Winds of change swept the Western world in the mid-1960s. A growing discomfort with the techno-determinism of modernity prompted a reassessment of its impact on all aspects of society. Architecture, always the expression of the circumstances in which it arises, registered this momentous transformation on its built and un-built manifestations. This class is organized around six segments revealing the depth of this transition and the role that the San Francisco Bay Area in particular played as the epicenter of that revolution.

Lesson 1. The New Forms of a New Consciousness
Architecture manifests its concepts through forms. From the structures of precisions imbued with World War II technology, the counterculture shifted its focus on different building types. Geodesic domes, wood cabins, tree houses, houseboats, adobe constructions, and the like became the symbol of an alternative lifestyle and a more authentic relationship to the world than the status quo. Together they created the imagery of a society at its margins;

Lesson 2. Why Buckminster Fuller?
The charismatic Bucky was the legendary protagonist of 20th century American modernity. A quasi-Leonardo of our time, his undertaking was as ambitious as it was insightful. In 1973 he gave 124 talks to audiences ranging from 1,500 to 5,000 people. This lecture will look at how this endlessly fascinating figure provided the conceptual backbone to a rebellious generation uniquely attuned to his powerful account of first principles in Nature. As a lateral thinker of incomparable outreach, Fuller understood and narrated to his audience, the fundamental interrelatedness of the natural ecosystem.

Guest Speaker: William Stout- Architect and Book Seller
Steven Holl, one of the most important architects of our time, called William Stout "a monument to culture". Stout's personal collection of architectural books is as legendary as his San Francisco bookstore. He will share with the audience his own recollection of the turbulent times of the Hippie decade and the texts that became canonical of the period and that the entire counterculture embraced.

Lesson 3. The Rise of the Environmental Movement
In 1961 a political initiative titled California Tomorrow was born in San Francisco. It was the embryo of today’s environmental movement. Those early members were political
activists committed to shaking the collective consciousness about the price tag the rampant industrialization was placing on the natural environment. By 1965 the magazine *Cry California* gave voice in the press to the rising alarmism that the general public had about pollution and its fallout on natural resources. Public policy makers, urban planners, landscape architects, architects, and many others were regular contributors to this quarterly publication.

**Lesson 4. A Different Look at Technology**

Inflatable structures, construction made of recycled materials, solar architecture, the makeshift were all critical operations denouncing the invasive nature of building in modern times. The do-it-yourself became the counterpoint to advanced technology, a symbolic re-appropriation of shaping one's environment outside of the norms and hands of corporate interests. The realization that materials have embodied energy and thermal properties triggered new thinking about the house in particular as an organism where self-determination and autonomy could safely guide people's lives. Above all, it was the low-tech flavor of these new constructions that gave a boost to spontaneous settlements with their own distinct imagery all around the country.

*Guest Speaker: Herb Greene- Architect*

Herb Greene is one of the most radical architects from the 1960s. A disciple of Bruce Goff and an apprentice of John Lautner, his Chicken Prairie House in Norman, Oklahoma is one of the classics of the architectural literature of the 20th century. With a Q&A, Greene will reveal his thinking behind many of his groundbreaking designs and what those visions stood for in the context of unrest of the 1960s USA.

**Lesson 5. LSD and Creativity**

Psychedelic drugs were a fixation in the 1965-1975 decade. The medical acknowledgement that the mind could free itself from inhibitions by using these kinds of drugs gave impetus to consume hallucinogens at the level of the masses for both recreation and research. In 1966, the International Foundation for Advanced Study in Menlo Park, California conducted a fascinating study on LSD and creativity for designers and architects. Bay Area architect Henrik Bull (1929-2013), one of the most talented architects of his generation, participated in the study. We will look at his never seen before files and what he learned (and did) from that unorthodox experience.

*Guest Speaker: Tamim Ansary- Author and Public Speaker*

Through his literary works, Tamim Ansary has chronicled the mythologies and value structure of the counterculture generation determined to shake the foundations of midcentury society. Tales of hallucinogenic use figure heavily in the first part of his book *Road Trips*. The idea of utopian communities looms large in the second half. He will talk about acid in consciousness and culture as he experienced/conceptualized it then and now.
Lesson 6. Utopias
Books and communities were the locus of the Utopia in Hippie Modernism. *The Whole Earth Catalog* by Stuart Brand of 1968 and Dome Book One and 2 of 1970 and 1971 are classics of that era. Rejecting the graphic design conventions of the era, these editorial endeavors offered an array of how-to's to expand the skill sets of the uninitiated committed to shaping a place of his/her own making. Concurrently communities such as Drop City and Libre in Colorado, the Lama Foundation in New Mexico, and Arcosanti in Arizona by Paolo Soleri were group efforts to cast a new urbanity of the hippie dweller eager to shed any residue of urbanities and embrace a closer relationship to Nature. But Utopia is by definition an unattainable place. And while the ideals were authentic to its thinkers, their realization over time was hardly sustainable. This is the lesson of those years.

*Guest Speaker: Donlyn Lyndon*- Architect UC Berkeley, Architecture Professor Emeritus
Donlyn Lyndon is one of the original designers of the legendary Sea Ranch Condominium. The team, Moore, Lyndon, Turnbull, and Whitaker (MLTW), signed among the most landmarks designs of the sixties and seventies, some of them being the Kresge College at UC Santa Cruz and the Faculty Club at UC Santa Barbara, and Tower One in New Haven, CT. He will be speak about what Sea Ranch stood at the beginning of the counterculture.