National Trust to Confer in San Francisco

What Is the National Trust?

On October 26, 1949, President Harry S. Truman signed Public Law 81-498, establishing the National Trust for Historic Preservation, a private, charitable, educational and nonprofit corporation. The major goals of the National Trust were "to inform the nation of the need to preserve its heritage, to arouse opinion and sentiment in favor of preservation and to mobilize the public to form local preservation groups.

Under the provisions of its Congressional charter, the National Trust was also charged with "receiving donations of sites, buildings and objects significant in American history and culture, to preserve and administer them for public benefit."

The Trust experienced a steady and constant growth in membership throughout the 50's and 60's. By 1968 the organization began to explore better methods of delivering preservation information and services to an increasingly sophisticated and geographically diverse national membership. A year later the National Trust decided to experiment with the concept of "regional" offices and chose the region farthest from the national headquarters for a pilot project.

A grant from the San Francisco Foundation, as well as additional local donations, assured funding for a San Francisco office for three years. In addition, the California Historical Society offered a free office in its headquarters on Jackson Street. On July 1, 1971, John Frick, a member of the Trust's Department of Field Services, opened the Western Regional Office of the National Trust.

Funding Assistance

Preservation work in San Francisco has received support from the National Trust over the last several years. In 1976 the National Trust awarded a $7,500 matching Consultant Service Grant to Heritage to help finance an adaptive-use feasibility study of Jessie Street Substation.

The San Francisco Planning and Urban Research Association (SPUR) received a $1,500 Consultant Service Grant in April of 1977 to assist the San Francisco Portage Task Force (SFPTF, Heritage, AIA, city building officials, etc.) in developing ways to bring San Francisco's older downtown buildings into compliance with San Francisco's new parcel ordinance, without sacrificing some of the City's most unusual parapets and cornices.

One 1978 Trust grant was for $1,600 to the San Francisco African-American Historical and Cultural Society, to assist in a study regarding the adapting of the 1906 Missionvale Railway Power Plant Station in the Western Addition, into a museum and library.

Another $2,500 went to a coalition of organizations to study the feasibility of retaining low-rent housing in Chinatown.

This year the Trust awarded a $2,000 grant to Heritage to help defray legal expenses.
City of Paris Demolition Permit Issued
Heritage Filing Appeal

On August 7, Neiman-Marcus was issued a permit to demolish the City of Paris Building.

An appeal will be filed at the Board of Permit Appeals on August 10 by Tony Rossmann, who represents Heritage and the other groups supporting the preservation of the building (Californians for Preservation Action, the Citizens' Committee to Save the City of Paris, San Francisco Tomorrow, and the Victorian Alliance). A hearing before the Board of Permit Appeals is likely to be at the end of August.

The permit was issued pursuant to a January 13, 1979 decision of the City Planning Commission which approved the plans of Neiman-Marcus architects Philip Johnson for modifications in the design of the proposed new store in accordance with Commission instructions. Both the Planning Commission and Planning Director have been critical of the urban design aspects of Johnson's design.

The bases for the appeal are state and city laws which we believe make the Planning Commission action unlawful in approving destruction of a landmark building when the building can feasibly be preserved. The City of Paris is a State Landmark and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a nationally significant structure. There has been broad and active public support for saving the City of Paris since Neiman-Marcus announced its intentions to demolish.

The filing of the appeal will prevent Neiman-Marcus from proceeding with demolition until the Board of Permit Appeals acts on the appeal. If the Board of Permit Appeals lets the demolition permit stand, then a lawsuit challenging the Planning Commission's action will proceed. The lawsuit has attracted national-wide attention for the significance of the legal issues raised and the role of architects in planning and urban design. The lawsuit involves a serious conflict between architectural merit and the physical preservation of the City of Paris, must be maintained to secure the goal of a liveable community.

Support for the legal costs of the appeal and lawsuit is being provided by contributions from individuals and several grants. Heritage is seeking support for the cause, and contributions may be sent to Heritage...
San Francisco: Is there a future for its past?

San Francisco is a West Coast city, and Nob Hill is a landmark of society and culture. Ghirardelli Square, whose old-world charm from a chocolate factory into a commercial complex in the 1960s by the Rohn family started the growth. One result is that the city's unique topography is becoming hidden under more and more glass and concrete towers. Residents, because the city fathers refused to control this, have grown used to their own hands and in November a highrise limitation initiative will appear on the ballot. The city observed its centennial this month.

Hiding the hills

The answer, as far as the city government is concerned, is more new buildings. One result is that the city's unique topography is becoming hidden under more and more glass and concrete towers. Residents, because the city fathers refused to control this, have grown used to their own hands and in November a highrise limitation initiative will appear on the ballot. The city observed its centennial this month.

Inside

San Francisco, host of the 1979 annual conference, is a town of contrasts. This month's registration materials for the National Trust's 1979 annual meeting in San Francisco, including October 3-7 program, hotel reservations form and travel information, are included in this issue.

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Elementary education is the subject of a special supplement this month.

Follow The White Rabbit as it hops to page 4

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News briefs includes trouble for the National Register.
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Goodman Building
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Jackson Square
See page 2

Looking to 1980
See page 3

The city observed
See page 5
Unquakable Jackson Square

By Dean Gengle

Fifty inches of rain fell on a fledgling San Francisco during the winter of 1849-50. Mud everywhere. Not a single thoroughfare was paved or planked. Not that there were many streets, mind you, or many buildings for that matter. Along Montgomery Street, which runs through the area now known as Jackson Square, merchants made footpaths out of boxes and barrels and barrels. Wagons sank into the mud.

Nighttime along Montgomery Street during the rains was particularly hazardous. An occasional dumber sailboat would fall into the mud and have to be pulled out by his companions. The bodies of those men were discovered in the mud along Montgomery Street during January and February of 1850.

The street was a main business district. Within walking distance are Broadway and Pacific Avenue. These and adjoining areas had an international reputation for unamiveness and the sheltering of the outcast, big and small.

During the Barbary Coast

By the 1880s, the area had come to be known as the Barbary Coast. For almost 50 years, cheap rooming houses, saloons, dance halls, gambling dens, tattoo parlors, and Pacific Avenue. These and adjoining areas had an international reputation for unamiveness and the sheltering of the outcast, big and small.

Barbary Coast

By the 1880s, this area had come to be known as the Barbary Coast. For almost 50 years, cheap rooming houses, saloons, dance halls, gambling dens, tattoo parlors, and nightclubs have been a part of the area.

Today, the Jackson Square area is a haven for pleasure seekers of a more aesthetic bent. Broadway, however, still retains the aura of the Barbary Coast, which is likely why the city planners did not include it in the recently adopted Jackson Square Historic District.

Although the entire square is dotted with fine old and new buildings, the Jackson Square area, leaving structures to liquor and tobacco dealers, cigar factories, leather works and other industrial uses, and later, printing and paper warehousing. April 18, 1850, the infamous earthquake followed the destruction of San Francisco. Hundreds of blocks were reduced to smoking rubble with up to 250,000 persons homeless and 450 dead. Debris dealers, like San Francisco rebuilt itself. Most of Jackson Square was untouched, its brick buildings did not burn. Eventually, though, when the earthquake had failed to do, lack of a viable building code left vacant.

