ARCHITECTURE FOR PEACE

Arne O. Jorgensen

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BEYOND WAR
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ARCHITECTURE FOR PEACE: THE OLOF PALME INSTITUTE

by

Arne O. Jorgensen

A professional paper submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree

of

BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE

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Arne O. Jorgensen

6/11/87

To my future children
and their children.

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"It would be a tragedy if the history of the human race proved to be nothing more than the story of an ape playing with a box of matches on a petrol dump."

David Ormsby Gore

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

> The loss of a certain future brought about by nuclear weapons has locked objects into the present, denying them any pattern of cultural succession and rupturing their relation to precedent and their reason for permanence (Hacker, p. 100).

In his article "Notes on a Changed World," Marc Hacker outlines the present situation which we are facing, the loss of a future in which we can place our hopes. It is this lack of a future which is addressed in the following discussion. The basis from which this project has grown is one which recognizes a need for our society to change, and an architecture to reflect this ideal, if you will, an architecture of peace. The culmination of this discussion will entail designing a facility for the Beyond War Foundation, the Olof Palme Institute located in Jackson, Wyoming. The underlying philosophy of Beyond War is that in order to ensure a future we must change our way of thinking, our approach to war, to ultimately develop a world beyond war.

Focus

The main driving forces, the focus, behind this project are two-fold: the first and most important is the desire to design a facility which reflects the needs and ideals of the user, Beyond War. Beyond War is a quickly expanding international organization which has very clearly stated ideals and needs. These user specific factors are the controlling aspects of this exploration. The secondary focus is the response by the Institute to the environment in which it is sited. The project is meant to be a monument, or more accurately, the antithesis of the classical monument to war; yet the context is such that it forms its own sense of monumentality, so the challenge will be to create the appropriate statement without trying to compete with the context.

Scope

The extent, or scope, of this discussion will reach into the exploration of architecture reflecting the ideals of the user followed by the presentation of a master plan for the site and then the design of a 22,000 square foot facility for the Beyond War Foundation. There is a five part set of functions which are to be addressed; these functions are: Think Tank, Peace Academy, Administrative, Support, and Commemorative spaces. The project is conceived as an effort of various people. This thesis will center on a master plan followed by a facility which is to house the Think Tank, Peace Academy, and Administrative functions. The Support and Commemorative functions would be done by others. The Olof Palme Institute is not meant to be a large overpowering facility striving to solve the world's problems on its own. The intention is to become a vital part of the movement toward a safe existence on our earth. Just as the Institute is not meant to solve everything, neither is the study of the architecture an endeavor in the modernist stream of solving our problems through a universal architecture. It is important to state at this level that while it is important to this discussion to have a programmatical problem, i.e., the Olof Palme Institute, the programmatical problem is intended to serve as a vehicle for the study of an "architecture of peace."

Goals

- To provide a dynamic solution which, in as much as architecture can, reflects the ideals of the Beyond War movement, a world beyond war.

- To respond to the site conditions which suggest a sense of "place."

- To respond to the challenge of combining the ideals of Beyond War and the particulars of the site into a unified whole.

- To provide a scheme which does not try to compete with the context, allow the monumentality of the area to provide the "monument to peace."

- To consider the unique grouping of functions and, in response, to make the appropriate statement.

- To respond to the role of the individual within the project.

- To be sensitive to the fragile, yet powerful, environment.

- To explore the interaction between each of the sets of users and the experience of the Institute.

- To foster dialogue between various parts, or aspects, of the Institute.

- To make a political statement concerning the future of our society, the content of the statement should be quite clear.

Method

The strategy, or method, which was undertaken for this discussion involved a study of the user, Beyond War, and of the site. The sense of "place" in regards to the site and the requirements of the users, sense of peace, form the duality which is the basis for the following thesis discussion. It is a synthesis of this information which will lead the design of the Olof Palme Institute. In short, the method is an evolution over time, the two quarters of thesis, of the acquired information.

"This is the most monumental endeavor ever undertaken by the human species. It requires hard work and constant vigilance. Concern is not enough. Good intentions are not enough.... To build a world beyond war, the means must be consistent with the ends."

Beyond War, 1986

BEYOND WAR

Introduction

> The unleashed power of the atom has changed everything save our modes of thinking and thus we drift toward unparalleled catastrophe.
>
> Albert Einstein, 1946

Albert Einstein foresaw, as early as 1946, the inviable destruction of all life as we presently know it if our preoccupation with war as a way to solve conflict between nations is not radically altered. If we are to survive, we must stop this drift toward extinction. The Beyond War Foundation was started in 1982 as a response to this deadly drift of modern man. One could state that the philosophy on which the Beyond War movement is based is "simply" that in order to ensure the existence of an earth for future generations, we must change, evolve, if you will, to a level where we do not rely on war to resolve conflict!

The initial response will often be, "That is impossible"; and one would have to admit that it will not be "simple" in the sense of easy to accomplish, but rather it is "simple" in that it is our only choice. In an address to the United Nations in 1961, President John F. Kennedy spoke about the threat of nuclear war:

> Unconditional war can no longer lead to unconditional victory. It can no longer serve to settle disputes. It can no longer be of concern to great powers alone. For a nuclear disaster, spread by winds and waters and fear, could well engulf the

> great and the small, the rich and poor, the committed and uncommitted alike. Mankind must put an end to war or war will put an end to mankind.

No sane person can deny the threat of nuclear war and its horrifying effects; it is the extent of these effects which is argued. The fact is that due to the nuclear genie, war has become obsolete; as President Kennedy said above, "It can no longer serve to settle disputes." The term war must be used in the broadest sense of the word, as any war, no matter how seemingly small, has the potential for developing into a nuclear holocaust, i.e., the end of our earth.

The philosophy of the Beyond War movement centers, in part, on the assumption that war is obsolete. The usage of the term "war" is indeed not limited to full-scale nuclear war alone, but to all wars. Recognizing this conclusion is the first step on the road to Beyond War's "a new way of thinking."

Full-scale war is undeniably obsolete in that it would clearly lead to complete destruction of the human race. Beyond War extends the argument further stating that a limited nuclear war is obsolete on account of two factors: first, the "Nuclear Winter" study clearly illustrated the probable extinction of the human race with a very small part of the world's arsenal launched (Sagan, p. 9). The second point is that in all likelihood, a limited exchange would escalate into a full-scale interchange of the superpowers' nuclear arsenal. Conventional war is also obsolete because of the possible escalation to a limited and then consequently full-scale nuclear war. Morton Halperin, a former Assistant Secretary of Defense, stated that:

> The NATO doctrine is that we will fight with conventional weapons until we are losing. Then we will fight with tactical nuclear weapons until we are losing. And then we will blow up the world.

Perhaps the greatest danger lies with the smaller conventional wars which are currently raging at nearly all

points of the earth. The assumption that these small wars are an acceptable evil that do not affect the world situation is, at best, a precarious mind set. The first fact which is overlooked by this mode of thinking is the fact of nuclear proliferation, of nuclear weapons existing in nearly all areas of the earth -- it only takes a few to lead to a full-scale exchange. The second fact which is overlooked is the fact that due to the nature of today's world we are all tied to every corner of our single spaceship earth; there is the constant activity of the superpowers maneuvering to "out do" each other in many areas of our earth, thus leading to greater unstability. A small conflict would easily involve the superpowers, leading to a conventional, then a limited nuclear war, and then the final, the end, full-scale nuclear war.

In addition to the statement that 'war is obsolete,' Beyond War uses the phrase 'that we are one' to underscore the fact that war must become obsolete. Beyond War uses a portion of the Declaration of Independence to illustrate this ideal:

> We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Beyond War's model 'that we are one' could, in part, be derived from our Declaration of Independence's "all men are created equal" applied to the world as a whole. The United States has not always recognized that "all men are created equal" in our own country, but we have made the necessary adjustments and changed our society to fit that ultimate statement. Beyond War insists that it is now time to lead the world away from complete annihilation by setting the ultimate example of "all men are created equal" by setting and following the statement 'that we are one.'

This philosophy 'that we are one' is two-fold: the first aspect has been illustrated above; the second is the fact that we are together on this small isolated planet Earth. This perspective can, at times, be hard to grasp; Russell Schweickart, who was a member of the Apollo Nine flight, stated in his "No Frames, No Boundaries":

> ...you realize that on that small spot, that little blue and white thing, is everything that means anything to you -- all of history and music and poetry and art and death and birth and love, tears, joy, games, all of it on that little spot out there that you can cover with your thumb.

In today's world everyone, if we are to survive, must realize what Schweickart is writing about; the American and the Russian, the Israeli and the Arab, and the conservative and the liberal. Nobody is trying to say that there will no

longer be differences, and thus conflict, between varying factions of the human race, but that considering the fact that we are all together on our small planet, we cannot hold war, and certain destruction of the human race, as a means by which we resolve conflict. We must realize a new worldwide agreement or the fact that, in order to have a future, 'war is obsolete' and 'that we are one'!

Ultimate power in every society, especially in the United States, rests solely with the people, or more specifically, the individuals who make up the people. It is again stated in the Declaration of Independence: "the consent of the governed." Another of Beyond War's examples, the inscription on our Great Seal, reads: "E Pluribus Unum -- Out of Many, One." We have created one people, or nation, out of many. This was done by recognizing the differences among our people, devising ways to resolve conflict between ourselves, and relying on "the consent of the governed"; it is now time to use the same insight with our world, 'that we are one.'

As was mentioned earlier, the first reaction which many people have toward Beyond War is that the concepts are too idealistic and it would never work in today's society. The response, in addition to "we have no choice," is that such drastic changes in human nature have occurred before; two examples are human sacrifice and slavery. In both cases, up

to a certain point in history these institutions were considered absolutely vital for our existence, sacrifice to appease the gods and slavery for our economic stability. Over time the human race came to the realization that these practices were immoral and adjustments were made. Now granted that these problems are not quite of the same nature as that which we are facing, but the consequences of the present problem is such that we cannot afford to try to sidestep the issue. We have to use all the powers of the human race to control this man-made demon.

> Deep in the human spirit lies the capacity to reach far beyond ourselves -- to accomplish the "impossible." In one such triumph, we walked the surface of the moon and watched our earth rise over silent craters like a jewel in the blackness of space.
>
> Beyond War, 1986

Organization

> (With regard to the end of slavery in the United States)
> In the last analysis no matter how ripe the time (for such a change) there would have been no coalescing the antislavery opinion until specific decisions and commitments were taken by individual men.
>
> David Brian Davis, 1967

The Beyond War movement is based on the efforts of individual people creating a grass roots movement. The dilemma is one which surpasses all lines of ideology and is far too great to be trusted in the hands of any one person or small group, the choice must be made by every individual. Beyond War's tact is based on the assumption that the solution lies with all of us as individual members of the human race.

The Beyond War movement has grown from a small group of concerned people in 1982 to a large, well organized organization with its international headquarters located in Palo Alto, California. On account of the grass roots nature of the movement, it is difficult to quote a number for the people involved. There are organized Beyond War groups in 12 key states and start-up activities in many others; there are also activities in a number of other countries aside from the United States.

The movement is almost entirely made up of small volunteer groups tied to the organization for logistical support. The greatest percentage of the people associated with Beyond War are full- or part-time volunteers. There are presently only two salaried employees, whose combined salary is less that 50,000 dollars.

There have been visits by people involved in Beyond War to the Soviet Union and Hungary. The aim of these visits was to meet with the citizens of these countries and work on how we can work together toward the goal at hand.

There has also been the creation of the Beyond War Award in 1983. This award is presented to honor the activities of those who are working toward a world of peace. The recipients have been: in 1983, the National Conference of Catholic Bishops; in 1984, the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War; in 1985, the Five Continent Peace Initiative. The Prime Minister of Sweden, Olof Palme, was one of the recipients of the award for the Initiative.

The Beyond War movement is one which is made up of a wide range of people and ideas, thus creating a broad based grass roots organization working toward building a world beyond war.

Education

It is education for the sake of future generations which is the main thrust of the Beyond War movement. About this education, Thomas Jefferson said in 1820:

> I know of no safe repository of the ultimate power of society but the people. And if we think them not enlightened enough, the remedy is not to take the power from them, but to inform them by education.

Education is vital to the message which is put forth by Beyond War, which is depending on the people to use their, as Jefferson wrote, "ultimate power of society." Throughout their materials, both presentations and written works, Beyond War focuses their efforts to the education of the people, upon whom the responsibilities for implementing the ideals of Beyond War rest. This education is done through small group presentations which focus on the individual and raising questions which serve to further understanding. Education is the underlying ultimate concern for the Beyond War movement and will have to be carried through to the Olof Palme Institute.

Goals

The goals of the Beyond War movement are referred to as "The Challenge" by the organization. This challenge of a world beyond war involves several aspects:

- We must come to the realization 'that war is obsolete.'
- We have to reach the conclusion which illustrates reality; that it is 'inevitable', a matter of time before we use our nuclear genie.
- We need to grasp the concept that 'we are one', that we are one on this small isolated planet, that we have no place to go.
- We have no choice but to readjust our inner thoughts, our 'mode of thinking'.
- Once we, as individuals, have accepted the Beyond War ideals; we, as individuals, must work toward the ideal.
- We must remain open and receptive toward new ideas and thought.

The goals of the Beyond War movement form a rather imposing set of ambitions for our society, yet we have no choice.

"Education: A debt due from present to future generations."

George Peabody

OLOF PALME INSTITUTE

Introduction

> There will one day spring from the brain of science a machine or force so fearful in its potentialities, so absolutely terrifying that even man the fighter, who will dare torture and death in order to inflict torture and death, will be appalled, and so abandon war forever. What man's mind can create, man's character can control.
>
> Thomas Alva Edison

The day which Thomas Edison suggests has arrived; in fact it arrived over forty years go, but due to our mind set concerning war and its weapons we have yet to control our creation. It is this creation which has, quite simply, removed the possibility of a future for the human race. Unless steps are immediately taken to control our genie, it is only a function of time before our loss of a future becomes a reality. The ambition of the Olof Palme Institute is to address this enigma through the education of people worldwide.

Before we delve further, I think it is important to outline where we are going and this is best done to first say what this project is not. It is not a statement or discussion on style; the goal is not to advance a manifesto on the 'style' of an "architecture of peace." It is not an attack on any past, present or future political ideologies; although this would be all too easy to do, we have to come to the realization that the problem extends far beyond

ideologies and requires all of our efforts. It is not a utopian dialogue on how architecture is the solution to all of our problems, or more specifically, the problem of maintaining a future; taking this tact would in fact add to the situation, which was, in part, caused by similar thinking of "utopia," ours versus theirs. On the other hand, it is not simply taking a program and plugging it into an architectural shell. This project is making an exploration into the response of architecture to the ideals of an organization which is working toward the future of the human race as we know it, a world beyond war.

The Olof Palme Institute is a collection of related functions pertaining to the education of peace and how to ensure it, the will of all humans to survive, the 'existence-will'.

