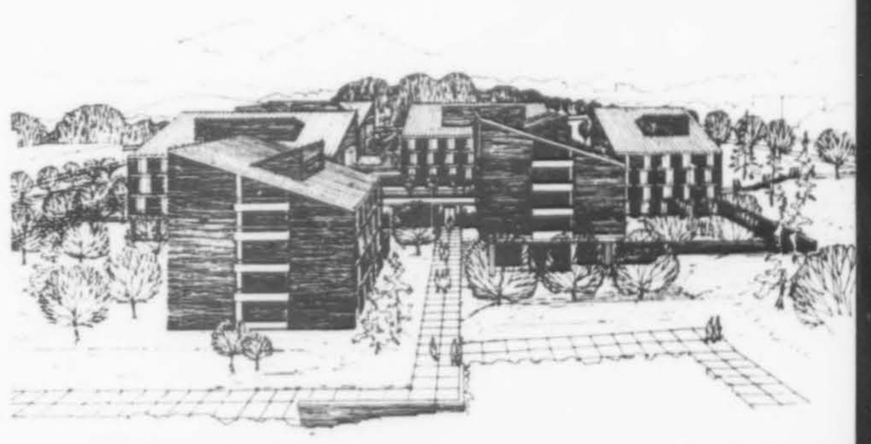
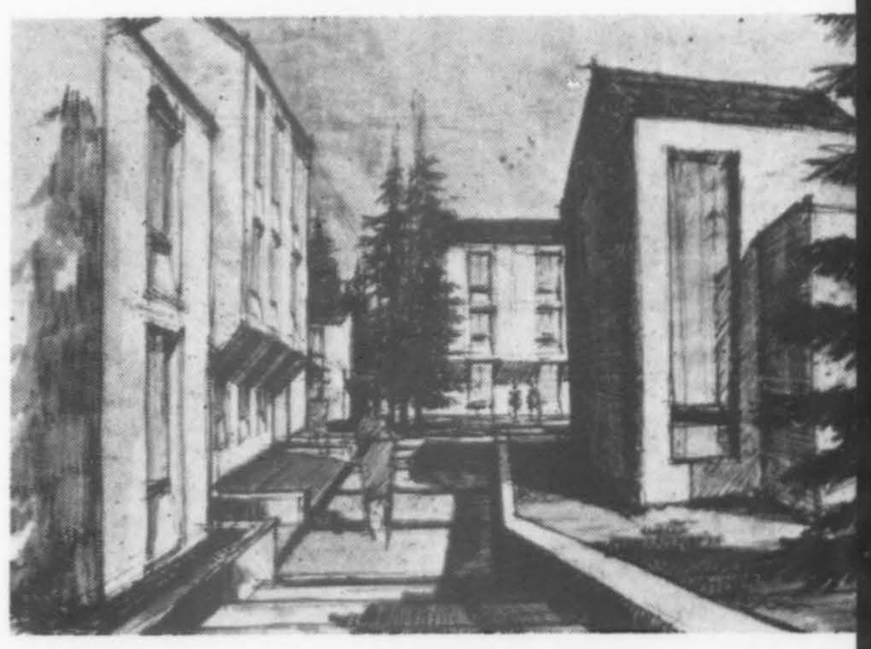
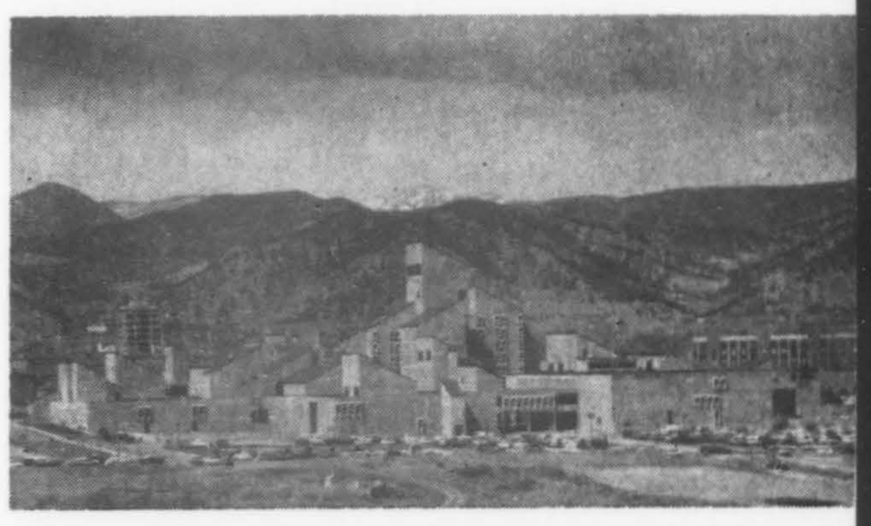
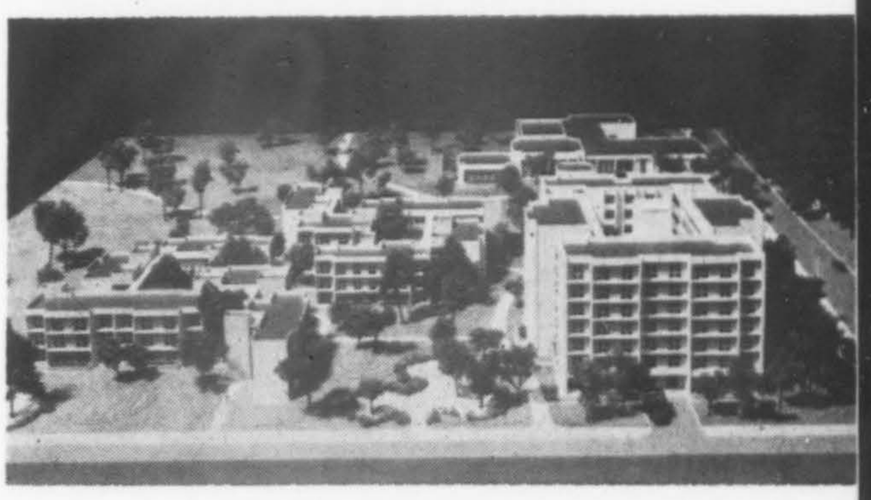
Architecture / West







A/W *Urban form and the campus . . .*



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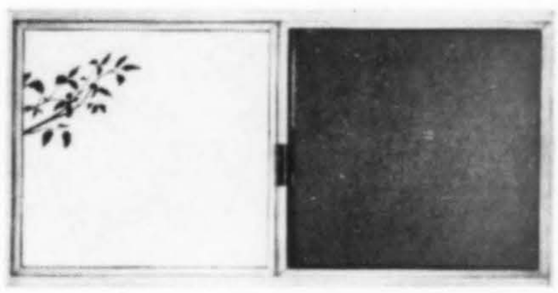

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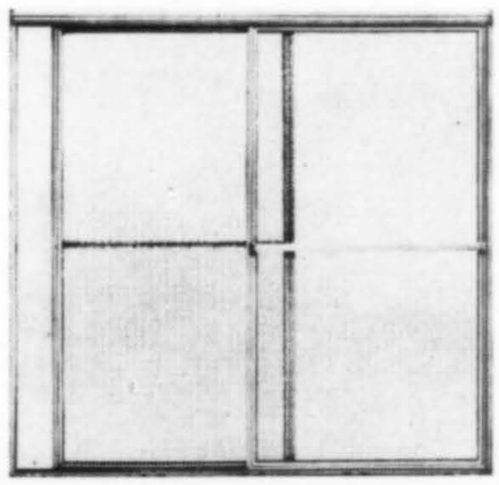

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business data on page 72

HIGHLIGHTS and SIDELIGHTS

Jury requests advisory panel be activated—

The Los Angeles County Grand Jury has recommended that the Citizens Advisory Commission on County Construction be reactivated by the Board of Supervisors. The jury charged that it has found structural defects in at least two recently constructed facilities. Jury foreman Averill H. Munger pointed out that the 1966-67 county budget includes about $75 million for new capital construction and indicated that the jury felt that with that much money to be spent, a commission composed of lay citizens should be able to make some check. The five man commission was deactivated in September 8, 1965 with no apparent reason given by the Board of Supervisors.

$89 million redevelopment plan for Seattle Square—

A 42-acre, redevelopment plan that envisions an investment of $89 million in Seattle's Pioneer Square over the next 15 years has been proposed by tthe Urban Corporation, a group of private citizens. The plan, drawn up by John Graham & Company, Seattle architects-engineers-planners, has stimulated much interest and some dismay among those who feel the historical values of the Square would be destroyed. Mayor J. D. Braman has already sought federal funds for more detailed project planning.

Center complex for Alaska 67 Exposition—

Alaska 67 Centennial Exposition, to take place in Fairbanks, Alaska next year, will have this Civic-Cultural Center Complex as the main building. The two-story structure will have an observation deck on the roof. Exhibition space will be provided on both floors with a 385-seat theater on the main floor and a 3,600 sq. ft. art gallery on the second. The building's exterior will be decorated with native art depicting the Alaskan wild life. Scheduled completion date has been set for April 1, 1967. Architect for the project is the Philleo Engineering and Architectural Service of Fairbanks. Donald W. Stetson is chief architect and Charles Morgan, Jr., project architect.

Air travel a la credit card—

A new personal air travel credit plan, requiring no deposit, and good for travel on connecting carriers, with payment deferred to 25 days without service charge, or on a monthly basis with a 1½% service charge on the unpaid balance, has been announced by United Air Lines. The plan is similar to department store credit card plans.

Marine World site preparation started—

Marine World, to be built by the American Broadcasting Company at Redwood City, California, will occupy a 50-acre site and include two 1500 seat stadiums for whale, dolphin, porpoise and seal shows; a 2500 seat stadium for water and ski shows. There will be an underwater reef and shark exhibit, an oceanographic institute for undersea research, restaurants, shops and other attendant facilities. Preliminary site preparation began in September with completion of the $5 million project scheduled for May 1968. Mario Gaidano is architect; Theodore Osmundson & Associates, landscape architect.

Funds approved for Monterey tunnel—

An additional federal fund of $4.3 million has been approved for the City of Monterey to carry out landscape architect Lawrence Halprin's imaginative plan to tunnel traffic under the historic old city. The tunnel was not in the original plans for the major redevelopment of the downtown section but it is now a major feature of the Custom House Urban Renewal Project for which Halprin & Associates were landscape consultants. It will permit preservation of many of the historical buildings (Custom House, Pacific House, Casa del Oro) and will allow traffic to flow freely. The federal government has now allocated more than $11 million for the overall project.

Hawaii outlook for 1985—

The Hawaiian State Department of Planning and Economic Development predicts that by 1985, Hawaii business will have a output of $7.3 billion, compared with $2.3 billion in 1965; personal income will total $5.5 billion, almost triple the present amount; population will increase from 750,000 to 1.2 million.

Denver facelifting—

Formation of a physical improvements program committee to encourage better appearance of downtown properties has been announced by the Downtown Denver Improvement Association and the Denver Association of Building Owners and Managers. The committee proposes to make a block by block inspection of the downtown area, checking on cleanliness and general appearance of buildings, sidewalks, curbs, alleys and parking areas. A report and recommendations on the public facilities will be presented to Mayor Tom Currigan. Committee members will discuss with property owners what should be done to improve the appearance of privately owned buildings and land.

Oakland launches program—

Oakland, California has launched a $6,900,000 redevelopment project for its blighted West side area. The project will include 461 new living units with rentals from $90 to $145 per month. San Francisco architects Burger & Coplans have been commissioned to design the project, financed by the First National Bank and sponsored on a non-profit basis by the Alameda Building Trades Council.

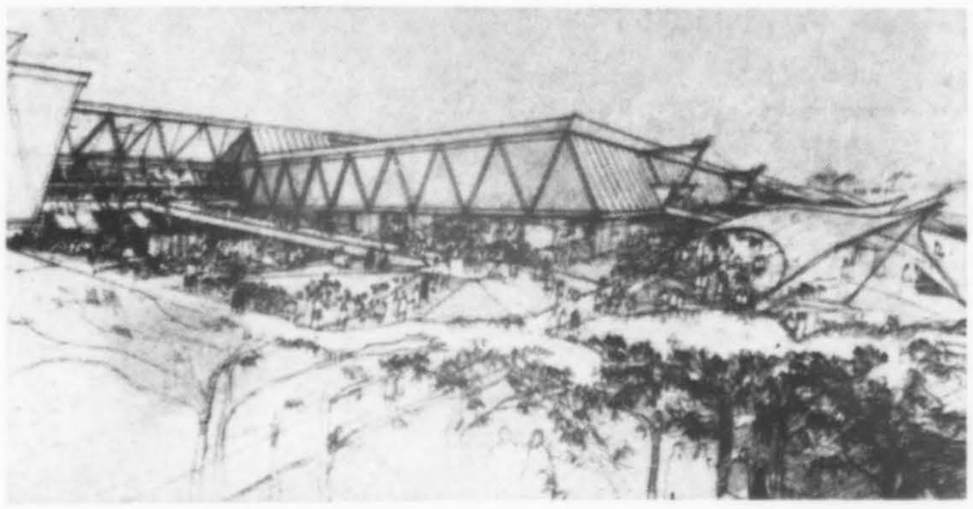
Tacoma looks forward to redevelopment—

Tacoma, Washington is looking forward, realistically, to redevelopment of the city's downtown core. Federal approval of the $10 million New Tacoma Urban Renewal Project has been given. The project will involve demolition of some 91 substandard buildings; creation of a Broadway Mall; construction of two large parking garages and shopping arcade. Irregular boundaries of the project extend from South 9th to 15th, Pacific to Court D.

$50,000 to save Adres Pico Adobe—

The San Fernando Valley (California) District, American Institute of Architects, has joined the fight to save the historic Andres Pico Adobe. A sum of $50,000 is needed by the area's Historical Society to purchase the home from the YMCA.

Fair Activities complex at Sacramento—



The Fair Activities Complex will be one part of the California Exposition and Fair in Sacramento, scheduled for a June 1968 opening. This complex, designed by architects Callister and Payne, will be a series of four structures, approached by huge ramps. A spine-like air-conditioned corridor connects the buildings at mezzanine level. Interiors will accommodate agricultural and livestock events, trade shows, sports and entertainment attractions. The Exposition will be open on a year-round basis and will incorporate a wide variety of activities including the State Fair in the fall.

Architectural control plan in San Jose—

The San Jose, California Planning Commission is attempting to replace the present architectural control ordinance with one that spells out explicitly what a developer can or can't do with his property. The commission majority feels that the present ordinance is too far reaching and gives the planning staff too much room for arbitrary demands on developers. A showdown has been averted with the suggestion that the planning staff, with the attorney, prepare a list of specifics as a basis for later discussion, including such items as site approval, parking layout and lighting, fencing and landscaping.

Candlestick Park expansion—

John Bolles, San Francisco architect who designed the controversial Candlestick Park, is now working on the design of a $6,000,000 expansion of the baseball park which would produce a stadium capable of seating 65,000 and accommodating football games as well as baseball. Financing of the project is still to be achieved.

New Mexico cultural funds approved—

Santa Fe architect John McHugh, chairman of the New Mexico Arts Commission, has announced federal government approval of cultural projects programmed by the commission for the state. The program totals 14 projects and amounts to an investment of $40,106 in federal, state and private funds. Among funds approved: $3000 state and $3000 federal funds for an arts coordinator to serve as consultant for Community Arts Councils of the state, and $350 in federal and $350 in privately matched funds for the American Institute of Architects.

Federal funds to upgrade residential property—

San Francisco has been allocated $2,646,664 in "almost free" federal funds to enable residential property owners to bring their homes and apartment houses up to city code requirements. The grant is one of the first approved for the West Coast and was made by the Department of Housing and Urban Development with money appropriated through the 1965 Housing Act. A major part of the city's allocation will go to hiring more employees in the Bureau of Building Inspection and for three percent loans for bringing properties up to code requirements. Outright cash grants will be made to $1,500 a year income property owners for the same purpose. Some of the funds will be used to relocate tenants required to move from those buildings which cannot be improved.

2,200-acre park proposed in Nevada—

A proposal to create a 2,200-acre park on the south side of Washoe Lake between Reno and Carson City, Nevada has been presented to the State Legislative Commission. Proponents of the park explain that action must be taken immediately to buy the property before owners are pressured into selling for subdivisions.

Calendar of coming events—

"Space for People," California Council, AIA, 21st annual conference, Monterey. Oct. 6-8.

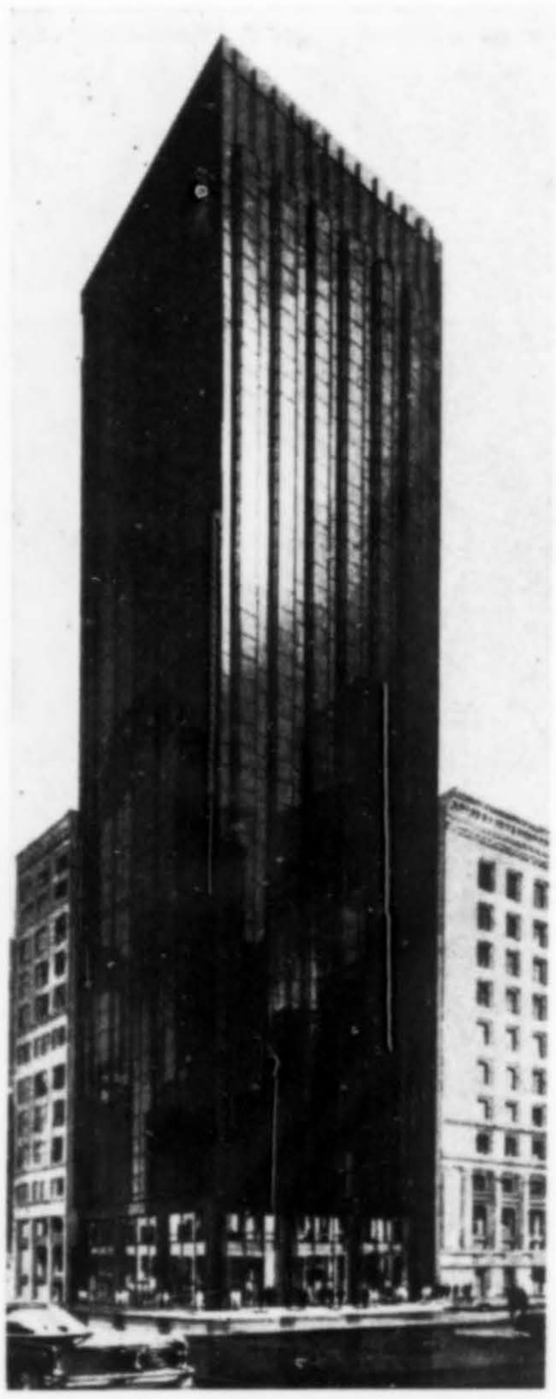
The Second Commercial **Kitchen Planning Seminar,** Michigan State University, Oct. 10-14.