Area rediscovered.

The Jackson Square area was rediscovered by the wholesale furnishers, decorators and interior designers in the early 1900s. Since then, the buildings have been restored, and the streetscape has been beautified.

Moving out.

After 1879, central business district functions moved south and west of the Jackson Square area, leaving structures to liquor and tobacco dealers, cigar factories, leather works and other industrial uses, and later, printing and paper warehousing. April 18, 1850, the infamous earthquake followed the destruction of San Francisco. Hundreds of blocks were reduced to smoking rubble with up to 250,000 persons homeless and 450 dead. Debris dealers, like San Francisco rebuilt itself. Most of Jackson Square was untouched, its brick buildings did not burn. Eventually, though, when the earthquake had failed to do, lack of a viable building code left vacant.

San Francisco in brief . . .

"The best of both worlds" is one way to describe the new two-block housing development on Potrero Hill. For those who want seclusion, the area is a quiet residential/townhouse area. For those who prefer hustle and bustle, there is a new Park in the center of the complex that is 1979 Victorian. The city's newest landmark, reports Jack Rosenbaum of The San Francisco Examiner, is the People's Temple, where Rev. Jim Jones killed himself some years ago. Before moving to Guyana, a telephone information service for tourists, he says, may prove more call on the temple than any of the old standards including Coit Tower, Cliff House and Fisherman's Wharf. America's last true liberty ship, S.S. Jeremiah O'Brien, is to be berthed at Fort 3, Fort Mason, in the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. More than 2,500 liberty ship were built in San Francisco and were constructed in three months time. The National Liberty Ship Memorial will oversee restoration of the O'Brien and receive a 100,000 mailing grants from the National Trust for this program.

"Heritage Walks" tell the story of the area.

Fort Mason, located at the northern tip of San Francisco, is a place where cultural reminders of the city's beginnings are preserved. The three neighborhoods tours: "Victorian and Edwardian Pacific Heights" "Japanese American Historical" and "North Beach - Technicolor" are offered Sunday afternoons. Among the trained guides are bankers, architects, teachers, members of the planning and landmarks commissions and a district attorney.

"Architects in Recycled Space" is a self-guided tour of 18 historically significant buildings on the north side of Forsyth Street. The American Institute of Architects. Included are the offices of 18 architectural firms in five neighborhoods. The tour starts at 716 Montgomery Street, Donald Sandy, Jr., and James A. Babcock, responsible for conversion of an old department store into the chapter headquarters, will lead the tours.

Booked up.

That's San Francisco architect William Stott. He operates a small bookshop in Jackson Square for about 150 books with no more than 1,000 items as well as back issues of architectural magazines. The shop, hidden on an alley at 17 Ospodd Place between Pacific and Broadway in the block-boundary between Montgomery and Sansome, has varied hours, but a call (884-6727) will let visitors know when it is open. And browsers are welcome.

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Will San Francisco still look like this in 1990?

**Preservation News** asked a number of San Franciscans to peer through the city's well-known fog into the future. What would the city be like in another decade?

Buildings that were totally out of scale, many of them ugly and gaudy, would be demolished. If the predictions are correct, we are going to have by 1990 somewhere around 100,000 additional people in our downtown San Franciscos.

It's not so San Francisco obviously has a major, major problem. We presently have our housing crisis going on. That number of people and where they are going to go, I think would really distort our whole image.

I think the neighborhood organizations expect that and are prepared to do something about it. That's one of the questions.

I guess you can say that at some point people will simply have to say that San Francisco cannot be a living city for those people that are on the drawing boards if the predictions are correct, we are going to have by 1990 somewhere around 100,000 additional people. People are reaching out.

The building outlook in most residential areas will have strong, viable neighborhoods. It won't happen unless we plan it that way, but if we can do some of the things that we have done in the past, we think we can.
Editorial

Using planning as a tool in San Francisco

"Preservation is planning," says Charles F. Page, founder of the Foundation for San Francisco's architectural heritage, who believes that while the private sector has done a good job, public sector planning efforts could be improved. "The city," he says, "has much more to capitalize on but appears to miss a lot of opportunities." He believes there has been a lack of leadership at City Hall in the field of urban preservation, and points out that the Landmarks Preservation Advisory Board has no staff and thus cannot accomplish much. Compared to other cities, there are relatively few locally designated landmarks and only one historic district—Jacksell Square.

Emulating others

Page, a National Trust trustee and chairman of the annual meeting local advisory committee, mentions such cities as Portland, Seattle, San Antonio, Boston, and Baltimore, as examples of where preservation has been used as a planning tool to improve the city and believing San Francisco should try to emulate them and learn from their experiences.

Other San Franciscans note that lack of planning on a water scale is hurting the city. "We need a Bay Area comprehensive plan," Peter Barry, chief of the regional government planning division, says, "and that's very difficult to get people to understand." Barry believes there is some advantage in the strong neighborhoods for which the city is known. "The problem," he says, "is that we're exceedingly difficult to get ahead on any clowdwise issues like the limitation of historic areas, like disbanding of supervisors, which took three tries to get through, and like municipalizing Pacific Gas & Electric [the public utility], which we consider a very important neighborhood and development issue." Kai Ohtomo, director of city-planning, believes there may be a "selfish motive" involved too in which people who have saved their neighborhood "pull up the ladder.

Signs of change

The National Trust Western Regional Office reports there are signs of change on the horizon, however. "In response to residents' requests, nearly one-half of the city has been downzoned in order to preserve it," the May 1979 issue of Preservation News and the National Trust annual meeting in October to help even more. By example, architects, planners, business, and government officials, and he believes that demonstration can come to San Francisco, but preservation has been used as a successful planning tool in their community. What greater contribution to improving the quality of life could the preservation movement make than to help San Francisco retain its rich heritage.

Opinions

Signs of change

At the above date, Capital Television office will sell the Maryland Historical Trust, a 20-year-old, active member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, to the Maryland Historical Trust for the last time in the United States. The Maryland Historical Trust, a 20-year-old, active member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, was founded in 1963 to preserve, promote, and interpret the history of Maryland. The Maryland Historical Trust, a 20-year-old, active member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, was founded in 1963 to preserve, promote, and interpret the history of Maryland. The Maryland Historical Trust, a 20-year-old, active member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, was founded in 1963 to preserve, promote, and interpret the history of Maryland. The Maryland Historical Trust, a 20-year-old, active member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, was founded in 1963 to preserve, promote, and interpret the history of Maryland.

Florida

I very much enjoyed your recent President's Column in the May 1979 issue of Preservation News. Many of my friends in the Northeast are unaware of Florida's rich history, including existing historic structures, and you summarized the preservation awareness in this state very well.

J. Paul Hartman
Asstiant Dean
Florida Technological University
Orlando

Marathon Oil

The story in the June Preservation News of the Marathon Oil Company destroying the Welshman Plantation caused me to wonder how to make the sneak attack unprofitable. The simplest might be to rezone the prop-
President’s Column

Great City, Unique View

Although unique is a generally misused word, I must use it in urging National Trust members to take part in this year’s annual meeting in San Francisco.

