

TRANSCRIPT

SCRC Series: Lewis Clarke Oral Histories Project – MC 00191

Field Notes: Patrick Horsbrugh (compiled February 6, 2009)

Interviewee: PATRICK HORSBRUGH, 30TH LAIRD OF HORSBRUGH

Interviewer: Yona R. Owens

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This interview for the Lewis Clarke Oral Histories Project was conducted at Patrick Horsbrugh's home. Born in Great Britain, Horsbrugh started his career in London but soon gained international recognition for his work on High Paddington and the New Barbican. He ties into Clarke's life as a fellow student at Harvard in 1951 and as a guest lecturer at North Carolina State University's School (now College) of Design while Clarke was a faculty member. They kept up their correspondence for the rest of their lives. Horsbrugh, 89, never married, and has no children.

PH: And who did that invitation I've never discovered. I think it was Jacqueline [inaudible].

YO: Tillet?

PH: Tyrwhitt, T-Y-R-W-H-I-T-T, Jacqueline Tyrwhitt, another remarkable woman. She was behind the scenes at Harvard. She was not there my first time, but I came to know her because for some reason I heard her typewriter going morning, noon and night and she was a planner, an instinctive planner. And she appeared very seldom in class and so on and therefore I knew of her presence there. She was an English woman, utterly independent and went at this damn typewriter and I discovered later on that she was typing various press reports and so on in Britain and sending them to Greece to the great planner, Doxiadis, Constantine Doxiadis. He was a world renowned planner of great renown and his headquarters was in Athens because he was also minister, government minister of the interior in Greece for some time. A difficult time politically and rioting in the streets and all that sort of thing. But he came here to the United States for ten years and produced a master plan of great detail joining Chicago and Detroit, this area here as one entity on the basis of kinetics. Now kinetics is movement and kinetics is a factor of Environics that we are trained traditionally in architecture structure, in city planning because the structures are together and they became cities and towns and villages and then ultimately landscape in which all this had to fit somehow rather or be re-fitted. But what has happened in the mean time is that pedestrianism has given place to horse traffic and cavalry and vehicles and carts, and the farm industry is dependent on the wheel, etc. etc. and America was developed by the wheel because the populations, the American native populations, I don't think had invented the wheel. They were pedestrian.

YO: Right.

PH: Well, now all America is suffering from wheel disease—

YO: [Laughs]

PH: —and they are quite content with that and nothing will satisfy the Americans but more wheels. Not more bricks and mortar but more wheels at greater speeds. And now the air has joined the wheel traffic and now the air is traffic and there's no wheel ground for landing and take off that's sufficient, Britain the same. That's why I became, through another patron I had in Britain, who came and opened the conference in Texas, the conference I arranged following Mrs. Johnson's [First Lady "Lady Bird" Johnson] conference at the White House, she was forbidden to use the word, environment. And her conference was the White House conference on natural beauty. Well, everybody laughed, what the hell is natural beauty? And I attended that conference and it was a heroic event. She threw her heart and soul into it within her limitations and produced a thundering good conference because she invited the cream and got the cream to the White House. I had arrived in Texas just at that time and was in the basement of the White House and said to the only other Texan that I knew there, this conference, I said, is a failure. What are we going to do about it? I confided this opinion to this Texan and he said you bet it is and we've got to do something at once. So I said, well, what? And I said, well, this is a political thing now and she is opening the political doors and unless those doors are kept open there will be political disaster no less than landscape disaster.

What we're facing now is she with her appeal to natural beauty is declaring the environment as the battle, the political battle ground of the future no doubt of it in my mind. He said you're absolutely right. And of course the environment of Texas is the thing. What we can do with Johnsons as a Texas family we can do better in Texas than in Washington with all its opposition and complications. So he said, you know I don't suppose you know yet the chancellor of Texas [University of Texas at Austin], a man called Harry Ransom. I said, I know him only by reputation. I've not met him yet. Well, ring Harry and tell him your story from the White House and he'll respond. And left me standing there. So, I went to a telephone and I rang Harry Ransom, had to introduce myself, he saw me at once, through another woman who is now still alive and still a close friend, Henrietta.

Henrietta was his feminine translator in Texas because I don't think he was a Texan. He was a man of brilliance and chancellor at the university, the wealthiest university apart from Harvard and I'd just joined their faculty. By recommendation, I, yes, I do know who did that, dead, but anyhow I was there unexpectedly and well received. So, I rang Harry. I said, look. You've got a crisis here in Washington and I think only you can help. What about a conference in Texas as a Texas conference held at the University of Texas under the name of The Texas Conference on Our Environmental Crisis? Condensing the crisis to Texas. He said you're quite right. I'll give you thirty thousand dollars to do it, but you have to do it on your own because I haven't got the staff, you can't have any faculty staff. They're overworked as it is. You'll have to do it all on your own. So, I said, well, I strongly suggest that it be an international conference and I'll get people from abroad and he said, do whatever you want to do, but do it yourself. And I had a new director of architecture where I was employed. He was new as I was. I think he will respond to this. Oh, yes, he'll respond to this, but don't involve him in it. You've got to do this solo. And if you accept that, you'll have thirty thousand dollars to do it. Well, I didn't know what thirty thousand dollars was, but it was enormous sum and I used every bit of it [Laughs] and—

YO: And this is what university in Texas?

PH: This is the University of Texas at Austin, the center of the Texas University. So within—that was the conference in the thing was June by November the 6th I think we opened the conference in Texas as an international thing. Mexico was involved. Canada was involved. Britain was involved. I had Lord Holford, Sir Dudley Stamp was the world's foremost geographer, geologist, oil expert, he came to open the conference. Absolutely marvelous man, died six months later in Mexico. But anyhow, it was a roaring success.

YO: What year was this?

PH: This was 19...[1965] I can give you a copy of the book that was published as a result of it. Because I lost—I was dismissed immediately after it because I didn't use the—and I couldn't use the— faculty and they thought they had been out maneuvered and so went all hostile. But that—and then when I was not reappointed, the new department head said, well, what's the use of my staying here if you aren't going to employ Patrick? So, he left. But I didn't lose the friendship and in fact I asked if I had his permission to recommend him being considered for the next ambassador to London, which you know is a private ambassadorship. It's the Court of St. James. It's not a political appointment. But with his the difficulty was that he was a man of private means, wasn't a man of private means but all American ambassadors, several of whom I knew already in London, were there on their own fortunes and therefore that gave them independence of political argument because they were appointments to the crown. They're not appointments to Parliament. The Americans don't realize that.

YO: No, I didn't realize that.

PH: But they do now. I mean they, they can't find that kind of ambassador and damn good ambassadors they were all except Kennedy who didn't understand of course and he thought on his own money that he was there to improve his own money and he did. But he didn't reckon with his wife, Rose, and Rose became close friends of Queen Elizabeth—

YO: Oh, really.

PH: —the queen mother.

YO: Right.

PH: And they retained their friendship irrespective of their husbands so it all worked very well and the Kennedy boys you see were boys when he was in London and they formed their own opinions of Britain independently of their father's ignorance. It is an extraordinary story there, the Kennedy thing, absolutely extraordinary and the English side of it, the English lessons which they learned in London—you see he concentrated on his own personal wealth and returned to America with the control of all the export of British whiskies and brandies and so on—

YO: Oh, I was aware of that.

PH: Well, that all went through Chicago—

YO: Yes.

PH: —and magnified his wealth yet again and various other things that he was, he was simply there as a commercial expert.

YO: So, were you affiliated with, coming through the years, were you affiliated with one particular university?

