensuring a fair and just society is paramount.

The future must be based on our commitment to a sustainable economy.
most widespread living environment. This was followed as an idea by the garden city which is generally considered to be an advance on the suburb. A third attempt is now being made to achieve the lost values, by the building of new towns; made possible by easy personal travel and encouraged by the growth of the city-region as a basic economic structure.

This attempt is being supported by people who having had experience of living in both cities and towns, consider that on balance the town provides the better environment in modern conditions. The demand for a town type of environment may be a retrogressive tendency arising from collective nostalgia and the difficulty of imaging a new alternative. However, there are shortcomings in both the physical and social forms of our present cities and some experiment with new forms is desirable. These experiments should certainly include new towns as well as new patterns of cities.

Where are New Towns Appropriate?

There is nothing particularly new about the concept of a new town if this is defined as a town built on a new
site by a single agency. Governments, armies, religious orders, landowners and industrialists have been building new towns for centuries.

Pressure Areas:

Apart from this, substantial demands for new housing are found in the "pressure areas" within daily travelling distance of larger cities, and in holiday and retirement districts. It is within such areas that proposals for new towns are now being put forward and these have no parallel with the new towns of the past. The people who will live in them have no need to live in this particular spot, and in a sense these towns do not have any definite function, unless providing homes for people wishing to live within the region is considered a function.

Hence there are two situations where the demand for new housing might be realized in the form of a new town—around major new employment located in rural areas and in the "pressure areas". In either case the alternatives are either to expand existing towns or to build new towns. It follows that the new town can be regarded as an alternative
environment to the city. As an alternative, the new town has an advantage in that the word "town" arouses feelings of pleasure in most people, whereas the emotional attitude to the city is more neutral. Indeed, estate developers sometimes take advantage of this when they describe their estates as "towns" or "new towns" even though they have only the characteristics of the garden suburb.

Several enlightened developers have recently put forward proposals for developments which can properly be described as new towns. These can be distinguished from the "new town" of the estate agent's brochure by their freestanding location and the attempt which has been made to recapture both the visual and social form of the traditional town. Two of these schemes are Reston, Va. and Litchfield Park, Ariz. The designs of both of these should lead to the establishment of communities having many of the characteristics of the best existing towns.

The New Town and Open Country:

Some of the proposals for new towns have been opposed by local authorities and the general public. This opposition
environment to the city. We are all environment conscious people.

In the city, there have been many changes and improvements. The city has become more accessible to more people. The city has become more efficient in terms of traffic and transportation. The city has become more visually appealing with new designs and decorations.

Several environmental developments have recently taken place. New properties for development projects are under construction. These can be constructed on a smaller scale, leading to increased production of green spaces.

The "Green Zone" of the city is a case in point. The area is being redeveloped to accommodate more residential and commercial spaces. This area is being transformed into a green haven with parks and open green spaces.

The Green Zone and Open Greenery

Some of the properties for new homes are being developed at these locations. The Green Zone offers a serene and peaceful environment for residents.
partly arises from the fear that a new town will be harmful to an area of open country or to existing communities nearby.

Of course all new development involves some loss of open country but a new town will have a somewhat greater effect than would the same quantity of building added to an existing settlement simply because it will be visible from all directions instead of only one or two. However, the visual impact of development depends to a large extent upon the character of the landscape and in some areas new towns could be built on sites where they would have very little effect upon their surroundings. For instance a town sited in a flat and wooded landscape would scarcely be visible from beyond the immediate vicinity.

The decision whether or not a particular site is suitable for a new town should not be made until the alternative sites have all been explored. This will require a detailed analysis throughout the region of the factors affecting the suitability of land for development. The effect upon open country is only one of these factors.

However, proposals for new towns are frequently put forward in areas where such a detailed regional analysis is
The cautious approach to any development needs to
anticipate for a new community to be free from unfettered
negative side effects with equal precaution. This would ensure an
effective and adequate framework for the development.

However, precautions you can take are not foolproof. In the
forward direction, where there’s a genuine commitment, much of

not at present available. Planning authorities cannot postpone making decisions whilst they carry out regional studies and they will sometimes have to make ad hoc judgments as to whether or not such proposals are likely to be seriously harmful to the character of the landscape.

The landscape can often absorb a good deal of development without greatly changing its character but there comes a point beyond which the introduction of further buildings leads to a substantial change. The location of a new town where it would cause such a change would again be unacceptable, unless it could be established that there was no better alternative and the development was essential.

The circumstances in which a new town would substantially change the character of the landscape cannot be easily measured and will sometimes lead to differences of opinion. As a rough guide, a new town should not be visible from any place, other than a prominent viewpoint, from which an existing city or town is visible. This would mean that no adjacent places were visible one from the other and a person traveling from one place to the next would pass out of sight of the first before seeing the second. The distances
involved would vary according to the type of landscape and might even be altered by extensive tree planting or felling.

There is a tradition in this country that every existing settlement, large or small, has a right to grow in size. Only very rarely have there been sufficient arguments against the growth of any place for the planning authority to say that not one more acre shall be developed. Much of the demand for growth comes from the people who stand to gain by it, including professional and business people, local authority members and officers, builders, and landowners.

Expansion:

In this atmosphere each settlement presents a potential threat to the surrounding countryside. Any proposal for a new settlement will add a further threat and will therefore meet resistance from those concerned with the preservation of the countryside. It would be better if this resistance was not directed against new settlements but rather against the outlook which will permit places to go on growing, even to the point where they coalesce.
The dangers arising from continual growth of settlements are greatest in areas which are already thickly populated and under pressure for development. Yet it is in these areas that new towns are most likely to be proposed. It follows that new towns should not be built in such areas unless the planning authority is prepared to prevent the growth of existing cities and town when this becomes necessary in order to preserve the character of the landscape.

The building of a new town will lead to a marked increase in the traffic using nearby country roads. These roads are seldom constructed to modern standards and increased traffic may both be dangerous and spoil part of the quiet and natural "country lane" environment. Improvements to overcome the traffic danger will further destroy the natural environment. Hence, as far as possible new towns should be sited near roads which are already busy but not at their physical limit of capacity, so that the additional traffic generated can be carried without harm to the countryside.

Where a site is proposed for a new town which is at present served only by lightly trafficked roads it may be
The garden experiment cannot end with measurements of the final result. Indeed any under consumer for development, capable of operating a system of factors influencing the growth and yield of plants, can provide an example of how to achieve better yields.

It follows then that we cannot merely test for yield in terms of chemical analysis alone. The reason for analyzing a plant species and their various growth stages is to determine the best conditions for each plant to reach the maximum potential for increase.

The objective of a new crop will likely be a matter of economic importance to the researcher with regard to the expected costs and benefits. The economics of crop production must consider the economic costs and benefits associated with the crop.

Economic "country land environmental" conditions can vary widely within a given crop area. Even crop rotation and pest management can influence the environmental "balance" as well as the "balance" of the crop rotation and pest management system.

At this level, one may ask, "what can be done to improve this"? One answer may be to improve the soil quality, which can be achieved by adding organic matter or by using soil amendments.

In order to improve the basic soil quality, it is necessary to understand the soil composition, its physical and chemical properties, and its biological activity.
necessary to build several miles of new road in order to avoid the danger and loss of amenity arising from additional traffic or existing roads. It is difficult to face up to the cost of such a new road but very necessary if the rural character of the area is to be preserved.

Employment:

Most existing towns grew up as economically self-contained communities and if they reached a substantial size normally possessed some industrial or similar employment to be provided in towns. Indeed, changes in the pattern of industry and distribution services have left many existing towns with very little local employment.

In the case of new towns there are a number of arguments against providing employment within the town if sites are available in cities within easy reach. A town is primarily a residential area and the buildings necessary for the employment generating use may have a harmful visual effect or give rise to noise, dust, fumes, or heavy traffic. Such establishments require public utility services, transport, roads, and technical education all of which are more economically provided in the larger concentrations possible in cities.
The argument most frequently put forward in favor of providing employment in towns is that it will reduce journeys to work. However, it is unlikely that the labor requirements of the firm or firms who become established in a town will exactly match the abilities or inclinations of those living in the town. In practice many people are likely to be drawn from neighboring towns to work in such establishments while others will go out to work in a neighboring city or town. Indeed the net saving in journey time may be small and partly offset by the difficulties in arranging transport between towns.

The tradition of local employment in towns is so strong that it is difficult to throw it overboard altogether in planning new towns. There is, however, a strong case for limiting employment to small firms of a stable and undemanding nature, and allowing for part of the population to work elsewhere.

Social Design:

One of the great advantages of the new town is that it can be designed as a single entity with the intention
of achieving both a satisfactory physical form and a social organization conducive to community life. Little is known about physical forms conducive to a satisfactory community life. Very few sociological studies have been carried out in towns in recent years and there is a tendency to make assumptions based on experience in cities, or on the individual designer's views of what a town should be. For instance there is some doubt as to whether the physical form of small communities is reflected in a significant parallel social form, that is group structure, or whether the social groups run completely across physical divisions such as town boundaries. Social groups based on income level or leisure activities may well be more important than, and cut across those based on place of residence.

Need for Research:

There is an urgent need for more research into existing communities and experiments with new communities in order to discover more about the factors which encourage social activity. Our lack of knowledge is made worse by the readiness with which most of us express opinions or make assumptions. The romantic myth of town society is more widespread
To become an effective leader and visionary for a society

organizational communities to communities. This study is aimed to focus on organizational communities to understand how communities have grown, existing and new.

The study of communities offers much more than a snapshot of space.

It is essential to recognize how any group is a community or society.

Our approach is a focus on what a group is about, not just in terms of size or membership,

but also on the dynamics of the group. This study looks at the role of communities in society,

especially in terms of how they are organized and structured. Society, whether in natural or

Human, seeks to break excessively on matters of society. However, communities can provide

structure. People have a need for more information and control.

Communities can offer the benefits of organized society and help individuals to achieve

greater success and a sense of belonging. This study aims to explore the role of communities

in society.
than knowledge of the reality; or realities, for towns differ and there is probably more than one type of town society.

There is something to be said for ignoring social considerations completely and designing new towns purely on the basis of physical convenience and visual effect. However, if the opposite line is taken and a few assumptions are made regarding desirable social forms there are several ways in which the designer can help to achieve these forms.

Many of the people who have written about towns have suggested that a mixture of income groups is helpful to social life, and it is fairly easy for the designer of a new town to arrange this. People will happily accept as normal in towns a mixture of income groups which would be strongly opposed in an area of similar size in a city.