Function

Beyond War has divided their argument into three parts: knowledge, decision and action. The Olof Palme Institute represents, or embodies, the first part, knowledge, the realization that "war is obsolete" and "we are one." The two major functions illustrate this aspect: the first, the Think Tank, the rational thought; and the second, the Peace Academy, the education. In addition, there are three auxiliary functions: the administration, the support facilities, and the Commemorative spaces. The functions are unique in their relationship to each other; there are no similarly structured ones yet in existence, although there have been bills through the United States Congress which have called for the establishment of a U.S. Peace Academy.

The first function would be the requirement for support. This includes housing, dining, physical plant functions, and shipping and receiving. These facilities would be designed by other architects. The largest aspect, housing, responds to the needs of the users. The students are provided with housing adequate for all students. Faculty are given a chance to live on or off the Institute due to their more permanent nature. There would be limited housing provided for the full-time administration.

The administrative function not only offers the activity of keeping the Institute going, but also provides shared aspects of both the Think Tank and Peace Academy. These

shared functions include the auditorium and conference facilities, library, and production functions. The administrative functions encompass the director's office, gallery space, and visitor introduction. The administration function forms the "reality core," takes care of the act of running the Olof Palme Institute.

The Commemorative spaces are meant to provide reminders of both the horrors of war and the triumphs of peace. These exterior spaces would be designed by separate individuals, most likely through competition (see following page).

The core of the Institute lies with the Peace Academy function. The primary function of the Peace Academy is to educate people who are interested in conflict resolution on an international level. The Academy would generally serve as a graduate school, but options for other modes of study would be available dependent on an individual case by case situation. The function of learning is kept as flexible as realistically possible due to the individual fluctuations which are prevalent. About learning versus education Louis Kahn wrote:

> I revere learning because it is a fundamental institution. It isn't just something which has to do with duty; it is born into us. The will to learn, the desire to learn, is one of the greatest inspirations. I am not that impressed by education. Learning, yes. Education is something

> which is always as trial because no system can ever capture the real meaning of learning (Lobell, p. 16).

While this verdict on education may have some merits, it is the purpose of the Academy to provide a base from which to start a learning process which deals with the existence of the human race.

The fourth function is that of the Think Tank, that of fostering intellectual thought on the most pressing subjects of today and the future. The Think Tank would be structured to allow nearly anyone with a valid proposal, be it a need, problem, or solution, to have an opportunity to work on the proposal in a positive environment. The length of stay would be dependent on the project being undertaken, and would either be an individual or small group situation. The Think Tank participants would also be given the chance to interact with the Peace Academy, either as student, lecturer, or both.

These five functions would be combined together to address the singular goal of a new way of thinking, not as factions working opposed to each other.

Give Them Shelter

IT'S NOT FOR EVERYONE





...y Management Agency (FEMA) has ...il defense plan, but it's not for every- ..., which is currently under review by ... calls for 600 radiation-proof emer- ...s to be in place by 1992, at a total ...he centers would be used to protect ...als at the state and local level . . ."

Nuclear Times, July/August 1986
Jim Moske

...DPSR (Architects, Designers, Planners ...), in response to the FEMA proposal, ...n competition for a "radiation-proof ...enter," a nuclear bomb shelter for

...ble limited nuclear war is unrealistic ...ath of nuclear war only increases the ...saster. The intent of this competition ...voking images on the paradox of ...al

Give them shelter . . . It's not for anyone!

The bomb shelter is the true programless building. Everything is left to the designer's imagination:

Materials (visqueen, laminated lead plates)
Site (at sea, your backyard)
Amenities (answering machine, espresso machine)

Compliance with state and local building codes is not essential. Whichever drawings (plan, section, elevation, perspective) best illustrate your ideas on the issue of nuclear war and bomb shelters should be included.

Format: 18" x 24", horizontal format, mounted on a foam-core board. Any medium is acceptable. No models please; however, photographs of models are acceptable. Written description, if desired, must be included within the 18 x 24 inch format.

Jury: **Robert Arneson**, Sculptor
Mark Mack, Architect, Principal of MACK
Cathy Simon, Architect, Principal of Simon, Martin-Vegue, Winkelstein, Moris
Barbara Stauffacher Solomon, Designer
Allan Temko, Architectural Critic, San Francisco Chronicle

This competition is open to everyone. Group entries are permitted; however, only one prize will be awarded to the winning entry.

To register, fill out attached registration form and send with your $20.00 tax-deductible donation (check or money order only) to:

ADPSR
Northern California Chapter
120 Howard Street
Suite B-726
San Francisco, California 94105

Registration deadline is February 15, 1987. A registration number will be mailed in return as confirmation.

Submit entries (one for each registration number) to the same address as for registration. Entries must be postmarked no later than April 1, 1987. Entries should be anonymous; only your registration number should be indicated on the back of your entry. If you would like your entry to be returned, provide a self-addressed stamped envelope with adequate postage.

First Prize: AutoCAD® donated by Autodesk, Inc.
Computer aided design software for IBM compatible personal computers.

Announcement of Award: April 30, 1987

Registration Deadline: February 15, 1987

An exhibition and catalogue of selected entries will be produced. Entrants will receive a catalogue.

Please send your tax-deductible donation of $20.00 (as allowed by law) in the form of a check or money order payable to:

ADPSR, Northern California Chapter
120 Howard Street, Suite B-726
San Francisco, CA 94105

A registration number will be sent as verification.

Name

Address

Architects, Designers, Planners for Social Responsibility

Users

Eero Saarinen would ask the question: "Why do these people want to build this building?" In our case the answer is quite clear. The foundation lies with the realization that something must be done in order that the human race will survive and this would be a small but significant step toward realizing this goal. Saarinen was most concerned with client and at times left the users and their needs as secondary priorities, yet in our situation the client and user are one and the same. Beyond War places great importance on the individual and the power which they have when working toward a common goal. It is this aspect which will have to be addressed. There are six groups of users who will make use of the Institute to varying degrees.

The first two groups are the administration and the faculty. These form a relatively small, but very important, section of the total number of users of the institute. As was pointed out earlier, Beyond War is presently a nearly all volunteer organization and it is these two groups, especially the faculty, which represent what could be a significant addition, or change, to the present situation. The administration would be made up of people who have prior experience with Beyond War and may or may not be volunteers. The administration would include a director, dean of studies, librarian, security, production, two secretaries, and a receptionist. There would be obvious requirements for

administrative personnel, i.e., expertise in their respective fields. The faculty, on the other hand, would be drawn from a wide range of fields fulfilling the requirements of the broad range of the subject: peace. The faculty would be set up so that there are twelve full-time positions, possibly volunteer but most likely paid positions. In addition to the full-time positions there would be provisions for two visiting faculty on a yearly basis. Both groups, but to the most extent administration, would be expected to perform whatever tasks within the other function as would be appropriate considering their backgrounds. Both the administration as well as the faculty would represent a range of ideologies and nationalities in keeping with the structure of the Beyond War Foundation.

The second two groups of users are the Think Tank participants and the Peace Academy students. This is the core of the Institute, the goal of Beyond War, thought and education. The Think Tank participants would range from internationally known intellectuals, such as Carl Sagan or Jonas Salk, to the average world citizen. The requirements for a Think Tank participant is to be able to illustrate an appropriate problem, need, or solution which necessitates further study or discussion. The Academy students would, during the first years of the Institute, be divided into two closely connected sets; one being the person who is looking

for training toward a lifelong career in resolving conflicts through Beyond War's philosophy, a professional international arbitrator. The second set within the students would be those who are interested in educating others about the Beyond War philosophy. The ultimate goal of Beyond War is to create a change in society which would ideally negate, over time, the present task of the organization. The need for arbitrators, or negotiators, will continue. People will be needed to work on the inevitable conflicts which would arise, so over time the secondary function of teaching the Beyond War ideal will entirely give way to the foremost function of training people to resolve conflict through means other than war. The students, for the most part, would be working toward a graduate degree and be from all sectors of the population as well as a wide range of countries.

The final pair of users represent those who are visiting on a short-term basis. They are, on one hand, the public, and the other, the person who is attending a Beyond War function at the Institute. The Jackson, Wyoming economy is based on the family tourist traveling to and from Yellowstone National park during the summer, and during the winter it is the skiers who support the town. Again, the range is great within this group: from educated to uneducated, and those familiar with Beyond War to those who are just

curious. The time spent at the Institute would range from just a few minutes to several consecutive days, although most would be a few hours. The other form of public user would be a Jackson part- or full-time resident who would make use of the library and auditorium. The last user group would be the person connected to Beyond War who is using the facility during one of the organization's functions, i.e., national leadership meetings or award ceremonies. Again we have a wide range of time spent at the Institute, anywhere from a few hours to a few days. These users would most likely be making use of the support within the Jackson area.

The underlying standard fact about the six groups of users is the diversity evident in each. The Olof Palme Institute must address a wide range of people and their expectations.

CONTEXT

The site for the Olof Palme Institute is in Jackson, Wyoming, the United States, on Earth. The area is well known for its physical attributes, which form the setting for the functions of the Institute. There is the question of the physical isolation of the valley, Jackson Hole. In today's world of high technology the negatives of such isolation are negated, allowing one to make use of the positive attributes of the context. Beyond War makes full use of today's technology in their present situation, for example, electronic mail and satellite conferences. The use of such technology in the case of the Institute offsets the isolation of Jackson Hole. The functions of the Think Tank and Peace Academy are conducive, in the ideal, to the physical isolation. It should be mentioned that while it is a goal of this discussion to respond to the natural environment, it is not a study in relationship to the built context in the Jackson area.

Site

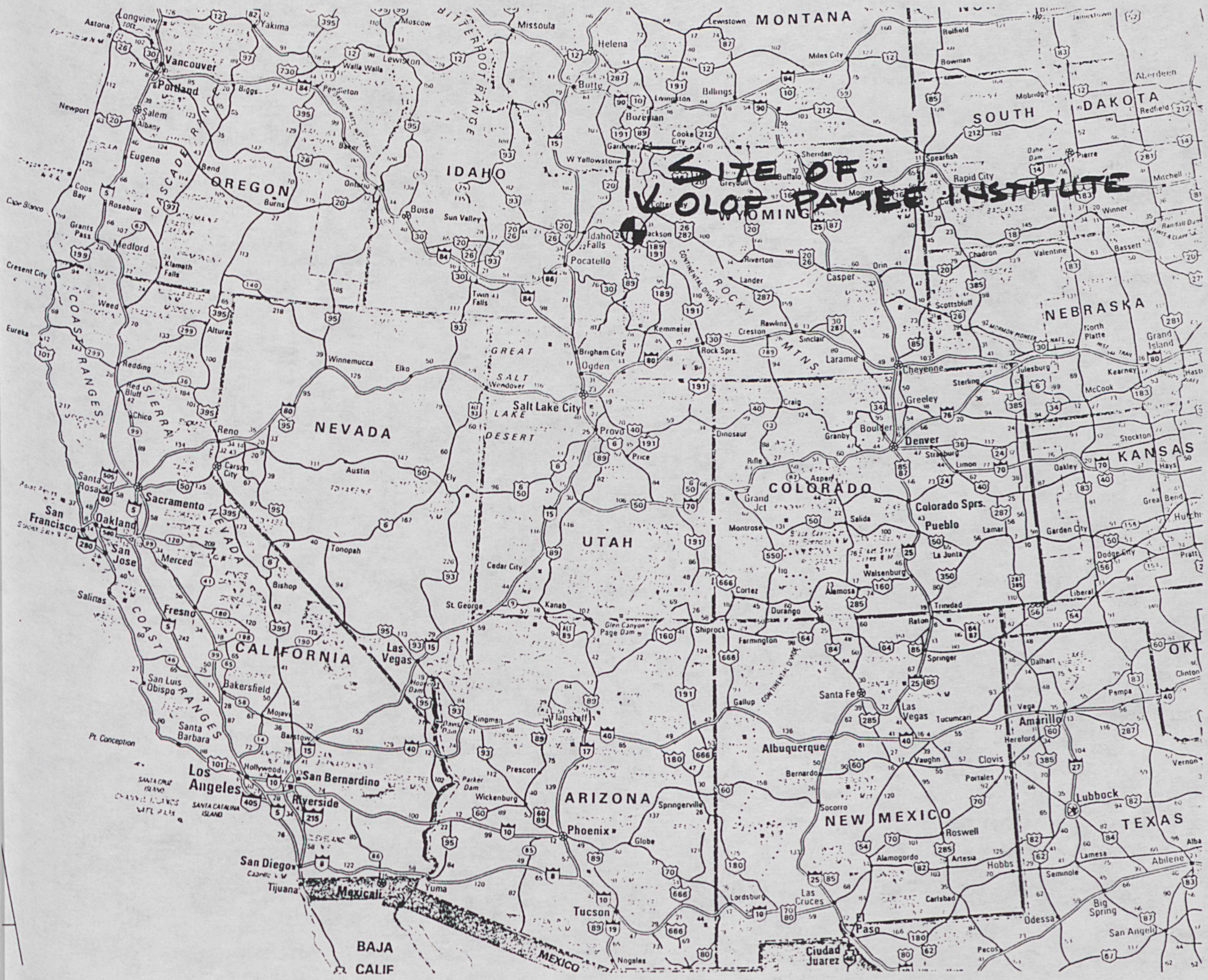
The site for the Olof Palme Institute is a 33 acre parcel located in Teton County, Wyoming. The site is located along the west edge of the valley, on the base of the east slope of the Teton Mountain Range just south of Jackson Hole Ski Area. The site rises from 6370 feet at the southeast course to an elevation of 6620 along the west boundary. It has, for the most part, tree cover, mainly aspen on the lower end merging with pine trees toward the higher parts of the site.

The main views are to the east and southeast toward the Gros Ventre Mountains and the south end of the valley. There are also limited views to the surrounding mountains to the southeast, west and northwest. The prominent views are: to the east Sheep Mountain (Sleeping Indian), Jackson and Cache Peaks; to the southeast, Hanson Mountain, West and East Gros Ventre Buttes; to the east and south spreads Jackson Hole and the Snake River; to the southwest there is a limited view of Jensen Canyon; and to the northwest are limited views of the Jackson Hole Ski Area and Rendezvous Mountain.

