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GLACIER PARK BOYS CAMP NEAR GLACIER PARK, MONTANA: PART I

Undergraduate Thesis in Architectural Design

By

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Submitted to the School of Architecture as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree

of

Bachelor of Architecture

Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana

March 1967

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Section One

CONDITIONS OF NEED

A SOCIAL PROBLEM

Delinquency is an expression of our universal ignorance of what life ought to be and of what values should direct life. The behavioral sciences have not been successful in isolating an answer to the delinquency problem. Many conclusions drawn from behavioral research have been employed by social institutions. These seemingly ineffective cures have a common superficial base, a reward and punishment system for the attainment of largely materialistic mass values. Once the values and goals are rejected, the system of rewards and punishment has no significance.

I feel the underlying problem of delinquency is the rejection of the mass values which are the framework of social motivation. If the young reject the values of goals of social motivation no alternative goals are provided. The young are left alone to search for a new, more meaningful purpose in life--they must establish their own goals based on their experiences (very limited). These goals are often nothing more than having new experiences which have as a reward, excitement.

The American public seems to have a mass dream goal--the attainment of wealth, social position, and a charitable attitude. These mass goals require the inhumanity of social conformism and are destroying man as a value within himself. Our technology has set the stage for mass production, mass amusement, mass education, and mass belief.

As long as the American public remains amused and motivated, by advertising, order is maintained. Man has no time to question his existence--a series of near-experiences marked off by periods of spiritual and psychological stagnation.

Delinquency is related to this delusionary comfort dream from all points along our social-economic scale. At the low end the youngster feels deprived as the goals appear out of reach. At the high end he has the dream now or within easy reach and recognizes its lifeless boring hum. Society's motivation is rejected for lack of real personal values. These youth are left with serious problems. "What is real?" "What are the values?" "What am I?" "Who am I?" He is lost, confused, terrified. He strikes back at society who has missed a serious aspect in his education and social development. If new and more meaningful goals and values are not provided he may continue his violence throughout life.

Some delinquents or potential delinquents establish new goals which seem to be individualistic in nature. The remainder become militant conformists incapable of doing anything alone. They do not know how to live alone--they are conforming to the inhumanity, the irresponsibility of conformity. Arthur Miller states, "The delinquent, far from being the rebel, is the conformist par excellence. He is actually incapable of doing anything alone, . . ." (5 :225) Miller goes on to cite an example of this conformity in a baseball game.

> I turned to watch the play and saw ten or twelve kids running for the catch. It turned out that not one of them was willing to play the outfield by himself, insisting that the entire group hang around out there together. The reason was that a boy alone might drop a catch and would not be able to bear the humiliation. So they ran around out there in a drove all afternoon, creating a stampede every time a ball was hit. (5 :225)

This is not the withdrawal from the world but from oneself, one's self-worth, from the responsibility of individuality. He is alone when he cannot sense his own existence. This is the ultimate terror.

How can we "refinance" man and reestablish meaningful values and goals? How can we give back to the young; his individuality, his awareness of self, his own being he was born with? This is not a problem for a superficial welfare or social project. The key must be found in man's philosophical depths wherein lies the answer to a real, a meaningful goal in life--self-discovery.

A SOLUTION

What about the organizations and institutions which constitute our social structure? All social organizations aid in some respect the attainment of any goal, be it materialistic or individualistic, but are also harmful in other respects. At best society cannot boast absolute solutions for the attainment of the goals. Presently our social structure is aimed primarily at the objective goals of a mass or "great society". There is little effort to establish any alternative goals. For this reason they become largely ineffective in establishing social maturation when the dream is rejected.

The family constitutes the smallest, most intimate social institution. It should be in an ideal position to provide alternate values but as a product of society it too, in most cases, is caught up in the conquest of the mass values and can offer little guidance when it is needed.

The educational system provides the bulk of our learning or intellectual development. But it too is subject to social providence.

". . .many shcools have come to operate an ideology of 'life adjustment' that encourages happy acceptance of mass ways of life rather than the struggle for individual and public transcendance." (6 :164)

The church is more a voice of the public than that of Christ and has developed a more adapt philosophy--"churchiology".

The environment leaves its mark. In our large urban areas it too is conceived by the products of society--the architects, contractors, and other groups involved with building. It offers no insight to individuality. In the urban environment nature's voice is but a wan cry for it too will soon be artificially controlled or paved over.

What is left? Our social organization and institutions conduct the fight using professional leaders and part-time volunteer workers in such groups as the Boy Scouts, Boy's Clubs of America, YMCA's, police athletic clubs and other youth organizations. These organizations represent our social efforts to solve the problem. According to J. Edgar Hoover:

> The results these groups achieve continually reaffirm my faith in the strength and appeal of the American idea, and my conviction that American idea, and my conveiction that American youth, if given the opportunity, will eagerly accept honorable challenge. (3 :231)

The examples he cites seem to be more closely related to an individual effort than to the organization the individual represents. In a sociological study no link could be established which showed these groups were effective in reducing delinquency.(2:107)

The value of these groups lies largely in expanding experience and developing special skills. They do not try to open new vistas which may establish a more individual goal.

In a transcendental relationship, to these organizations, I propose as an experimental solution, to the establishment of self, as a value, as a goal, as a meaningful discovery--a boy's camp.

THE BOY'S CAMP

The boredom of everyday life, the unreality of society's mass goals, must be replaced with something exciting, meaningful and alive. A new sense of self-worth and life must be awakened. This is a philosophical goal of the camp's programs and personnel. The architecture of this camp cannot be expected to do this. It will be the intent of the architecture to aid this goal by providing an environment which understands and expresses the camp's philosophy.

It is essential the boys be given as much freedom as possible in choosing their activities and living accommodations in order to remove "institutionalism" from this camp. The boys must sense self-control and individual responsibility.

Boys within a specified age group, with similar social backgrounds will be introduced to a totally new and different environment. A flexible program consisting of arts, crafts and philosophy will be combined with a complete outdoor recreational program in an effort to establish a direction towards the formation of a more exciting, more human awareness of life and its values.

This project not only requires a very special program and physical plant but must be controlled and operated by very special personnel. Counselors must be selected for their desire to develop a new awareness in the boys.