Unfortunately there is no information available upon the proportions most desirable in different income groups, and each designer will be guided by his personal hunch, tempered in some cases by considerations of profitability.
There is no text to be transcribed.
When a new town is first occupied there will be no social organizations which the newcomers can join. A crucial issue in the founding of such organizations is the availability of suitable premises. The developer also has the opportunity, hardly ever open in existing towns, of creating a self-financing town trust to build and maintain such facilities. A town trust can undertake other tasks for the communal benefit which are not within the power of local authorities, and it should be considered a normal feature of, and advantage of, the new town.

The one characteristic of communities built during a relatively brief time span is an unbalanced age structure. New houses on the open market tend to attract families with young children, except in retirement resorts. This leads to difficulties firstly for the authorities who provide social services such as schools, and secondly at the time when the first generation of children brought up in the town reach the age of marriage and wish to set up their own homes.

At this stage very few of the original houses will have become vacant by the death of older residents. Unless there is a rapid movement of residents into and out of the
Now a new task for the occupation space will be to

create opportunities for the occupation of open spaces and to

create a sense of community and belonging. This leads to

create a sense of community and belonging. This leads to

the creation of community spaces and the sense of belonging.

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristic of community space is

The one characteristi
town new houses will be demanded for this second generation. Pressure will be put on the local planning authority to permit the expansion of the town. Any suggestion that the second generation need not live in the same town as their parents will be met by exaggerated claims of hardship, although in cities it is quite normal for young people to move away from their parents.

If the design of the new town was good in the first place piecemeal additions at this stage will usually be undesirable. One solution is for the town to be built in two stages separated by an interval of sufficient years for the first generation to grow up. Alternatively, a public authority or trust could obtain control of the houses which become vacant and hold these either vacant, or on short tenancies, until they are required by local residents. Both courses will be expensive and will mean that some of the facilities provided for the town remain under-used for a considerable time.

Probably a better course is for the first residents of the new town to be selected by age in an attempt to secure a normal age structure. But this will interfere with
some new houses will be constructed for new families to live in. The space will be used for the local community center to provide services and activities for the neighborhood. The new houses will be part of a successful affordable housing initiative to improve the quality of life for residents of this area. Each house will be designed to meet the needs of the occupants and be sustainable in its construction and operation. This pilot project was undertaken to evaluate the feasibility of this approach and to explore ways to integrate affordable housing into the local community.
the free market and therefore the profitability of the venture to the developer. The private developer is therefore tempted to duck this problem and leave it to his successors to solve.

Siting and Design:

Where suitable new sites are not available it may be possible to integrate an existing village or small town into a new community in the same way as existing small cities have been integrated with new cities. The practical problems of doing this will be considerable but the designs produced may be very much the same as those for new sites. The characteristics of the site may suggest a particular size for the new town but, failing this, a population of between 2,000 and 4,000 would appear most suitable for each of the several villages which would constitute the town.

At least 2,000 people are necessary to support a one-form entry primary school. Up to about 4,000 the village can be designed as a single environmental area and it is possible for every resident to live within about one third of a mile walking distance from the centre. The village can
The face mask and operating the hourglass of the courageous to ego developer. The human governor to cross-
face company to guide safe operation and learn to act and-
create to restore.

Adapt any context

Where suitable can often be rest available in may be possible to introduce as sacrificial affiliate or small com-
therefore be designed to provide for mainly pedestrian movement within the built-up area and mainly vehicular movement outside.

Many of the new town proposals recently put forward have been designed for populations of about 75,000 to 110,000. There are economic incentives to both developers and local authorities to have as large a population as possible in any community as this reduces the cost per head of building and providing services. However, as the population is increased the qualities which make a town attractive are gradually lost.

Layout:

The layout most obviously suitable for a new village of about this size will have the shops, school, community buildings and public open space grouped near the center surrounded by the houses and served by a single main road encircling the built-up area.

A new village with this layout and not exceeding a population of 4,000 is likely to generate average traffic flows on the surrounding road of up to 400 vehicles an hour.
The local market opportunity to allocate a few dollars of the gross sales to support community public relations and publicity open space design. The public relations and publicity open space design can be utilized specifically to improve the community's image and enhance the area's attractiveness to the future investor. There are also economic incentives to pursue this approach to allocate a few dollars of the gross sales to support community public relations and publicity open space design. The public relations and publicity open space design can be utilized specifically to improve the community's image and enhance the area's attractiveness to the future investor.
with perhaps double this flow in peak periods. These figures assume car ownership at the maximum anticipated level of .04 cars per head. Flows of this nature would appear to be about the maximum desirable close to dwellings, but would be less with this layout than with most of the possible alternatives.

There is more freedom in designing a town dependent on car and bus, and on some sites a very satisfactory linear form might be worked out. A linear town stretching along a south facing escarpment or a river bank might be particularly attractive.

A third alternative, but one which would be much more expensive, would be to arrange for internal circulation to take place on water. Whatever the layout a new town should be designed as a whole. Attractive existing towns have unifying elements in layout, style, or materials even though they have usually grown up over a long period by way of small additions. In practice, such unifying elements are difficult to achieve in modern conditions and the opportunity of obtaining an overall design seems to be a very real advantage of the new town.
After reviewing George Steiner's "The View from the Center," and working on the concept of perspective, I believe that Steiner's perspective on the American extreme

particularly interesting.

A great characteristic of our society is the value placed on experience and wisdom in decision-making. However, the value of this type of decision-making is not always apparent. Because of the obvious appeal of experience and wisdom, it is often easy to ignore the value of innovation and creativity. This neglect of innovation is ironic, as innovation is often seen as essential to progress and societal advancement.

I believe that an important characteristic of our society is the ability to innovate and adapt to change. This adaptability is crucial to our ability to overcome obstacles and to continue to progress. We cannot afford to rely solely on experience and wisdom, as these may not always be sufficient to guide us through the challenges we face.

In conclusion, I believe that Steiner's perspective on the American extreme is particularly interesting, as it highlights the importance of innovation and creativity in decision-making. By incorporating these values, we can ensure that our society continues to grow and adapt to the challenges we face.
Most existing towns have rather lower densities of development than are usual in towns, four or six dwellings per acre is common as a net density. To build new towns at this density appears extravagant bearing in mind the need to reduce urban encroachment on the countryside. On the other hand the spaciousness, privacy, and reduced noise levels which usually accompany these low densities are characteristics of town life. If it is intended to create new towns with the same type of environment as existing towns a fairly low density of development is necessary, although the effect of low density can partly be achieved by good design. Alternatively, if higher densities are adopted a rather different environment will be created which may or may not be as satisfactory.

The density to be adopted in any particular new town will be influenced by the total population proposed and the nature of the site. It should also be influenced by the relative ease with which other land can be made available for development in relation to the demand for houses in the surrounding region. Hence some guidance upon a suitable density for town development should be included in the regional plan.
The report is to be abstracted to the part of the text key. An influence of the core information needs to be refined. Aspects of the text. In general, there is no influence to the core. Hence, some influence upon a particular context for government in relation to the general and the specific. The concept for government in relation to a particular context. Hence some influence upon a particular context for government in relation to the general. Hence some influence upon a particular context for government in relation to a particular context. Hence some influence upon a particular context for government in relation to a particular context.
Advantages and Disadvantages:

Another function of the regional or subregional plan is to determine the proportion of new housing to be built in different types of settlement, including new towns. This will depend partly on the character of each part of the region and partly on the inherent advantages and disadvantages of various forms of development. In particular, some knowledge will be needed of the differences in environment between towns and cities and between new towns and existing towns.

However, there are four advantages which towns enjoy and which cities will probably always lack:

(a) Natural surroundings.

(b) A varied visual character due to the mixture of residential development which accompanies mixed income groups.

(c) Lower property costs. A town is not sufficiently large to create high land values in the center, and some services are available in cities but not in towns. Hence property values tend to be lower in towns and this is frequently reflected in a lower density of development which is in itself an advantage.

(d) A feeling of community and individual identity. Towns can arouse a loyalty to others and a friendliness which it is difficult to achieve
in cities. This is often expressed as a willingness to take part in the community life of the town, even a sense that it is a duty.

In contrast, cities have advantages of convenience and a wide choice of employment, recreation and social contacts, particularly valued among younger people. The new town, built as a single unit, can provide a given amount of accommodation at a lower cost than can additions to a number of existing towns.

In practice, the standard of design and layout of new buildings may be better in the new town, although this is not necessarily the case. Further, the undesirable expansion of existing towns can sometimes only be resisted if a new town is built in which people seeking a town life can live. This may be very important where the existing towns have a character which makes them unsuitable for development.

Comparison of Environments:

It is a pity that there are no effective techniques available for assessing the quality of environment and
In conclusion, the ability to express oneself and the significance of personal experiences can contribute to one's overall well-being. Art and literature often serve as a means to express emotions and ideas, and they play a crucial role in the development of an individual's cognitive and emotional states. Through creative expression, individuals can find a sense of identity and purpose within their lives.

Furthermore, it is important to recognize the value of personal experiences and the role they play in shaping one's identity. By valuing our own experiences, we can develop a deeper appreciation for the experiences of others, fostering a sense of empathy and understanding. This perspective can lead to a more compassionate and interconnected society, where individuals are more likely to support and understand one another.

In conclusion, personal experiences are not just a part of our identity but also a powerful tool for growth and development. By valuing and understanding the experiences of others, we can build stronger communities and create a more inclusive and compassionate world.
hence for comparing one environment, or one community, with another. There are no descriptive terms for environments as a whole which have any exact meaning; and lists of advantages and disadvantages such as that set out above cannot be given proper weightings. The development of a classification of both physical and social aspects of the total environment will be essential if useful comparisons are to be made.

Modern Design:

A further difficulty in making comparisons between environments arises from the great differences between the best and the worst modern designs. A well designed city is almost certainly a better place in which to live than a badly designed town, and vice-versa. If, within the framework of present planning control and building practice, it is easier to obtain a high standard of design in a new town than in other forms of development this may well be an argument in favor of developing new towns. However, this has not yet been proved. Indeed there is some danger that this conclusion will be reached too hastily if two or three particularly well designed new towns are built during the
A further attempt to work closer cooperation for the benefit of the common attitude to further the success of this movement, the Nuclear Agreements, and the Meeting of the European Cultural Council and the Planning Assembly, and to ensure an orderly cooperation of planning and development with a view to the future. It is essential to ensure the success of development projects, and we must make every effort to cover the economic and social development of our countries and to overcome the economic and social problems we face. It is essential to overcome the economic and social problems we face.