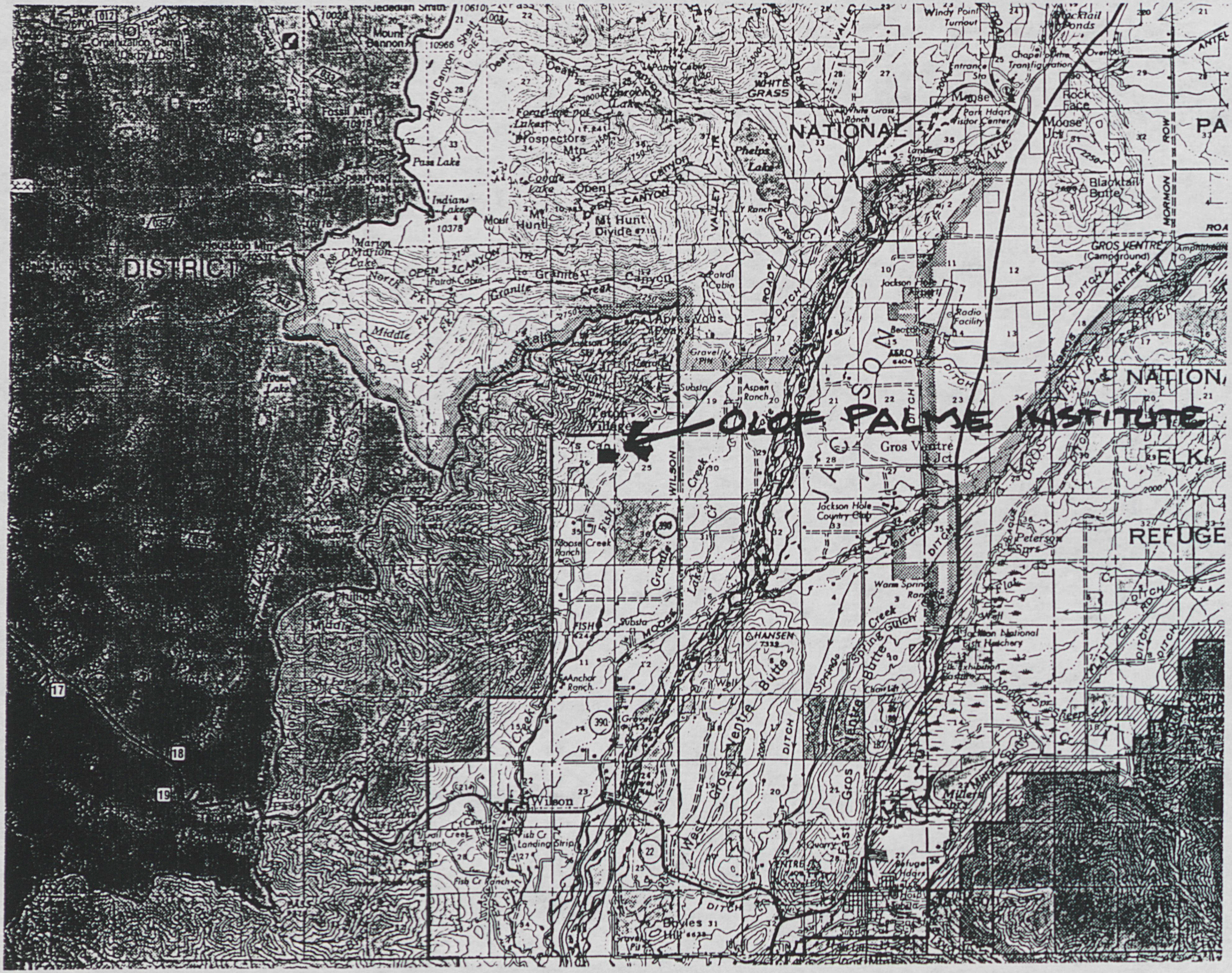
The site is bounded by the Snake River Ranch to the west; the Jackson Hole Ski Corporation owns the land to the north; a private 10 acre residential lot is to the south; and the Ellen Creek Subdivision borders the east side. The Snake River Ranch land has been deeded to the Jackson Hole

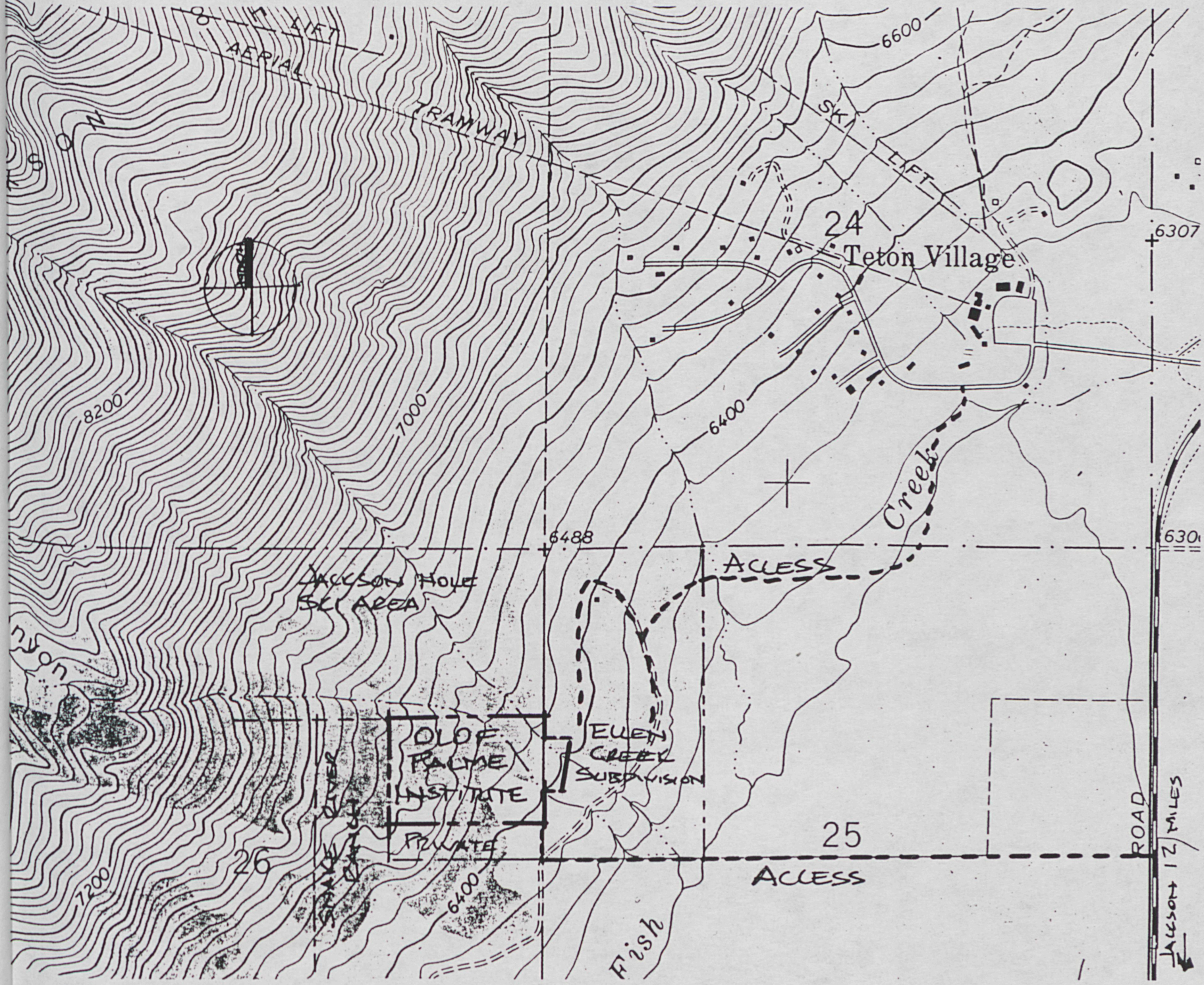
Land Trust which ensures its continued undeveloped nature. The Jackson Hole Ski Corporation land, as well as a portion of the Ellen Creek Subdivision to the east, is dedicated open space. The remainder of the Ellen Creek Subdivision is a 3-acre one-unit residential lot. The private land to the south is restricted under the County Master Plan to one prime residential unit as part of the land subdivision which created 30 of the 33 acres of the Beyond War site. The surrounding land uses are stable as a result of the factors mentioned.

Original access to the site was through the northeast corner through the Ellen Creek Subdivision, but as a main access this route has been abandoned due to the residential nature of this access. An alternate access right-of-way has been obtained from the Snake River Ranch. This route extends from the southeast corner of the site to the east to connect with State Route 395.



SITE OF
V OLOF PAMEE INSTITUTE
MONTANA
IDAHO
OREGON
WYOMING
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
NEVADA
UTAH
COLORADO
KANSAS
CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
TEXAS
BAJA CALIF
MEXICO
GREAT SALT LAKE DESERT
ROCKY MTNS
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
CASCADE RANGE
COAST RANGES
SIERRA NEVADA
BITTERROOT RANGE


OLOF PALME INSTITUTE
DISTRICT
NATIONAL
NATIONAL
ELK
REFUGE
Teton Village
Wilson
Moose
Gros Ventre Jct
Jackson Hole Country Club
Phelps Lake
Mt Hunt Divide
Apres Vous Peak
Aspen Ranch
Moose Creek Ranch
Anchor Ranch
HANSEN
Fish Cr Ranch
Jackson National Fish Hatchery
Blacktail Butte
GROS VENTRE
Mount Bannon
Fossil Mtn
Indians Lakes
Marion Lake
Prospectors Mtn
Open Canyon
Granite Canyon
Death Canyon
Pass Lake
Windy Point Turnout
Chapel of the Transfiguration
Rock Face
Radio Facility
Peterson Sprs
Boyles Hill
Gravel Pit
Spring Gulch
Butte
Gros Ventre
West Gros Ventre Butte
390
22
17
18
19


AERIAL TRAMWAY
SKI LIFT
SKI LIFT
6600
24
Teton Village
6307
8200
7000
6400
6488
6307
Creek
ACCESS
JACKSON HOLE SKI AREA
OLOF PALME INSTITUTE
EULEN CREEK SUBDIVISION
PRIVATE
25
26
ACCESS
ROAD
7200
6400
Fish
JACKSON 12 MILES

Climate

Temperature -

Ranges from an average low of less than 10° in January to an average high of 60° in July/August.

	January	July/August
Normal Maximum	20°	75°
Normal Minimum	0°	45°

Annual Precipitation - 24"

Annual Snowfall - 100"-200"

Percentage Clear Days - 55%

Mean Sky Cover, Sunrise to Sunset - .7

Winds -

Wind is very unpredictable due to the mountainous nature. The wind is generally from the south-southwest but can be from any direction. Blowing and drifting usually occurs in a north-south direction.

Sun Angles -

	Summer	Winter
Altitude	70°	23°
Sunrise/Sunset (bearing from true south)	125°	57°

"The incertitude of the present moment, suspended between an irretrievable past and a precarious future, undermines the purpose of any lasting endeavor such as architecture."

Marc Hacker (Hacker, p. 108)

ARCHITECTURE AGAINST WAR

Architecture, what is it? The search for an inclusive definition has never been satisfied. The only viable response to the question has been to illustrate the parts, or more accurately the nature, of architecture. About one of these 'natures' Louis Kahn writes:

> The only way you can build, the only way you can get the building into being, is through the measurable. You must follow the laws of nature and use quantities of brick, methods of construction, and engineering. But in the end, when the building becomes part of living, it evokes unmeasurable qualities, and the spirit of its existence takes over (Lobell, p. 48).

Kahn's "spirit of existence" is the point on which this discussion bases itself; the need for an existence of a future in our society is illustrated in our architecture. The existence of a future is a necessity for the cultivation of human culture, and that future is in severe question due to the nuclear genie. People are starting to come to the realization that something must be done to answer this threat. In the article, "An Emerging Architecture of Peace," Karl Linn credits Kahn with the term "existence-will" which addresses the great desire for an existence of a future and the accompanying human will to see that a future is provided for (Linn, p. 34).

The conclusion of Marc Hacker's article, "Notes on a Changed World," deals with the situation which is prevalent

today, the lack of a future. Architecture forms the culmination of the arts and is the most visible throughout history; architecture maintains Kahn's "spirit of existence." About current architecture Hacker writes:

> The current fascination with ephemeral imagery, the primacy of the process of building over any ideal or permanent architectural product, and the loss of belief in building for posterity, are all symptomatic of this crisis (Hacker, p. 109).

Hacker has outlined three "symptoms" which he would argue that current architecture is ailing from. These three aspects could be condensed into the statement that much of the prevailing architecture is superficial, without any substance. The cause of this plight is the fact that culture demands a future in order to nurture itself and society, and the overriding aspect of our future is of its complete destruction due to nuclear weapons.

Another side of the nuclear genie which threatens our culture is that while we have the overhanging shadow of nuclear weapons we cannot react to other issues in a clear, concise manner. An example is again drawn from Hacker's article where he quotes Jonathan Schell as writing:

> The society that has accepted the threat of its utter destruction soon finds it hard to react against lesser ills, for a society cannot be at the same time asleep and awake, insane and sane, against life and for life (Hacker, p. 109).

Schell may have used "lesser ills" to refer to such problems with society as hunger, environmental decay, urban decay, and the list can go on and on. While these are very valid arguments against nuclear weapons, it can also be used with respect to our subject, the continued growth of our culture. If we set "lesser ills" to mean the possible loss of a future, we can then make use of Schell's points and make the following premise: it is now time, in order to ensure a future, to insist that society wakes up and not falls asleep, regains its sanity and not become more insane, make a stand for life and not against life. We must allow architecture's "spirit of existence" to become, once again, the driving force of architecture, an 'architecture of peace.'

Society has created, or is in the process of creating, a need for this 'architecture of peace'. The basis upon which this desire is built is the lack of a future discussed above and the response to this, the "existence-will" mentioned earlier. Louis Kahn shaped the term in reference to "a maturing or new institution that wants to be" (Linn, p. 34). It is precisely this "maturing institution" which is the subject under discussion, peace. In reply to this institution of peace there is the existence-will of the human striving toward a future in which to place the hopes of generations yet to come. The human race will have to

start the search for the institution of peace and thus, architecture will have to respond, Linn writes:

> It provides the foundation for the building of a socially relevant architecture capable of creating physical spaces with nurture, cooperation and peace among people (Linn, p. 34).

The "spirit of existence" in architecture will have to answer to the existence-will, or survival aspect, of the human mind.

The critical factor which becomes evident in an architecture of peace is the people, all people. Recently, due to growing concern of the people, there have begun a number of projects or proposals which take up the question of peace. Karl Linn lists such projects as follows (Linn, p. 34):

- Communication Environment for Peace Education (learning).
- Peace Centers.
- Peace Sanctuaries.
- Open Spaces for Peace.
- Ceremonial Peace Plantings.
- Environmental Peace Act.

Linn uses these examples to illustrate the "Emerging Architecture of Peace."

In reference to Linn's list of projects, most of which are in the proposal stage. It is vital to keep in mind the

issue of typology, precedents, and antithesis. An account of the emerging nature of our subject, there are few architectural precedents which have intentionally used peace as a primary focus, yet there are precedents which embody the issues at hand which were derived through other means. One has to be careful when using the term 'typology', which is held by many to be a method. In his article, "Headquarters of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament," Brian Andrews discusses topology, about which he writes:

> Hence one can see in a building which cannot show favor, such an exercise is extremely dangerous (Andrews, p. 8).

Andrews is referring to the fact that his project, a headquarters for an international peace organization, must be neutral in regards to political implications; this thinking is consistent with the architecture of peace. In regards to typology, which has the ability to foster one idea or ideology, the architect must use care in his work.

An additional aspect which should be addressed is one of permanence of structures performing the function of bringing about peace and sanity. Peace incorporated into art has been around for nearly as long as man; it is now time to extend that into architecture. An architecture of peace must address what follows the drive toward sanity. Some philosophies, such as Beyond War's, are built on the

assumption that their existence will ideally become outdated. One must keep in mind that organizations, and their facilities, will still have to, once obtained, maintain the 'road of sanity'.

When one deals with architecture that carries a political message, the question of monumentality arises. An architecture of peace has to avoid the classical use of the term monumentality, which is often used in political structures or as monuments to war. It is true that monumentality is an aspect which triggers the human memory, about which Andrews writes:

> . . . a building that is retained in the minds of these persons who use it and observe it.