I believe this experimental, philosophical boy's camp will provide an insight to the solution of the delinquency problem caused by boredom.

If the camp does not prove to provide a new direction for life, the boys will at least benefit from a broadening of experience attained through the programs and camp environment.

Section two

LOCAL CONDITIONS

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

The site is located in northwestern Montana on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. More specifically at and around Kiowa junction, twelve miles west of Browning, Montana and one mile east of the Glacier Park Border. See vicinity map page 9.

The site occupies 320 acres of private land which is surrounded by the Blackfoot Indian Reservation. It was originally part of the Reservation. Purchase was made by the father of the present owner, 40 years ago at a time when the Indians were allowed to sell dead allotments. It is now leased to Mr. Don Herman of Great Falls, Montana who plans to construct the Glacier Park Boys' Camp.

SOCIAL

Although the site is located some distance from any population areas, it is often visited by local people, mostly Indians and tourists. This is a fortunate situation allowing the boys a chance to be exposed to people of various ages and cultural backgrounds. Tourists from all parts of the country often stay at the existing motel facility located at the junction. An effort should be made for easy access to the camp allowing the boys and the people to come in contact with each other if desired, but to expose the entire camp to such "trespassing" would seriously affect privacy when it was desired.

CLIMATIC

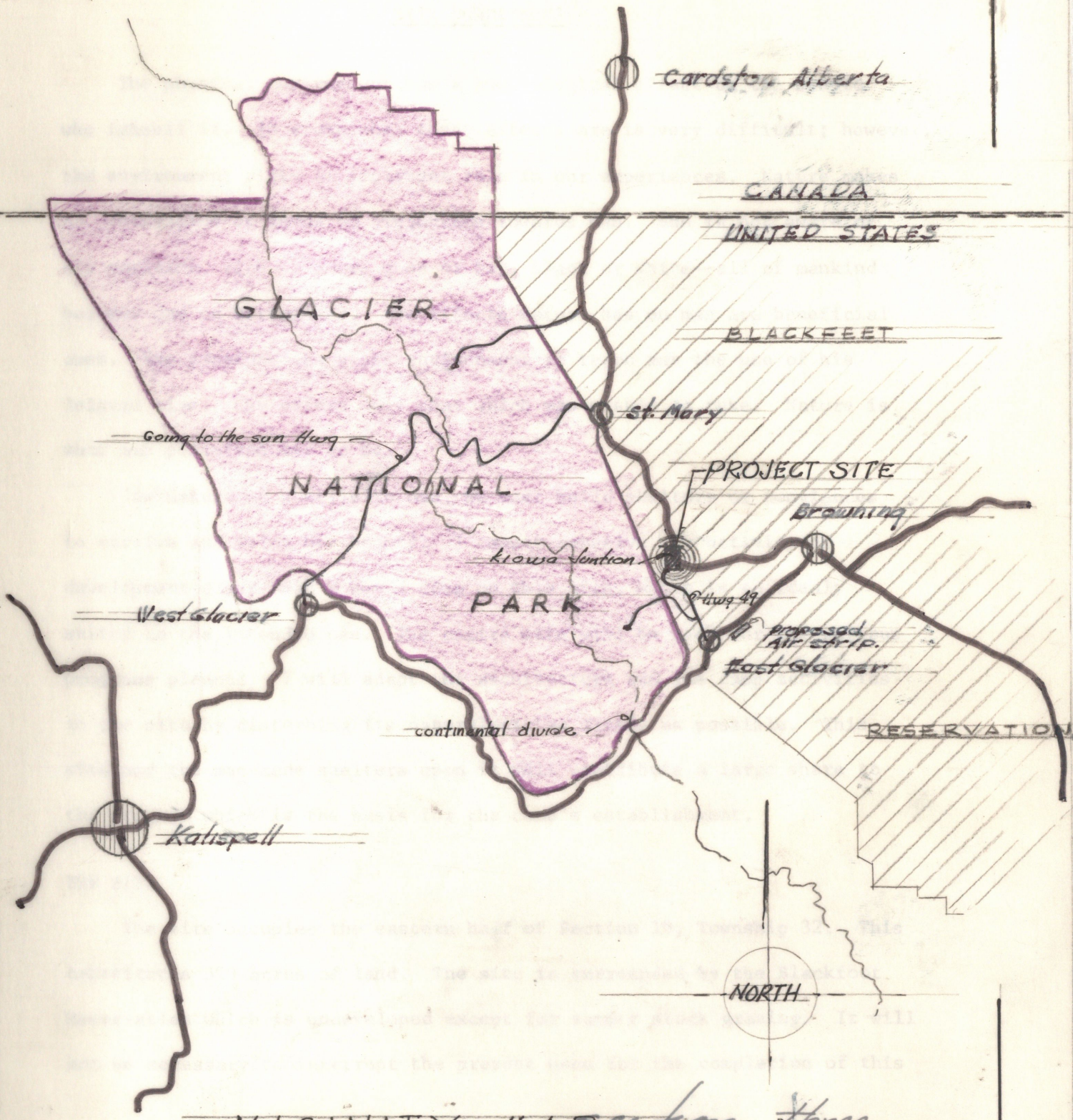
Because of the vacation period of our schools and the heavy winter snow the camp will operate only during the summer months of June, July, and August. The weather can be typified by warm balmy days and cool nights. Sunshine is most often the rule but occasional rain can be expected. An average temperature range for this three-month period would be 75° by day and 40° by night. The winds which are typical of the plains area around Browning are often strong (80 miles per hour have been recorded) and will have some effect on the buildings and site.

VICINITY

The closest population center, offering the most complete facilities, is Browning. Like the small towns of Montana it provides most of the commodities which would be needed by the camp and its people. There is a small hospital and medical center in town also.

Browning's population is largely Indian, therefore it offers much in Indian customs, crafts, and lore. An excellent Museum of the Plains Indians and craft shops are open to the public.

East Glacier and St. Mary's are located within easy reach of the camp (see vicinity map) but offer little except for tourist accommodations. A famous Montana wood carver has his shop in East Glacier. A visitor center is located at St. Mary's, it provides a naturalist program produced by the National Park Service, and occasional Indian dances. The camp will invite programs of this type to the camp for special performances. Other on-site lectures and performances will also be offered to the boys.