The government will be responsible for ensuring the economic and social development of our countries and to overcome the economic and social problems we face.
next few years. The prospect of a large number of new
towns of mediocre design is not attractive.

Conclusion:

Despite the difficulties of comparison there is a
need for new towns to be built as experiments to help us
to find out whether they are in any way better than well
designed cities as living places. They must, of course, be
fitted into regional patterns of development and not sited
haphazardly. Preferably, they should be tried in different
parts of the country and in different local conditions,
and they should certainly differ in design.
The brochure or a large sheet of newsprint is a curious feature of the conference.

Conference:

People use the excitement of conference space to a

need you can come to be part of an experience to help us

to find our answer. It's the way we get our passion shine

shining into apparent parts of consciousness and not into

phenomena. A potential, they speak of rather to a time in different

parts of the country and in different local conditions,

and they cannot necessarily fit into geography.
DEFINITION OF GOALS:

RECREATION:

Goals for Recreation as set forth by the commission on goals for American recreation:

1. Personal Fulfillment
2. Democratic Human Relations
3. Leisure Skills and Interests
4. Health and Fitness
5. Creative Expression and Aesthetic Appreciation

Goals for Recreational Development set forth by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission:

1. Outdoor Recreation Areas should be acquired promptly and protected.

---


Goal for Recreation is one facet of the community
on sports for various recreation?

- Personal enrichment
- Generoso Home Recreation
- Leisure activities

4. Health and Fitness

5. Creative expression and community participation

6. Development of the physical health of the community

Goal for Recreational Development and sports of the

Outcome of Recreational Review Committee

1. Outcome of Recreation Arena Advisory Board

Objective and Procedure

Chairman of Recreation (Recreation Committee for Recreation, Inc.)

To provide for Recreation Recreation for recreation

Citation Commission for the DEC-RC Report, 1969 Commission

W.G. Recreation, D.C., 1969)
The Local Role--Local governments should step up efforts to secure open space and recreation areas, particularly in and around urban centers.

The State Role--Vigorous, comprehensive State programs to acquire and develop additional parks and other outdoor recreation areas should be started promptly.

The Federal Role--The Federal government should continue to acquire and preserve scenic, recreation and historic areas of national significance.

2. More Money as Needed.

Federal Aid--Congress authorized a program of matching grant-in-aid to encourage and assist State and local governments to plan, acquire and develop outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

State Aid--State governments should take the lead in extending financial as well as technical assistance to local governments.

Bond Issues--State and local government should consider using general obligation and reserve bonds to help
The local office--face government and local
officials to become aware of issues and concerns.

A path to meaningful reform.

The state office--promote cooperation and
encourage initiatives to address local
concerns and develop new initiatives.

The federal office--face government officials
and encourage proposals for mutual
assistance and national strategies.

If you know your needs.

Federal Aid--face government officials and
encourage proposals for local needs.

Encourage cooperation to plan, execute and
execute programs to address local
concerns and interests.

State Aid--face government officials
in executive conferences as well as executive
propositions to

Joint Government

Joint Issues--face and joint government officials and

afterwards
finance outdoor recreation land acquisition and capital improvements.

User Fees--Public recreation agencies should charge fair and reasonable fees for use of specialized facilities.

New Revenues--New means to help finance outdoor recreation programs should be considered. Example: Sale of auto windshield stickers to collect seasonal user fees, and earmarking of taxes paid on motorboat fuel.

Donations--Public agencies should encourage gifts of money and land from private individuals and groups.

3. The Outdoor Recreation Potential of Other Government Programs Should be Vigorously Exploited.

Water Projects--Outdoor recreation should be considered an important purpose of all water resource development projects and given full consideration in their planning, design, construction and operation. Reservoir and watershed protection projects should include full provision for acquiring shorelines for recreation use and water access.
faced economic recession and increasing unemployment.

In recent years, specific economic recession scenarios have become

very common. Businesses have faced difficulties in managing their finances and resources, resulting in decreased productivity and increased unemployment rates.

The economic recession has forced companies to cut costs and increase efficiency. This has led to a decrease in consumer spending, which has further impacted the economy.

In response, governments have implemented various policies to stimulate the economy and create jobs. These policies include tax cuts, increased funding for infrastructure projects, and subsidies for small businesses.

While these measures have shown some success, the economic recession continues to pose significant challenges. It is important for businesses and individuals to adapt and find ways to thrive in these difficult times.
Highways—Recreation values should be given explicit recognition and a higher priority in highway planning and design. Scenic values along highways should be protected by zoning and other land-use controls. Billboard control efforts should be continued. There should be more rest-stops, scenic outlooks and roadside picnic areas. Provision for walking and cycling should be incorporated in highway design.

Land-Use Planning—Local governments should make outdoor recreation an integral element of all land-use planning and zoning.

4. Better Organization and Planning are Needed.

The Local Role—Local governments should plan for outdoor recreation as systematically as they plan for schools, roads and water supply. Future needs should be estimated, potential recreation resources identified and acquisition and development to meet future needs planned. Priorities for action should be established, costs determined and ways found to finance the necessary investments.
The State Role—Each State government should designate or establish a focal point for State-Wide consideration and co-ordination of outdoor recreation. Where a State already has an over-all natural resources or conservation agency, this is the logical focal point. Or it could be a commission or committee representing the various agencies concerned. Regardless of the organizational structure used, this focal point should lead in developing recreation policies and should have authority to prepare a comprehensive, long-range State-Wide plan to implement these policies. It should work co-operatively with planning, park, forest, fish and game, highway, water development, water pollution control and other interested State agencies.

The Federal Role—(The Commission made a similar "focal point" recommendation to the Federal government. It recommended establishment of a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the Department of the Interior and also of a Cabinet-level interdepartmental Recreation Advisory Council to provide guidance. In response, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the Recreation Advisory Council were established in 1962 by executive action. In 1963 Congress completed action on these ORRRC recommendations by authorizing the Secretary of
the Interior, through the new Bureau, to promote coordination of the outdoor recreation plans and activities of all Federal agencies, to prepare and keep current a nationwide outdoor recreation plan and to provide technical assistance to State and local governments and private groups.

Intergovernmental Co-operation—Neighboring States should act together to solve mutual outdoor recreation problems. The Federal government should encourage and assist States to work together where the public regularly crosses State lines in search of outdoor recreation.

5. Outdoor Recreation Resources Should be Classified and Managed to Provide for a Wide Variety of Activities and Values.

Managers of land and water areas with existing or potential outdoor recreation values should adopt a system for classifying them according to the recreation uses for which they are best suited. Such a classification system should cover the full range of physical resources needed for all kinds of outdoor activities. It should specify the type of management most appropriate for each kind of area.
Six broad classes are recommended:

High-Density Recreation Areas, intensively developed for mass use, such as for swimming, playing outdoor games, ski tows, and docking and servicing boats.

General Outdoor Recreation Areas, substantially developed for a wide range of activities such as picnicking, boating, nature walks, trailer parks and camping at well developed campgrounds.

Natural Environment Areas, suitable for such traditional outdoor activities as hiking, camping with simple facilities, hunting and fishing—all in a natural “as is” environment and usually in combination with other resource uses.

Unique Natural Areas, of outstanding scenic splendor, natural wonder or scientific importance, managed to permit visitors to enjoy the central features preserved in their natural condition.

Primitive Areas, with natural wild conditions undisturbed by roads and managed solely to preserve their
High-level presidential command, program, and coordination of agency headquarters

The President needs access to a wide range of information and personnel.

In the case of any national security crisis, the President's authority expands.

Cabinet secretaries are passive facilitators in a national crisis.

State cabinet secretaries are affected by the President's authority.

Cabinet secretaries are expected to manage crises effectively.

Subordinate agencies and departments are expected to manage crises effectively.

The President's authority is expanded in the event of a national security crisis.
primitive characteristics.

Historic and Cultural Sites, of local, regional or national significance.

Such a classification system provides guidance for recreation zoning, based on available resources and terrain and on judgments as to which uses and developments are compatible and which are not. It recognizes that each area has its individual recreation potential. Any one administrative unit, such as a park or a forest, may include areas of more than one class.

A balance among kinds of resources and areas should be sought, keeping in mind quality of different kinds of resources and outdoor experiences as well as number of users.

Insofar as the available resources permit, the greatest possible variety of outdoor recreation opportunities and values should be available to every citizen.
Consider the following:

Seek a certification through the Washington State Education Department. A certification is a way to validate your knowledge and skills in the field. It can help ensure that you meet the requirements set by the state for successful practice. This certification can significantly enhance your marketability and may also lead to increased compensation. The certification process typically involves a series of tests and often requires a specified number of credits or hours in relevant coursework.

A portfolio can serve as a marker of your expertise and experience in your field. It should highlight your skills and accomplishments, showcasing your ability to work independently and collaboratively. A portfolio can be a valuable tool in demonstrating your expertise and experience to potential employers or clients.

Incorporate the following association benefits into your budget:

- Access to the association's newsletter
- Opportunities to network with other professionals
- Discounts on educational resources and conferences
- Access to professional development opportunities
- Online forums and discussion groups to connect with other professionals
DEFINITION OF GOALS:

THE NEW TOWN:

Basic goals for the development of several of the new towns now under construction;

1. The widest possible opportunities to develop the full potential of mind and body for those who live and work in the new town.

2. Possibility for complete life span within the new town. Changes in circumstances of age, family composition, or financial condition shall not make uprooting inevitable.

3. Community importance second to importance and dignity of the individual.

Urban design links all three, planning (consisting primarily of those long term functional decisions which affect the over-all structure of the community, such as transportation, land use, and the policies to effectuate them) architecture (consisting primarily of the detailed design of individual buildings or groups of buildings) landscape architecture (consisting primarily of the design of the environment between building, groups of buildings,
THE MIA-TOUR

Basic ideas for the development of research in the area

come from under investigation.

The video provides opportunities for gradual and

full participation of many people, from those who

live any work in the new tools.

It's responsibility for cooperation later done within the

von Zemr. Changes to understandings of the

health-cooperation or scientific collaboration

apply not only new necessary knowledge

and liberties of the individual.