This is a one-of-its-kind opportunity to see one of our nation’s greatest cities from the perspective afforded by an understanding of its preservation and conservation controversies.

To be sure the “indoors” programming will cover national issues and lessons, as will be seen in the special annual meeting supplement to this issue of PRESERVATION NEWS. And, to a certain extent, we could offer those programs in any western city large enough to accommodate our conference.

What I want to call particular attention to is the opportunity that our annual will afford you to see San Francisco as a “living laboratory” of preservation and conservation in action.

A major issue in San Francisco is the current thrust for more highrise structures. Voters will decide next fall whether or not to lower the permissible maximum height of new structures. Meanwhile, touring the city, Trust members can see for themselves these forces at work.

Conservation and preservation at work and at hand will be seen in the Cordes Street Historic District, in the special Preservation and Conservation Controversies tour, in the Civic Center and in the surrounding area.

Visitors to the city’s parks, the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, historic sites, and other rental programs will be treated to a glimpse of the city’s past.

In addition to this, there is the city, one of the most hospitable I know, to enjoy. It has diverse ethnic communities; fine public facilities, including exceptional restaurants; adaptive use projects such as Ghirardelli Square and the Cannery, both former factories; a strong commitment to the arts; and a strong maritime tradition.

From the opening reception on October 3 at City Hall Rotunda to the gala reception banquet and dance October 6 at the Fairmont Hotel and Sunday’s all-day tours, this is a unique opportunity. I urge that you not miss it.

Remember when it was the little cable cars that climbed halfway to the stars.”

Observations.

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San Francisco

Continued from page 1

neighborhoods. Much of the residential portion of the city is now zoned for a lower building height. The most recent action was to cut building height on Nob Hill in half, from a maximum of 320 feet to 160 feet. The ceiling for a majority of the hill was cut to 30 to 55 feet.

The battle to downzone was a difficult one, with developers and the chamber of commerce lined up in opposition. David R. Scott, president of the Board of Permit Appeals, says, "If all the effort and time and energy developers put into trying to fight the recategorization of Nob Hill were put into developing South of Market [a largely vacant area that many think ideal for new mixed-use projects], they would have had their projects going."

City of Paris

Scott uses a similar analogy, albeit tongue-in-cheek, about the most-threatened building in town, the City of Paris department store on Union Square, which Neiman-Marcus has wanted to demolish since 1972 for a new store. That proposal has met with massive opposition ever since. Says Scott, "In the time since Neiman-Marcus announced their new store, they could have built a tower in San Francisco's worst-neighborhood and had a flock of real-estate running people to it from France and Europe."

Early this year the Port Commission approved, pending modifications, the plans for the new store by architects Johnson/Burgee, who have arranged to save the building's five-story Beaux-arts roundels with art glass dome. It would be moved to the front entrance of the new structure to resemble what San Francisco's horizon. The building must be a landmark in town. There are other development issues in the city that deserve a brief comment, in what growth in recent years has been noted. Let's take Pier 39 as an example. As McLaughlin says, "Gays are the only people in the city who want to redevelop the waterfront."

Ferry Building

There are other development issues on San Francisco's horizon. The Ferry Building (1894, A. Page Brown) is a keystone landmark at the end of Market Street. The Port Commission would like to see recycled in shops, restaurants and offices. The commission asked several developers to offer proposals for the 600-foot-long neoclassical structure that is laden with arches.

Among the developers was the Rose Company, which made a success of the adaptively used PanaWall Hall Marketplace in Boston, but Rose dropped out, saying that the Port Commission timetable was too short and it was going about the project the wrong way. The commission has since selected another developer and architect, whose designs Allan Temko, architect critic for the San Francisco Chronicle, described with such words as "clipped," and whose financial investment he calls "ingenious.

Charles Hall Page & Associates, which prepared design guidelines prior to the solicitation of proposals, is now studying the accepted plan for the port commission, which may yet review the entire project.

Pier 39

The Port Commission is also in hot water over another commercial venture, not too far away. Pier 39 is the ultimate in irony. It is just down the street from Ghirardelli Square, its spiritual ancestor, but everything that Ghirardelli Square is—sensitive in design, relating to the city, taking advantage of its site—Pier 39 is not.

Pier 39 sticks out into the bay, but inexplicably looks in on itself with a series of small squares for activity (a high dive is in one). Built of wood from an old pier and left partially unapologetic to that it appears "pockmarked," the shopping, restaurant and entertainment complex bears little relationship to San Francisco.

"Wiring in The New York Times," Paul Goldberger suggested that maybe it was lost. "Wooden buildings that have the air of luminosity and charm might not be the way to go."

Urban revitalization

Development, however, is not the only problem facing San Francisco. Others include the fast pace of neighborhood revitalization, which many cases involves gay people and is now meeting with some resistance from long-time residents, and commercial intrusion into neighborhoods with the resulting loss of character. But where America's recent urban renaissance goes its start. The reasons are many and include the excellent quality of the housing stock—now upon now of old Victorians—as well as the tremendous growth in recent years of downtown businesses. That has created what San Francisco architect Herbert McLaughlin calls "the ripple effect." He said that the downtown "was employing a lot of people, a lot of whom were single and therefore preferred to live in the city, close to their jobs."

The city is known for its large gay population—estimates range as high as 25 percent or 175,000—and this has had a major effect on neighborhood revitalization. As McLaughlin says, "Gays are Please turn to page 15, column 1"
The real open classroom in Savannah

By Emma M. Adler and Sarah Parsons

Savannah's National Historic District is the "open classroom" for the Heritage Classroom Program at Massie School. In two years as Heritage Classroom teachers, Sarah Parsons and I have walked the two-square-mile district with approximately 20,000 students. In these walks, she sharpens their visual awareness of the built environment and its amenities, teaches them local history and motivates the students to responsible citizenship.

The Savanah-Chatham County Public School System sponsors this innovative and flexible enrichment program for students from public and private schools throughout the district.

The program, conducted on a field trip basis with pre and post activities in the classroom, maintains high standards for learning. Lessons are adapted to grade level and to classes that range from gifted students to the handicapped.

The purpose is to develop a generation of perceptive and responsible citizens appreciative of their community environment and motivated toward useful and profitable careers in their community.

The broad scope of the program includes interdisciplinary study of English, art, architecture, math, science and social studies. The program focuses on Savannah history (which has been developed on leaders in colonial times) and its architectural heritage, which ranges from simple wooden colonial cottages to federal mansions, rowhouses, Greek Revival and Gothic Revival buildings as well as buildings of contemporary design.

Visual awareness is heightened as students learn the characteristics of the city, the styles, the condition of buildings in another in a square-mile area of Savannah. The classroom maintains high standards in these open spaces. They are visual awareness heightened.

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Savannah's National Register Historic District developed from 1733 until 1856. The city was founded by General James Edward Oglethorpe, founder of the colony. In 1856 the city completed the development of all its land and considered the squares. This two-square-mile area is comparable to that found in European countries. Small churches, schools, health, financial, governmental and cultural enterprises are within walking distance of each other.

