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Folder Title: Becket [Potential Architectural Firm –
Presidential Library] (1 of 5)
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TO: *Helene Von Damm*

FROM: MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Information

Action

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 16, 1982

Dear Mr. Becket:

Thank you for sending the information about the architectural services you have provided for former Presidents. It was very impressive, and I am keeping this information on file for future reference.

Be assured that you will be considered if and as plans are finalized for the **Presidential Library.**

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEEVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. MacDonald Becket
Chairman of the Board
Welton Becket Associates
Architects and Engineers
2900 31st Street
Santa Monica, CA 90405

BECKET

WELTON BECKET ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS
AND ENGINEERS

MacDONALD BECKET, F.A.I.A.
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

2900 31ST STREET
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA 90405
213 450-4449 TWX 910 343-6586

July 14, 1982

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Assistant to the President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Deaver:

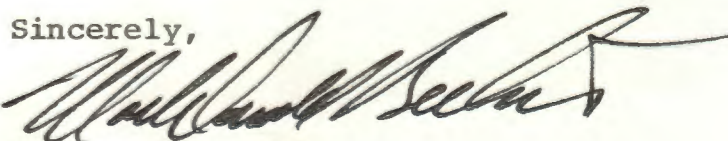
Stu Spencer suggested I write you regarding a presidential library the President may be planning. This past year, I met with Dick Burress at the Hoover Institution to discuss the possible location of the library at Stanford. He indicated that most of the President's past papers are there. They have excellent sites from which to select an appropriate setting and an invitation has been extended to the President. As site selection, master planning, and building design require considerable time, we would recommend an early decision.

Through the years we have provided architectural services for Presidents Eisenhower, Nixon and Ford. We designed the Eisenhower Library in Kansas, and plans for the Nixon Library at San Clemente. We recently completed the California Capitol restoration and the nearly completed Washington, D.C. Convention Center which was originally called the Eisenhower Bicentennial Convention Center.

At your convenience, I would like to meet with you to discuss this subject in much greater detail. I am enclosing some material for your information.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,



MacDonald Becket

MacDB:vh
Enclosure

cc. Mr. Stuart Spencer



Spencer-Roberts & Associates, Inc.

June 30, 1982

Mr. Michael Deaver
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mike,

Enclosed is the Welton-Becket portfolio I spoke
to you about.

As I indicated, they are interested in being
involved in any presidential library that President
Reagan may put together in the future.

I am asking Don Becket to forward you a letter to
that matter.

Sincerely,

Stuart K. Spencer
President

SKS:nc

WELTON BECKET ASSOCIATES

Please note the
following address changes
for the Los Angeles &
New York offices:

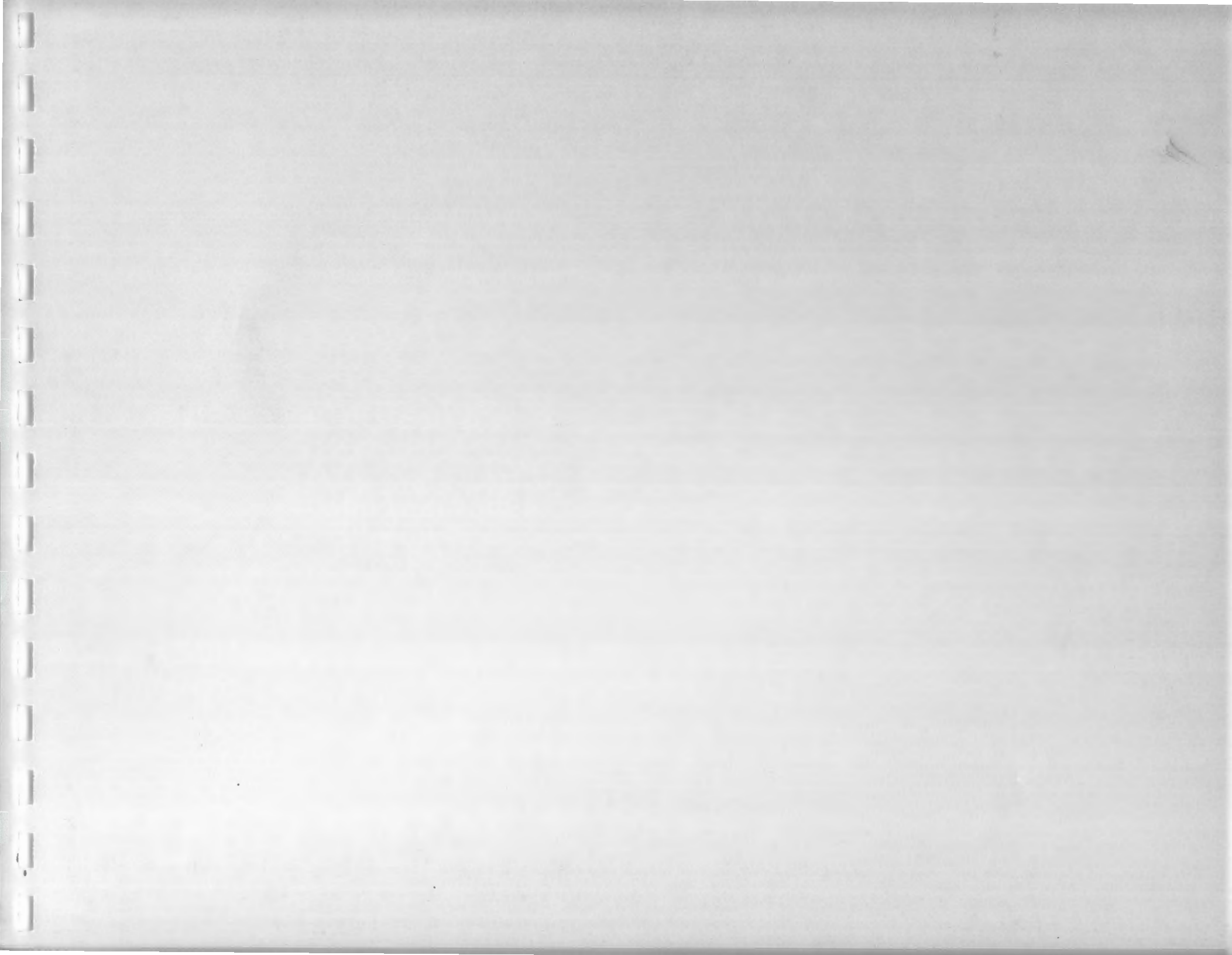
Los Angeles

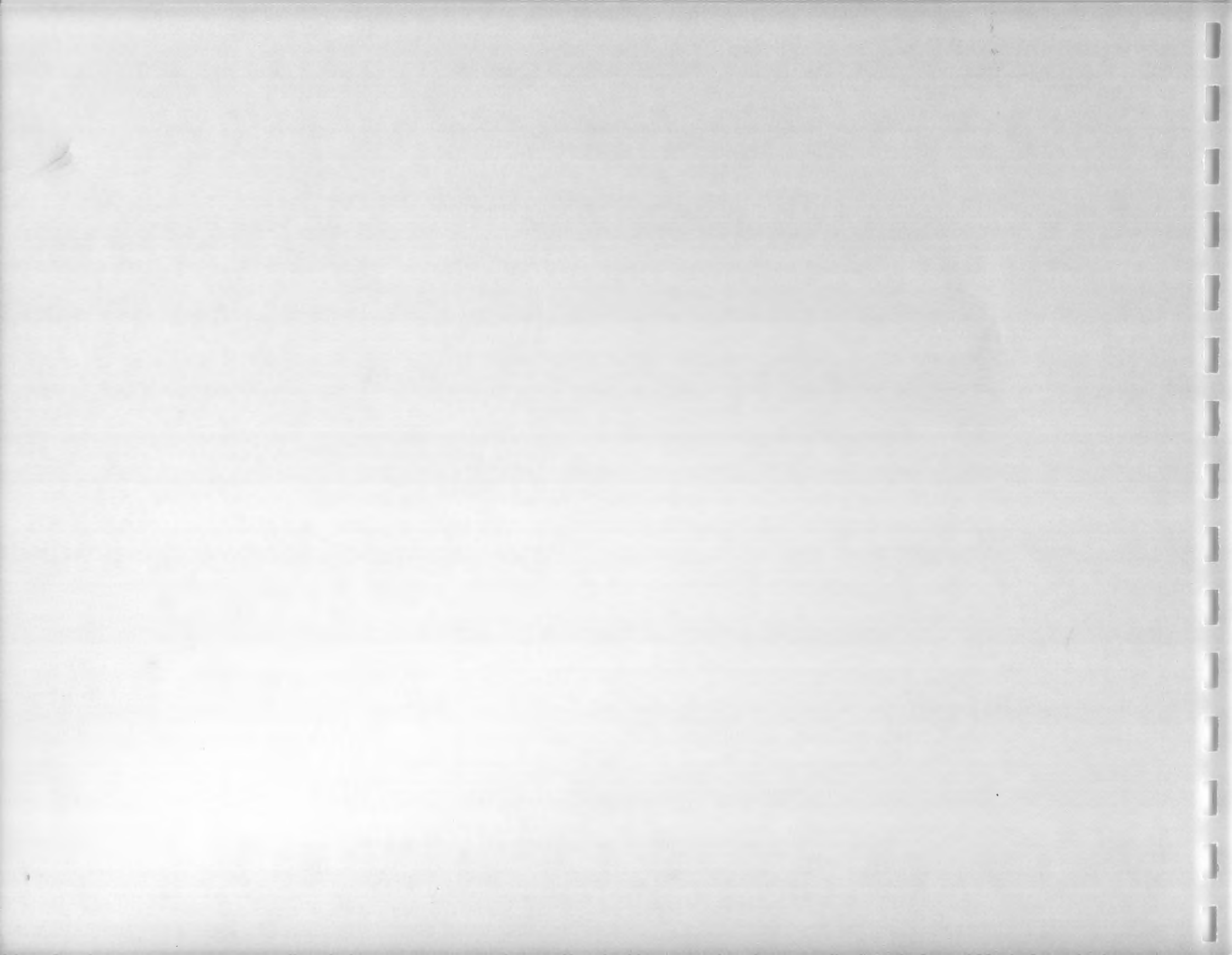
2900 31st Street
Santa Monica, California 90405
Telephone: 213/450-4449
TWX: 910-343-6586
TLX: 181819

New York

321 East 44th Street
New York, New York 10017
Telephone: 212/599-2777
TLX: 710-429724

WILSON BICKEL ASSOCIATES





Responsive planning and realization....the design approach of Welton Becket Associates.