PH: No, I went from one university to another. You see something of this sort would happen. I thought I was so happy in Nebraska. But you see Nebraska I was there for five years and I knew it because in Nebraska had a law saying that they'll employ foreign devils only for five years. They mean trouble and five years is enough. The students went to the, by that time, I knew the governor, Frank Morrison. He was the finest humanitarian I think I have yet met. Humanitarian, he was a lawyer, but the students pushed me into his office and made an introduction because I didn't know that he had appointed a particular student at the university who happened to be in my class as an American to represent student opinion to him as governor direct. And the student apparently said, we've got a Scotsman there who you ought to meet and quietened him down or something. So, the Governor took me under control and took me on his governor's travels about the state to show me the state. I traveled with him. I heard him speak. He never spoke from a paper. He just got up on the platform and began, wham, on the affairs of that community. How he'd found, he wasn't of that community so how he found out what it was—but he got that audience absolutely in his hands at once and we discussed everything in the car. I stayed with him and so on and then—

YO: And he was asking you to do what then? He was asking you to go with him for what reason?

PH: Just so that he would inform me about the qualities of Nebraska.

YO: I see.

PH: I got along very well with all Nebraskans so, it's no issue, and I was very happy there and five years went by in a flash. And then he sent for me and into his office formally and he greeted me by saying you must stay, you must stay. And I didn't know what he was talking about. So, he had to explain that the unicameral has just voted unanimously to resend the law permitting me to stay indefinitely in Nebraska.

YO: Oh.

PH: I nearly fell through the floor because I said, well, I wish I had known this three weeks ago because I've just signed the papers for Texas and I can't withdraw from what I've just signed. So I'll have to go to Texas. So, he was terribly disappointed at that and he said, well, I couldn't tell you because until the—he'd appointed Fern Oram the senator—you see Nebraska has a special Parliament. It has a unicameral so that the senators of Nebraska and the congressman, not the congressman, the Parliamentarians of Nebraska meet in one chamber. They've got two

chambers, but they only meet in one and it is a unicameral. And the governor goes to them and they unify it and they speak with one voice. He doesn't have to play one house against the other.

YO: So, this law was playing its way through that system?

PH: So, this law was rescinded in my favor. I mean the whole law was cut out so that they can employ any foreign devil that they want now indefinitely.

YO: But then you had already signed to go to Texas?

PH: But I had already signed to go to Texas and I couldn't withdraw from it.

YO: How long did you stay at Texas?

PH: Well, it was only two and a half years.

YO: And then where did you go after that?

PH: I didn't go anywhere. I was invited here [Notre Dame], which I didn't know at the time until I got the invitation. And when I came here for an interview it was, I was interviewed by an Italian, Frank Montana, a first born Italian, very able man. I liked him immediately and we were like that. But he had his difficulties here and he wanted to establish a school in Rome. He didn't know I'd already been to Rome as a scholar there and spent almost a year, but I had to go back to England because the whatnot war started, the Vietnamese War, no the, the Korean War and I was still in uniform. So, I had to cut that short. But nevertheless, that was a memorable period. But you see my movements have been crisis movements from one place to another and I came here in crisis.

YO: And here is Notre Dame?

PH: To Notre Dame, because I wanted to help him. He wanted to start a department in Rome for classical studies with which I was familiar not only in Rome but in Europe generally through—for historic reasons and of course in historic work in Britain. This was while I was not a classical architect because there was no need for classicism. We had our classical work and our concern was restoring those and keeping them and I was double member in Ireland and in England and in Scotland of those societies that were dealing with that. That's why it was such an offense for me of all people to suddenly steal a Wren [Sir Christopher Wren] church even though it was ruined. But I couldn't do that publicly. That's why that had to be a secret operation, still is. Because I don't know who snakes in the grass, I know a many because I wasn't popular at the school because the school was divided after the war into communist and, and non-communist and I was in the non-communist section and didn't hesitate to declare so. Because I mean that's a dead religion to start with and is now gradually petering out, I hope, until you get some fool like the North Korean man—

YO: You mean communism right?

PH: Huh?

YO: You're talking about communism?

PH: I'm talking pure communism in the Soviet sense. It may emerge again, but I hope not and we have all the difficulties to contend with, but you see those difficulties may very well give the communist embers a chance to fire again.

YO: Whenever, whenever I'm looking at your history of going from university to university—

PH: Yes, restless.

YO: —you got to Notre Dame, Lewis says that whenever he next caught up with you that you were at Notre Dame and that was in 1968, right?

PH: That's right, yes.

YO: And, you went back to visit as a visiting crit for a while at State and I just wondering what were—

PH: Here, while I was at Notre Dame I limited my external things to about one speaking engagement a month. I've no idea to this day whether that was approved or not approved. I got the impression that it was not approved because I was away too often. But then the point is since I was the only graduate student —graduate instructor—you can have too much of one person and when you're dealing with graduate students—all the other students I had were less than graduate students— you've got to give them wing room. You've got to give them elbow room to develop their own minds. It's no use saying I did this. You do that. Follow? You've got to give me the confidence to establish their own convictions, convictions arising from "con," personal *confidence* due to the *conditions* to which they are accustomed. And a graduate level you see I had a wonderful Japanese student who is now a major architect in Japan, and a student from Sierra Leone, Africa, and another Japanese student and I had to—because Notre Dame being an international school of course I met people that were Italian, German, and so on. Yes, the man who came to Sweden with me was a German, was first generation German, so that didn't worry me, but it meant that you couldn't treat a German like an Italian. You've got to realize that they've got different backgrounds and give them scope and encouragement to cultivate whatever that may have been and to think independently.

But anyhow, I had to keep fresh by visits to other universities, which meant Berkeley and back to Texas of course and Florida and I can't remember—Georgia and it went around the clock like that. But I think that produced difficulties with the dean. The new dean whom I disliked instantly, the dean who interviewed me here was an engineering dean and we at that time were under engineering which of course was hopeless. We under engineering in Nebraska and I was opposed to that. You've got to have architecture has got to be independent.

YO: And you're saying the architecture department was under engineering?

PH: Yes.

YO: Oh, that's terrible.

PH: Hopeless. Anyhow, that's changed now after I left. But I was working on that change and would have succeeded if I had remained but luckily, the new dean was an architectural dean in Texas, but when I wasn't renewed he resigned immediately. He and I would have gotten along very well together. He was a brilliant man already with a reputation from elsewhere. So—and then he died very quickly after—I was at his almost at his death bed. That was a great loss, I mean a national loss. So that I was working and I've got [file] drawers [of] what I said—different subjects, different places. Yes, Pennsylvania was another place I went to. That was for a time.

YO: And was Ian McHarg there at that time? At Penn State, was Ian McHarg there?

PH: No, I met him on a number of occasions and indeed on one occasion I thought he was so drunk that I said, if you're not able to continue speaking, I will carry on with what you're saying. I know what you're doing and intending to do sufficiently well. I think that I can back you up. He couldn't breathe. I thought he'd been drinking because he had been drinking and I had stayed with him last at Grady Clay's house where he had been drinking and his two sons were there and had cause for that because his wife whom he adored had just died suddenly, and he was really a wreck. Well, that gave me the thing that Ian was in difficulties and you see, we had another exchange, which I didn't know at the time, but for some reason while I was in London his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Iran got into political trouble in Iran. He was married to the Princess of Egypt at that time and no children. And that's not possible in an Islamic culture. You have to have children. And she was a barren and he was obliged to dispose of her, which he had to do in terms of not—Islam has no means of disposing of such a woman, not withstanding her standard as royalty. So that he was getting more and more into political trouble in so far that he was politically minded to start with, and was determined to open up Iran from Islam as Kemal Ataturk opened up Turkey. And still Turkey is a civil state and not an Islamic state. And the Turkish government now is why I'm concerned with Turkey—is having to maintain Ataturk's determination to have a religious free state where as the Islamic religious people are campaigning to return Turkey to Islam as a Islamic state and not a civic state.

