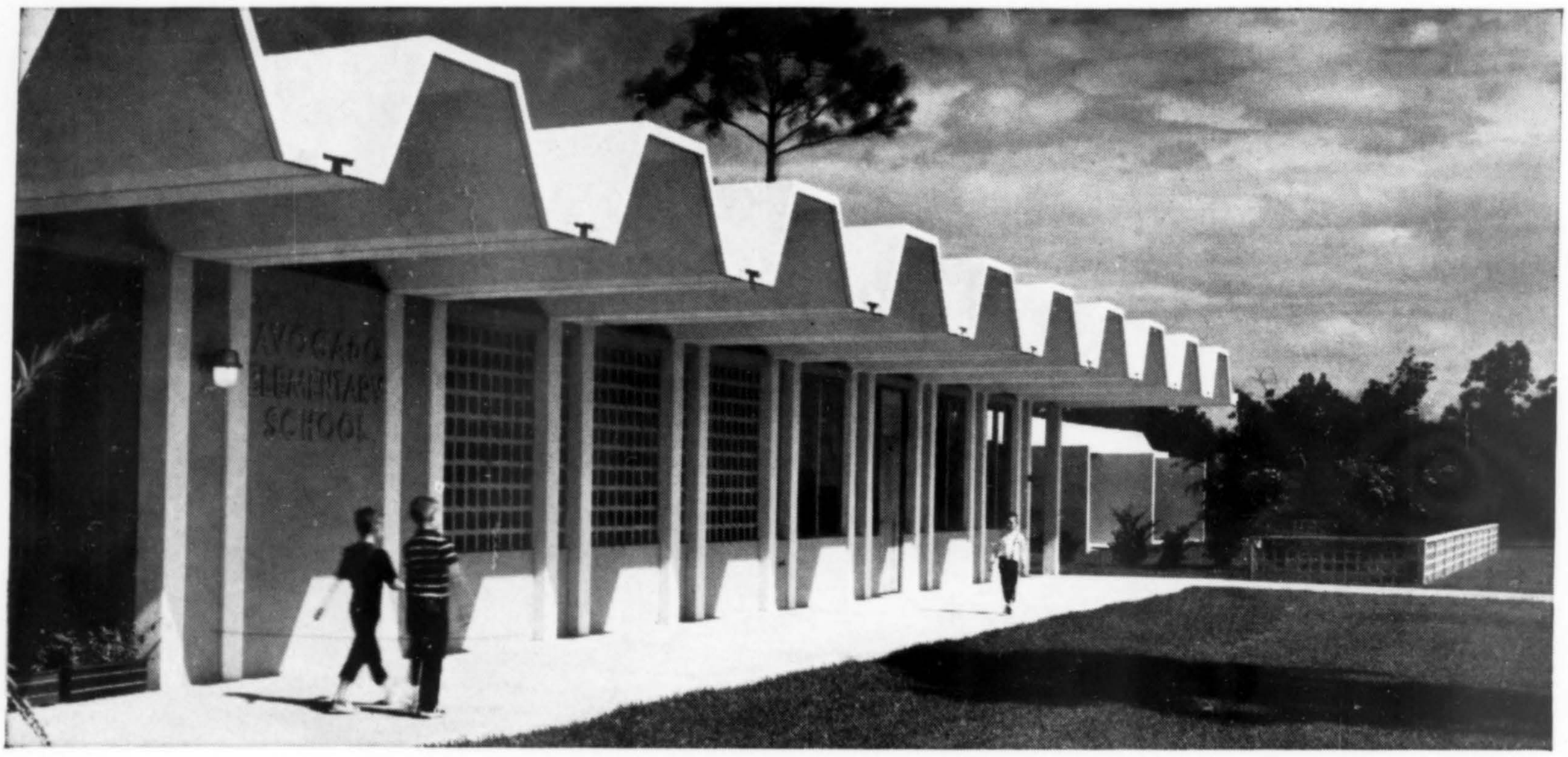
Architecture / West

A/W

THE ONLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO WESTERN ARCHITECTURE ◆ FEBRUARY 1966



Beauty and the budget get together in this all-concrete school

The Avocado Elementary School in Homestead, Florida, demonstrates again the advantages of concrete in even a small size plant.

The structure is striking, yet tastefully modern . . . with 22 classrooms, cafetorium, library and administrative spaces. For 35,210 square feet, the bid price was $398,390, or $11.32 per square foot.

The precast concrete folded plate roof, supported on prestressed columns of concrete, provided not only an outstanding design feature, but brought important economy. Walls are concrete masonry, stuccoed on the exterior, plastered inside for decorative effect. And included in the modest cost is the elegance of terrazzo floors in the cafetorium.

For school boards seeking, at realistic cost, esthetically pleasing facilities that are also durable, firesafe and easy to maintain, concrete offers the ideal solution. **Portland Cement Association**

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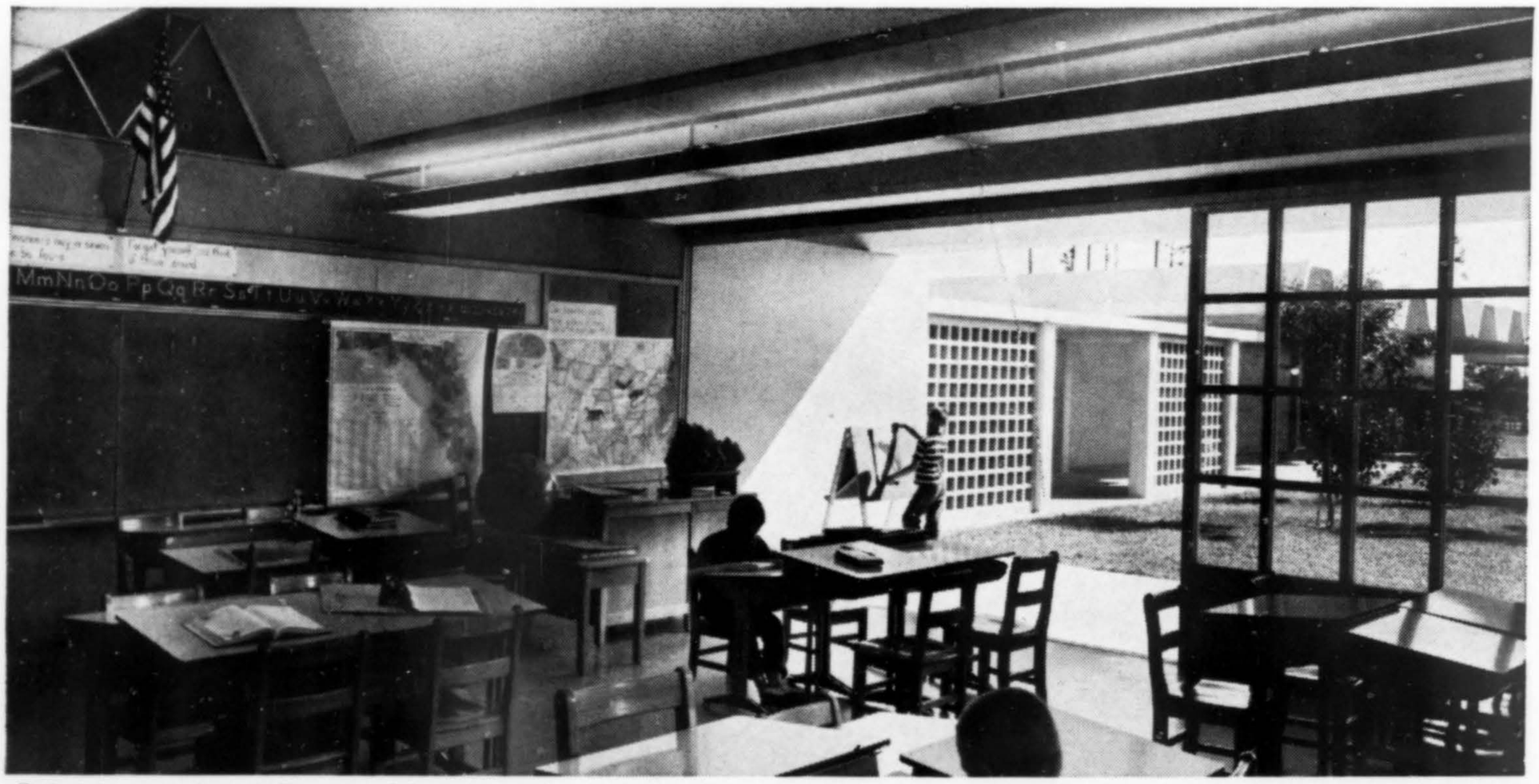

Typical classroom, Avocado Elementary School with adjacent "patio" class space. Architect: Robert B. Browne, Miami; George F. Reed, Associate, Miami. Structural Engineer: Walter C. Harry & Associates, Fort Lauderdale. Contractor: Stobbs Brothers Construction Company, Miami. Owner: Dade County Board of Public Instruction.

A/W

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VOLUME 72, NUMBER 2

Published monthly by
Construction Publications/West, Inc.
1945 Yale Pl. E., Seattle, Wn. 98102

Subscription price: $5 a year;
outside 13-state West, $10

Controlled circulation postage paid
at Seattle, Wash.

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THE COVER: Hillside apartments, Los Gatos, California, Frank Laulainen & Associates, architects. Joshua Freiwald photo. Page 16.

HIGHLIGHTS and SIDELIGHTS

Disney plans $35.5 million recreational area—

Walt Disney has three years to complete preliminary development work to gain final approval and a 30-year lease from the U.S. Forest Service for his proposed $35.5 million recreational wonderland in the Mineral King Valley of the Sequoia National Forest. The Disney proposal calls for a summer and winter facility with chairlifts and an aerial tramway, a complete Alpine village with theater, hotels, chapel, stores and shops. Parking would be restricted outside the building area. The completed development is expected to accommodate up to two million visitors a year. Disney executives hope to complete initial development in time for three of the planned 14 ski lifts to be in operation by 1966-67. The Forest Service had invited investors to indicate an interest in the project last spring.

Valencia, a new California city—

Plans for a multi-billion dollar new city 30 miles north of Los Angeles have been announced by the California Land Company. The new city, to be called Valencia, will have a population of 250,000 in 25 or 30 years. Presently under development and scheduled for completion by 1970, is a 4,000-acre portion of the 44,000-acre Newhall Ranch, part of the development. This part of the plans include a complete range of housing and recreational facilities for 30,000 people, both elementary and secondary schools, churches, a 600-acre industrial center and the nucleus of a high-rise central city to eventually serve the entire region. Victor Gruen Associates master-planned Valencia. Supervision and coordination of all planning and architecture is under the direction of architect Thomas L. Sutton, Jr.

Oregon bridge controversy resolved—

The Portland bridge controversy has been settled. A continuous arch orthotropic design has been selected for the proposed Fremont bridge across the Willamette River. The span, recommended by the consultant engineering firm, also meets the approval of several civic groups, including the Portland Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

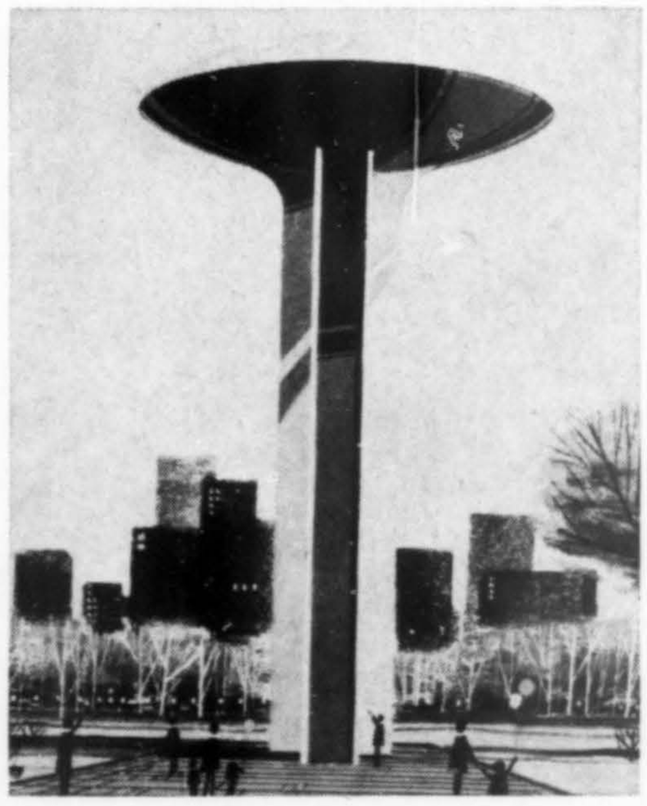
Woodside's wires being strung—

The Atomic Energy Commission has started on the construction of overhead power transmission lines through Woodside, California, despite that little community's valiant efforts, in court, to prevent such construction. Woodside had hoped to have the lines buried but accepted a compromise whereby they might be placed underground in several years. The AEC said 68 poles will be installed to carry lines to Stanford's $114 million nuclear accelerator.

Three department stores to build side-by-side—

Three major department store companies have announced they will build three full-line department stores, side by side, in Denver's suburban North Glenn regional shopping center. The project, expected to get under way this spring, will cost $20 million, and will create at least 1,000 new Denver area jobs. This will give the North Glenn Center the largest suburban department store shopping area in Colorado, surpassed only by downtown Denver. The joint announcement was made by officials of the Denver Dry Goods Company, J. C. Penney Company and Sears, Roebuck and Company. Architects for the project are Warren A. Flickinger & Associates. Perl-Mack Homes, Inc. will be general contractor.

Esthetic steel water tanks complement surroundings—

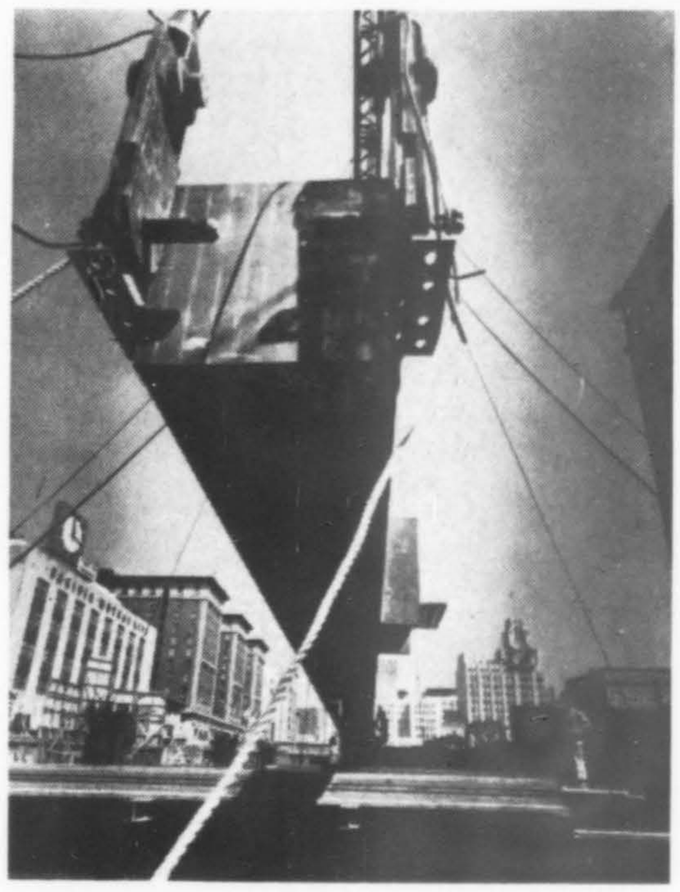


The community steel water tank, once strictly a utilitarian object hidden from public view, has been redesigned with modern, attractive appearance that complements its surroundings. Peter Muller-Munk, Pittsburgh industrial designer, recently displayed a new group of steel water tank concepts, among them this elevated tank composed of two dish-shaped steel sections welded together and painted contrasting colors (right). Two recently installed tanks emphasize the esthetic appeal: (center) an elevated tank with 750,000-gallon capacity is located at Carbondale, Illinois, and (left), fluted-steel sections on the exterior of this 4.8 million gallon storage tank at Spokane, Washington, provide interesting shadow areas while also working structurally. The new designs come at a time when there is much interest in both fresh water supplies and beautification of environment. American Iron & Steel Institute sponsored the designs.

No white paint for Capitol dome—

The hue and cry raised in Sacramento over painting the Capitol dome in inexpensive white paint has been resolved by the Joint Committee for Legislative Organization. The dome will be treated next year with gold leaf or similar processing, if the Legislature can budget the money for the job.

Largest steel columns on Coast—



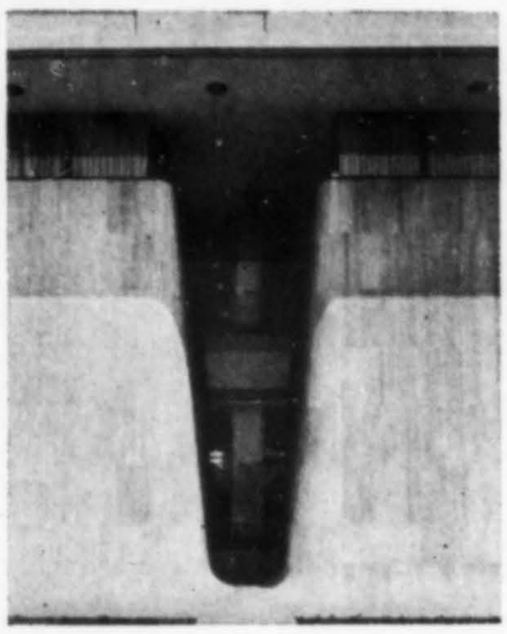
Steel box columns, the largest ever made or used on the West Coast, are being erected at the site of the new City National Bank building in downtown Los Angeles. Each column is at least 75-ft. long, five stories high when erected, weighs 75 tons. There will be 11, forming the superstructure skeleton of the 26-story building. The columns, fabricated in San Francisco at Bethlehem Steel, were trucked to the location, one per truck, and placed by a 100-ton crane. Buckeye Construction Company, contractor on the job, is utilizing the columns as part of a new "from-the-ground-up" construction technique based on placing main structural steel members during, rather than after, dirt removal. The technique has put the building two months ahead of schedule. Architects on the project are Dan Saxon Palmer and Associates.

Contest for bridges, highways—

A state-sponsored contest among engineers and architects to develop new ideas in designing bridges and other highway structures has been proposed by Washington's Governor Dan Evans. This was a follow-up on the recent "Design for Washington" instigated by the governor.

HIGHLIGHTS CONTINUED

Right-side-up again—



We apologize . . . in January, the feature on the Pomona office of Lytton Savings and Loan Association (page 23) carried this halftone upside down. Whoever heard of coved travertine walls reaching to a lighted roof on the bottom? These are the walls that entice passing cyclists to try scaling them. Kurt Meyer & Associates were the understanding architects.

$650 million for new Western processing plants—

A major upsurge in construction of chemical and mineral processing plants during the next three years, totaling some $650 million in new or expanded facilities in seven Western states, is predicted by Dr. Joseph J. Jacobs, president of Jacobs Engineering Company, Pasadena. California alone is expected to total approximately $250 million in new process plant construction between mid-1966 and 1968. The forecast was based on a private study recently completed by his firm. The anticipated upturn in such construction is attributed primarily to the continuing growth of industrial and consumer markets for chemical products and to the rapid expansion in both size and purchasing power of the Western market.

Standard Oil offers campus site—

Standard Oil Company of California has offered the trustees of the California State Colleges 300 acres just east of Bakersfield as a site for the proposed Kern State College. R. G. Follis, chairman of the board of Standard Oil, called attention to the proximity of the site to the metropolitan area, its elevation above the normal fog belt, and the accessibility to present and future freeways. In addition, Chevron Land and Development Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Standard Oil, would develop a master-planned community around the college. The site is part of a 3,200-acre property providing an ideal opportunity to create a new planned community oriented to the college. The 300 acres are immediately available at no cost to the California State Colleges with no condemnation proceedings or other delays necessary.

Calendar of coming events—

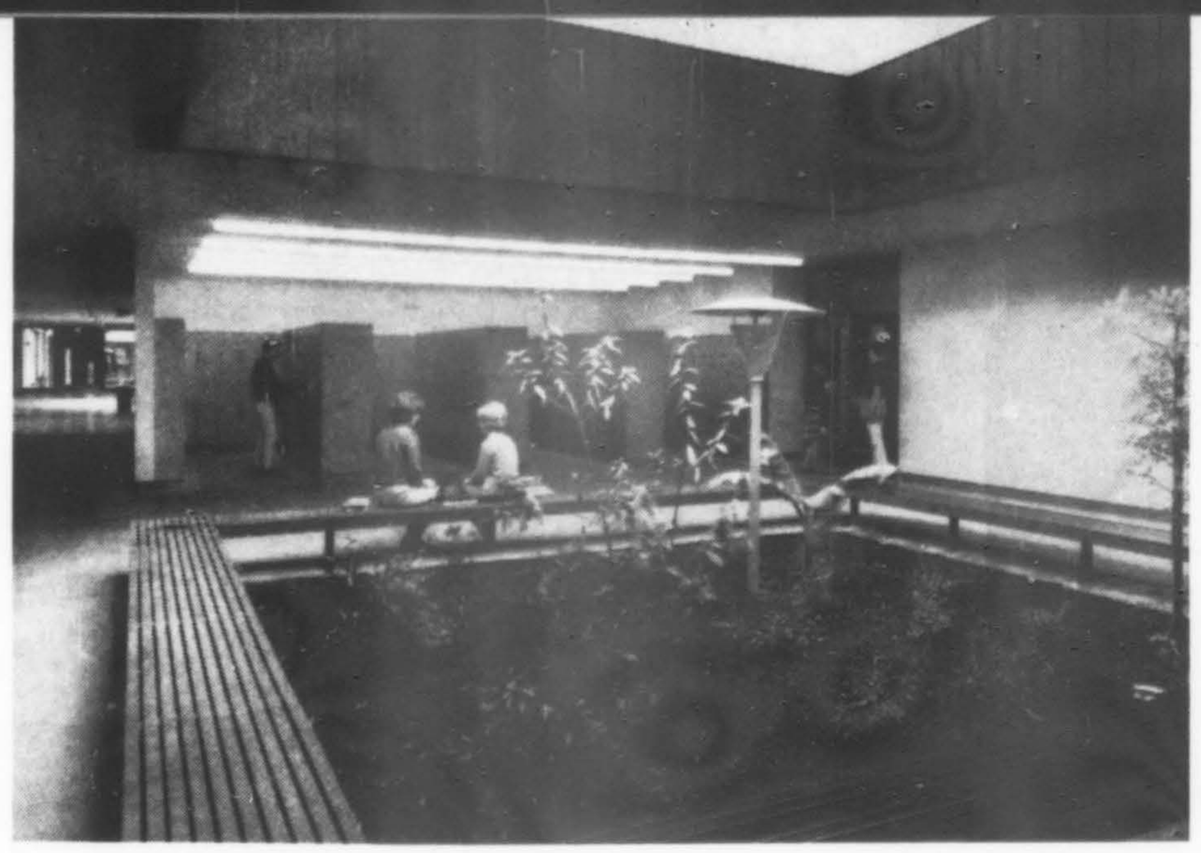
International conference, Gypsum Drywall Contractors, Americana Hotel, New York City, March 6-10.

Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Association annual spring meeting, Playboy Club-Hotel, Jamaica, W.I., March 17-18.

Second Industrial, Institutional & Commercial building conference, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, March 21-24.

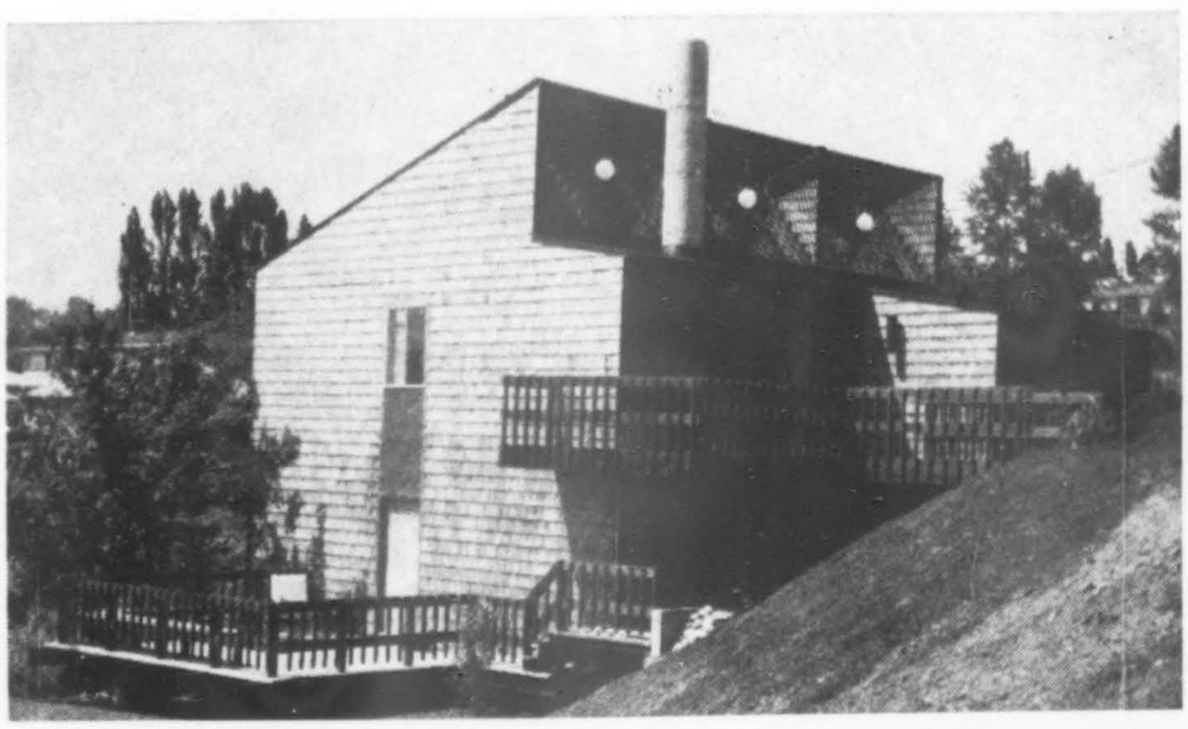
Northwest Plaster Bureau, Inc., annual convention, Hotel Sheraton-Portland, Oregon, April 14-16.

The 14th annual spring convention, National Building Material Distributors Association, Mountain Shadows resort, Scottsdale, Arizona, April 24-27.



SHELDON HIGH SCHOOL

WESTMORELAND MEDICAL-DENTAL CLINIC



HENSHAW RESIDENCE

RUBENSTEIN'S FURNITURE STORE

Southwest Oregon AIA 1965 program cites three firms, four projects

Adding to the impact of an Honor Awards program, jurors in the Fifth Annual competition sponsored by the Southwest Oregon Chapter, AIA, followed the judging with a critique session attended by members of the chapter and architectural students from the University of Oregon. Each of the 17 entries was reviewed and commented upon by the jury.

Architects Don Knorr, San Francisco; Robert Billsborough Price, Tacoma, and Donlyn Lyndon, Eugene, served as jury for the 1965 program. Thomas Balzhiser was chairman of the awards program.

HONOR AWARD

SHELDON HIGH SCHOOL
Lutes and Amundson, Architects

"Sheldon High School is a thoughtful and well controlled translation of evolving educational requirements into a building of considerable quality. It has a sensible and clear organization and a pleasant circulating system. While retaining reservations about some of the interior spaces the jury felt that the architects and the school district should be honored for their development of an exceptional school plant."

AWARDS OF MERIT

WESTMORELAND MEDICAL-DENTAL CLINIC
Wilmsen, Endicott & Unthank, Architects

"The rather complex spatial requirements of this medical-dental clinic have been accommodated in a manner that makes an ordinary site with groups of trees an exceptionally pleasant place. The scale, materials, colors and detailing create throughout a reassuring environment that is pertinent to the building's purpose and in forms which are respectful of their surroundings."

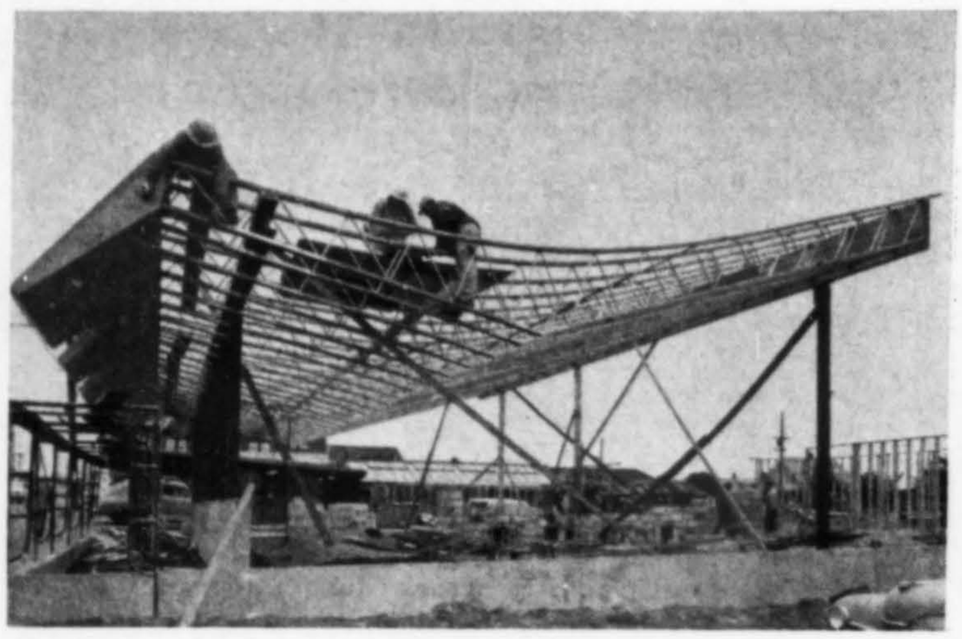
HENSHAW RESIDENCE
Otto P. Poticha, Architect

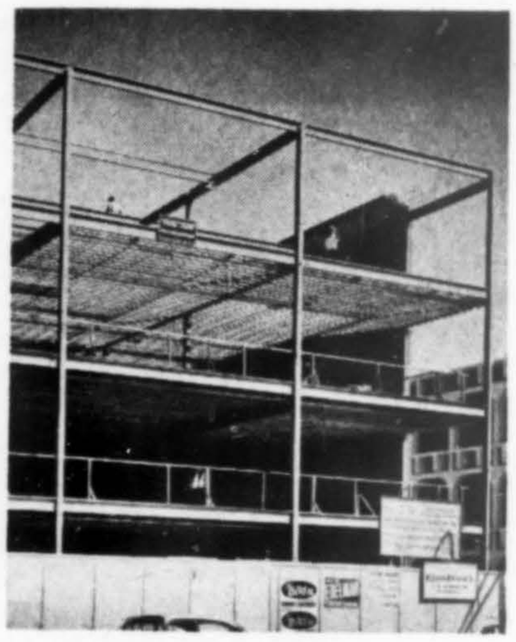
"The jury particularly admired the imaginative three dimensional organization of this house which has an engaging group of interlocking high and low living spaces that make this low cost house very special. The materials and construction techniques are simple, the site well used, the forms are clear and appropriate."