Welton Becket Associates, internationally acknowledged as a leading architecture /engineering firm, is recognized for progressive concepts and efficient realization of building projects. Since its founding in 1933, the organization has been guided by the philosophy of "total design."

Problem Solving

Design, in the broadest sense, means solving problems, and Becket's fundamental role as a design firm is to understand the client and his needs and to find a solution to his architectural problems. From the organization of an entire complex of buildings to the planning of individual interior spaces, Becket analyzes the client to determine his precise objectives, then, through continuing dialogue, gives form to his identity. "Architecture," once said the firm's founder, "is for the client, not for the architect."

Total Design

According to the concept of total design, the Becket firm accomplishes every phase of the work necessary in creating a building or building complex. From programming, site selection, and master planning, Becket's professional services range through architecture and engineering to decorating, furnishing, and graphics. Along with considerations for structure, aesthetics, and function, Becket projects reflect a concern for economics through cost and production controls and efficient application of energy and materials.

Design Dialogue

In 45 years of diversified practice, Becket has placed over \$5 billion worth of projects into construction and completed examples of every major building type. The success of each of these projects results from the specific attention given to every client by the principals of the office in charge. Through a well-defined program of management, the firm's goal is to complete every project on time and within the clients' budget. A concern for the highest aesthetic quality, too, has been rewarded with more than 200 international and national citations for design excellence.



MacDonald Becket, FAIA, heads the international architecture/engineering firm founded by Welton Becket in 1933. A member of the firm since 1948, he succeeded Welton Becket, his uncle, as president of Welton Becket Associates in 1969. A member of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, Mr. Becket is a registered architect in 41 states. He also participates in the AIA International Task Force Agency and served as chairman for two of his six years with the AIA Documents Board. In addition, he holds positions of leadership in numerous professional, civic, and cultural organizations.

“Architectural design means much more than producing a superlatively attractive structure. What good is a beautifully designed building if it doesn’t work? If people aren’t comfortable and happy in it? Whatever its function, it should give its occupants a sense of well-being. The success of a building is determined not by the architect, but by the people who use it. If a building doesn’t convey a sense of logic and organization, warmth and human scale, aesthetics have little meaning.

At every level of its design, a building should communicate that someone cared. As architects, our job is one of involved interpretation. First, we must understand our client — how he sees himself and his company, what future he envisions for his organization. Then, guided by his needs and his dreams, we begin creating a building of responsive design that expresses the client’s own character.”



Welton Becket, FAIA, Founder
1902-1969

“As architects and engineers, our professional goal is to design buildings of distinctive beauty and maximum efficiency. However, if the buildings we plan do not directly or indirectly produce income for our clients — either through increased sales, cost-reducing operations, or highly saleable space — we have no cause for pride, no matter how many awards we may win. We must produce attractive, functional buildings. But above all, we must produce sound investments for our clients.”

(Remarks by Welton Becket after receiving the VII Pan-American Congress of Architects Award.)

"Total design" encompasses all professional services needed to complete a building project.

Architectural Planning and Design

Feasibility studies
Research and systems development
Site selection
Zoning assistance
Land planning
Urban planning
Architectural design

Architectural Production

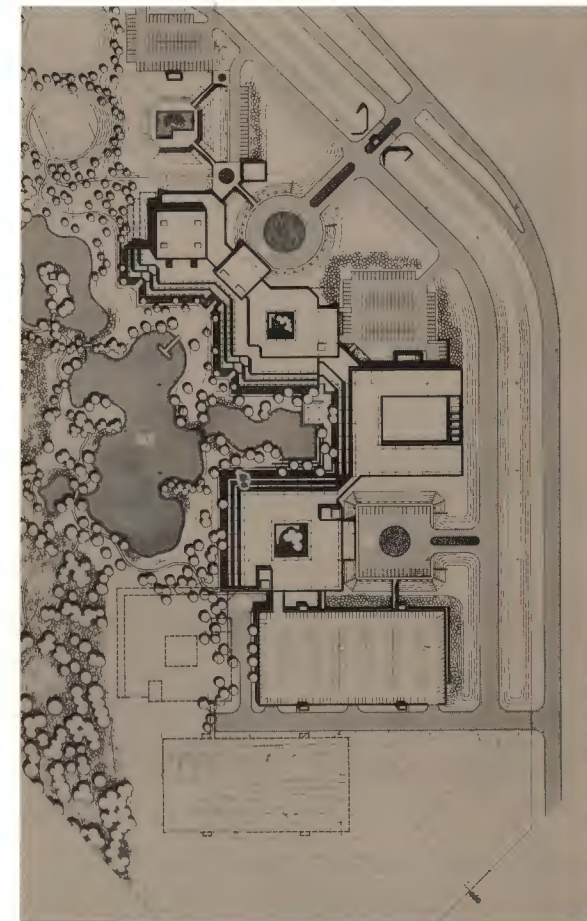
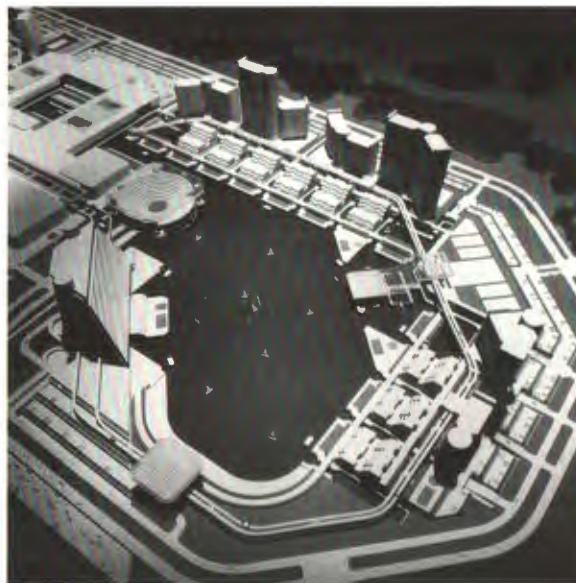
Cost control
Plan checking
Production control
Scheduling
Specifications
Budget analysis

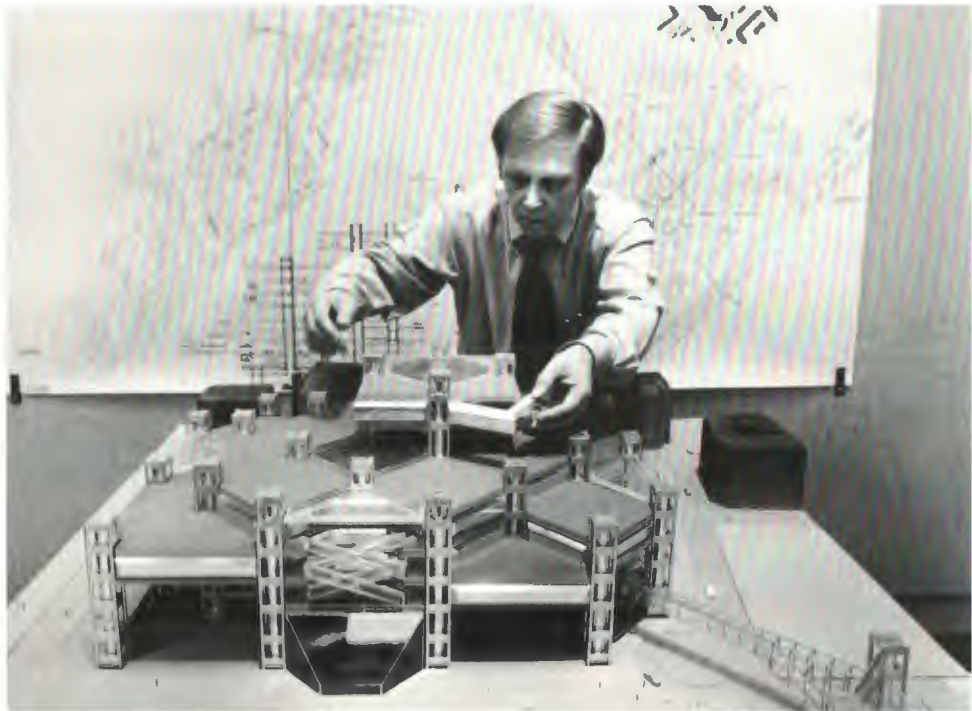
Engineering

Structural
Mechanical
Electrical
Energy management and conservation

Interiors

Space planning
Furnishings and decorating
Graphic design
Industrial design







In five decades of practice, Becket has planned and realized all major types of building projects.