YO: And, and you know these things, you are aware of these things because this plays into your planning, is that right?

PH: Well, I'm aware of many things. I don't know why, but I am and that's why this Turkish garden in Saint Louis is the basis of my argument, which I'm developing now for submission through Turkish families in Turkey, whom I do not know, that they can use the gardening and the Ottoman Empire and reputation for world horticulture for demonstration gardens in the name of Turkey—the Ottoman Empire—a great gardening empire, in various cities throughout Europe, particularly because of the Turks and Germany and the Turk, Turkish-German difficulties which they've cultivated themselves. That's why I'm working on that as time will permit.

But you see you can't divide things, I can't divide things. Everything is under some kind of political control or some kind of inherited control of land ownership or whatever it is which of course is now being upset by climatic conditions and so on and so on. So that whatever you do has political ramifications as Washington obviously is thing. You do a great thing like the war—National War Memorial—but it's political and I interfered in that, got snubbed for reasons I

won't bother to tell you because it's another thing all together. But it's a thing that I know about apparently only, and it is a world demonstration of the confidence given by and the faith that emerges from the simple act of voluntary service. Now you know they've started the—Kennedy started the Peace Corps. I went to the Peace Corps things. I said, for God sake. Don't use the word, Peace, because you're not going to get any. Am I wrong?

YO: No, that seems to me—

PHL Well, no they knew better. They're going to have their peace. I said, don't use the word, Corps. We've just emerged from a World War of terrible proportions which is still going on. Don't use the word Corps. Develop something which has a civil, popular connotation. No, they wanted the word Corps so they've got the Peace Corps and it's dwindled. And yet the sense of volunteerism has not dwindled. Well, I have got a documentation on my shelves there just rekindled—the general who's written it has devoted his retired life to two hundred and twenty four personal biographies of two pages per biographer of a volunteer that couldn't say what they were volunteering for and they came, and only a hundred and nineteen of that two hundred and twenty four ever lived to return to America. In the service of Britain, they wore British uniforms, they were decorated for bravery by the King personally and nobody knows about them. And I've been able to get the memorial in the Churchill Memorial and I can't say anything about it and the general is trying to do this by writing this biography. And there is personification of American volunteer spirit that they're all yapping about now and so on, there they are.

The association, which grew out of that thing, is now just a dozen people are alive, their wives and children, etc. of those that survived. They couldn't even tell their families. Suddenly a youth, eighteen, nineteen, twenty disappeared and they never heard from them again. And I discovered this simply because a uniform, an RAF uniform emerged as an exhibit in the Churchill Memorial. I said, what on Earth is that doing there. Oh, he said a local family gave that uniform when they, when they knew that we were doing the Churchill Memorial. Because the uniform arrived in a parcel with the various effects, a toothbrush and photographs or whatever it was of this youth that had joined the RAF as a fighter pilot and had been killed—after the pilots had been transferred in 1942 to the United States Army Air Corps, but they had been transferred in name, but they had preferred to live and die in the RAF. And he was killed as a member of the Army Air Corps and they got this uniform from the RAF. Well, you imagine the family not knowing where he is was because you see they were thought in America to have betrayed this country. Having gone to enlist at their own expense, without telling anybody, they had got to England and been enlisted by Churchill who didn't know what to do with them, but then when they arrived several of them, there was a Colonel Sweeney an American Colonel living in London on his own money, retired, wealthy man—I think went to see Churchill and said, look you better take these volunteers seriously and he did. And Sweeney paid for them out of his own pocket while they were still wandering the streets trying to enlist in the Air Force.

YO: So it was a cover up, something that was covered up?

PH: Total cover up, which still continues. When I said, now here is the opportunity for the National Memorial to mention names they refused to do so. When I went to see the memorial, it had nothing but dates and names of the fifty states. No names, individual names. I said, I didn't know there was a battle of Nebraska. I didn't know there was a battle of Wyoming. Where was

that? You see so I shamed them into this. I mean it's so silly. And here are these people—I met some of them that survived are back here and of course they had their own association, but they couldn't—they met privately. There was no publicity and I attended some of their meetings and of course they were heroes, volunteer heroes.

YO: So, the awareness that you have of this kind of event, this tempers what you put into the landscape right?

PH: Well, you see it makes—any landscape to me is not only a 'scape of the land like a mountainscape or a skyscape—it's a scene, but it is a human scene in history, throughout history, and we're making a terrible mess of it, a historic mess no less than a landscape mess. I can't divide person from thing, this is why I'm so interested in any natural people either natural Africans that are here and I have several new friends. This, this new president has the capacity to work wonders. It's given the African sensitivity a huge uplift. Now if that's not carefully handled that will burst and everybody will suffer accordingly, the Africans particularly. But the Africans that I have met since I have seen Africans as Africans in Africa, they are different people to me. I simply see an African dressed as a westerner, and dressing in his own way that I can see he's not a westerner, and I treat him I hope with courtesy and encouragement. And the fellow who did that glass top table is an African. We're great friends. And he brings me, introduced me to the kind of beer he likes and why not?

But then the point is now that the world has become international through the wheel. You better get to know Chinese and whatever it is. When I went to China, I had no difficulty with Chinese people. The interrupter that I had was absolute—he was a twenty year old and an absolute genius. He came to stay here and I tried to get him engaged in the university, but they wouldn't have him because he had no papers. I said, I'm not offering you papers. I'm offering you an individual. They couldn't comprehend that.

YO: Well, I want to change the subject just a little bit. I want to ask you about what is hydrorama?

PH: Oh, that's a story in itself that has it's origins in Nebraska. Because Nebraska is a plain, a high plain at that, and no water except the trickle that flows through in the rivers, which they abuse terribly. I was aware of that and said, look you're going to dry out and you're going to suffer during my lifetime unless you pull yourselves together. Nebraska as a plain, the Great Plains, is served by water. And the tampering of the atmosphere you're not going to get the water which you deserve by natural means and what water you've got you're poisoning by chemical means, and you just don't understand the water.

Well, one of my students, Bob Kuzelka—he's retired now, but he's still on the Environics Foundation. He is—he followed me to—See if I move somewhere the students come with me. He and Nebraska students came to Texas. The Texas Conference was more of a student conference than I could manage because I had to depend upon the use of students which they all responded and Bob Kuzelka was my ADC. He did things at a student level which I couldn't do or would be misunderstood if I had tried to do. So, marvelous things were done. For instance, every student volunteered to meet a visitor whether they were American or foreign, it didn't matter. They met them at the airport with a car, their own car or a hired car, which they were responsible for that car and take that person staying for a week anywhere that person wanted to

do. You as student were responsible to introduce the visitor to anybody on campus that they did know or didn't know and wanted to know. Show them the campus, show them the town, entertain them, but mark you, they had to be on that platform—of which there were three speaking platforms simultaneously—at the right time, in the right mood and giving their things. And if possible if there was some mistake or something the student had to introduce them as a friend. They had their bedroom number and on the door was the name of the occupant of the room, on the hotel door with the hotel permission, and the students name and the students phone number so that he could look at the front door and remember the name of the student and that number was there. He could ring the student at time and say I want a car now or whatever it is. All that was going on. Well, I couldn't have done that. I couldn't have employed the staff to do that, but the students did it by volunteering. When I came here students came from Texas and from Nebraska. There was a pause in Nebraska, but another one came from Nebraska here [to Notre Dame]. So that I started what I was doing here at the graduate level students—

YO: And which was what?