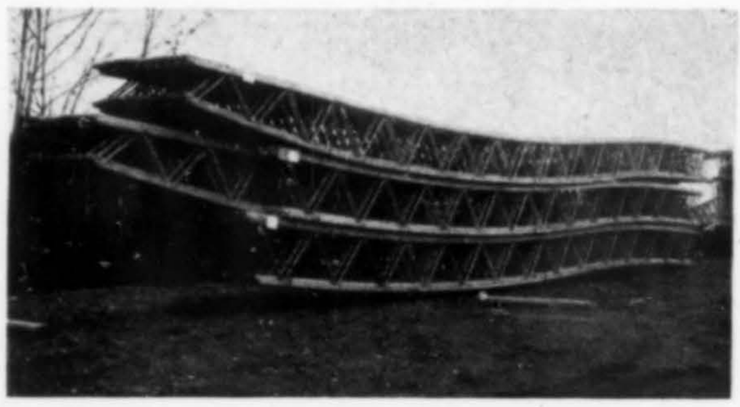
SPECIAL COMMENDATION

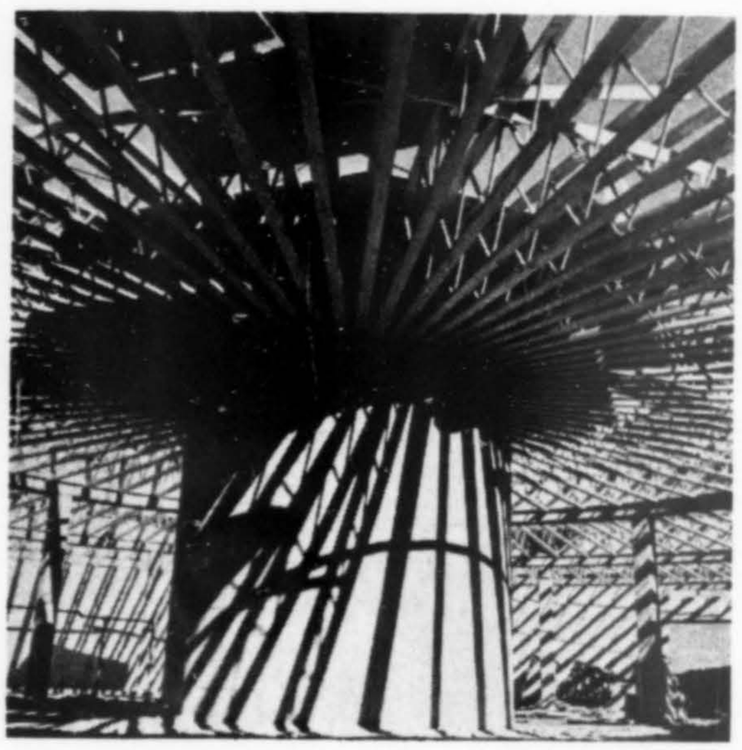
RUBENSTEIN'S FURNITURE STORE
Wilmsen, Endicott & Unthank, Architects

"The jury wished to recognize the contribution made by this well executed remodeling project to the visual order of the street and to commend the owners and the architects on the provision of a new facade that is clear and strong with sheltered cover at the sidewalk."









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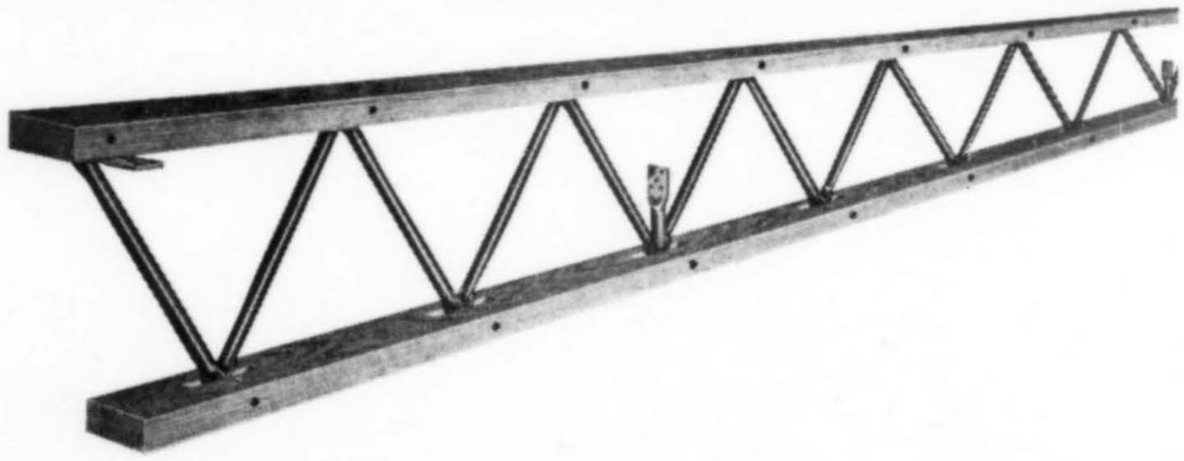

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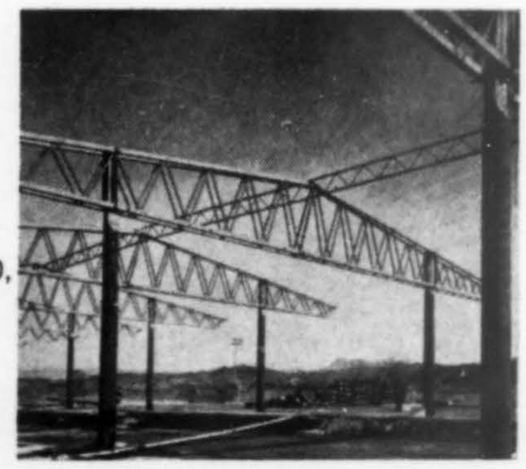


The good and bad of Tahoe dilemma

AN IMAGE of slums and honky-tonks, blazing neon signs and polluted waters has aroused the citizens around Lake Tahoe to arms, so much so that this last November they voted to incorporate four communities into a full-fledged California city—South Lake Tahoe.

With a population estimated at 18,000 (garnered from Stateline, Bijou, Al Tahoe and Tahoe Valley), the new city is determined to preserve the area's natural beauty, restore or refurbish what is now a blight on the landscape. It would appear a monumental challenge when one views what now lines both sides of Highway 50 for a five-mile stretch from Tahoe Valley to Stateline, the California-Nevada town, mecca of the gambling fraternity. There are perhaps more commercial signs to the square foot in this short mileage than in all of San Francisco—neon tubing that advertises motels, hot dog stands, souvenir shops. It was the end product of a government in absentia, since the area was run by the Board of Supervisors of El Dorado County at Placerville, 60 miles away. The spreading blight finally became too much for the citizens who had fought for more than two years, with little success, to check it. A mayor, William Murphy, was voted into office and on February 1, the first city manager, John T. Williams, took office. The next step is formation of a planning commission to recommend rules and regulations on zoning, to say what can or can't be built.

The entire population of the new city is aware that they must tread lightly since the revenues that enabled them to incorporate are derived principally from the gambling and its by-products. They realize that the face-lifting process will take a long time and they are moving slowly to accomplish the aims set forth in their emancipation. The first rule: there will be no new signs, although those already in existence will be allowed to remain but cannot be replaced once they have "died."

This is the first city on the lake, the 398th in California.

* * * *

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE is but the first outward expression of doing something about the entire Tahoe basin. The question of high-rise, of pollution, the preservation of scenic beauty, are being discussed and "cussed."

On high rise: The Tahoe Regional Planning Commission has under consideration the question of height limitations on buildings fronting on Lake Tahoe. It has recommended three-story building height.

On pollution: The commission will make a strong effort to impose a moratorium on high density development in areas beyond present sewer service or in sewered areas now exceeding treatment capability. Several preliminary plans are under study, some involving emptying into the Truckee River. Reno city officials are wary of any proposition that might affect Lake Tahoe as a future water source since the lake is the primary source of Truckee and anything affecting the Tahoe Basin might affect Reno's source of water.

The greatest problem posed in meeting problems and requirements within the Tahoe Basin is that of achieving systematic and effective coordination among the several levels of government involved. This was the opinion of Robert Grunewald, city and regional planning consultant hired by the Tahoe Commission for a preliminary study for implemetation of the Lake Tahoe 1980 Regional Plan, adopted two years ago.

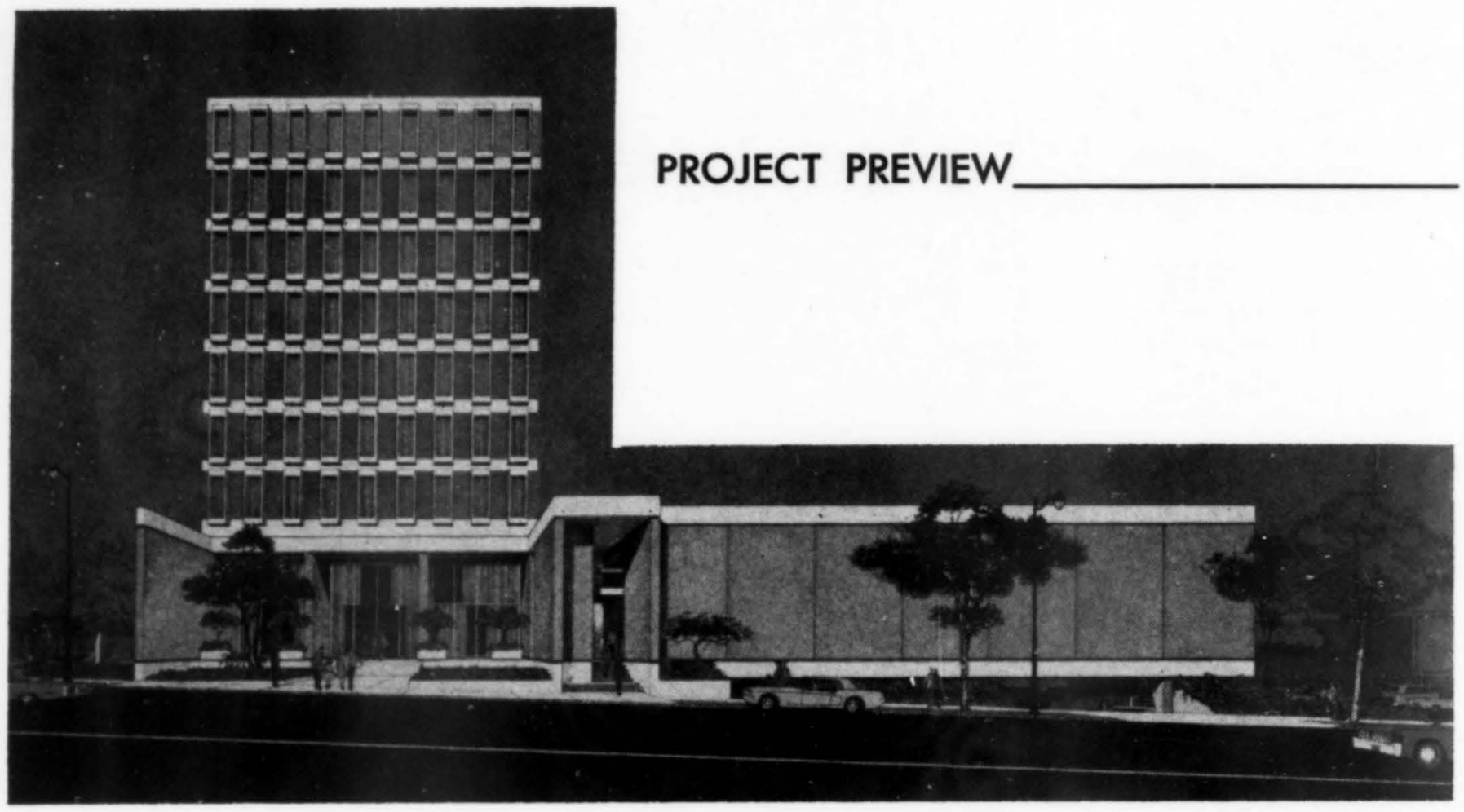
Goals of the plan are: (1) to avoid wasteful scattering of urban development within the basin; (2) to protect scenic areas from premature or unsightly exploitation; (3) to maintain the purity and clarity of lake waters; (4) to reduce future utility requirements and minimize the cost of public services and (5) to conserve a tradition of recreation and natural beauty.

A procedure designed to achieve "systematic referral among public agencies" will be undertaken with recommendations for regulations on development throughout the five-county area (two in California, three in Nevada).

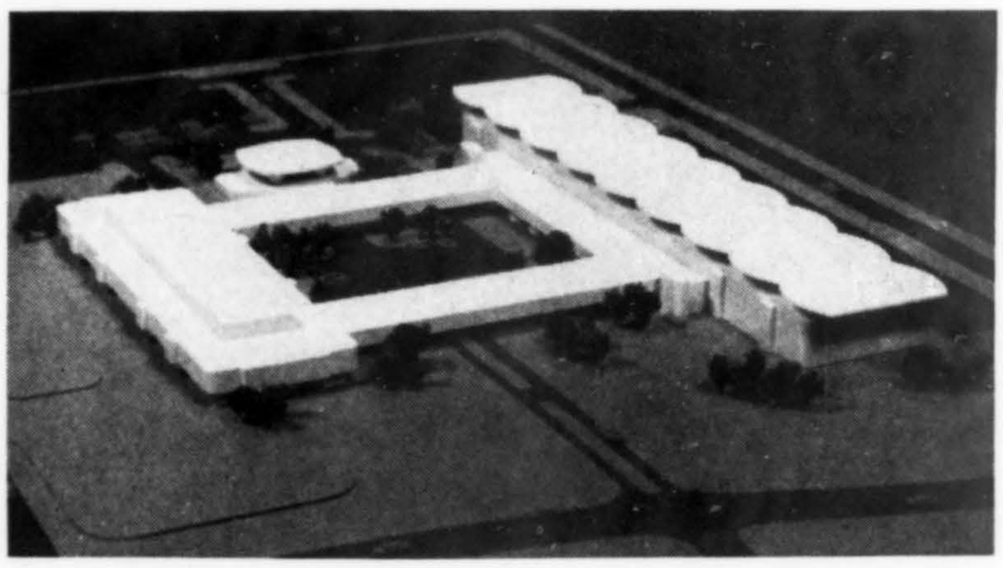
In January, California's Governor Edmund Brown pledged his administration to take strong action to protect Lake Tahoe from further pollution, indicating that he will ask the legislature for authorization to take steps to preserve the beauty of the basin. He has given his support to the regional water quality control board's legal action aimed at blocking any new sewer connections to the South Tahoe Public Utility District system until facilities are constructed to export the sewage from the basin.

Last September, San Francisco planners Wilsey, Ham and Blair were hired by the Lake Tahoe Regional Planning Commission to make a one-year regional study for Lake Tahoe. Future developments may hinge on their recommendation.

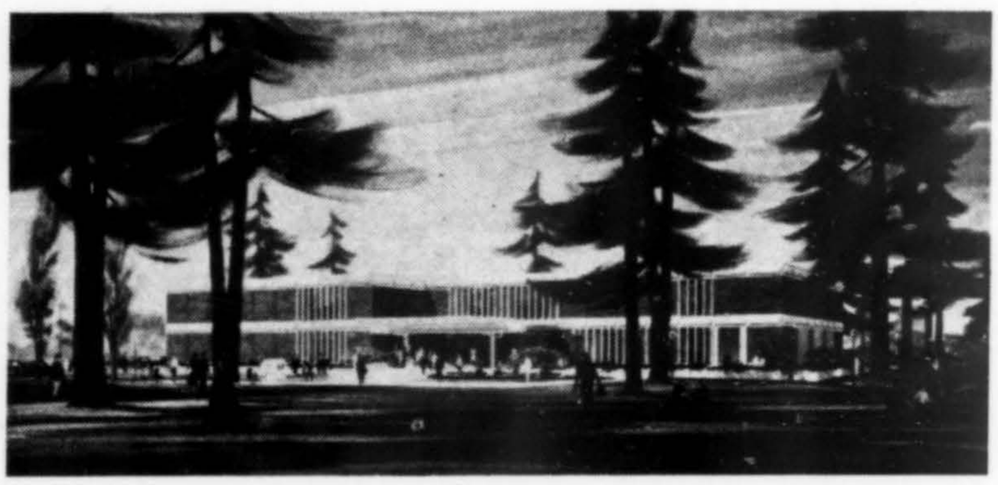
PROJECT PREVIEW



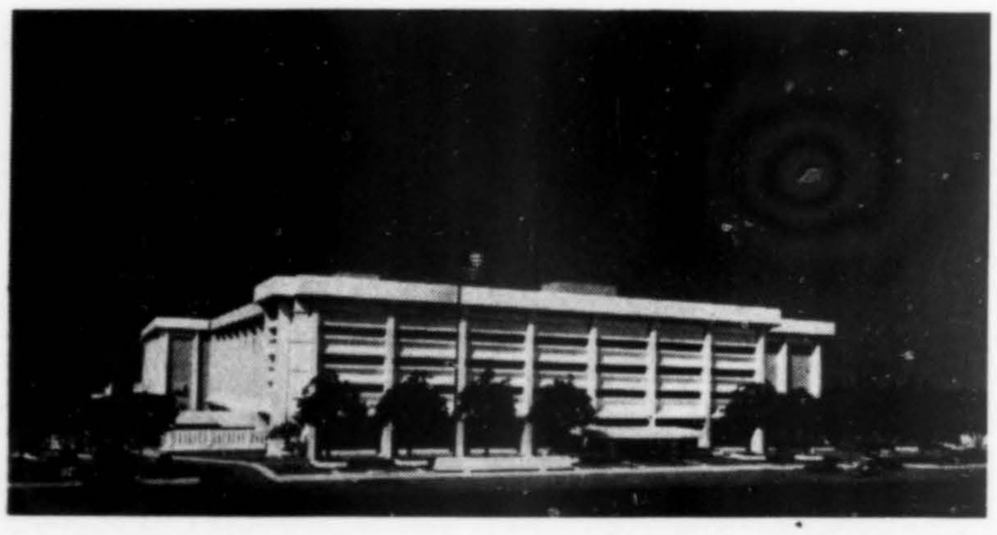
ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE COMPLEX, Los Angeles, to serve as headquarters for the 55-year-old engineering and architecture firm, Koebig & Koebig, Inc., will be constructed in three phases. First building will be a three-story structure with 20,000 sq. ft. office space and 10,000 sq. ft. of parking garage below street level. Second and third increments will include an eight-story tower and a three-level parking structure. Building, a multi-million dollar project, is slated for completion in April, 1966. Architects: Koebig & Koebig.



FLIGHT TRAINING CENTER, for United Air Lines, Denver, has a parabolic roofline design on the school to be built at Stapleton International airport. The school will house flight simulators, classrooms, offices. The new facility will have a 750-student capacity, will contain more than $12 million in electronic flight simulation equipment. Estimated cost: $7 million. Architects: Paul Reddy, Denver; Perkins & Will, Chicago.



LIBRARY, Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, will house 250,000 volumes, accommodate 700 students. The building will be two-story, with basement, brickfaced, reinforced concerte structure with expansion planned for one additional floor. The library will have private and semi-private rooms, carrels and casual areas. Estimated cost: $1.5 million. Architects: Bindon & Wright, Seattle.



U.S. POST OFFICE, Oakland, will be three-floors, 900,000 sq. ft., and will be the second largest major leasing program in the nation. The building will be reinforced concrete, exposed, and finished with a light tan pigment sealer. The 12-block site is located midway between two of the most active earthquake faults in California necessitating an earthquake proof structure. A separate vehicle maintenance headquarters will be included. Building will consolidate postal operations previously carried on in seven buildings. Estimated cost: $20 million. Architects: Stone, Marraccini & Patterson, San Francisco.

New offices, associations, firm changes

☐ Robert A. Gillis, formerly Director of the Division of Architecture and Engineering in the Montana Department of Administration, has joined the firm of McIver & Hess, Architect, Great Falls, as a junior partner.

☐ Murton H. Willson and Dell M. Williams announce the change in name of their practice from Murton H. Willson & Associates, AIA, to Willson & Williams, AIA, Architects-Planners. Offices remain at 3839 East Coast Highway, Corona del Mar, California.

☐ The Denver firm of James T. Ream, Architect, announces a new name: Ream, Quinn & Associates, with a new office location at 225 Emerson Street. Offices were formerly located at 463 Logan Street.

☐ William E. Stimmel and Robert T. Morris have joined in a partnership under the firm name of Stimmel and Morris, AIA. Offices are at 725 N. Western Avenue, Hollywood.

☐ The Anchorage, Alaska architectural firm of Edwin Crittenden, Architects and Associates, announces a change in name to Crittenden, Cassetta, Wirum & Jacobs. Principals are architects Edwin B. Crittenden, Lucian A. Cassetta, C. Harold Wirum and engineer Arthur R. Jacobs. Kenneth D. Cannon, architect, is an associate. Offices are at 835 - 9th Avenue.

☐ Ronald T. Aday announces the establishment of an office for the general practice of architecture at 295 West Green Street, Pasadena.

☐ Stone, Marraccini and Patterson, San Francisco architectural firm, has just completed an extensive reorganization in the firm according to an announcement by president Silvio P. Marraccini. The reorganization was based on a lengthy "in-house" survey of the group's objectives, functions and staff operations by Arthur Young & Company, a business management consulting firm. Under this new plan, services and functions of the firm will be identified and segregated into separate departments with corporate directors and key personnel assigned to administrate the separate departments. Along with the reorganization, the firm announces that four long-time employees have been elected associates: George Crowe, Clark A. Davis Warren C. Wachs and Erni Young. The latter will manage the firm's new graphics and art department.

☐ Portland architects Wolff/Zimmer/Associates announce the appointment of two new partners: Brooks R. W. Gunsul and Robert J. Frasca, and a change in name to Wolff-Zimmer-Gunsul-Frasca.

☐ Vernon DeMars and Donald Reay announce the termination of their partnership as of January 1, 1966. Mr. Reay will conduct his practice at 2161 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, under the firm name of Donald P. Reay, Architect & Planner.

Mr. DeMars and John Wells have formed a partnership to be known as DeMars and Wells, Architects, with offices also at 2161 Shattuck Avenue. They also announce the appointment of the following associates in the new firm: Edward J. Bennett and Jack T. Sidener, architects, and Robert D. Hill.

☐ E. V. Dilthley, for 13 1/2 years staff architect for Market Basket, Inc., has been appointed field superintendent for Leach, Cleveland, AIA, & Associates, Los Angeles.

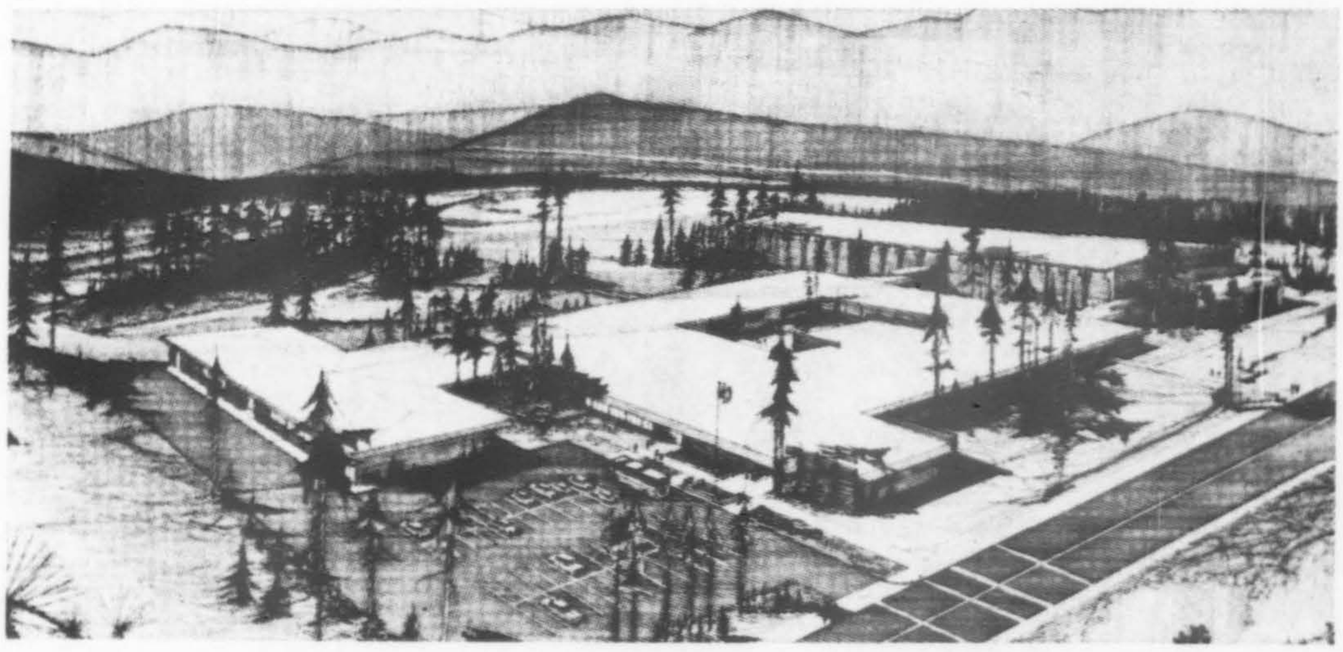
☐ Robert L. Plumley has joined the Medford, Oregon, firm of Seibert & Hunter, and the company name has been changed to Seibert, Hunter, Shute & Plumley. Offices will remain in the Century Building.

☐ Wayne Richards and Hillel Shear have joined the staff of Cooke, Frost, Greer and Schmandt, Santa Barbara architectural firm. The company has recently leased an additional 1500 sq. ft. of space in the El Dorado Building where offices are presently located.

PAUL THIRY, FAIA, *left, is recipient of the American Institute of Steel Construction's 1965 architectural award of excellence for the Seattle Center Coliseum, presented last month in Seattle by William Leckenby, right, president of Leckenby Steel Company and a director of the AISC.*

Commissions

☐ The Honolulu office of *Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall,* Los Angeles based architects and engineers, have been selected to prepare the master plan for the new Leeward Oahu Community College overlooking Pearl Harbor. The initial increment will be planned to provide facilities for 2000 students with ultimate capacity at 5000 to 6000 . . . The Casper, Wyoming, firm of *Krusmark and Krusmark* has been retained by the Wyoming State Parks Commission to draw plans for future commission activities which include development of recreational areas and historic sites under its jurisdiction . . . The Upper Market Planning Association, San Francisco, has appointed *Whisler/Patri Associates* planning consultants for the Neighborhood Improvement Plan . . .



EAST HIGH SCHOOL, *Flagstaff, Arizona, will be the second high school in the city. Laminated wood beams supported by concrete exterior columns and steel interior columns will be used on the three-building complex. The shop-cafeteria wing is a rectangular one-story building; the academic wing will be a square-in-a-square plan with classrooms around an open court; the gymnasium-auditorium building is also rectangular. Cost: $1.915 millions. Architects: Guirey, Srnka & Arnold; contractor, Del Webb Corp.*

Appointments

☐ Two California architects have been named to the Commission on Architecture of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod. Walter R. Hagedohm, Los Angeles, has been reappointed to the post and Robert A. Bennighof, San Francisco, has been named a new member.