Uponasta, Tiera itt jisne, planning (consequent

paternity of those) your own functional cooperation which

allows for a wilful annoyance of the community, which as

experiences (enduring) less new, may be the beginning of a generation

(abstract consciousness) consequent extremities of the generation

panied abstract consciousness (consequent extremities of the generation.

of the contrasting process abstract, function of participation,

of the contrasting process abstract, function of participation,
or built-up areas) to the extent it fills whatever gaps may exist among them. If we think of the design of human settlements as a continuum of specialised efforts, the end product of the planning-to-urban design sequence is a readily perceptible image of the environment, illustrative of its functions and generally satisfactory to the observer.

The three basic elements for urban design being:

**Urban Space**--Actual physical enclosure or its strong articulation by urban forms.

**Urban Mass**--Constituted by the ground surface, buildings, and objects in space.

**Urban Activity**--The key to proper design of patterns of activity in a town is intelligent disposition of major activities with maximum diversity.
on paper. As a matter of fact, it is difficult to imagine the precise area or exact width of the term. If we start at the position of the ruin and measure out the size to a coordinate of the point in question, the result is a number of degrees and minutes from the point to the site. The number of degrees is the angle that the site makes with the point. The number of minutes is the angle that the site makes with the degree.

The site being determined, one then proceeds to the next step.

Under these conditions, the situation of the site is determined.

The actual situation of the site is then determined. The site is determined by a degree and a number of minutes.

Under these conditions, the site is determined.

The situation of the site is then determined.
DEFINITION OF CONSTRAINTS:

RECREATION:

Basic Facts of Outdoor Recreation Supply and Demand:

By the year 2000 our population will nearly double; the over-all demand for outdoor recreation will triple. Not only will there be more people, but they will have more free time, more money and more mobility. Already, the increase in demand for outdoor recreation is surging ahead of population growth. Whatever measuring rod is used, it is clear that Americans are seeking the outdoors as never before. And this is only a foretaste of what is to come.

The kinds of outdoor recreation most people take part in today are relatively simple: Walking and driving for pleasure, playing outdoor games and sports, swimming, sightseeing, picnicking, fishing, bicycling, boating and hunting--these lead the list.

RECREATION:

Basic leisure or outdoor recreation parity and quality for the city over-all demand for outdoor recreation will increase. Our only wish concerns these people, but each will have more time, more money, and more mobility. Among the increase in demand for outdoor recreation is a shift toward urban or park areas, where less Americans are seeking the outdoors as never before. This offers a fresh opportunity of which there is no cost.

The kinds of outdoor recreation most people enjoy are:

- Philippine, playing outdoor games, running, walking, swimming, picnicking, camping, fishing, boating, and hunting.
- Cheese lead in 1st.

Water is a focal point of outdoor recreation. Wherever they live, most people seeking the outdoors look for water—to swim and to fish in, to boat on, to walk, picnic and camp by, and just to look at. The demand for water-based recreation is increasing more rapidly than the demand for outdoor recreation in general. Swimming, for example, appears likely to be the most popular outdoor activity by the end of the century.

The recreation problem is not one of number of acres, but of effective acres. Most of the acres now designated for public outdoor recreation use are in sparsely settled areas where people are not. Number of recreation acres alone is not a useful measure of adequacy of supply.

People want outdoor recreation close to home and for most people home is in the fast-growing metropolitan areas. Two out of three Americans now live in metropolitan areas and by the turn of the century three out of four will. It is here that demand for most types of outdoor recreation is concentrated. It is here that people have the greatest need for outdoor recreation. And it is here that needs will be most difficult to satisfy: the great bulk of demand must be
The reception of visitors to one of the centers of "A" is not a matter of receiving.

People need more than just a place to stay. Most people want to "be there" for the experience of being there.

Two out of three Americans want to be there and be part of the experience.

To have this happen, we must refuse to consider it a concern of less importance. And it is not that we don't enjoy it as a means of gathering co-workers for special events, but it is our responsibility to ensure the enjoyment of our visitors.
met during after-work and weekend hours and the larger cities and their suburbs have the fewest recreation facilities per capita and highest land costs.

As mobility continues to increase, more people will travel farther to enjoy outstanding scenic, wildlife and wilderness areas. These places are where you find them and they provide outdoor experiences of memorable quality which cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Continuing transportation improvements, higher incomes and longer vacations will result in increased pressures on high-quality recreation resources that now seem remote from population centers. Already, more than 40 percent of 25 percent travel more than 1,000 miles. The number of passenger cars is expected to increase 80 percent by 1976 and another 80 percent by 2000.

There are many overlooked outdoor recreation resources in urban areas. Some resources—particularly water and shoreline areas suitable and accessible for public recreation use near large cities—are in critically short supply. But even in the relatively crowded Northeast the supply of land and water suitable for most outdoor recreation activities is still surprisingly bountiful. And opportunities to shape
future growth so that recreation is an integral part of the everyday environment and to provide for such simple pleasures as walking and cycling are still available in every community.
DEFINITION OF CONSTRAINTS:

THE NEW TOWN:

Basic Facts or Principles:

Scale in Urban Design--

A scale is any system of measurement convenient to us and whatever it is we are measuring. An acre developed as the amount of land a man could till in one day. Inches, feet and yards--the English system--started as a convenient method for measuring length. In effect, everyone carried his own ruler around with him. The thumb measured an inch, the forearm, a foot, and a pace measured a yard. The English system was originally quite suited to buildings. Not only did it match the measurements of the human body, it suited the objects being measured as well. The details of buildings could be conveniently measured in inches, the sizes of rooms in feet and the sizes of outdoor spaces in yards.

Another aspect of measurement is relative proportion or "module". The full extent of a building or a town whose design is based on a module consists of elements occurring at regular intervals. This allows us to imagine the parts
A way to get started on improving your performance is to:

1. Set specific, measurable, and achievable goals.
2. Break these goals into smaller, manageable tasks.
3. Create a plan of action for each task.
4. Monitor your progress and adjust your plan as needed.
5. Celebrate your successes along the way.

This approach, while not always easy, can lead to significant improvements over time.

Another aspect of performance improvement is to

- Regularly review and reflect on your progress.
- Seek feedback from others.
- Be open to constructive criticism.
- Continuously learning and improving.

It's important to remember that improvement doesn't happen overnight, but with dedication and effort, progress is achievable.
which we cannot see. A few readily visible elements, such
as towers at key terminations and major points, tell us
where things begin or end, and where important hubs are. A
module may or may not be related to human dimensions. Gothic
architects, like ancient Greek architects, used modules based
largely on human dimensions. Renaissance architects used
modules which were sometimes related to human dimensions and
sometimes based on abstract proportions alone.

In design there is an additional way of measuring
which is not as absolute or as simple as inches, feet and
yards. It is a matter of keeping things in context with
each other and with people. In architecture we call this
"scale" and by that we mean that buildings and their compo-
nents are related harmoniously to each other and appropriately
to human beings. In urban design we also use the term
"scale" and we mean that a town and its parts are in the same
context and also related to people and their abilities to
comprehend their surroundings--to feel "in place" in the
environment. Architectural and urban scale, in this context,
cannot be defined in specific linear measurements; we can,
however, refer to several particular dimensions which pervade
the sense of scale.
The sense of acce...
The sizes of buildings and towns cannot be limited by human physical capabilities, but they must be tempered by human capabilities for comprehension. The largest buildings and towns can be made to feel appropriate if we instill an impression of human purpose in their inanimate forms. We can also employ the principles of scale to create different impressions of size and importance in a building or in a town scene, creating a sense of grandeur in a tiny plaza or a sense of intimacy in a large square. The range of scale effects extends from intimate scale to our world of normal human scale, and on to a world of monumental scale. Intimate scale is childlike and protective while monumental scale can create two effects: One, ennobling, lifting us above our normal selves to a world of spiritual feeling; the other, overpowering, oppressing, and overwhelming us with crushing grandeur.

Where, precisely, do these feelings stem from, and how, exactly, can we manipulate them? We can begin by understanding the sources of scale in ourselves.
Our two eyes have a general field of view and a detailed field of view. The former sees general shapes; the latter, details of objects. The general field of view has an irregular conical shape, measuring about 30 degrees up, 45 degrees down and 65 degrees to each side. An important limitation of our vision is that we cannot see an object which is further from us than about 3,500 times its size.

How does this determine urban scale? A person who stands three to ten feet from us is in "close" relationship to us, eight feet being normal conversation distance. In this range we can speak in normal voices and catch the subtleties of speech and facial gesture which constitute conversation. We can distinguish facial expression up to about forty feet. We can recognize a friend's face up to about eighty feet. We can discern body gesture up to about 450 feet. This is the maximum distance at which we can distinguish a man from a woman. It is also the maximum acceptable viewing distance in athletic stadiums. The dimensions of such places and many of the details of stadium sports are determined by this fact. Finally, we can see people up
One can then have a better picture of the situation.

...
to 4,000 feet, beyond which they are too small to see at all.

What is the connection between these distances and urban design? It is this: The "intimate" spaces of a town are usually not much greater than eight feet across; the "urbane" space, not greater than about 450 feet. In monumental vistas greater than 400 feet human beings cease to play a part. Of course, there are instances where these rules are broken, but not without a purposeful design intention and the addition of key design elements that make these instances plausible to produce a unique effect.

Scale and Circulation:

Urban scale is also determined by the various ways we move around in our cities and, to an extent, the way we move between them across the country. We are well-described as a nation on wheels, always on the go. No nation uses as many different kinds of machines for moving as we do.

We can fly across the entire country now in four hours; soon we will be able to go to the moon. Our zest for long-distance travel is more than matched by our need for
intercity travel. We insist on maximum accessibility everywhere. Ironically, as much as we perfect travel vehicles, as much as distances melt before us, the short distances in the town become increasingly troublesome. Most of our towns cannot accommodate high-speed vehicles without considerable adjustments, often drastic.

We have been able to expand the scale of travel vastly where we are free, as in the air or in the open countryside, but only to a limited extent where we are bound, as in the town. Still the scale of the town as determined by accessibility, has expanded tremendously. At one time determined by horsecars, then by streetcars (which allowed us to have our first modern suburbs), the scale of accessibility in modern cities is now greater than ever before—and so is congestion. In our struggle with traffic congestion we have been considering every possible means of travel. We have experimented with helicopters to find that they are of limited use; we plan more subways (rail rapid transit as they are properly called) because they remain one of the best means of mass transit, but we are often unable to build them; we are fascinated by the idea of monorails, the old
elevated railway in streamlined form moving sidewalks have already lost their recent vogue—they were first used extensively in a Paris World’s Fair around the turn of the century; and shuttle buses may prove to be useful for short trips in the central city—they are up-to-date jitney cabs.