VICINITY MAP Section Three

NO SCALE

Illustration 2-1.

section three

SITE CONDITIONS

The physical environment has a psychological effect on the people who inhabit it. To state what these effects are is very difficult; however, the environment plays an important role in our experiences. Nature makes no concessions or holds no prejudices towards man. She is not aware of his position, rich or poor, good or bad, black or white--all of mankind becomes one on her ground. The effects nature has on man are beneficial ones. She provides the right environment to teach man the use of his leisure time. She offers only that which man wishes to take. Nature is what man perceives her to be.

Raw nature is hostile to man, he must build shelters or conviences to survive and enjoy her beauty. I cannot conceive any activity or development other than a boy's camp on this site, which is so idealy suited to the intended use. The entire site will be used for the various programs planned. I will adapt the architecture and the camp activities to the site by disturbing its naturalness as little as possible. This site and the man-made shelters upon it will contribute a large share to the program which is the basis for the camp's establishment.

THE SITE

The site occupies the eastern half of Section 10, Township 32. This constitutes 320 acres of land. The site is surrounded by the Blackfoot Reservation which is undeveloped except for summer stock grazing. It will not be necessary to interrupt the present uses for the completion of this

project. Stock pasturing and public recreational activities such as fishing and hiking will be encouraged in conjunction with the boy's camp.

Distant views from the site are only possible from a few locations. (See views indicated on site plan.) The areas of heavy ground cover, over most of the site, makes it impossible to see in or out. Distant views will not be a prime consideration for building orientation. View A looks upon the mountains of the Glacier Park area. See Photo 1. View B looks toward Browning and the Northern Montana Plains area whose vastness is impressive.

TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located in the foothills of the Rockies. It undulates between high and low spots but has a definite, steeply rising, slope to the mountains along its west border. In general no alterations of existing land contours will be required. A small earthen dam is planned across the creek which will alter the site somewhat forming a small lake. (See Site Plan.) The dam will be built with the approval of the National Soil Conservation Service, as a watershed and stock dam. It will be used for recreational purposes by the camp and visitors. Such camp activities as canoeing, fishing and swimming will be provided.

VEGETATION

Thick aspen groves constitute the bulk of the tree cover. See Photo No. 2. Trees average from 10 to 30 feet in height. These stands lend a feeling of intimacy and shelter to the site. By locating the buildings among the trees natural privacy can be provided between the various functions



Photo 3-1. View A of Glacier Park.



Photo 3-2. Thick aspen groves.



Photo 3-3. Heavy brush along stream.



Photo 3-4. Stream at Highway 89.

of the camp. The heavy tree cover will also provide privacy from traffic along the highways.

A few evergreens are scattered throughout the site but not enough to be significant.

Grassland ideal for grazing, is predominant in the northeastern portion of the site. This grass will be used by the camp's stock (mostly horses) for pasture.

Heavy brush grows extensively in the low areas along the stream beds. See Photo No. 3. This brush protects the animals and the fish of the stream and will not be disturbed.

The camp program will include gardening. Plants and vegetables will be grown in designated areas. A short growing season will limit this operation to only a few hardy, fast-growing varieties of plants.

WATER

Two small streams flow on the site. (See Photo No. 3 and No. 4.) In the spring the flow increases considerably due to the melting snow. Buildings must be kept out of reach of the high water line.

Beaver have built many dams along the streams providing an excellent habitat for trout. Fishing is good and will remain that way as long as the beaver are left undisturbed. An effort will be made to leave the streams as natural as possible, except for the dam which should add to the amenities of the area.



Photo 3-5. Existing spring.

UTILITIES

A large uncontaminated spring is located as shown on the site plan. See Photo No. 5. It has been developed to serve the existing motel area. It has a sufficient flow (28 gallons per minute) and will be used by the camp facilities. Gravity flow will be used where possible to serve the facilities.

A power line runs along Highway 89 as located on the site plan. Service can be installed to the camp buildings by Glacier Utilities Company (REA).

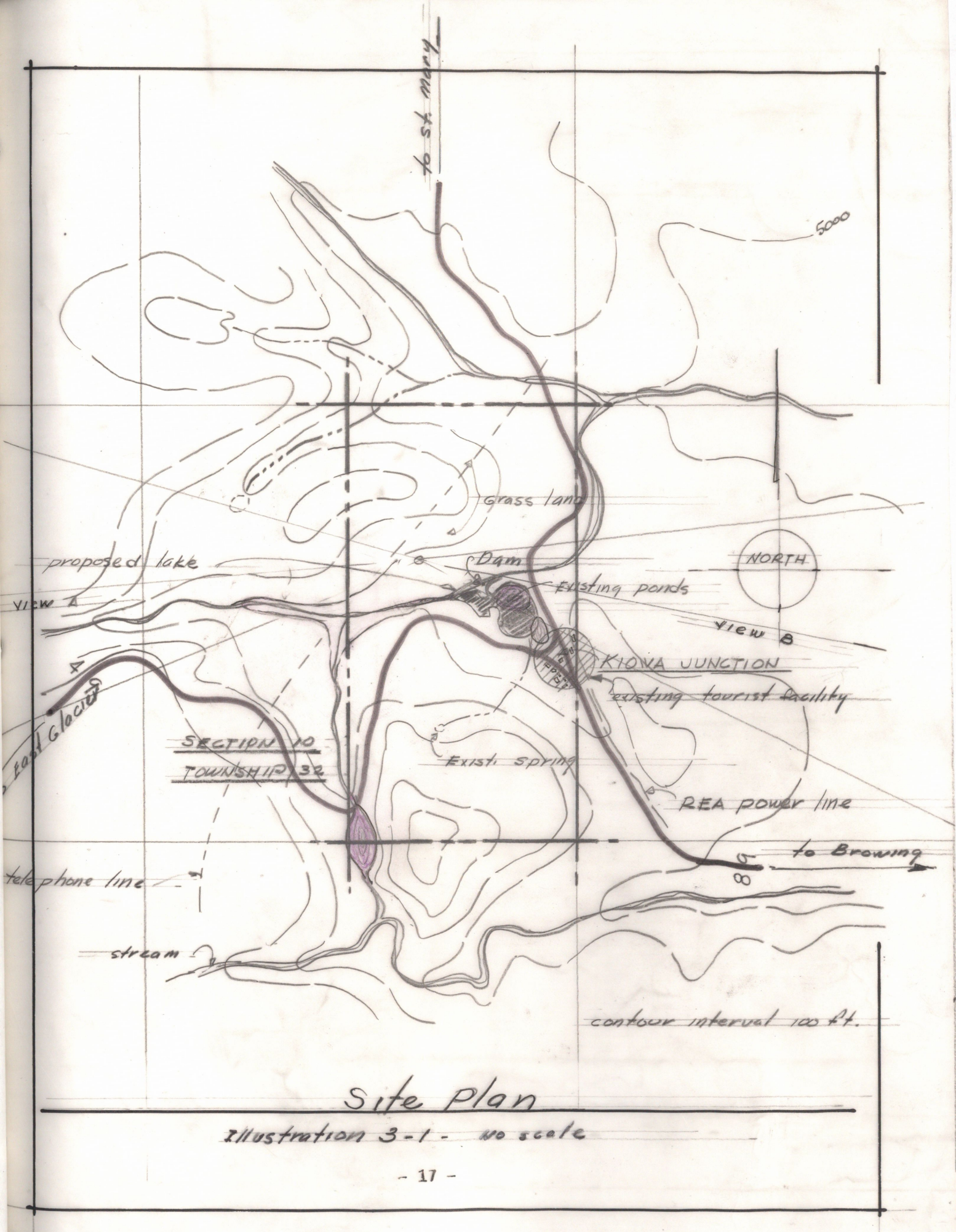
Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company will provide phone service where required. The line runs as shown on the site plan.