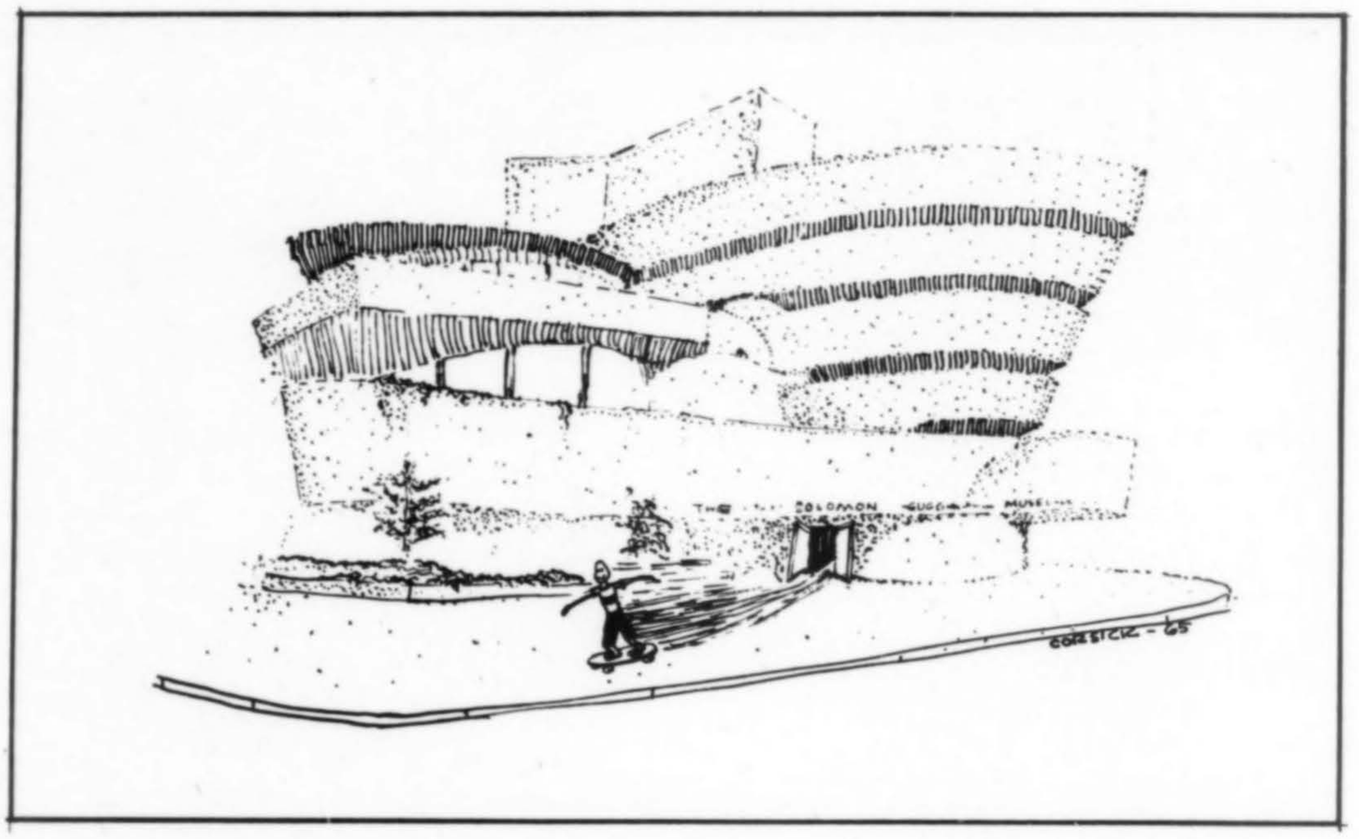
☐ Henry L. Wright, FAIA, Los Angeles, has been appointed to the executive committee, United States section, Union of International Architects.

☐ Architects Richard Banwell, San Francisco, and J. Warren Wright, Bakersfield, have been appointed to the Title 21 Advisory Board by California State Architect Carl McKelvy, joining Architects Walter S. Stromquist, Palo Alto, and William H. Taylor, Pasadena, on the board which is charged with advising the Office of Architecture and Construction on technical administration of the state laws governing design of schools.

☐ Donald Wolters has been named chairman of the Walnut Creek (California) City Beautification Committee.

☐ George T. Rockrise, FAIA, San Francisco, has been appointed as one of the jurors of the 1966 American Institute of Architects honor awards program. Awards will be made in June at the Denver convention.

☐ Architect James M. Luckman has been elected to the Board of Directors of Charles Luckman Associates, Los Angeles.



News notes

☐ Newport Beach, California, architect and land planner Richard Leitch and contractor George M. Holstein & Sons were presented an Award of Merit citation at the NAHB convention for design and construction of The Bluffs, a condominium cluster development in Newport Beach.

☐ El Dorado County, California, is seeking an architect to assist in the proposed County Government Center project. Those interested should write: El Dorado County Board of Supervisors, 2850 Cold Springs Road, Placerville, California.

☐ The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers has established a panel of architectural consultants to the Structures Branch, Engineering Division of the Corps. The ten consultants, who represent a geographical cross section of the United States, include two from the West: Edward J. Maher, San Francisco, and Ulysses Floyd Rible, FAIA, Los Angeles.

☐ John J. Heimerich, Albuquerque architect, has joined the staff of the Department of Architecture at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. He formerly maintained an office at 3432 Calle Del Monte.

☐ George Rockrise, FAIA, San Francisco, and architect Kenneth W. Brooks, Spokane, join two other eastern architects as a task force in the American Institute of Architects "War on Ugliness" taking over as of January 1 from Robert Durham, FAIA, Seattle, and Institute vice president who had headed the "War" this past year. Mr. Durham asked to be relieved because of the responsibilties of other Institute duties.

☐ The Inland Section of the Southern California Chapter, AIA, has been granted a charter with full chapter status, effective January 1, 1966. The new chapter, called the Inland California Chapter, AIA, includes San Bernardino and Riverside counties, and brings to 13 the total number of AIA chapters in California.

Officers of the new chapter are: Jack E. Causey, Upland, *president;* William F. Cody, FAIA, Palm Springs, *vice president;* James Calkins, Riverside, *secretary;* R. Ross Herrick, Riverside, *treasurer.*

☐ Harry W. Coughlan, Missoula, a Forest Service supervisory architect since November 1931, retired in December. He received his degree in architecture from the University of Idaho.

☐ Mario Corbett, a San Francisco architect, is one of five new instructors added to the 29-member faculty of the Department of Architecture and Architectural Engineering at California State Polytechnic College, San Luis Obispo. The others who will work with department head George Hasslein are architects Bill Leftwich, Fred H. Schott, John Hargis and Louis Hampton.

☐ Los Angeles architects Langdon & Wilson and developer Morgan Adams, Jr. have been presented a community award by Los Angeles Beautiful for landscape excellence at T.W.A. Towers in Adams Plaza, Los Angeles.

☐ James F. Bernard, 41, San Diego architect, died December 31 in that city. Mr. Bernard had been a resident of San Diego for 12 years; had designed six churches in the area.

Elections

☐ The following is a corrected list of officers just elected for the Pasadena Chapter, AIA:

Lyman Ennis, *president*
Joseph F. Thomas, *vice president*
Burdette M. Pulver, Jr., *secretary*
Chancy M. Lott, *treasurer*
H. Thomas Wilson, John Kewell, Arthur Lavagnino, Kenneth M. Nishimoto, *directors.*

☐ Southwestern Oregon Chapter, AIA, have named the following new officers:

Paul Edlund, Eugene, *president.*
John Briscoe, Eugene, *vice president.*
Don Smith, Springfield, *secretary.*
James Bernhard, Eugene, *treasurer.*
Cyril Stadsvold, Corvallis, *director.*

☐ The Orange County Chapter, AIA, announce the following new officers:

Kermit Dorius, Corona del Mar, *president.*
Robert Lowrey, Santa Ana, *vice president.*
Murton Willson, Corona del Mar, *secretary.*
David Miller, Santa Ana, *treasurer.*
William Blurock, Corona del Mar, Knowlton Fernald, Jr., Newport Beach, Raymon Watson, Santa Ana, Charles Wickett, Fullerton, *directors.*

☐ New officers for Southwest Washington Chapter, AIA, are:

William Reed, *president*
Alan Liddle, *first vice president*
William Hocking, *second vice president*
Ted Litzenberger, *secretary*
John Austin, *treasurer*
Marshall Perrow, Irving Flotree, *directors*

☐ The following have been elected officers of the Wyoming Chapter, AIA:

Gerald W. Deines, Casper, *president*
Robert Bostin, Cheyenne, *vice president*
Clinton Hitchcock, Laramie, *secretary-treasurer*

New addresses

CHARLES K. JONES—3405 N.E. 82nd, Portland.

ALV G. YOUNGBERG & ASSOCIATES—67 North Main St., Bountiful, Utah.

TADEUSZ J. KUBLICKI—2428 Bowmont Drive, Beverly Hills.

CHARLES O. BIGGS and JACK W. KAUFMAN—Financial Center, 3443 N. Central Ave., Phoenix.

Some efforts towards beautification . . .

IN DOWNTOWN Los Angeles, Occidental Petroleum Corporation is introducing a new concept in the design of an oil drilling rig: a 161-ft. derrick in the populated area of the city that will look like an ultra-modern high rise office building when completed. The site will be landscaped with plants and a flagstone wall. The corporation is spending approximately one million dollars in developing the drill site, including eight city lots, landscaping, demolition, production facilities and the derrick itself. This is the initial key to a project the oil company has undertaken: 29 wells all enhanced with landscaping at their various sites.

IN DENVER proper, after two and one half years of controversy, a city sign control law appears to be settling down to a still longer fight. The Denver Planning Board, has, along with billboard controls, asked for stringent regulations of downtown business district signs. They were strongly supported in their efforts to rid the city of visual clutter by the Downtown Denver Improvement Association. The Mayor's Sign Code Committee reviewed the suggestions and put together a single ordinance, which they presented to the board. One of the major changes: deletion of regulations for downtown signs that project over public rights-of-way, such as sidewalks and streets. A new proposal will be submitted with a public hearing scheduled prior to the council zoning committee meeting.

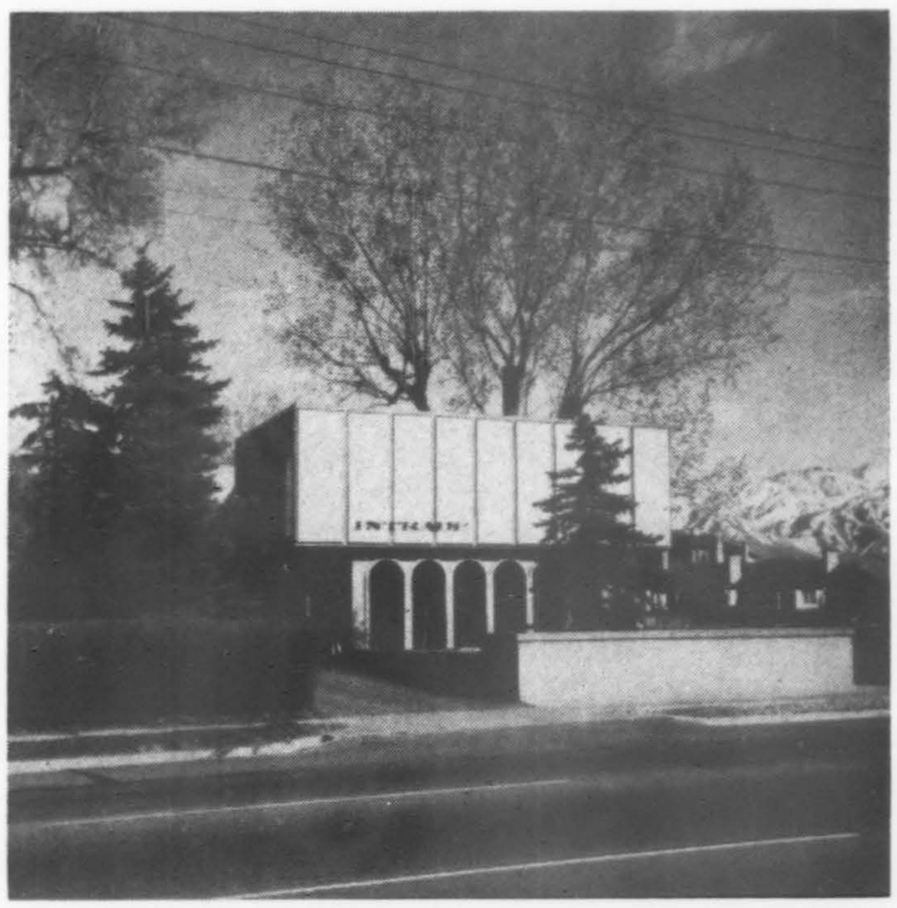
THE ROADSIDE problem is giving Arizona the same kind of headache as its neighboring states. Unless the state sets up effective billboard and junkyard control before January 1, 1968, it will lose the $4.5 million share of federal funds. The legal problems suggested by a state tearing down privately owned signs or removing junkyards seem immense and only to be solved by state legislative acts. If this is the Arizona solution, it will be late spring at the earliest before the state could act and if, instead, the state constitution needs to be amended, it would have to wait for a vote of the people in November. The present highway act outlines uses of state highway funds but allows nothing on beautification.

Arizona billboard law has a few loopholes, too: billboard companies do not have to remove nonconforming signs before July 1, 1970. However, signs will be allowed along major highways if they advertise the property for sale or "activities conducted on the property" which could mean as many as 10 signs on 100 feet of privately owned property.

ALMOST ONE and one-quarter million dollars have been allocated in federal funds to the Washington State Highway Commission specifically marked for highway beautification. Some $45,000 of the funds are for control of junkyard screening, the remainder for landscaping. The funds are for the fiscal year ending June 30.

Where the architects hang their hats . . .

ROGER MERRILL VAN FRANK **Salt Lake City, Utah**



TWO FEATURES attract the attention of the passerby at 1399 South 7th East in Salt Lake City: the tall arched windows extending from basement level to the second story along the entire front exposure of the building, and the name "Intrade," tastefully displayed on the facade.

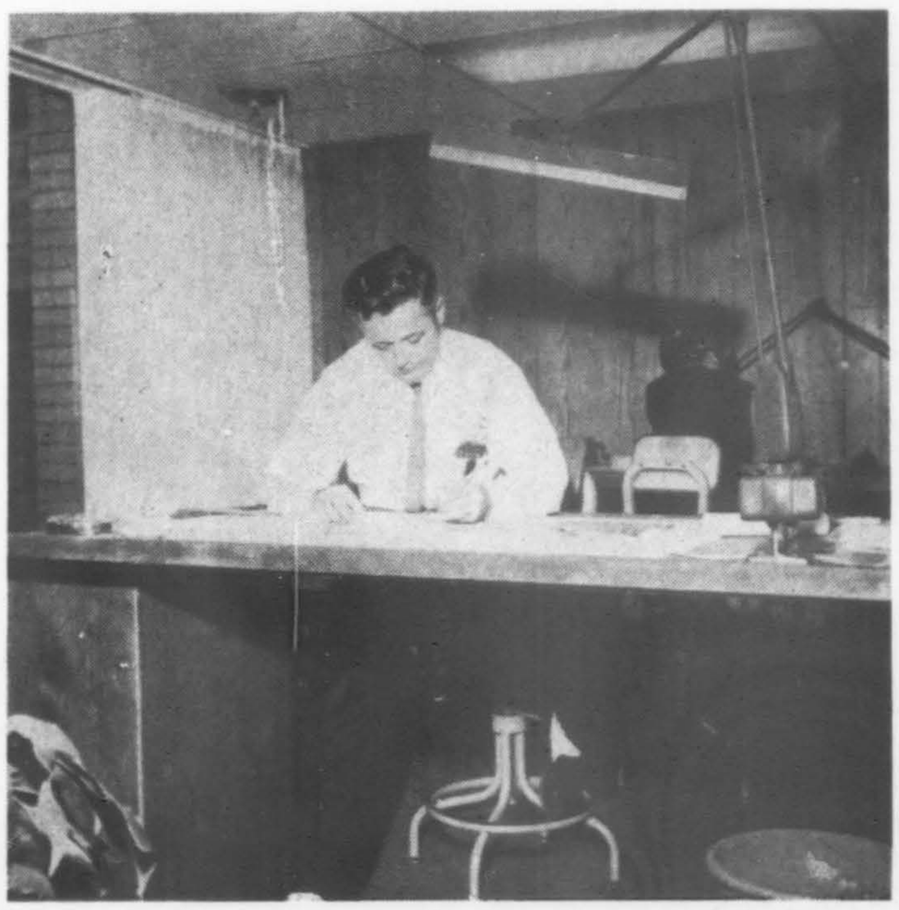
To clear up the name, it is an import-export house dealing in a variety of art objects and decorator items, a business enterprise of the building's owner, William Buchanan.

Architect Roger Merrill Van Frank, who designed the structure, has offices in the building (there is room for six tenants).

The wood frame structure appears to be two block structures with connecting staircase and hallways. The brick veneered main floor is topped by a rectangular second story which has been cantilevered on all sides as much as five feet. At the lower level, the arched windows are exposed by a landscaped area well which frames the facade. The same two-story windows are repeated in the north courtyard which separates the two office sectors.

The small, intimate courtyard was designed primarily to preserve a large cottonwood tree, a specific request of the owner. A low brick wall encloses the building, extending the courtyard theme. The wall is finished in the same golden buff brick and capped by stiff mix concrete which has been wire-brushed.

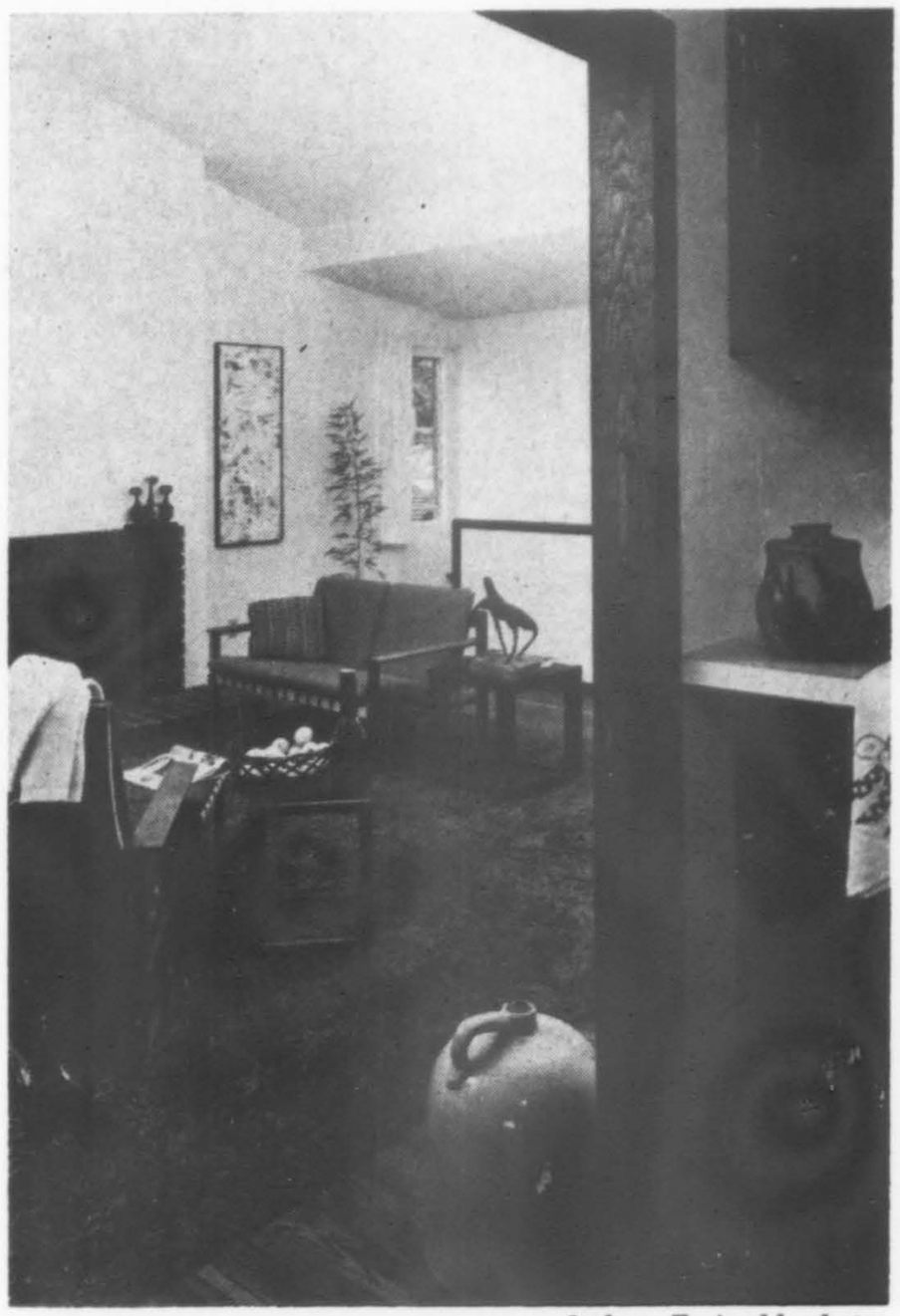
On the interior, sheet rock walls were used in conjunction with travertine tile floors, acoustical tile ceiling and incandescent lighting. The building was constructed at a cost of $37,000 ($11.00 sq. ft.), including drapes, carpeting, landscaping and architectural fees.



La Casa de Alegria: HILLSIDE APARTMENTS

FRANK LAULAINEN & ASSOCIATES
Architects

FRANS A. LAULAINEN
Contractor



Joshua Freiwald photos

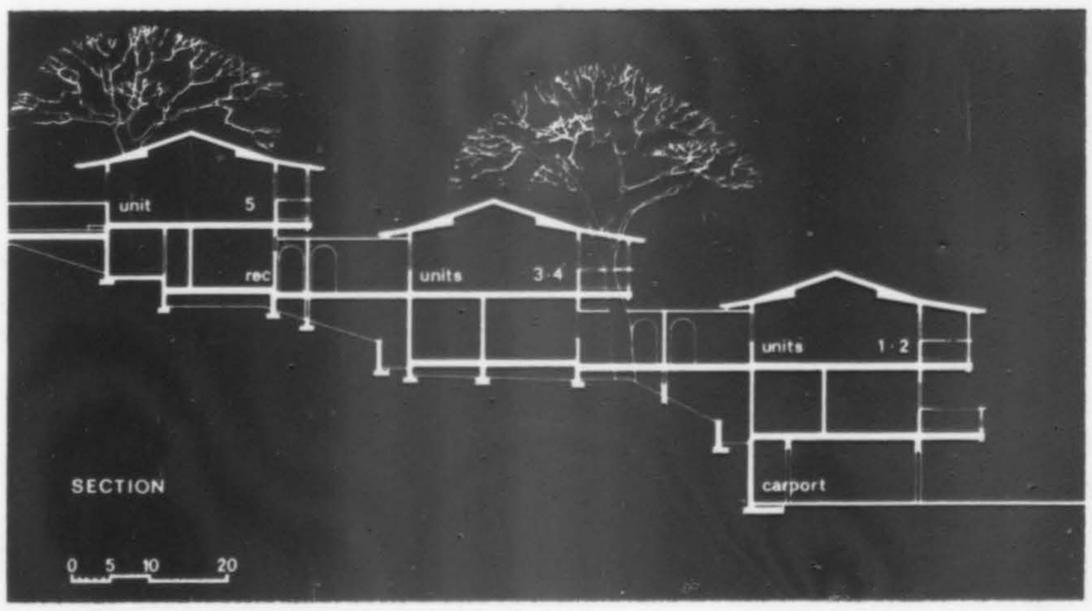
ON A SMALL SITE / Los Gatos

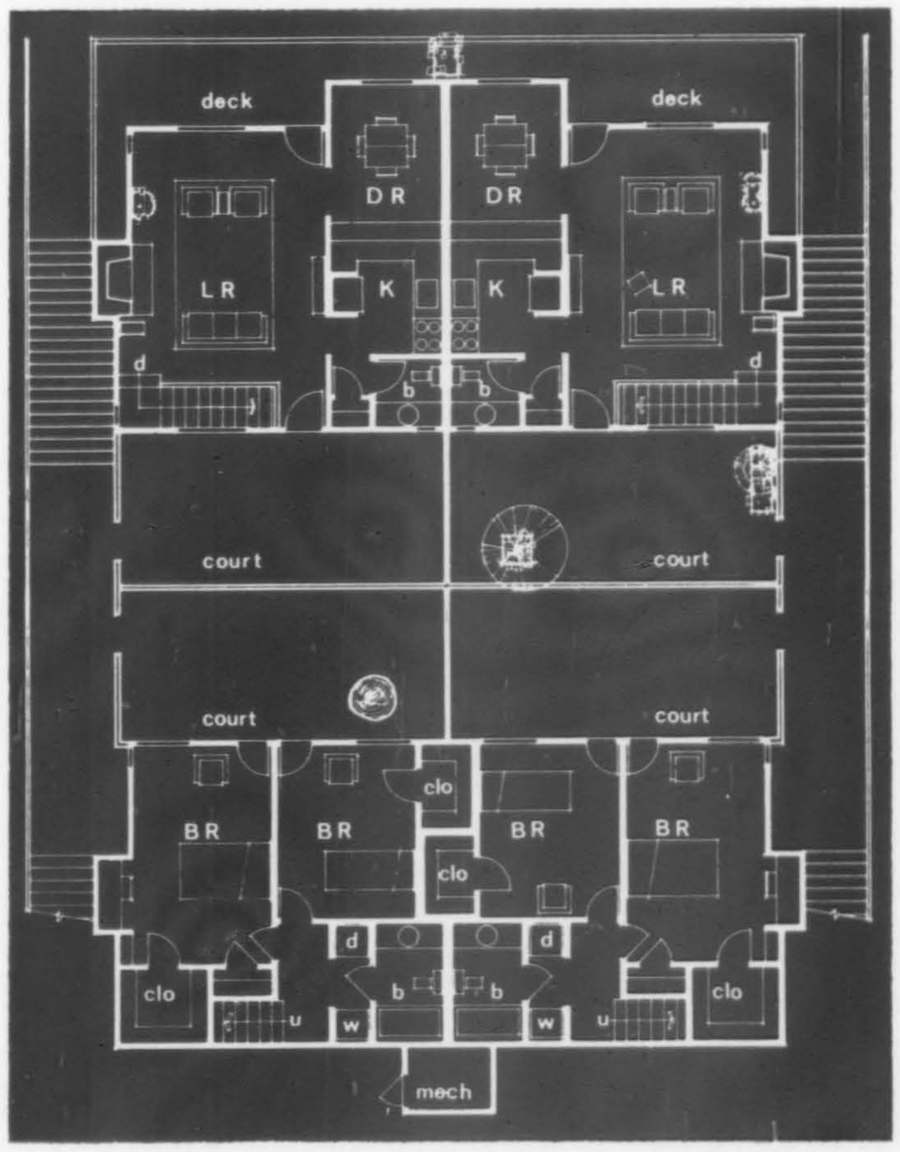
STAIR-STEPPED down a steeply wooded site, these apartments have become a natural part of the hillside, blending in with the existing oak trees but still with a feeling of openness in the view of the town and the valley below, the hills on either side.

The small site (one-half acre) demanded a design with maximum land use and density due to the increased costs of hillside construction. The design was also required to provide the tenant with maximum privacy and, at the same time, allow a view from each unit. In saving the mature trees and utilizing them in the concept, the architects expressed a space that was inclusive, or within itself, and that maintained and expanded the created space into natural space.

The units are arranged in three buildings terraced down the slope and connected by private patio walls. The two lower contain two 2-story apartments and the top building has a one-story penthouse apartment with a recreation area below. This step down concept seems to give the project a houselike scale and helps the buildings blend into the heavily wooded land. A large, spacious unit was conceived, yet the project is compact without being crowded—important, since two more buildings will be built at a later date on the site.

The five apartments are of standard wood frame with stained redwood and cedar shingle exterior. Cost, exclusive of land, was $67,000 ($12/sq. ft.).





HILLSIDE APARTMENTS

A series of small, intimate private spaces enhance each unit. All have decks open to the view and in the terraced step downs, court areas have been planned. A recreation area, complete with sauna, is located below the top apartment. Mechanical and storage facilities are in the same location. Carport parking accommodates tenants with visitor parking adjacent. The 10th annual Homes for Better Living program, cosponsored by the American Institute of Architects and the House and Home magazine, cited the project with an award of merit.

ROW HOUSES with REQUISITE PRIVACY

10-unit apartment in Seattle

TED BOWER | Architect

SITED on the hillside periphery of the University of Washington campus in Seattle, this 10-unit apartment project is an excellent solution for the usual restricted site and tight budget. In a field noteworthy for the mediocre answers often supplied, these apartments, though small, possess a lively plan of interlocking one- and two-story areas, opening to the deck and view beyond.

There are eight one-bedroom apartments having 616 square feet each; two bachelor units have 348 square feet each. Cost per square foot (including appliances and draperies) averaged only slightly above $13.00 when constructed in 1962.

Acoustical separation has been enhanced by the four layers of 5/8" plasterboard in every party wall. The front window wall is 16-feet high, giving considerable dignity to this elevation.

The project received an Honor Award from the Seattle Chapter, AIA, in 1963.