It is this meaning that is the important factor, yet as Andrews continues:

> This prominence, however, need not rely on scale or cost (Andrews, p. 9).

This brings us to the question, "What is architecture against war or an architecture of peace?" How does one define the spirit of peace, use peace as a metaphor? Peace is not a subject to which one can attribute physical meaning; it is rather a spirit, a spirit of understanding, working together not against each other. A quote of Alvar Aalto which is discussing architecture reads:

> Its function, rather, is to bring 'nature' here being understood in a very comprehensive sense, including man as a whole, his cities and his culture (Fleig, p. 12).

Aalto illustrates a dialogue between architecture and nature. It is this type of attitude which the spirit of peace can be incorporated into Louis Kahn's "spirit of existence." In today's world, when we face complete annihilation due to nuclear weapons, we must work toward a solution in all facets of life, including architecture. In reference to the world situation and accelerated technology, Andrews writes:

> Architects must remain optimistic otherwise there will be no progress. If history cannot be ignored neither can new ideas. But then the question is, "Can they, in fact, exist together?" (Andrews, p. 10)

The answer to the question is that they must exist together, everything is built on history. We can also turn to the statement that 'those who forget history are bound to repeat it'. This essay is not professing a complete return to history, the problem will not vanish if ignored, and it will take all of today's advancements to work toward the solution, a world beyond war!

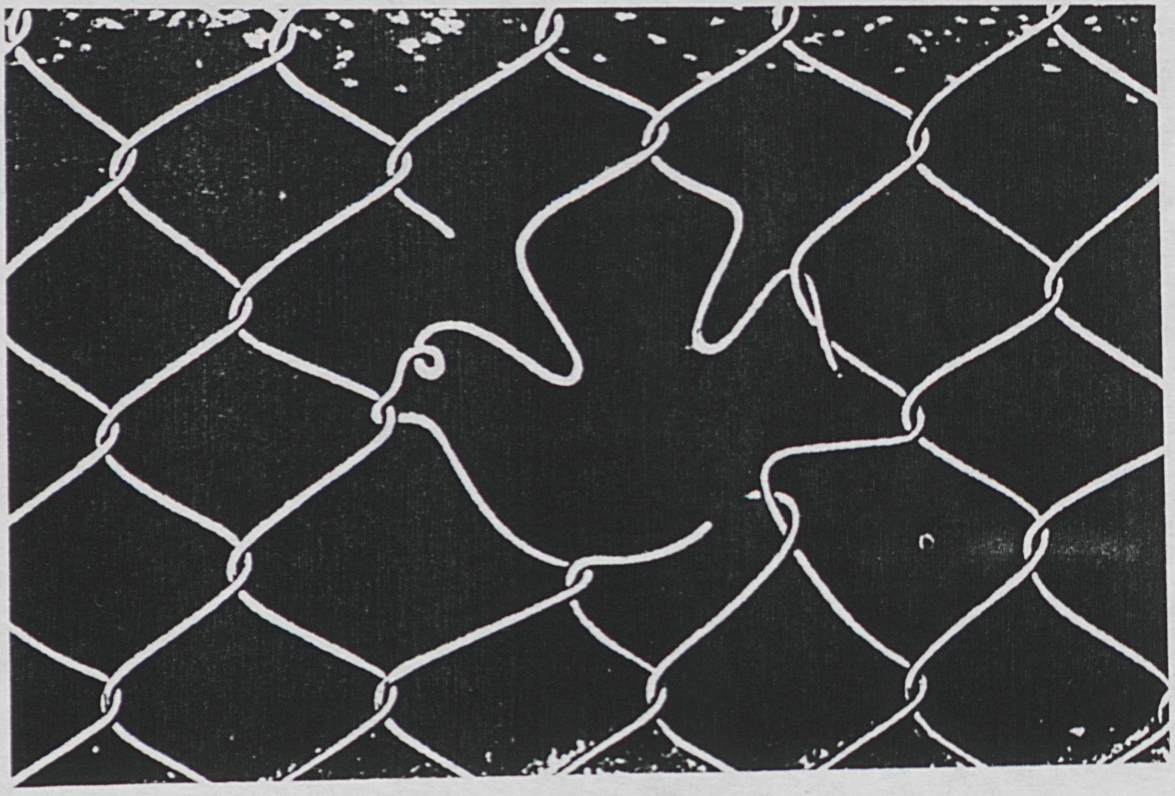
PRECEDENTS

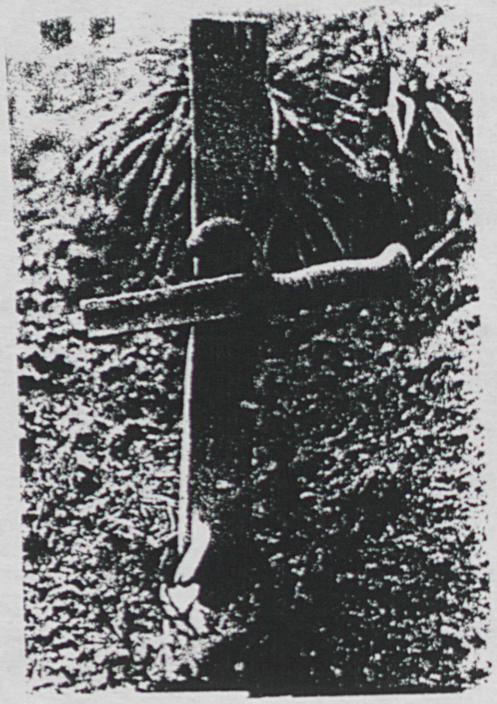
The precedents for the Olof Palme Institute are two-fold; on the one hand, there are the images which have been associated with the notion of peace. On the other hand, there is the antithesis of the goals which have been put forth. In terms of literal precedents, same set of functions, there are very few; the closest which was found were the six campuses of the United World Colleges. The point is that the notion of a facility which addresses issues in a similar manner as the Olof Palme Institute is very new and, as yet, has not been brought into a built existence. So for precedents we are left with images which, either intentionally or otherwise, address the goals of the Institute. The other solution to finding precedents was to turn to examples of the individual functions.

The apparent dearth of precedents forced a turn toward the antithesis of the goals on which the Institute is built. There was not any problem finding architecture which embodied the opposite of what we are attempting to illustrate. It is often easier to explain oneself by saying what the subject is not.

It is critical to keep in mind that this section is one of precedent, or antithesis, and not of typology, which to some is a method.

Of Peace





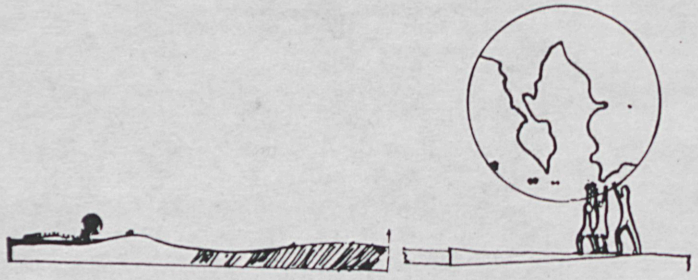




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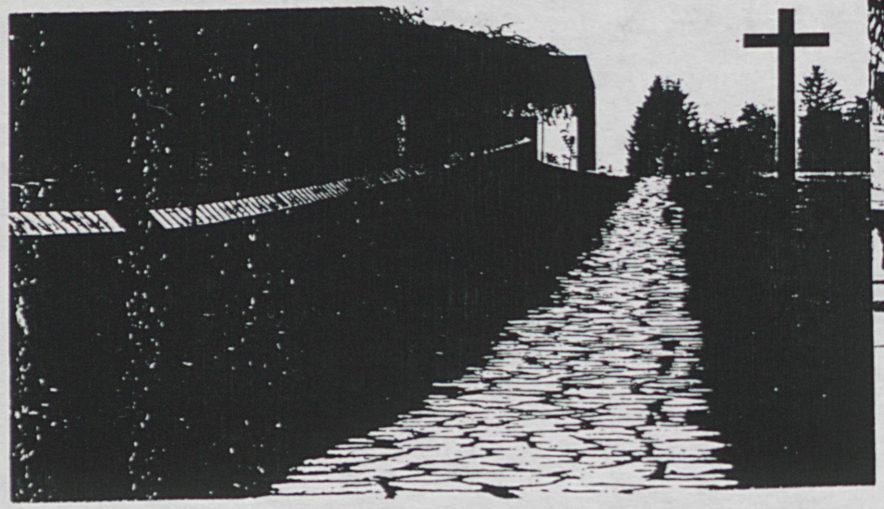






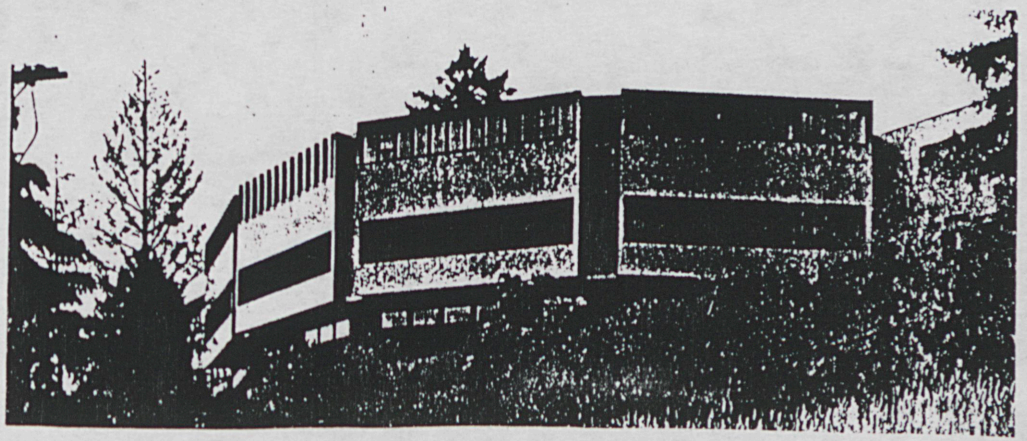






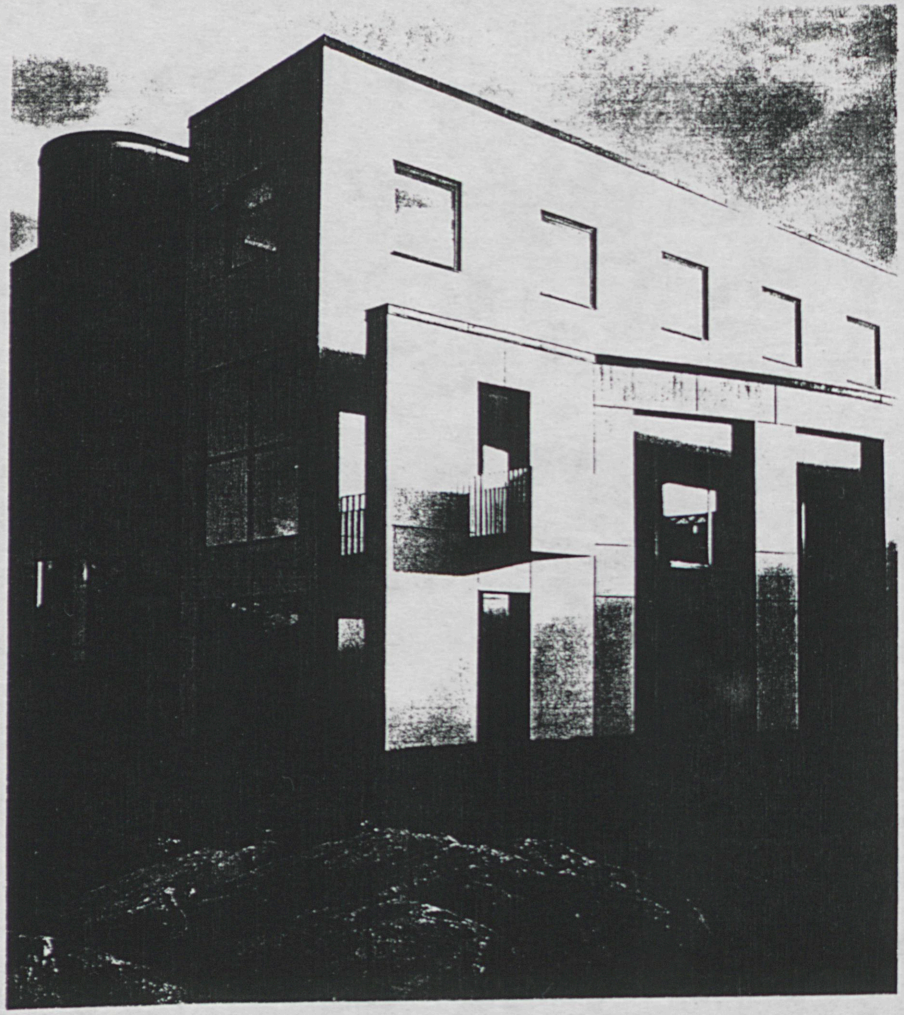
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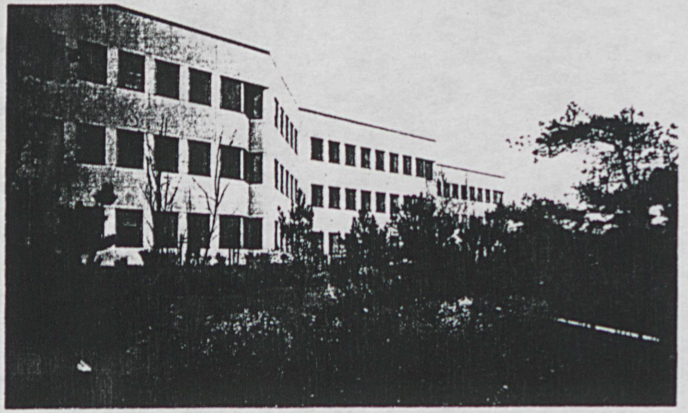