"Design for People," 15th annual meeting of the Western Mountain Region, AIA, Santa Fe, Oct. 12-15.

Northwest Regional, AIA, conference, **"Total Architecture,"** Seattle, Oct. 23-27.

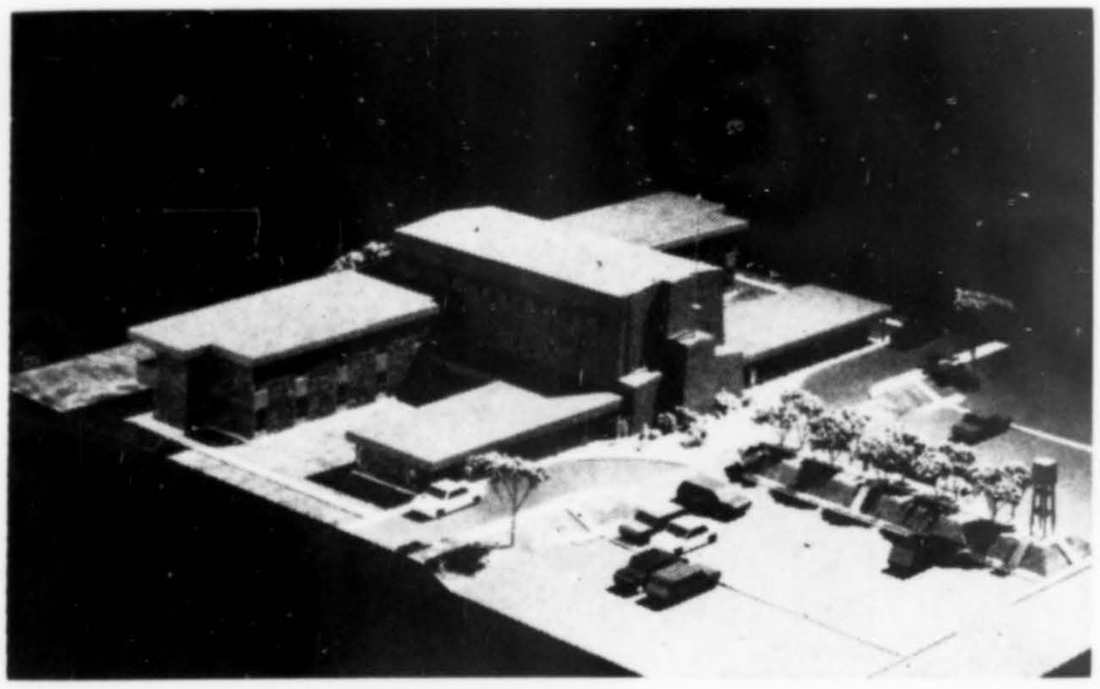
American Concrete Institute 1966 Fall convention, Jung Hotel, New Orleans, Oct. 24-28.

"Plastics in Home Building," two-day conference sponsored by Golden Gate Section, Society of Plastics Engineers, Sheraton Thunderbolt Hotel, Millbrae, Calif., Nov. 28-29.

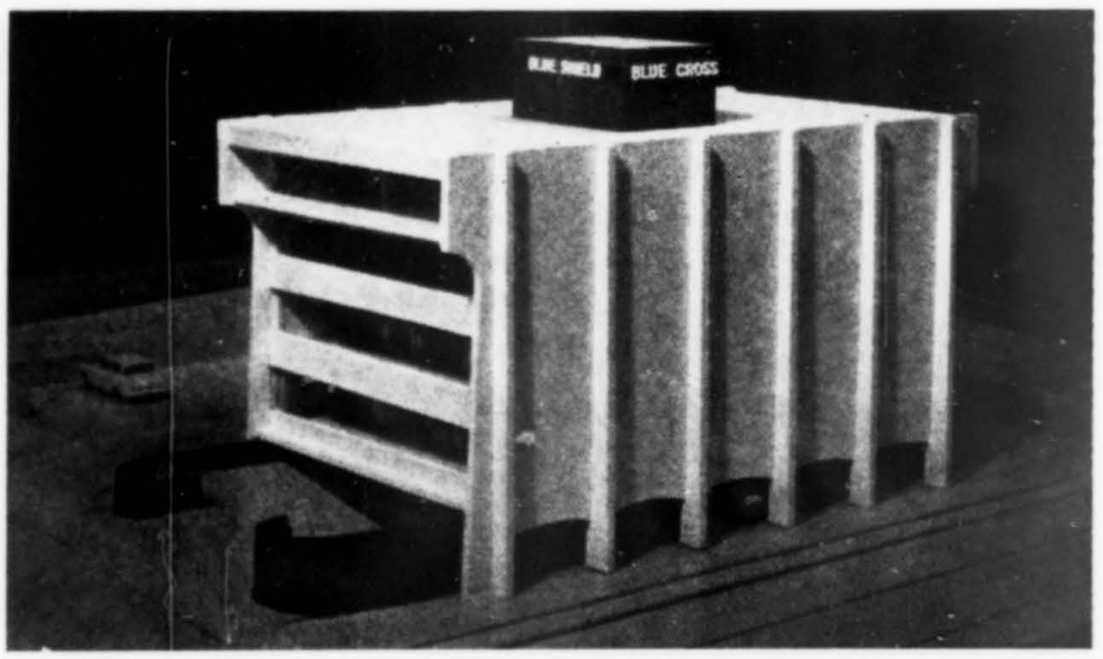


FIRST SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION home offices, San Francisco, will rise 26 stories high at the corner of California and Sansome Streets. The facade of the steel frame building will be grey glass and spandralite with matching grey metal trim. Six projecting bay windows, following an old San Francisco tradition, will run the full height of the building. Architects: John Carl Warnecke & Associates; Cahill Construction Co., contractor.

PARK TOWERS condominium, Colorado Springs, Colorado, will range from two to five bedrooms, have two-story penthouse suites. The 21-story structure will provide covered parking in two levels at the third floor. Every unit will be a corner apartment with two balconies. Cost: $4 million. Architect: Austin R. Siegfried; J. L. Williams & Co., contractor.



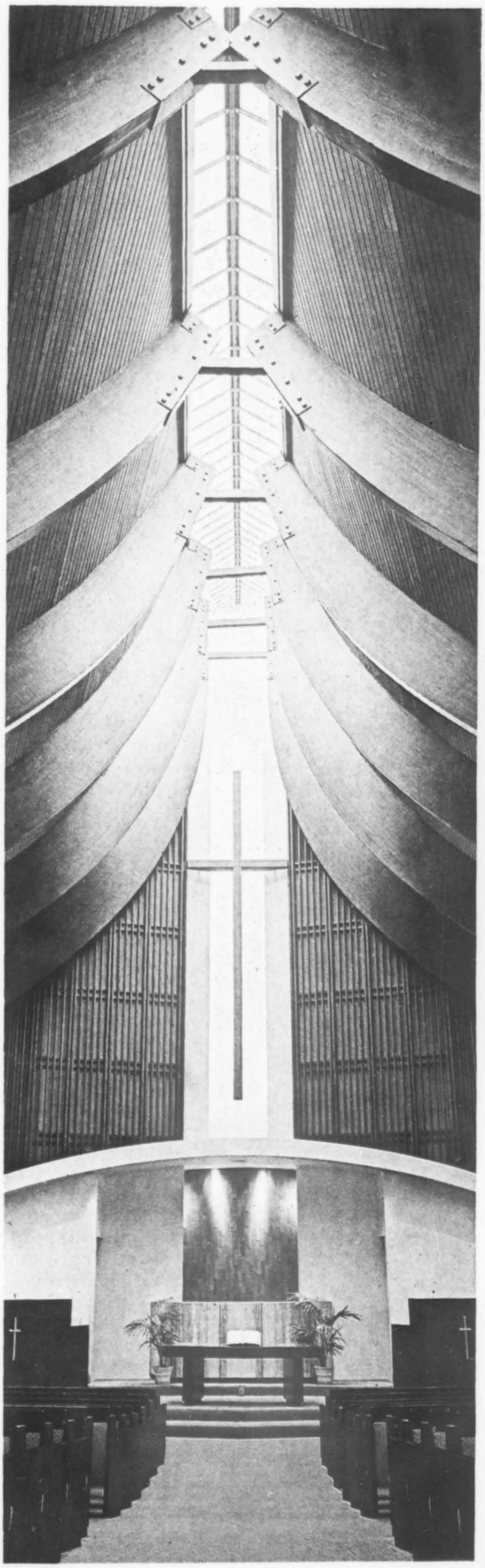
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Gladstone, Oregon, is first unit of a new complex. Structure will be concrete with wood shingle walls. Estimated cost: $250,000. Architects: Fisher & Wallin.



NEW MEXICO Blue Cross and Blue Shield offices, Albuquerque, will be five stories with provision for additional three floors as needed. Two walls are solid, two are almost entirely glass. An overhanging balcony is at each end of present top floor. Blue glazed brick faces the walls of the set-backs front and rear. The reinforced concrete building will be masonry-coated concrete block. Cost: $550,000. Architects: Ferguson, Stevens, Mallory and Pearl.

PROJECT PREVIEW

BANK OF IDAHO branch, Sun Valley, Idaho, will feature extensive use of glass, stone and massive wood beams in alpine design. Exterior and interior walls will have gold and brown native Idaho stone; exposed glue-laminated wood trusses and beams, pitched roof of rustic red cedar shakes. Architects: Wayland, Cline & Smull; Jacobsen Construction Co., general contractor.



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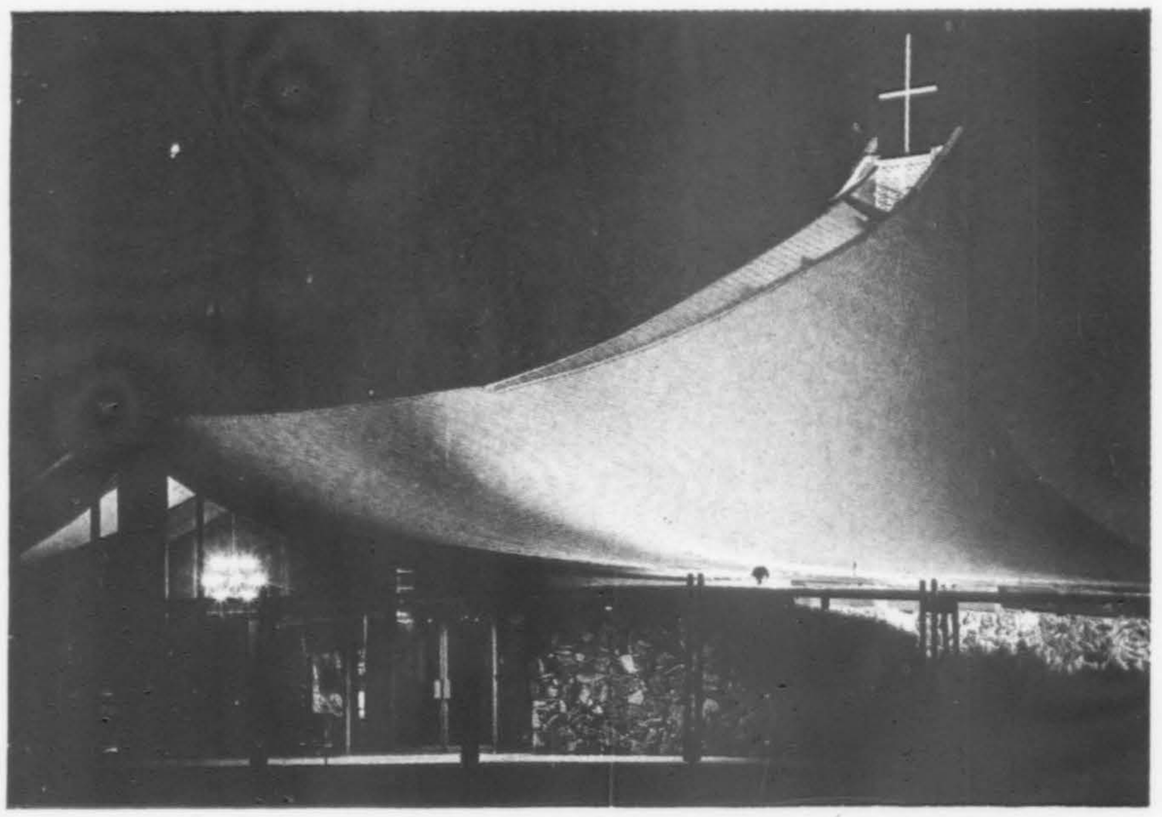

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Two medical clinics win national honors

Two MEDICAL clinics, one in Washington and one in California, were the only Western projects cited in the first national awards program for buildings designed for the group practice of at least seven physicians. Awards of Merit were given to architects Cummings & Martenson for the Lakeshore Medical Clinic, Kirkland, Washington (top photo), and to architect William L. Carmen for the Sunnyvale Medical Clinic, Sunnyvale, California (lower). The program was sponsored by the American Institute of Architects and the American Association of Medical Clinics.

Housing industry research launched by Stanford University

STANFORD RESEARCH Institute has launched one of its most ambitious research projects for private business: a study of America's housing industry. The study will endeavor to define the growth potential of an industry that annually absorbs more than $60 billion or one-fifth of the money spent by American families.

As an industry, housing does not now realize either its full sales potential or the technological possibilities of its products. New construction barely exceeds population growth, while obsolete housing is continued in use far beyond its best years. Several factors peculiar to the industry are responsible for the current lack of growth. Most important is the fact that industry is so fragmented that suppliers have no effective way to communicate with the ultimate consumer. Second, families move, on the average, about once every five years so that the industry contacts only about 20% of its potential customers every year. Of these, only one in five moves into a new home.

Unlike most research previously accomplished for the housing industry, the SRI study will concentrate on the organizational structure of the industry as a whole, emphasizing the need for closer functional relationships between those industries which provide design, production, distribution, marketing, merchandising, finance and maintenance.

The study will be conducted by the SRI's Southern California Laboratories in South Pasadena under the direction of William K. Wittausch.

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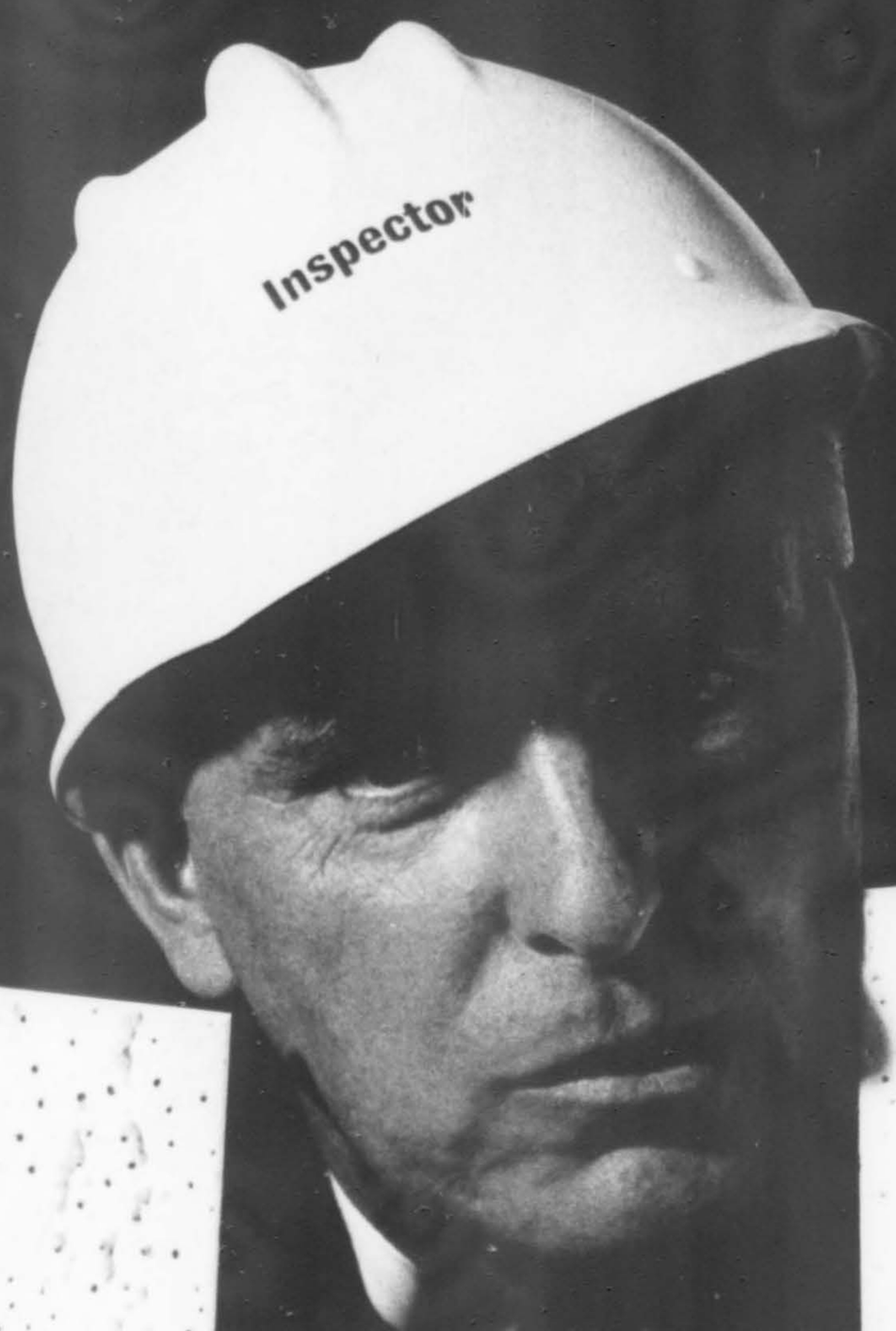