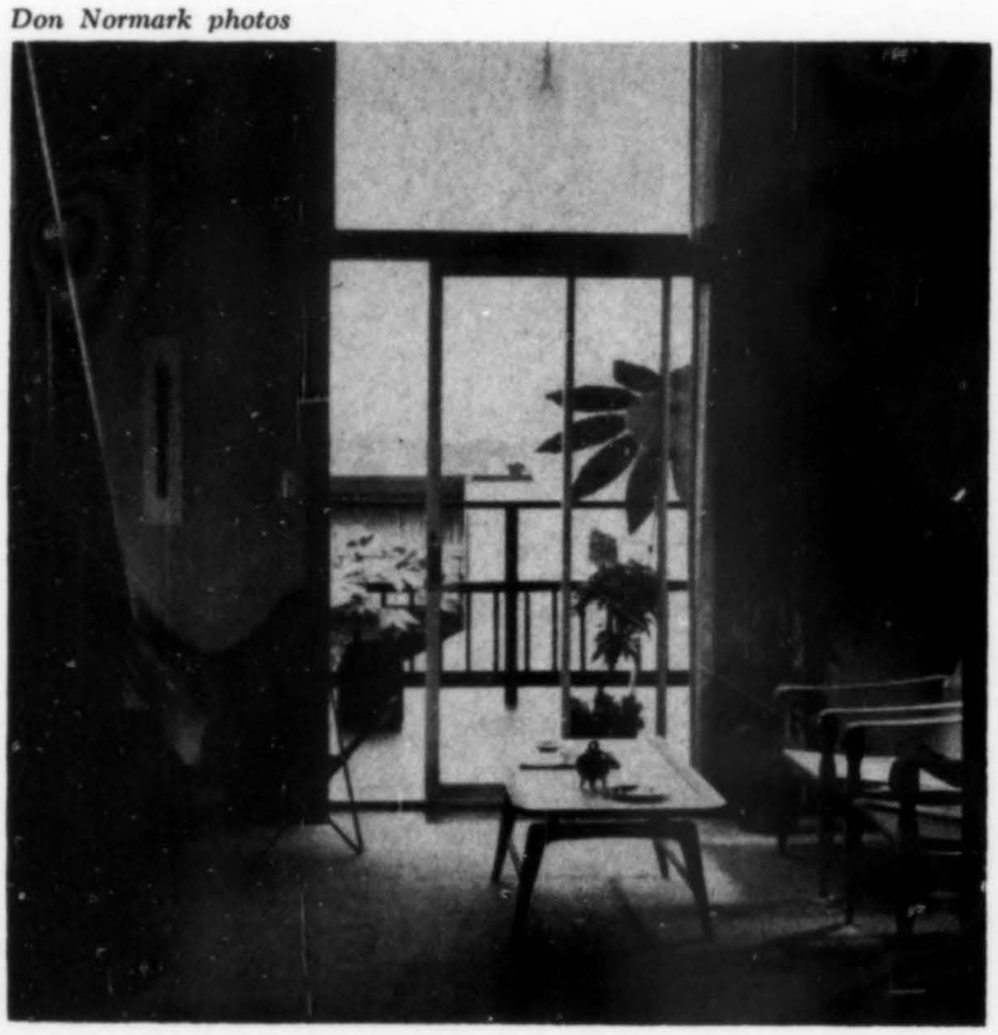
TED BOWER | ARCHITECT

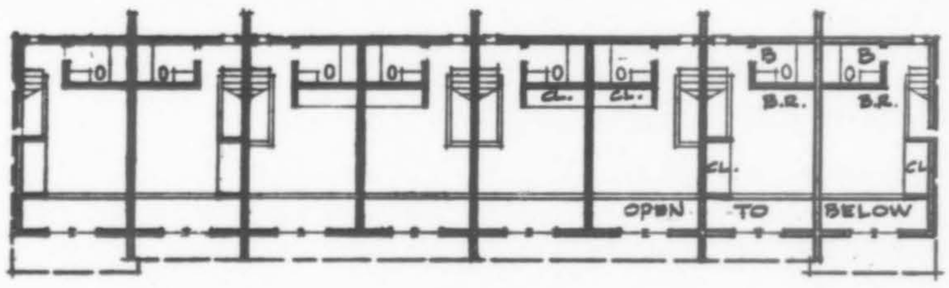
STRAND CONSTRUCTION CO. | Contractor

L. S. PEARCE | Owner

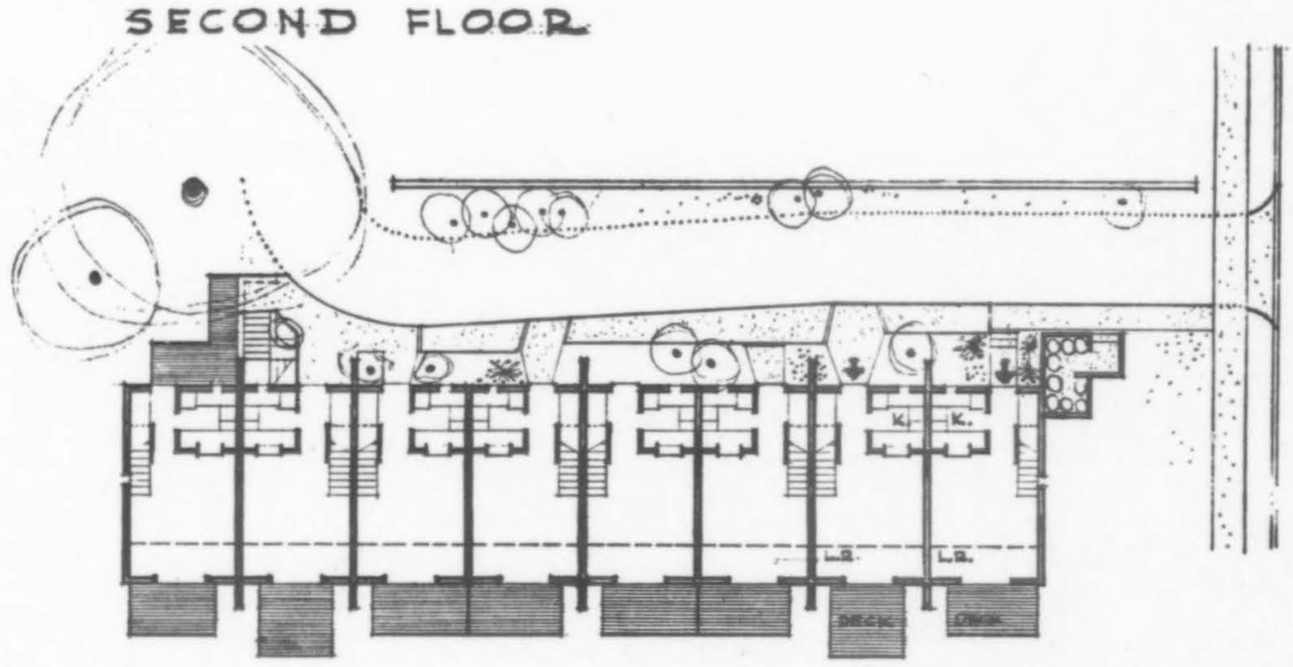
ROW HOUSES IN SEATTLE

Don Normark photos

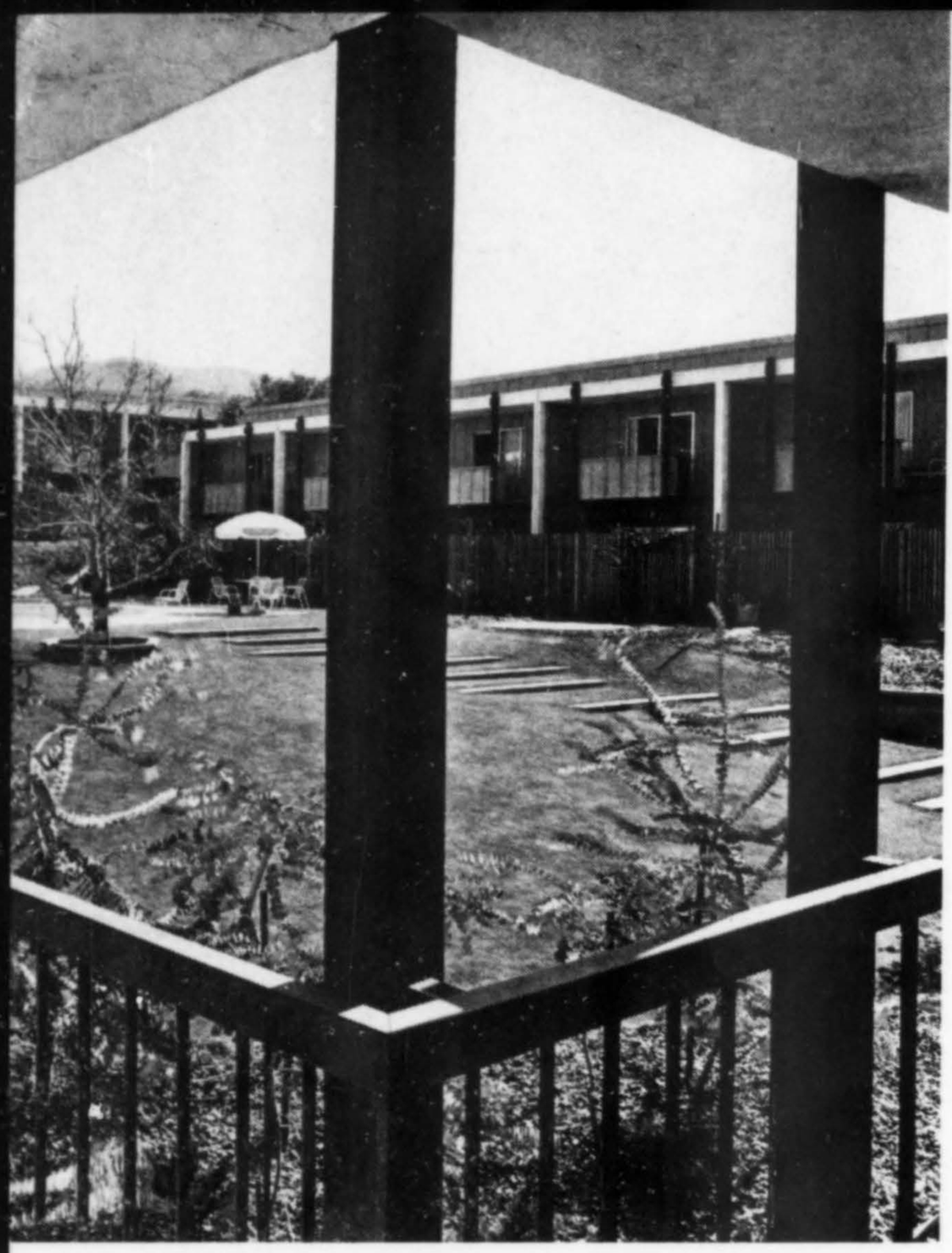




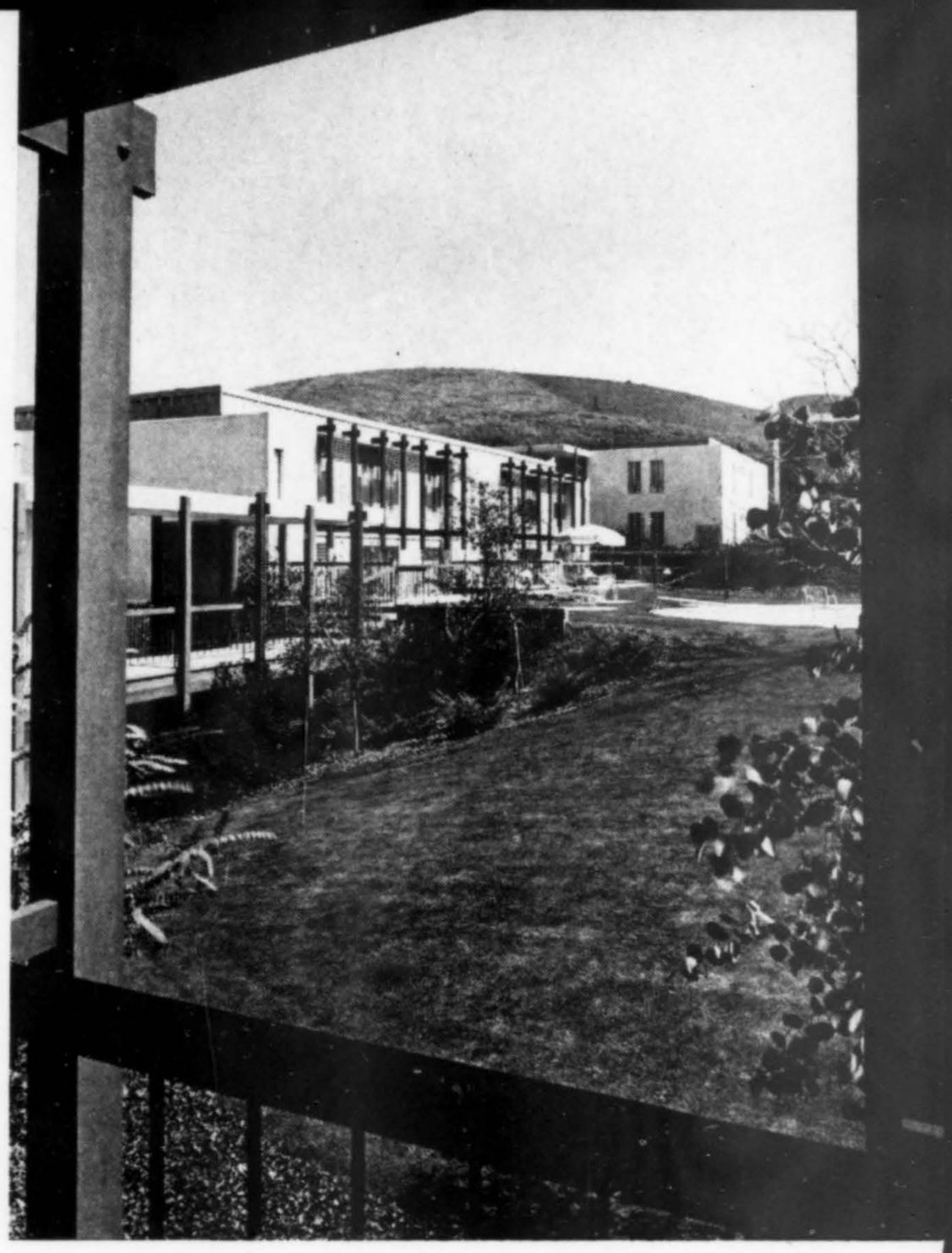
SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



Four-foot high parapet walls assure that roof vents and air conditioners (individual heat pumps are located on the roof above each unit) cannot be viewed from the terrace buildings.



Privacy is of paramount importance in a condominium. With this in mind, the architects specified insulated and staggered party walls. Units have private patios or balconies and direct access to the pool.

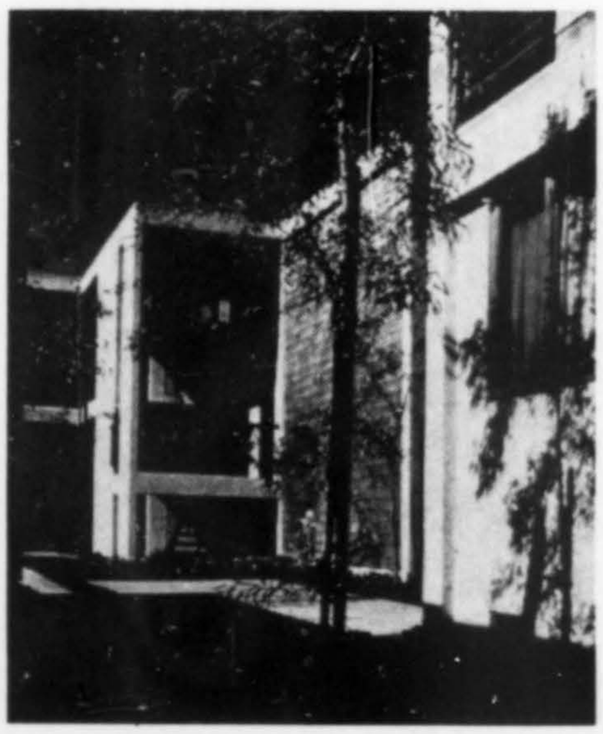
TWO GARDEN APARTMENT PROJECTS IN

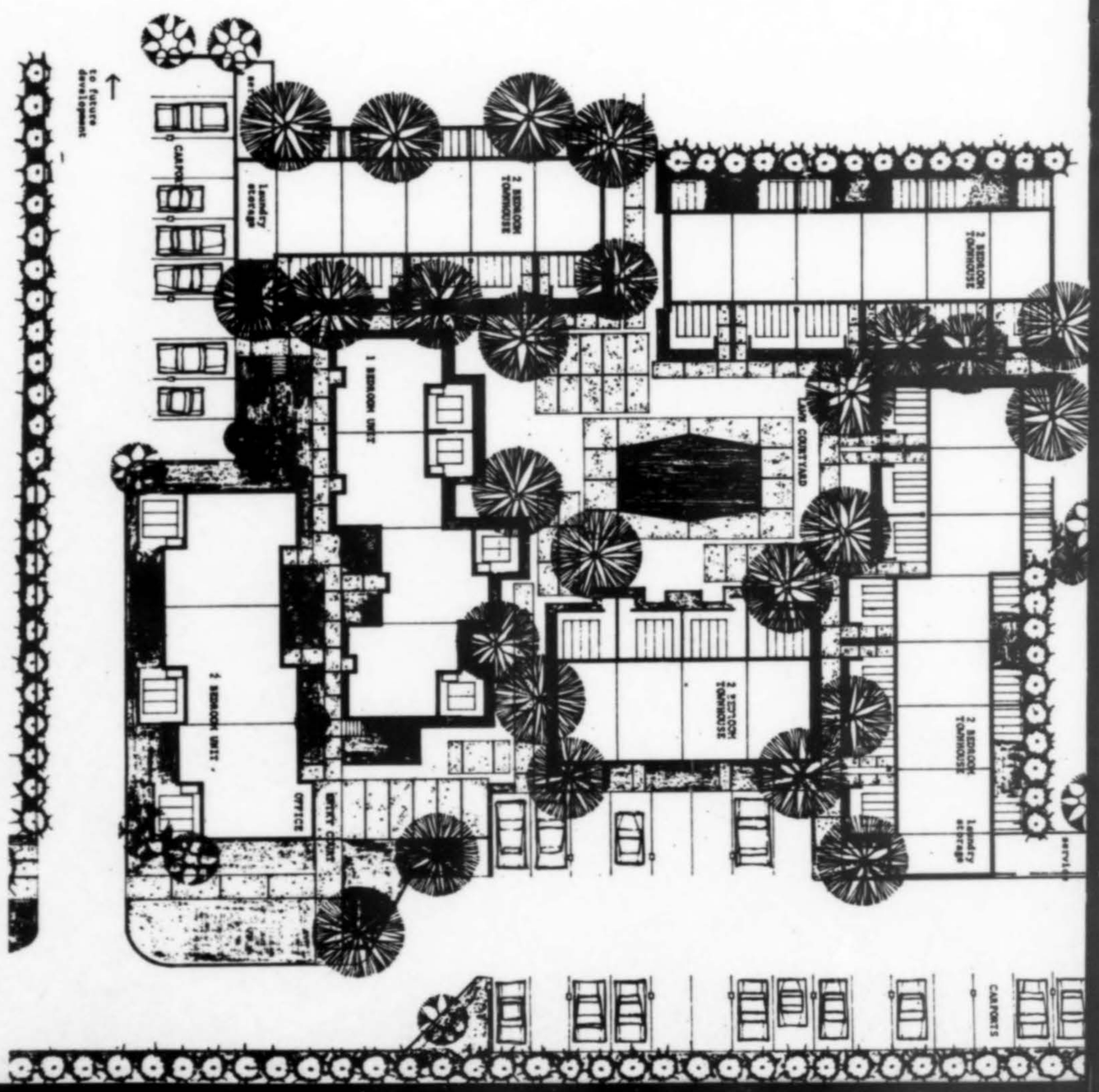
2

NAPA VALLEY VILLAGE APARTMENTS
36-units in 1st phase of 200 units
NAPA, CALIFORNIA

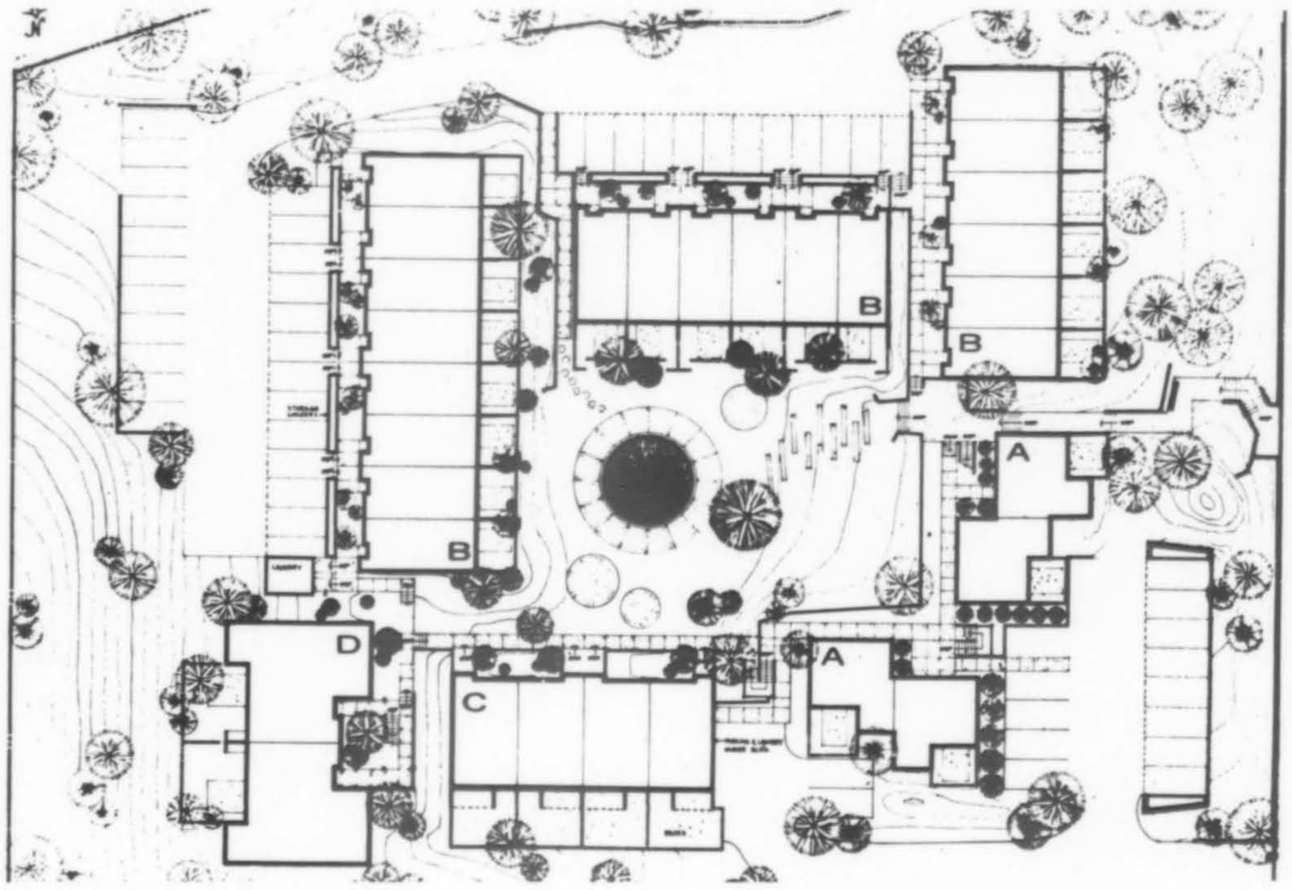
JON J. READ
Landscape Design

RUBIN GLICKMAN
Builder





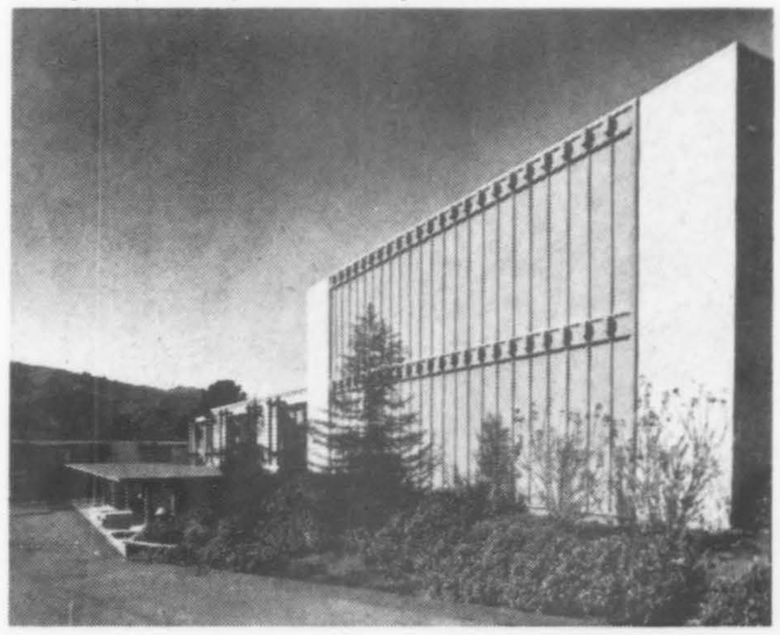
A DENSITY of 22 units per acre presented something of a design problem since the site was sloped and several large trees were to remain. To retain the natural beauty of the site, as little grading as possible was accomplished with all changes in grade handled with low redwood retaining walls and terraced banks. Each unit is two-story, wood frame construction with plaster and board and battens. Individual floor plans are designed with both a private side (patio or balcony) and a public side (entry door). Parking areas are dispersed to allow a minimum distance from the car to the front door. Building cost was $13.00 plus, per. sq. ft.



OSMUNDSON & STALEY
Landscape Architects

DUFFEL-SMOOT COMPANIES
Contractor

Campbell, Ricco, Mazzuchi photos

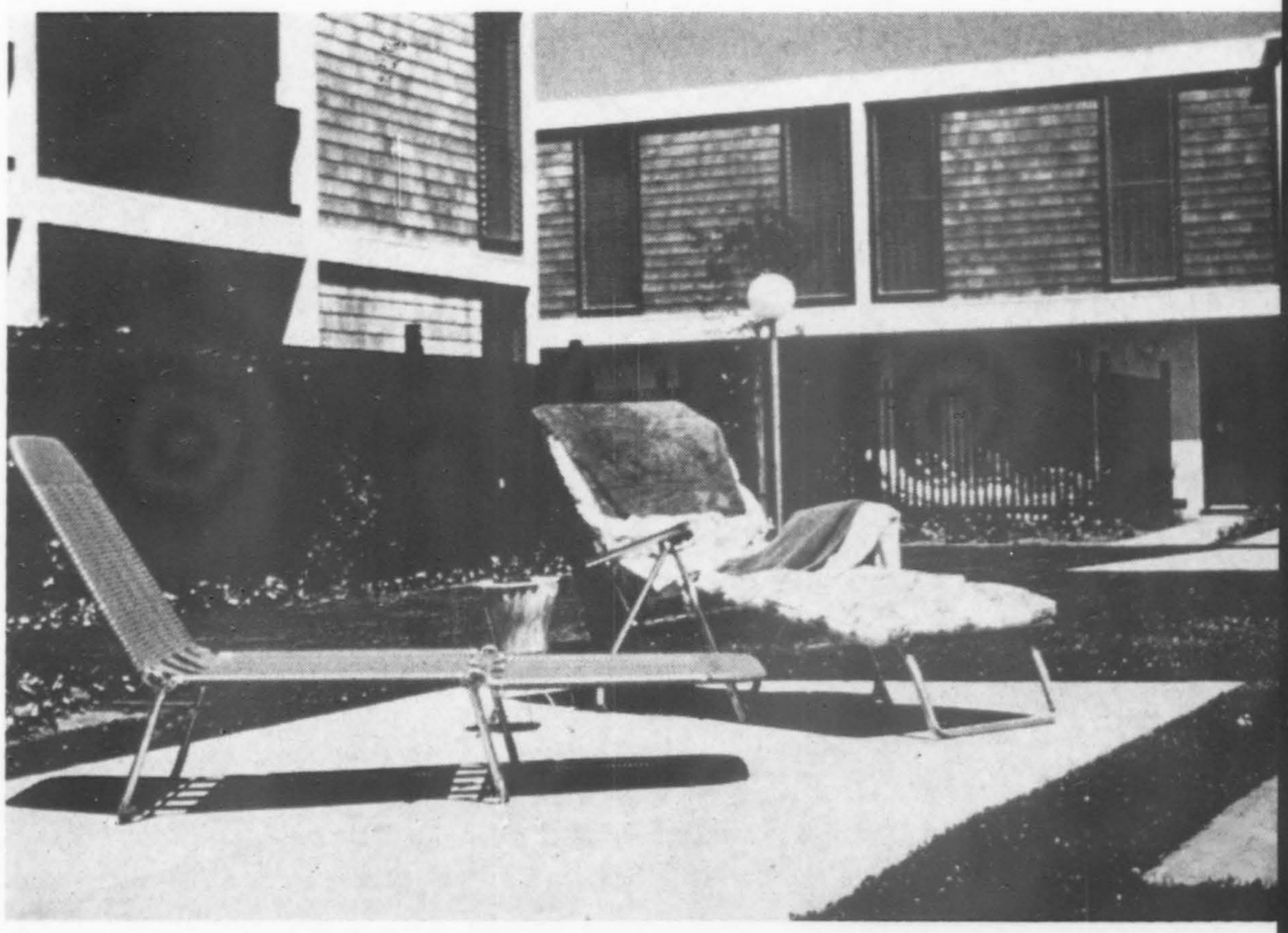


1 RHEEM TERRACE, 36-unit condominium

RHEEM VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

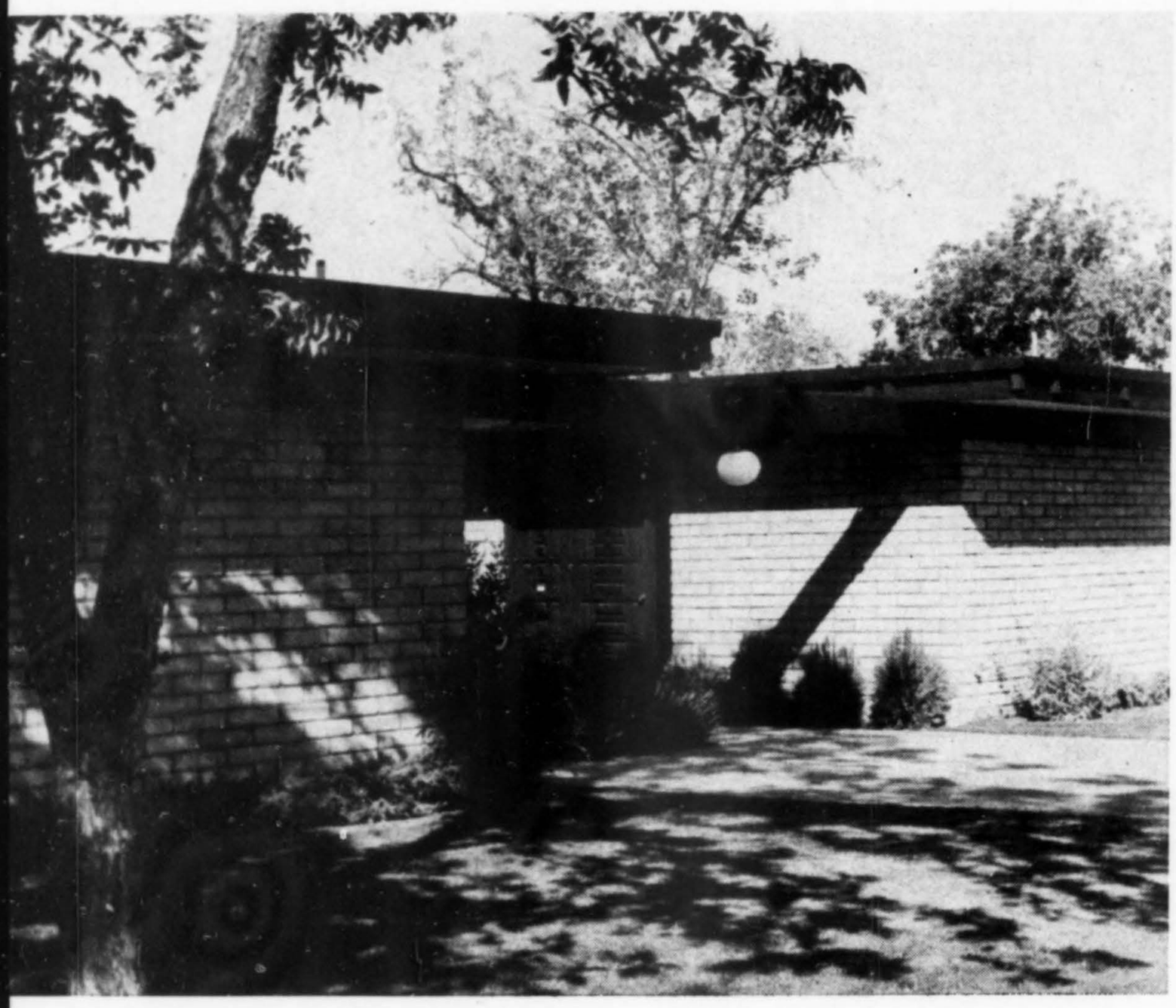
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA | L. L. FREELS & ASSOCIATES, Architects