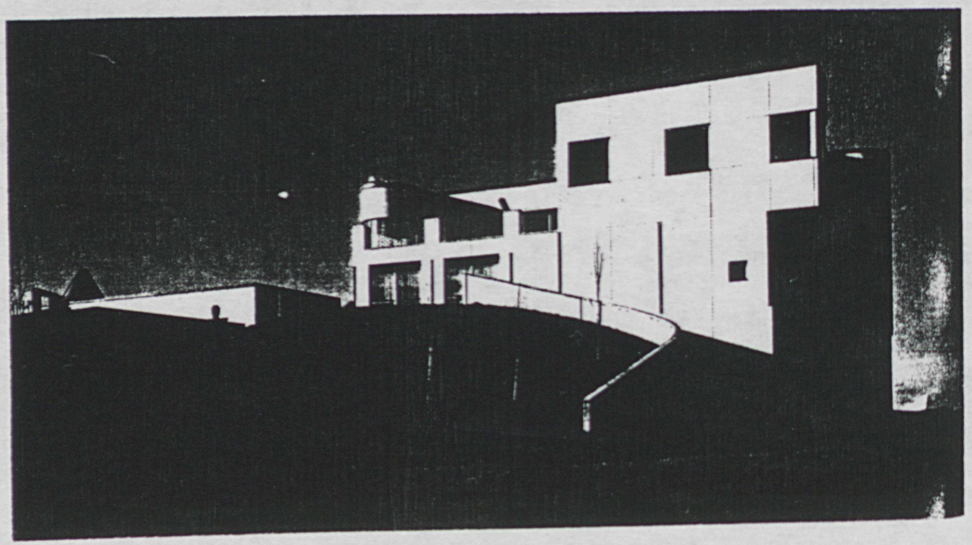


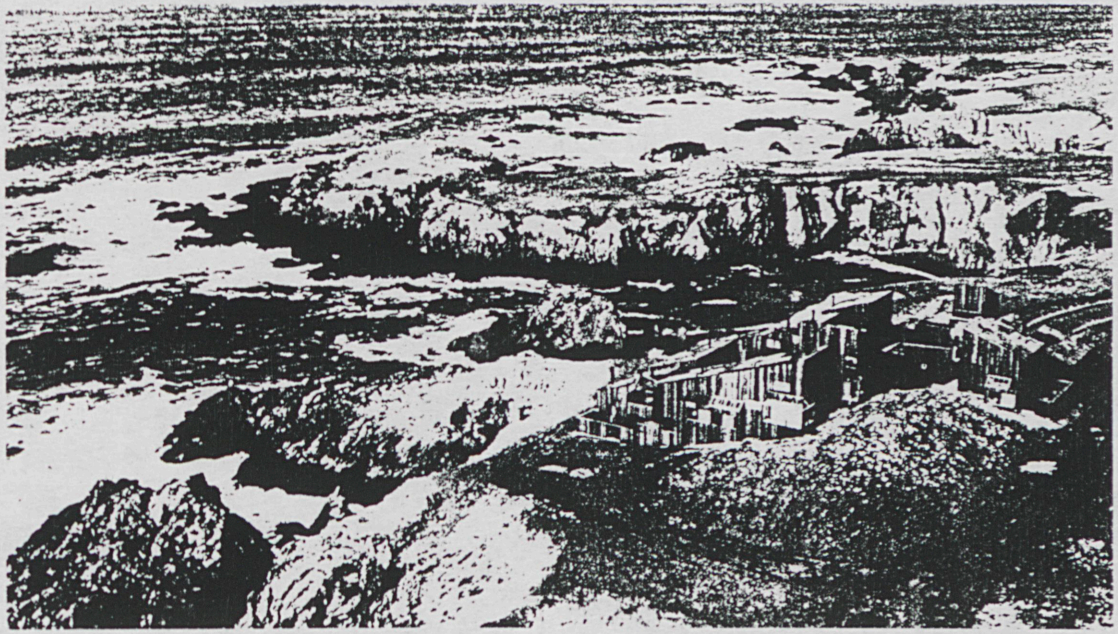








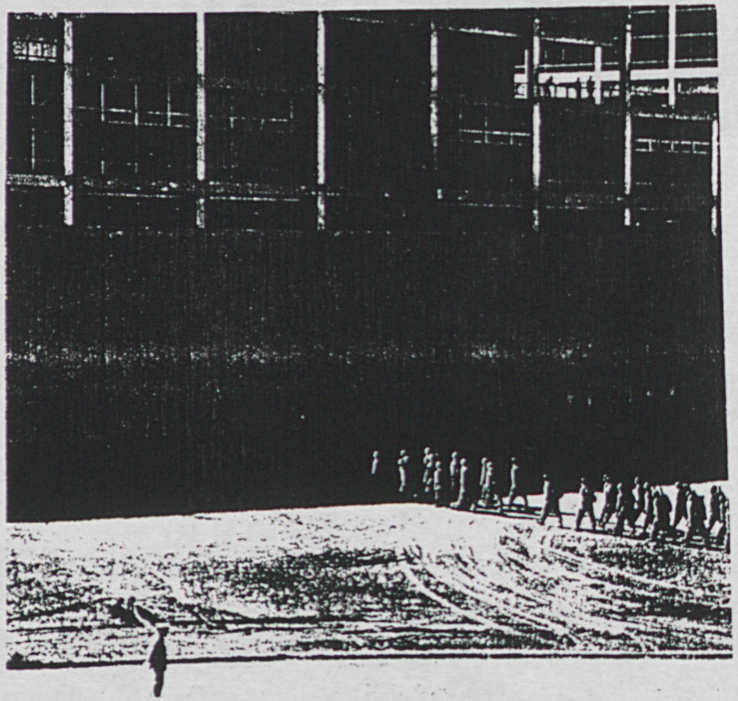


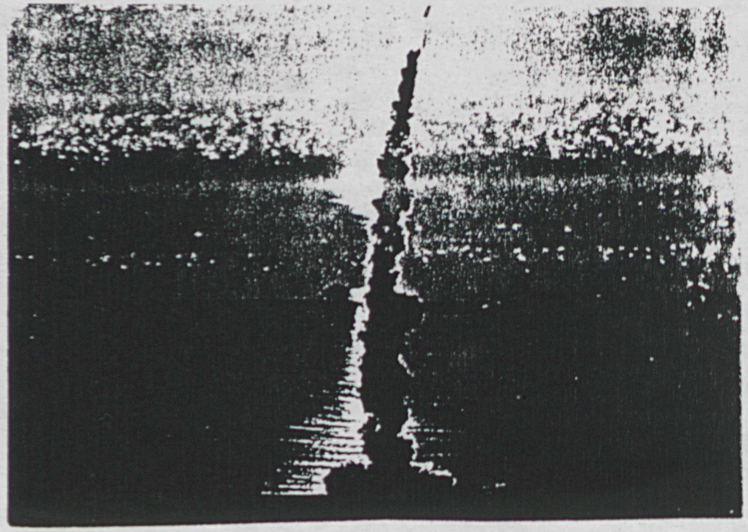


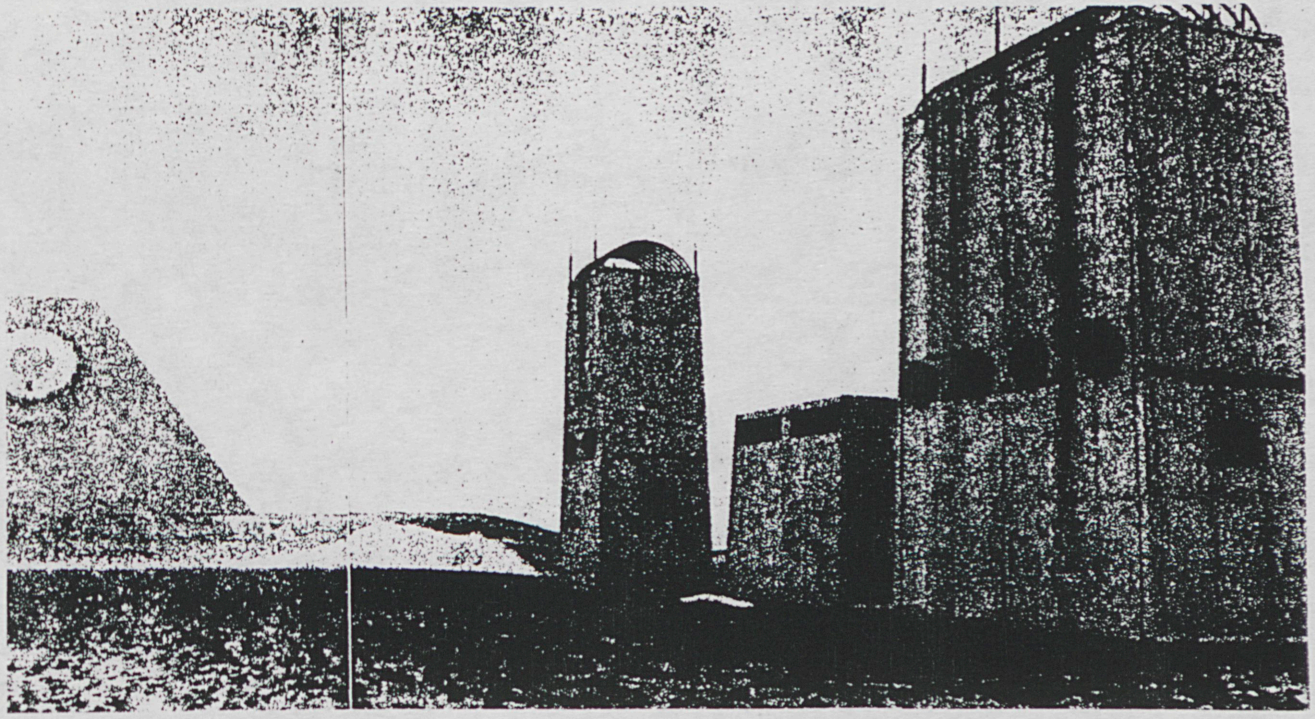


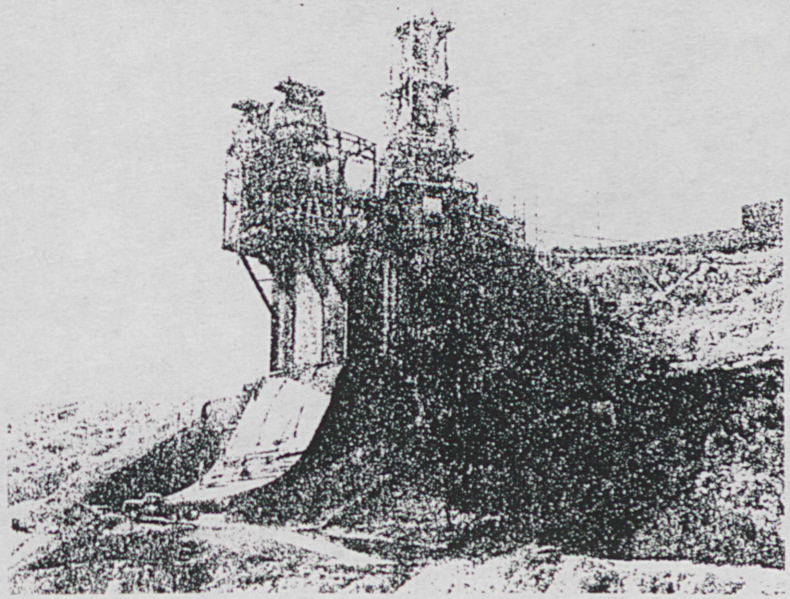


Antithesis









FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

DESIGN DOCUMENTATION

PROGRAM

Tabulation

Peace Academy

100 students

12 full-time faculty, 2 visiting

Classrooms	2 @ 500	1,000
	4 @ 200	800
		1,800
Lounge		300
Offices	14 @ 150	2,100
Peace Academy Total		4,200

Think Tank

32 people

Offices	32 @ 150	4,800
Conference	1 @ 200	200
	1 @ 350	350
Lounge/Reflection		800
Think Tank Total		6,150

Administration

- Production		
- T.V./Radio Recording Studio		
Recording		400
Control		200
Storage		200
- Art Study		
Layout		300
Photography		300
Storage		300
- Office		150
Total		1,850
- Conference Facilities		
- 150 Seat Auditorium		1,600
- Conference Rooms	2 @ 400	800
Total		2,400
- Library		
- Stack		900
- Reading		1,400
- Circulation		150
Total		2,450

- Gallery		1,300
- Director's Office		
- Director		200
- Dean of Studies		150
- Secretaries	2 @ 150	300
- Receptionist		150
- Computer Center		300
Total		1,100
Administration Total		9,100

Support (Not included in project)

- Housing		
- Students	100 @ 200	20,000
- Think Tank	20 @ 200	4,000
- Full-time	14 @ 500	7,000
Total		31,000
- Dining		
- Kitchen		400
- Seating		2,500
- Office		150
Total		1,750

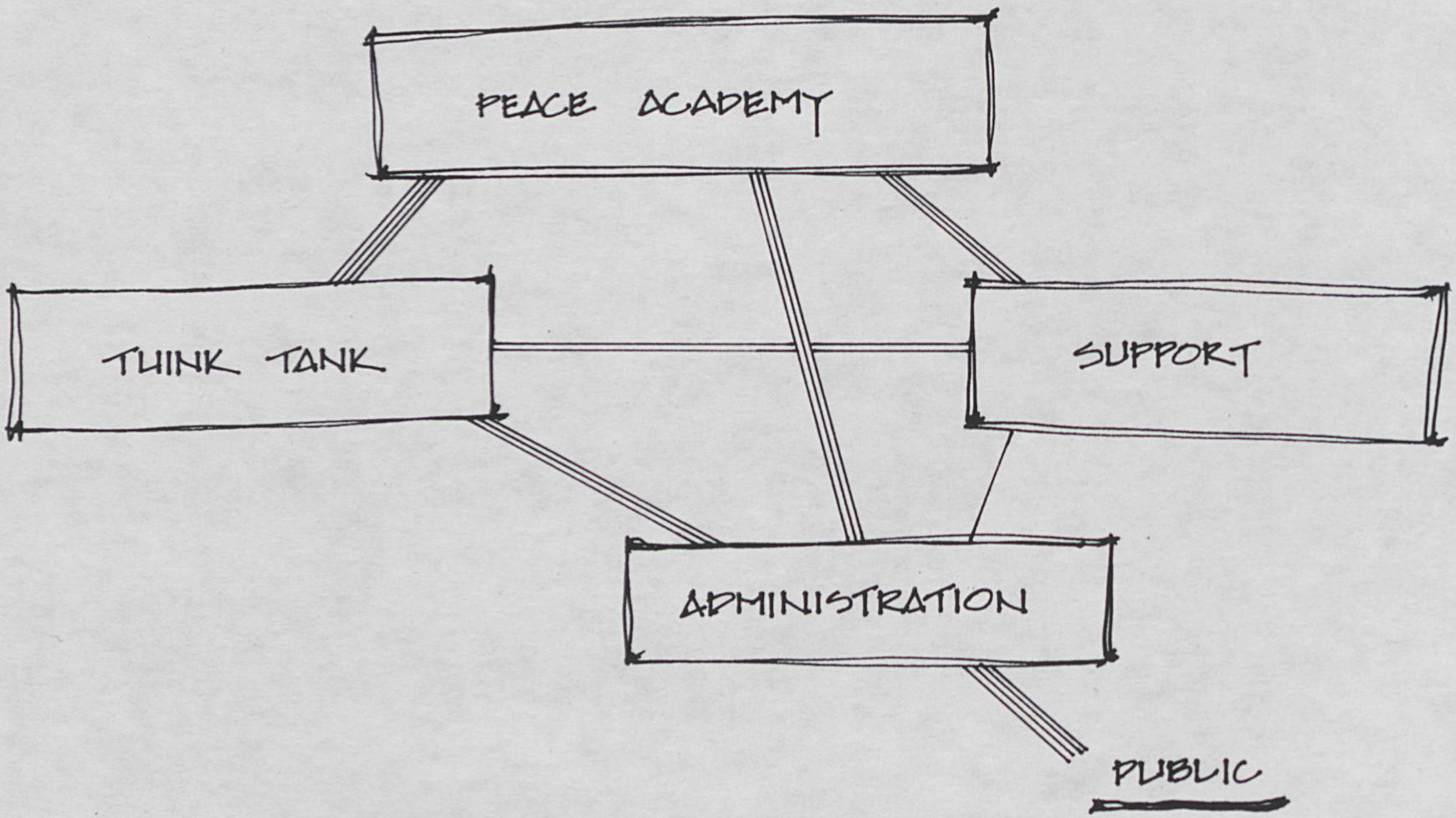
- Service	
- Shipping and Receiving	200
- Storage	400
- Grounds	200
- Security Offices	200
Total	1,000
Support Total	33,750