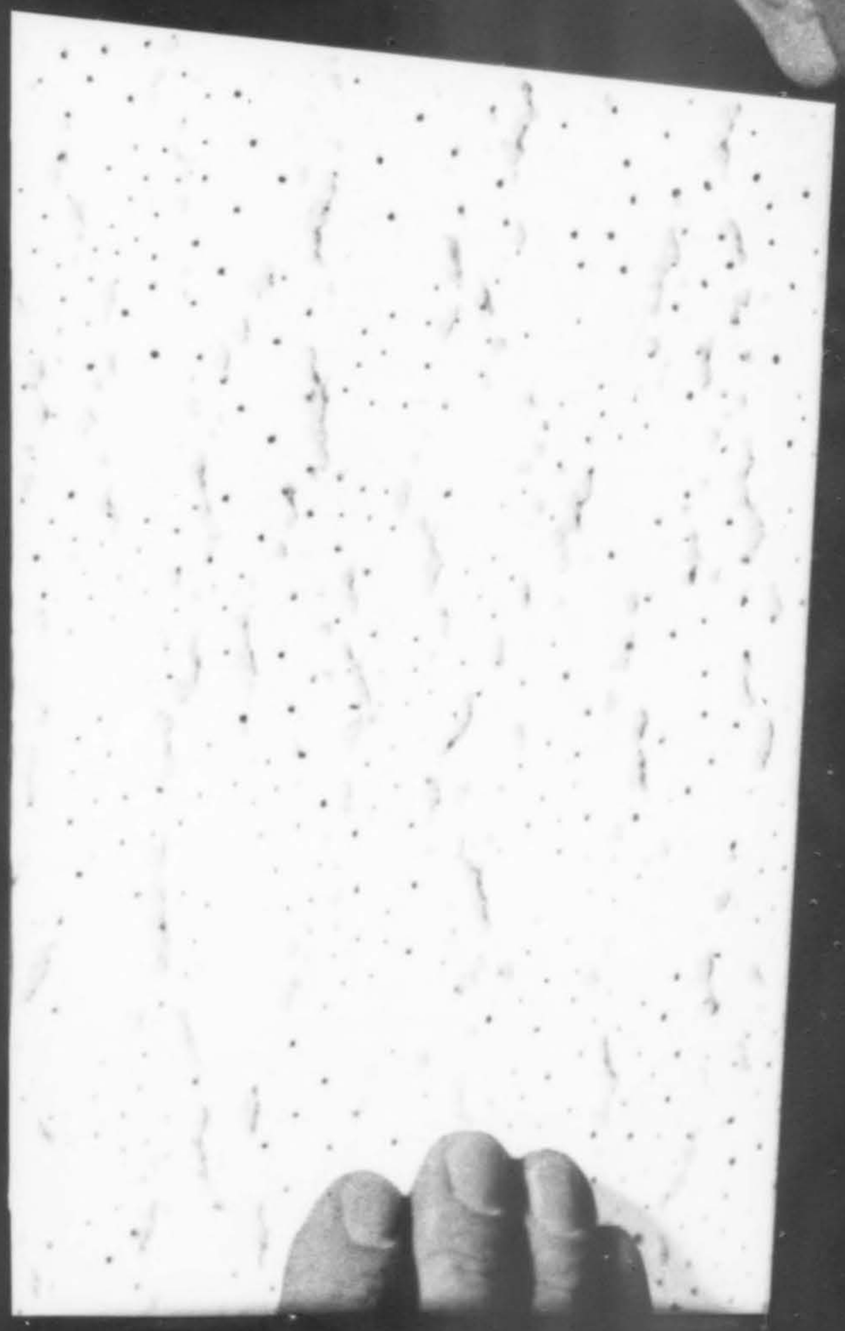

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The following editorial from the July 1964 Orange County AIA Chapter bulletin (Fred Briggs, editor) is as timely as the day it was filed:

REGISTERED DOES NOT EQUAL PROFESSIONAL

THERE ARE OVER 280,000 registered engineers; about 30,000 registered architects. Some of these are corporate executives, some are salesmen and a goodly number actually practice engineering or architecture. Yet, by today's standards, they all lay claim to professional status—they are all potential members of the National Society of Professional Engineers or the American Institute of Architects.

There are also countless numbers of registered barbers, registered beauticians and cosmetologists, registered morticians and registered chiropractors. And we are quite certain that most of them lay claim to professional status by virtue of membership in their own particular societies. To carry the point one step further, there are locomotive engineers, sanitation engineers and an almost infinite variety of planners and consultants. Again, we are quite certain that a goodly number of this group lays claim to professional status.

Having gone this far, it is time to stop, for we have probably already laid ourselves open to the charge that we are opposed to registration for architects and engineers. We are not, but we are opposed to equating registration with professionalism.

After all, it is not too long ago that there were only three professions: theology, law and medicine. *We think that they came into being because the men who practiced in these fields displayed a greater than average depth of knowledge, wisdom and dedication. We think that any profession that has come into being since can only exist if its members display these same qualifications.*

Now, part of the job of finding out if they do may be a function of the registration boards set up by law to examine those about to enter a profession, but no board can measure a man's dedication, or take the full measure of his wisdom in an eight—or even a sixteen-hour examination. *For professionalism is a way of life and, of all those who answer its call, only a few can muster up the personal integrity it demands. Those who cannot are soon found out, not only by their peers, but also by the public at large.*

Unfortunately, it is usually the state registration board that is the last to know about those who fail. Often, because state boards are under-financed, under-manned and under the influence of non-professionals. And, often, because those who aspire to professionalism are not truly professional. They do not have the guts to help their own state boards clean house.

Meanwhile, until this situation is remedied, the building construction industry had better look to its professional laurels. Immediately, by conducting its business in the highest tradition of the professions; over the long haul, by taking a good look at the registration laws, and the mechanics of making them work toward the goal of true professionalism.

CAREFUL JOB PLANNING SAVES 15% LABOR AND ABOUT 99% HARDWARE RECOVERY

Ben F. Smith Construction Co., subcontractor, on the $4 million Fredericka Manor complex in San Diego, emphasized labor and cost reduction on formwork rather than concrete placement.

Symons Steel-Ply forms were chosen for the forming system. Stored in neat stacks, the forms took little room. After the job was over the rented forms were trucked back to Symons distribution center. And, the forms required 15% fewer man hours chiefly because they arrived already manufactured.

In the complex's 7-story dormitory, single and 3-story convalescent buildings, long corridors furnish access to the rooms on each floor. These areas were naturals for gang forming since the concrete walls and ceilings were designed for plaster coverage. The other major forming areas were in the lower wall sections.

For hardware recovery, a system of portable bins was set up. Costs rise when hardware is lost, so as panels were dismantled; hardware was gathered in buckets and carried to the bins. Each bin had separate hardware compartments. Manderbach Construction Co. and Marsch Construction Co., a joint venture, had the contract for the reinforced-concrete structure.

Symons forms can be rented, purchased or rented with purchase option.

New firms, associations, office changes

☐ Architect Walter G. Benedict, formerly a partner in the firm of Hunter & Benedict, has opened his own office for the practice of architecture at 2525 Hyperion Avenue, Los Angeles.

☐ Architects Thomas C. Gale and Donald H. Cramer have formed a partnership, Gale & Cramer, Architects, with offices at 5305 North 7th Street, Phoenix, Arizona.

HOBBLE

ERICKSON

☐ Barden Erickson and Robert Hobble have announced the formation of a partnership with offices in the White-Henry-Stuart Building, Seattle. Mr. Hobble has been with the firm of Jones, Lovegren, Helms & Jones for nine years. Mr. Erickson has been in private practice since 1964.

☐ John T. Jacobsen, formerly with the firm of John Graham & Company, Seattle, has opened offices for the practice of architecture at 250 Ward Avenue, Honolulu.

☐ Kennard & Silvers, architect-planners, announce the formation of a new partnership with offices at 5605 West Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles.

☐ Robert C. Strange has announced the opening of an office for the general practice of architecture at Suite 17, 7590 W. 16th Avenue, Denver, Colorado. He was formerly an associate with Moore & Bush, Architects, Denver.

STRANGE

☐ Bernard H. Cahlander, architect who has taught at Boston Architectural School and the University of Colorado, has opened an office in the Sunset Building, 221 Holly Street, Bellingham, Washington, for the practice of architecture. Formerly associated with the Perkins & Will offices, he has practiced in Boulder and Denver, Colorado.

☐ Daniel Kravet announces the opening of an office for the practice of architecture under the firm name of Daniel Kravet and Associates at 1803 West Magnolia Boulevard, Burbank, California.

☐ Koebig & Koebig, Los Angeles-based architects and engineers, have opened an office in Sacramento, replacing one in Fresno, recently closed.

☐ The Medford, Oregon, architectural and planning firm headed by Jack A. Edson has expanded and divided into two organizations: Langford & Stewart, city and regional planners, and Edson & Patterson, architects. Phillip C. Patterson, most recently was associated in the Los Angeles firm of Smith & Williams. Lyle A. Stewart, formerly a partner of Eisner, Stewart & Associates, South Pasadena, California, joined the Edson organization July 1, 1966. In addition to Mr. Edson, who formed his own architectural firm in December 1964, the other firm principal is Ned M. Langford, Medford's first city planner, serving from 1957 until joining the Edson office in 1965. The expansion has meant moving the planning division into the Arcade on Main Street in Medford.

☐ Edward M. Burke announces the opening of offices for the practice of architecture, program development, site planning, interior and landscape design, at 5131 South Mead Street, Seattle. He has been most recently an associate in the office of Paul Thiry, FAIA, Seattle.

BURKE

☐ Architect Earl A. Freels has joined Linesch and Reynolds, environmental planners of Long Beach, California, as administrative aide in charge of coordination and project management.

☐ Architect Charles R. Sutton has been promoted to associate partner and vice president of John Carl Warnecke & Associates, San Francisco based firm. He has been director of the Honolulu office for the past two years.

☐ George A. Graham has been named an associate in the Seattle firm of Arnold G. Gangnes and Associates, Architects. He has been associated

RIVIERA CHELAN, *a planned development for Lake Chelan, Washington, will be the first recreational condominium on the shores of the popular lake. Single-family residential view lots are included in the project. Additional first phase construction in the eight-year plan includes a group of swimming pools, a dock and tennis courts. Future construction will encompass a motel, restaurant, marina, convention hall and golf course. Architect: John Harrison Rudolph.*

for the past 17 years with Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson, Seattle architectural firm.

□ T. F. Fitzgerald and William S. Kaplan announce the consolidation of their structural engineering practices and the formation of a partnership, Fitzgerald & Kaplan, Structural Engineers. Offices will be at 149 California St., San Francisco. C. D. Elfers is an associate in the new firm.

□ Lyerla & Peden, consulting structural engineers of Spokane, Washington, and Missoula, Montana, announce the appointment of John S. Tunison as an associate member of the firm with responsibilities as resident manager of the Missoula office.

Commissions

□ *Dreyfuss & Blackford,* Sacramento architectural firm, has been named to prepare plans for the El Dorado county's government center . . . *Richland Architects Collaborative* (formed by architects William P. McCue, Robert Ohashi, Evan D. Cruthers and Gerald L. Augier all of Richland) have been retained to design a civic auditorium for Richland, Washington.

The San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission has appointed the firm of *Okamoto/Liskamm,* San Francisco planning and urban design consultants, to undertake the physical design aspects of the BCDC planning program. . . . *Frank L. Hope & Associates,* San Diego, are design consultants for the proposed Honolulu multi-purpose stadium.

RESTAURANT *at Kah-nee-ta resort, Warm Springs, Oregon, provides 2,300 sq. ft. of space. There is, in addition, a picnic pavilion, footbridge, manager's house and public rest rooms. Architect: John Storrs & Associates. Mid-State Construction Co. was contractor.*

at the first annual professional and civic award banquet sponsored by the association, last month. More than 1500 business and community leaders were in attendance. Joining the BCA in sponsoring the testimonial dinner were the American Institute of Architects, American Institute of Building Designers, Construction Specifications Institute, Home Builders Association, Associated General Contractors, Architectural Designers Association and the Construction Industries Committee of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. The award was in recognition of his contributions to civic affairs and his architectural capabilities.

Appointments, elections, honors

☐ Walter Creese, dean of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts at the University of Oregon, Eugene, has announced new appointments: William R. Dale, chairman of the Urban Planning Department at California State Polytechnic, will head the department of Urban Planning in the School of Architecture and Allied Arts; William L. Flash, an instructor at Oklahoma State University, and Lyman T. Johnson, assistant professor in interior design at Washington State University, will become associate professors in the department.

☐ John M. Morse, Seattle, architect, has been named vice chairman of the King County (Wash.) Planning Commission. Leon Bridges, also a Seattle architect, is a member of the board.

☐ Jay D. Wheaton, Rialto, California, architect, has been elected chairman of the Rialto City Planning Commission.

☐ Charles Luckman, FAIA, Los Angeles, was honored by the Building Contractors Association of California

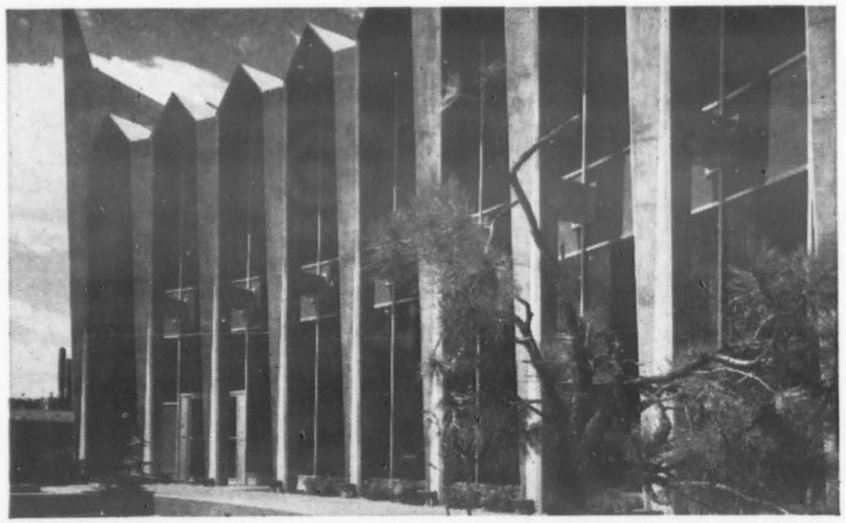
☐ Rigomar A. S. Thurmer has been appointed an assistant professor in the University of Colorado School of Architecture. A design specialist, he was formerly associated with the Eliot Noyes and Philip Johnson firms.

☐ John E. Burchard, dean of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences at MIT for 16 years prior to joining the University of California at Berkeley in 1964, has been named acting dean of the College of Environmental Design. He replaces Dean Martin Meyerson who will become president of New York State University, Buffalo.

Concrete roof systems

Prepared as an industry service by Portland Cement Association

clip along dotted line



The light, spacious look of concrete roof systems is accentuated here by the repetitive forms of these folded plates. Capitol Federal Savings & Loan Assoc., Denver, Colo. Architect: Bank Building and Equipment Corporation of America, St. Louis, Mo.

In evaluating structural costs, the roof system is a basic factor, and its square-foot price is quite often the most meaningful cost guide available to a prospective owner.

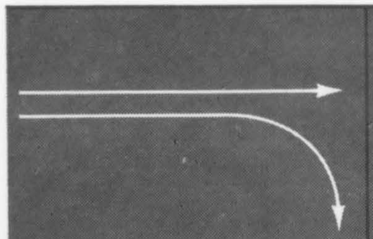
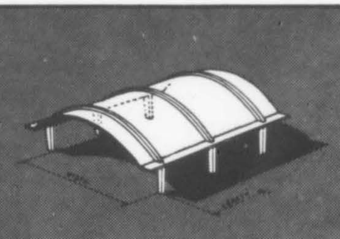
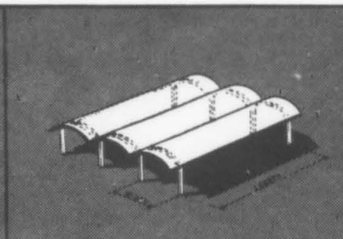
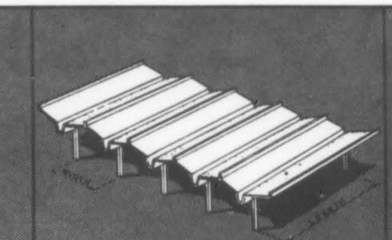
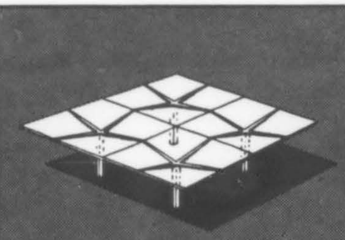
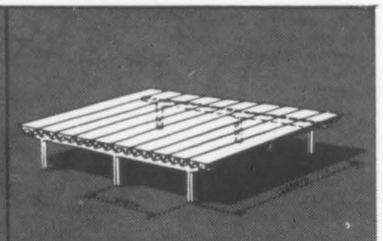
In most cases, concrete roof systems are in the $1.00 to $3.00 per square foot range. Construction costs, of course, are not uniform throughout the nation and are dependent upon variables such as spans, loads, bay sizes, and manufacturing requirements. Local builders can provide accurate estimates geared to local labor costs and other considerations.

Since the roof system is such a basic factor in most industrial or one-story building construction, the selection of roof type and the spacing of its supports are especially important. The roof and its column spacing must be designed to meet specific occupancy requirements. These include the arrangement of machinery, processing ductwork, accessory equipment and production layouts. Concrete roof systems can be efficiently and economically designed to meet all industrial and commercial needs. The chart below compares some common concrete roof systems. Write for free literature.

Portland Cement Association

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

An organization of cement manufacturers to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete

					
Type of Roof	Short Barrel Shell	Long Barrel Shell	Folded Plate	Hyperbolic Paraboloid	Prestressed
*Typical Bay Dimensions**					
Width	100 to 250	30 to 60	15 to 30	20 to 100	25 to 50
Length	30 to 50	80 to 150	50 to 150	20 to 100	30 to 100
Main Features	Usually cast in place but can be precast.	Barrel shell roofs are capable of providing large areas free of interior columns.	Versatile designs can accommodate a wide variety of span and processing requirements.	Adaptable and very economical.	Structural members provide long, clear spans with esthetically pleasing shallow depths.

**Representative dimensions only. Specific column spacing and spans may vary for individual designs. Dimensions given in feet.*

Principal speakers at the three regional AIA conferences in October will include:

California Council, AIA, Oct. 6-8

Dr. Edward T. Hall, Chicago, Professor of Anthropology, Proxemics Research Center; *George E. Kassabaum,* St. Louis architect and vice president, AIA; *Minoru Yamasaki,* FAIA, Birmingham, Michigan; *John B. Parkin,* FRAIC, FRIBA, Toronto, Canada; *Art Seidenbaum,* Los Angeles Times columnist.

Western Mountain, AIA, Oct. 12-15

Peter Blake, architect and editor of Architectural Forum; *Garret Eckbo,* ASLA, chairman, department of landscape architecture, University of California; *Grady Clay,* Louisville, Kentucky, editor Landscape Architect and urban affairs editor, Louisville Courier-Journal; *Paul Spreiregen,* architect and author.

Northwest Regional, AIA, Oct. 23-26

August Heckscher, New York, author and architectural critic; *Sibyl Moholy-Nagy,* New York, formerly professor of architectural history at Pratt Institute, author and lecturer; *Bernard Rudofsky,* architect and visiting professor of art at Yale University; *William W. Caudill,* FAIA, Houston, Texas, director of school of architecture at Rice University; *Jan Lubicz-Nycz,* Boston, architect and associate professor at M.I.T.; *Robert B. Pitts,* Regional administrator of the department of housing and urban development, San Francisco; *Charles M. Nes, Jr.,* FAIA, Baltimore, president of the AIA.