The residences are inhabited by people of diverse economic status and ethnic origin. Students consider how daily life would be carried on without the benefits of the environment. They compare this urban area (its uses and inhabitants) to a typical modern suburb with an area shopping mall.

There is considerable ethnic and religious diversity in Savannah's population which includes a mix of Greek, Italian, Oriental, British, black and Jewish heritage. Students consider the contributions of each group and the worth of the individual. They learn to look upon them, as part of a common heritage, realizing that this is their only heritage.

An interesting and challenging activity undertaken in the program is the comparison of the replacement value of one of Savannah's outstanding buildings. Take the Massie School, for example.

The building: constructed of Savannah gray brick, stone and wood, with roof and copper pipes and gutters, was built in the late 1850s. It is one of the two buildings of the national historic district. The two are considered to be the finest examples of Greek Revival.

Students learn that the square foot building as estimated after computing the current costs of the materials. Students then figure what could be built today for $13,000. They determine whether or not Massie could function satisfactorily as a school today. They study a recently constructed school and analyze its materials and construction costs, comparing the cost of renovation and rehabilitation with the cost of new construction. At the same time, students examine the quality and durability of rehabilitated structures in comparison to new construction.

In addition to the lessons, the Heritage classroom participates in three annual special community events.

In October, students celebrate the anniversary of the founding of Massie with music, readings, games and dancing in Calhoun Square in front of the school. In February, the founding of the colony by General Oglethorpe is observed with interdisciplinary study of colonial history at every grade level and with presentations and pageantry in the schools and in the community. Each spring a May festival is held, a traditional Massie School dancing from the 1800s. At this time, the Massie School is transformed into a living museum, and park and squares are visible around them.

Savannah's Heritage Classroom Program clearly is proving its worth. In two years, 20,000 students have participated in the program, and Historic Savannah Foundation recently presented an award to the program for its beneficial impact throughout the community.

Emma M. Adler is chairman of the Savannah Heritage Classroom Program.

To support the services of a graphic designer and photographer to develop a curriculum in historic preservation for the fourth through eighth grades.


To support a film on the history of Civil War as a teaching aid in the understanding of the park's historical and environmental significance.

Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation, Inc. Authorized, 1979, $4,250.

To support the services of an architect and builder for a historical building in Savannah, to prepare a film on the history of Central Park as a teaching aid in the understanding of the park's historical and environmental significance.

Antoinette L. Laszlo is assistant director to the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

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National Trust Convenes in San Francisco

Meeting Program Reflects Theme

The Lighter Side: National Trust Tours and Special Events

Annual meeting tours offer close-up views of preservation as it appears daily in the San Francisco area: Chinatown: Golden Gate Park on the waterfront: Ghirardelli Square: the restored Civic Center: the Filoli estate and gardens: a square-rigged vessel built in 1886 named Balclutha: Jackson Square: Mission Dolores: the Nob Hill and Northbeach neighborhoods: the Napa Valley vineyards: San Francisco Victorian: Russian Hill: Oakland and Berkeley—all will be visited by National Trust tours.

These tours are planned especially to combine enjoyment of the beautiful.

Please turn to Annual Meeting 4

Inside

- Schedule of daily meeting program sessions, tours and special events
- Discount travel information: Call toll-free for rate information from your city
- Annual meeting registration form: Complete and return with your check
- Hotel reservations information

For the first time ever, attendees of the National Trust Annual Meeting and Preservation Conference can register directly through Preservation News. We hope this facilitates your planning, and we encourage you to join us in San Francisco for this comprehensive four day event.
Registra}on Information

Participation in the annual meeting is open to all Trust members and, for the first time this year, to non-members (at a one-year membership) is automatic upon registration. The 1979 registration fee covers attendance at plenary sessions, general sessions, and seminars. It also includes the Opening Reception in the City Hall Rotunda at San Francisco's Civic Center on Wednesday, October 3, from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. This year, those who register will receive a separate brochure describing the special events and tours that will be available at additional fees.

The National Trust regrets that the cost of registration is higher this year than in the past. Due to general inflation, the high cost of putting on an annual meeting together (a cost which the National Trust has traditionally subsidized to a great extent) and the cost of holding a meeting in an urban area such as San Francisco, it has become necessary to raise the fee.

Please limit your registration to one person or one couple with the same surname only; use photocopies of the form if registrants have different surnames. Complete the registration form and return it with your check payable to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 748 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, attn: Annual Meeting Coordinator. Note that there is a discount for early registration.

Registration fees will be in effect for registrations postmarked after September 5, 1979 (see registration form for different fees). There will be no refund of the registration fee after September 5, 1979.

Mail registrations postmarked after September 5, 1979 will be processed at headquarters. At that time, please plan to register at the Fairmont Hotel at the time of the meeting.

Registration packets, including tickets to tours and special events, may be picked up beginning on Wednesday, October 3, 1979, at the National Trust registration desk at the headquarters hotel, the Fairmont.

SPECIAL EVENTS AND TOURS

Sign up now for special events and tours. You will be mailed a receipt to you upon receipt of your registration.

PROCERTA TRANSPORTATION AND HOTEL REGISTRATION

Annual meeting participants should make their own transportation and hotel reservations. Please note the special discount travel information in this supplement. The National Trust has blocks of rooms at several hotels on Nov. 9. Hotel information and map for locations of hotels available. All hotel reservations should be made by using the hotel form and should be sent directly to the Fairmont Hotel and Tower Reservations Department. All rates are within walking distance of a short cable car or cab ride from the Fairmont.

STUDENT ASSISTANCE

The National Trust provides financial assistance to students who wish to attend the annual meeting. Your tax-deductible contribution toward student assistance should be noted on the registration form and included in your registration check.

The National Trust makes special arrangements to encourage student members to attend the annual meeting. A limited number of stipends are available to assist with the cost of registration and some meeting expenses. (Amounts will vary depending on the distance the student must travel to San Francisco.) In 1978, contributions-assisted more than 25 undergraduate and graduate students with stipends ranging from $30 to $100.

Applications for student stipends are available from the Education Services Division, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 748 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Student stipend applications must be postmarked by September 15, 1979.