Master Planning

Land use studies
Development programs
Urban and redevelopment projects
University campuses
Residential community planning
New town studies

Office Buildings

Corporate headquarters
Banks and financial institutions
Regional offices
Multi-tenant commercial and speculative offices

Health Care Facilities

Proprietary hospitals
Government and institutional hospitals
Medical teaching facilities
Community hospitals
Medical research facilities
Medical office buildings

Hotels and Apartment Buildings

Major chains
Independent and franchised operators
Condominiums
Senior citizen housing

Government Facilities

Schools
Libraries
Transportation facilities
Hospitals
Administrative complexes
Police headquarters
Historic restoration
Post offices
Military housing and support facilities

Public Assembly Buildings

Cultural civic centers
Museums
Sports arenas
Theaters
Auditoriums
Religious buildings
Administrative civic centers
Convention centers

Educational Facilities

Public elementary and secondary schools
Private colleges
State colleges and universities
Specialized discipline institutions

Retail Facilities

Department stores
Regional shopping centers

Industrial Facilities

Manufacturing plants
Research buildings
Laboratories
Warehouse and distribution centers
Communication facilities
Computer operations centers

Interiors

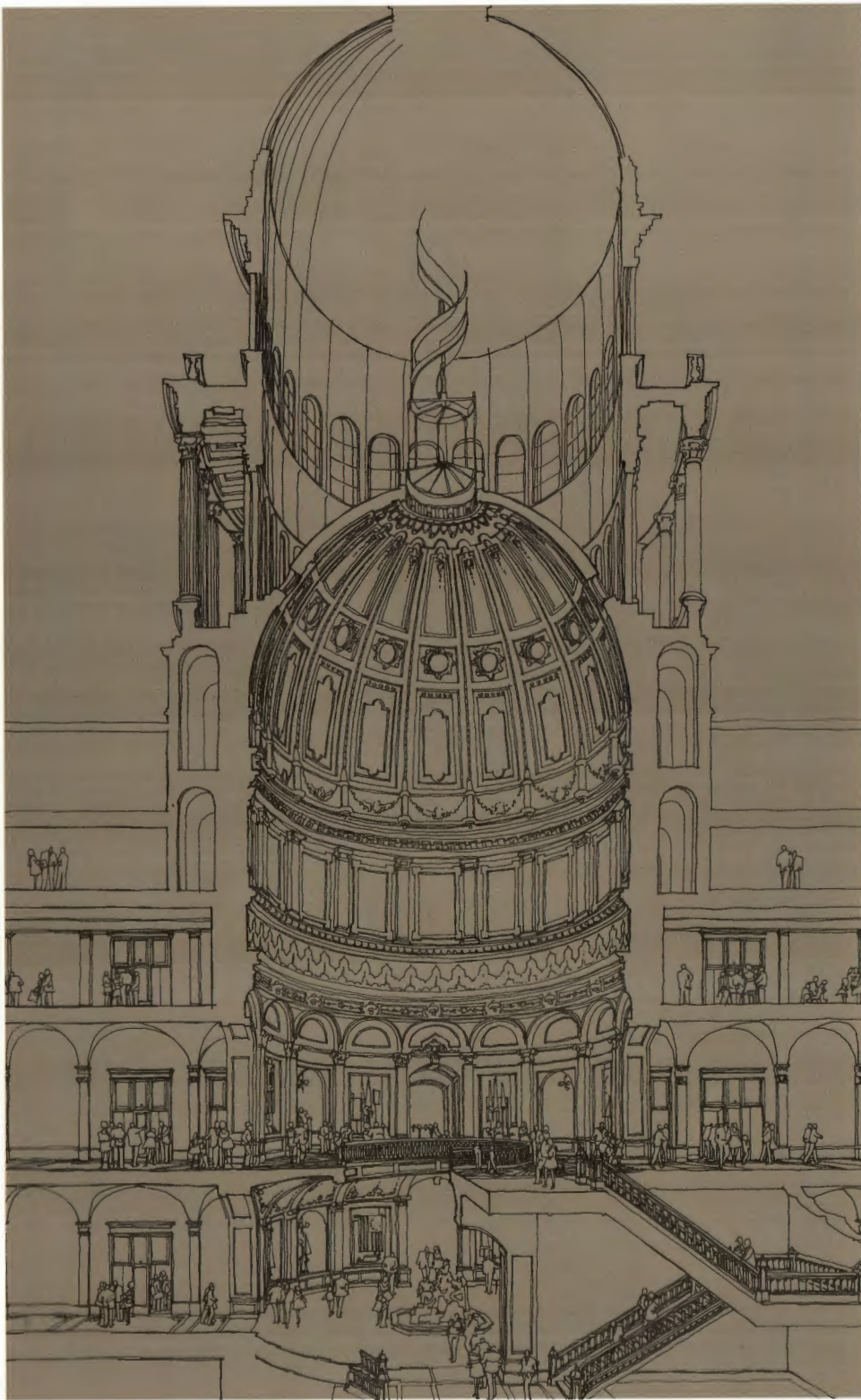


GOVERNMENT FACILITIES



California State Capitol
Sacramento, California

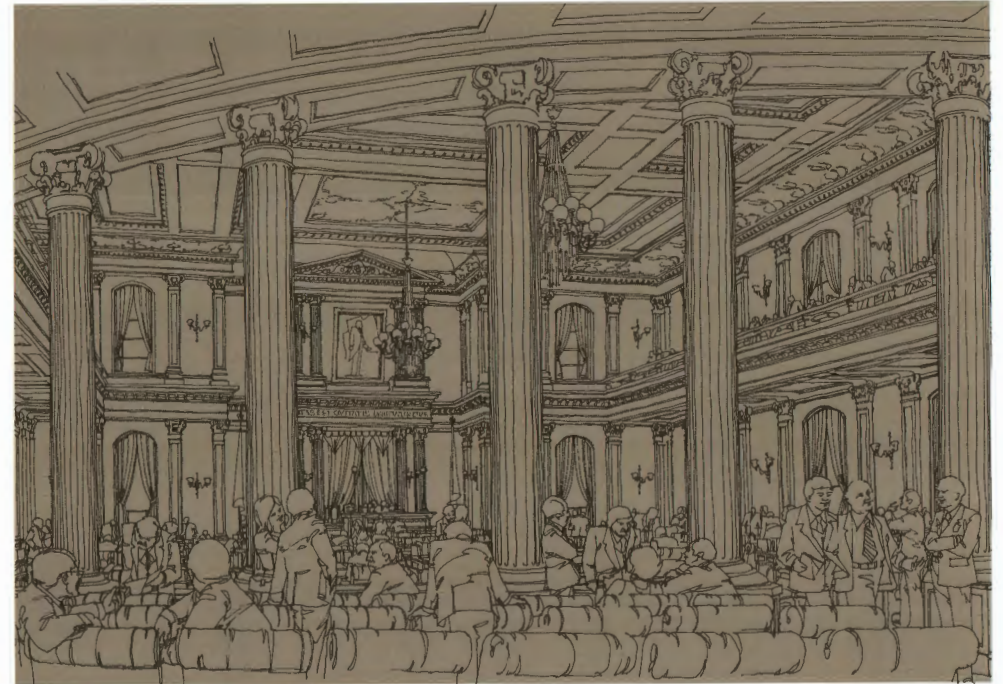




California State Capitol Sacramento, California

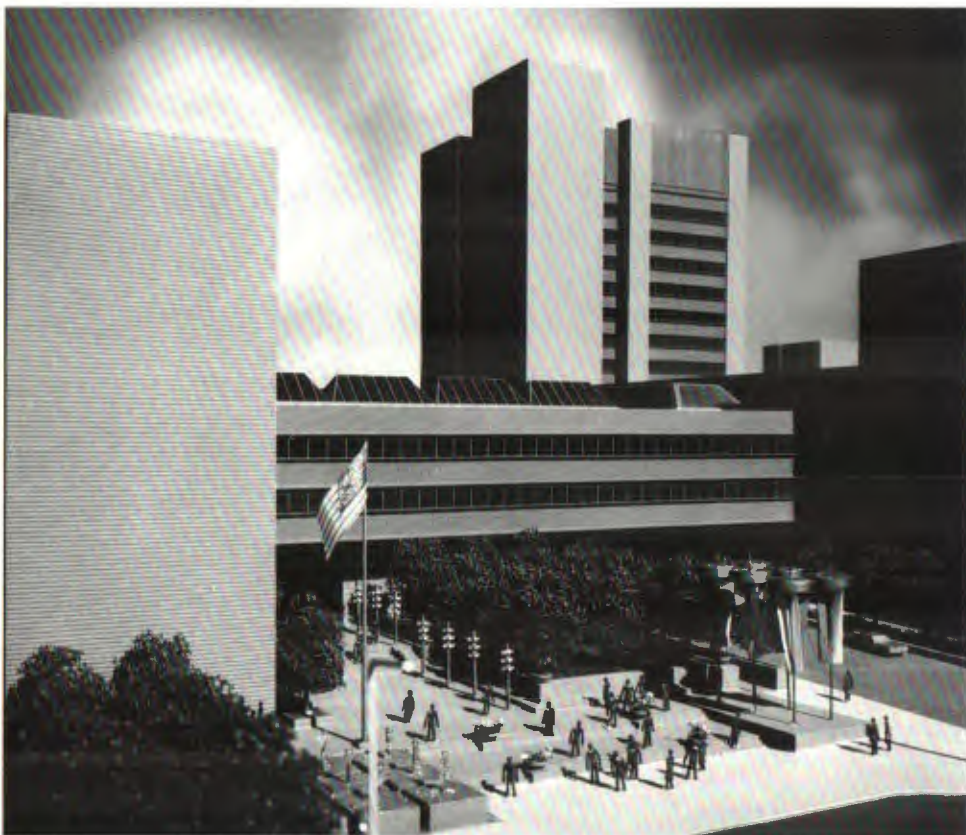
Restoration of the 19th century classical California State Capitol, undertaken by Becket for the State Legislature, is one of the largest such projects in the nation. Most significant is the fact that the capitol is being revitalized not as a museum, but as a fully functioning building serving its original purpose, yet adapted to meet contemporary legislative space needs. Restoration of the historic capitol, located at the west end of the 10-square block Capitol Park in Sacramento, includes architectural and structural renovations of the West Wing, originally completed in 1874. Historians describe the West Wing as Federal Style of the General Grant period, with Roman Corinthian details and a Beaux-Arts influence. Massive brick walls, some up to nine feet thick, as well as brick arch floors and vaulted ceilings in corridors and entries characterize the structure. Granite sheathes the ground floor and plaster-covered