☐ Amedee M. Sourdry, for 19 years the Oakland Park Department's landscape architect, will leave his post to become an associate professor in his specialty at the University of Oregon, Eugene.

☐ Establishment of the 1967 Northwest Study Tour of European Design has been announced by Richard D. Roselle, Seattle interior design consultant. First and second year practicing architects and designers and 1967 graduate students in architecture, interior and industrial design from Utah, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Alaska, Hawaii and British Columbia are invited to participate. Design studios and production facilities will be visited in Belgium, The Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Germany and France. Seminars are planned with architects and designers in the various countries.

The tour will depart Seattle June 22, 1967 and will return on July 14, 1967. Participation will be limited to 30 people. Information may be had by contacting Richard D. Roselle, White-Henry-Stuart Building, Seattle, Wash. 98101, or Sabena Belgian Airlines located in the same building.

☐ Howard E. Jones, San Bernardino architect and structural engineer, died in early August in the city where he had resided most of his life. Among the many buildings designed by him were the San Bernardino County Courthouse, Municipal Auditorium in Pioneer Park, the Central Fire Station and the Harris Company store block.

☐ Milan Srnka, partner in the Phoenix firm of Guirey, Srnka & Arnold, Architects, has been elected secretary of the Phoenix chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management.

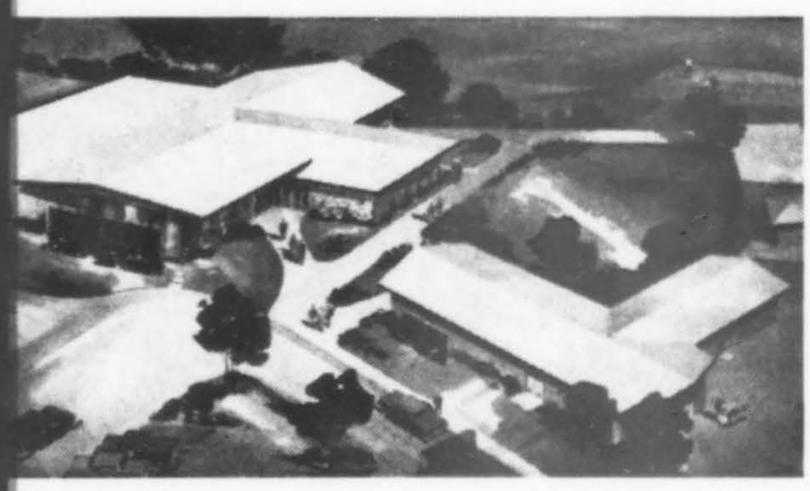
For environmental excellence—

AN ANNUAL awards program honoring environmental excellence has been established for the State of California by Governor Edmund Brown. The program is not a competition. Awards will be made in 12 categories of architecture, planning, landscape architecture, conservation and civic leadership.

Anyone may nominate a project or person for an award. The project may have been executed anywhere in the state of California between January 1, 1960 and before December 31, 1966. Certain large-scale projects where construction will be over a period of years will be eligible providing a sufficient portion of such project has been completed to indicate the character and quality of the design.

Jurors will include Nathaniel Owings, FAIA, chairman; Mrs. Helen Reynolds, president, California Roadside Council; Allan Temko, Center for Planning and Development Research, University of California; Sam T. Hurst, dean of the School of Architecture and Fine Arts, University of Southern lifornia; Dr. Harry Ashmore, Center for the Study of Democratic titutions; Cesar Pelli, director of design, Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall; Professor T. Y. Lin, Department of Civil Engineering, University of California.

All submissions must be postmarked before midnight October 31, 1966. Information may be obtained from: Governor's Design Awards 1966, 15th Floor, One Bush Street, San Francisco 94104.



LOS AMIGOS *golf course clubhouse, County of Los Angeles, is a three building complex: main clubhouse, Pro-Shop with offices, display and the Starter House. All are structural steel framed, wood roof joists and composition and gravel roofing. Estimated cost, including site development, landscaping and irrigation system: $462,850. Architects-engineers: Adams, Latham, Kripp & Wright; Jean R. Cook, project architect; D. C. Leneve, Inc., general contractor.*

New addresses

□ HUNT & LEONARD—10335 Main Street, Bellevue, Washington.

LYKOS & GOLDHAMER—566 Mission Valley Center West, San Diego, Calif.

ROBERT E. HANSEN—171 East Alta Green, Port Hueneme, Calif., from Ventura.

GERTRUDE MORROW—5536 E. Pima, Tuscon, Arizona, from Berkeley, Calif.

ROBERT M. JONES—201 South 5th, Tacoma, Wash.

L. L. DOUGAN—2364 N.W. Johnson, Portland, Ore.

BRADFORD SHAW & ASSOCIATES—1120 Lewis Street, Boise, Idaho.

PAT PORCARELLO—511 E. Culver, Phoenix, Arizona, from Las Vegas.

JOHN T. DALY—1520 North Sunset Drive, Flagstaff, Arizona.

JOE LORT, JR.—1704 Security Life Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

E. S. BERNSON—Suite 203, 2046 South 11th East, Salt Lake City, Utah.

WILLIAM FREDERICK THOMAS—1355 Foothill Drive, Salt Lake City.

DENNIS T. TOYAMURA—1370 Kapiolani, Suite 201, Honolulu, Hawaii.

JOHN A. RINALDI & ASSOCIATES—550 N. Rosemead Boulevard, Pasadena, Calif.

JOHN OSAJIMA—556 Mandana Blvd., Oakland, from Los Angeles.

R. L. STEINBEIGLE—2923 W. 1st Street, Yuma, from Mesa, Ariz.

SULLAM & AEHLE—1661 E. Olive Way, Seattle.

KOEBIG & KOEBIG, INC.—1053 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles.

KENNETH F. BROWN—1215 Hunakai St., Honolulu, Hawai.

CHARLES E. BASSETT—1919 Mar West, Tiburon, Calif., from Palo Alto.

STANLEY MASON GOLDBERG — 1750 30th St., Bolder, Colo.

LINN A. FORREST, JR.—3208 Seward Highway, Anchorage, Alaska.

H. H. OLSON—6777 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, Calif., from Los Angeles.

CHARLES PENCE—119-A Grand Ave., Pacific Grove, Calif., from Salt Lake City.

MARVIN E. HOLTZ—Clancy, Montana, from Helena.

VICTOR C. MARTIN—1006 Capital Manor, P.O. Box 5000, Salem, Ore., from Seattle.

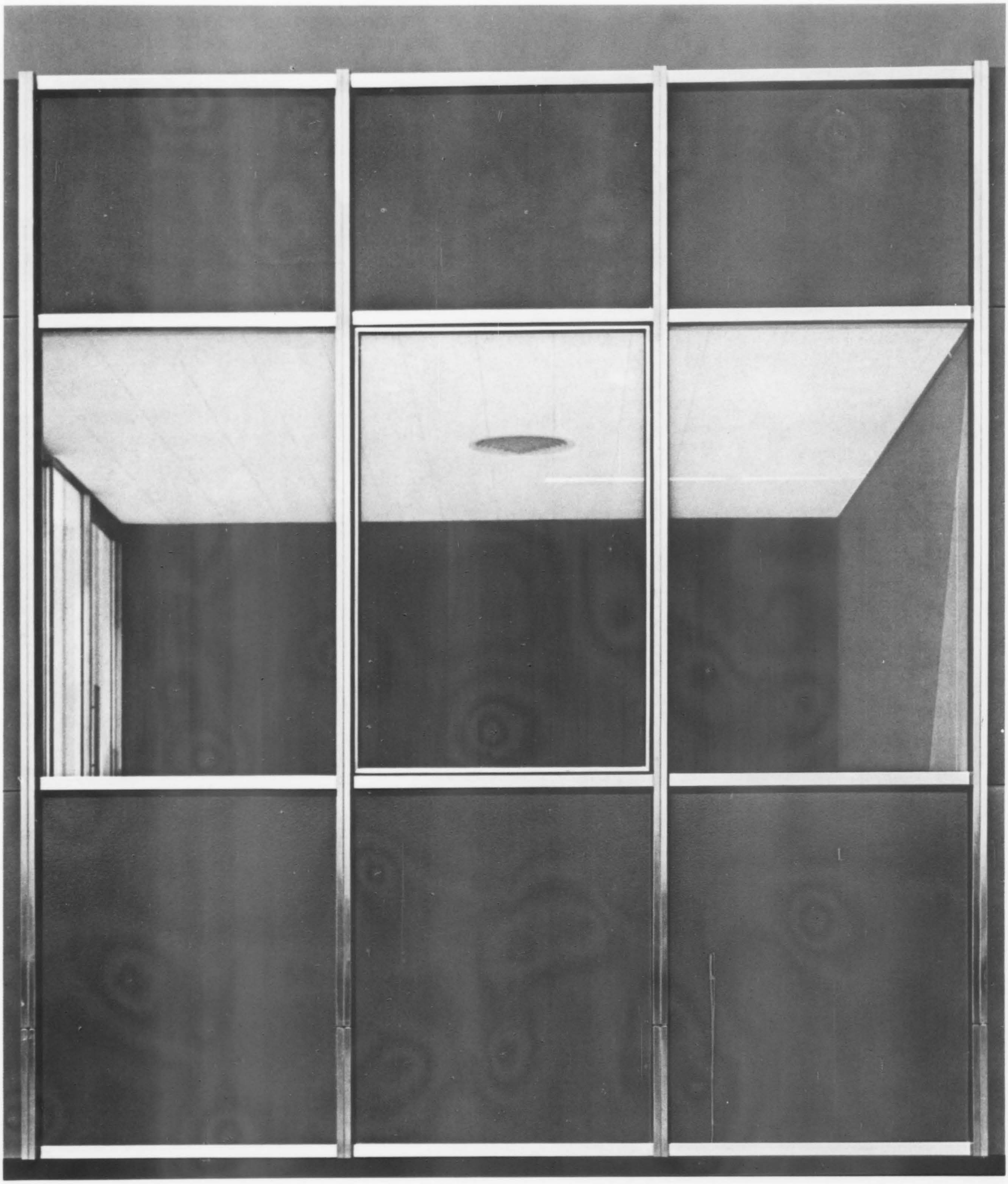
WALKER & McGOUGH—North 120 Wall St., Spokane.

NEW MEXICO ARCHITECT—115 - 2nd S.W., Albuquerque.

OSCAR LIFF—1969 Ventura Blvd., Suite 200, Studio City, Calif., from Los Angeles.

DEAN F. MATTHEWS, JR.—7033 82nd S.E., Mercer Island, Wash., from Tacoma.

Here, for the first time,
a truly competitive stainless steel fenestration system (Turn page for the story)



Announcing
USS Ultimet

a truly competitive stainless steel fenestration system that is available *now* for architectural applications—for new construction or building renovation.

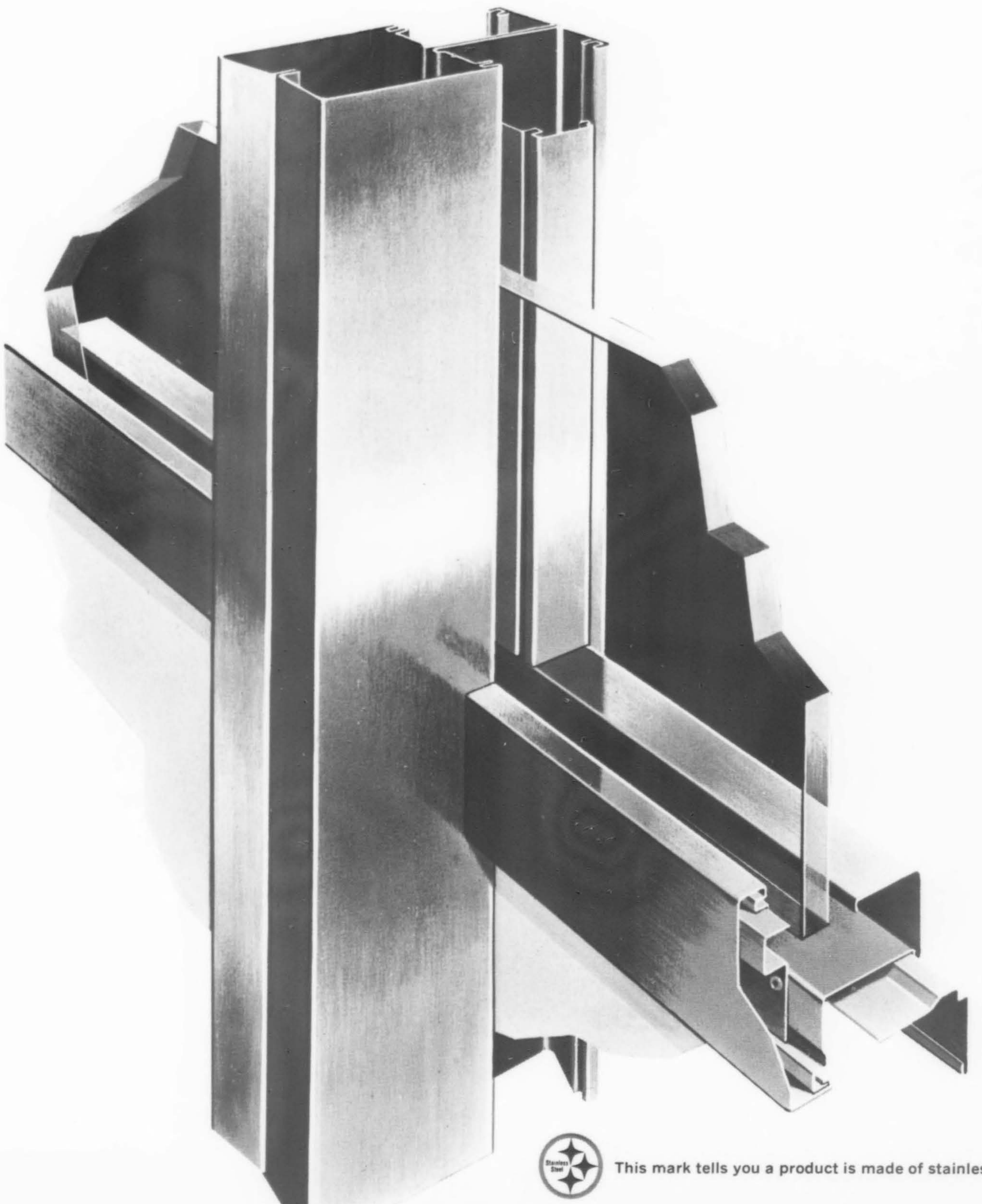
USS ULTIMET Stainless Steel Wall Framing is an entirely new architectural design concept which takes advantage of modern manufacturing methods. ULTIMET components give the architect a completely integrated series of structurally efficient and easily fabricated and erected stainless steel shapes that lend themselves to a great variety of architectural expressions and applications.

All USS ULTIMET shapes are roll-formed, to make the best use of Type 304 stainless steel's remarkable properties. This permits economic achievements in the structural design, fabrication and erection of stainless steel curtain walls never before possible. Roll-forming also results in closer tolerances than possible with conventional custom manufacturing methods. This is one of the reasons why USS ULTIMET components can be erected more simply and quickly than any previous stainless steel wall framing system.

Only seven basic shapes are required to provide a variety of architectural treatments. The abrasion- and dent-resistant components are fabricated and shipped "knocked down" to the job site, ready to erect. Joining costs are minimal because precise part-to-part uniformity assures mate-fitting of all shapes. There are no exposed fasteners—no welding. In fact, most of the members simply lock into place. USS ULTIMET framing allows for normal thermal and building movement. The system controls water infiltration because of its built-in drainage feature. Glass and infill panels can be installed from either the inside or the outside of the building.

USS ULTIMET framing is here now! It is competitive! Components are readily available from inventories maintained by United States Steel.

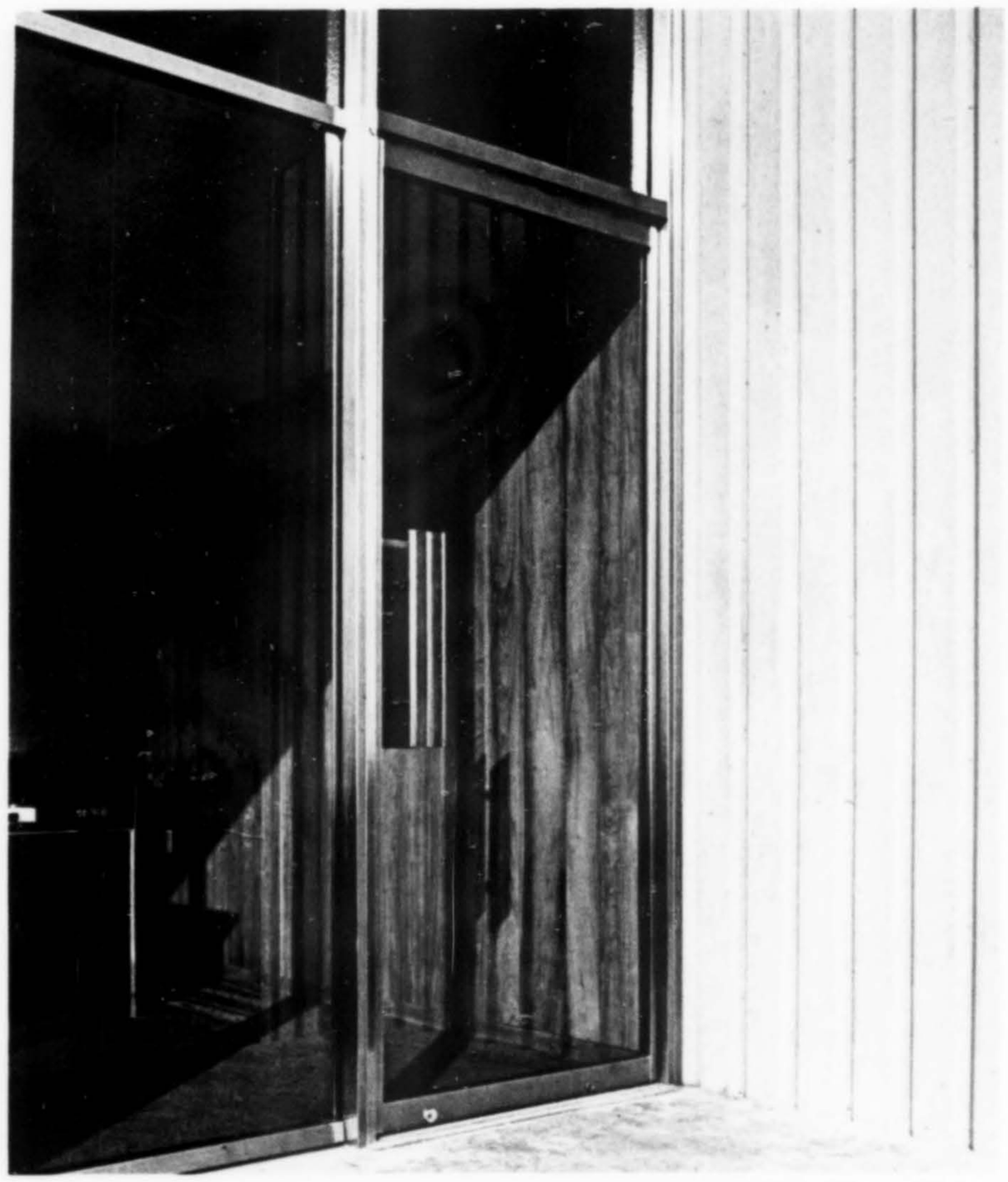
USS ULTIMET . . . the ultimate in curtain wall simplicity and excellence



This mark tells you a product is made of stainless steel.