The National Trust has arranged for special stu...
Hotel Reservations

10:45 a.m.-12:15 p.m.
General Sessions
5. Architectural Renaissance in Coastal California
6. Preservation in the Planning Process
7. Preservation: Finding the Funding
8. From the Foundation Up: Finding the Funding
9. Under the Influence: Politics and Preservation
10. Dinking With a Happy Medium
11. Alternative Energy Sources: Adapting for Conservation

Board of Advisors Meeting
Preservation Tours
2:15-4:15 p.m.
1. The Presidio and the Park
2. San Francisco Parks and Waterfront
3. Gold Rush to Skyscraper
4. San Francisco Chinatown

2:00-3:00 p.m.
Seminars
A. Cracking the Code: Preservation and Building Regulatory Systems
B. From the Foundation Up: Finding the Funding
C. Under the Influence: Politics and Preservation
D. Dinking With a Happy Medium
E. Alternative Energy Sources: Adapting for Conservation
F. Publishing for Preservation: Making Rehab Guidelines Work

General Sessions
11. Home on the Range: Preservation in the Rural West
12. Future Directions of Historic Preservation
4:15-5:45 p.m.
Preservation Tours
13. Preservation in Motion: Our Transportation Heritage
14. Preservation in Alliance for Community Outreach

8:30 p.m.
Student Housing

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7
Preservation Tours (lunch included)
7:45 a.m.-6:30 p.m.
Tour A: East Bay, Oakland and Berkeley
8:00 a.m.-10:15 a.m.
Tour B: Alcatraz Island, California Academy of Sciences, Natural History Museum
10:30-11:30 a.m.
Tour C: The Presidio
12:00-1:00 p.m.
Tour D: San Francisco Parks and Waterfront
1:30-2:30 p.m.
Tour E: San Francisco Chinatown
3:00-4:00 p.m.
Tour F: Gold Rush to Skyscraper

NOTE: Schedule is subject to some modification.

Hotel Information and Rates
(just 8% tax)

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<th>Triple</th>
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Reservations:
1. Hotel reservation deadline is September 5.
2. Return form to Fairmont Hotel and Tower, California and Mason Streets, San Francisco, Calif 94108.
3. If a room at the rate requested is unavailable, one at the nearest available rate will be assigned. For suited please include a personal note with this form describing your needs.
4. If first choice of hotel is unavailable, next choice will be assigned. At hotels in headquarters area are within walking distance of the Fairmont hotel (refer to map).
5. Hotel reservations will be held until 4 p.m. unless accompanied by a $75 deposit per room or payment in guaranteed for late check-in. If guest guarantees reservation and does not arrive, room will be billed for one night and the reservation canceled.
6. The "Airporter Bus" fee to downtown San Francisco is $1.10 per person. From the downtown bus terminal area you will need to take a cab. Your hotel approximately $5. The direct cab fare from the airport to your hotel is approximately $16. Taxis can be shared.

RESERVATIONS FOR HEADQUARTERS AREA

Hotel Information:
1. If first choice of hotel is unavailable, next choice will be assigned. At hotels in headquarters area are within walking distance of the Fairmont hotel (refer to map).
2. It is advisable to book rooms early, since accommodation is limited.
3. If you are not satisfied with your hotel, we can arrange other arrangements for you.
4. We can provide a list of hotels in the area.
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TOUR CALIFORNIA

Spanish missions, Gold Rush towns, a great national park, Hollywood, Cannery Row—all are part of the spectacular world Filoli represents the annual meeting tour that gives Trust members a look at the landscape that is California.

San Francisco, the city's commercial district during the gold rush of the 1850s, is the first stop. Old Sacramento was the site of the first annual meeting tour that was held in 1979. Today, the area is preserved as it was in its heyday.

Lighter Side

Continued from Annual Meeting 1.

San Francisco area with knowledgeable and interesting commentary. A special week-long tour begins after the annual meeting on Sunday, October 7, with visits to Sacramento, Yosemite National Park, the gold town Nevada City, Carmel, Monterey and Los Angeles.

A brochure describing all tours, including the post-meeting tour, will be sent to registrants. You will be able to sign up for tours and the Dinner Dance when you receive this brochure. OPENING RECEPTION

The Opening Reception provides a place for an informal meeting of attendees to mingle in a historic setting. This event will be held Wednesday evening, October 3, in the Rotunda of San Francisco City Hall. The cost of the Opening Reception and the "Cable Car" shuttle to and from City Hall is included in the registration fee.

CONVERSATIONS AT LUNCH

Conversations at Lunch sessions are scheduled for Friday, October 5, in the Fairmont Hotel's Pavilion Room. Leading experts from the National Trust staff and federal agency representatives will host these popular, informal discussions. Tickets for these sessions must be purchased and a topic selected at the registration desk before the day of the lunch.

DINNER DANCE

The gala Dinner Dance will be held Saturday evening, October 6, in the elegantly decorated Ballroom of the Fairmont Hotel. Music will be provided by Walt Tollefson. Registrants may purchase a ticket to the evening meal or guests without an additional registration fee.

Exhibitors Welcome

The National Trust announces the second Annual Meeting Exhibiting Program. Art and antique dealers from throughout the country are exhibiting fine works of art. Exhibitors will be displayed in the Terrace and Vanderbilt Rooms of the Fairmont Hotel and Tower.

Last year the National Trust introduced the exhibition as an element of the Chicago meeting. Exhibitors have come from throughout the country, making the first effort a success. Annual meeting attendees will have the chance to browse through attractive displays of reproductions, period hardware, other building and renovation materials, and to see craft demonstrations.

Persons interested in exhibiting in San Francisco, or for more information, contact the Dedo and Associates, Suite 150, 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; (202) 737-0006.

Discount Travel

CORPORATE TRAVEL SERVICES

1830 Jefferson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

TOLL FREE (800) 424-6702

Corporate Travel Services, of Washington, D.C., is pleased to provide you with discounted air travel services to your 1979 San Francisco meeting at "Toll-Free Fights" discount fares.

There are a number of points concerning this service that we wish to highlight:

- Discount air seats are on scheduled flights of U.S.-certified airlines, e.g., American, Delta, Eastern, TWA, United, etc. These are not group or charter flights. Other airlines, such as World Airways, offer discounted fares; however, these fares are restrictive and have limited departure points.

- Airfare conditions. The discounts "freedom fares" listed have two principal conditions:
  1. You must make your reservation at least 15 days before departure.
  2. You may not leave San Francisco before-Sunday, October 7. You may leave on Sunday or any day thereafter.

- Book early—the number of discount seats is limited and there is no penalty for cancellation.

- All checks paid for travel are held in an escrow account at Union First National Bank, Washington, D.C., until the travel documents are issued—your travel agent must check spelling of your name to avoid errors or having to reissue tickets.

- Discounts apply only if you stay longer than 7 days and make reservations a month in advance.

- Tickets will be mailed directly to you.

- Corporate Travel Services looks forward to hearing from you on our toll-free reservation lines, operating in all 49 mainland states. Call us and ask for "National Trust Information," at (800) 424-6702.

Sample Round-Trip Air Fares to San Francisco

Effective May 1, 1979

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The above list of fares is only a sample—call Corporate Travel Services toll-free from your home area for a complete list of fares.

Corporate Travel Services, as a travel agent, will handle directly all reservations, payment and ticketing.

Call Toll Free (800) 424-6702
By Judith Lynch Waldhorn

Syndicated columnist Sydney Harris once said that "To understand teaching, you must teach." This becomes increasingly true when you consider the San Francisco Program's impact on urban architecture and community history.

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**Principles**

- Train your eyes to see history in everyday life—its surroundings and objects.
- Learn the names of architectural details to enrich your vocabulary and to help describe more accurately what you see.
- Perceive the patterns in construction form and detail that constitute the architectural style in your town.
- Although mansions are important relics of the past, seek and remember the remnants of the urban community that intensity will be communicated to the students who will stand up to talk about them. Involve the students in the discussion to include the concepts of context and neighborhood compatibility.
- Useful comparisons and contrasts are essential to the teaching experience. What would this house look like 100 years from now?
- Share your excitement at teaching older children why buildings matter the slides.
- Use the project to make a possibility list with buildings.
- Help them make connections that touch their own experiences.
- Let them use their own experiences.
- Help them stretch their perceptions.
- Help them to make connections and define context.
- Help them learn and use their names.