PH: —that was—my duty here was environics, not architecture, not planning but environics, which included both. Well, that matured very well for ten years and then something went wrong. I don't know to this day what it was, but I resigned. But I didn't leave for reasons I don't know why. I had this house. I was too busy. If I wasn't in class, I didn't do anything else but I didn't even—the first thing I did when I got here was to go and get a locker in the swimming bath so that I could have, I could swim two, twice a day which I'd never had a chance to do before. Couldn't do it. The towel and my swimsuit I think is still in the locker. I remember giving back the key. I said I can't. I can't find the time to do it because I was in that office.

I had the largest office on campus. It had an open bar behind it because I was there working at night. I needed some refreshment. I had another classroom, which had a table in it and I turned it into a dining room and my secretary sat there, and I could give lunches or so—cold lunches with refreshment or beer or wine or whatever was there because I had a refrigerator behind my desk in another library thing and I would leave.

That's how I knew—Jim was my driver to take me because I lived—before I got this house I lived downtown and everybody said, don't walk downtown because it was the only exercise I got. When I was in London, I walked from the office to the house in the early morning and then late at night in the rain. I got Jim as a cab. It was raining because it was an half an hour's walk downtown. So, that established my association with Jim and he's never left my side since and a damn useful person he's been as you can see.

Well, that's what happens. There isn't time to do anything else. I simply got to involve whoever I'm with whatever it is that I'm doing and they involve themselves and then go off and do like whatnot Bob Kuzelka has been lecturing on water throughout America. Holding classes in Australia, he's been in Europe. He's been in Turkey, not Turkey, Poland and so on, on their own.

YO: How do you spell his name?

PH: K-U-Z-E-L-K-A, Kuzelka.

YO: Kuzelka.

PH: He is Czech by origin. You see in America as a mixing country, it's really mixed very well, but if you realize who they are and what they're backgrounds are I mean, it's global already. But they become so Americanized and so bemused with American momentum that they seem to think that that's all there is. You see, but if they get abroad, you see, they spread their wings—

YO: Right.

PH: —and behave like a global citizen.

YO: Well, so let me go back to the hydrorama, that was—

PH: Yes, well. The hydrorama was the idea to establish the world's first concentrated global center dealing with water indivisible. That is water atmospheric. Water oceanic, water fresh, and water subterranean and the hydrorama was above the great American Ogallala aquifer, which is being steadily poisoned and drained and that was Nebraska's favor. The governor knew exactly what I was doing. This was public. It all went in the press. It was for two years running the principle design operation. It was located in order to give it international and national recognition. It was delivered—it was established as a bridge on the coast to coast state highway Route 8090, which passes half a mile north here from Boston to San Francisco.

YO: And that's Route, Route what was that?

PH: That's—well, it was the first German-like autobahn.

YO: And the highway number is what?

PH: Well, through here it's 8090. It goes south of Chicago and so on. Well, I did that very deliberately so that—this was with the governor because he was privy to all my things, he attended my classes, I would send a student to see the governor about this and that and say use that student to go and explore some town that was in difficulties. I never had any class work. Work in the class was always in public in a room at the hotel downtown, on the radio, on the television, it was under television and there were two presses and I knew the family that owned the press, the morning and evening newspapers. So all that went in advance that we would hold for a week the students work. The people came. The offices came heard the students deliver, employed the students for their offices right then and there while they were talking. So that it gave the students publicity and they were on television and on television night news and so on that the senior class was exposing their work. They were designing a bus station for the local park. They were doing all some public work that was in the public news. So, they had the press complete. They, the students, went to the press and told them their story and they got the publicity accordingly and they knew that they were not to mention my name at all under any circumstances. I didn't appear on television and unless I was deliberately interviewed.

Well, the wife of the television station owners would interview me. She was excellent and we would have this kind of talk. She would ask me some questions you see, which I would be able to answer locally because the students had told me they belong to this town over there and I knew nothing about that, but this town there something was happening and the students told me this, so that the sense of awareness became clear and this why. When things got difficult

in Washington, I did not know it, but the unicameral voted Winston Churchill full citizen of the state of Nebraska, did you know that?

YO: No.

PH: Well, you see what America doesn't know about itself. This was not an isolated unanimous decision of Nebraska. It was backed up by a local town called Clearwater, which I've never been too. Clearwater offered the Churchill family—Churchill was ill, dying in London—they offered the family a furnished house with staff for Churchill and his wife to come and recoup in the hope that Churchill, that the landscapes would appeal to Churchill, the simple landscapes of America—which I was able to tell Churchill about this and of course he was too ill—and he never came. But they had made that an offer and now I'm preparing for the fiftieth anniversary when that offer was made thinking that it's an opportunity for the Churchill family, as a family, to go to that town and say it is fifty years ago you made this generous offer, I'm here to say thank you. It didn't make any difference.

But I've yet to do that, but I've discussed it with Mary Churchill who is the leader of the Churchill family now. The grandson, Winston, has disappeared from public life. I don't know what it was, but his school friend's brother of mine used to be Winston, young Winston Churchill that was his secretary and gathering the material for young Winston who had the writing ability of his father, to write and did the two first volumes on Churchill's life very well until he died. I wanted that man to come and be the director of the Churchill Memorial here, but the school didn't follow through with that.

YO: Now, tell me about the Churchill Memorial.

PH: Well, I want to get through what your thing is but the difficulty simply that I've—since I've come here I've never done any sketching and usually I would sketch everywhere as I did in Nebraska, as I did in Texas. But then that was freer and open and I'm just so busy here I can't write the, respond to letters or write what I ought to be writing. I've written no books for instance.

Now, I have to write about this extraordinary history of the Churchill Memorial because it involves so many other people that nobody knows about them unless I reveal them and then most of them are dead now and I can—I think I'm free to do that. But while the idea was mine in total and the action had to be mine because there was nobody else who could do it, I could only do it secretly, absolutely secretly. The archbishop didn't know that I was coming nor what about, but he agreed to my request at once and gave me personally the church, which he had no right to do. I was told of that in an hour when I got outside and then had this extraordinary interview with the actual owner of the church who, without knowing that I'd been to the palace, gave me the same thing with two conditions, which I agreed to fulfill. So it happened.

But even then I had to keep the thing and as the secretary told me later on a man who died as a close friend, great man, was the commander—a lord mayor of London is a two year term and he comes and he goes, but the controller of London is exactly what it says, the controller of the City of London. Now he was a lawyer and he was more than a lawyer. He was president of the British Bar Association. He was in silk so you didn't fool with that man. He was also a planner and he was president for a time of the British Royal Institute of City Planning. I couldn't let him know that what I was doing was by that time downright illegal. It was illegal

from his point of view as a lawyer. It was illegal from his point of view as a planner and he was the planning lawyer of planning, employing my close friend Lord Holford.

I couldn't tell Holford what I was doing. Holford guessed, I think, that I was up to some mischief, but he held his piece. I didn't know that they had rebuilt his ruined offices in the Guild Hall of the City of London with the windows overlooking the church that I had chosen out of selecting a church out of twenty-three ruined Wren churches.

YO: And you're—and the—let me get this straight. The church the Christopher Wren Church

PH: Was bombed.

YO: —was bombed and, and it's in rubble?

PH: Ruin, rubble.

YO: And so, you have decided to do what with this rubble?

PH: I hadn't decided anything. The parish had decided to liquidate itself so there was no parish to build for. There were all sorts of appeals to rebuild the church and use it for something else, which nobody had done. So my argument was simply, don't be selfish. Let me have it because now I've got a use for it as a church rebuilt in the United States as a Wren Church.