brick the upper portion of the building. The cornices and ornamental elements are of cast iron. The wing contains the Senate and Assembly Chambers and the main rotunda, but, because of its deficiency in earthquake design, recent use has been limited to general sessions of the legislature. Becket has restored the wing to the period of its highest architectural integrity — 1900 to 1910 — without compromising the building's historic character and significance. In addition, the architects have rehabilitated and stabilized the structural components and replaced or improved the mechanical and electrical systems.



SSA Metro West Building
Baltimore, Maryland





SSA Metro West Building ■
Baltimore, Maryland

An innovative approach to systems construction in the Social Security Administration Building significantly reduced construction time and costs. With over 1,350,000 square feet of floor space, the operations and office complex occupies a 2-block site and spans an interstate highway in downtown Baltimore. The megastructure comprises a 5-story north building with a 14-story tower and a 6-story south building, all finished in red-brown brick with painted metal spandrel panels. Bronze anodized aluminum frames the bronze tinted windows. At the third level, a cafeteria for 800-900 people forms a bridge between the two mid-rise structures. Parking for approximately 500 cars has been provided at the service level. The total project consists of "in-system" and "out-of-system" components. The structural framework, floor-ceiling sandwich, and interior partitions are "in-system." The "out-of-

system" components, which include footings and foundations, exterior skin, service-generating portions of HVAC, and certain interior spaces, have been designed by an architectural/engineering consortium consisting of Welton Becket Associates and three other firms.



Knox Library
Monterey, California



Knox Library
Monterey, California

Two principal design criteria guided the development of the 3-level Dudley Wright Knox Library at the U.S. Naval Post-graduate School in Monterey: privacy for studying and the exclusion of ambient noise from a nearby airfield. The natural concrete exterior walls, virtually soundproof, provide acoustic isolation. Though different in form from other campus buildings, the library is related to them through the use of similar construction materials, natural color, and scale. Within the building, over 400,000 reference items are housed in four primary stack/study areas, including a vault for security material. The main level contains general circulation book stacks and library services and offices. On the upper level, readers' alcoves, private study rooms with audio/visual circuits, and lockable carrels provide individualized study space.





Glendale Central Library
Glendale, California

In the 400,000-volume Glendale Central Library, Becket's design solution to library planning creates maximum flexibility for the arrangement of book stacks, storage, and reading areas. The fixed elements of the building's interior functions — such as stairways and elevators, office suites, the auditorium, and study carrels — have been architecturally expressed on the exterior of the structure. The heart of the building is thus left open for growth or changes. On the main level, book stacks, semi-private carrels, and reading areas are available for the public. The open central reading area, thirty feet high,

provides spatial orientation for library users. Balconies overlook the space on two sides, and subdued north light flows in through a 2-story window wall. The library's upper level includes a 330-seat auditorium, a special collections room, and a children's section with carpeted semi-circular seating tiers for storytelling.



Learning Resource Center / Library ■
Americus, Georgia

Occupying a wooded site on the campus of Georgia Southwestern College, the 150,000-volume Learning Resource Center / Library serves more than 2400 students. Designed for efficiency and flexibility for future growth, the 2-level structure contains books and circulation areas in the center and fixed elements on the periphery. On the exterior, strongly articulated vertical towers of varying widths and depths contain the fixed elements — stairwells, elevators, workrooms, study carrels, seminar rooms, and mechanical equipment at roof level. The facade incorporates natural brick, limestone, and grey reflective glass to harmonize with the existing campus architecture. Inside, on the first level where the main circulation desk is located, periodicals and reference books are housed along with maps and rare books, the music division, exhibit space, and conference rooms. The second level has the main public stacks and 30 private study carrels along the perimeter. To ensure the greatest comfort, carpeting and acoustic treatment reduce the noise level, and grey glass cuts down glare from natural light.

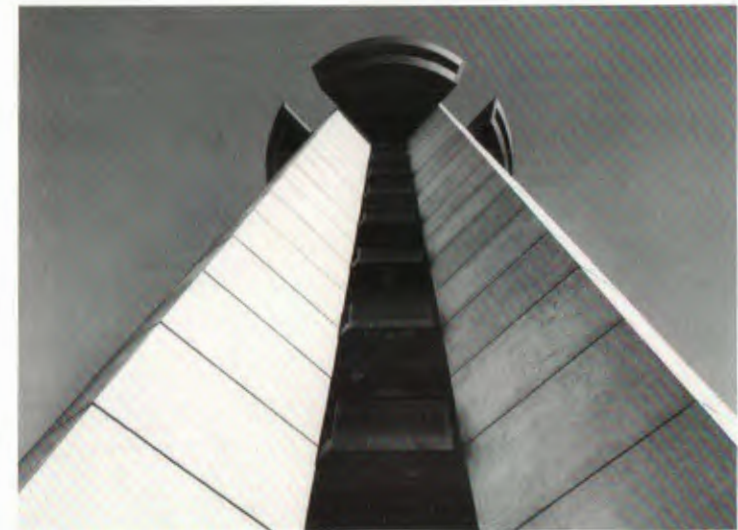


FAA Control Tower

Dallas-Fort Worth Airport, Texas

The nerve center and visual focal point of the immense Dallas-Fort Worth Airport is the 196-foot high air traffic control tower. Designed by Becket as a national standard facility for the Federal Aviation Administration, the tower represents the first installation of a prototype design. To minimize costly changes due to obsolescence and to permit future modification of equipment without altering the basic structural system, Becket designed a structural tower composed of four service cores crowned by a cab and an equipment level. Hollow modular precast concrete units — trucked to the site, stacked in place by cranes, then post-tensioned — form the service cores. Below the 11-sided cab are four quadrants of microwave space containing the discs and equipment necessary for airport control tower functions. At the base, a 26,000-sq. ft. building incorporates offices, training facilities, shops, a reception area, and mechanical equipment.

