IN MEMORIUM

C. PRESTON ANDRADE, JR.

The death of C. Preston (Andy) Andrade, Jr. on New Year's Day, 1978, ended a distinguished career in architecture, city planning, and teaching.

He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on September 24, 1912, and graduated from William Penn Charter School in Philadelphia. He received the degree of Bachelor of Architecture in 1936 and the degree of Master of Architecture in 1937 from the University of Pennsylvania with honors.

His first position of professional responsibility was in the office of Wigham and Van Alen of Philadelphia, where for three years preceding World War II, he was engaged as head draftsman in an architectural practice involved in low-cost housing, first in a slum clearance program and later in housing for defense industry workers. He returned to this firm after World War II and became a partner in the reorganized firm of Carroll, Grisdale, and Van Alen.

While in the U.S. Navy from 1942 to 1946, he worked within the Bureau of Aeronautics and became Head of the Engineering Branch of the Special Devices Division of the Office of Naval Research. He worked on the development of both operational and training equipment, such as the Link (Instrument Flight) Trainer.
In the course of this work, he had duty on submarines, aircraft carriers, and at a number of foreign bases in Canada, Central America, and the Pacific. He received two command commendations and the Secretary of the Navy's Commendation Ribbon for his work.

Following his service in World War II, Andy Andrade was associated in 1946 with Charles M. Goodman, architect, of Washington, D.C. It was at this time that he became interested in city planning. He subsequently returned to the firm of Carroll, Grisdale, and Van Alen, Philadelphia. He became a partner in this firm in 1948 and was responsible for significant public buildings in Philadelphia, including the Philadelphia International Airport, the Philadelphia Youth Study Center, City Recreation Centers, and a variety of industrial and commercial buildings.

With the outbreak of the Korean War, he rejoined a group with whom he had worked in the Navy, the deFlores Company, Inc., New York, and designed and built for the U.S. Navy a number of devices, including a helicopter flight trainer with Bell Aircraft Company, surgical-medical equipment, automatic control systems, and book manufacturing machinery.

After three years with the deFlores Company, Andrade entered into partnership in 1954 with the firm of Wright, Andrade, Amenta, and Gaine in Philadelphia. His interests now turned to urban design, physical planning, and programming. He was involved in a great number of urban projects including:
Square East; Penn Center West; Independence Mall Urban Renewal Area; planning studies for York and Germantown, Pennsylvania, and Gloucester, New Jersey; and planning programs for the Tenth Street Mall and Plaza in Washington, D.C. In these projects he was associated with some of the leading architects of his day, including Constantino Doxiadis, I. M. Pei, and Wilhelm von Moltke. He also did institutional planning and design for hospitals, museums, universities, and libraries, as well as industrial projects for power houses, aircraft hangars, and processing plants.

During this period while an architect in private practice, he was appointed to the faculty of the Graduate School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania as professor of architecture and Director of the Institute for Architectural Research. His graduate studio at Pennsylvania examined the city in all its facets and designed buildings and groups of structures and spaces related to the social and planning needs of the city of Philadelphia. These ideas in urban design and city planning were among the most progressive at the time in the United States.

It was this background that prepared him for his work in India, beginning in 1963. He joined the Ford Foundation Advisory Planning Group to assist in the planning of Calcutta. This newly formed group had as its objective the development of a city plan for the Calcutta Metropolitan Area, an area of over 400 square miles which then contained 6,500,000 people.
(3,000,000 concentrated in 35 square miles). With John F. Robin, a fellow-Pennsylvanian, he worked with economists, sociologists, geographers, and Indian colleagues on problems of physical planning and public administration for the region. In 1966 they published the first volume of the first known plan of any kind for Calcutta. This plan continues in 1978 to serve as a general framework for development, investment, and physical change in greater Calcutta.