YO: And where in the United States did you build it?

PH: Fulton, Missouri, where Churchill gave the Iron Curtain address.

YO: Well, now it all loops back together, doesn't it?

PH: It's now in use and has been for—it was deconsecrated, in 1967 and it contains a museum and a Churchill library. You see it's a whole to do and it's a great ornament now to that small college, Westminster College where Truman—you see Truman was part of this and therefore I got all the presidents—Johnson because I knew him, the president under the college knew Kennedy because he was Kennedy's commander in chief in the Pacific and knew Kennedy personally. So Kennedy agreed and became president—became a patron along with Truman whom I knew, got along very well with Truman. Kennedy, I didn't know, but Kennedy seized the opportunity to make Winston Churchill honorary citizen of these United States.

YO: Oh, I see.

PH: Congress refused. Nebraska cut the legs off Congress by making him full citizen of the United States, which was the very reason that Congress demurred because they said there's a matter of protocol here. Lafayette, the only previous honorary member of the United States, was also a full member of the state, independent state of Virginia. And Churchill wasn't a member. Nebraska saw to that. So Congress had to yield. So Churchill was made full citizen at least an honorary citizen of the United States, full United States, and the ceremony was held in the Rose Garden at the White House and the paper was given to his son, Randolph Churchill, who gave

them to his father dying in London who couldn't attend. And so, all that was polished out. I got Johnson to become—he was a successor to the thing, so we had three living presidents were patrons of the Churchill Memorial. I think the presidential patronage has lapsed. But you see the Queen Mother sent a prayer book, and I got this extraordinary American Bible in London designed totally by an American, which I had a great discussion with Truman about this, but that's another story. It's now, it's so big—it's a double Bible, two Bibles and the lectern is on a swivel so that you read the first lesson and the second lesson by twisting the label around and you're facing the congregation. That's in the library as the only American Bible, American designed Bible by the greatest calligrapher America has ever produced now dead—is in honor of my parents in the, in the church now and all sorts of other things that other people gave. But it's been a story of extraordinary consistency and it just worked because it worked because of other people's contributions and did it. I don't know who paid for it.

YO: Well, that was one of the questions I had was who paid for it? We don't know.

PH: I don't know. I know a number of people who made gestures that never paid a damn thing and made themselves a damn nuisance. A man called Hall, Joyce Hall of Hallmark Cards bilti-multi-millionaire, local man in St. Louis, perfect nuisance and a nasty man to start with. He gave great trouble and was always saying some silly thing and plenty of press and all that kind of thing. He actually had a model made of the church without my knowledge and of course was made wrong. He didn't know what he was doing and didn't care as long as he was doing it. But he had to be got rid of.

And then another man who actually with a decision was made with him, he was the then ambassador to Moscow. I was in Washington at the time and I was there and he at the table and he was a railway baron, had railway fortunes behind him and there were four of us at the table; the president of the college, the vice president, myself and this man whose name I can't remember now, Harriman, Harriman who married Churchill's, who married Randolph's wife, Mrs. Randolph Churchill became Mrs. Harriman. Well, he had money to burn and didn't refrain from burning it publicly. He banged the table and said, well, do you want to do this or don't you? So we all agreed that we did want to do it. Alright, he says, do it. I thought he meant that he was going to pay for it being green in terms of money. I don't think he paid a damn thing. But anyhow, he pushed other things and it was paid for somehow and I never—I never attempted to meddle with that.

YO: But it's, it's in place now and it's—

PH: But it's built and well built, but of course it's in the wrong place, in the one place that I had forbidden.

YO: Right.

PH: And my God has that cost some more money. But anyhow, that's another story. But anyhow, I've been involved in all this kind of extraordinary thing, one thing after another and that's why I'm so busy now and simply can't do what needs to be done except by writing and, and so on. So that this why this kind of event to help you—and this is why I was so interested in finding that you, I'm speaking to an independent person with your own mastership in your own

mind as to how you want to handle the material that you've got. Because I think that Clarke is not a publicist. Somebody needs to be told that they have had among them a great potential man and he's only got to die and then people will realize too late.

And I would like to see a book with your encouragement that illustrates whatever he's been doing because he's told me nothing. He's sent me nothing and so I don't know what he's been doing and I've been too busy to even go and find out. I've had to refuse a book in that direction because another close friend who died, very able, a planner this time but a planner with a sense of history—and I met him first in Duluth, way up through, through vice president what-not because Duluth was Minnesota I think or was then. It wasn't the local state, anyhow it was through Minnesota that I came there, made an immediate friend and his wife after his death has written a book on landscape because he was a landscape architect that became a city planner. Did a lot of good work in Duluth, which I saw and, and encouraged and she summoned his thing and said, I'm about to publish this book and I want your critical comment on it. And I said, I simply can't undertake that. I'll have to read the book and look at the things even without going to visit any of these things. I would very much wish to do this, but I simply can't do it and then delay and then I—at that time I was dying I think of cancer.

On the day, on the pointed year that I was due to die—so I knew about that and wasn't fussed about it, but Jim saw to all that—he did all the hospital business and so on and I didn't die and I'm here now largely due to his determination and all the doctors, etc. Well, that was the blunt reasons to why I had to say to this good lady to whom I owe a letter now simply to keep in touch that I can't undertake this requirement prior to your publishing the book. For Heaven's sake, publish it on your own initiative and never mind me.

But that was a thing that I wanted to do very badly because I had the confidence in him as I have in Lewis. And it's relevant now in so far that you've got this material that I think deserves recognition while he is alive, while he can authorize it and give it authority. But that's without, that is with your permission because you have the say because he's busy doing other things. So that's why I hope you will let me know more or let me see the book even before it's published in case I can make some suggestions.

YO: Well, I'll be happy to do that. What's the one thing we should know about Patrick Horsbrugh?

PH: About what?

YO: About you, what is the one...?

PH: About me?

YO: Yes.

PH: Oh, I've no—I can't—yes I suppose the curious thing is that I don't know what I'm doing

YO: [Laughs]

PH: [chuckles] —but somehow it is done probably less than what I desire, which leads to difficulties, but I'm so busy now with the next thing that I just don't give it the—if a thing is

worthy of doing it's got a life of itself and I'm only expressing it. Then people emerge that are able to handle what I cannot reach or cannot do. This is why I'm concerned now with this brewery in Scotland. I've never been to where it is, but I know where it is. I know the thing only by correspondence. The man who is paying for it, he is paying for it himself. Brilliant wife, he and his wife go off and live in the desert alone, alone and are content and learn what they learn from that and yet more content. They've got a brilliant son whom they educated at Eaton as an American. He seemed to like Eaton and now is multi-lingual and living in Portugal assisting one of the antique Portuguese wine families, which because—all the European wines went to Portugal were blended in Portugal, then went to Bristol and re-blended and hence all these sherries and all these costly wines and so on that are blended wines in order to keep the standard.

And they are blended with different wines and different years because as the wines are produced they are different in place and year. It's a good year here. It's a bad year in California—

YO: Right.

PH: —and the Californian wines all came from France you see and now they've got to be replaced after the war and all this sort of thing. He is now got a job there and he's only twenty two or three or something and is doing very well in Portugal. Well, that's the kind of thing that happens. You can't touch wine without knowing what the soil is, and knowing what the history of the grape vineyards are, and when they need to be revived, and they are revived by blending—that is the wine—but they also are vivified in grafting as you graft apple trees and pear trees and all that kind of thing when you really get into fruit detail. It's what we buy on the store now is probably not an original fruit, but it is a graft and they're doing this with bananas and pumpkins and grapefruits, not, yes, was it grapefruit? Yes, grapefruit. Pineapples is another thing we that we are now blending because they're blending pineapples from Ceylon with pineapples from Burma and all this sort of thing because the market now you see is so expanded. No one place can provide the market that is now in demand.