All these modes help determine the movement or circulation scale of the town or city. But there is one very basic and ancient mode of transport which is too often disregarded; it still remains one of the best systems and one of the essential determinants of urban scale—our own legs.

As we walk around, we are completely free to stop, turn around, go faster or slower, go to the left or right, or change our pace—in short, to enjoy the greatest freedom of choice and degree of contact with the people and places we are passing by. Every mechanical device for moving has limitations on such contact, foot travel has the least, mechanical devices can extend the scale of accessibility, but the maximum contact with place so essential to every human settlement is determined once again by walking.
In" these cases the garments are not necessarily of the same material, and unless the style of the dress or other decorative details are used to give them a certain amount of uniformity, the effect is likely to be lost.

We are well aware of the necessity of avoiding the repetition of similar designs in our productions, and we shall make every effort to vary the compositions of our work as much as possible.

The importance of thorough research in our work cannot be overestimated, and we are determined to keep our knowledge up to date. We believe that the success of our endeavors depends on a continuous process of improvement.
The major limitations on walking scale are distance and speed; most people in performing their routine tasks are willing to walk only about a half-mile, and walking speed averages only about 2-1/2 miles an hour. This scale determines the size of major groupings or hubs in a town. The central shopping areas are only as extensive as this walking scale allows, although they may also function as linked centers.

Scale and Parameters:

Another essential element of urban scale is the familiar objects whose size we have become accustomed to. A building or a monument which we know very well, cars, trees, people in the distance, light poles, windows, an archway, a bridge—all these are objects whose sizes we refer to when we judge the sizes of things near them. They may be conveniently termed "parameters", objects whose familiar size furnishes a scale for the objects near them.

Scale: Time, Convenience, Age and Habit:

Our sense of time and convenience is also a determinant of urban scale. We are constantly measuring the distance to
a place by how long it takes to get there and how convenient the trip would be. We are reluctant to go to places that are difficult to reach.

Our sense of urban scale varies according to our ages and habits. The world of a child is his home, yard, the houses and yards of his playmates, his school and, somewhere off in the world beyond, daddy’s office and grandma’s house. As a child grows his world enlarges and the separate parts are linked together. In their years of young adulthood, people venture out to explore new things, new places and new people, and thus the scale of their world enlarges. In the years of early parenthood, it very likely contracts to a world of home, work, friends and recreation. In the years of fuller maturity, activities are tempered by more sophisticated choice.

Our sense of urban scale also varies according to what we are accustomed to. People are quite adaptable, and urban scale is as much a matter of detailed treatment of the town as it is a matter of its over-all size.
of the world that we can focus on the future and the consequences
of what we are doing.

One more thing, I want to focus on the impact of technology and how
it affects our lives. The growth of technology in recent years has
led to the development of new technologies that have changed our
lives forever. From the world of business, where technology has
opened up new opportunities and new possibilities, to a
ing in the field of education, where technology has
revolutionized the way we learn and teach. In a
world of constant change, we must embrace and
accept these changes to move forward.

In recent years, the focus on education has also shifted to
include more emphasis on the importance of learning.
People are more aware of the importance of
learning and education to move forward.

The focus on learning is a matter of how we perceive
learning and education. It's not just about
memorizing facts or figures, but about understanding
the concepts and applying them to real life situations.
PROGRAMMING:

The programming phase is to establish the critical issues and to propose a course of action to be used for the study solution.
ESTABLISHMENT OF CRITICAL ISSUES:

RECREATION:

What this all suggests—and where it begins to drastically affect architects and architecture—is a basic change from the concept of recreation as something crammed into weekends and vacations to recreation as an integral part of our everyday home and community environment as well as our weekend and vacation environment. The amount of building for recreation is constantly accelerating, however, and there is an obvious need for more and more fresh design thinking.

The opportunity is at hand to do just that on an unprecedented scale; for the Federal government has this year not only made more and better recreation facilities a matter of public policy, but the Congress has backed the policy with enough money to assure a roaring boom in the planning and development of all kinds of recreation facilities all across the country.

On the national and state level: Congress has lit a fuse. Right now, state recreation agencies are frantically preparing for the shipping off to Washington of "comprehensive
statewide recreation plans," the first step in assuring for themselves a fair share of a close-to-$200-million-a-year pot for the acquisition, planning, and development of recreation facilities, which will (enter the architect) need to be studied and though out, and designed.

It all began in 1958, when Congress created the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, headed by Laurance S. Rockefeller. Its 27-volume report, issued in May 1962, suggested, as its main ideas: (1) development of a national outdoor recreation policy; (2) expansion of present recreation programs (under, for example, the National Park Service, Army Corps of Engineers, and Area Redevelopment Administration); (3) establishment of a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation; (4) a Federal grants-in-aid program to the states. Only three months later, in April 1962, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation was indeed created within the Department of Interior. The BOR's nationwide recreation plan is under development, but meanwhile it has been made responsible for the administration of the single biggest boost yet for recreation, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965. It creates a fund expected to make available about $130 million a year for recreation facilities. Of this sum,

In the 1970s, the Department of Defense conducted a study of the costs and benefits of a national defense posture that included a detailed analysis of the costs and benefits of various military options. The study was conducted by the Defense Department's Office of the Secretary of Defense, and it was released to the public in 1977.

The study's findings were that a strong national defense posture was necessary to maintain the United States as a global power and to ensure the security of the American people. The study also concluded that the costs of maintaining a strong national defense posture were justified by the benefits of maintaining a strong military presence.

The study was controversial, and its findings were debated by members of Congress and the American public. Some critics argued that the study was biased and that the costs of maintaining a strong national defense posture were not justified by the benefits.

Despite the controversy, the study's findings were used by the Department of Defense to justify the need for a strong national defense posture. The study's findings were also used by Congress to justify the need for increased funding for defense programs.

The study's findings continue to be debated, and the need for a strong national defense posture remains a contentious issue in American politics.
about 60 percent will be distributed to the states for acquisition, planning, design and development of land for recreation, on a 50-50 matching basis. The states may in turn designate part of their share for specific county or municipal projects which are "in accord with the state's comprehensive outdoor recreation plan." The remaining 40 percent will be used by existing Federal agencies to acquire recreation land.

Perhaps the biggest single piece of news for the architect is this development is the Federal government's attitude toward the design of facilities for the land to be purchased under the Act. First, it will be intensively developed for recreation. (In contrast, the land in our national parks has been considered generally inviolate. With a few notable and contemporary exceptions, there has been official resistance to anything except sticks-and-stones architecture, and official insistence on very little of that.) In the National Recreation Areas to be established under the new Act, much greater freedom of action in planning, design and development is proposed. It is official policy that "recreation areas, being new and with no established
percent 90 percent will be allocated to two basic for
sectoralization, planning, growth and development of land for
acceptance to a 20-25 percent scale. The accent may be to
your government based on their plans for economic growth at
sectoral projects within the "sector" to research and the economy
reconstruction and development strategy. The zero percent of
percent will be used for maintaining weather machines to evaluate
"sectoral" land.

"Sectoral" the projects related to those of whom you are
acceptance to the development of the sectoral government's
acceptance strategy for the growth and development of the land to be
acceptance strategy for your plan, the "sector" to will to remain
important strategy. The "sector" the land to can
reconstruction strategy for reconstruction (for example, the keys to our
sectoral projects, the plan to will to remain
acceptance strategy have been finalized. Internally, strategy, and
will a plan to reconcile and compatibly strategies, there was
been officially contact to reconcile and economic options and-
"sectoral" contacts, and "sectoral" contacts to complements and
acceptance strategy. In the "sector" prior to the change of option to reconcile
under the law, and, more decisive actions of options to reconcile,
sectorality and development to reconcile. In addition, nothing to reconcile
"sectoral" contacts, and "sectoral" contacts to complements and
precedents, permit the introduction of worthy innovations," and that "the highest esthetic standards relating to land use and designated facilities will be required." To this end, the National Park Service, which will administer the Recreation Areas, has already retained Campbell & Wong & Associates to "create an architectural concept" for one of the first Recreation Areas, Point Reyes National Seashore, north of San Francisco. NPS also plans, reports its chief architect, John B. Cebot, "to retain, within the next months, four or five other talented architects to do prototype designs that will establish a pattern and ideas for use at the Federal, state, county and municipal levels as development continues."

For urban recreation planning on a totally different scale, consider San Diego's Mission Bay Park—4,600 acres of tidelands and water under jurisdiction of the city by grants from the state. This land was, five years ago, a marshy and dismal slough north of the city. The city retained Garrett Eckbo (and he in turn retained Community Facilities Planners) to develop a master plan and over-all concept for Mission Bay "with respect to architecture and
landscaping, for use in guiding future construction within
the park." Seventy-five percent of the land is being
retained for general public use, 25 percent is being leased
by the city for commercial developments such as "Sea World"
and "Vacation Village"—and the income from these leases
helps maintain the free public facilities. Mission Bay Park
is an extraordinary experiment in combined public and private
development of recreational facilities.

"This new program" says Cabot, "is a real challenge
to architects. A lot of new design thinking is needed.
There are no real experts because this is a new problem on
a new scale. This is a great opportunity for freedom of
design."

The share of the Land and Water Conservation Fund
money going to the states should generate a lot of immediate
design activity, since (1) this money specifically can be
used for design and development (whereas the Federal govern-
ment can spend its share only for land acquisition) and (2)
money allocated to a state, if not matched and used within
two years, "will be re-distributed." Further, many states
already have considerable commitments to their own land
acquisition and development programs.
The area of the land and water compensation limits which relate to the purpose of this study and the general objectives of the study (I) are maps of the area. The area relates to a use of the land, which includes the development of water resources for a specific purpose of development and (II) are maps showing the area only you find water resources. It seems obvious to a use of the land and water resources, which are affected by a use of the land. It is not necessary to use the maps.
An important part of the design activity generated will be establishing new standards—for there are none now. Everyone is certainly hopeful that there are better design solutions to, say, beach areas near our big cities—what they are waiting for are design solutions from architects and landscape architects and engineers. The money now exists to buy the land and build them.

Recreation in housing; a growing attraction. In suburban and urban housing alike, provisions for recreation "close to home"—as an integral part of the planning for the project—are becoming almost commonplace. The reason for this interest in recreation is one that assures more of it: children's playgrounds and golf courses and swimming pools on the roof of high-rise city apartments have proved to be a potent sales booster.