Sewage will be disposed of in two ways. Small isolated pit and lime outhouses will serve the minor installations. Larger more effective cesspool or septic tank systems will be provided for the larger buildings.

TRAFFIC

The site is very accessible by automobile. All of the boys and visitors will come by this means. Boys traveling across country by train will be picked up by camp vehicles, twelve miles away in East Glacier. A commercial airport accommodating small aircraft is being designed and will be constructed near East Glacier. See vicinity map. Pickup of the boys can be arranged from this facility.

All auto traffic involved with the site will be confined to the two highways shown on the site plan. Auto traffic to the interior of the site will be limited to camp service vehicles only.



Site Plan

Illustration 3-1 - no scale

Foot or horse travel will be required by the camp for the boys and all visitors. This is not an attempt to discourage "trespassers" as social contact between the boys and local people is desired.

CAMP OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

The site will aid in accomplishing all the outdoor activities which will be part of the camp's programs. Camp outdoor activities will consist, but not be limited to, the following: hiking, canoeing, swimming, fishing, survival, packing, archery, and shooting. Some of these activities will take place only on the site where others, such as hiking and packing, will involve Glacier Park and surrounding areas as well.

The site must provide areas where the boys can go to be alone or on their own whenever desired. It is very important that personal privacy within the site can be attained by anyone seeking it. Much of the site value would be lost if it were to be over-developed. With only minor alterations I feel this site will submit to complete camp utilization without interrupting its natural beauty.

Section Four

FUNCTION

The camp, in order to accomplish its goals, must develop from two purposes. First, the psychological effects the program and environment will have on the boys and their instructors. Secondly, the physiological effects, as provided by the recreational programs and the architectural environment. Psychologically the camp must make the boy aware of the truths within the soul or self and the value of these truths in order to establish additional goals. Physiologically the camp's outdoor programs must develop the body as a "means" of expressing these truths in our materialistic, objective social environment.

To function completely the camp must not only provide the physical environment, housing all the activities, but also an atmosphere for philosophical development. This atmosphere is best provided by the camp policies, programs, and personnel. (See camp personnel organization, Figure 4-1, page 23.) Program counselors will initiate and carry out the camp's art and philosophy programs. These programs will be provided in a flexible informal way as individually established by the counselors. A "father and son" relationship sould be established between counselor and boy. In a sense, the counselor replaces the father as someone the boy can talk to and work with. Someone who can make the boy aware of himself (soul) and the value and responsibilities of that awareness.

PROGRAM PERSONNEL

The counselor plays an important role in the camp function. He is a special kind of person--an individual. Although he can be found in any

social position, he most likely will be part of a professional discipline such as sociology, philosophy, psychology, theology, or the arts. It is important that the camp facilities, activities, and policies be attractive and interesting to him as well as the boys. As a camp policy the counselor would schedule himself and his work. As he pursued his individual endeavors through various "means" the boy would be given the opportunity to join him by choice. The counselor then becomes a mentor or master craftsman indirectly or subtly guiding a group of interested followers. This would reduce the formality of the institutional approach and produce a warmer, more personal human relationship as the atmosphere of this summer camp.

Additional guidance must be provided the boys as they develop self-reliance and individual responsibility. This guidance would ~~could~~ be provided by "sub-counselors". These sub-counselors would not serve as "overseers" or "police" but would work and live among the boys. In this way they could watch for potential problems and maintain the responsible action of the boys. He would report problems to the counselors for special attention. The sub-counselor would provide recreational training and supervision of these activities. He would also introduce the camp and its program to new boys. In general he would be part of all activities not handled by the counselors.

Boys between the ages of 12 and 18 will be selected from average American families (mostly upper middle class living in large urban areas throughout the country). During the first days of camp attendance the boys will be housed in the receiving lodge. At this time the boys will

be acquainted with camp facilities and programs by the sub-counselors. He will then look over the camp on his own or with others in order to select the activities most interesting to him. He may choose any or all the programs provided when he is ready. He may also choose to do nothing--though unlikely.

After the boy becomes familiar with the camp, he may choose new living accommodations, from the types which will be provided, or he may select to build his own from simple materials. He can live by himself or with others (groups of to 10 boys) in any type of facility from the very crude to the sophisticated.

He will be able to change programs and environments during the course of his stay. He will be free to make his own choices, or to seek help in these decisions. The boys' choice will be free within the limits of the program and facilities provided.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND NON-PROGRAM PERSONNEL

The Camp Director will be Mr. Herman who will conduct business administration and public relations for the camp. He will employ the non-program personnel.