YO: And you're working on a brewery for who in Scotland? You're working on a brewery in Scotland?

PH: I'm not doing any work on it because it's their affair and I'm here. It's not possible. But they are seeking my advice from time to time. They've just told me that they, he has for reasons he hasn't yet told me, he's altered the site for the brewery of which he's already sent me the drawings of that site and not knowing the site personally, I can't do other than nod approval.

YO: Right.

PH: And I'm not being paid. There's no money involved in this so I'm simply giving ideas and what the ideas I have done of course is to say now here is the address of the Prince of Wales, write to him because his calendar is already engaged for three years hence. When the factory is ready, get the Prince of Wales as Duke of Rothesay, that's his Scottish title, Duke of Rothesay, to come and open the thing because he knows the islands personally. He'd be very pleased to stimulate some industry because the Prince of Wales is for the all the abuse that he's got has been absolutely heroic in social services. He's done at street corner level all sorts of things all

over England in these rotting towns and so on. And he has done his own gardens where he's got the best authorities quite apart from his own instinct and produced wonderful gardens. He wrote a book on it here on Highgrove which is his own country house which was not a success with Diana because Diana was quite a different girl.

I instinctively thought that's not going to be a successful marriage. I was here so that I had nothing to do with anything, but I was not happy at the idea of it and as you know it turned out in tragedy, but I am happy with the present Duchess of Cornwall. She's a country woman to start with. She's a common sense girl. She knows what's what and she knows how to behave and she has given him confidence, which the press had absolutely determined to ruin.

YO: Oh, it was scandalous, wasn't it?

PH: He took refuge in landscape, his gardens, and also his farming. The Duchy of Cornwall is an enormous, wide ranging, thriving farm. Well, he's taken that and he's now multiplying species of cattle, rare species which my forbearers—sheep species cultivated cattle and sheep in Scotland for use in Australia, New Zealand, other climatic conditions, and therefore America, Canada. The livestock that is all over the place here—and you use the Scottish names and not know where they've come from are—were cultivated and bred in the eighteenth century by the society of which I am a fellow, which if I'll give you the details before you leave if you would like to encourage thing now because the Queen has established that fellowship in the United States with it's own headquarters and they gave a banquet in Buckingham Palace last December for the new American director whom I've not yet met.

YO: And what's the name of the fellowship?

PH: The fellowship is the Royal Society of Arts, but the full name is Arts, Manufacturers, which was the name in the eighteenth century and Commerce which was the name for economy and it dealt with everything and that thing encouraged the steam age, railway engines, the steam ships, everything to do with iron and building. They established and encouraged the Crystal Palace and the subsequent Crystal Palace which was burnt during, at the beginning of the war and hence the Festival of Britain, which commemorated the hundredth year of that. And goes on now with an American thing because it is a world society of any scientist, any artist that does something and who earns fellowship of this society.

And I think it's time and it's been in my mind to do so and whether I thought I had done it or not I can't remember, but anyhow because of the increase in American fellowships, the Queen established a headquarters here in Washington and the secretary of that is a close friend now. I didn't know her until she became secretary. I'll give you her name so that if you're in Washington go and call on her and see what she does because your book for instance, if he is a fellow thing, if it's about him, their library in London is a library of books about the fellows—

YO: Right.

PH: —and are great names whether they are scientist, whether they are doctors, whoever they may be. It's a royal society for the bringing together of cultivated people of endeavor and the society really is endeavor. And for some time I thought that I ought to use the word endeavor—*en*—instead of *environics* but *environment* I thought took precedence. But the *Environic*

Foundation, without money so far of course, is struggling and now is based in Africa as well as in Washington, and in Nebraska, and I think it's just—it's taking root and it's going to grow and some funds will be found from somewhere especially at this difficult time.

The difficulty of time is the best time for cultivation because people are getting desperate and they in desperation are beginning to see reality so that I'm not gloomy. I'm not anything but prospect and now with the governmental change of the next week—if somebody doesn't shoot him and it's the only thing left to do now is to get rid of him by shooting him. [Referencing Obama's upcoming inauguration]

YO: Well, let's hope that doesn't happen.

PH: Well, I hope and pray not, but that's in the hands of the Almighty.

YO: From your vantage point, what's the one thing we should know about landscape architecture?

PH: You can't know. You have to be taught. And it has to teach generation after generation. [weeps and quickly recovers] Some people know, Frank Lloyd Wright knew. A man in Spain knows now, Calatrava [Santiago Calatrava Valls] who is now commissioned to do work, remarkable work. He's been doing it all in Europe, but not yet recognized. I've got him here in books next door to recommend him in— recommend in North Carolina in this new town. If they get into trouble there, get hold of Calatrava because Calatrava is an architect and an engineer in one person. He has a sense of land form in terms of kinetics because his buildings give the sense of movement that is suddenly stilled because it is static. But his [inaudible] leap particularly in the form of bridges. He designs bridges which are in the act of leaping.

For instance, this road doesn't go across the bridge like this. He takes his road around like that and supports it with one column here with wires that go supporting the curve and the strength is in the curvature not in the straight line or the bridge has a strength in it if it's curved that way as Chinese do. But his bridges are curved because they are railway bridges and the railway is a big curve because the speed requires a curve. You can't stop a train and take a corner.

But you see all cities now are paralyzed because the corners are on command of the street lights and either they clog or the light is in command and the light if you obey, it let's one car go at the cost of another and then swaps it and you get this going on. But that's not fast enough for the American soul and therefore you've got to have byways now and bypasses and all this other thing so you go around the edge of a city rather than get choked in it.

Well, that won't last very long. I'm concerned with rapid transit, electro, electromagnetic transits and I brought the idea from Britain here that you go through at the third story level from building to building and you stop only in the buildings out of the rain. You don't stop in the street. And therefore the building to building transport is going speed at different levels so that this traffic is not stopped by that traffic. This is going the second floor level, that's going in the third floor level in the downtown centers so that you can get from out of town to downtown centers and you stop outside the town and get into the rapid overhead traffic. Because you can't go under the thing now without enormous expense because the buildings now go down as—well, you've got—in London you see has gone done three or four levels and High Paddington was

built on four levels of existing railway that served it and that's why it was able to be done because it didn't depend on the streets.

YO: So—

PH: And it had a canal of course which involved that thing to save.

YO: So, should landscape architects be aware of transportation?

PH: Transportation is destroying the landscape more rapidly than even buildings. So, if they don't and either take the transport over the landscape so that a farmer can field beneath... whiz! You see in France with the high speed and in Japan, Americans don't realize that if you're building a railway from A to B you're building a bridge from A to B that is either going over the land, the valleys or going through a mountain because at that speed of two hundred miles an hour on a track you can't go up and down. You'd make the passengers like this you see and you'd have awful gravity pressures as they were going up a hill so you can't have a hill.

But that's the scale that speed demands. Either you fly and there's no bridge at all but you can't fill the air with yet more aircraft. So, you're back to the ground again at higher speeds and that's a bridge or a tunnel. And a tunnel is very expensive and so is a bridge so you combine the two as in Japan and as in France. In fact, the French have built the biggest bridge yet, but they couldn't do it so they got an English architect to build a bridge seven miles long that went from one hillcrest of a valley to the other hillcrest.

YO: Goodness gracious.