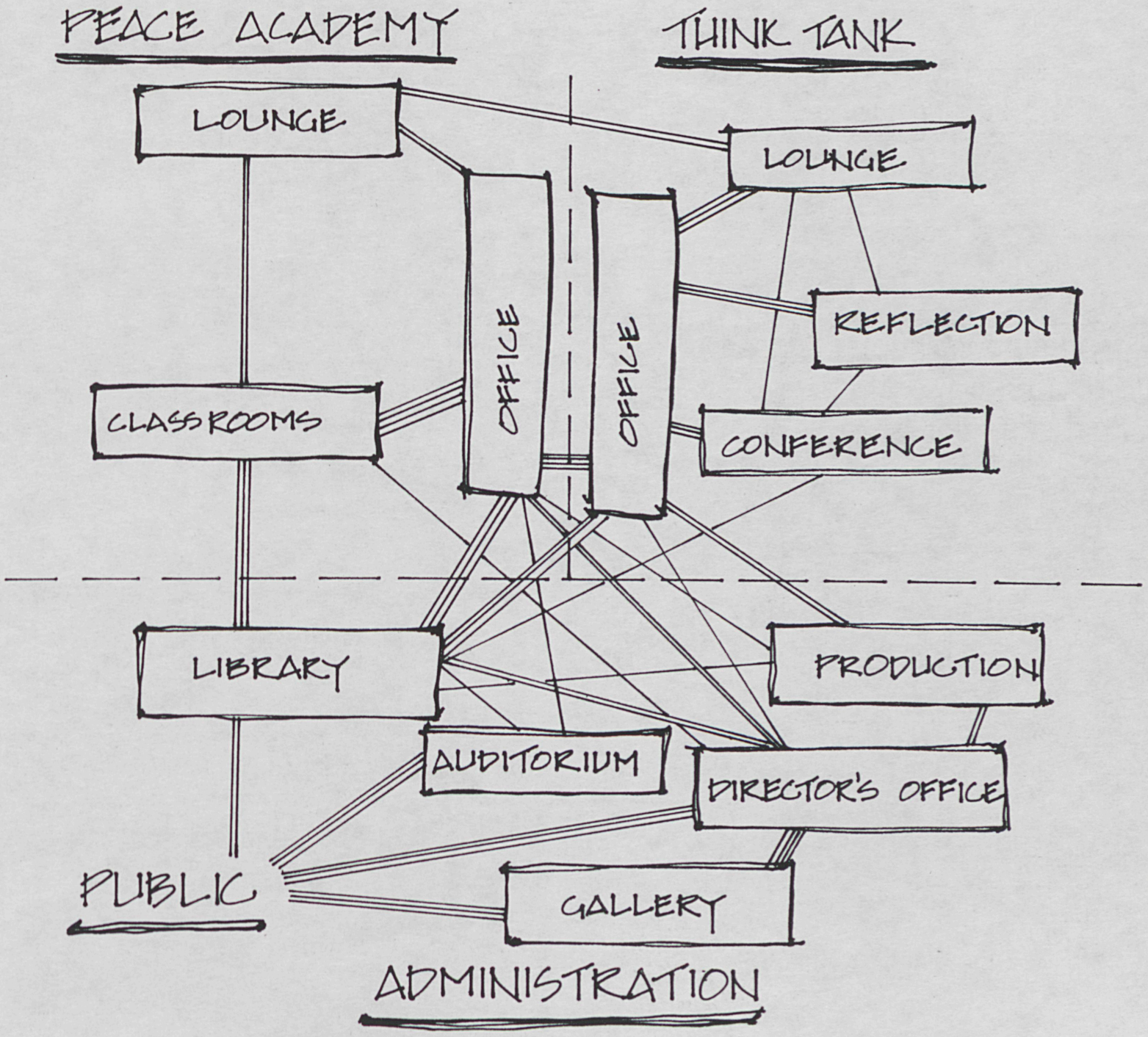
Project Total

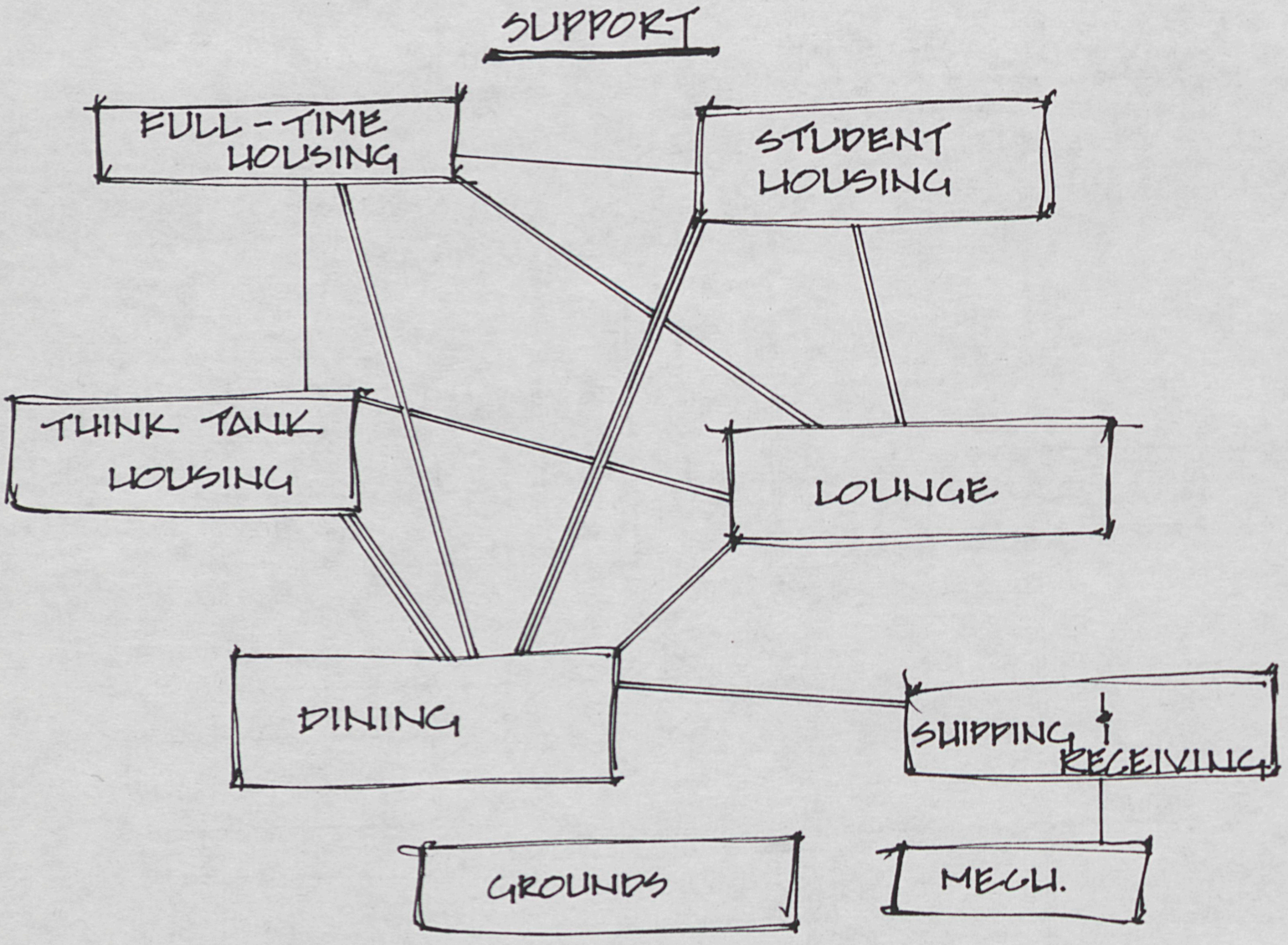
Peace Academy	4,200
Think Tank	6,150
Administration	9,100
Total	19,450
Mechanical and Circulation (.2) 19,450 =	3,890
Total	23,340
Parking Requirement	70 cars

Analysis

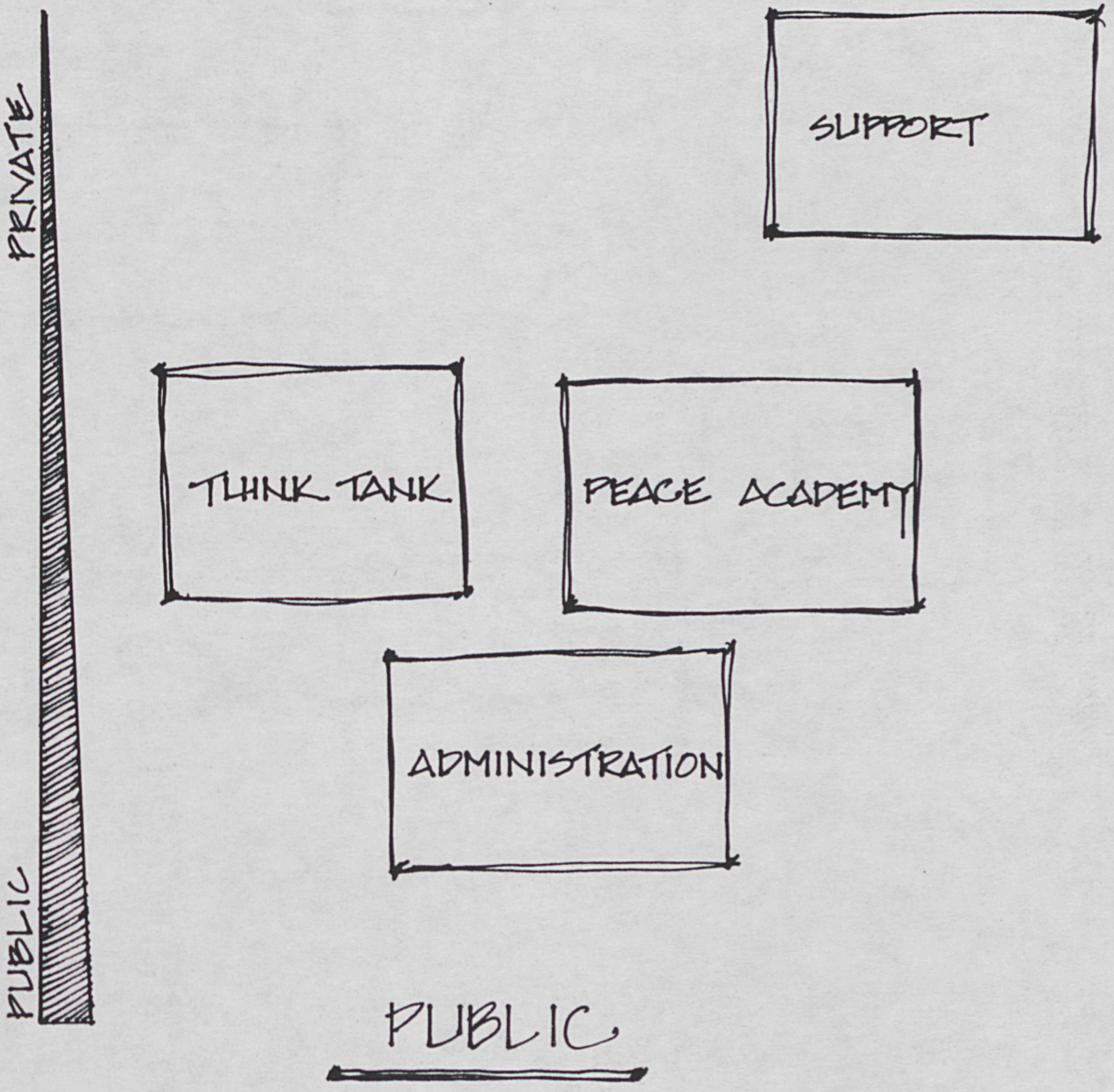
OLOF PALME INSTITUTE

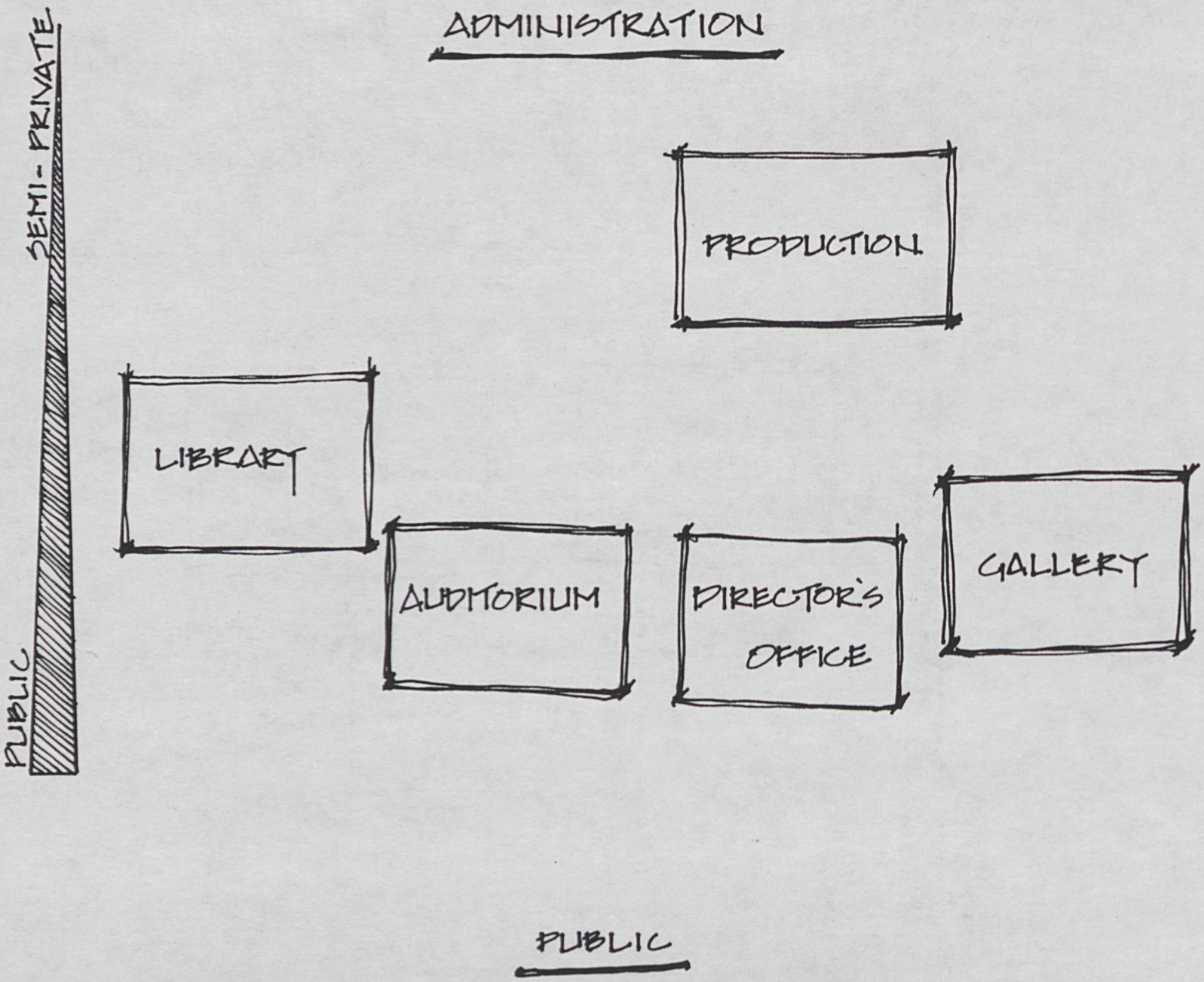



PEACE ACADEMY
THINK TANK
LOUNGE
LOUNGE
OFFICE
OFFICE
REFLECTION
CLASSROOMS
CONFERENCE
LIBRARY
PRODUCTION
AUDITORIUM
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
PUBLIC
GALLERY
ADMINISTRATION


SUPPORT
FULL-TIME HOUSING
STUDENT HOUSING
THINK TANK HOUSING
LOUNGE
DINING
SHIPPING
RECEIVING
GROUNDS
MECH.