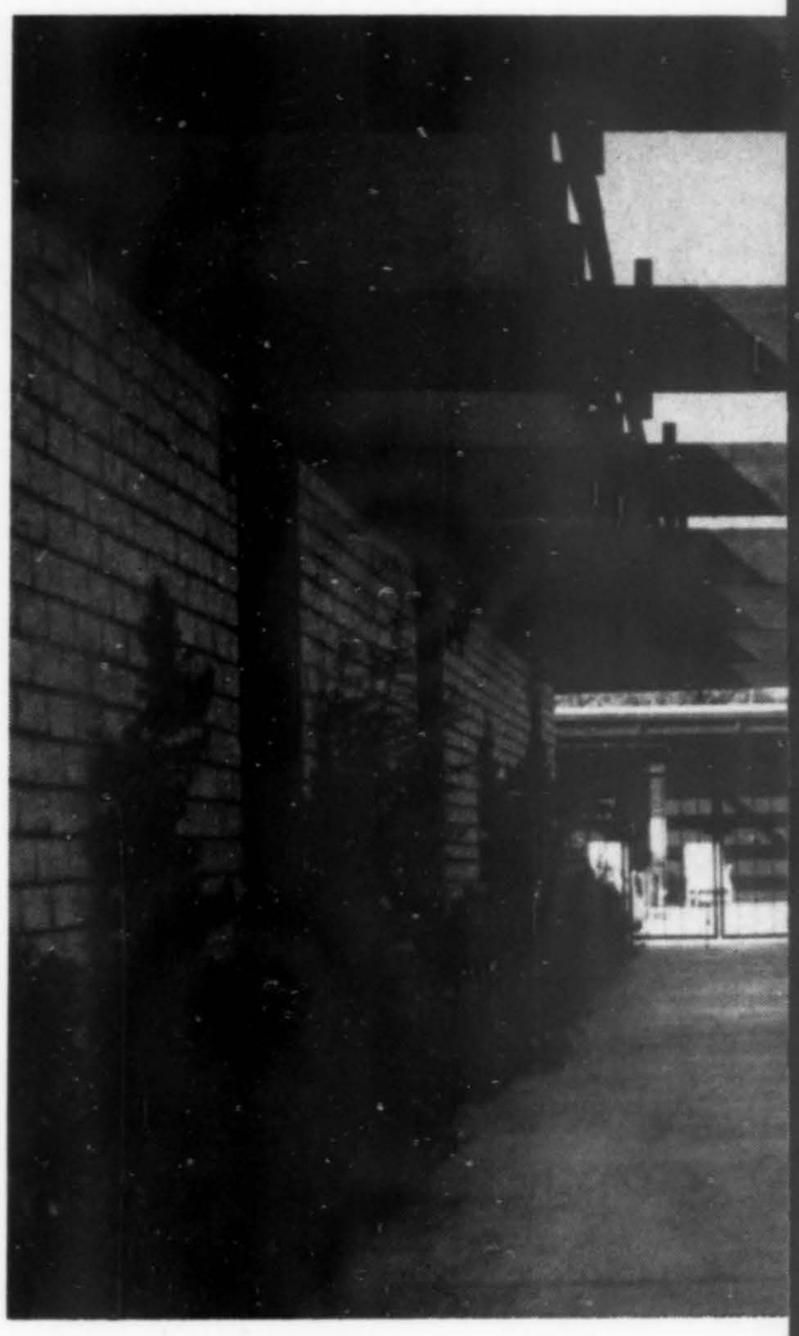
TRADITIONAL SHINGLE exteriors are instrumental in blending this condominium into its countryside locale. In fact, the entire site plan has been merged with the surrounding hills, maximizing views and still providing enclosures for privacy in each unit. The two-story buildings are wood frame construction with natural shingles, applied in panels, with stucco-covered framing members and redwood accents. Master site planning for the rental units have provided lower rentals ($105 to $130) in the first development phase, but allowed flexibility for larger floor plans as the demand of the rental market increases in the next development phases. Buildings (first phase) were constructed at a total cost, including land, of $11.00 per square foot.



Central Park West

COMPATIBLE CONDOMINIUM in PHOENIX





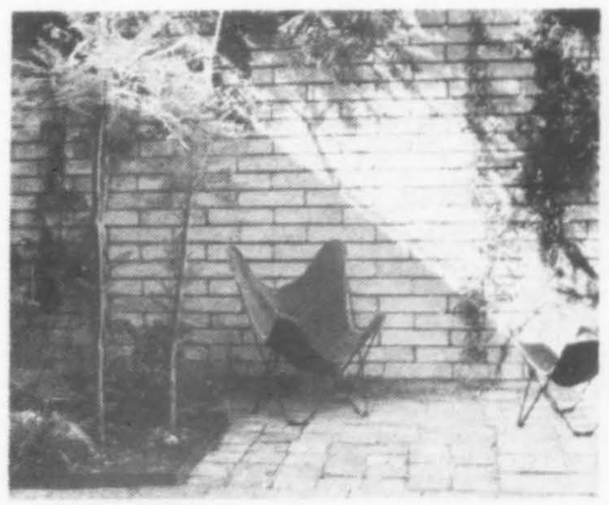
THREE REQUIREMENTS entered into the design solution of this condominium apartment complex: maximum utilization of the site; compatibility with the existing character of an established residential area; retention of as many of the existing shrubs, mature ash and pecan trees as was feasible.

A one-story solution was chosen as the most compatible as well as offering maximum light and ventilation to the individual atriums and gardens designed for each unit. A generous community area with a pool, cabana and open green areas was provided affording the individual owners a choice of outdoor living environment. Covered carports accommodate two cars with ample storage facilities for each apartment.

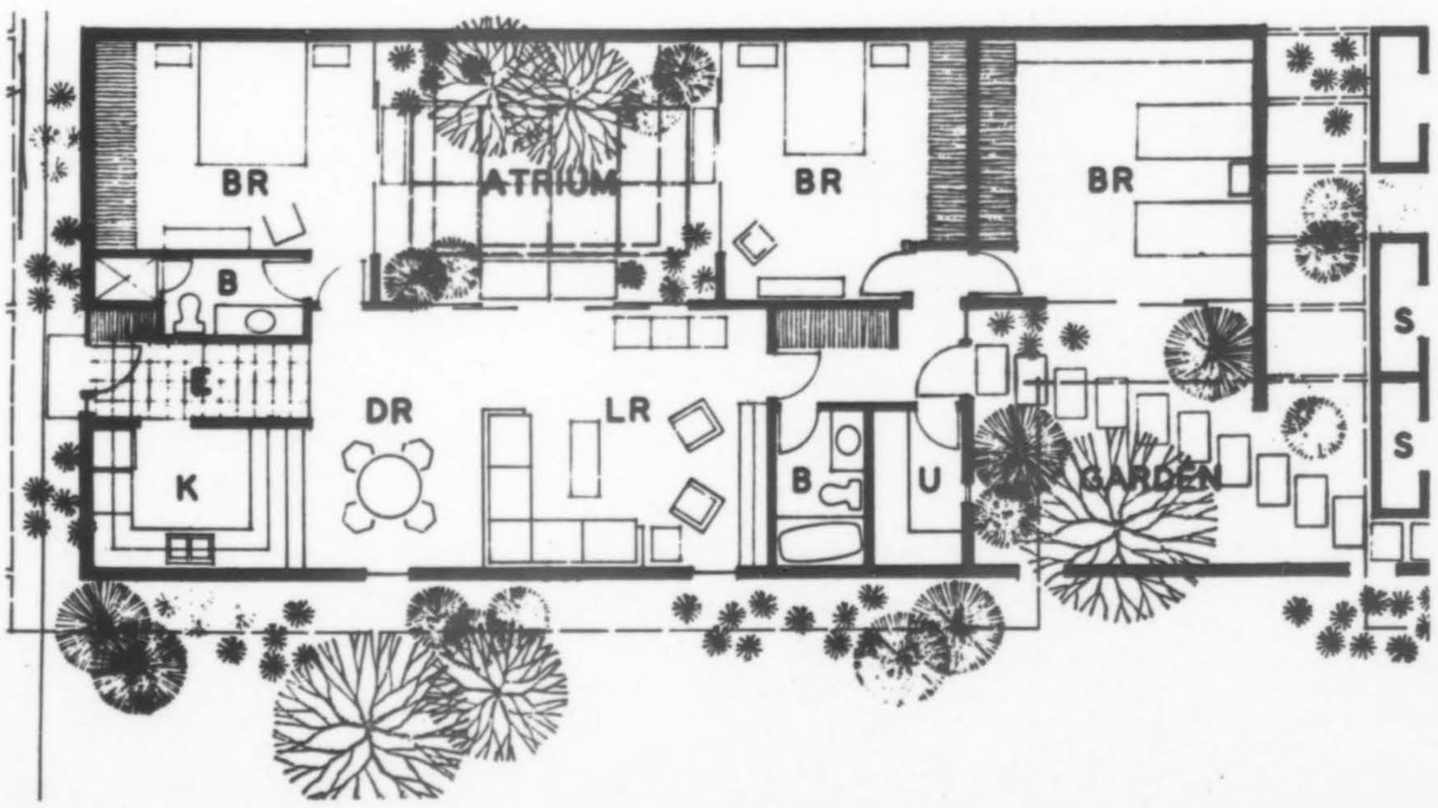
Exterior walls are integrally colored concrete slump block bearing walls, left exposed on the interior for color and texture. Interior walls are stud and drywall construction. Exposed beams, fascias and trim are all rough sawn fir. The complex was built on concrete slab on grade with carpeting throughout except for kitchen and bath areas where resilient tile was laid. Masonry party walls were filled with sand to increase density and to assist in reducing sound transmission.

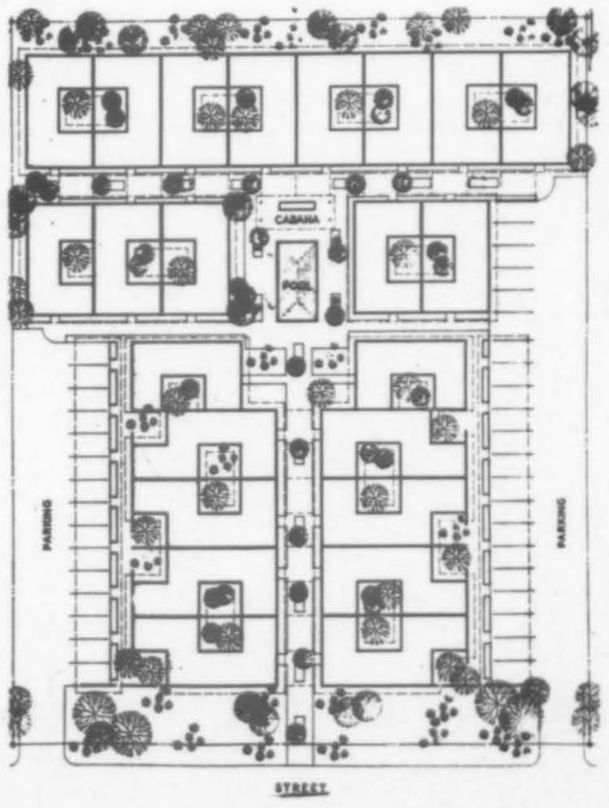
DEFIEL & MILLER
Architects

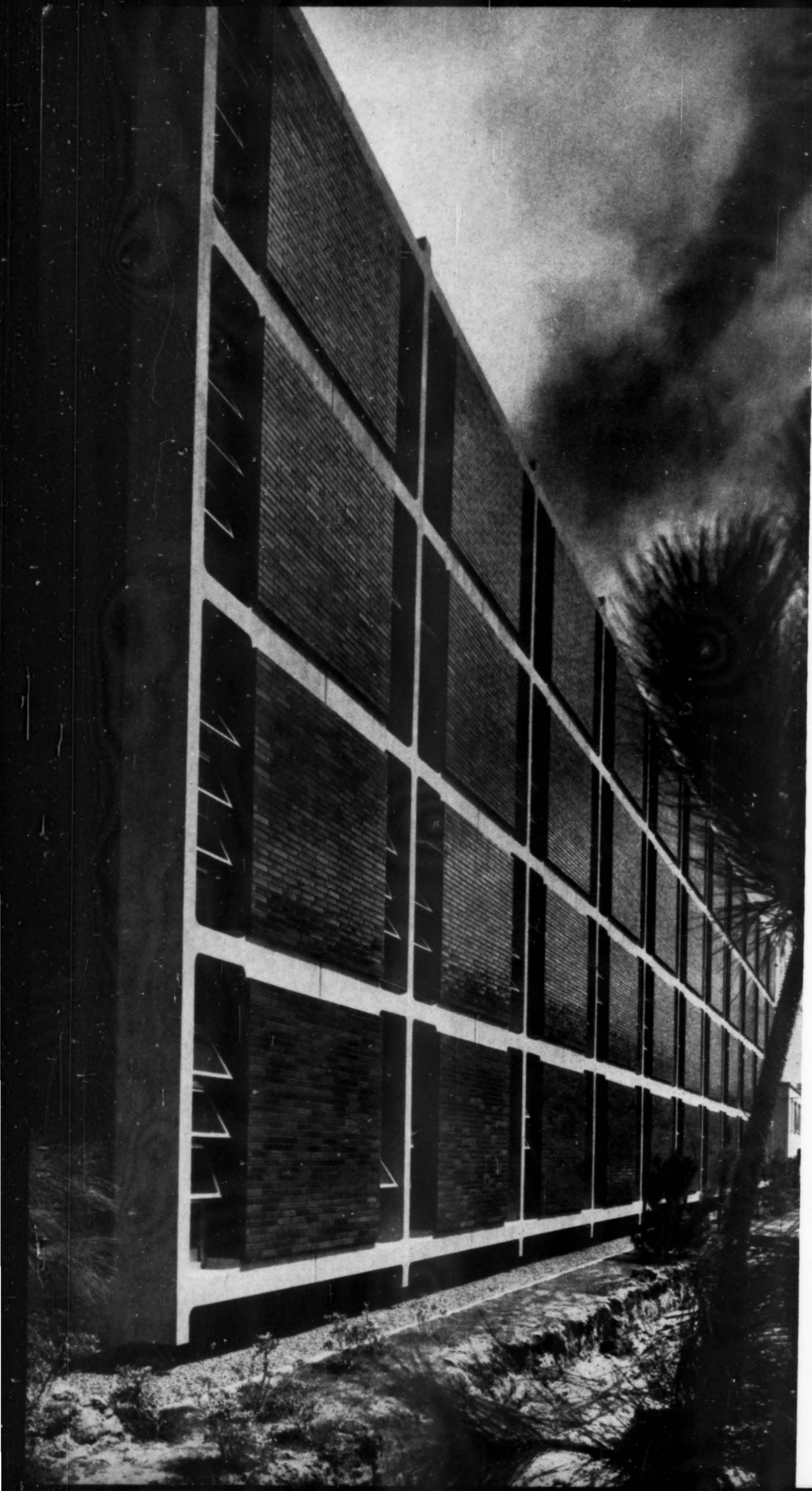
CONTEMPORARY DESIGN & DEVELOPMENT CORP.
Developer-Builder



The complex (cited with an Honor Award in the 1965 Western Mountain Regional AIA competition) has private atriums and gardens, affording an outdoor living environment for each unit.







Barrack requirement.

COST, COLOR
CONSTRUCTION

Exterior walls were developed about Norman-sized Lincoln glazed brick units (specially developed by Interpace) used as an integral structural element rather than an applied veneer. The exterior color is a multi-tone of blue panels with dark grey mortar, light grey concrete, grey window glass and aluminum sash. The barracks is oriented to allow a similar facility to be built immediately adjacent so that the new construction will be able to incorporate existing walls, utilities and visual components.

ENLISTED MEN'S BARRACKS
Fleet Anti-Submarine School
San Diego, California

DEEMS-LEWIS-MARTIN and ASSOCIATES
Architects

G. L. CORY, Inc.
Contractor

SAILOR-PROOF"
N NAVY TRADITION

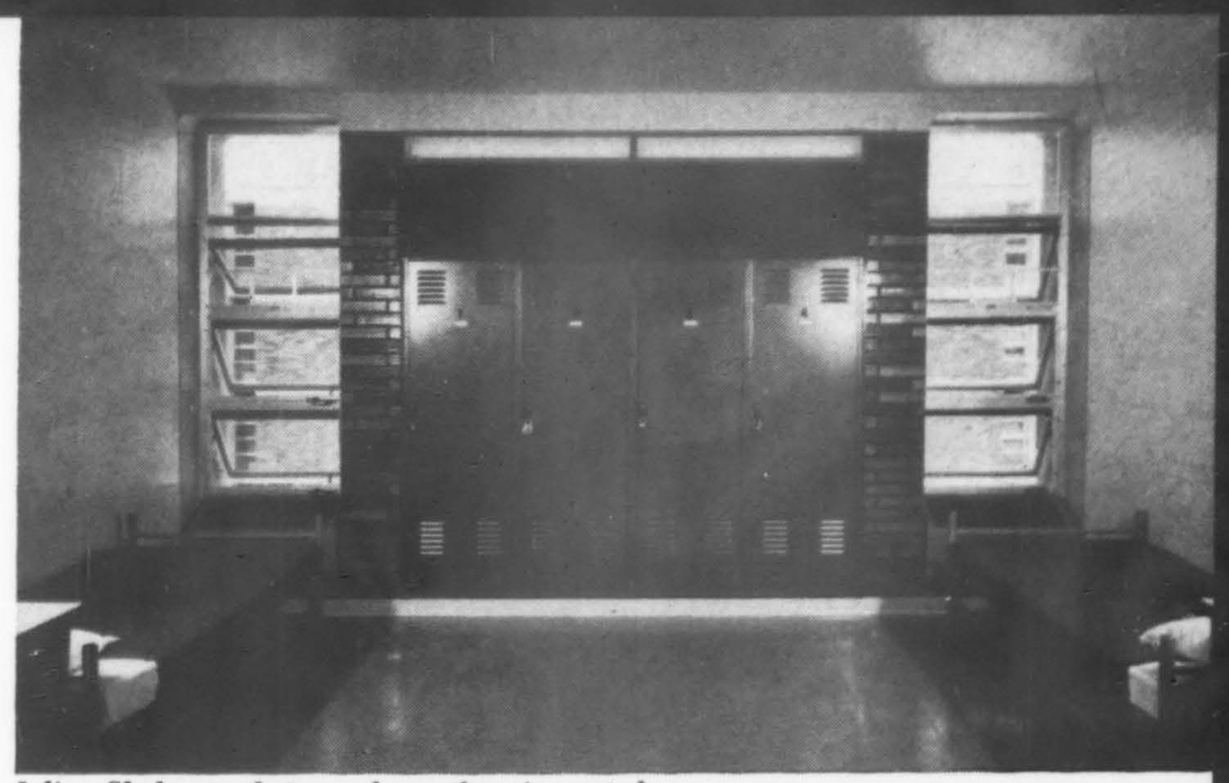
U.S. NAVY barracks were never like these. Navy tradition almost went out the window with the new enlisted men's barracks at the Fleet Anti-Submarine School in San Diego. Retained were a few of the essentials: traditional colors—Navy blues in varying shades that not only reflect the nautical atmosphere but complement the color of the bay which almost surrounds the site; the Navy design criteria requiring a permanent and "sailor-proof" construction with minimum maintenance and weathering, all within strict preconceived economic guidelines.

A masonry bearing wall and precast concrete floor slab structural system was chosen for economy, with the walls designed to house vertical (and some horizontal) chases for the utility lines, in contrast to standard USN solutions. Interior walls are standard grouted concrete blocks, painted eggshell enamel for housekeeping purposes as well as color accent. Interior spaces are composed primarily of four-man sleeping rooms along double loaded corridors. Each unit contains clothing lockers integrated into a brick panel section.

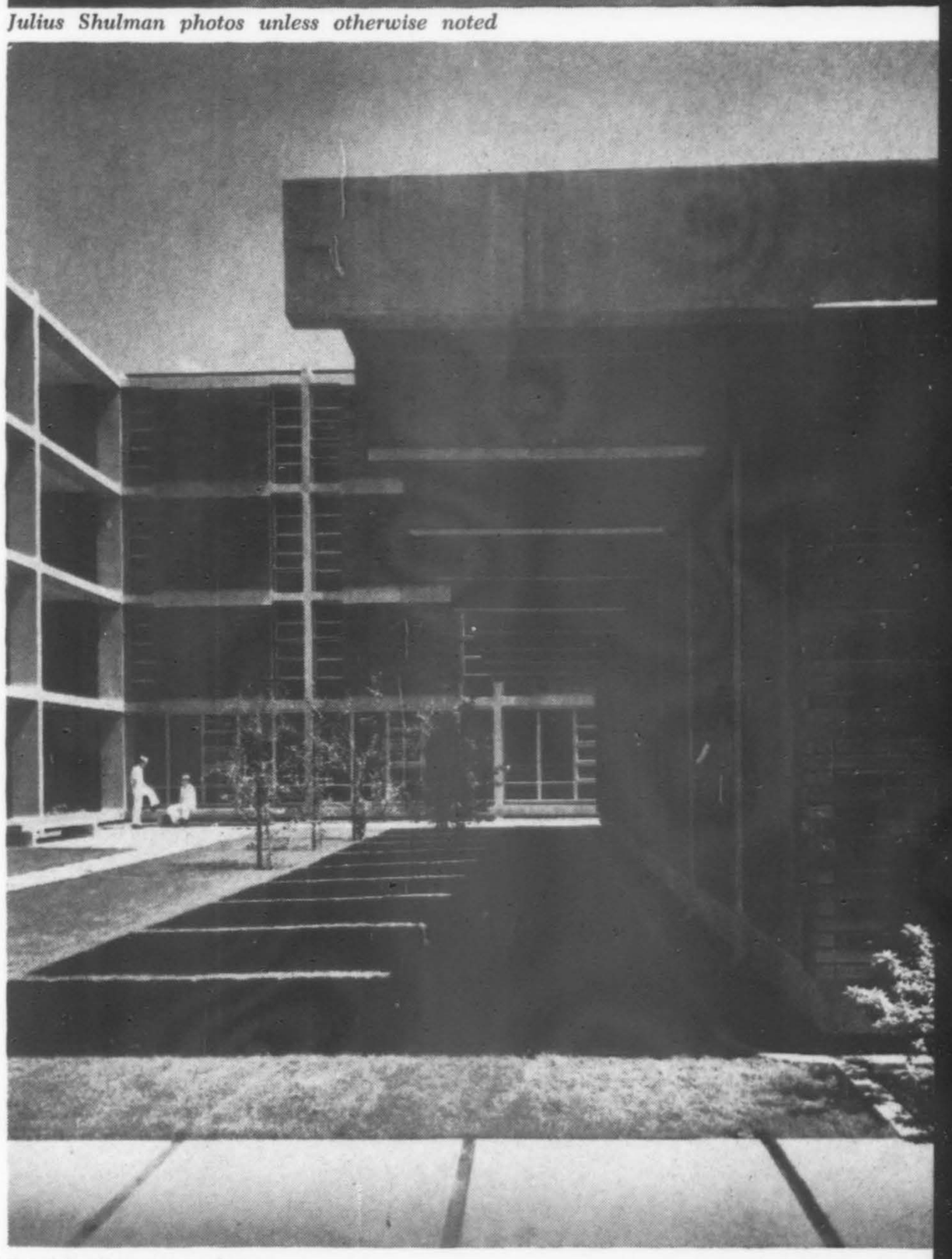
The resulting barracks houses 584 enlisted men and petty officers in four-man and two-man rooms. Study rooms, TV rooms and service areas are included. A typical floor has 43 rooms. Two lounges are included in the plan: one for enlisted men and one for petty officers.

Design requirements stated that the barracks, without mess, was to cost no more than $1,875 per man and with a maximum unit cost of approximately $13.90 per sq. ft. The final costs of this facility, $1.1 million, were within Navy maximums.

A. J. Blaylock and Associates were structural consultants and Wallace Masonry Company, of nearby El Cajon, was masonry contractor.