The Program Director will coordinate the philosophical and recreational programs: He will hire counselors and review their programs. He will not provide the programs under which the counselors must work. He is the individual who must seek out qualified program counselors.

The Camp Nurse will maintain a small infirmary, treat minor accidents, illnesses and will be responsible for keeping medical records of all boys and supplies on hand.

Camp functions, other than those thus far discussed, such as food preparation, equipment, grounds maintenance, handling of livestock (pack horses), and laundering will be accomplished by qualified non-program personnel.

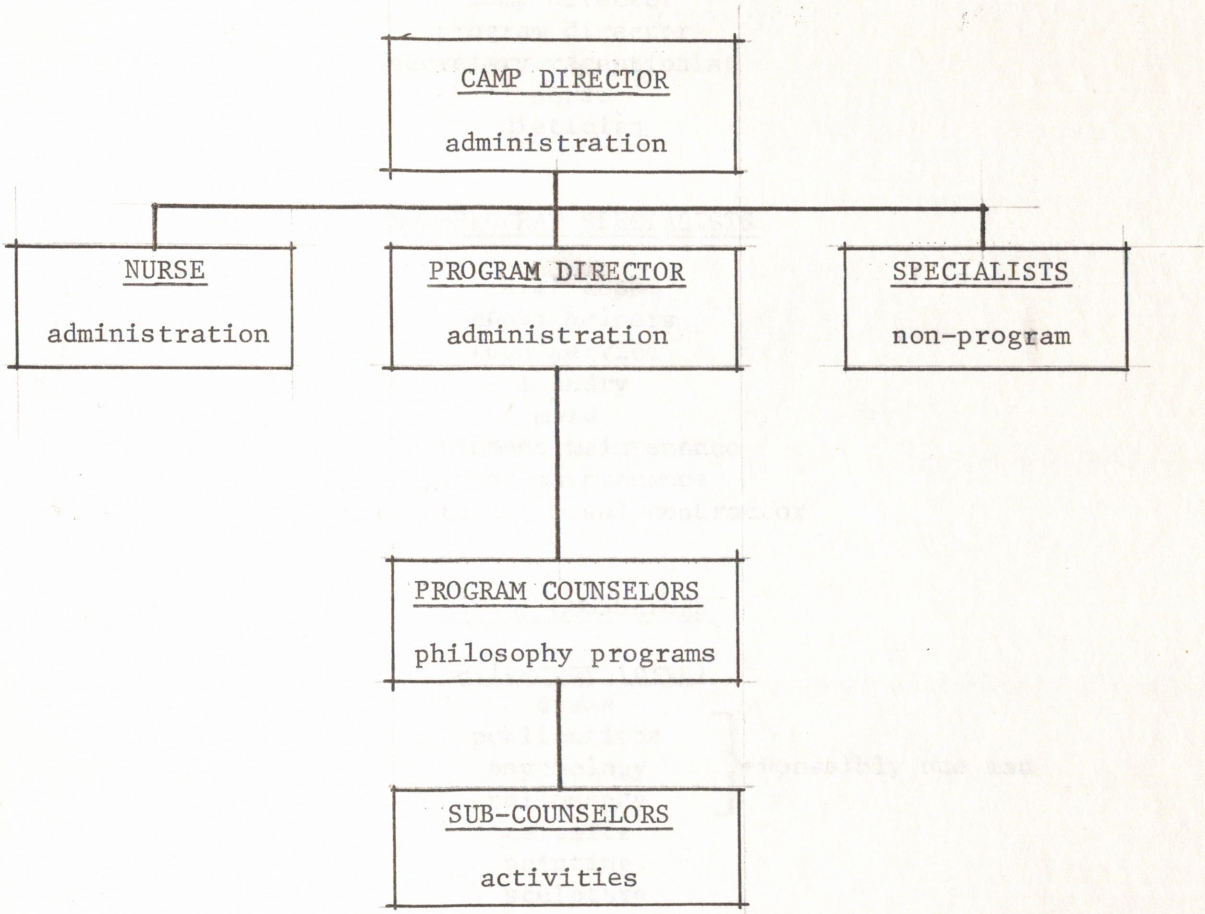
PHYSICAL FUNCTIONS

The most important aspect of the camp architecture is to provide shelter and environment for the camp programs and activities and to express this function in its art or aesthetics. Although much has been said about the philosophy of this camp, it must be understood that this aspect can only be accomplished by the personnel involved.

Because of the camp programs, which will vary with the individual counselors, and the range of living environments allowed, the camp physical plant must be designed as flexibly as possible. In general most of the buildings will be enclosed spaces rather than enclosed functions. Flexibility will be designed into the building providing where possible multiple functions.

The camp activities are spatially related in what can be diagrammatically shown as three concentric circles--A, B, and C. See diagram page 25. The core (Group A) consists of business administration, group activities and assembly, food preparation and dining, medical care, and public reception.

Group B includes program facilities such as arts and crafts; some on site outdoor activities, maintenance, and support facilities.



See personnel types Figure 4-2.

Figure 4-1. Personnel Organization

ADMINISTRATION

camp director
program director
secretary-receptionist
nurse
dietician

NON-PROGRAM SPECIALISTS

chief cook
cooks helpers
food service
laundry
maid
equipment maintenance
ground maintenance
pack stock (horse) contractor

PROGRAM COUNSELORS

philosophy (arts)
drama
publications
psychology
philosophy
} possibly one man
ceramics
painting
sculpture
miscellaneous media

activities
general recreational
packing and riding
shooting

ACTIVITIES SUB-COUNSELOR

swimming
boating
canoeing
motor boats
archery
hiking and climbing
outpost survival camping
fishing (off side)
miscellaneous activities

Figure 4-2. Personnel Types.



ILLUSTRATION 4-1. FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

NO scale

Group C will consist of living accommodations for the boys and camp personnel. Single family units (4 or 5) will be provided for camp administrative personnel. Boys and sub-counselors will be housed in units of size varying from 2 to 10 people.

The functional relationship diagram is only an abstract schematic and some overlapping from ring to ring will occur. The diagram does not indicate a radial plan for the arrangement of buildings. It serves primarily as a spatial grouping of the activities to be housed.