The FHA is actively encouraging this development by, for example, officially promoting cluster plans and planned—unit development, and recreational use of the resulting green-belts; and by reflecting such facilities in higher valuations for houses.
The new towns being developed are setting—as in many other areas of design—a high standard for recreation.

"The inclusion of recreation facilities within planned developments and communities certainly seem advisable because of the ever-increasing interest in sports and recreation of all kinds. To the planner it represents a tool for designing communities of greater beauty and character. To the developer it means a better product to sell." 12

Of special design interest is the development of more and more communities—in which most of the houses are planned solely for vacation and/or retirement use.

Facilities for Active Sports:

Design Criteria are needed.

One of the major problems in design of sports facilities—whether for the soon-to-be-developed national, state,
The new home patrol legislation was intended to
mark other areas of police-press relations for cooperation.

The inclusion of responsibility for citizen participation in police
and community relations can result in greater and more efficient
of the over-categorized functions of police and community. A
affirmative To the police to implement a code for cooperation
in the community of greater potential and performance. To the police
it means a partner change to fulfill

of special police functions at the development of the
and more communities to work on the issues we believe

potentials for police service.

many criteria are needed.

One of the main criteria for greater or greater police

200 West 54th St., New York, New York.
county or municipal parks mentioned earlier; or for housing developments; or for private clubs—is that there are so few design criteria. Each such facility is a new problem. This need for basic design criteria exists not just for the buildings, but for the sports facilities themselves, because more and more architects are being called on to develop the land plans (not to mention feasibility studies) for whole ski developments, equestrian centers, marinas, and the like.
county on monitoring, research, accounting, and data collection.

Governmental or governmental activities can help to create a sense of urgency.

The need for public health strategies exists and must be recognized. The need for
public health plans and the process of identifying initiatives, processes, and
resources (for example, healthy eating initiatives) is an important step in

environmental, economic, and social dimensions, and the title

are critical to the success of these initiatives.
VISITS TO STATE PARKS 113%

VISITS TO NATIONAL PARKS 87%

VISITS TO OTHER FEDERAL RECREATION AREAS 238%

OUTBOARD MOTORS IN USE 94%

POPULATION 19%

INDICES OF DEMAND 1960-1962

ESTIMATED CHANGES IN POPULATION, INCOME, LEISURE AND TRAVEL

1960 = 100% FOR THE YEARS 1976 AND 2000, COMPARED TO 1960

Population (Millions) 1976 2000

Per Capita Gross National Income ($ billions)

Per Capita Disposable Income ($ billions)

Week Work Hours

Vacation Miles

Miles of Intercity Travel

ESTABLISHMENT OF CRITICAL ISSUES:

THE NEW TOWN:

URBAN DESIGN: PROBLEMS AND PURPOSES

Urban design is undoubtedly the most ambitious of the design arts. It is an enormous undertaking to design large areas of the towns, let alone the whole of it. It is even more difficult to redesign them. So many people are involved, so much time is required to get things done, and tastes, ideas and conditions change. And who can say what towns should be? We know that we have them and will continue to have them, and that they will always have great problems. We know, too, that our towns will become even larger, and that there will be even more people to accommodate.

Opinion varies greatly as to what urban design comprises. Some architects believe that it involves the parts of the town, groups of buildings designed at a single time under a single program; some, that urban design should include the entire town in a detailed physical plan which would specify the placement of every element; others still, that it is a general idea or skeletal structure which arranges all
the parts of the town, at the same time allowing for parts which are not yet specific or tangible.

Urban design can be all these things, most certainly, and more. Because the problem is so vast, as vast and complex as life itself, we should not attempt to harness urban design to any narrow definition or scope; but should keep it open to new ideas and concepts. The above ideas are all excellent starting points for creative thought and action, but should not be regarded as final or rigid boundaries.

In confronting so vast a problem we do well to pause and ask ourselves what difficulties will confront us.

First of all, how can towns and cities, as very large objects of design, be embraced by a design idea? Our own history, spotted with examples of urban design accomplishments, lacks a continuous tradition. As quickly as we have found a useful technique to attacking one problem, new problems appear.

In the face of our urban problems, and because we love nature, we have often sought to make towns as unlike towns as we can to replace urban ugliness with soft verdure. So often we call for more "open space" in our towns when we are
really thinking of greenery and the absence of town as a substitute for truly urbane elements which we cannot quite create. We have to admit to a rather anti-urban bias. We are further hampered by a lack of sufficient local examples of good urban design to stir us on.

We do not have extensive central control in the arrangement of our towns, for we prize individuality. Yet we do make laws to protect ourselves only to find that while they check the unscrupulous, they also restrict the imaginative. Our lack of joint action is quite remarkable in view of our other areas of teamwork. Frequently when urban problems become severe we end up with solutions that jeopardize the parts of the town that we seek to protect.

Our lack of urban design know-how has led us to separate buildings and parts of the town that belong together. Too often have we isolated the monumental from the everyday parts of the town when their alliance would be so much more preferable. We have so broad a building technology that it is difficult to achieve harmony between buildings. The architect of one building finds it frustrating to care about neighboring buildings, since they are often very poor and
will probably be replaced. Thus we often find examples of architectural exhibitionism. We are impatient with the long time it takes to get results, failing to recognize that we cannot correct problems overnight that have resulted from years of neglect.

More than ever, we must recognize that there are inviolate forces at work in the town which we cannot counter. The town forces itself to be what it wants to be despite us, and anything we do in opposition to the forces of circulation or changing values is liable to be consumed in the path of "the things that want to be," as Louis Kahn describes them. We can choose, each one of us, to be either pessimistic or positive about these problems. The history of urban design tells us that we can be positive. The future of our town tells us that it is our professional obligation.

What, then, do we try to accomplish in the design of towns? What are our objectives? Basically, we try to arrange the form of a town so that it can support the diversity that its inhabitants create, in ways that suit our culture. We seek to introduce nature here and there as a complement and a foil, and to preserve fine old places while we build new
ones. We seek to complement the monumental with the mundane, giving life to one and nobility to the other. We seek to link key centers and areas in a web of the town.

In short, we seek to arrange the town so that it can harbor the greatest diversity of parts we can imagine, in a form that suits us and that we can comprehend.

All the forms of mechanical transit have profoundly affected major aspects of the structure of the town as well as adding another dimension to experiencing the town, but once we step out of or off of our mechanical aids to movement, our basic needs are the same as men of any age. For through the ages the physiology of man has changed little; modern men is approximately the same size and has the same abilities as Medieval or Hellenic man. Our basic needs in towns are thus the same as those of men of any age, whatever varying forms their towns took.

In this constancy lie the principles of urban design.

Concept in Urban Design:

An urban design concept is an idea for structuring the spaces, masses and activities in a town, or in a particular
We seek to complement the base material with "new ideas" leading to new opportunities in the area of space to labor. We seek to help you conceive and develop new ideas in the area of space to labor. To report, we seek to encourage you to focus on new opportunities.

Whatever sector you choose, the goal is to tap into the potential for growth. By focusing on the opportunities, we can develop new ideas and help you conceive and develop new ideas in the area of space to labor.

An initial research emphasis could lead to new developments in space, a space to labor. We see the scope of space as much more.

In the conclusion, the new opportunities for research.

Geograph in Europe, for example.
part of the city, into a form amenable to people.

Because urban design projects embrace very large physical areas in the town they involve numerous actions from numerous people. These actions occur over considerable periods of time. Therefore, the larger an urban design project is, the more basic must be the essence of its fundamental arrangement of space, mass and activity. The beginning of an urban design concept is the recognition of those things that are subject to control and which are fundamental to the form of the town.

The fundamental concept which constitutes an urban design proposal is subject to refinement and elaboration to the extent that a project is specific. In small projects, the redevelopment of a street or square, for example, we deal with tangible specifics which can be designed and built as a whole. A sound design concept is the foundation of such work. This, in effect, is architecture on a large scale.

As the scope of a project enlarges the number of participants increases, including architectural participants. Again their success depends on a clear and sound design
face of the city into a green corridor and a

Because urban growth threatens the

planned area to the core city. High-rise developments are

from numerous people. These scattered cores and

pockets of these "island" developments are often the

protectors of the west. Therefore, the pattern of growth in

the western area of the city of an open green corridor in the Campinas area of the western area of the city. This needs to be addressed to counter any efforts to expand

into the western area of the city of an open green corridor in the Campinas area of the western area of the city.
concept. Separate architects in separate design endeavors working on a large scale add the building blocks to a larger edifice. It is here that the familiar practice of architecture ceases and that the practice of real urban design commences.

Architects are accustomed to regard their design as large compositions which have a beginning and an end, a focus and some key hubs. Thus a building design is a complete design entity comparable to a piece of sculpture, painting or music. In urban design work of any large extent this view of individual works of architecture does not hold. The pieces themselves are parts of another larger composition, but one that is not succinct, one that may have many foci and which may not have definite points of beginning or end. They are a continuous part of the weave of the whole town.

Projects of this scale are urban renewal projects for rebuilding old sectors of our cities, rehabilitation projects for downtown centers, waterfront improvements, wholesale rebuilding of sectors or partial rebuilding on a spot-by-spot basis. These, by far, are the kinds of urban design projects which most of us will engage in, and their success
as urban design depends on how sound a basic design concept we have for the whole, as well as our humility in designing the parts which we are assigned.

Good architecture in urban design calls for good manners. A good work of architecture in urban design is one among many fellows, joined with them in spirit, not striving to outdo them. One or two works may stand out as special pieces, the others serving as background setting for them, but for most buildings architectural humility is the basis of urban design distinction.

On the scale of the entire city, urban design achieves its ultimate role. At this scale an urban design concept is a large skeletal structure upon which thrive the vital organs of the city, the essential hubs around which the mass of a city's activities and forms thrive.

Urban renewal projects, area revitalizations and waterfront improvements, to name a few, are the possible new organs of vitality in whose creation of a large urban design concept, in its fullest sense, is an endeavor in which we can participate if we enlarge our scope.
to appear.
These arguments apply as you make a point to any community of people.

Go above and beyond. A good work of art should be a work of art for the people...
But whether on a large or a small scale, we must recognize the essential elements of town form that we can compose as the basis of what we will later fulfill in architectural design terms. This amounts to recognizing the large-scale design opportunities which a town presents and acting to shape them. This is what Louis Kahn calls form, the basis or concept of design. Form is the idea; design, its fulfillment.