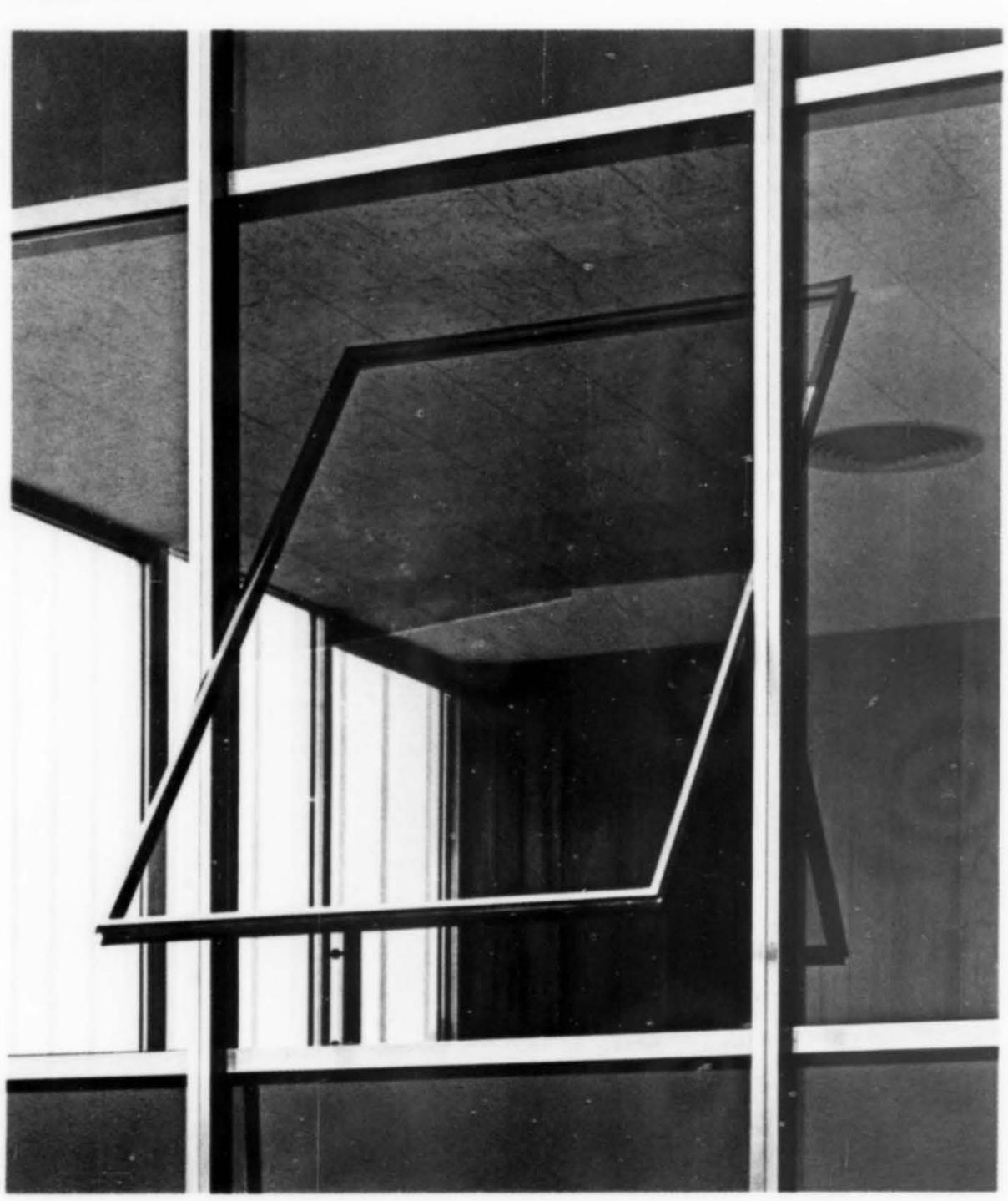
USS Ultimet Doors

Only four roll-formed shapes are required to frame the USS ULTIMET Narrow-Stile Door. A one-piece channel-gasket is fitted around the perimeter of the glass, and the framing members are simply tapped into place. Only one screw in each corner completes the assembly, and a simple adjustment in each corner squares it up. USS ULTIMET Doors accommodate standard locks, hinges and closers and combine maximum visibility with security.



USS Ultimet Horizontally Pivoted Windows

The USS ULTIMET Horizontally Pivoted Window is attractive and practical. Designed to pivot 360° horizontally for emergency ventilation and ease of cleaning from the interior, it is easy to fabricate and install. Only *one* basic shape is required for the vent, and the basic grid members provide the frame for the sash. The design presents a flush appearance around its entire perimeter, with neat, narrow sight lines. USS ULTIMET Windows are snug and weather-tight and meet the NAAMM test requirements.



USS ULTIMET components are available *now*. Send the coupon today for your copy of the book, "USS ULTIMET Stainless Steel Wall Framing," or contact a USS Architectural Products Representative through your nearest USS Construction Marketing or Sales Office. USS and ULTIMET are trademarks.

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Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230

☐ Please send my free copy of "USS ULTIMET Stainless Steel Wall Framing."
☐ Please have a representative call.

Name_____

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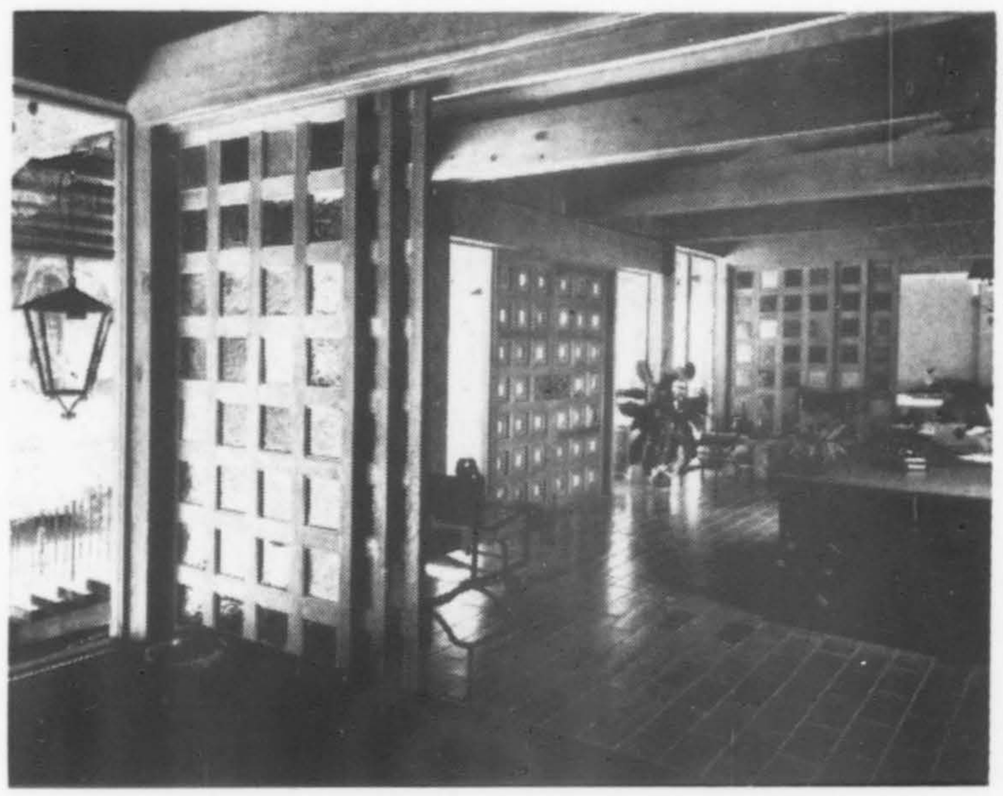
USS United States Steel: where the big idea is innovation



Where the architects hang their hats . . .

HALE & JACOBSOHN **Fremont, California**

THE MISSION San Jose area of Fremont, California, is an historical zone. All buildings to be constructed within this zone are subject to review by the Historical Review Board. Since architect Norman Hale was instrumental in establishing this review board, it was mandatory that their own planned new offices, to be located within this zone, be compatible and representative of what could be accomplished within an historical area—in this case, the type of architecture associated with the Mission locale.

The building is mainly heavy timbers with trusses of both 4x10s and 2x12s. The two-story columns are 12x12s. All of the framing is rough redwood with the only finish a sandblasting treatment applied after the rough frame was erected. The roof is Spanish tile and the floors, patio tile. End walls and the wall around the parking area has a heavy textured stucco finish, brushed and white-washed. Front doors and the interior shoji sliding panels are imported blown glass from Mexico.

The firm's work is varied with educational facilities and public buildings leading their achievements. Normally the staff numbers from six to 10, plus two secretaries. Principals are Norman D. Hale, B.A. from the University of California in 1950, and Peter Jacobsohn, M.A., University of California, 1951. The partners were associated in the Vallejo office of Buchter & Lillis, AIA, before forming the present firm in 1955.

Kurt Ostwald photos

Urban Form and the Campus

URGENT PROBLEMS continually arise in our swiftly changing society. Occasionally, an entire area of competence will be developed in a few short years to meet the architectural challenges of some of those problems. The elementary school and the contemporary house were elevated to new design achievements in some fifteen post-World War II years.

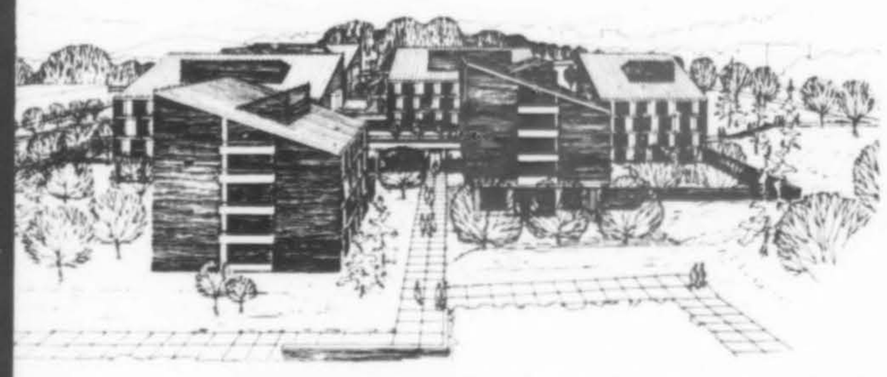
Without much warning, the scene has shifted: the action is on the campus. The huge expansion in college building is involving hundreds of architectural firms who have not previously worked in this field. The scope of these new projects varies from the new university for 25,000 to additions and alterations for older buildings—often in very congested spaces. Immediately apparent is that for many architects this design work constitutes their first real involvement in urban design.

Urban design for the marketplace has had rough going. Always, there are the same insurmountable questions: Who is the client? What is the budget? What are its chances of being built? Will it ever be completed? But on the campus, things are looking up: there is a single client (and a more sympathetic one); there is a definite program and budget over which the architect exercises considerable control. If the marketplace shows little interest, then the campus may well end up as the concrete realization of our architectural aspirations. Already there are more meaningful interactions of ideas and people in the campus than in most of our cities.

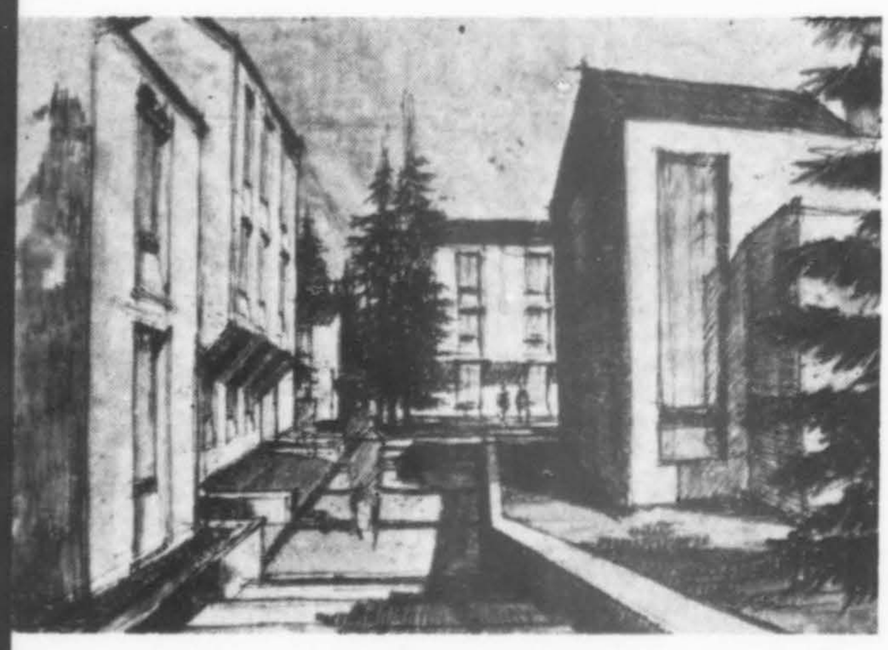
Campus development takes many directions. Junior colleges often follow the prototype of Foothills College. If this represents the suburban approach, then Simon Fraser is at the other extreme with its tightly-knit complex. The campus—and its solutions for urban life—poses one of our most significant challenges. Beginning with this issue, *Architecture/West* will devote significant pages to the development of this story in the western region.

—AOB

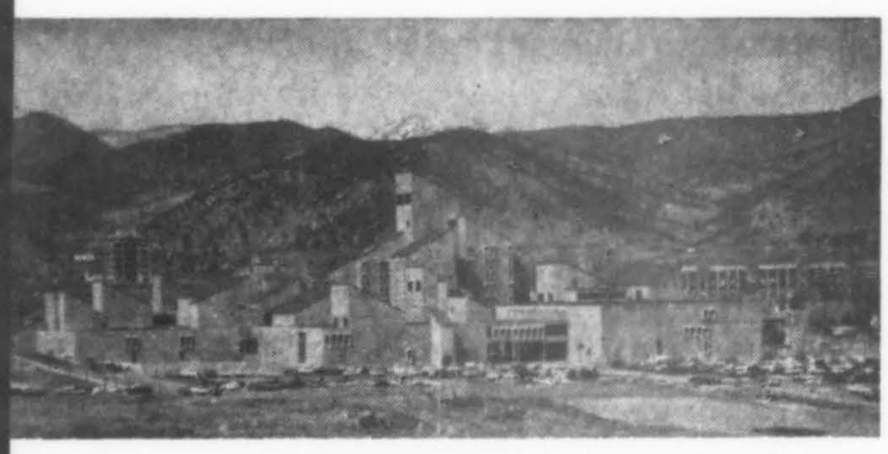
Master plan, College of Alameda, California. Stone, Marraccini & Patterson, architects.



Green Springs dormitory complex, Southern Oregon College, Ashland, Oregon. Wilmsen, Endicott & Unthank, architects.



Crown College men's dormitories, University of California at Santa Cruz. Ernest J. Kump Associates, architects.



Engineering Sciences Center, University of Colorado, Boulder. Architectural Associates of Colorado, architects.

San Rafael residence hall, University of California at Santa Barbara. Charles Luckman Associates, architects.

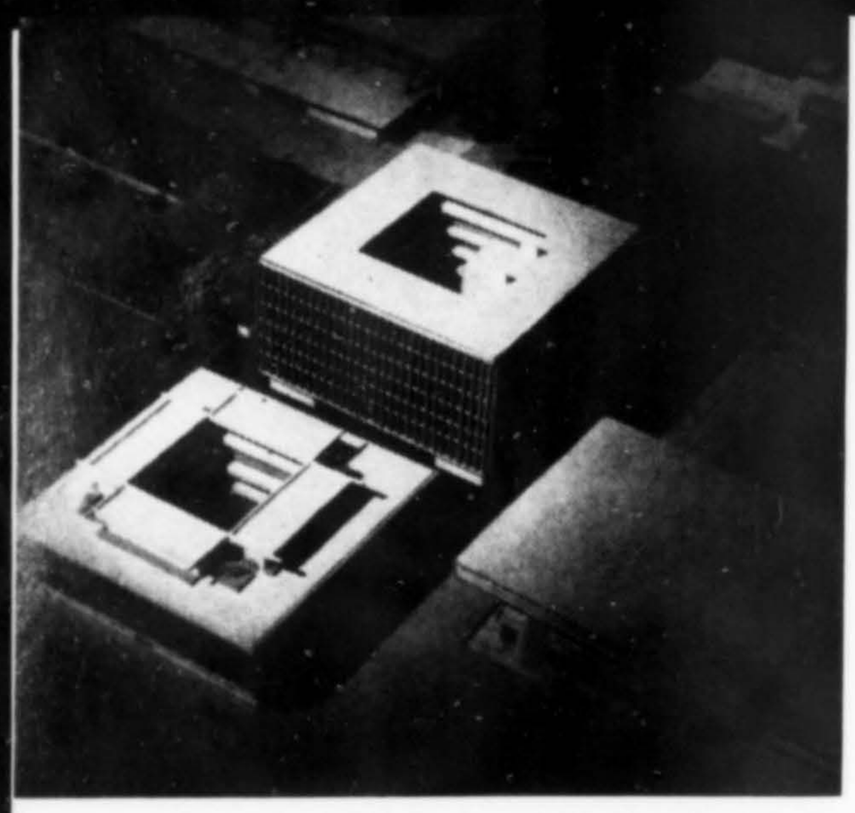
CONTRASTING CONCEPTS in CAMPUS PLANNING

Portland State College was the host for the first annual conference of the newly-formed Society for College & University Planning for the weekend of August 13-14. The forerunner of the national meeting of the American Institute of Planners (Portland, August 14-18), this conference had a lively, spirited format which shook out all the campus planning shibboleths of the past twenty years.