GROUP A

LODGE

The building will provide office space to accommodate approximately six administrative personnel. The building will serve many of the functions involved with camp operations and administration. An "off limits" recreation area will be provided for the camp personnel. A laundry and post office facility will be included. It will serve as the reception area for visitors, guests, and incoming boys. Accommodations for guests and visitors with maid service will be considered part of this group.

Personnel categories:

- administration
  - camp director
  - program director
  - secretary
  - receptionist and mail clerk
  - dietician
  - general activities counselor
- housekeeper
- visitors and guests
- sub-counselors

Activities:

- administrative office work--all business involved with camp operation and activities will be conducted from this lodge.
- visitor and guest orientation--reception and accommodations for guests invited to perform special programs.

reception of visitors--direction and information about the camp.

housekeeping--maid service will be provided for lodge accommodations except for private quarters.

incoming boys--introduced to camp programs, personnel and housing.

off-site tours--assembly of boys taking special tours by bus.

post-office--incoming and outgoing mail and packages.

laundry--washing, drying of camp's laundry, washing facilities for personal laundry.

living quarters--sleeping, washing and lounging for guests, visitors. Maid will maintain these units.

Spaces required:

offices--camp director, program director, general activities counselor, secretary, receptionist, mail clerk and dietician

conference area--personnel discussion. (Also lounge area)

lounge--general purpose for personnel.

living--visitors and guests private bath, bedroom, closet.

laundry--washing, drying, clean and dirty laundry storage (separate) for camp items, supply and receiving.

laundramat--washing, drying, personnel laundry and boys' laundry.

FOOD SERVICE:

This building will provide for food receiving and storage, preparation, serving and dining. It will provide meal service to all persons (approximately 200) not provided private cooking and eating facilities. Serving will be done buffet style on a continuous schedule. Camping rations will be prepared and packed for use in the field.

An outdoor dining, serving, and cooking area will be provided near this facility.

Activities:

food supply--receiving and storage of perishable and non-perishable foods.

food preparation--indoor cooking and outdoor cooking areas. (four cooks)

food serving--self-service buffet style (four cook helpers)

dining--indoor and outdoor in large or small groups

camp food--prepared and packed for use on camping and pack trips.

snack service--individual lunches and snack preparation.

Spaces required:

dry storage--canned and dry food

cold storage--meats and fresh foods

cooking--preparation of food

serving--buffet

dining--

toilet facilities--for cook personnel and for diners

snack kitchen--

INFIRMARY

A small facility providing for emergency medical treatment, a sick bay with isolation room. Private quarters with bath and cooking facilities for nurse.

Personnel:

Nurse

Activities:

sleeping and convalescing

special food preparation--nurse's private kitchen

treatment of minor injuries

living accommodations for nurse

Spaces required:

ward room

isolation room

toilet and washing facilities

living quarters for nurse--sleeping, eating, bathing, cooking

medicine storage

treatment and receiving room

MULTI-CABINS

Living facilities on a semi-private basis will be provided for non-program personnel. Individual sleeping quarters will be a part of a complex of quarters with shared bathing and lounging facilities.

Personnel categories:

non-program specialists--chief cook, cook helpers, food service, equipment maintenance, ground maintenance, laundry personnel, maid, secretary, receptionist.

Activities:

sleeping

washing

lounging

Spaces required:

sleeping room--private

closets--private storage

toilets and showers--shared

lounge and recreation--shared

ASSEMBLY PLAZA

This facility will provide area for group assemblies to hear programs provided by the camp drama department, visiting groups, and speakers. Space for a small library and offices or work area for the camp philosophers and psychologists (probably graduate students). Also a space will be provided for group discussions. It will serve as a general formal and informal meeting place for boys and camp personnel.

Personnel categories:

program counselors--drama, publications, psychology

Activities:

dramatica--theater arts and the production of small plays.

publishing--a small camp publication will be written and printed under the supervision of the publication counselor.

psychology--the study of general problems and personal problems of the boys by the psychologist, if available.

philosophy--a graduate student philosopher who maintains a small library and offers assistance to boys requiring guidance in that area.

Spaces required:

amphi-theater and lecture area--seating 200 people.

dramatic area--space for storage and organization of shows and rehearsals.

publications--printing room and office for counselor.

psychology--office space

philosophy--library room and office space

toilet facilities

discussion rooms--for small groups to gather indoors

GROUP B

ARTS

Facilities for conducting the art programs under the direction of the program counselors. Programs of this nature will not be limited to facilities provided much work will be done out-of-doors.

Personnel categories:

program counselors

ceramics

painting--oil and water color, encoustics

sculpture--metla, plaster, wood, stone, clay

miscellaneous media--sketching, ink, charcoal, etc.

Activities:

the pursuit of expressional medias chosen by the counselors and their followers.

Spaces required:

ceramics--kiln, clay mixing, glaze mixing, work table, throwing wheels, drying rooms, general storage and individual storage.

painting--storage, individual work area, frame and canvas preparation.

sculpture--general storage, individual storage, work area, equipment for working materials.

miscellaneous media--general storage, individual storage, all purpose studio and work area.

toilet facilities

CRAFTS

Facilities for conducting craft programs such as weaving, leather work, fabrics, mosiacs, etc. with storage, work areas, and toilets.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND SUPPLY

A facility for the storage, maintenance and supply of all the equipment necessary for fishing, hiking, climbing, camping and packing.

Personnel categories:

non-program specialists

Activities:

repairing of camp furnished equipment

storing equipment

supplying equipment

Spaces required:

equipment storage

shop area--equipment repair

supply area

GROUNDS MAINTENANCE

A facility for the storage of materials and equipment needed for maintenance work.

Personnel categories:

non-program personnel

Activities:

repairing miscellaneous items involved with building repair and grounds maintenance.

storing of materials and equipment

Spaces required:

shop area with power tools

storage area for equipment

storage area for materials

toilet

GARAGE

Building for storage of buses, cars, and trucks used by the camp. Storage for miscellaneous items used in conjunction with the automobiles.

ON-SITE OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

Facilities for conducting outdoor recreational programs.