---

**Imagination Exercises**

- Help them make comparisons that touch their own experiences.
- Help them think about the past and imagine what buildings might have looked like 100 years ago.
- What five things would you do differently?
- Help them stretch their perceptions.
- "What if Sarah Jane had been a pirate?"
- "What if Sarah Jane were a sailor?"
- Help them talk about things they might see on the street.
- Help them make connections.
- Help them to use their eyes to see—history.
- Help them understand what buildings are.
- Help them to talk about buildings.
- Help them to talk about things.
- Help them to talk about the past and imagine what buildings might have looked like 100 years ago.
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Project Carrots: good for your eyes

The role of the teacher in classroom presentations is quite flexible since the conceptual units can be teacher-directed, partially teacher-directed or used independently by students, depending on the age grade of the children. If the children are younger, the teacher may prefer to introduce only the concrete and semi-abstract concepts. These units may be presented as group activities or as independent activities if the children are older.

Some teachers may wonder how Carrots may be used effectively to motivate children. One suggested way to begin is to display a poster of a child observing his environment. As the children look at the poster, they will be asked what they think the child is doing or seeing. It is important that the teacher accept all answers in order that the discussion be broadened to include what the students see in their neighborhood, at the school, on a downtown street.

Since the program emphasizes experiencing the environment after exploring classroom activities, it is essential to apply these concepts to the indoor classroom. On a field trip, children make a survey of old and new community structures and landmarks. They refine concepts introduced in the classroom to form definitions of the buildings and streets. By the end of the program children and teachers should notice details of architectural significance that they had not observed earlier.

**Heritage Utah-style**

*Continued from Elementary,*

1975 to introduce teachers to the principles of historic preservation, with 32 teachers invited to a class under the aegis of the State Board of Education, UHF is now completing contracts with three of Salt Lake's four, school districts for teacher recertification classes in 1979-80. (For the second year, the fourth district will contract for the resource services extended to parochial and private schools.)

Since the program began, 235 teachers—who have a total of 6,205 students—have attended the classes.

**Serendipity**

An unexpected but gratifying result is the repeated requests from teachers and parents to open the classes to the public. Trained UHF volunteers present historical slide and film programs and offer ideas and materials—past and present—for their classes. By using historic landmarks as the focal point, the classes on Utah history bring historic preservation into the lives of participants.

Local authorities lecture on subjects as varied as plat maps and zoning ordinances; and a Greek Orthodox priest conducts a tour of his congregation's National Register cathedral. A key element in the teachers' teaching class is the use of the material, if the unique teaching/learning kit developed by UHF in collaboration with the Jordan School District in Salt Lake County. This activity kit is partially teacher-directed or used independently by students, depending on the age grade of the children. If the children are younger, the teacher may prefer to introduce only the concrete and semi-abstract concepts. These units may be presented as group activities or as independent activities if the children are older.

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San Francisco

Continued from page 5

even bolder about urban pioneering because more of them are male and are willing to go into a neighborhood where a man and his wife or a man and his live-in girlfriend might not be willing to go." Addy Harry Zeit, a member of the Board of Supervisors who succeeded Her- 
vey Milk after Milk was assassinated: "The gay community is committed to San Francisco in a very special way because we do not really have the option of fleeing to the suburbs. The suburban don't want us."

As the revitalization wave hit more and more neighborhoods and, inevitably, displacement results, "the villains are perceived as the gay community," says one resident. This wave has hit Cas- ty and is moving in over Haight-Ash- 
bury (once black and then the center of the hippie movement), the Mission (mostly Latino) and Fillmore (the Western Addition (mostly black), among other neighborhoods.

Haight changes

"The transmigration of the Haight was as inevitable as the gas crunch," wrote W.A. Van Winkle in the San Francisco Bay Guardian, a weekly independent newspaper. Van Winkle's article included some statistics that showed that "the number of non-white families has already tripled since 1907; the number of professional and business families has increased more than threefold."

Owner-occupied residences went from 2,144 in 1970 to 202 in 1974, according to the city's statistics. Vacancies fell from 30 percent in 1970 to 15 percent 1972; total rent increased 13 percent in 1970 and 20 percent in 1972. For the same period, the average 2-bedroom apartment was increased by 26 percent in 1971 and 20 percent in 1972. The average 1-bedroom apartment rent increased 28 percent in 1971 and 20 percent in 1972.

All of the factors pointed to an "unspoken resentment," against gays, is growing, Supervisor Brits, asked if he believes gays are causing displacement, answered emphatically, "No. People are being forced to move out of St. Louis, Detroit, Philadelphia, Memphis and every other urban center in the United States and it's no because of gay people.

A special place

The Goodman Building (19 le 1117 Geary Street) is one of San Francisco's special places. In this case, art artists from painters to poets to musicians to dancers. They like the building because of its communal quality, low rent and variety of studio spaces called to many disciplines. The building, used for what is known as a single room occu- pancy, means that there are "shared baths, shared recreation spaces," the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency was interested in developing it as an artists project, developer Alan Wofsky's proposal to rehabi- litate the building using federal and state 8% subsidy funds. He has been trying for two years to get 25% of the building's floors cleaned up.

There is another aspect of neighborhood change that is causing problems as well. David Scott of the permit appeals board, says, "In the case of San Francisco, you can't make a profit. retirement of the state of the interior. They would have to rehabilitate the building themselves and won the support of the Board of Supervisors in May.

Gays alternative

He believes that a number of factors, mainly demographic, are causing displacement, and adds, "The alternative to gay people moving in is not necessarily non-gay people staying there. It's urban blight.

Brits also says, "Part of discrimination, some gay people have become entrepreneurs, in the same way that some Jewish people have become entrepreneurs as a result of discrimination against Jews. Some of these entrepre- neurs are very bright, giving rise to the stereotype of the rich gay real estate developer to move into a neighborhood."

"If they're well, then the center-of the stereoty- pe is right," says one resident. This wave has hit Cas- ty and is moving in over Haight-Ash- 
bury (once black and then the center of the hippie movement), the Mission (mostly Latino) and Fillmore (the Western Addition (mostly black), among other neighborhoods.

Browser a solution

Brugmann, has a solution. Cities should require urban impact fees for all new projects to determine the "real" cost of development and the "real" people it displaces.

Commercial intrusion

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Economic impact

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Big squeeze

Chinatown, on the side of Nob Hill, is a neighborhood that is in a squeeze. It is in the midst of a tremendous housing shortage, with people, still moving there in great numbers. Most of the housing is above stores and there is a space run. Foreign capital is buying up buildings in Chinatown and converting them to the most inhuman, commercial use. This drives the older, family-oriented, ground-floor neighbor- hood shops and cut available housing by converting upstairs spaces to offices. Then there is the highrise financial district, which would like to expand its boundaries beyond the present lines. Most of them would like to rehabilitate the building themselves and won the support of the Board of Supervisors in May.