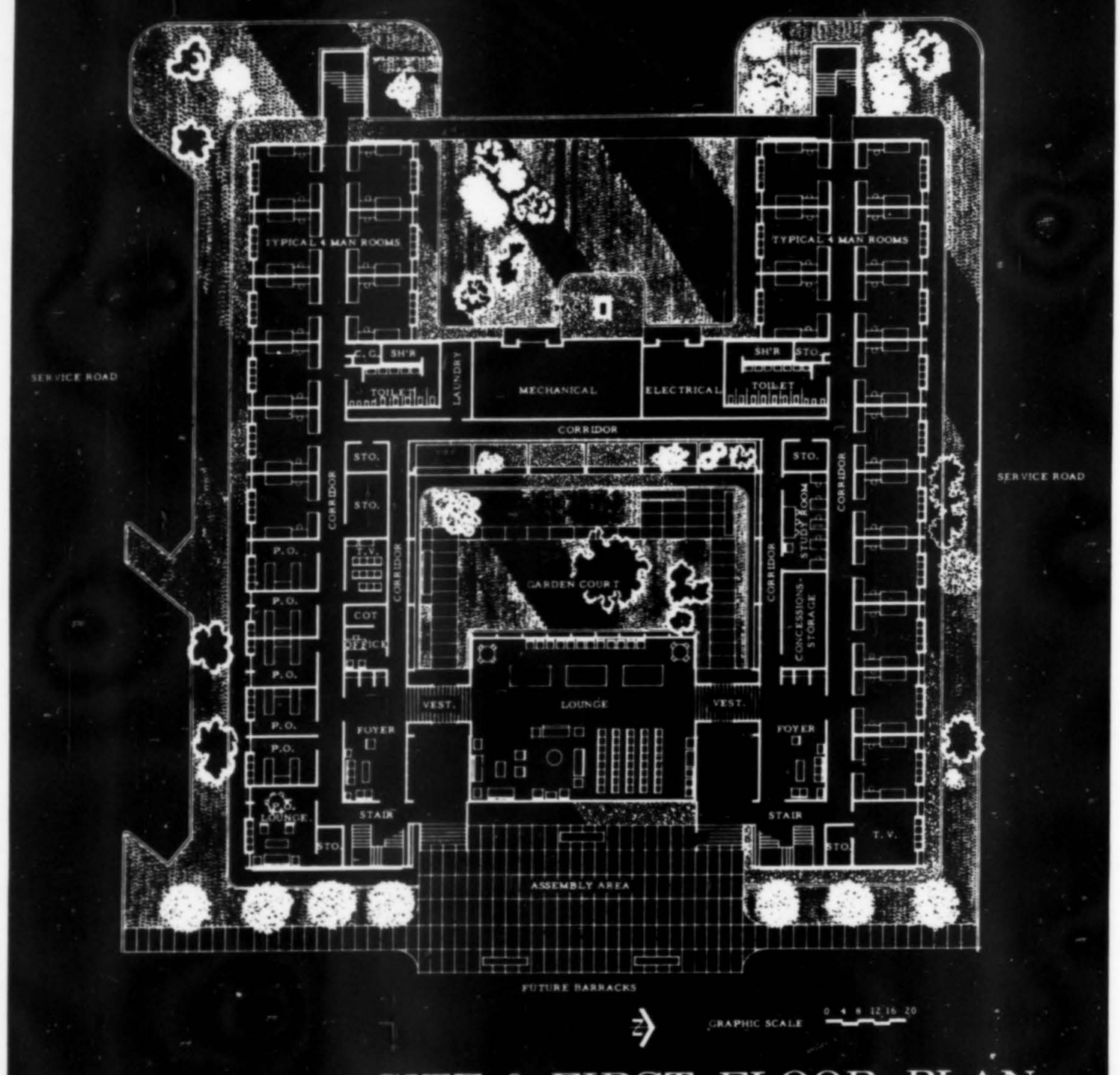


Julius Shulman photos unless otherwise noted



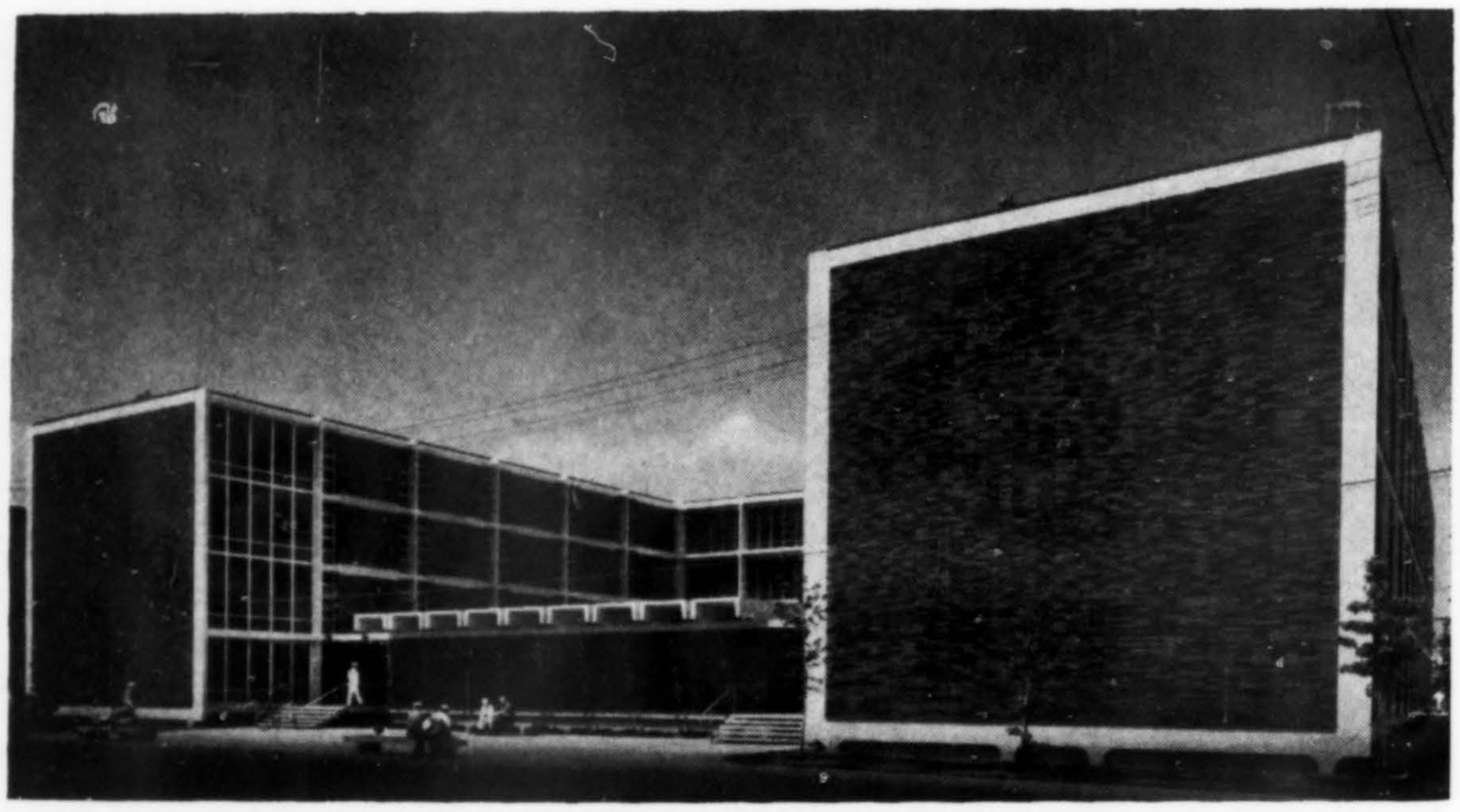
Julius Shulman photos unless otherwise noted

Tri-Ads Company photos

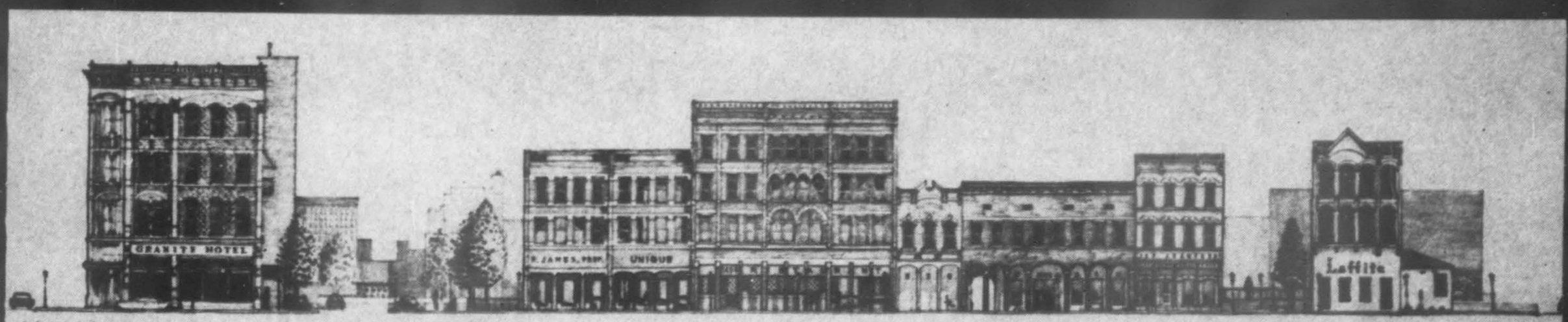


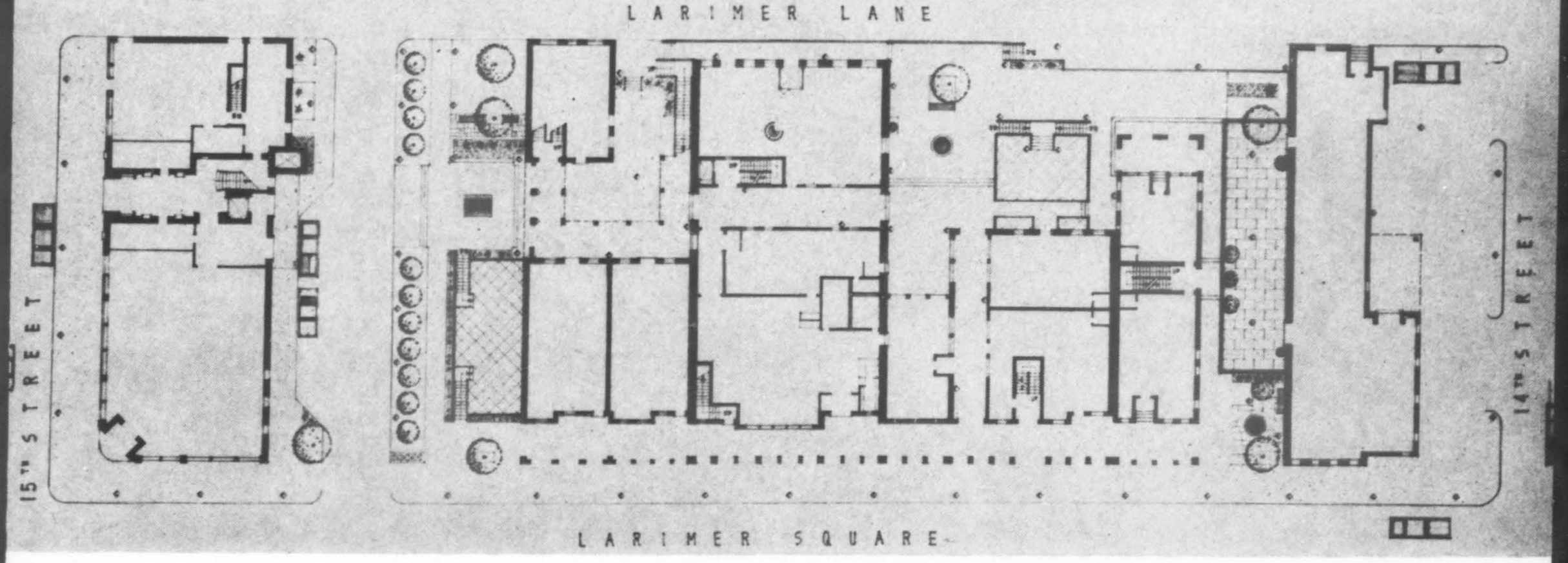
SITE & FIRST FLOOR PLAN

BARRACKS OF "SAILOR-PROOF" CONSTRUCTION

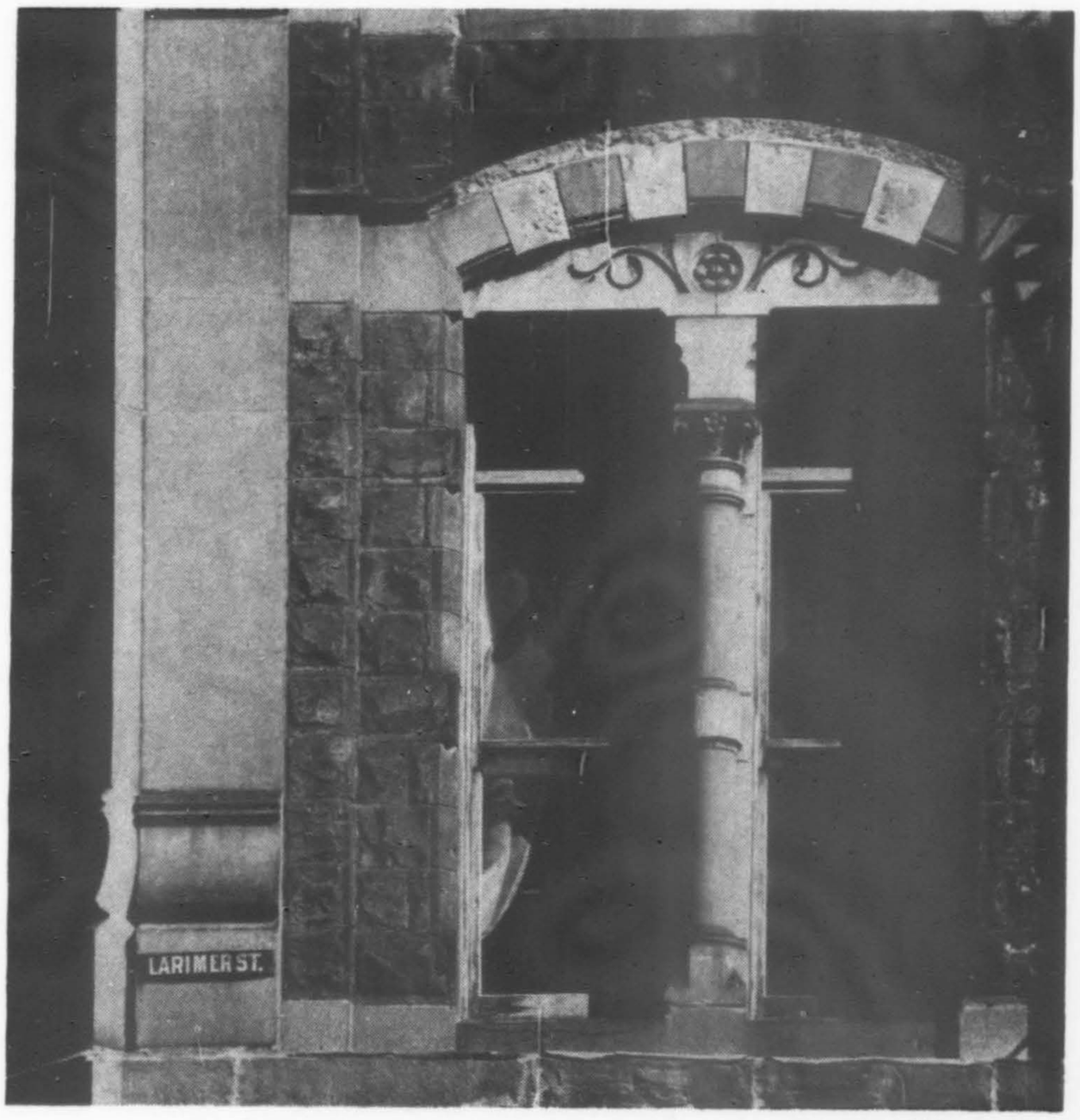


The H-shaped building is four stories for maximum site density, has a total of 77,000 sq. ft. The court created by the building's shape provides a pleasant space for congregating.





Window detail, Granite Hotel–corner building in plan above.



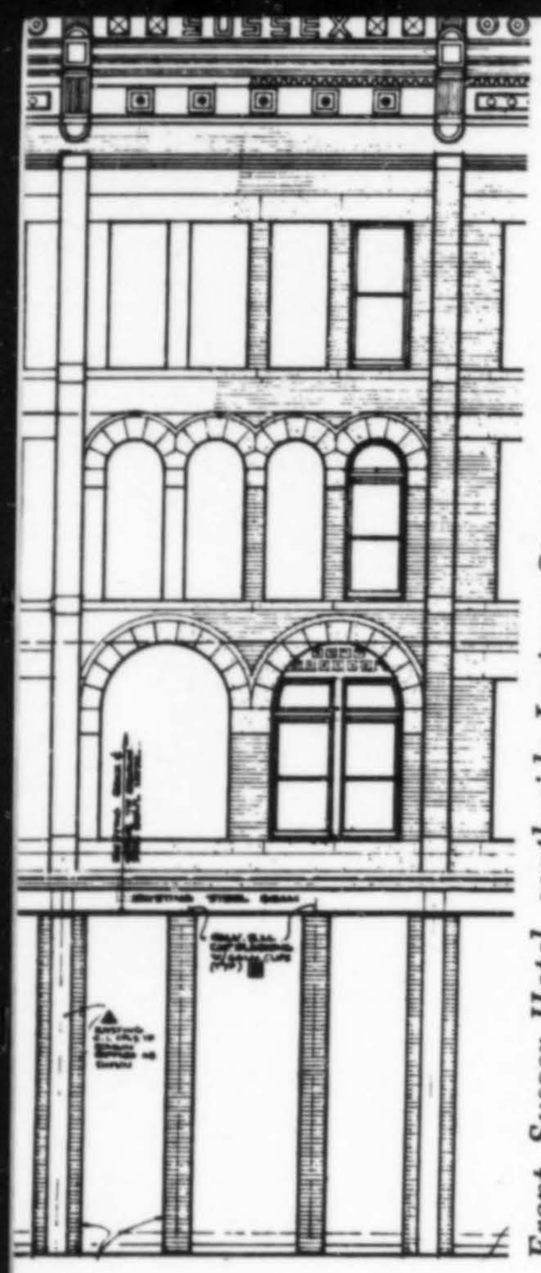
Milmoe photo

urban design

LARIMER SQUARE

restoration and remodeling in Denver

LANGDON MORRIS
Architect



Front, Sussex Hotel, south side Larimer Street.

Larimer Street in Denver was once the most famous street in the West. Named for Denver's founder, General William E. Larimer, the street played a prominent role in the city's political and commercial history from the very first day. Larimer Street's 1400-block on the east bank of Cherry Creek was, in fact, all there was of Denver City that first year (1858).

First there were the wagonloads of seekers and promoters rallying to rumors rampant across the nation of "gold in the Rockies." Afer the Civil War, Denver's real estate values soared. A building boom brought fifty new buildings monthly in 1866. In the 1870's and 80's, Denver's population skyrocketed and so did its skyline. A new city hall was erected at 14th and Larimer Streets keeping the Larimer Square block in the thick of things. Gradually, Denver settled into a more typical community pattern.

The years following World War II brought tremendous growth to Denver, but continued neglect to Larimer Street. It sits squarely in the heart of the urban renewal area and most of its old sandstone and brick buildings will be razed. But not buildings in the 1400 block. Currently, Mrs. John Crawford, wife of a Denver oilman, is directing extraordinary renovation of this old block—all a part of the intention that Larimer Square can return Denver to its earlyday reputation for being a light-hearted city.

LARIMER SQUARE

View down Larimer Street arcade toward Granite Hotel.

Ted Trainor

LANGDON MORRIS
Architect

KRAFT BUILDING CONTRACTORS

LANGDON MORRIS, the architect, is an incorporator of Larimer Square. As one who has actively promulgated the project through all its phases, he offers some cogent pointers:

—Restoration work has to be done on the basis of utilizing as much of the existing as possible; otherwise, costs are prohibitive.

—The architect must become a salesman to get such a project started. Old buildings do not have much appeal before remodeling.

—Architects have a responsibility to their communities to promote preservation and show the way to a sound economic basis for old, old buildings, regardless of high cost to the architect.

LARIMER SQUARE, INC., is a private corporation which is developing and leasing property in the new redevelopment. The first phase of redevelopment is now under way in the five-building complex centered on the southeast side of Larimer Street. Present front and back facades will be of equal importance as the design for the building creates an enticing unity which gives customers easy access to all parts and levels (see plan).

At its conclusion, Larimer Square will have about 200,000 square feet of finished floor area and about 50,000 square feet of open landscaped and garden area. To date, L/S has spent $284,-000 on construction and the five present tenants have spent an additional $63,000. The south side should be essentially completed by September, 1966 and the north side by July, 1967. Approximate costs (based on estimated occupancies) are:

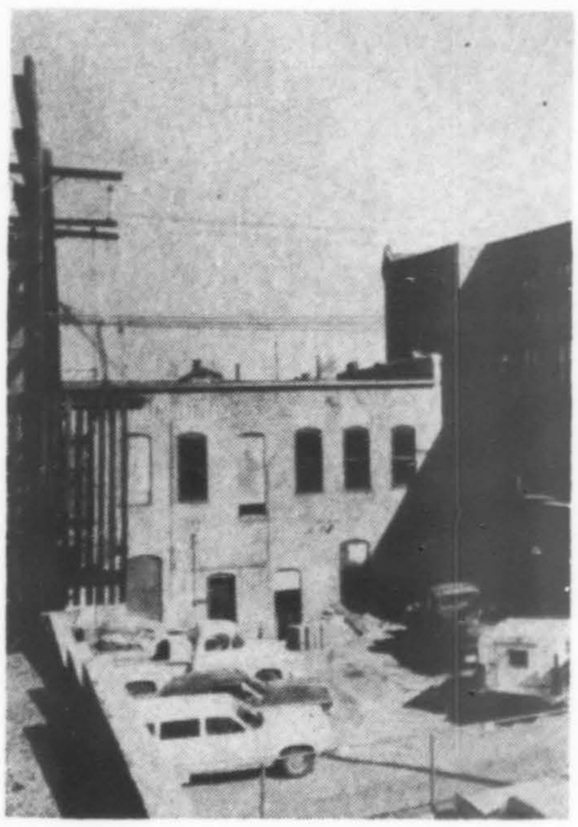
—property acquisition	$ 850,000
—basic restoration and remodeling	$1,250,000
—tenants' own construction costs	$1,500,000

The corporation remodels the exteriors and supplies interior space which is clean, has plastered walls and ceiling, prime coat of paint, wiring, heating, plumbing. Larimer Square must approve the plans of each tenant and particular attention is given to exterior and interior signs, graphics of menus, the plans for advertising, so as to protect the design concept and visual appeal of the Square.

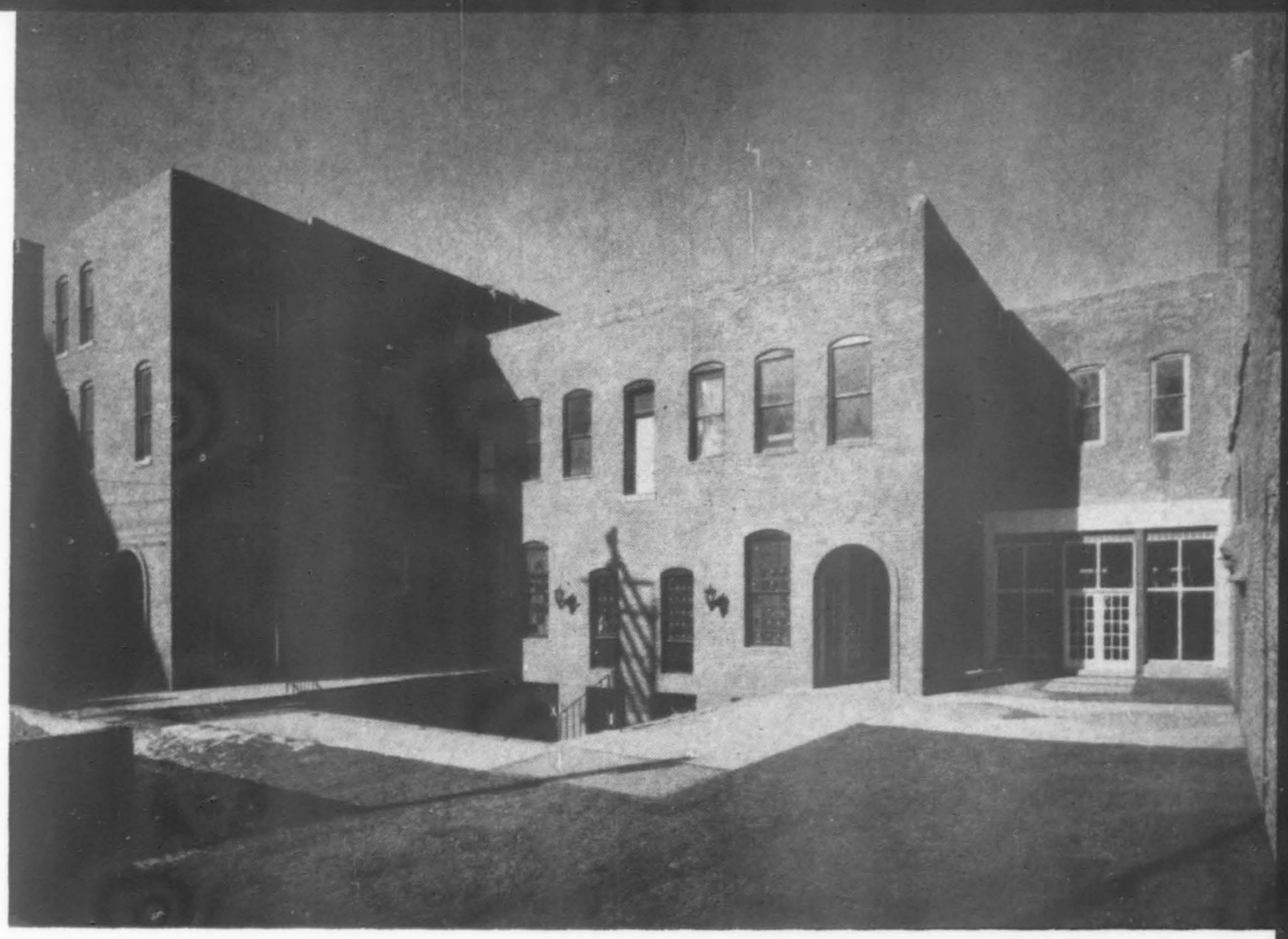
Larimer Square is basically a RESTORATION of the street facades of each building to the approximate original, and a REMODELING of the remainder of each building.

Restoration and Remodeling in Denver

Wayne Hecht



Before.



Ted Trainor

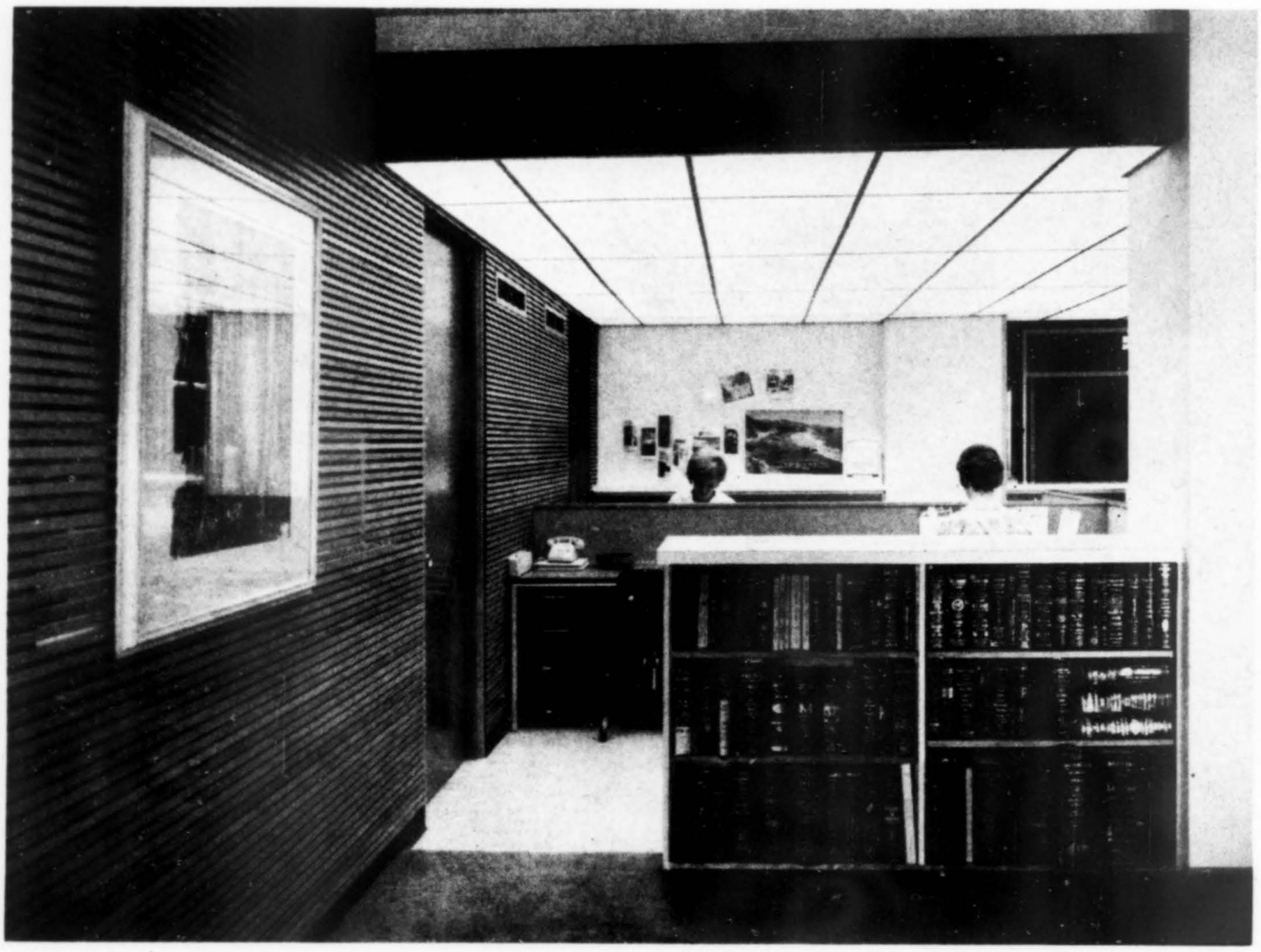
(Below) 1430 Larimer, looking to 1416-1420 (above).

Wayne Hecht

Ted Trainor

Entrance to Gondola Boutique Shop, off Criterion Row.

Design/West . . .



EMPHASIZING the pursual of their duties as a progressive Chamber of Commerce, the Eugene, Oregon, branch outgrew their leased space adjacent to the Eugene Hotel lobby. Since the central location was desirable, it was decided to renegotiate the lease with the hotel but to request about 30 per cent additional floor space and the opportunity to redesign and refurnish the offices.

When selected, the architects were charged with designing an inviting, dignified, well lighted and air conditioned space that reflected the city's major industry—lumber.

The new space occupied 2,000 sq. ft. Using local wood materials, the building was remodeled for an approximate $20,000 and furnished for an additional $10,000. Walls are vertical grain Douglas fir paneling with clear Rez sealer and semi-gloss varnish in most areas, with vinyl covered gypsum board in service areas. A wood slatted screen wall serves as a divider and a display area for art. Ceilings are gypsum board, spray textured. Vinyl asbestos tile has been placed on floors with heavy traffic and in storage and data file offices. Wool carpeting in muted tones covers other office areas. All furnishings and art work were architect-selected.