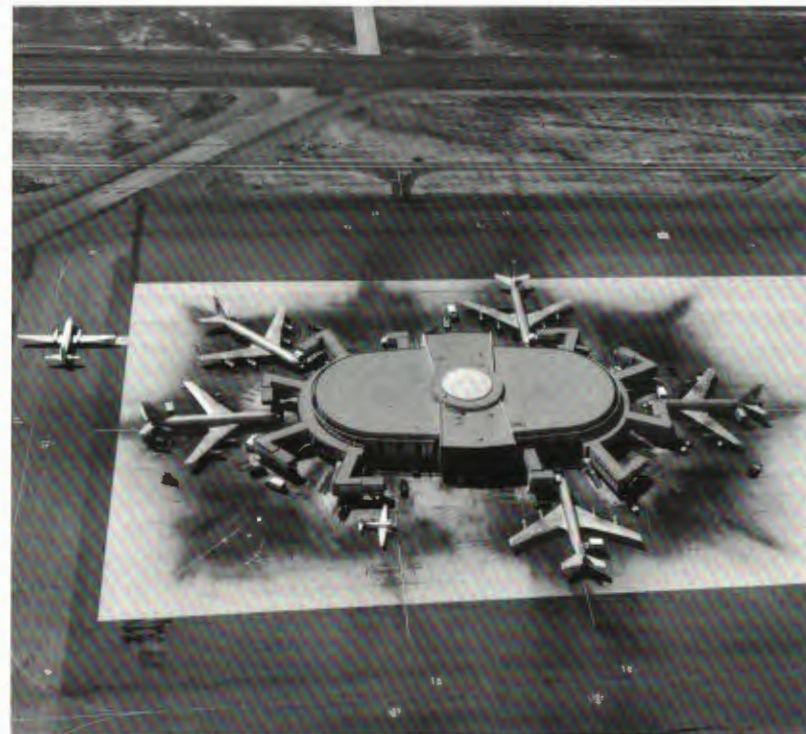
AWARD





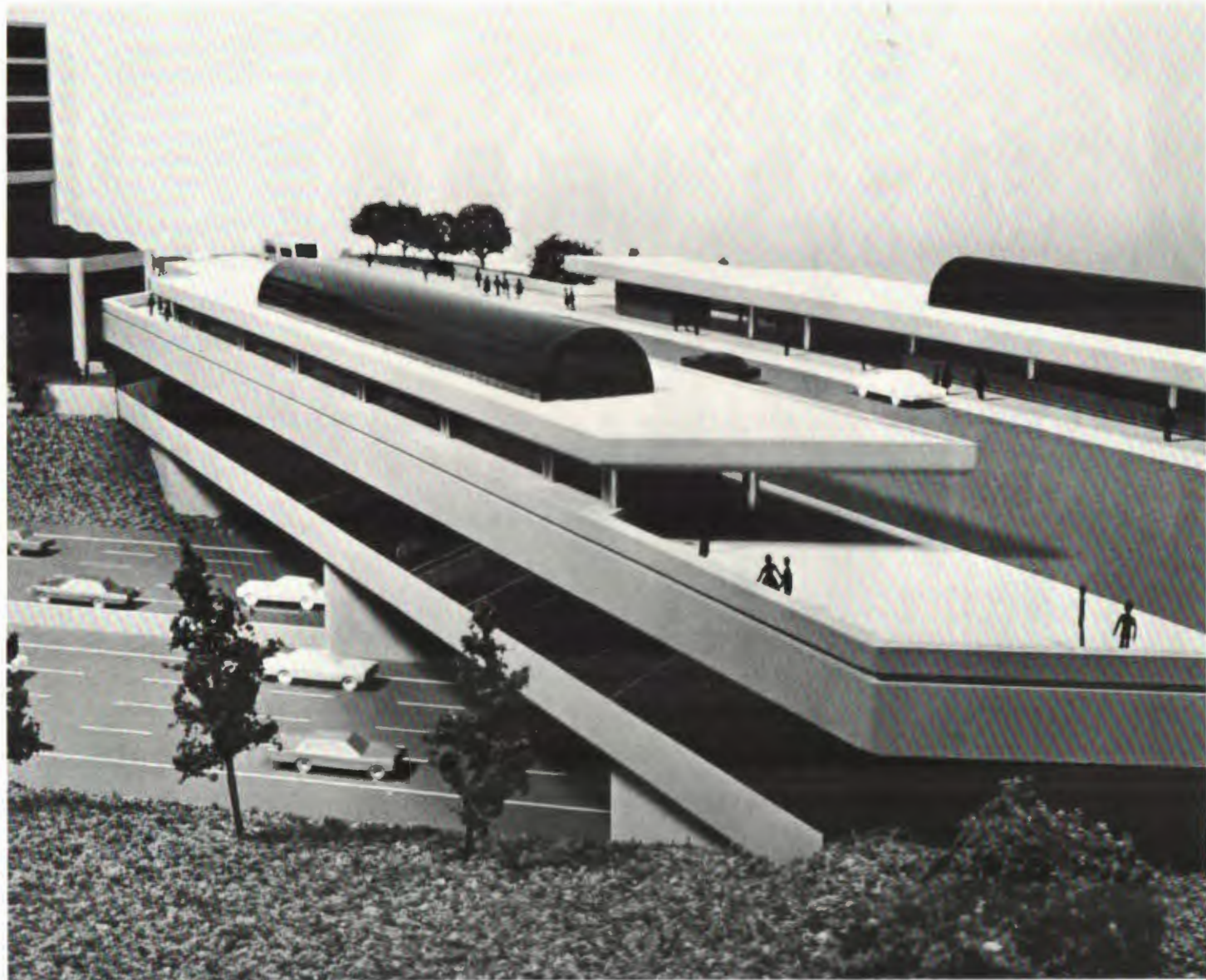
Los Angeles International Airport ■ Los Angeles, California

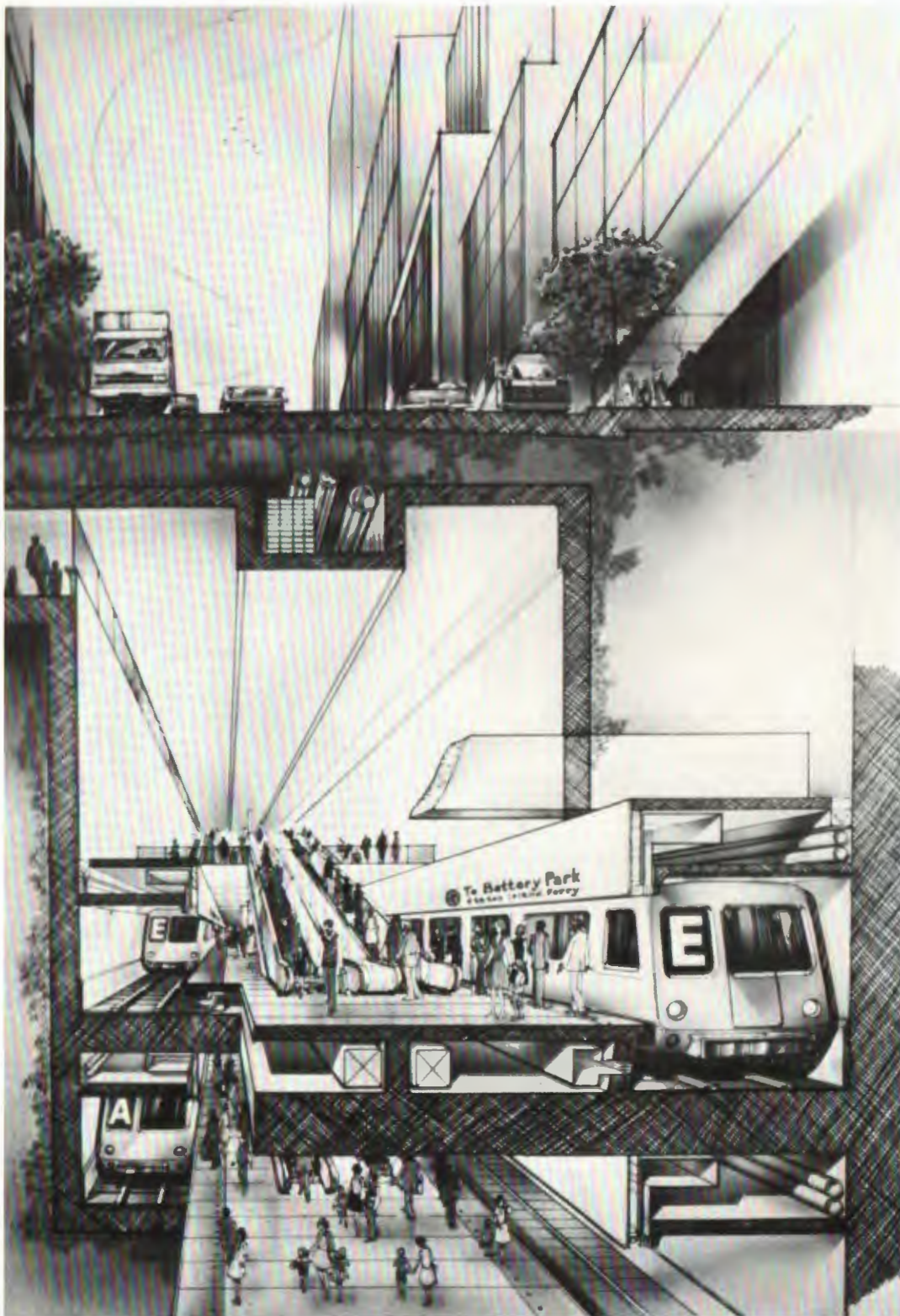
Long-range planning guided the joint venture design of the Los Angeles International Airport. With efficiency and economy of operation and comfort of passengers as fundamental criteria, a decentralized scheme evolved. The terminal complex consists of a rectangular layout with 13 independent airline ticketing/satellite units located around the perimeter. The rectangular area, one level below airfield elevation, contains roadways and parking for 5000 automobiles. In the center, a 135-foot high structure of intersecting parabolic arches forms a futuristic theme for the airport. The combined administration building and control tower dominates the entrance to the terminal. In addition to the tower cab, FAA personnel and radar-electronic equipment occupy the upper six floors, while the lower six are given over to airport administration. The ticketing buildings are one to two stories high but built on a foundation for a third level when airport requirements expand.



**Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit
Authority Civic Center Station**
Atlanta, Georgia

MARTA's Civic Center Station in Atlanta required the close integration of circulation and structural systems. Spanning 241 feet across an interstate highway in the downtown business district, the structure comprises the bridge portion of West Peachtree Street on the upper level and the rapid rail station below, with a passenger concourse between, inside the bridge trusses. To permit construction, the existing street level had to be raised 22 feet. The massive steel structure, weighing over one million pounds, has one support centered in the median of the freeway. For fire-proofing, the steel was enclosed and recessed behind the facade of exposed concrete and horizontal bands of glass. Barrel-vault skylights over the long escalator and stair wells create spatial contrast with the low-ceilinged passenger concourse. Civic Center Station was designed to accommodate 6000 persons during peak hours and over 38,000 persons each day. The entire station is air-conditioned, and the mechanical equipment also cools the stations immediately to the north and south.





Pine/Wall Street Subway Station New York, New York

The design considerations for an underground rapid transit station are straightforward: move the people into and out of the trains as efficiently as possible. For New York City's proposed Second Avenue Subway, Becket designed a major station serving downtown Manhattan's Wall Street district. Pine/Wall is an air-conditioned, continuous mezzanine station with a 615-ft.-long, 2-level center platform. To prevent congestion, the loading, access, and egress patterns distribute passengers evenly along the 30-ft.-wide platforms. Vertical circulation — escalators and stairs — can be regulated according to the direction of flow in peak and normal hours. Clear graphics throughout the station also help direct passengers. Because of the extreme depth of the track — nearly 90 feet below street level — escalators provide the primary link between subway platforms and the seven street entrances. At the upper mezzanine level, the two token plazas are connected by a 14-ft.-wide pedestrian gallery that unifies the unpaid station area into a 1200-ft.-long weather-protected underground concourse.