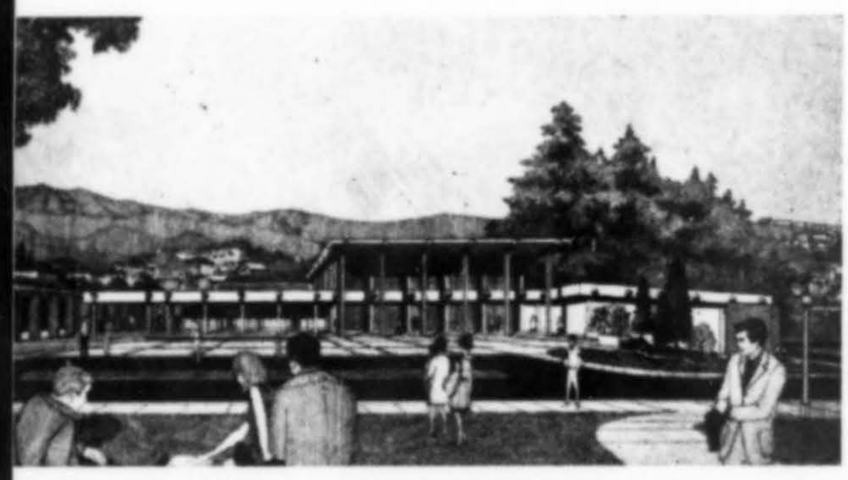
Undoubtedly the most provocative speaker was Oscar Newman who has written and talked on "The New Campus." (An abridged version of his talk on this subject follows.) Approximately 140 architects, planners and college officials from over the country were plunged into the esthetic and planning controversies represented by two contrasting campuses: the pastoral University of California at Santa Cruz and the urban campus for the University of Illinois at Chicago (Congress Circle). Both campuses were represented importantly in the half-day devoted to each. Walter Netsch, designing partner of the Chicago SOM office, defended his design theses and presented explorations of the office into new campus development.

As a pilot study, Portland State campus was examined in detail by the conference: its history, its change of goals, and its future plans. Portland State College is a truly urban campus within the city's central business district. Bordered by interstate freeways on two sides and major approaches on the other, the academic campus is limited to less than 50 acres.

Devolopment plans by Campbell/Miller/Michael/Yost, Architects, for an anticipated 20,000 enrollment, will be presented in next month's A/W.



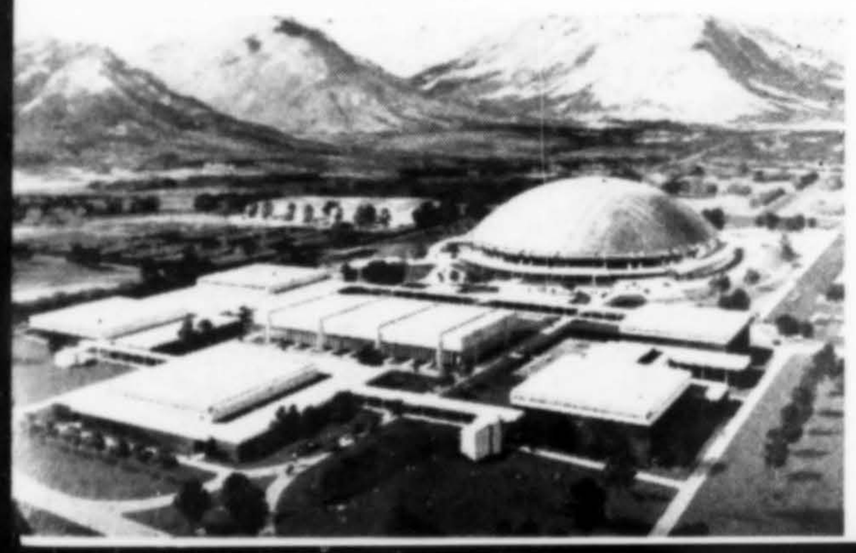
Revelle College resident hall, Unit II, University of California, San Diego. Tucker, Sadler & Bennett, architects.



Educational Services Building, City College of San Francisco. Milton T. Pleuger & Associates, architects.

Men's Dormitory, Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, Washington. Robert Billsbrough Price, architect.

Physical education, sports and special events center, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. Young & Fowler Associates, architects.



Portland Conference: Contrasting

Oscar Newman on "The New Campus" . . .

(Professor Newman is an associate professor of architecture, Washington University, St. Louis. There he is in charge of the graduate program in Urban Design and is assistant director of the University's Urban Renewal Design Center.)

Oscar Newman laid down his ground rules for the new campus.

QUANTITATIVE:

–Scale: the sheer number of students in an age where everyone goes—of necessity.

–Expanding knowledge: organization of campuses by department is outmoded, considering the interaction of fields of knowledge in today's society. The expansion or contraction of departmental needs is completely unpredictable.

QUALITATIVE:

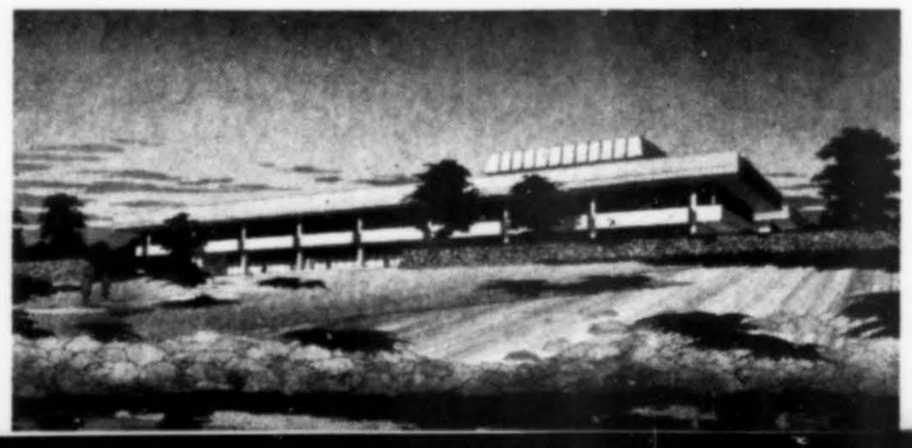
–Education today is intense and serious.

–The existing architectural methodology cannot solve today's problems. New esthetic sensibilities are necessary—but the architects of today are not tuned in.

It is not sufficient that the esthetic response be conditioned by past associations; the formgivers of today must look to those places (as the factory) where a free expression of internal activity is developed.

With the number of students to be educated and the given densities likely on tomorrow's campuses, architects and campus planners must come to grips with massive scale and develop a form language that is open-ended. Buildings must be able to

Center for Graduate Study, University of Washington, Richland, Washington. Culler, Gale, Martell, Ericson, architects; Norrie & Davis, engineers.



Concepts in Campus Planning

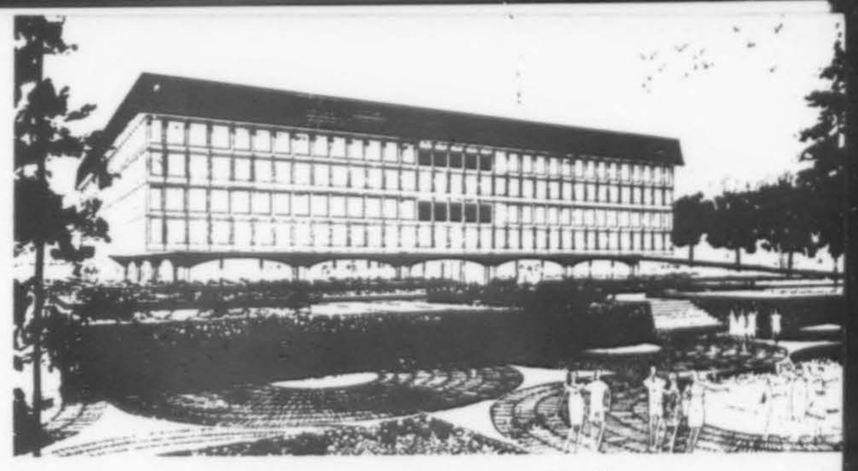
continue to grow and develop, often in an unforeseen manner. Actually, Newman insisted, eclectic Gothic complexes permitted this kind of growth in a more orderly manner.

Berlin's Free University and the University of Lancaster in England were cited as good examples of "buildings neutral in the extreme" where a three-dimensional grid is erected into which modules can be plugged as assembled units. In order to achieve flexibility, such a "plug-in" grid must be overdesigned both structually and mechanically to prepare for any possible plug-in use. The neutral grid is non-art; it is never intended to be an end product, but represents a continuing process of change and development. Such a system refuses to deal with old ideas.

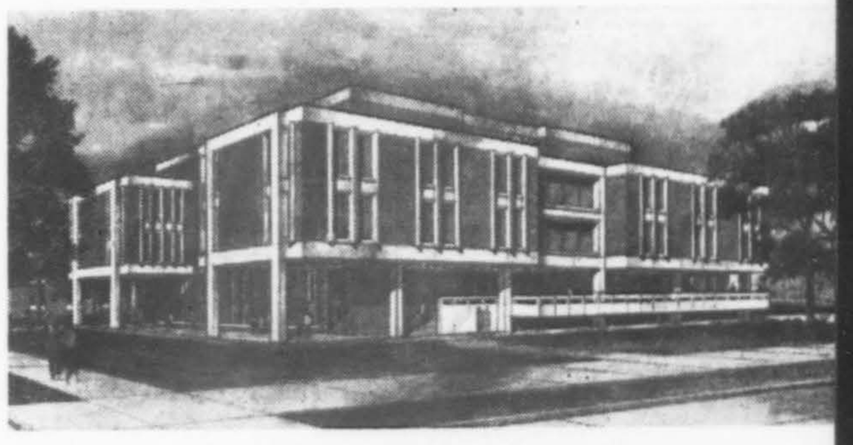
Scarborough University, Toronto, uses a strong form language based on special-use spaces and the circulation scheme. Better individual spaces for specific uses result, but these spaces of special character are less easily adaptable in the future to differing uses.

In declaring for the urban campus, Newman says the university should be the instrument of change in helping renew the city proper. It is a better human environment. Perhaps the city's most important ingredient is the daily confrontation between thousands of people. Because of cheap land, suburban campuses are often developed. Transportation costs (paid out of student and faculty pockets) are never figured in the write-off period.

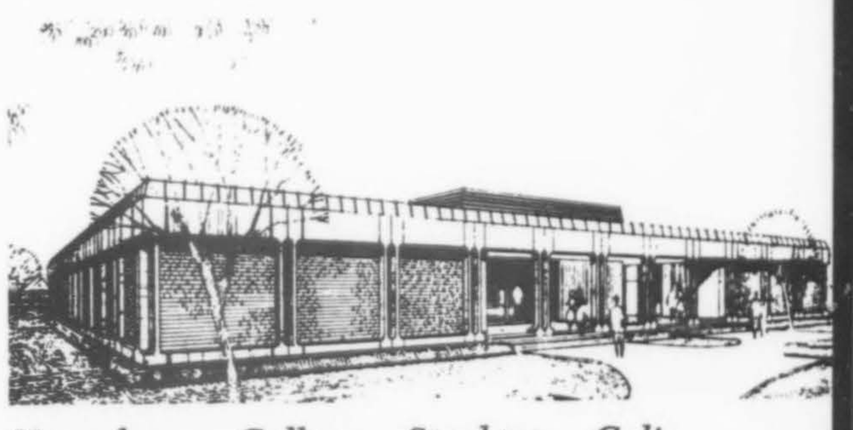
Newman hit hard at the design motives of architect and trustee alike when he damned the monumental suits of clothes in which supposedly modern buildings were being clad—the over-concern with symmetry, dignity, the external form. He urged a rethinking of what is human in light of today's symbols: dams, railroad stations, superhighways, shopping centers. And "if today's architects can't come to grips with these, the next generation of architects can!"



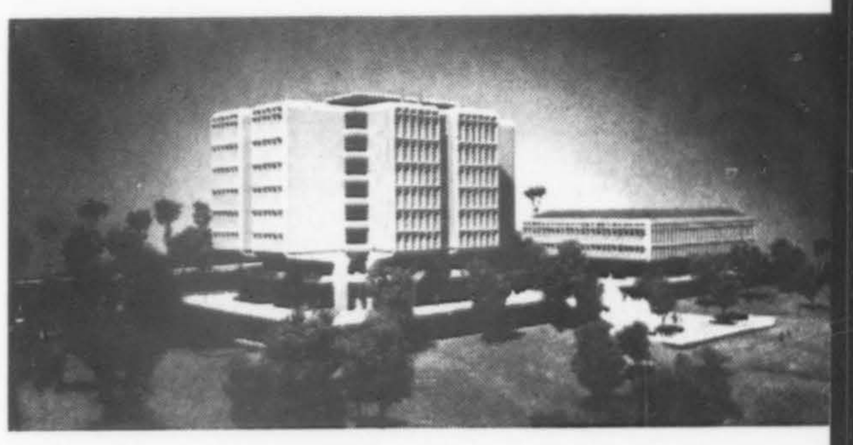
Library, Southern Oregon College, Ashland, Oregon. Hamlin, Martin & Oredson, architects.



Business Administration Building, University of Denver, Colorado. Piel, Slater, Small & Spenst, architects.



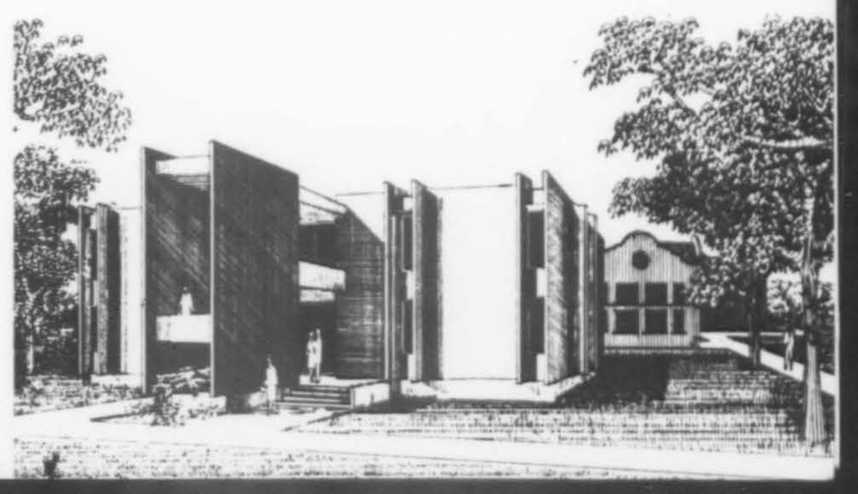
Humphreys College, Stockton, California. Mortensen & Hollstien, architects.



School of Engineering, University of California, Irvine, California. Kistner, Wright & Wright, architects.

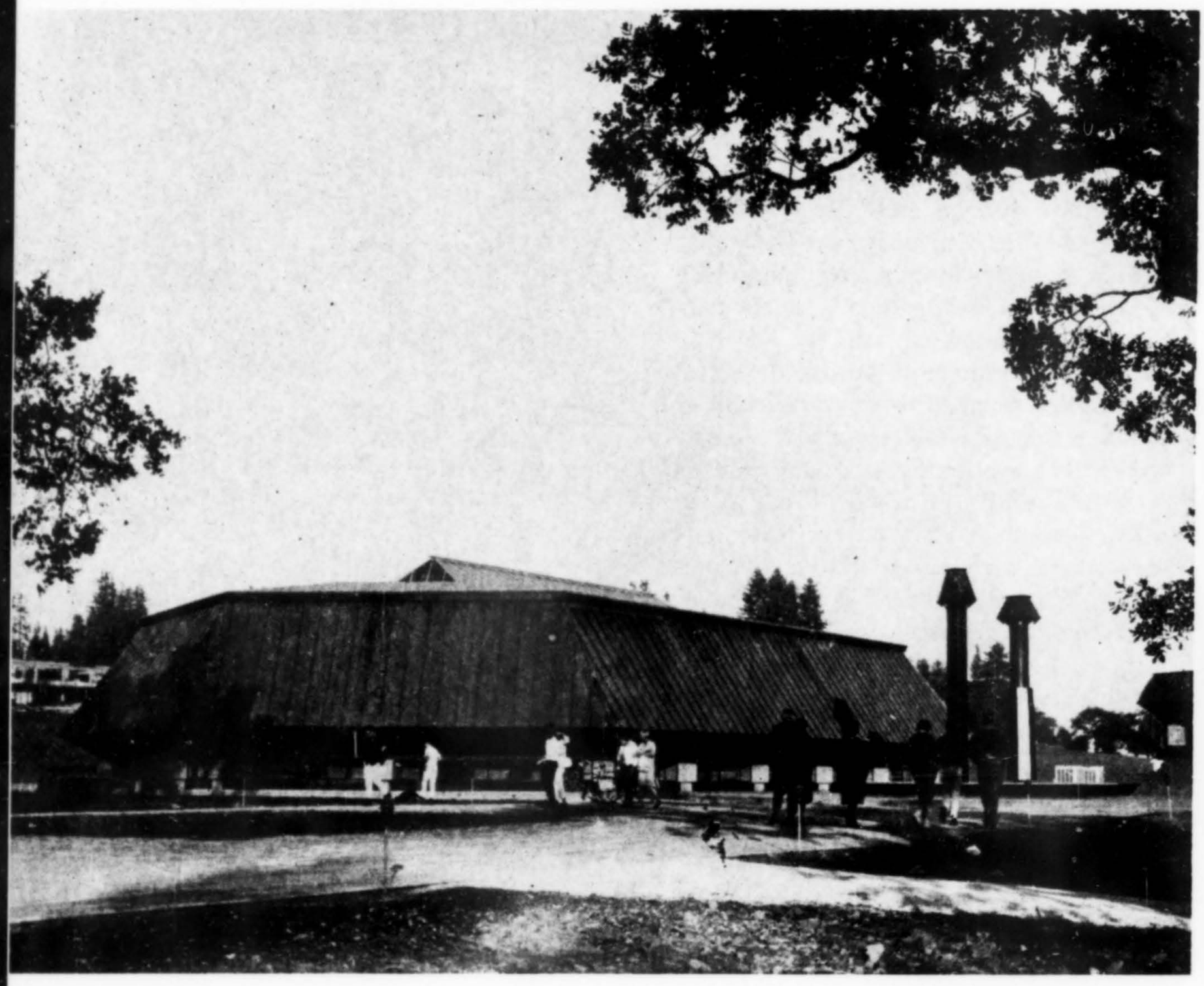
Library-Classroom building, Eastern Montana College of Education, Billings, Montana. Cushing, Terrell Associates, architects-engineers.

Chemistry and biology building, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, Socorro, New Mexico. John Reed, architect.