Camel's back

In a city where homelessness is available in the personal life, San Francisco appears now to be truly concerned that their city is losing its special qualities. Supervisor Louise Renne believes that the City of Paris is "the straw that broke the camel's back." For many, it's a new awareness of the quality of life being eroded. To paraphrase Pogo, "San Francisco has seen the enemy and it is us." San Francisco is learning that they can control their destiny.
**Books**

Above: Fog shrouds the Golden Gate Bridge in a moonlight photograph taken by the Moulin Studios of San Francisco. From San Francisco: Creation of a City, by Tom Morrison.

Left: One of San Francisco's estimated 48,000 Victorian houses. From the cover of A Gift to the Street, by Carol and Judith Lynch-Waldhorn. San Francisco: Antelope Island Press, 1979. 213 pp., illus., $13.95 (paper). This is a biographical history of the century of construction of Victorian houses and the influence of their impact on the growth of the city.

Below: Looking down California Street from Nob Hill following the 1906 earthquake. Detail from a panoramic photograph taken by the Moulin Studios, in San Francisco: Creation of a City.

**Armchair shopper**

A capital idea

As temperatures rise this summer, keep cool and look citi in the National Trust's new T-shirt: "Preservation's capital idea!" The design, representing one of the capitals on a Corinthian column at Oakland's Old City Hall, has been adapted from a HABS drawing. Oakland (c. 1900), a Classical Revival mansion located in Leesburg, Va., in the heart of the hunt country, is a property of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The front porch with hand-carved capitals was added later.

50% cotton, 50% polyester, Silk screened in brown on beige. Machine washable. Adult sizes: small, medium, large and extra-large.

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No. 2599. San Francisco. 1849-1856. From Hamlet to City. Roger W. Lotchin. Lincoln, Neb.: University of Nebraska Press, 1979. 406 pp., bibl., index, $21.95 (paper). This is the first of three volumes covering the era of the Victorian houses.

No. 2592. San Francisco, The Story of a City. John B. McInnis. San Francisco: Presidio Press, 1979. 450 pp., illus., index, $25 (paper). This is the first of three volumes covering the era of the Victorian houses.

No. 1833. A Guide to Architecture in San Francisco.編輯. San Francisco: San Francisco Planning Commission, 1978. 205 pp., maps, bibl., index, $10.95 (paper). This is the first of three volumes covering the era of the Victorian houses.

**Books**

No. 1474. Painted Ladies. San Francisco's Resplendent Victorians. Elizabeth Eads and Michael Lerner. New York: E.P. Dutton, 1979. 180 pp., illus., $18.95 (paper). This is the first of three volumes covering the era of the Victorian houses.


**No. 1206. Historic Country Inns of California. Jim Crain. San Francisco: Chronicle Books, 1977. 205 pp., illus., maps, bibl., index, $15 (paper). This is the first of three volumes covering the era of the Victorian houses.

No. 2595. San Francisco. Creation of a City. Tom Moalin and Don O'Hea. San Francisco: City Planning Commission, 1978. 326 pp., maps, index. $19.95 (paper). This is the first of three volumes covering the era of the Victorian houses.

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Marketplace

Classified

FREE TO NATIONAL TRUST MEMBERS. Tour and Tea in the galleries of Patt Museum, Archives of American Art, seen in International Vintage Fashion Museum. October 7, 11:30 a.m. Send for information and brochure: 2600 Parnas Drive, Dept 136, Catskill, NY 12414. Costs: $50, free to members.

INFORMATION is sought for the purpose of displaying in a register to the right of the display of signed statements, renewals, and advertisements. Qualifying members must have joined before December 1, 1976. Costs: $30, free to members.


DARKROOM-PERSPECTIVE CORRECTION OF ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHS. Produce, molds, reprints, new-camera corrected enlargements on a scale to be announced directly to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 625 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.


EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, Oklahoma Historical Society. Plan, direct, and coordinate business management, fiscal, cost and general accounting, data processing, and various other administrative services. Provide technical assistance to regional, advisory service program. Minimum 2 years' experience in preservation-related disciplines. Beginning degree preferred. Salary negotiable. Send resume to the President, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 625 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

YOUNG, active professional with a proven record of achievement in the visual arts. Excellent writing and editing skills. Strong interest in the history of the arts. Send resume to: W.D. Finch, President, Oklahoma Historical Society. P.O. Box 280, Fort Cobb, Okla. 73038.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, Long Island Historical Society. Plan, direct, and coordinate business management, fiscal, cost and general accounting, data processing, and various other administrative services. Provide technical assistance to regional, advisory service program. Minimum 2 years' experience in preservation-related disciplines. Beginning degree preferred. Salary negotiable. Send resume to: W.D. Finch, President, Oklahoma Historical Society. P.O. Box 280, Fort Cobb, Okla. 73038.

HISTORIC DESIGNATION SPECIALIST. Historic Designation Advisory Board, city of Detroit, M.A. In preservation preferred. Ability to research and write reports on building condition and historic properties. Send resume to: W.D. Finch, President, Oklahoma Historical Society. P.O. Box 280, Fort Cobb, Okla. 73038.

PRESERVATION PROJECT MANAGER, Historic District Coordinating Council, City of South Dakota. Work with businesses, citizens, and public and private institutions to develop strategy for preservation project. Provide architectural leadership for preservation of historic properties. B.A. and advanced major in architecture, history, or related field. Knowledge of local and state preservation. Salary: $15,000. Send resume to W.D. Finch, President, Oklahoma Historical Society. P.O. Box 280, Fort Cobb, Okla. 73038.

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Work

Continued from page 17

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National Trust for Historic Preservation

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Through August 10: Summer of music at the Hudson at Lyndhurst, National Trust property at Tarrytown, N.Y. Sponsored by the County Symphony of Westchester. Contact: Administrator, Lyndhurst.

August 12: Native Basketry and Straw Dolly Workshop at Belle Grove, National Trust property at Tarrington, Va. Contact: Administrator, Belle Grove.

October 3-13: Annual Meeting of the National Trust to be held in San Francisco.

Live in a Landmark

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Save money

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MOVING?

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**News briefs**

### Double-trouble for preservation?

Preservation met trouble in Congress in June. First, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior recommended a Historic Preservation Fund appropriation of only $50 million for FY 1980—$10 million less than the current year's preservation allocation, and $100 million less than authorized. The Senate Appropriations Committee requested only $45 million in federal aid to preserve property for FY 1980 (the same level as it had requested for FY 1979). Of the $50 million, $3 million was requested for the National Trust; this is $400,000 less than FY 1979.

Then the subcommittee included in the appropriations measure a provision to alter the National Register of Historic Places nomination process to require an owner's consent before a significant property could be listed. Preservationists are alarmed that if the nomination process for the National Register is altered to require the owner's consent, the procedure would be subject to political pressure and would no longer be based on an objective determination of a property's significance. This restriction could also adversely affect federal tax incentives and Advisory Council review of federal actions affecting historic properties.