PH: But they've been very careful not to publish this and I suppose I'm the only person in America that knows about it. [Laughs] But anyhow that's the scale you see that's changed and nobody talks about scale and the importance of scale in a class because they're still talking about a drawing board. And you draw here and you plan and this sort of thing and you've got to reduce the plan of a city to a scale that you can have on a drawing board so that you're thinking on a drawing board size when in fact you're responsible for a city. You're responsible for a country that's the size of a continent.

You see the economy of the small countries, Venezuela, an island you see is a self set economy, but a country that is politically divided as Mexico and the Mesoamerican mass of small countries south of Texas, south of Colorado—see I addressed the first speech I gave in California. I said to my chairman, can I take a risk? He said, what do you want to do? Very suspicious, so I said, I want to address the Californians as Californians. Will you allow me to do that? So not knowing, he said, yes. It was a planners and architects I think in San Diego. Well, I knew that the political situation in San Diego was tenuous, but I thought I'd risk it. So I got up and I addressed, ladies and gentlemen of free and independent California. You realize I hope that you are already the eleventh economic entity on Earth now—this was many years ago. I think they are now the twelfth. But anyhow before I could continue they got out of their seats and stamped on the floor and clapped their hands—

YO: [Laughs] I guess so.

PH: —and waved their papers. [Laughs] It was a riot. The chairman had to end up quieting them done. He was as surprised as I was, but that's the thing California at that date was certainly feeling the strain of Washington and if I had declared a new governor of California I would have had a free California then and there I think.

But these are things that are changing you see America is too big for itself now. It can't manage itself and therefore Chicago is showing its independence and well it might. I have anticipated that by declaring Chicago the capital city of Interdependia, Interdependia, which is exactly what the country's name means. It is inter dependent not only of Canada and America as its neighbors but it inter dependent because it is its physical command is of the whole Great Lakes basin. So, the Great Lakes basin is not divided between Canada and umpteen states.

When working in Canada of course this was made very clear to me that the Americans are dragging their feet and the poisoning of the lake and the introduction of the canal, the seaway and all this sort of thing, was going to introduce all kinds of marine creatures to the lakes, which has happened, and the fish and one difficulty after another. And the lakes are in a deplorable state at the moment and growing poisonous. We are dependent on the lake waters here, but that's a difficulty yet to come. It's obvious, but it's not known and nobody has the power to deal with it even if it was known and that would be—have to be political power because of its size.

Well, there's only one political power that can do that and that's Chicago because it has the power and it has the urgency and it has the investment. Chicago is going to have to save itself because of the water not because of the land. So, what's the difference between land and water? And that's why I'm a member of the Oceanic Society and whatever it is that is speaking for the oceans.

So you see that the scale of the Earth is self-setting, it's global, and it's atmospheric no less than oceanic. You can't divide one from another and that's why what's his name, Gore [former vice president Al Gore], is such a hero in doing what he's doing to make the atmosphere and the weather changes and so on as the authority by which we live.

YO: So, a landscape architect today just needs to be more aware of the environment than ever before?

PH: Well, that's why environics is a term deliberately using that as a term of expression. It had to be shortened. It can't be environmental this and that because it's too long a word and the word is not environic this or environic that. It can be paired with whatever you're emphasizing. But environmental you see is a mental jungle to start with. It's the wrong word. But environment is too clearly sensed to deny therefore I leave that alone hence environic and then I can shorten still to envire, or *en*. In fact, my filing cabinet out there is all *ens*.

For instance, one is environic and the other is envi-location for particular places that can be a state. Nebraska and Indiana are listed under en-vilocation. That's simply using the thing but stripping it of its political significance of name, such as Indiana, but it means the Indiana area as an environic entity. Entity is another useful word of *en* and the significance of *en* with environmental connotation. You see with practice, it will quickly become more significant and more precise. It's no use starting a, or considering a, subject which is strange to most people if you're lacking the commitment of precision. Accuracy is absolutely fundamental for scientific reasons and is absolutely fundamental for economic reasons and for reasons of good sense. To be clear in what you're trying to convey to students that are of that age and are muddled and confused to death by television.

You see the destruction of the English language and the purity of the English language I count the number of “right-nows” that are said on a television. Seven I think “right nows” in the space of sixty seconds. I mean, it’s deplorable. And of course it’s deliberate. It is in order to confuse the buying public because it’s got nothing else to do but to buy things they don’t want and get them hysterical about buying food or buying furniture or whatever it is, knick knacks and rubbish from China and all that sort of thing.

YO: So we’re looking at landscape architects to kind of be a step above the crowd, to get out of the crowd mentality?

PH: Yes, in so far that, take in human requirement.

[interruption from stoking fireplace]

PH: Are you getting cold?

YO: I was getting cold.

PH: Well, feel the radiator. Is that one on, too? Feel that. Is that hot?

[interruption to close the door and stoke the fire]

YO: I only have one more question really. I’m just really interested to know how you would encourage people that are getting ready to go into planning or architecture or landscape architecture. How would you encourage them?

PH: How would I encourage them?

YO: Yes.

PH: Well, it would begin with their personal background whether they are rural people, urban people. You see in Nebraska it was very easy because most of them were rural and they saw the country. It was a country. I saw them in towns and there were townspeople that lived there, but they still had—they were still the sons or the grandsons or daughters of farmers and they still had a sense of farming and a sense of logic. If you did this, that and the other in a logical way you got your crops or livestock. So that it was very easy for me in Nebraska. I enjoyed the country for what it was. I sketched, they saw the sketches, they saw what attracted my attention, and I encouraged them to do likewise.

And they of course were my guides and this is the instrument that I use is to get the student to show me something so the student is instructing me in something I don’t know about. That alters the atmosphere all together and makes the difference between the topic that I’m trying to convey that is the reality by which we live and in which we live, which we are destroying—that gets their mind thinking themselves because it’s no use my telling a student my experience because it’s not going to be their experience and I am simply delaying them, deceiving them, disrupting their natural processes, which I am trying to cultivate so that they do their own thinking and do their own observing. And as observing, they set their minds thinking

about something. If I can do that that's a better way then it means that the student is really responsible for the way they think and the way they look. That's why sketching is so important and that's why I am working at the moment on keeping my sketches and reviewing the sketches as I did them because what was it I was attracted to and looking at the time? And how did the act of sketching cultivate my way of looking so that I looked with more intention and perception than I did before. Because in India I noticed a certain design of a cart wheel, a big cart wheel of an Indian cart, which I'd not seen before and I thought that was attractive and then that gave me the sudden realization that all Indian cart wheels were different from those that I had been accustomed to in Ireland.

That's a way of self education and if the sense of self education is not cultivated at the earliest possible things—this is where the Italian woman, Mary Montessori was so good—she took children of that size and age and cultivated them through toys. I don't think she was interested in dolls, which is the fashionable thing. She produced this design of a brick box, which I wished I possessed now, which was I think so influential and I didn't realize it at the time, but I can see those bricks to this moment. They were just fascinating. I mean they're beautifully made to start with and they were all in proportion and proportion relative to each other so that that was self evident.

But that's the point and when it comes to answering your question that it doesn't begin with architecture. It begins with vegetation. It begins with ecology. Look at the flowers. Flowers are self attractive because they bloom, but then a leaf, if you get accustomed to a bloom, it's not long before you're studying leaves. And there are reedy leaves and then there are water leaves and there are water lilies and trap leaves that float on water and away you are. Every leaf is doing something different and why? And pine leaves are different again and then those deciduous and so on. And then you eat some of the vegetables and you don't eat others. And then there are bees to watch. You see and it goes on and on and it's self multiplying. If you allow yourself to get sucked into that which was easy enough for me because of my father's concern with wildlife and birds and different places all that—when he made his cases he would require particular grasses or if he couldn't get the grasses he would get the nearest kind of grasses to imitate the grasses, which were natural to that specimen.