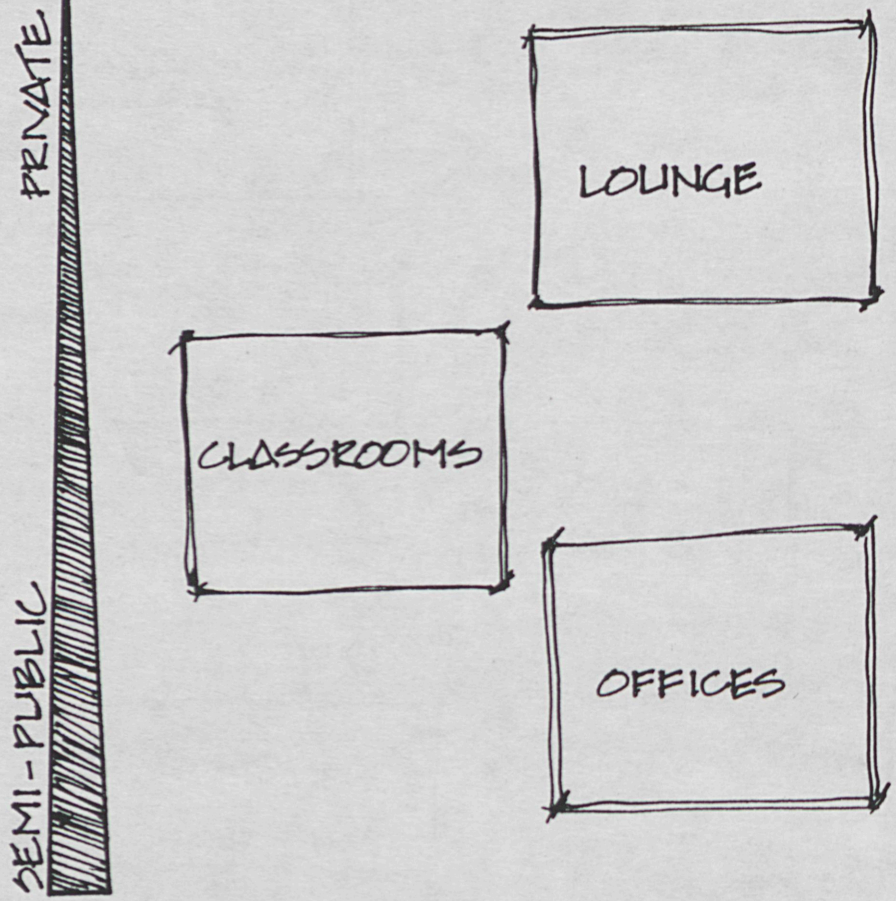
OLOF PALME INSTITUTE



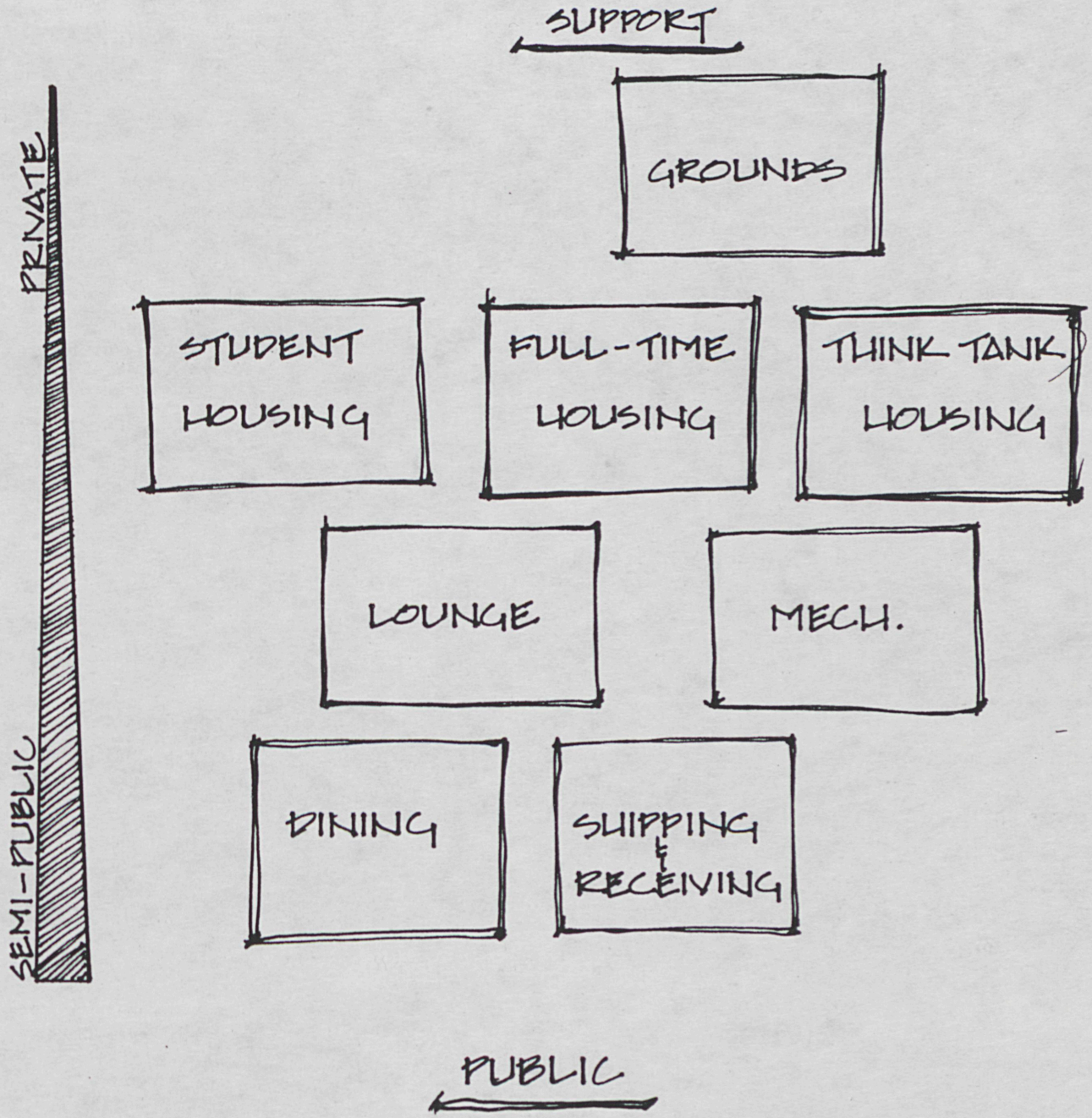

ADMINISTRATION
PRODUCTION
LIBRARY
AUDITORIUM
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
GALLERY
SEMI-PRIVATE
PUBLIC
PUBLIC

THINK TANK
REFLECTION
LOUNGE
CONFERENCE
OFFICES
ADMINISTRATION
PRIVATE
SEMI-PUBLIC

PEACE ACADEMY



ADMINISTRATION


SUPPORT
GROUNDS
PRIVATE
STUDENT HOUSING
FULL-TIME HOUSING
THINK TANK HOUSING
LOUNGE
MECH.
DINING
SHIPPING & RECEIVING
SEMI-PUBLIC
PUBLIC

APPENDIX

"No Frames, No Boundaries"
by Russell Schweickart

By Russell Schweickart who was the Lunar Module Pilot for Apollo 9 earthorbital flight in March 1969, during which he made the first space walk without an umbilical.

But up there you go around every hour and a half, time after time after time. And you wake up usually in the mornings, just the way the track of your orbit goes, over the Middle East and over North Africa. As you eat breakfast, you look out the window as you're going past, and there's the Mediterranean area, Greece and Rome and Northern Africa and the Sinai, that whole area. And you realize that in one glance what you're seeing is what was the whole history of man for years -- the cradle of civilization. And you go down across North Africa and out over the Indian Ocean and look up at the great subcontinent of Indian pointed down toward you as you go past it, Ceylon off to the side, then Burma, southeast Asia, out over the Philippines and up across the monstrous Pacific Ocean, that vast body of water -- you've never realized how big that is before. And you finally come up across the coast of California, and you look for those friendly things, Los Angeles and Phoenix and on across to El Paso. And there's Houston, there's home, you know, and you look and sure enough there's the Astrodome -- and you identify with that, it's an attachment. And on across New orleans and then you look down to the south and there's the whole peninsula of Florida laid out. And all

the hundreds of hours you've spent flying across that route down in the atmosphere, all that is friendly again. And you go out across the Atlantic Ocean and back across Africa, and you do it again and again and again.

And you identify with Houston and then you identify with Los Angeles and Phoenix and New Orleans. And the next thing you recognize in yourself is that you're identifying with North Africa -- you look forward to that, you anticipate it, and there it is. And that whole process of what it is you identify with begins to shift. When you go around the Earth in an hour and a half, you begin to recognize that your identity is with that whole thing. And that makes a change.

You look down there and you can't imagine how many borders and boundaries you cross, again and again and again, and you don't even see them. There you are -- hundreds of people in the Mid-East killing each other over some imaginary line that you're not even aware of, that you can't see. And from where you see it, the thing is a whole, and it's so beautiful. You wish you could take one in each hand, one from each side in the various conflicts, and say, "Look. Look at it from this perspective. Look at that. What's important?"

And a little later on, your friend, again one of those same neighbors, the person next to you, goes out to the

moon. And now he looks back and he sees the Earth not as something big, where he can see the beautiful details, but now he sees the Earth as a small thing out there. And the contrast between that bright blue and white Christmas tree ornament and the black sky, that infinite universe, really comes through, and the size of it, the significance of it. It is so small and so fragile and such a precious little spot in that universe that you can block it out with your thumb, and you realize that on that small spot, that little blue and white thing, is everything that means anything to you -- all of history and music and poetry and art and death and birth and love, tears, job, games, all of it on that little spot out there that you can cover with your thumb. And you realize from that perspective that you've changed, that there's something new there, that the relationship is no longer what it was.

And then you look back on the time you were outside on that EVA and on those few moments that you could take, because a camera malfunctioned, to think about what was happening. And you recall staring out there at the spectacle that went before your eyes, because now you're no longer inside something with a window looking out at a picture. Now you're out there and there are no frames, there are no limits, there are no boundaries. You're really out there, going 25,000 miles an hour, ripping through

space, a vacuum. And there's not a sound. There's a silence the depth of which you've never experienced before, and that silence contrasts so markedly with the scenery you're seeing and with the speed with which you know you're moving.

And you think about what you're experiencing and why. Do you deserve this, this fantastic experience? Have you earned this in some way? Are you separated out to be touched by God, to have some special experience that others cannot have? And you know the answer to that is no. There's nothing that you've done that deserves that, that earned that; it's not a special thing for you. You know very well at that moment, and it comes through to you so powerfully, that you're the sensing element for man. You look down and see the surface of that globe that you've lived on all this time, and you know all those people down there and they are like you, they are you -- and somehow you represent them. You are up there as the sensing element, that point out on the end, and that's a humbling feeling. It's a feeling that says you have a responsibility. It's not for yourself. The eye that doesn't see doesn't do justice to the body. That's why it's there; that's why you are out there. And somehow you Precognize that you're a piece of this total life. And you're out there on that forefront and you have to bring that back somehow. And that

becomes a rather special responsibility and it tells you something about your relationship with this thing we call life. So that's a change. That's something new. And when you come back there's a difference in that world now. There's a difference in that relationship between you and that planet and you and all those other forms of life on that planet, because you've had that kind of experience. It's a difference and it's so precious.

And all through this, I've used the word "you", because it's not me, it's not Dave Scott, it's not Dick Gordon, Pete Conrad, John Glenn -- it's you, it's we. It's life that's had that experience.

I'd like to close now with a poem by e. e. cummings. It's just become a part of me somehow out of all this and I'm not really sure how. He says:

i thank you god for this most amazing
day; for the leaping greenly spirits of trees
and a blue true dream of sky; and for everything
which is natural which is infinite which is yes

Reprinted from Beyond War's Beyond War: Selected Resources, 1985

"How the Arms Race was Ended"
by Harold Gilliam

In the spring of 1983, it became clear that something big was under way in Washington. For weeks, the lights burned late in the State Department and the west wing of the White House. Administration spokesmen would say only that a major policy review was taking place.

Then, on June 10, when the President made a commencement speech at Georgetown University, it was clear from the start that he was proposing some totally new directions. He spoke in solemn terms about the threat of nuclear war and said avoiding such a holocaust was the most important task facing the human race.

He said that he was certain the people of the Soviet Union, who had suffered greatly in World War II, did not want nuclear war any more than Americans did. Americans reject communism, he continued, but can still hail the Russian people for their achievements.

Both nations, he emphasized, were devoting vast sums to massive weapons that could better be used to combat ignorance, poverty and disease. Without being blind to our differences, he said, we can consider our common interests, including the fact that we all inhabit this planet; we all breathe the same air; we all cherish our children's future.

The President said that he had decided to launch a series of peace initiatives in the hope that they would reduce international tensions and facilitate the arms

negotiations in Geneva, which had been stalled for months. The initiatives, he said, would start small and expand gradually, depending on the Soviet response. One initiative he was announcing immediately was to lift the travel restrictions that had been imposed on Soviet officials and citizens in the U.S.

Two days later, the complete text of the President's speech was printed in both Pravda and Izvestia. The following week, the Soviet premier made a speech welcoming the U.S. initiatives and announced that restrictions on Americans traveling in the Soviet Union would be lifted. And he invited American students and scientists to study in the Soviet Union under special new programs that would be established.

In July, the President announced that many aspects of NASA's space programs were being opened to international observers, including Soviet scientists.

Intourist subsequently ran full-page ads in major American newspapers announcing a series of special bargain tours for Americans to various parts of the Soviet Union.