The Interior subcommittee reports its recommendation to the House Appropriations Committee later this month. The Senate is expected to act on July 6. The final wording of the nomination provision had not been announced as Preservation News went to press. Publication of the subcommittee report is expected in late June.

### Handicapped access

A set of proposals published for public comment in the June 13 Federal Register by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation attempts to reconcile federal policies of historic accessibility and historic preservation.

The Advisory Council, working with the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the U.S. Department of the Interior, has developed an approach toward these related goals. The council states that the Interior has established 1978 by the Ford Foundation to promote constructive change in education and other "people-serving" institutions. Among its proposals, EFL held preservation and adaptive use as a priority. EFL will operate as a division of AED.

AED was founded in 1961 as a nonprofit institution to serve American college and- legislatures with their language-education, administrative and financial problems. Since then, it has developed into an international planning and research organization.

### Radio City

New York City's Radio City Music Hall opened its doors to the public again after undergoing a $3 million renovation. Little more than a year ago, the frequently heard slogan to the decay of the theater entertainment palace was demolished.

With few changes, the 6,208-seat hall has been restored to the brilliance of its 1932 heyday. The extensive restoration took only five months. Renamed the Radio City Music Hall Entertainment Center, it is received, among other things, 10,000 yards of new carpet woven to match the original and a new sophisticated sound system. Its original Wurlitzer organ was fully restored as were the hall's metal and woodwork (film).

The restoration was done under the direction of Fred Krell and climaxcd with the special May 9th opening that featured the debut of the current show, "A New York Summer." And yes, the 90-minute, 15-member show includes all 36 Rockettes.

### Beach dies

Mark N. Beach, director of resources development for the National Trust from 1973 to 1979, was killed instantly June 18 in a tractor accident on his farm in Chatham, N.Y. Aside from being a co-founder of the National Trust, he worked for the Nature Conservancy. He re- signed from there last December. Beach left behind his wife, Jill, of the home, and eight children.

The family has asked that any memorial contributions be made to the Loudoun Memorial Hospital Lung Cancer Unit, Leesburg, Va.

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**Partners for Livable Places**

A conservative mood may be sweeping the country but this should not lessen the commitment to a quality environment. That is the premise underlying "Livable in Times of Constraint," the theme of the second annual meeting of Partners for Livable Places held May 25 in Washington, D.C.

Discussing different aspects of the theme, speakers indicated the need for self-reliance and new local partnerships will help insulate this content for a quality environment. William C. Norris, chairman and chief executive of Control Data Corporation, discussed the keys to success, and California's Secretary of Resources Huey D. Johnson concluded the meeting.

Partners for Livable Places, a nonprofit coalition of organizations dedicated to improving the quality of life in communities, is working toward their related goals. It has also developed a program for the economic development of the National Trust, he said. The AED and Educational Facilities Laboratories (EFL) joined forces last year to form the new group.

EFL was established in 1978 by the Ford Foundation to promote constructive change in education and other "people-serving" institutions. Among its proposals, EFL held preservation and adaptive use as a priority. EFL will operate as a division of AED.

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**People**

The noted architect, Philip Johnson, FAIA, received the international Pritzker Prize June 12 for his architecture. The $100,000 award, modeled on the Nobel Prizes, was established by Jay A. Pritzker, chairman of the Hyatt Foundation. Johnson announced last year that he was willing his Glass House estate in New Canaan, Conn., to the National Trust (PN, June 1978).

Parker Westbrook, a member of the National Trust Board of Advisors from Georgia, has been elected chairman of the non-profit organization. Among its programs, the Technology Foundation in Washington, D.C., was elected chairman of the executive committee and Russell V. Keune, the National Trust vice president for preservation services, was elected vice chairman. Robert A. McNulty was elected to his second year at president of the group.

EFL/AED Join Forces

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Of continuing concern to preservationists is the recommendation of the subcommittee that the restriction on the significance of a property could be listed, use of grant-in-aid funds for state and local projects to take all possible action to have this crippling provision deleted.

The Senate is expected to act in July.

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**Wilbert Theatre**

After nine years on the real estate mar- ket, Los Angeles' endangered Wilbert Theatre may have a buyer. Franklin Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Ill., the owner of the Art Deco movie palace (1931, G.A. Lassil- lough), announced in June that it is selling the theater to the Los Angeles Tribune Trading Company. The insurance company had filed for a permit to demolish the city, state and national landmark and its adjoining office tower to make the deal more attractive if a buyer could not be located.

A spokesperson for the trading company said it plans to renovate the theater pending the outcome of the negotiations.
**Special Tours Offered in October**

We are pleased to announce a very special group of Neighborhood Walking Tours in October. Designed to offer our members and others a walk in a variety of locations, led by some of the most skilled and informed friends.

All of the tours are at 10:00 am. The tours last between one and a half and two hours, unless otherwise indicated. Below are descriptions of each tour, and below that, a chart showing the dates for each. If you will fill out the reservation form, and send it with a check for the appropriate amount of money and a self-addressed, stamped envelope, we will send you tickets and information about meeting places.

**Potrero Hill: Ethnic Communities and Changing Times.** Guided by Max Kirkeberg, Assistant Professor of Geography, San Francisco State University.

Your guide is a specialist in cultural geography, who describes on this walk the fascinating history of the ethnic groups that have developed this working class neighborhood, and that are finding it increasingly difficult to afford. Particularly interesting is the Buddhist community of Russian fundamentalists, who fled persecution in their homeland. After several previous stops, the tour arrives in San Francisco soon after the Fire. You will also learn about Mission-Faroich, Italian, Mexican and Black communities, and see the Julia Morgan-designed neighborhood house.


Guides Charlie Starbuck and Bill Walters know first hand the pressure of urban development on the San Francisco downtown. On this tour you will see some of the notable exceptions to the pressures of high-rise office building development. In the continuing use of the San Francisco and other historic buildings.

**Presidio Terrace: Around in a Circle.** Guided by Jacqueline Young, Heritage Board Member and Heritage Walks Guide (One tour).

Jacqueline, who lives on Presidio Terrace, has researched the history of this subdivision to beat all subdivisions, and how to a number of turn-of-the-century leaders in San Francisco. The stately homes here, built between 1900 and 1912, were designed by such greats as George Applegarth, Alice and Farnie, the Reid Brothers (who also designed the Fitzhugh Building), Beaux-Arts, and Brown, Laidlaw and Charles T. Whittlesey.

**Hill of the Nobles.** Guided by Gray Brechin, Heritage Architectural Historian. Unquestionably the photographed setting of the West in the 1970s and 80s. Nob Hill was crowned with some of the most lavish homes built in America. Explore Civic Center, the park, and surviving mansions which mark the hill as an urban product of wealth and power.

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**Russian Hill: Russian Fundamentalists.** Guided by William Walters, Heritage Walks Guide and Architect. Also known as the Fitzhugh Building, Bakewell and Brown, William Walters, Heritage Walks Guide and Architect. Also known as the Fitzhugh Building, Bakewell and Brown, will fill out the reservation form, and send it with a check for the appropriate amount of money and a self-addressed, stamped envelope, we will send you tickets and information about meeting places.


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