Westchester County Courthouse
White Plains, New York





Westchester County Courthouse
White Plains, New York

In the design for the Westchester County Courthouse in New York, Becket consolidated all the courts serving the county into a 3-building complex in the White Plains Urban Renewal area. The project includes a 20-story poured-in-place concrete and glass courthouse tower and an 8-level, 1100-car parking structure, linked by a 3-story, 568-foot long office building that spans a city street. The courthouse contains 25 courtrooms for use by the State Supreme, County, Family, and Surrogate Courts. It also serves as headquarters for the district attorney's department. Occupying the top 12 stories of the tower, typical courtroom floors are two stories high. Each contains a large perimeter courtroom,

smaller courtrooms, judges' chambers, jury rooms, and offices. These principal interior spaces are boldly expressed on the exterior of the tower as a series of double height bays, each 10 feet in width. The low-rise office building, connecting the tower to the parking structure, contains a 240-seat ceremonial court, the sheriff's department, the county clerk's office, and the land records department. To provide visual unity, the low-rise building and the parking structure reflect the tower in their forms and similar use of building materials.



Police Administration Building
San Jose, California





Police Administration Building
San Jose, California

Located within San Jose's civic center, the Police Administration Building has been designed to convey dignity and strength, but without the uncomfortable quality of forbidding austerity. The 3-level, 40,000-sq. ft. reinforced concrete structure provides more than twice the space of the city's previous police facility. The upper floors each extend outward three feet beyond the level below, while a protective landscaped berm completely covers the lower level. In addition to shielding direct sun, the staggered overhangs of the floors and the deeply recessed windows create a constantly changing play of light and shade. The alternating horizontal and vertical masses of concrete on the exterior are richly textured with a striated finish produced by the form liners used in casting the structure. On the ground floor, where most public business is conducted, the technical services division is located. The lower level, which can be sealed off in emergency, contains the traffic investigating department, photographic labs, classrooms, a briefing room, and a coffee lounge. Situated on the third level are the prevention and control and detective divisions with separate squad rooms, the main conference room, and offices.

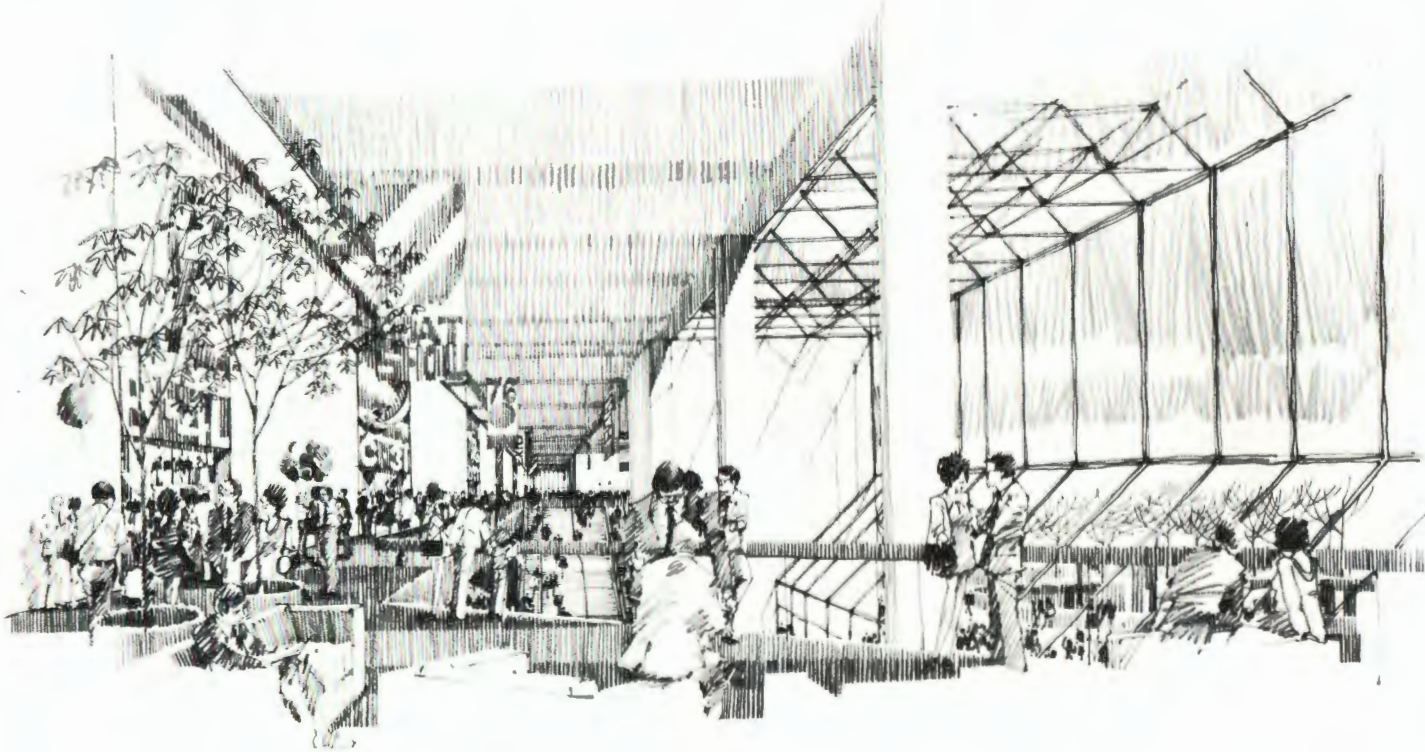
PUBLIC ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS

Representative Clients — Public Assembly Buildings

Air Force Academy Foundation, Incorporated
California State Legislature
City of Danville, Illinois
City of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin
City of Los Angeles, California
City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin
City of Orange, California
City of Pomona, California
City of Saginaw, Michigan
City of Salinas, California
City of San Francisco, California
City of Santa Monica, California
City of Tacoma, Washington
The Coca Cola Company
County of Los Angeles, California
County of Nassau, New York
County of Westchester, New York
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Ford Motor Company
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Hollywood Bowl Association
Jai Alai Corporation, Manila, Philippine Islands
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Neighborhood Church of Oakland
Pan-Pacific Auditorium, Incorporated
State of California
United States Atomic Energy Commission
United States Army Corps of Engineers
United States Department of Commerce, Office of
International Trade Fairs
United States Department of the Interior
United States Department of Transportation
United States Federal Aviation Administration
United States Military Academy
United States Navy
University of California at Los Angeles
University of Nebraska
Walter E. Disney Enterprises, Incorporated
WSM, Incorporated



District of Columbia Convention Center
Washington, D.C.



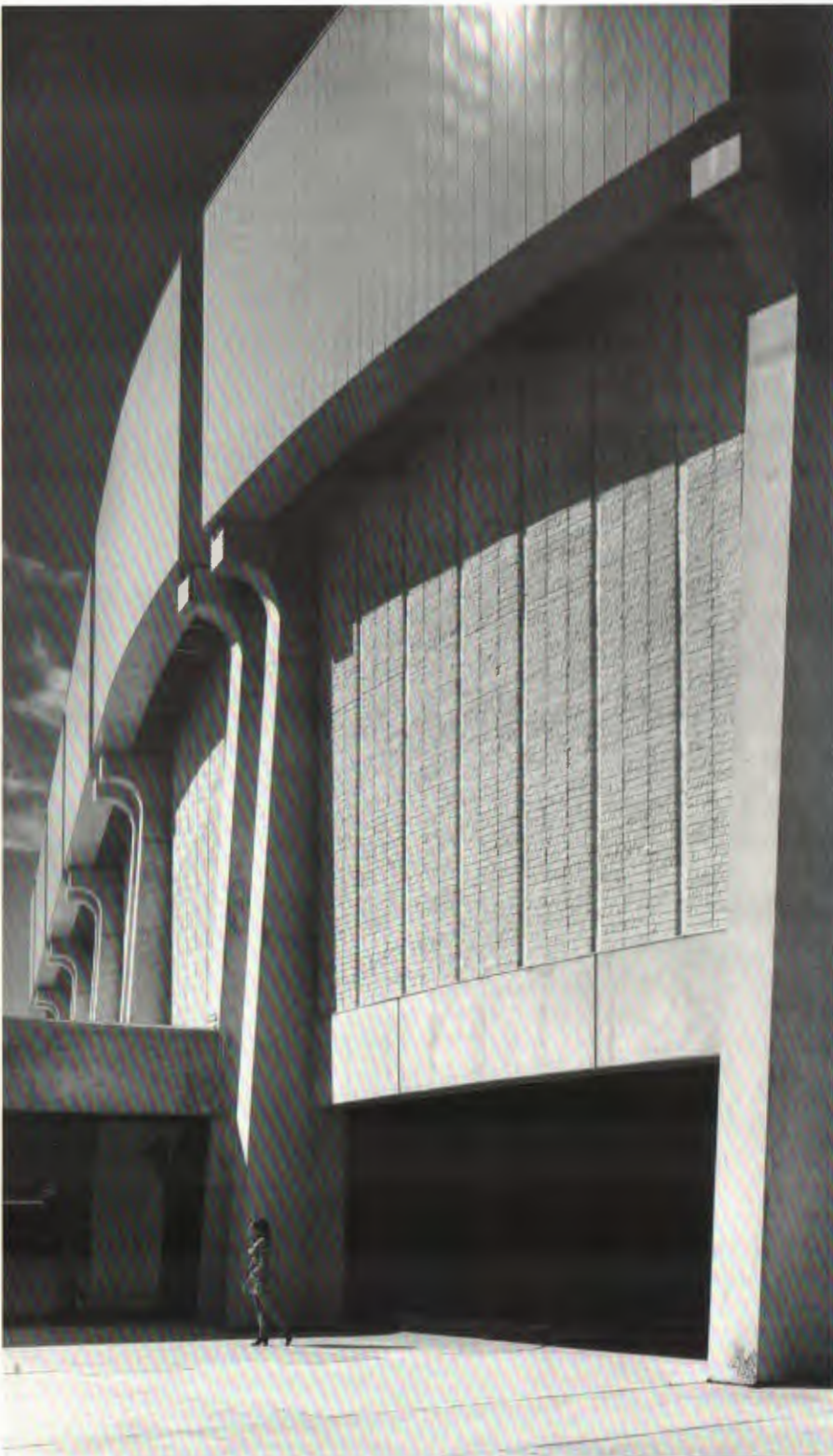
District of Columbia Convention Center Washington, D.C.