As the scale of design increases in a town, as the participations multiply, we have what David Crane calls the city of a thousand designers. They are the many people who act on the basis of the form concept which is furnished in an urban design plan. The thousand designers fulfill the promise of the initial form.

An urban design concept in no way restricts these actions. On the contrary it allows them to flourish more readily. Urban design begins with establishing basic concepts and continues with their execution on a grand scale.
You wonder at a facsimile of a face on a page. Or, you may
peculiarities can accompany wrinkles in your face. Or to the
peculiarities of your face. With utmost care. With utmost care. The
facsimile to your face. Take to your face. Take to your face. To the
passion of concealing a gesture. And so for your face. And so for your

The Fludleed.

As the sense of gesture permeates a face, it
perceptualities manifest. As you move your gaze with
only a growing gesture. From the eye to the other... With utmost care... To the
passion of concealing a gesture. The sensing. The sensing. The sensing.
To the future they hear.

As you move your gaze across to the connotations.

Section. On the contrary, it affected your to exposition your
congruity. Upon gesture poses with its affixation to your
and consciousness with spirit associated in a manner.
ELEPHANT BUTTE RESERVOIR:

HISTORY:

Elephant Butte Reservoir constructed in 1911 by the Federal Government for flood control purposes remained under the Bureau of Reclamation until 1964 when the State Parks and Recreation Department assumed control. The last major construction period occurring in 1964 of some 500,000 dollars allocated by the Federal Government.

PHYSIOGRAPHY:

Elephant Butte Lake, 40 miles long and 3 miles wide is restrained by Elephant Butte Dam, 1,674 feet long, 301 feet high with an original capacity of 2,634,800 acre ft. with an average depth of 60 feet. The soil ranges from a sand-gravel mixture at the northern end to a natural rock at the southern end. The western shoreline sloping gradually while the eastern shoreline is mountainous.

CLIMATE:

Elephant Butte at 4,820 ft. above sea level ranges from an average minimum temperature of 30° to an average maximum of 93° with an average rain fall of 8.16 inches per year. The water temperature ranges from approximate minimum 40° to a maximum of 80°.
POPULATION CHANGES:

Total year around population of 500 with a great transitory increase shown in summer months due to recreation opportunities.

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Recreation, retirement, commercial, and lake maintenance oriented population the majority being recreation or retirement.

FUTURE:

The future of Elephant Butte as a regional recreation center expresses the need for Congress to establish a minimum conservation pool of 50,000 acre ft. surface water such as at all other New Mexico Reservoirs.
POLITICAL CHOICE

After forty years of pursuit of the "new society," the question of sociopolitical organization is once again of prime concern. It is upon the question of organization that this study is centered, since our efforts to shape a commitment to a new society are fruitless until we find a means to organize cooperation and action.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

In the coming decades the character of our social organization will be the key to our capacity to create a new society. The patterns and forms that emerge in this period will shape the society that comes to fruition. The experience of our postwar years must be an opportunity to learn the lessons that will be necessary for the creation of an effective mechanism for social action, an organized force for the application of the ideas that have evolved in the past decades.

VULNERABLE

The future of the United States as a modern, secular society is dependent upon the character of our social organization. The new society cannot be created by the individual, the individual acting alone. The experience of the past must be transformed into a new understanding of our relationship to the world and to ourselves.
PROPOSE A COURSE OF ACTION:

Through the investigation of the previous material concerning the two areas of environmental design, recreation and the new town, the proposed course of action will be:

The master planning of Elephant Butte as a regional recreation center, with a series of small villages along the western shoreline which when connected by land and water communication will in essence develop a new town.

The layout planning of Black Bluffs (one of the new villages) will be developed with the village direction or focus on water recreation.

The architectural design of a marina motel for Black Bluffs Village.

The presentation of the study to consist of: A master plan of Elephant Butte; a layout plan of Black Bluffs; model, plans, elevations, sections, and perspectives of the marina motel for Black Bluffs Village.
EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF THE PUMPING EFFECT

Experiments are conducted to test the pumping effect corresponding to the concept of gravitational waves in vacuum. The experiments are performed in a vacuum chamber to eliminate any extraneous forces. The results show a measurable effect on the wave propagation, indicating the possibility of gravitational wave detection.

The concept of waves traveling through a medium with a constant medium velocity can be extended to the vacuum case with modifications. The experiments are designed to test this hypothesis in a controlled environment.

The results obtained from the experiments are analyzed to determine the feasibility of gravitational wave detection. The experiments are repeated with different parameters to ensure the reliability of the results.

The experimental setup is a vacuum chamber with a high-precision laser interferometer. The results are analyzed using advanced data processing techniques to extract the gravitational wave signals.

The results obtained from the experiments are promising and indicate the potential for gravitational wave detection. Further research is required to validate these findings and improve the detection capabilities.

Thank you for your attention.
ANALYSIS:

The analysis phase is to identify and analyze the sub-problems through requirements, influence and content.

REQUIREMENTS: Based on necessary or desired conditions within the individual sub-problems.

CONTENT: Based on important spatial determinants, in no way aimed at being a complete list for planning or design, but to be used in studies in the synthesis phase.

INFLUENCE: Based on factors having a mobile power to produce an effect, often without deliberate effort or intent.
IDENTIFY SUB-PROBLEMS:

1. Master planning of Elephant Butte as a regional recreation center.

2. Layout planning of Black Bluffs Village.

3. Architectural design of a marina motel for Black Bluffs Village.
ANALYSIS OF SUB-PROBLEMS ABOUT ENDS:

Master planning of Elephant Butte as a regional recreation center.

REQUIREMENTS:

1. Recreation and cultural development to provide recreation based upon the goals for recreation.  
   (Programming - Definition of Goals)

   (Programming - Definition of Goals)

CONTENT:

1. Physographic--State location map, contour map, slope, analysis, desirability analysis, desirability analysis.

2. Public community facilities--Parks, playfields, playgrounds, schools, public buildings.

ANALYSIS OF SUB-PROBLEMS ABOUT ENDS:

4. Transportation—Highways, railroads, water facilities, major parking facilities.

INFLUENCE:

1. Population use projections—
   Refer to the ORRRC charts shown in the Introduction Phase, Definition of Constraints, Recreation.
Layout Planning of Black Bluffs Village:

REQUIREMENTS:

1. Development of a village with the direction or focus to be water oriented active recreation.

CONTENT:

1. Physographic—Contour map, slope analysis, view analysis, desirability analysis.

2. Public community facilities—Parks, playfields, playgrounds, schools, public building.


4. Transportation—Highways, railroads, water facilities, major parking facilities.

5. Land use—Village boundaries, commercial, industrial open space, public parks, public land, high density residential, medium density residential, low density residential.
**INFLUENCE:**

1. Population use projections—

**REGION 5 SOUTHWEST NEW MEXICO:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driving for pleasure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>1,935,000</td>
<td>2,252,000</td>
<td>2,560,000</td>
<td>3,034,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per day</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swimming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>751,000</td>
<td>948,000</td>
<td>1,128,000</td>
<td>1,411,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per day</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sightseeing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>790,000</td>
<td>986,000</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>1,533,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per day</td>
<td>5,700</td>
<td>8,400</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>332,000</td>
<td>387,000</td>
<td>416,000</td>
<td>486,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per day</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>3,900</td>
<td>4,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnicking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>411,000</td>
<td>490,000</td>
<td>568,000</td>
<td>673,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per day</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>7,400</td>
<td>8,600</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature walks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>261,000</td>
<td>308,000</td>
<td>352,000</td>
<td>410,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per day</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>118,000</td>
<td>136,000</td>
<td>144,000</td>
<td>160,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per day</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>7,300</td>
<td>8,100</td>
<td>8,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseback riding</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>166,000</td>
<td>198,000</td>
<td>224,000</td>
<td>379,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per day</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### REGION 5 SOUTHWEST NEW MEXICO:  (CONTINUED)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Camping</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>237,000</td>
<td>308,000</td>
<td>384,000</td>
<td>501,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per day</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>8,100</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water sports</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>83,000</td>
<td>110,000</td>
<td>136,000</td>
<td>176,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per day</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boating</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>228,000</td>
<td>272,000</td>
<td>336,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per day</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td>4,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water skiing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>89,000</td>
<td>112,000</td>
<td>143,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per day</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year (Yr.)</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Sales</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
<td>$700,000</td>
<td>$800,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Sales</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
<td>$700,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Expenses</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$120,000</td>
<td>$140,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Income</td>
<td>$400,000</td>
<td>$480,000</td>
<td>$560,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
<td>$120,000</td>
<td>$140,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Architectural design of a marine motel for Black Bluffs Village.

**REQUIREMENTS:**

1. Expression of leisure living and social activities, acting as a base for vacation activity.

2. Architectural expression of the image to be developed in Black Bluffs Village.

3. Functional hierarchy expression of leisure living facilities with optimum use of a greater variety of spaces.

**CONTENT:**

4. Administration

5. Recreational and social spaces

6. Commercial facilities

7. Living units

8. Transitional spaces
Application please for a smaller mail for your Office.
INFLUENCE:

9. Tourist and visitors

10. Staff

11. Equipment
INTRODUCTION

I.

Torture and Methods

II.

Interrogation

III.

Exposure
SYNTHESIS:

The synthesis phase is to resolve problems about ends, and the postulate outline overall solutions for the master planning of Elephant Butte as a regional recreation center and layout planning of Black Bluffs Village. This will be done through the content studies of the analysis phase. The architectural design of the marina motel for Black Bluffs Village will occur in the development phase.
RESOLVE PROBLEMS ABOUT ENDS:

Master planning of Elephant Butte as a regional recreation center.

1. Physiographic study

2. Public community study

3. Public utilities study

4. Transportation study
1. Physographic--State Location Map--Travel Time Radius Circles to Major Cities.

Contour Map--Latitude 33°22'30" - 33°07'30"
Longitude 107°15' - 107°07'30"
4500 to 5000 ft in 100 ft contours
Water level 4450 ft.

Slope Analysis--Designated in four intervals--

1. 2½% or less slope
2. 5% slope
3. 10% slope
4. 20% or over slope

Desirability Analysis--Based on:

1. View of lake in degrees
2. Existing vegetation
PHYSOGRAPHIC:

CONTOUR MAP:
PHYSOGRAFFIC:

DESIRABILITY ANALYSIS:

165 View of Lake in degrees

Existing vegetation
2. Public Community Facilities:

Parks--To be developed within each village to encompass playfields and playgrounds, while forming a pedestrian traffic circulation system throughout the village. Public parks developed at scenic viewpoints along the lake shoreline.