The Physical Education Building:

PLAZA ON THE ROOF FOR SANTA CRUZ



THE FIELD HOUSE, University of California, Santa Cruz campus

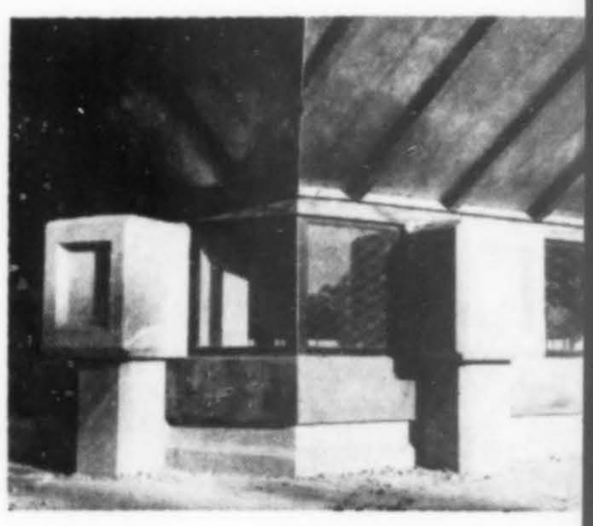
CALLISTER, PAYNE & ROSSE, Architect

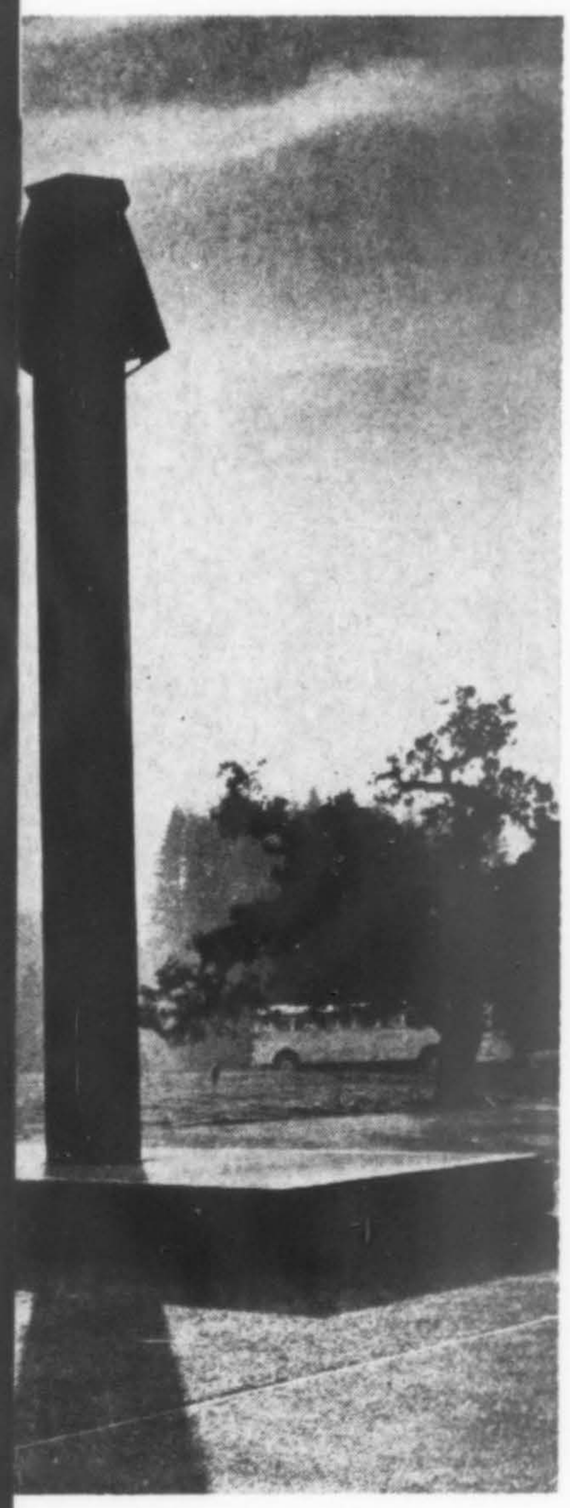
J. MARTIN ROSSE, Executive Architect

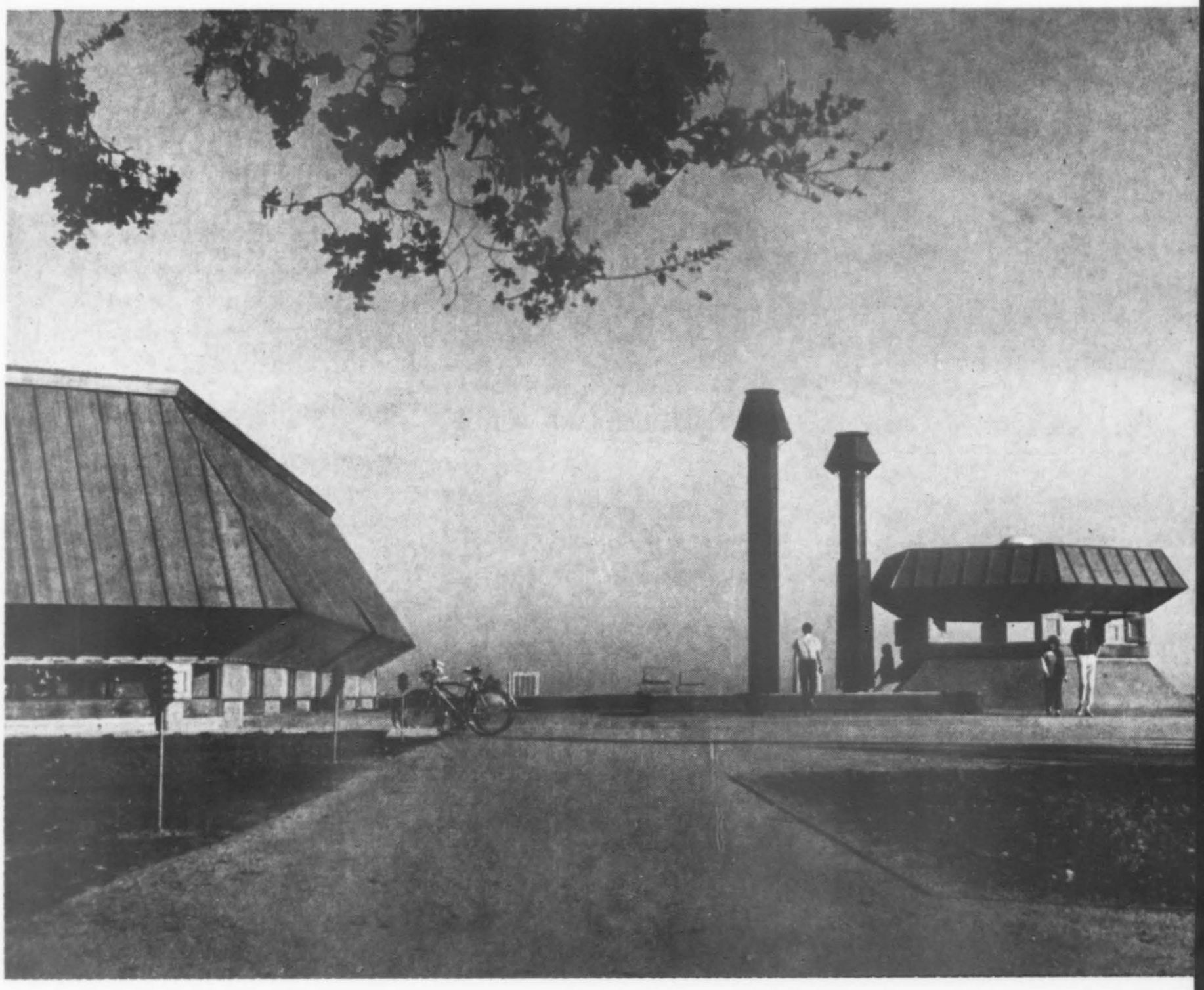
BRUCE C. LANE, Project Architect, University of California, Santa Cruz

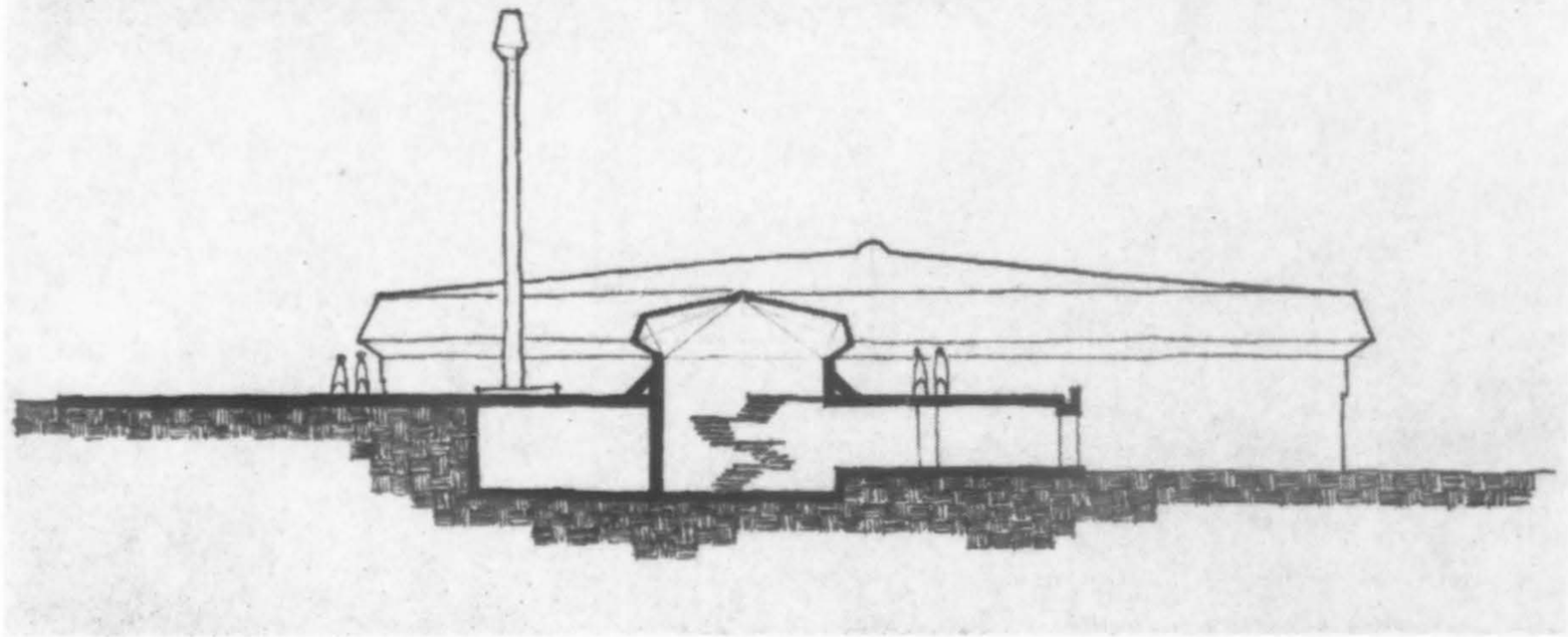
STEFAN J. MEDWADOWSKI, Structural Engineer

JASPER CONSTRUCTION, INC., Contractor

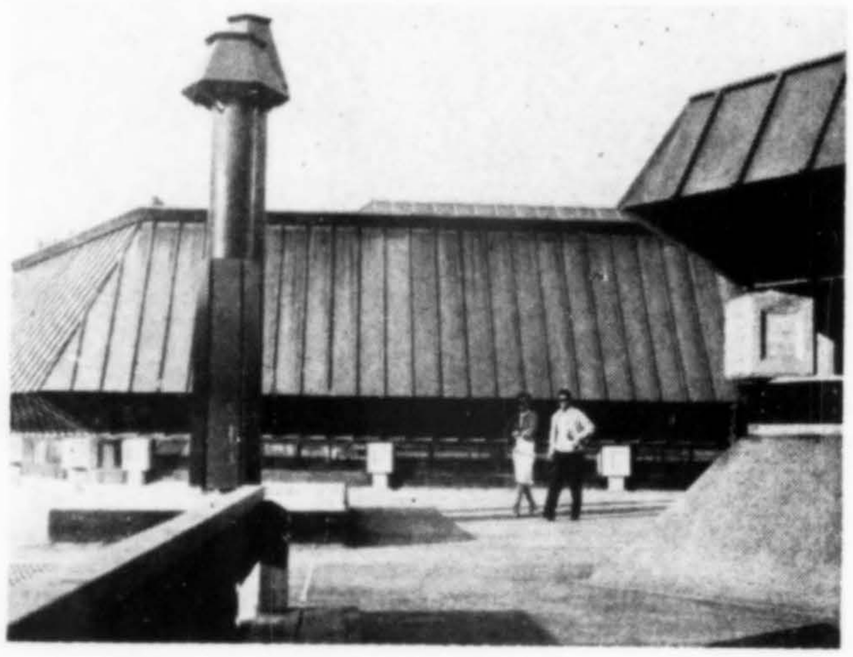








Philip Molten photos



THE FIELD HOUSE

CALLISTER, PAYNE & ROSSE
Architects

THE FIELD HOUSE is located at the edge of a grass covered slope facing southwest. The site affords a view far across Monterey Bay. Trees, primarily oak and redwood, conceal access roads and parking behind the building, which stands distinct and independent in its location.

The Field House contains approximately 13,000 sq. ft. and provides the usual physical education facilities such as dressing rooms, showers and storage space required to initiate the proposed athletic program. It will be used for indoor athletic activities and provisions have been made for wall-folding bleachers, seating about 200 spectators. It is also designated to accommodate all campus functions such as University meetings, lectures, concerts, social events, and so on, especially during the early years of campus operation. It will hold an audience of approximately 700.

The basic structure is one story at field level, built into the ridge like a long "dug-out." Out this structure rises the Field House roof, sheathed with copper. From the road to the west the one-story area appears as a ground level terrace. The interior of the Field House is acoustically treated and a regulation-size hardwood basketball floor has been provided. In addition to the Field House, the project includes two outdoor tennis courts and playing fields for such sports as baseball, touch football and track.

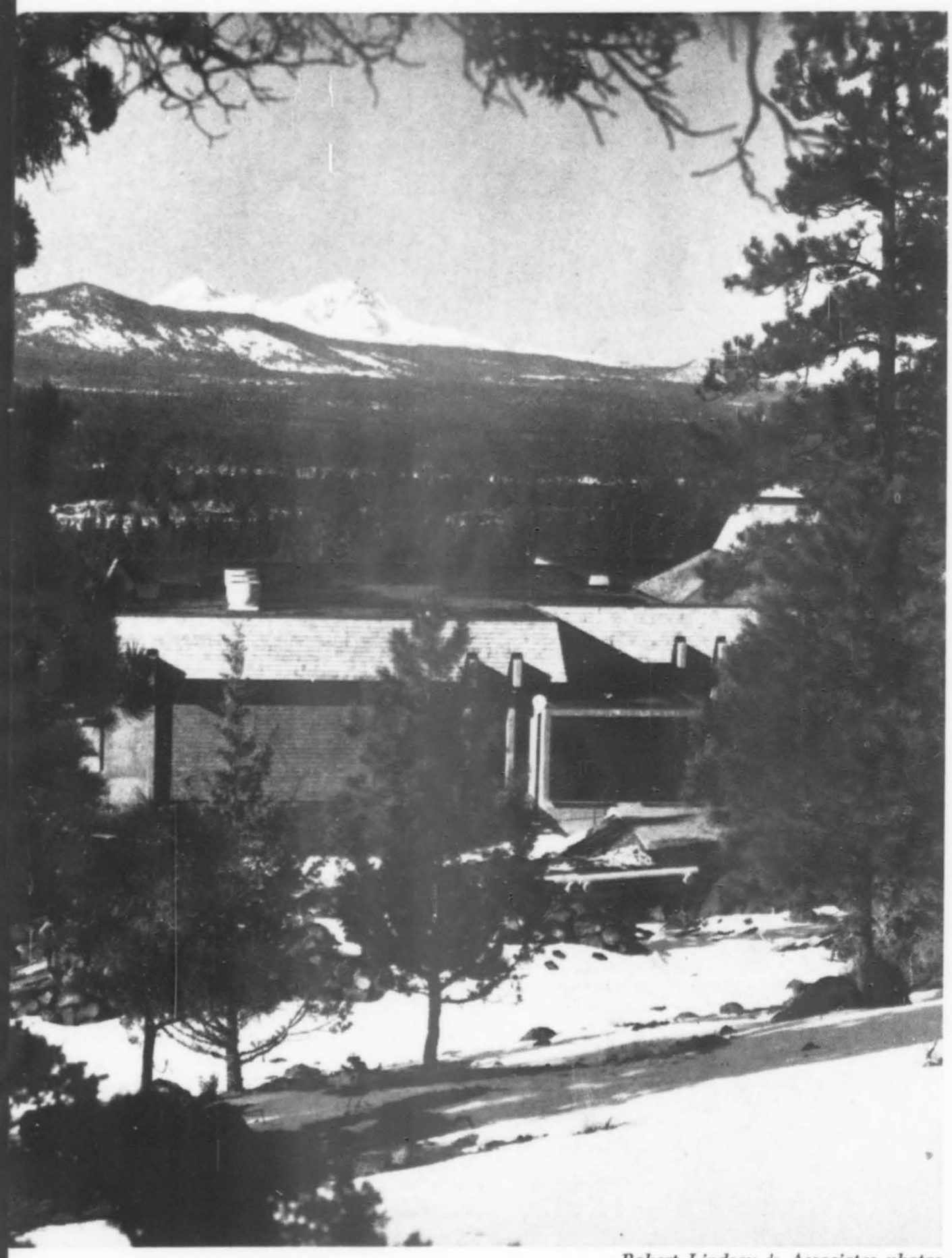
Construction materials are concrete retaining walls and columns, light tubular steel roof structure with cement-coated wood-fiber panels acting as deck and insulation, copper roof and redwood trim. The chimneys adjacent are painted galvanized steel.

The building was completed in 1965, for a total project cost of $404,000 including the tennis courts.

Consultants included Mel Cammisa, electrical engineer; Kasin, Guttman & Associates, mechanical; Cooper-Clark & Associates, soils engineer.

The Junior College:

An academic solution for one community



Robert Lindsay & Associates photos

CENTRAL OREGON COLLEGE, Bend, Oregon

WILMSEN, ENDICOTT & UNTHANK, Architects

Stearns, Mention & Morris, Supervising Architects

E. E. STIENLICHT, Contractor, First Phase

THIS JUNIOR college was established in an area totally without any institutions of higher learning within a reasonable distance. Accordingly, its responsibilities to the residents of Central Oregon are diverse. It is to provide liberal arts training to college transfer students, general education for terminal students as well as terminal technical-vocational training. The school enrolls full and part time students with both day and evening classes, four quarters per year.

The 145-acre site chosen for the school is on the west and southwest slope of a high butte. Elevations range from 3900 feet to 4000 feet above sea level at the upper areas of the site. Due primarily to the altitude, temperatures range from 90° to as low as 20° in the winter. The slope comprises a series of relatively flat terraces defined by volcanic rock outcroppings and covered with dense natural growth.