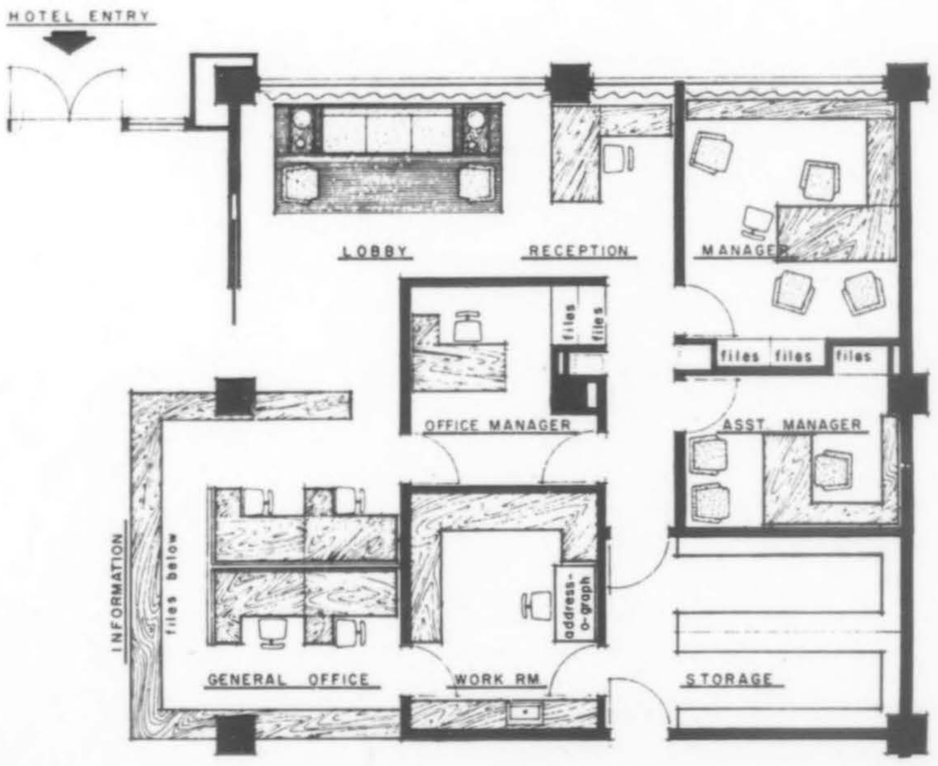
Offices that emphasize a city's industry

Tom Burns, Jr., photos

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICES
Eugene, Oregon

MORIN & LONGWOOD
Architects

ART REE & SON
General Contractor



PRODUCTS IN ACTION/Dowtherm Sr-1

Snow-Melting Roofs

ROUND HILL SHOPPING CENTER
Zephyr Cove, Nevada

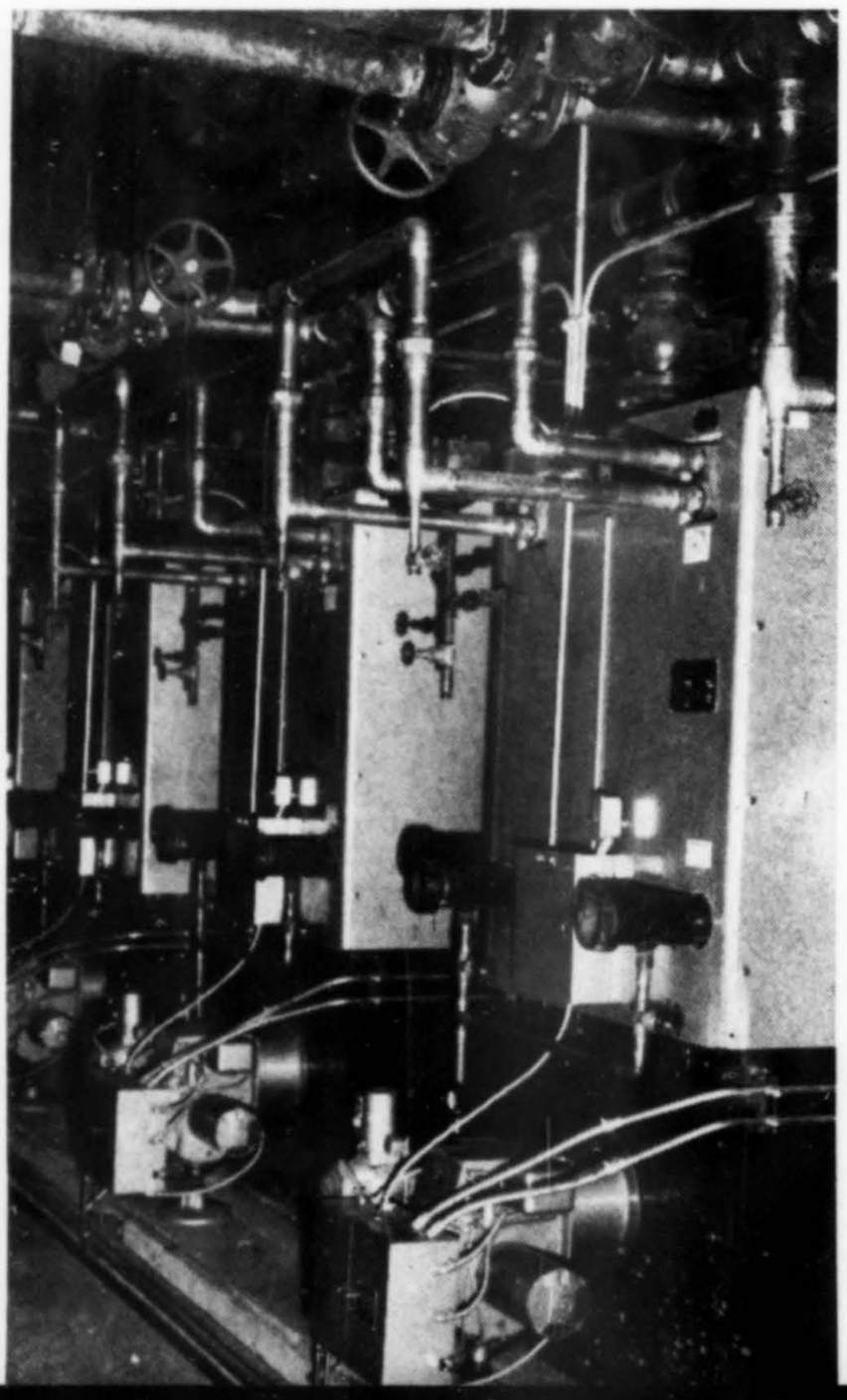
BRUCE HEISER, Architect

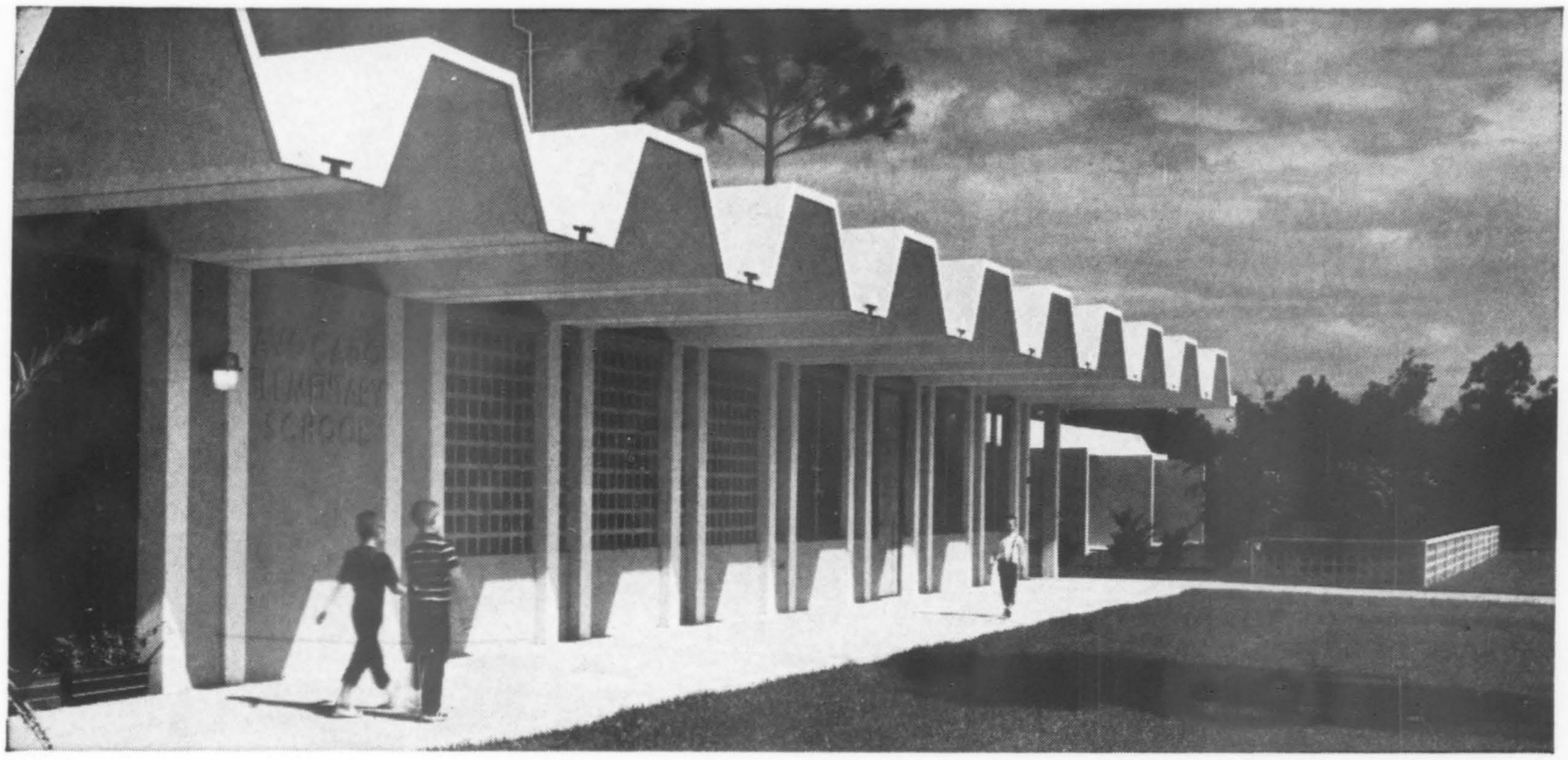
ZEPHYR COVE is a paradox. The connotation of spring and soft summer breezes is belied by the 211.6 inches of snow that falls each year between October and June in Zephyr Cove. But happy merchants in the Round Hill Shopping Center at Zephyr Cove, Nevada, are thinking spring again.

For an ingenious architect has designed an automatic snow removal system in the roof of the $5 million shopping center that keeps the surface of the roof warm enough to melt snow as it falls. In an area where all roofs are built with either a high pitch or a low pitch, heavily reinforced to take the snow loads, the lightweight, low pitched slope of the center's roof is unique. It is built of heavy red cedar shakes and plastic reinforced panels supported by glulam beams. The roof covers more than 123,000 sq. ft. of shopping areas and mall (40 buildings are included in the complex).

The system utilizes a specially inhibited glycol solution, trademarked Dowtherm Sr-1, which is heated and circulated through a network of 3/4-inch copper pipes in a thin layer of lightweight concrete around the perimeter of the roof. Pipes are placed in a loop pattern with 2x2 sleepers between tubing to which shakes are attached. The system connects to a boiler room, with six 3,000,000,000 BTU boilers, located on a hill at the rear of the shopping center. Four boilers are used to heat the complex and two heat the glycol solution, an ethylene glycol developed by the Dow Chemical Company as a heat transfer medium. The material is designed to have a high boiling point and to remain stable over a wide temperature range. The 12-inch pipes which carry the center's sprinkling system are also protected by the system from the danger of winter freeze. Pipes have been placed parallel to the snow removal system in the roof.

It's spring all winter in Zephyr Cove.





Beauty and the budget get together in this all-concrete school

The Avocado Elementary School in Homestead, Florida, demonstrates again the advantages of concrete in even a small size plant.

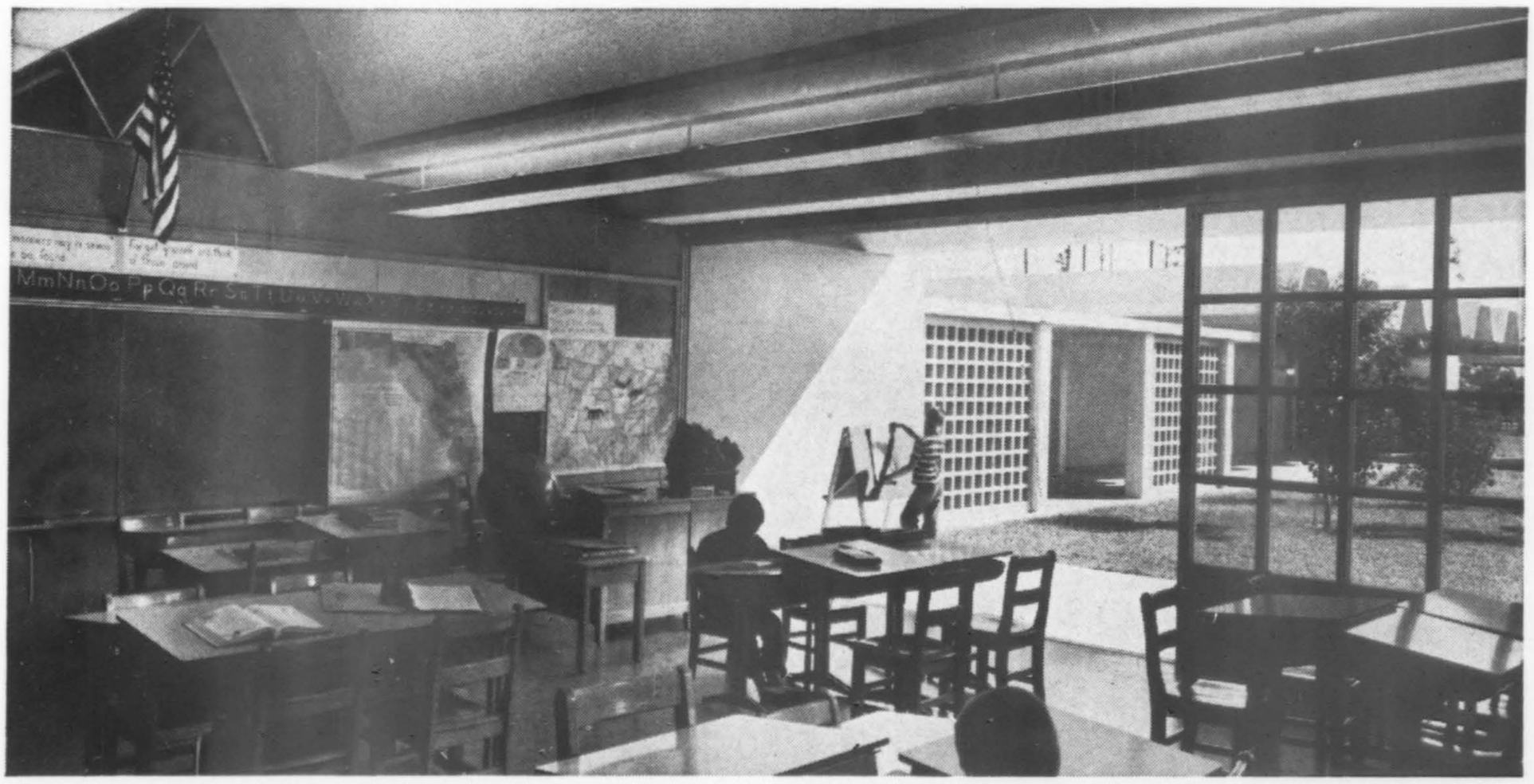
The structure is striking, yet tastefully modern . . . with 22 classrooms, cafetorium, library and administrative spaces. For 35,210 square feet, the bid price was $398,390, or $11.32 per square foot.

The precast concrete folded plate roof, supported on prestressed columns of concrete, provided not only an outstanding design feature, but brought important economy. Walls are concrete masonry, stuccoed on the exterior, plastered inside for decorative effect. And included in the modest cost is the elegance of terrazzo floors in the cafetorium.

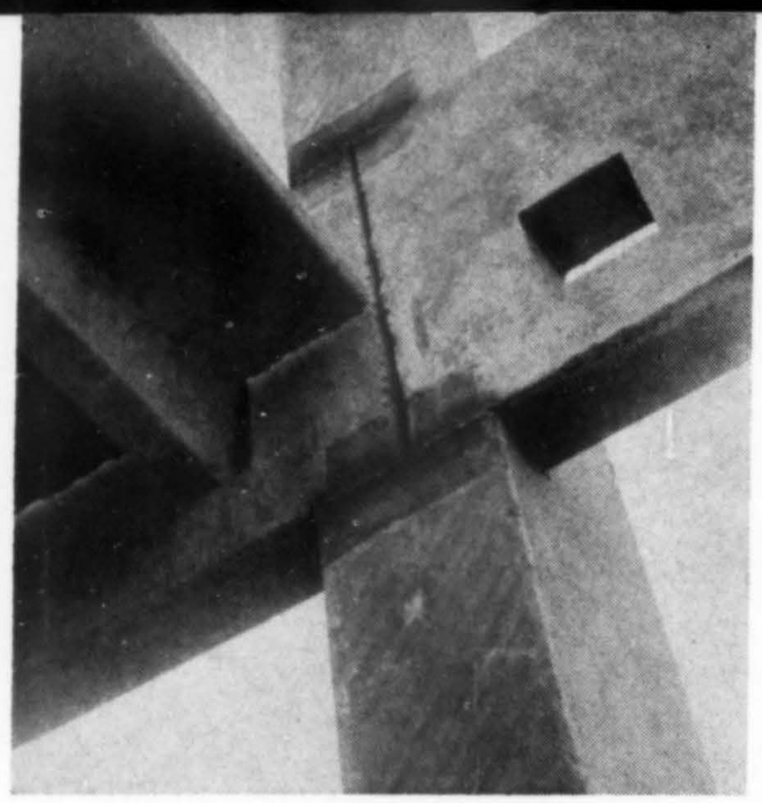
For school boards seeking, at realistic cost, esthetically pleasing facilities that are also durable, firesafe and easy to maintain, concrete offers the ideal solution. **Portland Cement Association**

903 Seaboard Building, Seattle, Washington 98101 • 235 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104
680 Wilshire Place, Los Angeles, Calif. 90005 • 721 Boston Building, Denver, Colorado 80202
Suite 816—3800 N. Central Ave., Phoenix, Arizona 85012 • Suite 705—5301 Central N. E., Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87108
304 Executive Building, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

An organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete, made possible by the financial support of most competing cement manufacturers in the United States and Canada



Typical classroom, Avocado Elementary School with adjacent "patio" class space. Architect: Robert B. Browne, Miami; George F. Reed, Associate, Miami. Structural Engineer: Walter C. Harry & Associates, Fort Lauderdale. Contractor: Stobbs Brothers Construction Company, Miami. Owner: Dade County Board of Public Instruction.



NORTHGATE CONVALESCENT CENTER
Seattle, Washington

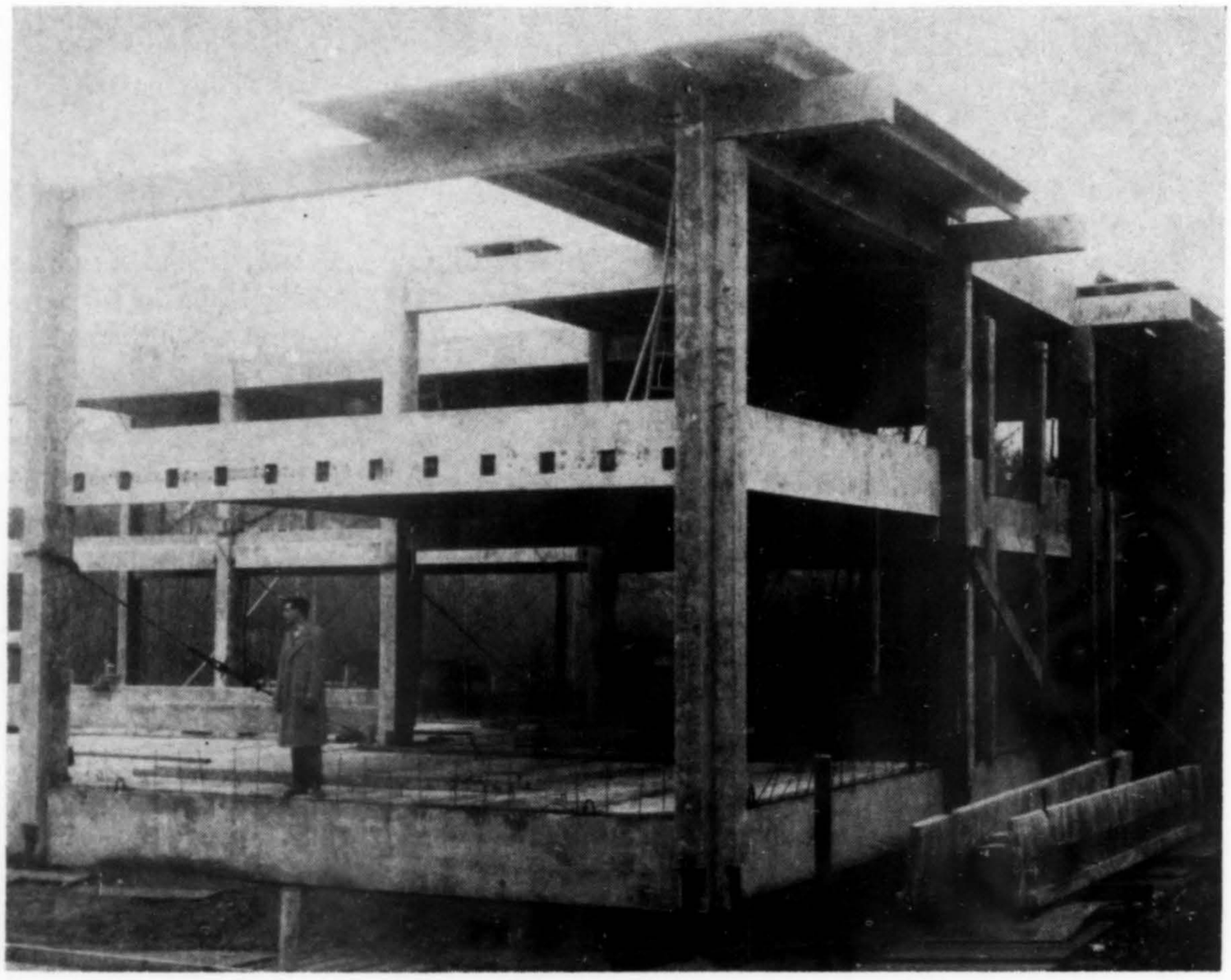
VAN SLYCK & CALLISON
Architects

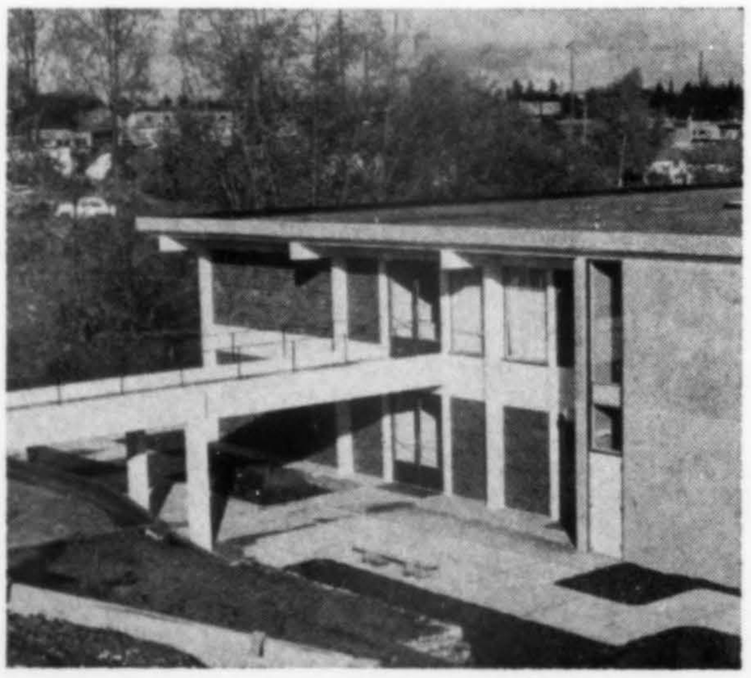
KELLY & PITTELKO
Structural Engineers

CAWDREY & VEMO, Contractor

GRAYSTONE COMPANY, Fabricator

Design and cost comparison = precast elements



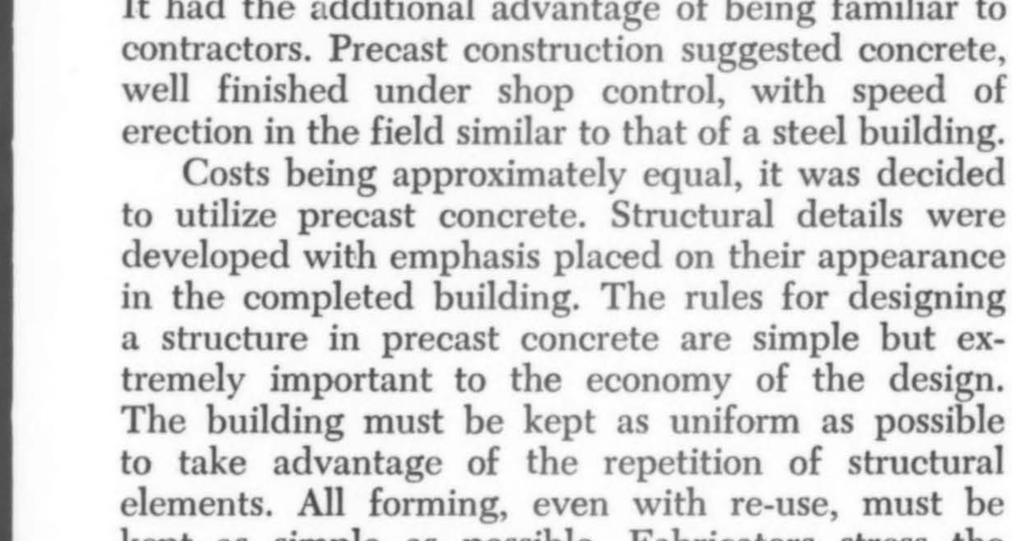


Concrete columns stand out in relief against brick walls. The simplicity of the double tees is striking in appearance at the roof overhang. Much use was made of cantilever construction, evidenced at the roof level where both beams and double tees extend beyond the face of the building. Precast work is accentuated by the bridge at the rear of the building where two precast beams connect the second floor to the exterior grade level. The entire structural frame for the building was erected in a matter of two weeks with everything possible, from beams to stairs, precast.

PRELIMINARY STUDIES of the Northgate Convalescent Center permitted the architect and his structural engineer to compare the construction merits of poured-in-place versus precast concrete. The first offered the advantage of monolithic construction, of particular importance in areas subject to earthquake. It had the additional advantage of being familiar to contractors. Precast construction suggested concrete, well finished under shop control, with speed of erection in the field similar to that of a steel building.

Costs being approximately equal, it was decided to utilize precast concrete. Structural details were developed with emphasis placed on their appearance in the completed building. The rules for designing a structure in precast concrete are simple but extremely important to the economy of the design. The building must be kept as uniform as possible to take advantage of the repetition of structural elements. All forming, even with re-use, must be kept as simple as possible. Fabricators stress the importance of keeping the exteriors of structural elements as free as practicable from protrusions.

Steel plates did yeoman's work in the precast solution. The plates, anchored inside the concrete with reinforcing steel, allowed positive connections



to be made in the field by welding. It paid dividends in simplifying formwork and in producing structural members with clean lines.

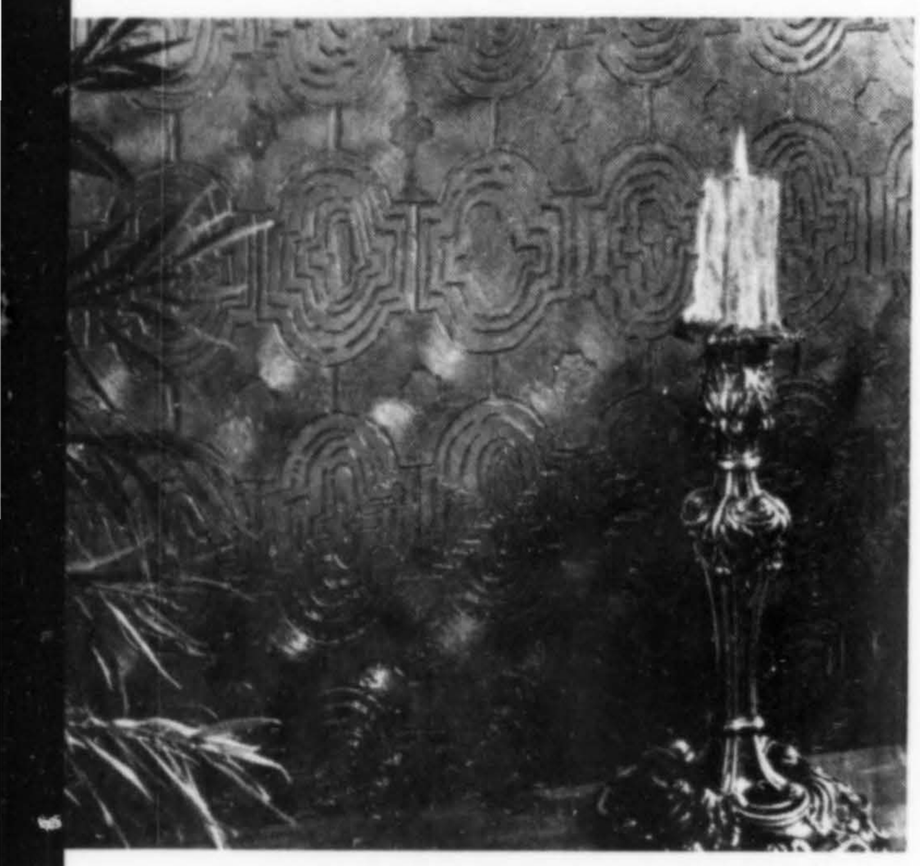
One of the problems of precast construction is its lack of rigidity in the early phases of erection. Unlike steel there is considerably more weight in the heavy precast elements. Temporary stability was provided by guying of members and permanent stability achieved by tying the frame in with rigid poured-in-place service cores. Slab reinforcing laps with reinforcing steel were supplied from the service cores to complete stabilizing. Until the tie was accomplished, steel guy cables took care of the resistance in the building against any lateral loads.

The convalescent center was designed for composite action throughout: poured-in-place slabs were planned to add strength to the precast elements over which they were poured. Composite action was assumed to develop only after the dead load was out of the beams and the concrete set. Dowels projecting from walls, spandrels and other precast elements were all gripped and tied into the overall structural system by the slabs. Columns were erected by simply sliding them over a single heavy dowel protruding out of the footings. Grout was then pumped around the dowel to secure the connection. Beams were dropped into place and welded and double tees lowered into position and also welded, acting as forms for the poured-in-place concrete fill slab.

• NEW PRODUCTS •

metal protective coating

Kynar 500, a new fluorocarbon resin used as a base for exterior finishes, when applied as a liquid finish to aluminum or steel, is said to provide long-life protection to the metal surface. Finishes of Kynar 500 are used by firms producing pre-finished aluminum and steel for siding and other exterior building components. Said to cost less than other comparable protective coatings, Kynar 500 is also available in a wide range of colors and white with gloss ranges from flat to medium. Color-matching is possible with finishes of Kynar 500.—Pennsalt Chemicals Corp. (A/W), Three Penn Center, Philadelphia, Pa.