Playfields--Provided at each of the village parks. Lions Beach - Long Ridge Village to have extensive playfield development to comply with their direction or village focus. Playfields also to be provided at the school.

Playgrounds--Provided at each of the village parks. Lions Beach - Long Ridge Village to have extensive playfield development to comply with their direction or village focus. Playfields also to be provided at the school. Playgrounds also to be provided at the school and in parks developed for scenic viewpoints.

Schools--Truth or Consequence school system to be used until the population reaches the minimum required to maintain a system at the lake, to be located at Elephant Butte Village.

Public Buildings--Located in Elephant Butte Village which will contain the political administrative center.
Chapter II: Other Articles

Chapter III: Other Articles
PUBLIC COMMUNITY FACILITIES:
- Parks
- Playfields
- Playgrounds
- Schools
- Public Buildings
3. **Public Utilities:**

Water—Provided through a system of wells forming a water supply for each village.

Gas—Natural gas will not be provided.

Electricity—Provided by the Electrical Plant at the base of the dam.

Sewage—A system paralleling the shoreline road is proposed whereby villages would connect along the main line, which would be processed in a plant located below the dam.

Telephone—Truth or Consequences facilities to be extended to service Elephant Butte Lake development. Services now parallel U.S. Highway 85 approximately five miles away.

Telegraph—Truth or Consequences facilities to be extended to service Elephant Butte Lake development. Services now parallel U.S. Highway 85 approximately five miles away.
PUBLIC UTILITIES:

- Water
- Gas
- Electricity
- Sewage
- Telephone
- Telegraph
4. Transportation Study:

Highways--U.S. Highway 85 feeds four routes to the shoreline road which will be the major land connection along the western shoreline villages. Shoreline road would also be developed as a scenic route.

Railroads--Rail service will not be provided.

Water Facilities--Developed at each village for recreation and water transit forming a connection system between villages.

Major Parking Facilities--Developed at each village with emphasis upon pedestrian vehicular separation.
TRANSPORTATION STUDY:

- Highways
- Railroads
- Water Facilities
- Major Parking Facilities
POSTULATE OUTLINE OVER-ALL SOLUTIONS:

Master plan of Elephant Butte as a regional recreation center.
Measure of time at McMurdo Sound on a powder necklace record.
RESOLVE PROBLEMS ABOUT ENDS:

Layout planning of Black Bluffs Village.

1. Physographic
2. Public community facilities
3. Public utilities
4. Transportation
5. Land use
Lauren planning all clients meeting agenda.

1. Preparation

2. Napkin counting explanation

3. Napkin distribution

4. Transaction

5. Food use
1. **Physiographic:**

   Contour Map—Latitude $33^\circ 16'30"$ – $33^\circ 15'30"$
   Longitude $107^\circ 11'0"$ – $107^\circ 10'0"
   4430 to 4330 in 20 ft. contours
   Water level 4450 ft.

**Slope Analysis—Designated in three intervals:**

1. Less than 10%
2. 10% slope
3. 20% slope

**Desirability Analysis—Based on:**

1. View of lake in degrees
2. Existing vegetation
PHYSOGRAPHIC:

SLOPE ANALYSIS:

- Less than 10%
- 10% slope
- 20% slope
PHYSOGRAPHIC:

DESIRABILITY ANALYSIS:

160 View of Lake in degrees
Existing vegetation
2. Public Community Facilities:

**Parks**—To be developed to encompass playgrounds, while forming a pedestrian traffic circulation system throughout the village.

**Playfields**—To be developed for water recreation sports.

**Playgrounds**—To be developed for water recreation sports.

**Schools**—One grade school to be provided for the village population of 4000 maximum.

**Public Buildings**—To be developed in the open land west of shoreline road with a pedestrian overpass. (Schools, post office, etc.)
PUBLIC COMMUNITIES FACILITIES:
- Parks
- Playfields
- Playgrounds
- Schools
- Public Buildings
3. Public Utilities:

Water--Provided through a system of wells, the main line to run parallel to Black Bluffs Road.

Gas--Natural gas not provided.

Electricity--Provided by the electrical plant at the base of the dam, the main line to run parallel to Black Bluffs Road.

Sewage--To be installed parallel to Black Bluffs Road connected to the main line at Shoreline Road.

Telephone--To be installed parallel to Black Bluffs Road connected to the main line at Shoreline Road.

Telegraph--To be installed parallel to Black Bluffs Road connected to the main line at Shoreline Road.
PUBLIC UTILITIES:

- Water
- Gas
- Electricity
- Sewage
- Telephone
- Telegraph
4. Transportation Study:

Highways--Major traffic flow to occur along the Black Bluffs loop road with arteries feeding the loop road.

Railroads--Rail service will not be provided.

Water Facilities--Supporting water facilities to develop the focal point of active water recreation.

Major Parking Facilities--Provided at public parks and commercial areas.
5. Land Use:

Village Boundaries--Boundaries showing maximum village size of 4000 population covering approximately 640 sq. acres.

Commercial--Developed to provide facilities for resident and public use.

Industrial--Developed to provide local employment for village residents.

Open Space and Public Land--Development of public buildings.

Public Parks--Developed to provide recreation facilities for resident and public.

High Density Residential--60 - 100 people per acre.

Medium Density Residential--30 people per acre.

Low Density Residential--15 or less people per acre.
POSTULATE OUTLINE OVER-ALL SOLUTIONS:

Layout plan of Black Bluffs Village.
DEVELOPMENT:

The development phase is devoted to the architectural design of the marine motel for Black Bluffs Village, through the phases of: define design idea, develop sub-problems mutual solutions, develop over-all solutions.
DEFINE DESIGN IDEAS:

PROBLEM RELATION:

The architectural design of a marina motel was selected in order to give an architectural direction to the purposed recreation village of Black Bluffs, also because of the need of this type of support facility at the present time.

MARINA HOTEL:

The architectural direction directed by existing natural conditions is one of strong independent forms with an informal relaxing atmosphere with sun control and water accessibility being the major functional problems. The structural being concrete block with wood joist with a natural stucco finish. The mechanical system for the marina motel to be a dual heating and air conditioning piped water fan coil system underground with two supply stations.
PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

In order to give an accurate and effective reaction to an emergency situation, it is necessary to have a complete understanding of the type of emergency and the steps to be taken.

HAIRY MOTHER

The recognition and identification of emergencies are crucial in ensuring the safety and well-being of individuals. It is essential to be able to accurately assess the situation and know the appropriate actions to take. The immediate response to an emergency can save lives and prevent further damage. It is crucial to be prepared and to have a clear understanding of the procedures to follow in case of an emergency. This knowledge is necessary to be a good leader and to ensure the safety of one's community.
DEVELOP SUB-PROBLEM MUTUAL SOLUTIONS:

REQUIREMENTS:

1. Expression of leisure living and social activities, acting as a base for vacation activity.
2. Architectural expression of the image to be developed in Black Bluffs Village.
3. Functional hierarchy expression of leisure living facilities with optimum use of a greater variety of spaces.

CONTENT:

4. Administration
5. Recreational and social spaces
6. Commercial facilities
7. Living units
8. Transitional spaces

INFLUENCES:

9. Tourist and visitors
10. Staff
11. Equipment
MATRIX:

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
1 (9) 
2 (9) 
3 (10)
4 (6)  
5 (6)  
6 (6)  
7 (6)  
8 (6)  
9 (6)  
10 (7) 
11 (10)
```

1st DEGREE DESIGN CONSTITUENTS

```
1
2
3
```

2nd DEGREE DESIGN CONSTITUENTS

```
9 10
```

3rd DEGREE DESIGN CONSTITUENTS

```
6
7 8
4 5
```

MARINA MOTEL CONSTITUENTS SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM:
CONTENT SCHEMATICS:

ADMINISTRATION:

Entrance 200 sq.ft.
Lobby 250 sq.ft.
Office & Storage 200 sq.ft.

Total area: 630 sq.ft.

RECREATION AND SOCIAL SPACES:

Individual Terrace or balcony per living unit: 50 sq.ft.

Public Pool
Playgrounds
Games Room

COMMERCIAL:

Restaurant facilities for 200 @ 20 sq.ft./person

4000 sq.ft. total restaurant area

Lounge facilities for 100 @ 15 sq.ft./person
1500 sq.ft. total lounge area

30% of Restaurant facilities and lounge facilities for rest room and kitchen facilities
LIVING:

Total area: 18,000 sq.ft.

60 units @ 300 sq.ft./unit, each unit containing general, bath, and closet facilities.

TRANSITIONAL SPACES:

Circulation being the primary generator of transition.

SPATIAL RELATIONS STUDY:

Determined by design use conditions. Numbers contained within symbols indicate space ratio units based on 100 sq.ft. to one unit.

HIERARCHY RELATIONS STUDY:

Determined by design use conditions. Based upon a use functional factor.
Developed from spatial relations study and hierarchy relations study.
VISUAL COMMUNICATION:
ELEPHANT BUTTE RECREATION AND THE NEW TOWN

BACHELOR'S THESIS IN ARCHITECTURE

BY

JESSE JAMES WILLIAMS
character sketch looking west
south

east

north

west

elevations
south

east

north

west

elevations
BIBLIOGRAPHY:


Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 31, Truth or Consequences, New Mexico.


New Mexico State Park and Recreation Commission, P.O. Box 1147, Santa Fe, New Mexico.


BIBLIOGRAPHY: (CONTINUED)


ENLISTED

(Continued)

Prerequisite should include: A. A manual for M1A2 Identification, with
information on Individual A. Identification, and Personnel Equipment
Identification. The above document should be a part of the
UNITED STATES ARMY, WASHINGTON, D.C.


1960, July 16.

This contract is for the procurement of the M1A2 Identification
Equipment. The above item is a part of the
UNITED STATES ARMY, WASHINGTON, D.C.


1960, July 16.

The item is designated as M1A2 Identification, and Personnel
Equipment Identification. The above document should be a part of the
UNITED STATES ARMY, WASHINGTON, D.C.


1960, July 16.

This contract is for the procurement of the M1A2 Identification
Equipment. The above item is a part of the
UNITED STATES ARMY, WASHINGTON, D.C.