A 420 by 720-foot exhibition hall and 84,000-square foot meeting room complex capable of accommodating up to 12,000 people are the primary components of the Convention Center. Located at Mount Vernon Square, the Center will act as a catalyst in the redevelopment of the entire area. The exterior of the low-level structure is sheathed in grey fluted limestone panels with glass-walled lobbies enclosing the public circulation spaces. Bronze-tinted skylights illuminating the interior spaces are supported on exposed steel trusses. The structural system has been designed to provide the greatest amount of column-free space, and thus, maximum flexibility in placement of exhibits and activities. In addition, extendable partitions can be used to segment the floor space for multiple events. The meeting complex, too, can be subdivided into 31 rooms. On the ground floor, the restaurant/cafe serves up to 700 people.



Nassau Veterans Memorial Coliseum
Uniondale, Long Island, New York

AWARD



Nassau Veterans Memorial Coliseum
Uniondale, Long Island, New York

To provide a center for civic, cultural, athletic, and entertainment events on Long Island, Becket designed the multi-function Nassau Veterans Memorial Coliseum. With a total of over 100,000 square feet, the Coliseum is composed of a 16,000-seat arena and a subterranean exhibition hall. The oval-shaped Coliseum, with a strongly sculptured facade of flaring concrete columns, dominates its site. To balance the building's massiveness, a broad landscaped plaza was designed as the grand entrance for spectators. Inside, a one-way truss roof measuring 325 by 445 feet, rests on the exterior columns. The configuration produces unobstructed sight lines for the permanent, riser-mounted seats and for the seats on

telescoping platforms. From circuses to basketball games, rock concerts to boat shows, the Coliseum is designed with maximum acoustic and lighting flexibility. Adjacent to the Coliseum and on the same level as the arena floor is the exhibition hall. Its 62,000 square feet can be subdivided by folding partitions for a number of simultaneous displays.





Dorothy Chandler Pavilion
Music Center of Los Angeles County
Los Angeles, California

AWARD





Music Center of Los Angeles County
Los Angeles, California

Three interrelated theaters arranged on a sweeping plaza form the Music Center at the crown of the Los Angeles Civic Center. Constructed in two phases over a 5-year period, the Music Center consists of the 3250-seat Dorothy Chandler Pavilion, 2100-seat Ahmanson Theater, and 750-seat Mark Taper Forum. Four levels of parking for over 2000 cars are located beneath the Mall Plaza and the three buildings. Largest of the three is the Pavilion, a contemporary expression of a classical theme.

In the Ahmanson Theater, designed for legitimate drama and musicals, the proportions of auditorium and stage produce an intimacy between performers and audience. The circular Forum, rising from a square reflecting pool, accommodates drama, chamber music, lectures, and civic meetings. Its steeply raked amphitheater seating, thrust stage, and cyclorama projection wall make the Forum particularly flexible.

Grand Ole Opry
Nashville, Tennessee

AWARD





Grand Ole Opry Nashville, Tennessee

While designed primarily as the new home for the capital of country and western music, the Grand Ole Opry House is also one of the world's largest radio and television broadcasting studios. The 2-level theater is the nucleus of Opryland, U.S.A., a 369-acre complex near Nashville and devoted to entertainment, recreation, broadcasting, and conventions. Becket's principal concern in designing the 4400-seat theater was to create the warm feeling of friendly informality that binds the Opry's performing artists with the audience. The building itself has been kept to the human scale and is related visually to the smaller structures in Opry Plaza. Rustic brick on the exterior, wood trim, and porch-like entrances covered by sloping roofs all add to the mood. Inside the auditorium, the balcony seats 2400 and the orchestra 2000 on contoured wooden "pews," recalling the original Opry House, which was converted from a gospel tabernacle. The thrust stage, 110 feet wide by 68 feet deep, can be expanded by hydraulic lift. Lighting and mechanical equipment are suspended above the stage from a bright-colored space frame.

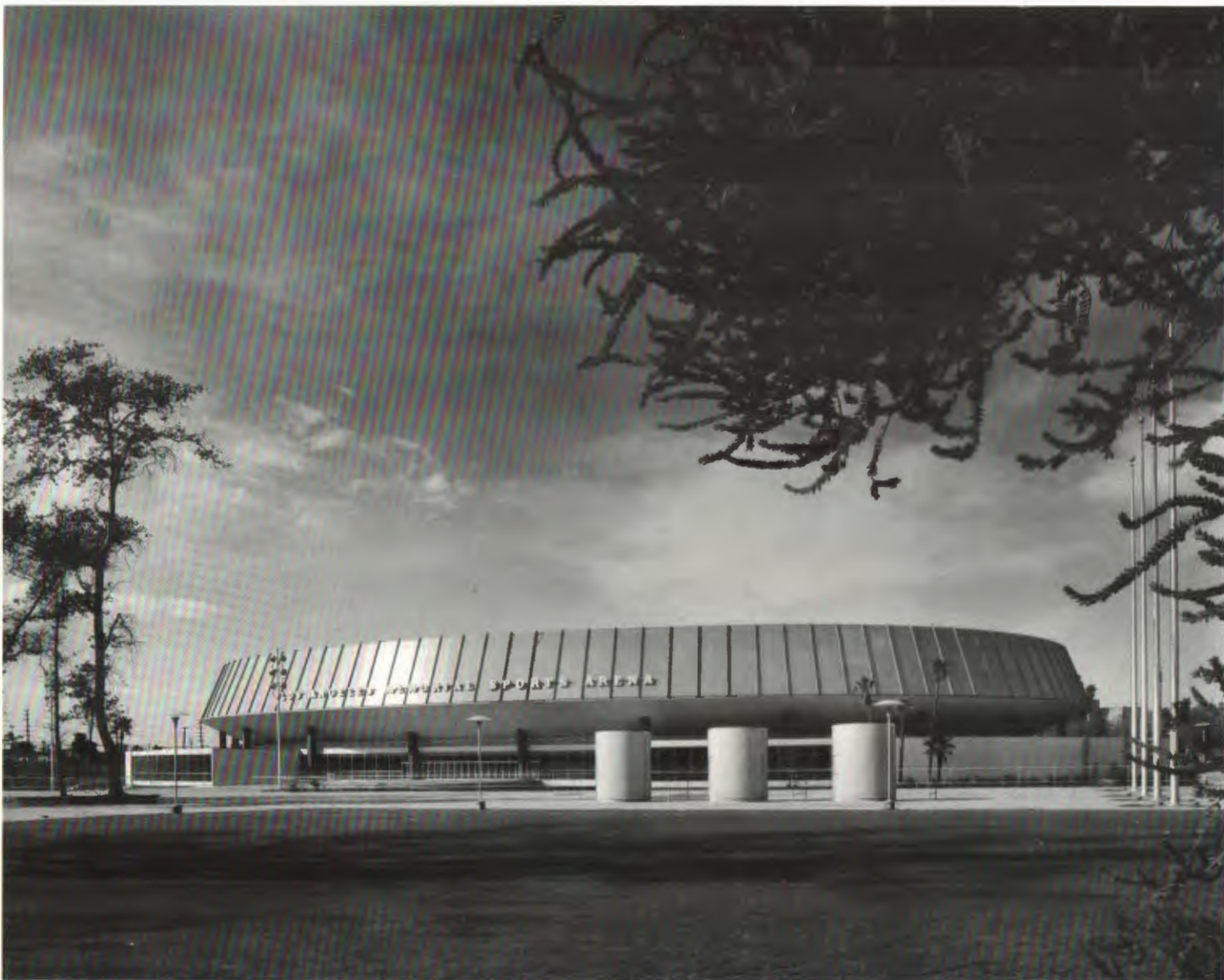




Pauley Pavilion
Los Angeles, California

As an economical and architecturally dramatic solution for the UCLA auditorium/sports arena, Becket designed a 300 by 400-foot steel space frame to enclose the complex. Pauley Pavilion, the focal point of the University's Memorial Activities Center, can seat over 13,000 spectators. Permanent seating is arranged theater style on two levels. In addition, 2500 collapsible bleacher seats can be recessed into coves on the four sides of the floor. Spanning the auditorium, the steel space frame consists of a series of interlaced, pyramid-patterned, H-shaped beams. The entire roof structure rests on concrete perimeter columns enclosed in a band of precast concrete panels.





Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena
Los Angeles, California

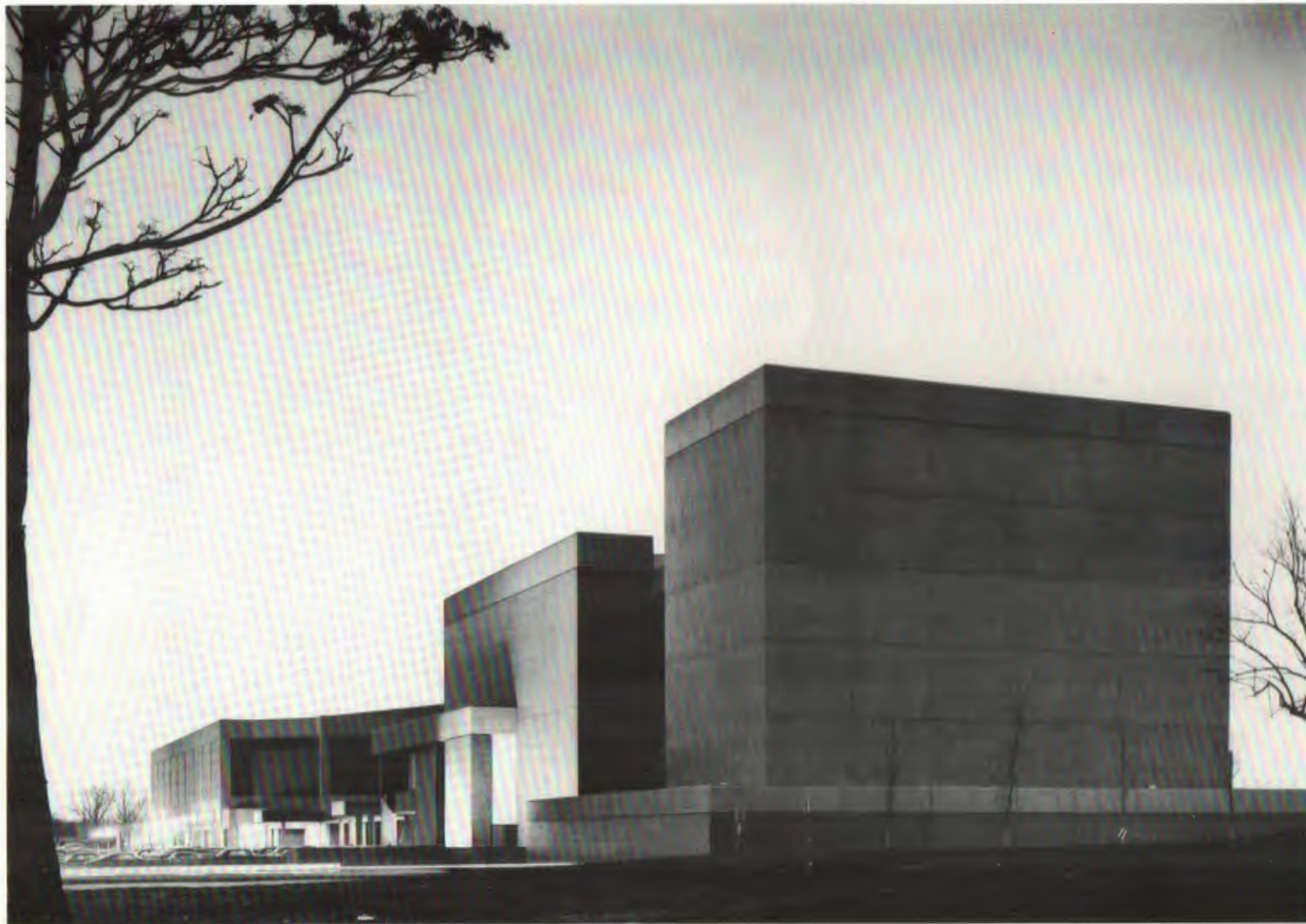
Los Angeles' first multi-use sports arena, located adjacent to the Coliseum, can accommodate indoor sporting events, conventions, and trade shows. Its elliptical form and relatively flat roof combine to produce an economical solution to the problem of providing maximum seating within minimum cubic footage. The long span steel trusses that support the 315 by 430-foot roof give column-free, unobstructed sight lines for spectators. With a maximum seating capacity of over 22,000, the arena has 12,000 permanent seats in 28 rows; an additional 12 rows of temporary seating can be installed on arena level. A sunken court at the lower level main entrance also serves as a 36,000-sq. ft. outdoor display area. Spectators arrive at the main east entrance by a 65-foot wide pedestrian bridge that spans the sunken court.

AWARD



Saginaw Civic Center
Saginaw, Michigan





Saginaw Civic Center Saginaw, Michigan

From an orchestral concert to a roller derby, the three interconnected structures of the Saginaw Civic Center can accommodate the cultural, athletic, entertainment, and recreational events of the metropolitan area. In addition, the complex is the first major project in the redevelopment of the city's central business district. Located on a 7-acre site, the Civic Center comprises a multi-purpose arena seating up to 7200, a 2300-seat music hall/theater, and an exhibition hall that can seat 1000. Architectural unity is achieved through continuity of exterior materials — brown-toned brick contrasted with exposed rough-textured concrete. On the interior, each of the three buildings has been designed for multi-use flexibility. The arena, largest of the elements with a floor measuring 111 by 224 feet, can be used for hockey, basketball, tennis, boxing, and other sports. In the adjacent 84 by 120-foot exhibition/convention hall, the movable stage and extendable partitions satisfy a range of space requirements. The Music Hall, which seats an audience of 2300 on two levels, can serve dance companies, Broadway shows, or a symphony orchestra.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES



University of California
Los Angeles, California

AWARD





**University of California
Los Angeles, California**

Over the past 24 years, Becket has served as the executive and supervising architect for the University of California at Los Angeles. Since the initial agreement, our firm has designed the comprehensive long-range master plan for the Westwood campus, extending the central core to 311 acres. The master plan divides the campus into three major zones — academic, recreational, and residential. From the overall expansion program, 150 separate building projects evolved, with a total value of over \$500 million. Of these, our firm completed the Center for Health Sciences, with more than two million square feet for health care, research, and classrooms; Pauley Pavilion, a 15,000-seat auditorium/sports arena; four student residence halls; a student union; medium and high-rise classroom buildings; administrative and research facilities; parking structures.



Eisenhower Hall West Point, New York

To concentrate the Corps of Cadets' social and cultural programs within one complex, Becket designed Eisenhower Hall at the U.S. Military Academy in West Point. The 192,000-sq. ft. building is set into a 10-acre sloping site that overlooks the Hudson River. While the structure is integrated with the site, preserving scenic views, it is also carefully related with the surrounding structures in both mass and character. The exterior expresses the functional volumes of the building and develops broad terraces at several levels, interconnected by grand stairways. In the center of the 8-level building, the Grand Hall is the unifying element linking the social activities of the ball-room, reception areas, and 1000-seat snack bar with the cultural activities of the auditorium. With a 4500-seat capacity, the auditorium features a 66-foot wide stage and is also equipped for film projection and transmission of color television broadcasts.





Bloom Township High School ■

Chicago Heights, Illinois

Following the experimental planning concept of the district board of education, Becket designed the freshman-sophomore division of the Bloom Township High School as a self-contained facility. Located on a 50-acre suburban site south of Chicago, the complex is separate from the junior-senior division of the school. Academic subjects are taught to the 2200 students in the 2-story central portion of the building, which surrounds an inner courtyard. Attached to the academic building is a one-story cafeteria and homemaking wing and a one-story industrial arts and music wing with an adjacent gymnasium. Three inner courts that separate the wings provide easy flow of students from one section of the building to another. On the exterior, natural brick clads the central building, while parabolic concrete roofs shade the window walls of the one-story elements.

Cañada College
Redwood City, California

AWARD





Cañada College ■
Redwood City, California

Phased construction and preservation of a beautiful, wooded hillside site were the two basic requirements for Cañada College, a 2-year community college designed initially to accommodate 2000 students. In our scheme, the buildings blend into the hillside, each distinct yet related to the others through common design elements. To preserve the natural topography, a 17-acre academic core of nine 2- and 3-level buildings was planned around changes in ground level, accented by plazas, covered stairways, and bridges. The initial nine buildings include a fine arts center, a 3-level campus center with offices, cafeteria, and library, a physical education center, an academic classroom building, and three science lecture halls and laboratories. Architecturally, the exteriors are unified by the expression of their common elements — exposed

concrete textured by form boards, bold structural columns extending upward to squared arches beneath broad roof overhangs, and copper roof parapets. Plans call for the eventual construction of 26 buildings in three phases to serve 8000 students.



George S. Parker Senior High School
Janesville, Wisconsin



George S. Parker Senior High School ■
Janesville, Wisconsin

The 2000-student Parker Senior High School, located in suburban Janesville, conveys a contemporary expression with a traditional accent in the brick detailing. The school comprises five buildings integrated by walkways and common plazas on a 43-acre site. Becket's design includes a 3-story academic unit with science classrooms and vocational shops; a one- and 2-story administrative center with library, cafeteria, and campus shops; a one-level 800-seat auditorium and music department; a one-level gymnasium and student commons; and a natatorium with a regulation swimming pool. Architecturally, the five buildings are unified through the use of common building materials — natural face brick and precast concrete panels.