Personnel categories:

counselors

sub-counselors

Activities:

shooting--storage, protected range

archery--storage, protected range

canoeing--storage, dock

swimming--change house, lifeguard, diving

riding--arena for demonstrations (corral)

packing--stock corrals, tack storage, private quarters for contract personnel (stock suppliers).

GROUP C

CABINS

Individual units for housing personnel and family. To accommodate living groups of 2 to 6 people.

Personnel categories:

administrative

camp director

program director

program counselors

Activities:

cooking-eating

entertaining

sleeping

relaxing

bathing

Spaces required:

kitchen

dining

living (entertaining and relaxing)

bedrooms

bathrooms

storage

SMALL CABINS

Units for housing program counselors. Simple private accommodations with bath and living areas.

Personnel categories:

program counselors

Activities:

entertaining

sleeping

relaxing

bathing

Spaces required:

living

bedroom

bathroom

storage

HILL HUTS

Living units for sub-counselors and boys. Sleeping and relaxing activities only. Will accommodate 2 to 10 boys with sub-counselor. Toilet facilities will be separate.

Spaces required:

sleeping--private area for each occupant with closet for storage

washing--toilet and bath facilities. Separate to accommodate approximately 30 boys.

living--indoor area for group use

GROUP HUTS

Living units for sub-counselors and boys. Relaxing and sleeping activities only. Will accommodate from 2 to 6 people with some indoor toilet facilities provided.

Spaces required:

sleeping--private sleeping area with storage

washing--toilet and shower (may be used by several huts)

living--indoor area for group use

HUTS

Isolated living quarters for one or two boys or sub-counselors. Very primitive with little or no conveniences: washing facilities separate. These will be constructed by the boys and sub-counselors at chosen locations.

The building titles or categories are not intended to show a requirement for separate or multiple buildings. They indicate only the space or groups of spaces required by the functional needs.

In general the buildings composing the camp's physical plant will provide space for the camping activities of approximately 200 boys divided into small living and working groups of no more than 15. Program, living, and work space will be provided for approximately 35 to 40 program and non-program personnel. Accommodations for some visitors will be provided.

Sincerely,

AESTHETICS

A DEFINITION

Aesthetics is the art of architecture. It is the soul of man expressed in architecture.

Aesthetics is a quality which goes beyond man-made objectivity as imparted by the materials, form, function and structure of the architecture. It is the quality which separates architecture from building, art from painting, and music from sound. Generally it is the subjective essence which separates art from the technology of art. Aesthetics transcends by way of an intangible essence which represents or reflects an image of the soul of man.

Aesthetics cannot be measured by scientific means. It cannot be solely judged in terms of the conditions of objective expression, although they comprise the tangible parts of aesthetics. It cannot be bought or sold or added on like a veneer of beauty. No, you cannot buy aesthetics, therefore you cannot use a small budget as an excuse for a poor result, or a large budget as justification for a good result.

Aesthetics is a quality which communicates an emotional essence between the visual form of a building and man. The form of a building, not the building itself, stimulates or evokes a response to self-awareness within man. The stimulus (natural or man-made) does not possess aesthetics; it is the stimulus which evokes the self-image of man's soul from the spectator.

The problem of aesthetics in this camp will not be one of selecting materials with which to meet the budget and "hanging" or arranging them

pleasingly about a structure. It will be a problem of discovering conditions under which the architecture may be appropriated to the use of an expression, in which man may find the image of his soul.

AESTHETIC CONDITIONS

I am certain that aesthetics represent a quality which is transcendent to the elements of design, line, mass, texture, color, proportion, space, rhythm, symmetry, and order. It is a quality comprized of many influences which stimulate an emotional sense within man through natural and man-made means.

Any problem which requires an expressive solution is influenced by a set of unique considerations which contribute to the expression of the solution. These factors for consideration establish a limiting program which influence or are expressed in, the result. In architecture the factors for consideration are defined in the program and should be expressed in the solution. The site, climate, and orientation are natural influences. Availability of materials, labor, technology of construction, electrical and mechanical systems, and economics influence the "means" of building. The function, or relationships between activities, and the space requirements affect the plan arrangement.

All factors for consideration should be unique to every project and consequently should effect a unique aesthetic expression for every project. If the architect wisely considers all of these influences (which are variables) in conjunction with his soul and philosophy (which is relatively

unchanging) he should produce architecture and not just another building. The architect's interpretation of the program is then the essence of aesthetics which shapes itself in the elements of design.

The character of the architecture should in some way express the uniqueness of the site, function, and means of building. The art of architecture should express the values in man's soul. The architecture should not be dictated to by contemporary styles or public tastes; it should stand alone in its purpose as the first of its nature to be created. Yet it should belong to the realm of architecture and not be confused with sculpture, or nature, or building. To this end the architect must understand and be sympathetic to the materials, and forms the means to the aesthetics of architecture. He must submit to the unwritten intangible code for the essence of architectural expression.

CAMP AESTHETICS

The architectural aesthetics of this camp will be as I have defined it--an expression of function, considerations, and philosophy of this camp, as I interpret them. In general the architectural aesthetics of this camp will be expressed in the spaces created and their functional arrangement upon the site. The materials selected for the closure of these spaces will be based upon availability, economics, structural requirement, and then feeling as related to the site, and the elements of design. The placement of buildings will take into consideration the individual functions in their relation to the whole; their orientation to the sun and views; their need for privacy or accessibility.

Talking about aesthetics, in terms of objectivity, would not truly explain what the character of the architecture will be. It is also difficult to express man's soul in terms of metaphors. I want to present the essence of my solution in more emotional terms. The only way to judge whether or not I accomplish my aesthetic intent is to experience the finished architecture when it has been constructed as designed.

The aesthetics will express the very nature of what this boy's camp is--a special community aimed at a philosophy of individuality and directed at self discovery. It will attempt to express the truths within man's soul. The architecture will provide: a place to be alone (or with others); a place to develop a new means of self-expression; a place to exercise the responsibility of individualism; a place to develop body and mind; a place to socialize under new circumstances in a different social structure.

The architecture will relate to its natural setting through harmony or contrast. The architecture will welcome the warmth of the sun and provide cool shade. It will prevail upon nature for light and ventilation and for the defining contrast of light and shadow. It will laugh with the wind and rain.