With the success of the "Basic Development Plan" for Calcutta, Andrade was asked to explore avenues for the dissemination of what had been learned in Calcutta in other parts of India. From the Ford Foundation's headquarters in New Delhi, Andrade's work in the fields of urban planning and development was extended to Bombay, Baroda, and the States of Gujarat and Maharasthra. He also helped to initiate a new school of planning within the School of Architecture, Ahmedabad, Gujarat. In the same period he instituted a new course in landscape architecture and ecologically oriented environmental design at the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi.

Andrade continued the influence of planning in India by being in charge of the Ford Foundation's part of an all-India pilot project in development of rural infrastructure and rural service towns. This work included the design of data collection techniques, and a computerized system for data processing and
analysis for use in local planning and implementation. In all of this work, Andy Andrade demonstrated his concern for the people of India. His energies were not focused on ideas of urban or rural development having abstract meaning or purely technological content. He was continuously searching for answers to questions requiring a synthesis of ideas--theoretical and practical--that would have meaning to the least sophisticated and most common people.

Throughout his career, Andy Andrade demonstrated that his was a questioning mind. To ask a better question was important to him. To state a dogmatic opinion was contrary to his nature and intellect, though he was never reluctant to share his experience and insights. Students and colleagues alike benefited, and will continue to benefit from his sharing.

Andrade was a man who accepted people as they were. His sense of his worth was sufficient to permit him to meet his students, his colleagues, those of high station and low, without affectation. He met everyone with dignity, communicating his respect for their inherent worth. He listened to people; that was part of his strength. It was this element of his personality that exemplified his empathy for the feelings and needs of others.

Andrade was known to most of his friends at The University of Texas only since 1973. He was a survivor. All dross, all vanity, had been burned away. The signature of hard experi-
ences on his face was real, but in his eyes also were the compas-
sion and humor his spirit has distilled.

"Time's handiworks by time are haunted . . .
Time takes the foliage and the fruit
And burns the archetypal leaf
To Shapes of terror and of grief
Scattered along the winter way.
But famished field and blackened tree
Bear flowers in Eden never known.
Blossoms of pity and of love
Bloom in these darkened fields along."

Some people really matter: Andy Andrade was one of these.

Considering what he had borne and, daily, continued to bear,
one wondered how he so cheerfully continued. He was always
gentle, always generous, always patient, never acquisitive,
never petty, never complaining—and he seemed content. He had
found it necessary and possible to put honest questions to life
itself. Like Thoreau, he might have said, "I sought hard
bottom and rocks fixed in place, which we can call reality and
say, THIS IS, and no mistake, and then begin." Andy Andrade
had sought this bedrock—and he knew it when he found it. It
was his love for his family—his care for their needs and rights—
that merged imperceptibly, through his work, with wider and wider
loyalties to the rights and needs of all others.

He had established his own grasp of the way things were
and achieved an integrity that many of us admired. Though he
was not an explicitly religious man, he had mastered the art of
"practicing politeness in the Universe."
Tolstoy said that the worst thing that can happen to a man is "to be a visitor in his own life." Andy Andrade wholly escaped this bleak fate, and though we share in a sense of loss, we cannot feel that grief or desolation should be the dominant key. One of Robert Frost's poems--a late one written as he looked back over his life--reminds us in countless ways of Andy Andrade. The poem is called "I Could Give All to Time" and it reads thus:

"To Time it never seems that he is brave
To set himself against the peaks of snow
To lay them level with the running wave,
Nor is he overjoyed when they lie low,
But only grave, contemplative and grave.

What now is inland shall be ocean isle,
Then eddies playing round a sunken reef
Like the curl at the corner of a smile;
And I could share Time's lack of joy or grief
At such a planetary change of style.

I could give all to Time except--except
What I myself have held. But why declare
The things forbidden that while the Customs slept
I have crossed to Safety with? For I am There,
And what I would not part with I have kept."
This Memorial Resolution was prepared by a Special Committee consisting of Harold Box (chairman), F. Tomasson Jannuzi, and James Kaufman.