In August, the mayor of San Francisco announced that her city, with the encouragement of the State Department and the Soviet government, was planning to adopt Odessa as a sister city and to arrange for San Franciscans and residents of Odessa to exchange homes during summer vacation.

The President next announced the creation of a U.S. Peace Academy (corresponding to Annapolis and West Point) to train potential foreign service personnel and others in conflict resolution. The Soviet government was invited to send students and observers.

A month later he declared that the U.S. would suspend underground testing of nuclear weapons for a six-month trial period. Shortly thereafter the Russians said they would do the same and would admit U.N. inspectors to examine seismic monitoring stations to ascertain compliance.

In November, the President invited the Soviets to participate in a joint conference in Washington on the disposal of nuclear waste; they accepted, and the conference was scheduled for February, 1984. At his opening speech at the February conference, the President declared that the U.S. was making New England a nuclear-free zone and invited international inspection. Six weeks later the Soviets responded by declaring a similar nuclear-free zone on the Black Sea, and also invited inspection.

In April, the President proposed that Warsaw Pact and NATO forces pull back ten miles from their line of contact between East and West Germany. The following month the Soviet Premier responded that his country would accept the pullback "in principle" but recommended that it first be tried experimentally along a 20-mile front in southern

Germany. At the same time, he proposed a joint Soviet-American program to extend technical aid to Third World countries, particularly in the improvement of agricultural methods and medical and family-planning assistance.

The most significant result of these peace initiatives was the general cooling-off of the international atmosphere. Fear and tension levels were reduced measurably, and a veritable wave of relief swept across Europe. The arms negotiations in Geneva took on new life.

With arms-reduction agreements emerging between the two superpowers, it seemed possible to move on to the next vital item of business -- to halt worldwide nuclear proliferation. The world appeared to have stepped back from the nuclear brink, and people everywhere were able to breathe more easily.

This scenario is more than a fantasy. The President's initial speech is patterned on John F. Kennedy's commencement address on June 10, 1963, at American University, which led to the treaty prohibiting nuclear testing in the atmosphere and opened the era of detente.

The initiatives are based on the program of "Graduated and Reciprocated Initiatives in Tension-reduction" (GRIT) devised by Professor Charles Osgood of the University of Illinois, former president of the American Psychological Association; on suggestions by the American Initiatives

Project headed by Robert Pickus of the World Without War Council in Berkeley; on consultations with two members of Stanford's Arms Control and Disarmament Program, Phillip Farley, former State Department diplomat, and John Barton, law professor and author of "The Politics of Peace."

These authorities, however, are not responsible for the form the scenario takes here.

This scenario is intended only to indicate possibilities. Readers are invited to send This World their own recommendations for peace initiatives. The results will be published here at a later date.

Reprinted from Beyond War's Beyond War: Selected Resources, 1985

"The man who does not read good books has no advantage over the man who can't read them."

Mark Twain

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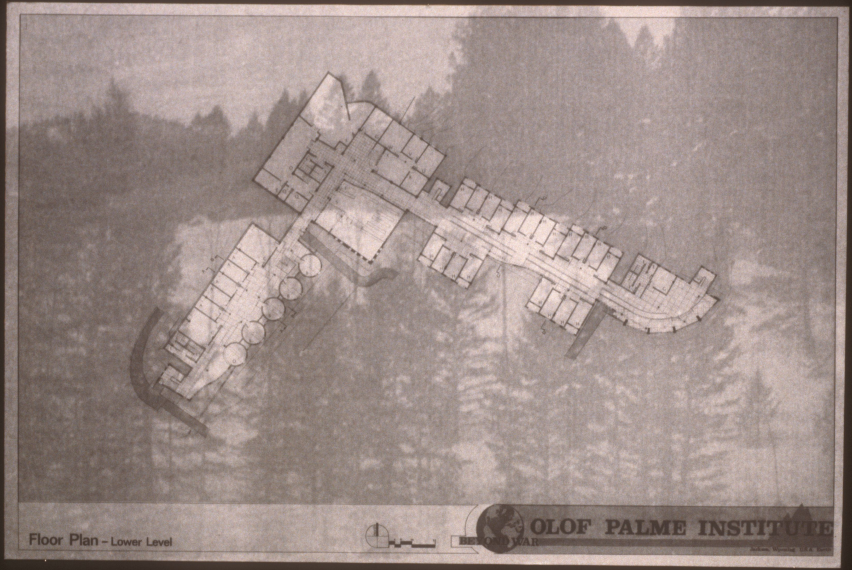
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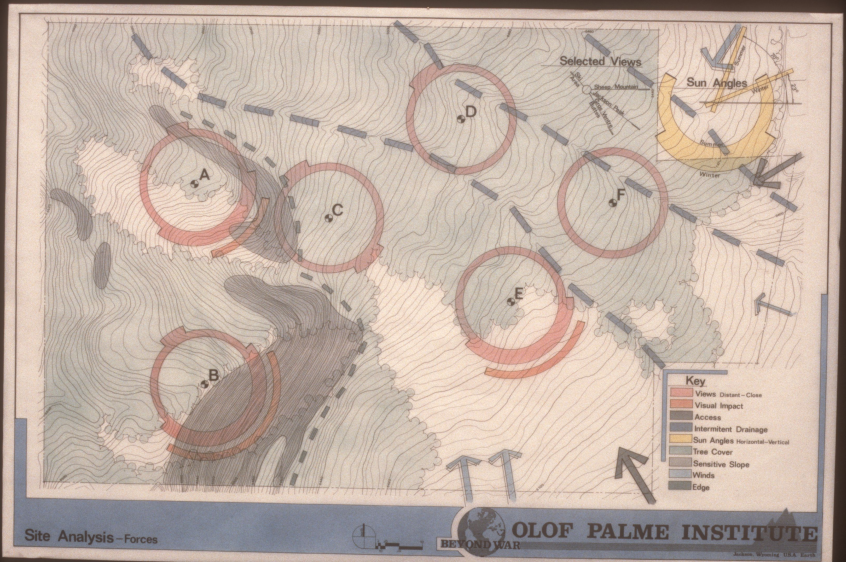
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Floor Plan – Lower Level


Site Plan
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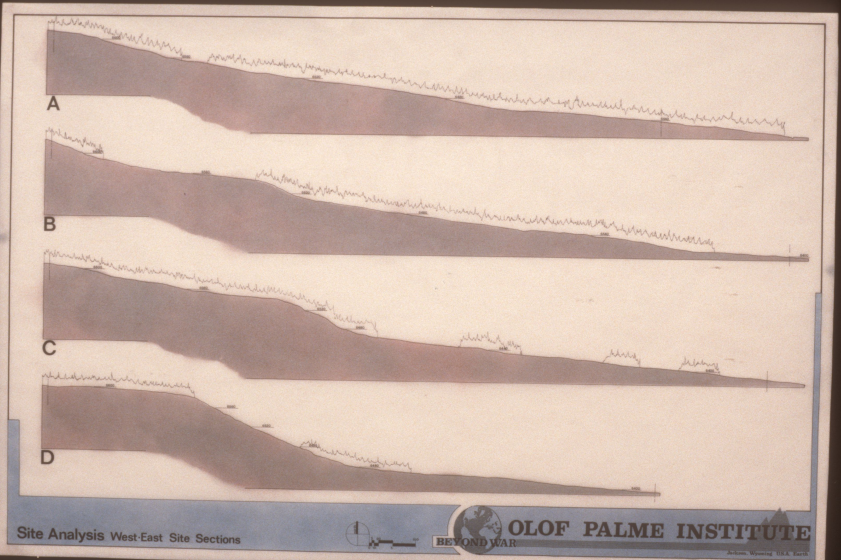


Site Analysis – Forces

BEYOND WAR

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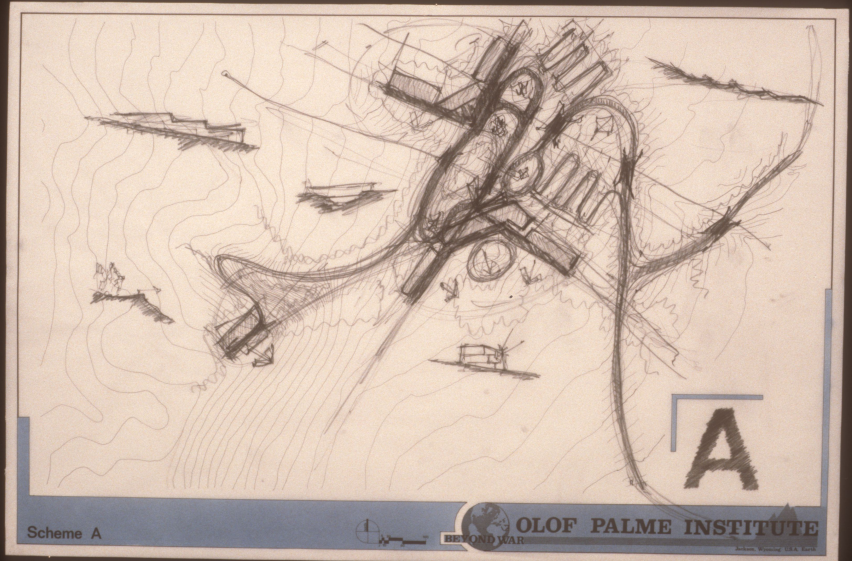


Site Analysis West-East Site Sections

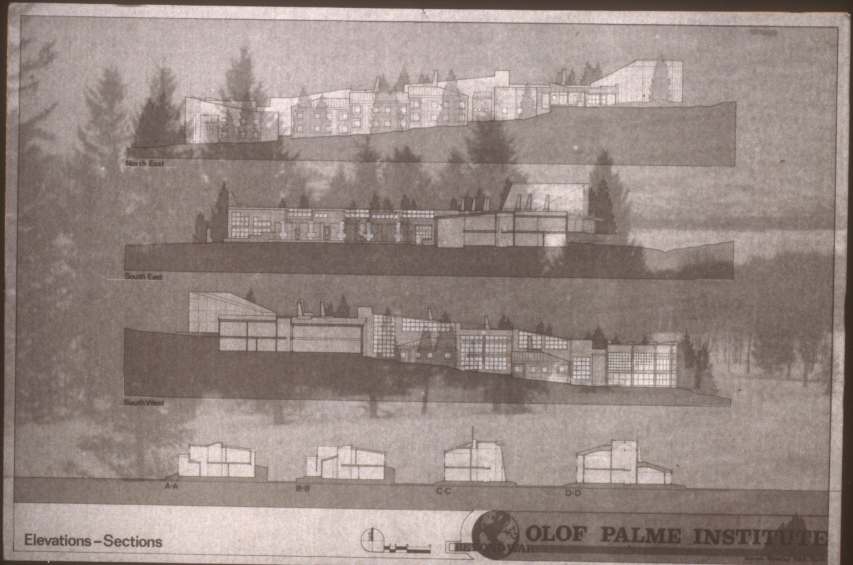
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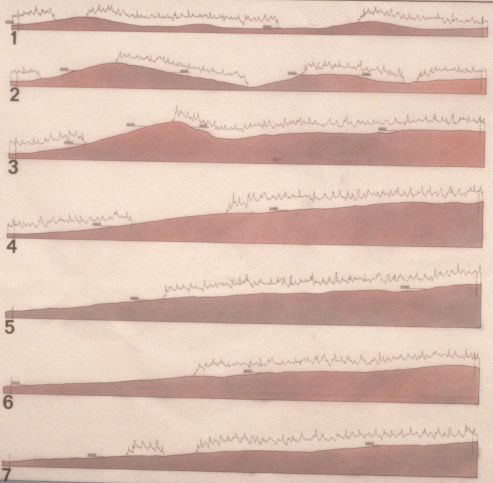
Jackson, Wyoming USA, Earth

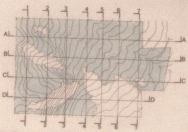

A
Scheme A
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Floor Plan - Upper Level
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North East
South East
South West
A-A
B-B
C-C
D-D
Elevations – Sections
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THE WAR BEGINS
Images – Precedents & Antithesises
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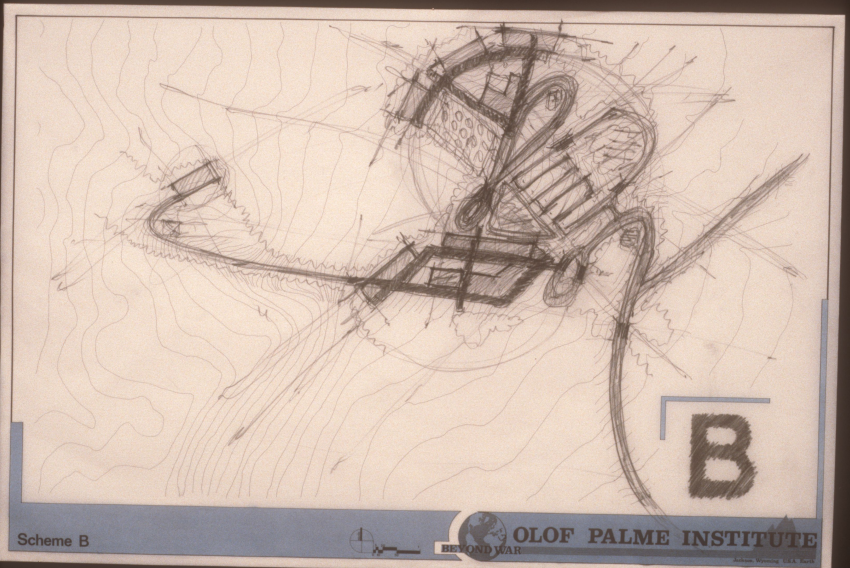


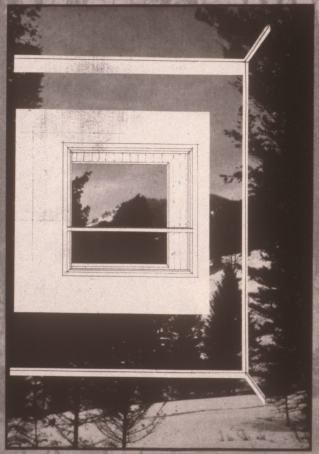


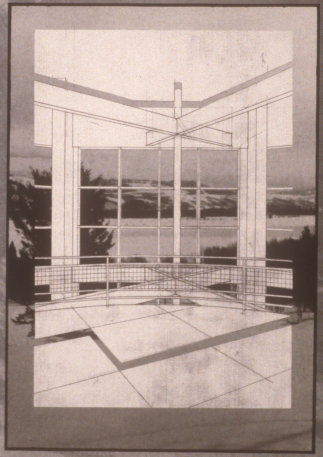
Site Section Key Map

Site Analysis - South-North Site Sections

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B
Scheme B
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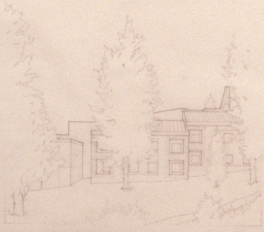


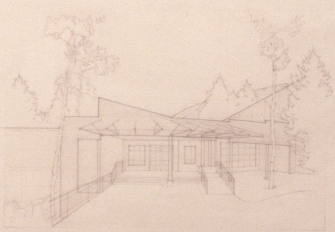
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