So that I learned without much instruction simply by observation that things went together, that certain birds lived in certain ways, in certain places because that was appropriate. And then humanity emerges as part of that and mostly as a destroyer and then you learn about—I've got three wonderful books about prehistoric materials gone. Very, they're American books and very careful drawn and scientifically accurate, I don't doubt, but they are just fascinating to look at and why I've got those books is that I lend them to infants, children. I said don't hesitate to give an expensive book to a child and certainly because the parents tell me that the child is observed at always opening the book the right way up even though there's no indication. That it makes nonsense if it's upside down, the illustration makes nonsense and the child knows that and discovers it for itself and never, never repeats that ever again.

YO: Hmm.

PH: Until a child reads a book and then realizes that it can't read the letters properly and that's why it has to be held the right way up, but if it learns that by imagery that's an advanced self instruction. Well, all that kind of thing, so if I give or lend one of those books to a child that doesn't speak yet and doesn't know anything, it begins to get a sense of imagery, which is then

the right way up. For instance it's not looking at a donkey upside down or an elephant upside down. It's got that sort of sense. And then that you can expand upon that. But the observation of the landscape you see is the first lesson and the most important one because we live by the landscape and if the landscape is not yielding then there's something terribly wrong and life is short.

It's silly to talk in those terms to a, what do you call it, a university student see, but you have to do it. Because the basic education is not there and that's why they come here with the American system and they don't know anything about music and they don't know anything about anything except a wheel going at speed. And that's the end all and the aim all of life. It's just absurd.

This is why I found when this was a modern education or what they call a male school when I arrived, a new law dean was, was appointed and he wanted to make a splash and did so, went to England and wanted to establish a university law school in England because of Pax Britannica and the basis of American law. I gave him, people in London lawyers and Parliament and planners, and he had a wonderful time and he made a splash in London by establishing various substantial scholarships. They were two. First two scholarships were won by women.

YO: Oh, really?

PH: They came here, there was no where to put them.

YO: Oh, no.

PH: So they had to be hidden in Saint Mary's College across the road there so they were in disgrace and then they had to be accommodated apart from—he could handle them in the law building because he was boss in the law building, but they had to take other courses and he didn't know what about this environmental nonsense I better hide them in there because it was a graduate course. And these were distinguished ladies and very well educated and they hid in my class. And I—they turned out to be damn good legal environmentalists. I got one a job in Chicago, a law, in the planning office and one in Detroit in the planning office.

YO: No kidding.

PH: Because I knew the planners there before they went back to England. That was a great success and this was the first time I had women in class here and realized that the fault was mine. That women were a different species all together and required totally different handling. Their intellect was far sharper. Their sensitivities in matters landscape was far sharper and this is why for instance the first woman landscape president in England was a friend of mine and I thought she was brilliant woman, dead now, and I was at Illinois and I arranged for her a visit to America.

YO: Was that Sylvia Crowe?

PH: Hmm?

YO: Was it Sylvia Crowe?

PH: Sylvia Crowe. Now I made Sylvia Crowe a doyenne.

YO: A what?

PH: A doyenne. Now that means—if you look up “doyen” it’s a French word and it has the advantage of being spelt male and female, D-O-Y-E-N is a male doyen. D-O-Y-E-N-N-E is the female and I used both.

And the first doyenne I ever made was Sylvia Crowe and what’s all this fuss about Sylvia the people said? Well, I said, wait and see. And I got friends, and it was my Illinois friends, and we had to arrange her to come to speak on landscape at Illinois because at Illinois I was landscape, planning, and architecture all in one group. The dean was marvelous. He agreed with this idea. She had to be brought into Chicago at night because she had never visited America before and if she didn’t see the right thing she might be horrified and the whole exercise would be lost.

YO: [Laughs]

PH: So, she was brought in the evening, met in a car at the downtown airport in those days, Midway, and driven by the lights and she should see the sparkling lights of the road and the advertising and so on all the way to Illinois, to Champagne. And she arrived and then her bedroom was very carefully chosen in the Great Institute, which was a new institute, beautiful building. And I chose a bedroom window which looked out onto a tree being assured that the tree in the early morning would be filled with birds singing provided that the sun rose in the right place at the right time and charmed.

So, I don’t know how that was arranged, but it did and the birds sang in the tree and the breakfast, she had recovered from the flight and all was well. We had arranged a national tour from coast to coast and her hosts were carefully selected. I think Lewis was in charge of his area because this was done from Illinois. Phil Lewis, yeah, Phil Lewis not Lewis Clarke, Phil Lewis was my host at Illinois. He did the Illinois arrangements for me. And all his friends, the west coast friends—what’s their names, dead now were practicing in those days—so she visited them. But the instructions went with the dates fixed that before she arrived make it clear what are you going to show Sylvia? Don’t fool around and have things to show her and go to those places and take photographs in the sunlight as you would wish that place to appear because when Sylvia arrives, she’ll arrive in a rain storm and when Sylvia goes, give her a box of the photographs. So don’t let Sylvia fiddle around with the camera in the rain, that kind of thing.

So, this worked perfectly. She got back to England and she had a terrific time here. She met all these people and another man of great favor now dead was the man who invited me to Pittsburgh, oh what the hell is his name? Anyhow, he wasn’t at home, he was the planning director of Indianapolis. We arrived at his house, beautifully landscaped, fine house, man of capacity and wealth, but he was in the office and I mean the house was empty. So, I entered the house, called around, there wasn’t any staff or anything. So we installed her in this house. She was protesting where is my host and all this sort of thing? I said, never mind he’ll come and you’ll like him when he comes and so and he did come after we had to leave and Phil Lewis was part of that game. [Laughs] And she had a great time there.

Came back to London and what is all this fuss about Sylvia? Well, my doyenne scheme was directed for the prime ministers office to give the prime ministers staff a hint that certain

people deserved honors which they were not receiving. And Sylvia became a Dame, and she was my first triumph in that direction. Then I made doyen of [Geoffrey] Jellicoe, a doyen and he became a knight. And Holford was a doyen and I wrote to who was—McMillian in those days—and he became a peer as a South African and that was very rare. But I explained that the particular peer in the House of Lords had died and there was nobody to inform their Lordships on matters planning and things as [inaudible] what not had done.

And that this was a shame and their Lordships were starving of this information and [inaudible] that was his name was a very witty speaker and entertained them and informed their Lordships of all sorts of details which were nodded in approval and there was nobody to do that on his death. So Holford was made that and I very carefully didn't mention that Holford was a planner. I said, he's an international man, advisor to all kinds of governments the African government, the Australian government over Canberra, and visiting Harvard, and advising Canada. So I said, you want to get somebody similar who is a graceful speaker. Very witty, and luckily what not seemed to agree and no nonsense.

But he didn't live very long before House of Lords, but he made a mark when he did speak but then died unnecessary simply because his doctors knew that he was ill and didn't attend him properly until this brat came along and said, you're dying and put him in a hospital without a moments delay and there he died. I found him.

YO: Oh, my Heavens.

PH: Well, anyhow that's, was an international loss. But anyhow back to your—

YO: Well, I think I've asked all my questions. That's all my questions I have for today, for this session.

PH: But then there are questions about me.

YO: Well, we've been talking about you, yes.

PH: Well, that's, I'm embarrassed about that.

YO: No, we've talked—

PH: I, I, well, you can take over and tell me about, about Lewis. What the hell has he been doing?

YO: Well, that's what we're finding out. Let me stop.

End of Part 2 of 3

Transcriber: Jennifer Curasi

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