Spanish motif in plastic panel

"Seville," a new pattern in K-Lux architectural and decorator plastic paneling, expresses a Spanish or Mediterranean motif. Panels are designed for a wide variety of applications in homes, commercial buildings and fine cabinetry. It is easy to cut, clean and handle, is said to include impact, heat, sun and weather resistance and is light in weight. "Seville" is available in panels 24x48-in. and 48x96-in., in color selections of deep amber, cordovan red, Antibes blue and olive green. —K-S-H Plastics, Inc., 10212 Manchester Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63122.

lightweight planters

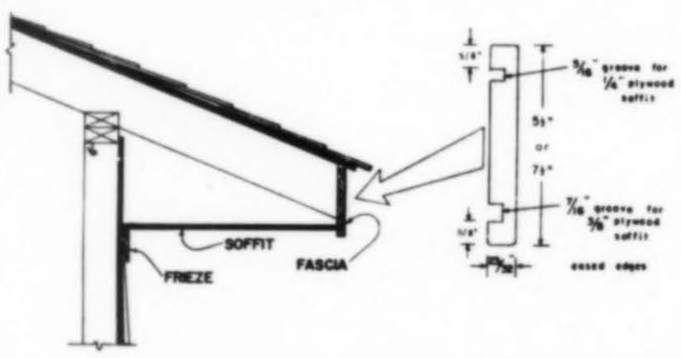
Fiberglas planters, heavily reinforced but light in weight, offer a low maintenance as only a small area is exposed to upkeep. Planters have a strong gel-coated surface which is weather resistant and easily cleaned. They can be maneuvered with a dolly, fully planted, to change positions. Fiberglas containers are said to maintain temperature at which plants thrive.—Jan Miguel Planters, 908 Kenter Way, Los Angeles 90049.

wall surfacing material

Nova-Stone, a lightweight, weatherproof wall surfacing material suited to both exterior and interior use, has just been introduced. The man-made compound has been developed to provide a stone-like material capable of assuming a variety of finishes applicable to any wall without weight consideration since each unit weighs between 1½ to 3 lbs. It is available in a wide range of stone facing including the Yucatan and Taniko design groups and the new Bjorn Winnblad Sun Wall sculpture. Finishes include white, glazed bisque, glazed terracotta, stone, with special finishes on request.—Arts for Architecture, Inc., 50 Rose Place, Garden City Park, N. Y. 11041.

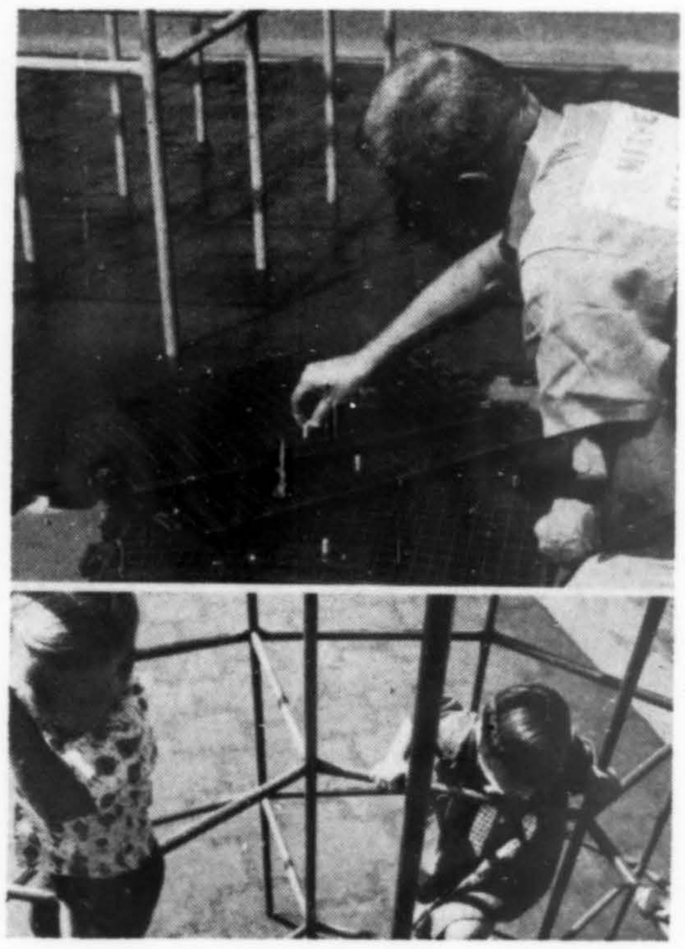
gas-fired Firehood

Now the conical design of Firehood is available gas-fired. It is easily installed into any approved gas vent or masonry chimney. The Firehood comes complete with a high temperature ceramic gas log and pre-fitted controls. The vertical stack matches the color of the hood in lengths to reach any ceiling height. A full range of colors from jade to matte black is available. The unit is designed for single dwellings or for multiple story installations, can be installed adjacent to windows, wall paneling or other materials.—Condon-King Co., 5611 208th S.W., Lynnwood, Wn.



cut-to-fit components for soffits, fascia

Cut-to-fit components for fast job-site installations of soffit, fascia and frieze boards are now available from Potlatch Forests. According to the manufacturer, savings of an estimated $60 per 1000 installed board feet of fascia can be realized by use of the precut components. These are available factory primed, penta treated or unprimed. Fascia is pre-grooved along its length to accommodate ¼-in or ⅜-in. plywood soffits, eliminates the need for cove or quarter round moulding. Back is ready-rabbeted. Idaho White Pine and Cedar fascia and frieze boards come in lengths of 6 to 20-ft., 6 to 8-in. widths and 23/32-in. thickness. Southern Pine is in same length and widths in ¾-in. thickness. Eased edges facilitate faster and better painting.—Potlatch Forests, Inc., Wood Products Div. (A/W), P.O. Box 8850, Chicago 60666.



playground surfacing like a cushion

"Safety-Surf" is said to be the answer to playground surfacing problems. It is a one-inch thick interlocking rubber matting designed for permanent, maintenance-free installation beneath playground equipment, acting as a resilient cushion when a child falls. A waffle-like network of honeycombed ribbing lines the under portion of the matting with two levels of shock absorption and acts as a kind of safety net. "Safety-Surf" is adjustable to any size required, in two-foot increments, and can be quickly installed by recessed bolts over any hard-surfaced base. The product is guaranteed for 10 years to retain its original cushioning qualities, even when subjected to extended periods of outdoor weather and temperature extremes. It is non-toxic and designed so that it cannot harbor rodents or insects. — Mitchell Rubber Products, 2120 San Fernando Rd., Los Angeles.

mechanical wood floor system

"Lock-Tite," a new mechanical wood floor system, just introduced, is said to be more economical and more easily installed than other mechanical floors. The floors have sound-deadening qualities, moisture resistance, uniform resilience and dimensional stability, according to the manufacturer, as well as a high load capacity. Lock-Tite's principle involves heavy-gauge steel clips that are locked into steel channels anchored to the concrete subfloor on 12-in. centers. Clips are then fastened in specially-milled hold-down grooves in the maple strips. Subfloors are moisture-proofed and resilient insulation boards are laid between the metal channels. Each floor is guaranteed for two years against defects and workmanship. Recommended uses are in gyms, ballrooms, armories, stages, in commercial and light industrial applications. — Robbins Flooring Co. (A/W), White Lake, Wisconsin.

non-sag adhesive for bonding

Just recently introduced, Bondmaster M754 is said to be the first industrially marketed wet-shear-strength, non-sag epoxy mastic adhesive for general purpose bonding. It is designed to support such rigid, non-deformable adherends as expanded polystyrene and rigid urethane and glass foams, ceramic tile, and so on, even on vertical and overhead surfaces. It has been approved for installation of "Glasweld" sheets and similar stable panels. The "green" strength of the formula permits bonding of rigid insulation boards and other materials with weights of up to three to five pounds per square foot in direct shear with no slippage. The manufacturer says that the product neither sags nor flows during its cure cycle.—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Adhesive Products Div., 225 Belleville Ave., Bloomfield, New Jersey 07003.

bronze pivots for office entrances

Forged bronze pivots, styled and finished to add rich appearance on entrances of office buildings and executive suites, has been added to Hager Hinge's line of door accessories. Vertical straight-line styling of the two-knuckle barrel anticipates architectural concepts. The full-mortise pivots are available for right or left hand openings and in finishes of satin, polished chrome, polished or satin brass, satin bronze or oil-rubbed antique bronze.—Hager Hinge Co., 139 Victor St., St. Louis, Mo. 63104.

imported Han horse

A copy of a rare Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 220) bronze horse with rider, approximately 19½x20½, is purely ornamental, designed to grace any decorative scheme, either ancient or modern. The horse is a direct copy from the Greek sculptor, Phidias. This is among the many other imports varying from custom pieces to copies. —Phillips Imports, 271-273 Minna St., San Francisco.

steel bi-fold doors snap into place

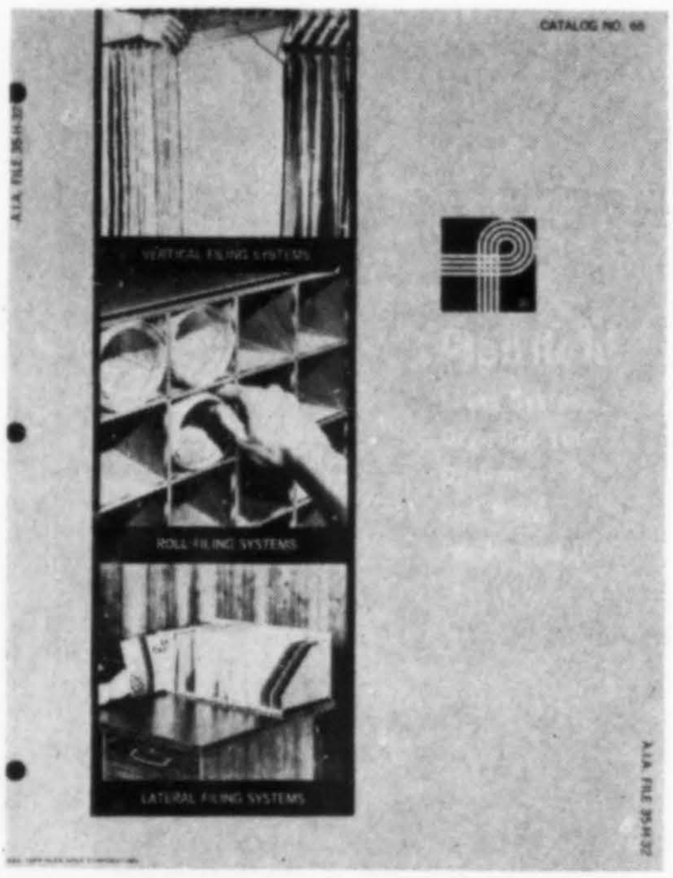
Steel bifold doors have been added to the K-Door line of wood and mirror bifolding doors manufactured by Kennatrack. A "plunger-type" hardware has been developed for use on the doors, literally snapping the door into place. A knurled "thumb-adjust" nylon wheel on the lower pivot also allows the doors to be dialed into vertical adjustment. Door panels are fabricated of 24-gauge, cold-rolled steel welded to 24-gauge channel sections, prefinished in a rustproof, bonderized baked enamel finish called Cameo Beige. Optional side trim is available in the same matching color. Six styles are manufactured: flush, full louver, louver-panel, flush with moulding, full-louver with moulding and louver-panel with moulding. Two and four-door units come in 6'8" and 8' heights and in a variety of panel widths.—Kennatrack Division, Ekco Building Products Co., 1250 Bedford Ave. S.W., Canton, Ohio 44701.

BROCHURES • CATALOGS • FOLDERS

Work Wonders in Your Home With Western Wood: full color presentations of wood window installations, walls with moulding, various doors, louvers, all shown in actual use. Suggestions and types of wood, including Douglas Fir, Western Red Cedar, Ponderosa Pine, Sitka Spruce, Lodgepole Pine and many others, are included. —Western Wood Products Association, Yeon Bldg., Portland, Ore. 97204.

Architectural Cabinet Hardware (AIA 27-C): features cabinet hardware stock items designed for architectural and institutional applications. Compiled as a handy reference, it gives a complete picture of the Stanley architectural cabinet hardware available. —Stanley Hardware, Div. of The Stanley Works, Box 1800, New Britain, Conn. 06050.

Light and Interior Finishes: emphasizes the importance of considering colors and reflectances of sidewalls, ceilings and floors in planning a lighting system. A key feature is a two-page Reflectance Value Chart in full color. How to employ the chart to achieve efficiency, visual comfort, desired atmosphere is fully described. Specific recommendations are made for reflectance values in various areas of the office, school, factory and home. 8-pp.—Dept. TP-129, General Electric Co., Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio 44112.



Plan Hold Filing Systems: presents a variety of different filing systems for large sheet materials. Catalog has been organized to make it easy for the user to select the correct plan filing system, taking into account the type of prints, maps, drawings or charts to be filed, accessibility requirements and space utilization needs. Full color, 16-pp. Catalog No. 65.—Plan Hold Corp., P.O. Box 3458, Torrance, Calif.

Exposed Steel, Architectural Design Details: brings together for the first time technical information and data, focusing attention on the full family of steels available for exposed applications in painted or unpainted state. In loose-leaf form, the book is divided into seven sections: introduction with review of history of exposed steel design applications; fire protection; availability; bare steels (USS Cor-Ten and T-1); fabrication; finishing and painting specifications; detail drawings. Book is a quick reference source. Additional structural projects will be available as completed. — United States Steel Co., 120 Montgomery, San Francisco.

Colorlith/Colorceran For Laboratories: describes the new asbestos-cement sheets for laboratories and the advantages of using this line for table tops, sinks, fume hoods, shelving and other areas. It includes numerous full color photographs of actual installations and shows the colors in which each material is available. Installation photos are shown and the chemical resistance and physical properties listed. Specification data is given as well as recommendations for fabricating, bonding and cementing and suggestions for maintaining and refinishing Colorlith. — Johns-Manville, 22 East 40th St., New York 10016.

Street Furniture, Benches, Planters: presents new line consisting of 25 essentials in a wide range of sizes for malls, roof decks, city streets, large indoor areas, in a choice of 11 standard colors and a variety of smooth and textured aggregates. Brochure is a compilation of separate sheets each showing a model, scale drawings of all sizes and photos of typical installations. 18-pp.—Architectural Fiberglass, 2020 E. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles 90034.

Azrock Resilient Floor Products (AIA 23-G): contains full-color illustrations of all colors and patterns in Azrock vinyl asbestos tile, asphalt tile, feature strip and cove base. Also includes general information on sizes, uses, installation, light reflectance values, brief specifications. 16-pp., full color. —Azrock Floor Products, P.O. Box 531, San Antonio, Texas 78206.

The MultiCube: basic descriptive information on Toujay's versatile audio-storage furniture stacking units designed by Jerry Joseph. A wide range of photos shows use in floor-standing, stacked and wall-hung combinations of from two to eight cubes. Also illustrates optional interior fittings including turntable, electronic equipment, tape recorder drawers, bar fixtures, record storage. Full color, 6-pp.—Toujay Designs, Inc., 146 E. 53rd St., New York 10022.

Stock Components for the Fabrication of Architectural Metalwork (AIA-15): announces the newly developed Colorail system for railing construction including a selection of color plastic handrail mouldings with improved support sections, plastic-clad aluminum posts and installation hardware. Adjustable brackets and concealed fastenings are featured. All elements of section engineering data and components of the companion Carlstadt systems in stainless steel, bronze and aluminum are introduced. Other JB exterior and interior systems are shown. Technical assistance is offered on architectural metalwork planning and designing. Full color, 40-pp.—Julius Blum & Company, Carlstadt, New Jersey.

Enjoy the Fun and Warmth of an Open Fireplace (AIA 14-E-5): presents graphic description and installation of pre-built wood-burning fireplaces that need no masonry, mortar or footings. Describes both front-opening and corner models with specifications, sizes, models available. Line drawings and photos illustrate installations. Catalog, in full color, shows several types of chimneys available as well as additional components and accessories. 8-pp.—Majestic Company, Inc., Erie St., Huntington, Indiana 46750.

Specifications for Exterior and Interior Plaster, Masonry, Marblecrete, Tile (AIA-3-C): presents individual sheets on each problem with emphasis on properties of characteristics of Boulder Canyon Miracle Lime. Specifications are listed for mortar applicable to each type utilized with proportions and mixing sequences given.—U.S. Lime Products Div., The Flintkote Company, 2244 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles 90057.

Color Tour of Steelcase Coordinated Offices: begins with reception area and follows a colorful route through every type of work situation, showing offices designed for specific needs with furniture coordinated in color, design and function. Units shown, including usual office pieces and letter trays, wastebaskets, are all standard, selling at production line prices. Full color, 16-pp.—Steelcase, Inc., 14477 Firestone, La Mirada, Calif.

MANUFACTURERS • SUPPLIERS

• **Northrop Architectural Systems:** Irvine M. Styer has been appointed Western division sales manager of the City of Industry, California, firm, according to an announcement by Paul H. Leslie, director of sales and marketing. Mr. Styer succeeds Lloyd Johnson who has resigned to join the Tile Council of America in Los Angeles. Sales responsibility of the new appointee will include all of the Western states, except Hawaii.

• **The Philip Carey Manufacturing Co.:** C. J. Bainum, Western Division Vice President, Los Angeles, since 1963, has been named general manager of the Miami-Carey Division and headquartered at the Cincinnati offices.

• **Pennsalt Chemicals Corp.:** The Philadelphia firm has announced plans for a multi-million dollar modernization and expansion of its plants at Calvert City, Kentucky and Portland, Oregon.

• **Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.:** Donald J. Mains has been named district manager of the Denver office, replacing William E. Black, who will become district manager of the San Francisco office. Mr. Mains was a field representative for LOF in Denver for six years prior to going to Phoenix where he established a district office. N. Thomas Barnes has succeeded Mains as district manager in Phoenix.

• **Fibreboard Paper Products Corp.:** A $5 million expansion program for the firm's San Joaquin Pulp and Board Mill at Antioch, California, has been announced by the San Francisco headquarters. George W. Burgess, president, said the expansion was necessary to meet increasing demands for paperboard in the West.

• **Pacific Power & Light Co.:** The Portland utility firm announces the promotion of Clifford Jones to the position of general sales manager where he will have responsibility for the company's industrial, commercial and residential energy sales activities. Lester M. Stinson at the Medford branch has been named assistant chief planning engineer.

• **Portland Cement Association:** Charles H. Knight, Jr., has been promoted to Western Regional Manager of the association headquarters in San Francisco. He succeeds George M. Petzar who has accepted a position with a member company. Knight joined PCA in 1956 as a general field engineer in the Los Angeles district office, transferring to Seattle where he has been district engineer since June, 1960. Roscoe C. Hildebrand, assistant engineer, succeeds Knight as Seattle district engineer.

• **Trussfab, Inc.:** The firm's manfacturing plant in Clackamas, Oregon, was destroyed in a $400,000 fire in mid-November. The company, which manufactures wooden trusses, will rebuild.

Salt to Siberia . . . "Sunshine" heating for California

A new electric radiant heating system that is rolled on much like wallpaper is being marketed initially in California. Sun-Glo, the home heating system, is applied to ceilings, sheds radiant heat evenly over a room. The flexible panels each have their own lead wire. A knitted fabric with resistance wire element is laminated between two layers of vinyl in a thickness of .060-in. Sun-Glo is available in decorator and custom panels, applied like wallpaper. The panels, manufactured by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, have an output of approximately 17 watts per square foot, operating at close to body temperature of 100°.

Architecture / West

Published by Construction Publications/West, Inc.
1945 Yale Place E., Seattle, Wash. 98102. EAst 3-7007

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Subscriptions: $5 a year; $10 outside 13-state West.
Single copy, 50c
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IN A NATIONALLY syndicated column recently, Sylvia Porter, business analyst, noted that beautification is about to become big business in the United States, and warned that while programs are still in the "talk" stages in most area, the time is growing shorter when every community, every citizen, will be confronted with the inherent problems of legal entanglements that will ultimately become beautification regulations. Already under way is coordination of various individual agencies, federal, state and local, to promote beautification. Tax breaks and tax incentives are being discussed at all levels.

What is beautification? It's the war on pollution and utility lines; the problem of solid wastes; roadsides and highways and billboards. It's downtown rejuvenation and urban renewal; green strips and parks. It is street furniture, lighting, neon signs.

* * *

WITH SPRING just around the corner and the construction industry settling down to a productive year, it seems a good time to take stock of what is in store during this coming season. So, in the March issue, we'll take a look at some of the predictions and forecasts and actual facts that will make 1966 one of the greatest building years in the West.

We'll take a separate look at some of the classifications: educational facilities, industrial plants, the housing trends, urban development, and a resume of new cities planned.

Some of the experts in the West's economy have set forth their reasons for predicting that this will be an exceptionally good year and, even more important, have put some dollar and cents signs on these predictions that indicate the economic base will be sound and growing.

We hope this setting down of some of the facts will be of assistance to those planning expansion in the West, and that it will offer some unusual challenges to the architects and building contractors still pioneering the nation's future.

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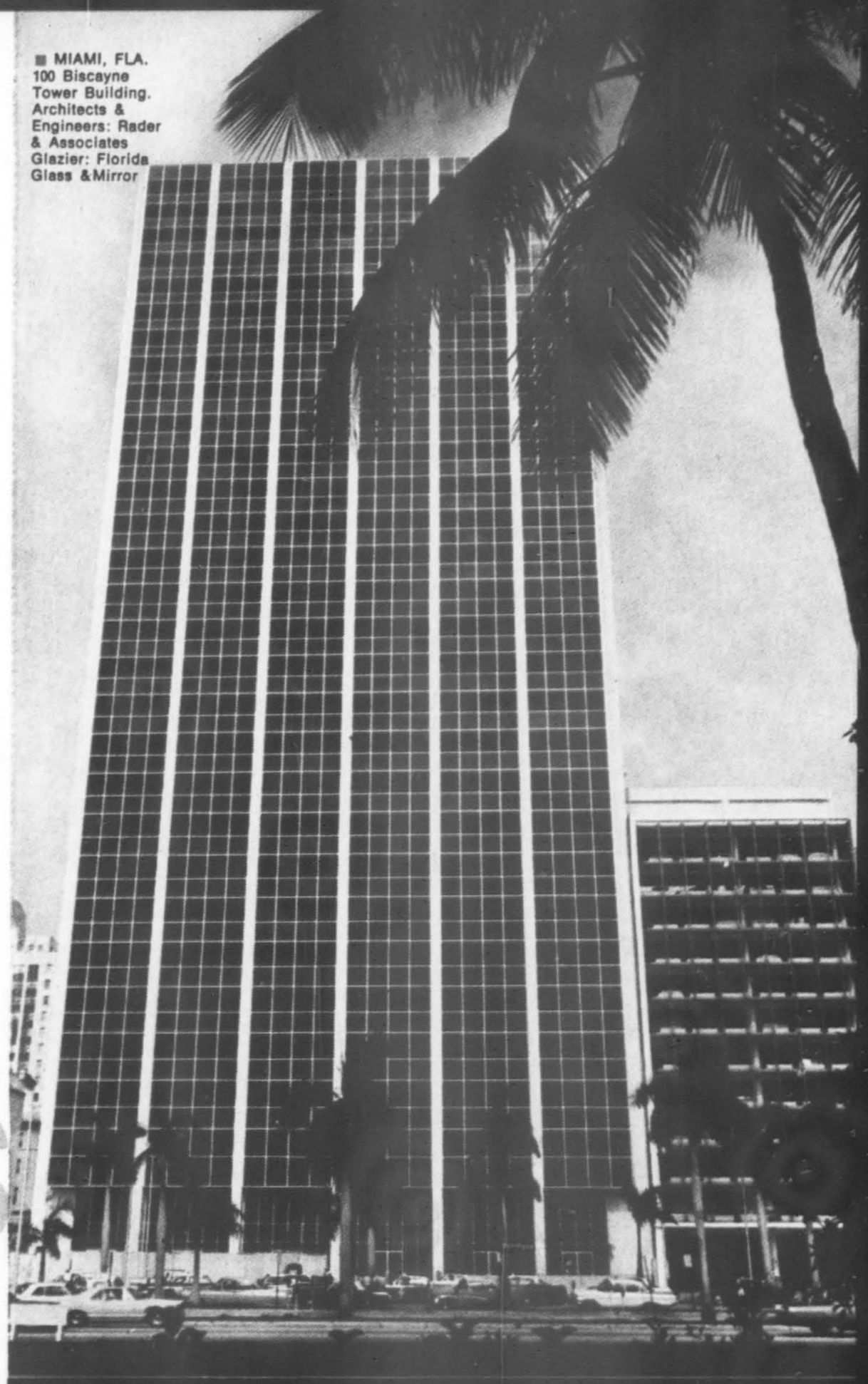

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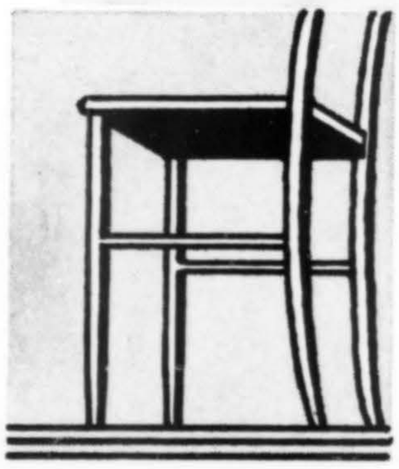

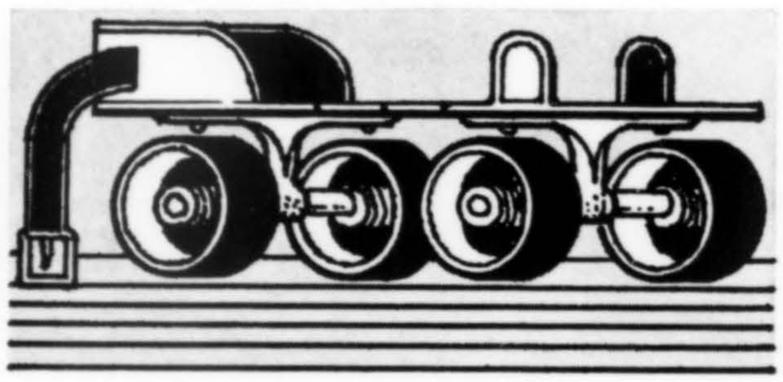

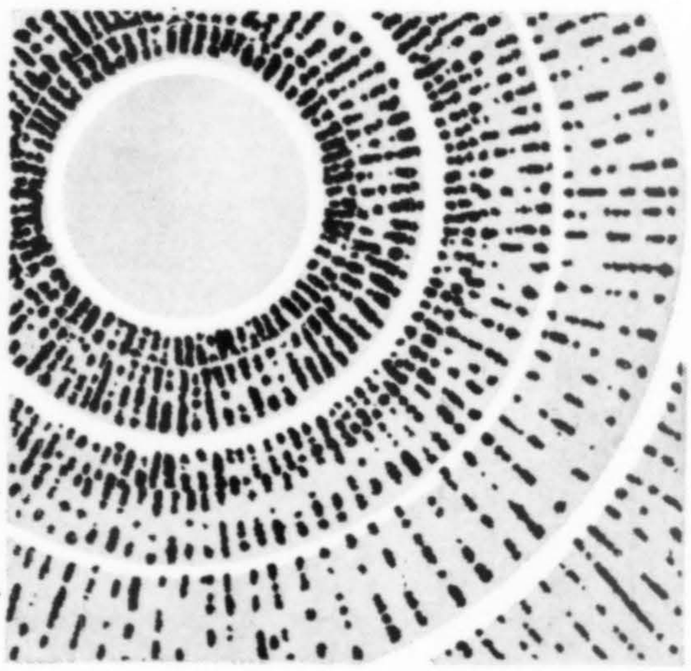

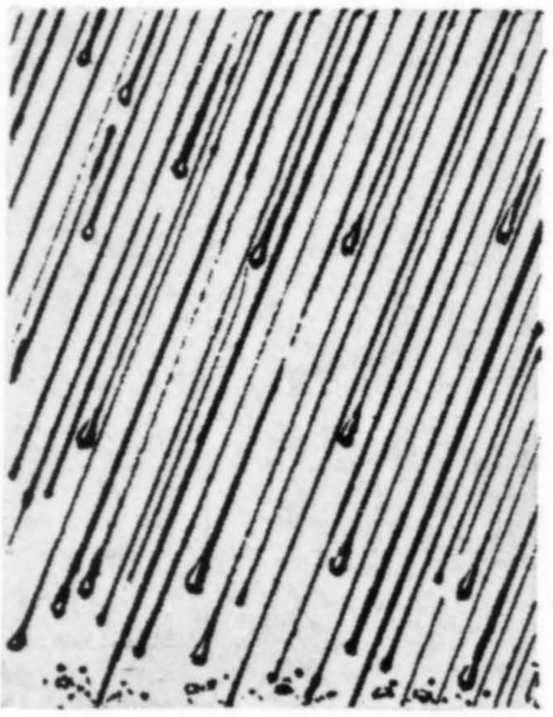

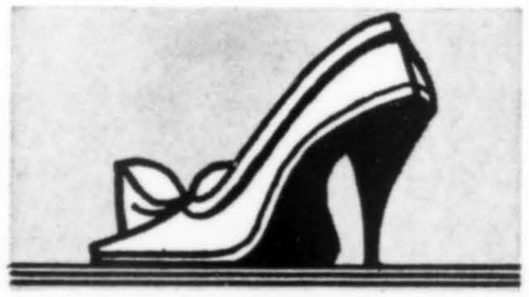

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