It will be difficult, if not impossible, to conceive this camp as any use except its intended function on this particular site. The architecture would be less if it could be interpreted as another function or envisioned in another location. The complex will express a sense of its own being.

The buildings will not be complete unless they are being used by the people that inhabit them. They are intended to be used by man and would seem incomplete if not subjected to the force of his occupancy. Architecture should conform to, and influence people, not the people conforming to or influencing it. It should allow man to express his individual nature within its spaces. Its aesthetics should stimulate man's awareness.

In short, this camp will be a place in the sun and nature designing the activities of an informal social group seeking an awareness of the true values in life and the discovery of truth. The architecture will be an expression of my soul--as part of the soul of man. It will be influenced by the camp's unique program and limited by my physical abilities to produce a meaningful result for anyone who cares to experience it.

Section Six

ECONOMICS

Unfortunately, project costs in terms of initial investment, operations, and maintenance, in their relationship to tuitional returns, will determine the reality and feasibility of the Glacier Park Boys Camp. Few people would disagree a boys camp is a good social undertaking, therefore a desirable thing to be experienced and enjoyed by all boys. It seems unnecessary to say if a boys camp is established there will be boys to occupy it.* To say, "Let's build this camp as an experimental social development program and hang the cost", would be ideal. However, whether or not the camp accomplishes its philosophical intent, or provides a good place for boys, is not as important, from a business standpoint, as making a profit for its owner and investors. In order to make a good profit and to continue to do so it must provide a good staff, an interesting and beneficial program, and a good camp atmosphere which is partially provided by nature and will be completed by the architecture. To be a sound investment the camp must pay and continue to pay a reasonable dividend on the invested capital.

How do we arrive at a profit? Profit is the differential between the initial costs of land, buildings, and equipment, spread over a period of years in addition to yearly operational and maintenance costs, and the tuition or fees paid by the campers. If the initial, operational, and maintenance costs become too high to be offset (with a margin) by what the camper will pay in tuition, then the camp will not be economically feasible. Rates up to $150 per week are not unreasonable for a camp of this type*

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* Based on a ~~National~~ American Camping Association Study.

Architecture plays an important part in the economic feasibility of this camp primarily from three aspects: the initial construction costs; operational costs; and maintenance costs. These aspects in their relationships to the architecture will be considered in this discussion.

INITIAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS

The architecture of this camp must provide more than the pure psychological aspects of buildings. The architecture, as it plays a key role in the environment, must provide an aesthetic atmosphere expressing and enforcing the philosophy of this camp. Calling your attention to the Aesthetics Section of this report, I wish to restate that aesthetics is not something beautiful that is added on and/or costs more money. Aesthetics is the character that grows out of the program for building, and the designer or architect's self-expression. As aesthetics are accomplished by the same "means" as the building (elements of design page 40) it need not increase the cost of architecture.

Aspects pertinent to the construction cost of this project, which require special attention are: isolation of building sites from major supply areas, lack of local skilled tradesmen, and short building seasons. Because of the isolated location of the site the contractor will have to bring supplies and equipment long distances. This will have to be done twice because of the short building season, thus increasing costs. This will have to be a two-year project.

If materials can be selected from those available in the region (for example Kalispell, Montana) some money can be saved. Wood and concrete products are regionally available. To overlook the possibility of using

some of the natural materials on the site would be a mistake. The soil, for example, can be easily shaped (within limits) by machine and used to form "bunker" type wells. Large stone and rock outcroppings can be used to form some of the cruder structures such as the huts described on page 38.

Due to the shortage of highly skilled labor in the area, and a desire to employ those who are available, construction techniques should be kept simple. Often the structural system is considered independent of wall systems. It seems wasteful to build a structure system to hold up the roof and to build walls, independent of the structure, to enclose or separate space. I intend to incorporate the walls with the structure in an attempt to save money.

Unions require additional wages for members who are employed outside of a small radius of residence. If all labor was to be "imported" a substantial increase of labor cost would occur. In addition, the employment of local labor (most Indians) would be helpful to the public relations of this camp.

The short building season produces problems for the contractor as the scope of the project will require at least two building seasons. This means the transportation of labor and equipment to and from the site for two consecutive summers. By confining the buildings to simple materials and structural system, the construction will require less time and smaller equipment. Building construction will be staged so as to allow partial

camp occupancy and operation after the first season of building allowing for some financial returns on the investment after the first year.

OPERATIONAL COSTS

Operational costs are related to the mechanical and electrical systems used to serve the structures. Mechanical systems will take into consideration the seasonal (summer) occupation. Because of the cool nights some heating devices will be required, these will be selected for economy of installation and operation.

Electric lighting and equipment will be used only where requirements demand their use. The sun will illuminate during daylight hours.

Water and sewage systems will be constructed of the best available materials and equipment to insure maintenance free operation for a long period of time.

MAINTENANCE COSTS

Maintenance costs can be kept to a minimum by using materials chosen for their durability under rough use, and their weather resistance. Yearly maintenance work such as securing camp for winter will be kept to simple operations requiring one or two men for short periods of time.

The architecture of this camp will go as far as possible to insure a sound economic venture but at the same time it must strive to produce the atmosphere needed to aid the philosophy of this camp.

A cost estimate at this time will be of little value as there is nothing to base it on. I could say, however, the construction of this

camp will cost approximately 75 percent of the initial investment or approximately $250,000. This was based on a study by the United States Department of the Interior. I can predict a cost-per-square foot based on current cost in that area for residential construction--~~$1,900~~ 19.00 to ~~$2,200~~ 22.00 per square foot. This estimate may not be realistic in that the construction methods for this camp will not be similar in many ways to common frame and veneer construction. Therefore, I predict a lower than average cost per square foot even when considering some of the drawbacks mentioned in this discussion.

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1. Mr. Don Herman, Camp Owner, Great Falls, Montana.

2. Mr. Robert Lund, Architect, Great Falls, Montana.

3. Miss Senska, Professor of Art, Bozeman, Montana.

4. Dr. Harry Hausser, Professor of Philosophy, Bozeman, Montana.

5. Dr. A'Delbert Samson, Professor of Sociology, Bozeman, Montana.

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