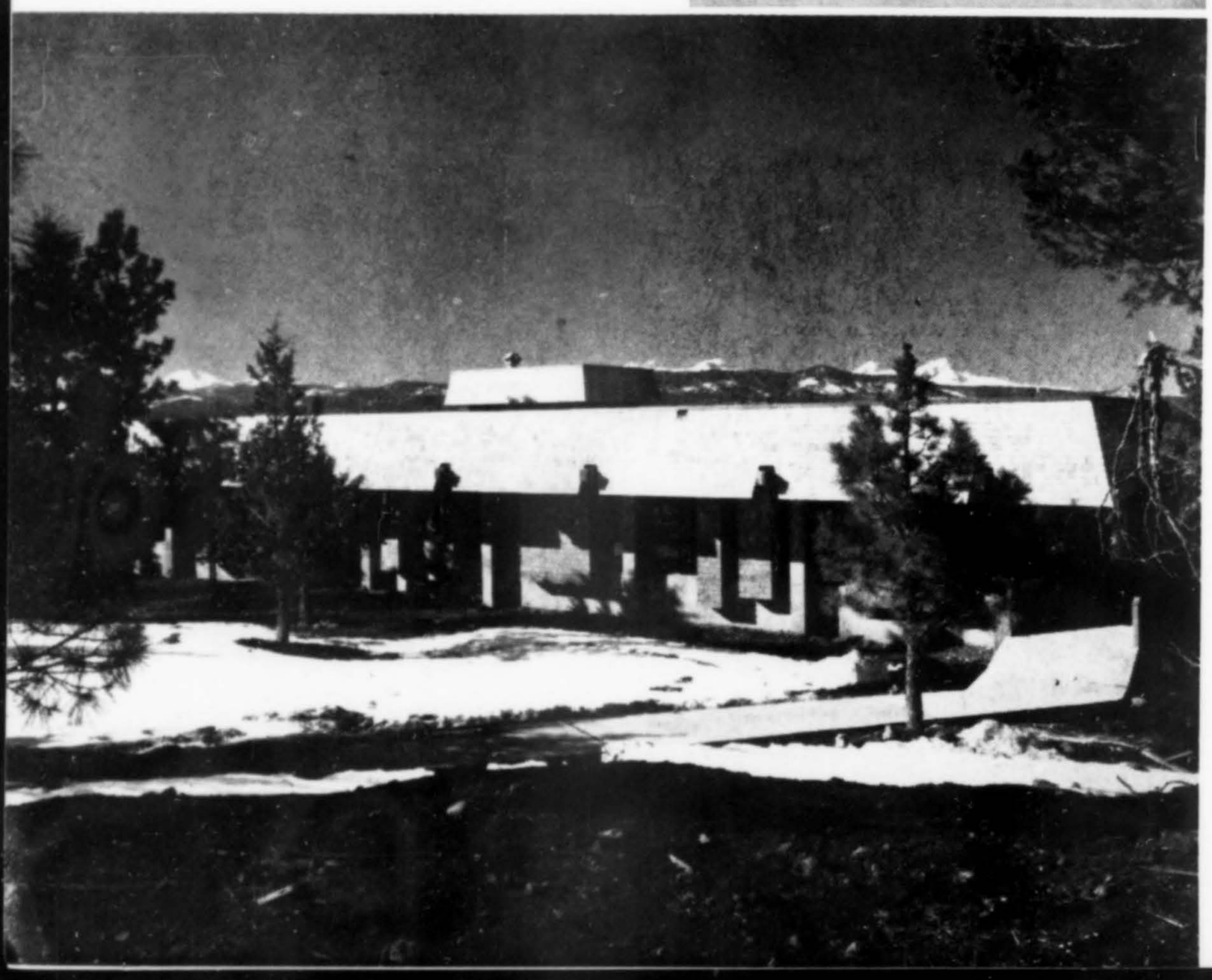
The unusual beauty and rugged character of the site obviously influenced the design of the school. Small buildings, grouped informally with natural finishes, were necessary to minimize rock excavation and visual disturbance to the surroundings. The rock subgrade made the construction of utility tunnels impractical leading to independent systems.

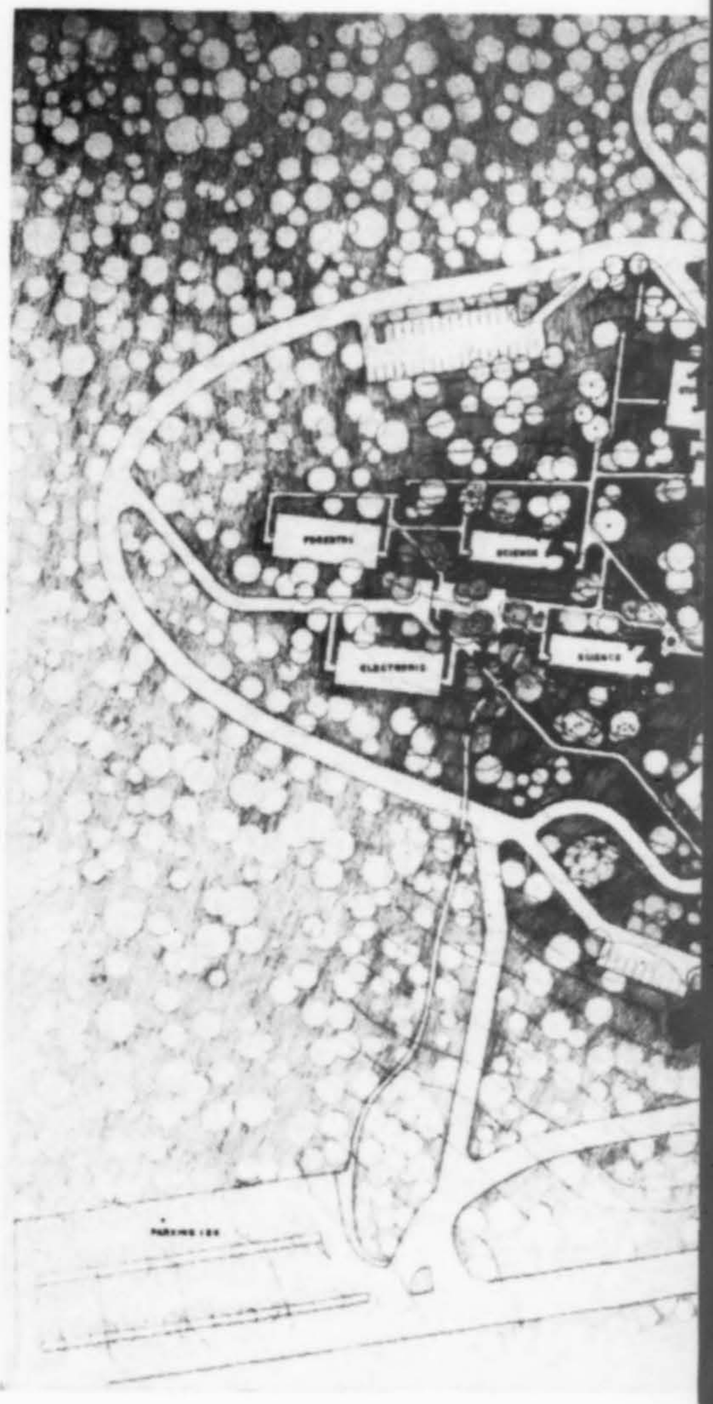
Because of limited funds the buildings were constructed with materials basic to the local economy. All buildings follow a similar pattern of construction materials and techniques. Foundations, slabs on grade, elevated slabs and columns are of reinforced concrete with exposed surfaces sandblasted inside and out. Exterior non-bearing walls and the deep, overhanging fascia are of frame construction faced with cedar shingles or cedar boards. Roofs are flat and framed with wood joists, glu-lam beams or trusses and finished with gravel surfaced, built-up roofing.

The successful endeavor by the architects to leave undisturbed the natural beauty of what they termed "the greatest school site we have ever seen" was accomplished through subjugating the architecture—designing buildings that would blend and weather into their surroundings. Identity was given to the college, however, through shapes and rugged materials that will tend to stimulate the realization that this college could only be on this particular butte in Central Oregon.

2 / Administration

3 / Science Center



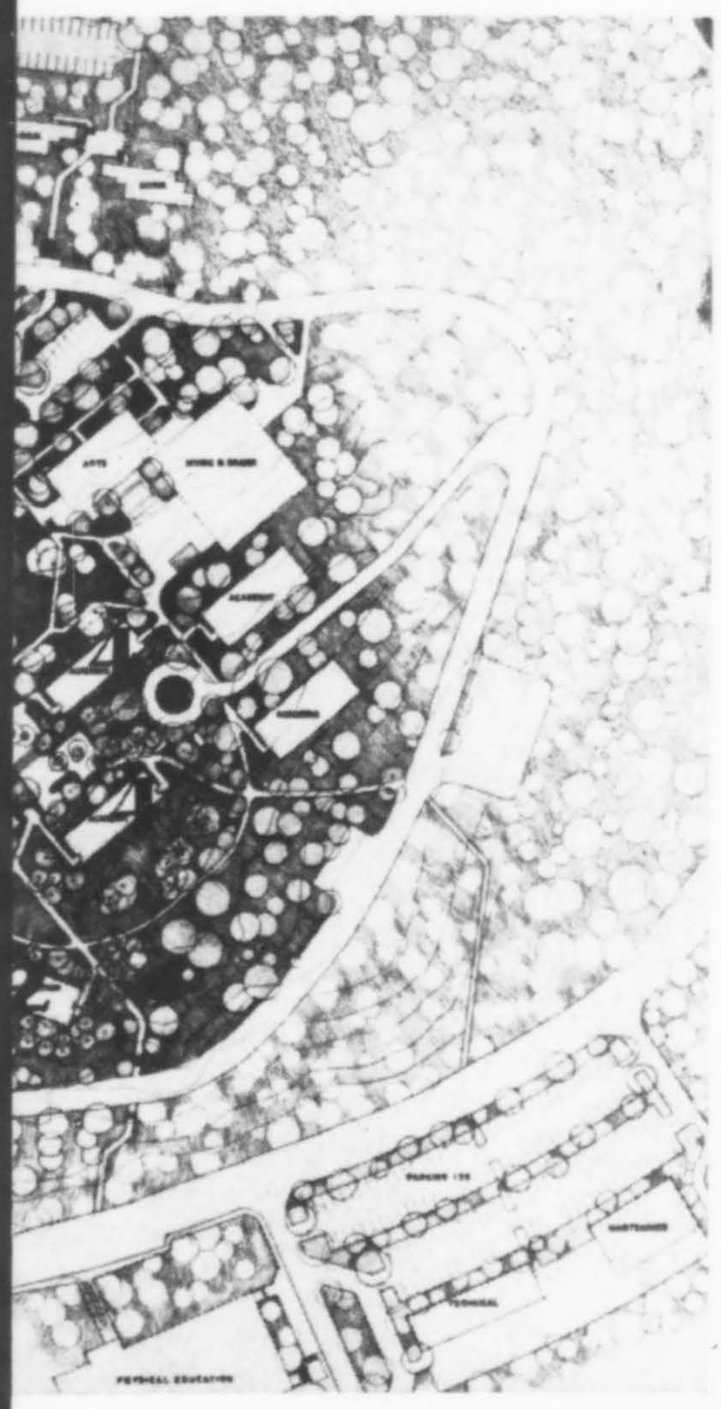


BECAUSE funds are few and meted out sporadically, the construction of facilities had to be staged piece-by-piece. Each of the five buildings shown in the key to the site plan are complete or under construction. Under design are a physical education facility; cultural center; an engineering technology center, and a 60-student starter dormitory. The school plans to add centers for floriculture, vocational arts, agriculture and forestry, an observatory and more dormitory space.

The knob of the butte is well

SITE KEY

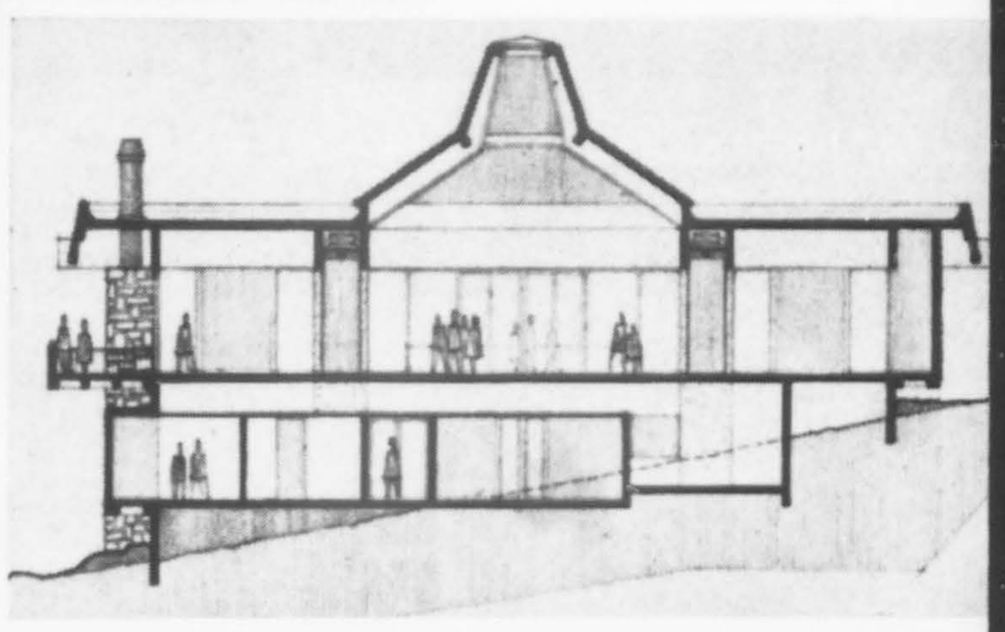
1. Student Center
2. Administration and Counseling Center
3. Science Center
4. Academic Center
5. Instructional Materials Center



suited to an observatory while the lower portion, which levels off, provides an ideal situation for physical activity fields, horticulture and floriculture testing gardens and for parking lots.

Landscaping, roadway and lighting plans were not complete at the time photos were taken but completion was expected during 1966. Plantings, ground cover and grass will be planted adjacent to buildings and within the commons area, all designed to blend out into the natural terrain of rock, juniper and ponderosa.

1 / Student Center



Gordon McCampbell photos

FOREST SETTING FOR

PONDEROSA HIGH SCHOOL
Shingle Springs, California

WALTER CONSTANT, WILLIAM RUMBERGER
Structural Engineer

INITIAL PLANNING for Ponderosa High School involved the saving of as many trees as possible on the heavily wooded 40-acre site. Existing topographical conditions contributed to the plan. Buildings, sited so that individual trees as well as groupings would become part of the landscaping, were placed at various levels and spaced to give interesting circulation and vista areas.

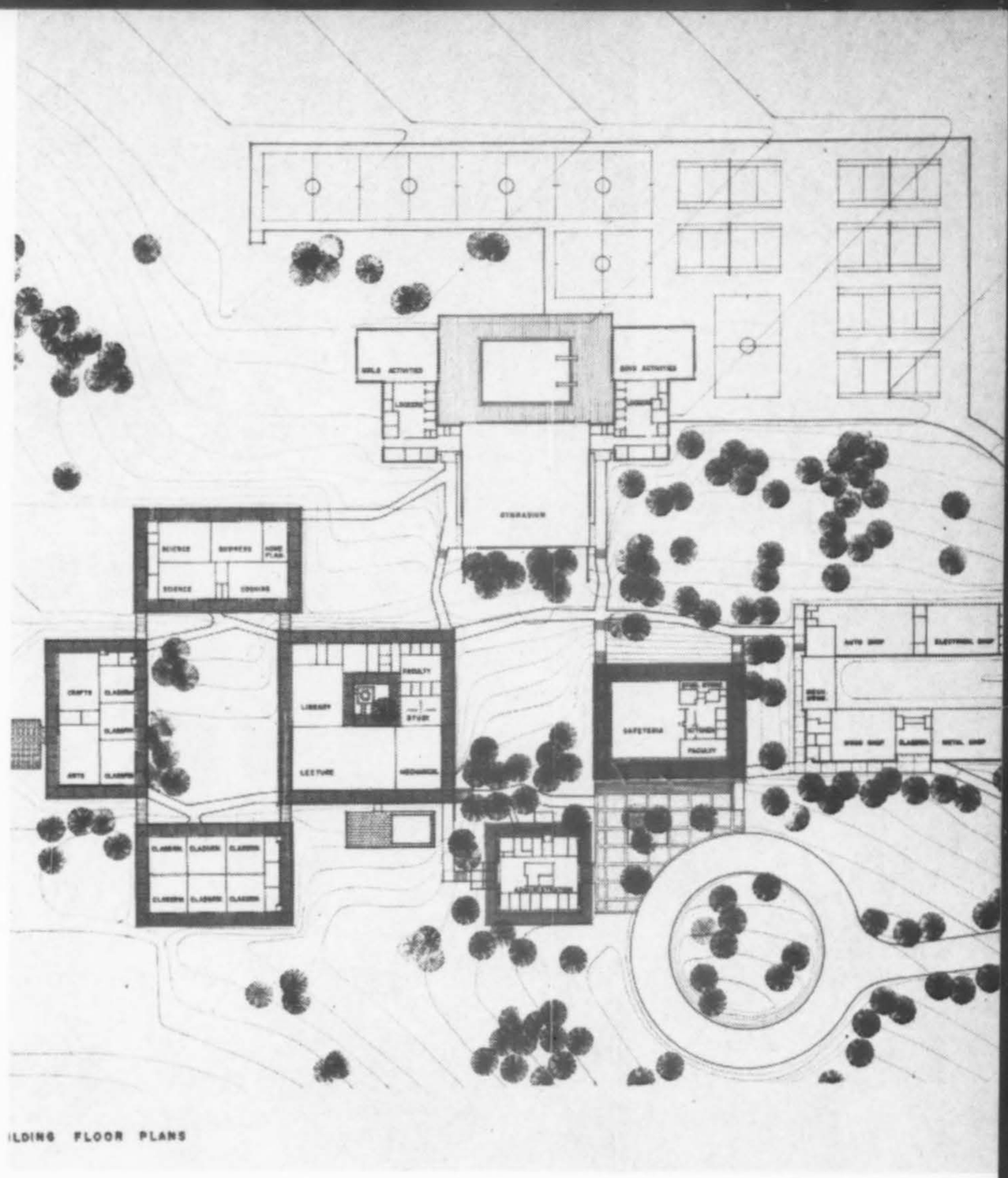
The educational program was one demanding considerable flexibility. Master planned in two phases, the first accommodates 750 students. The second phase will provide for a total of 1,450. The campus radiates from the instruction center (library, lecture space, theater and drama rooms, individual and group study areas, faculty work rooms) with classrooms grouped to the west of this unit. The administrative center is at the highest elevation affording a view of the entire campus.

Structurally, the buildings are of steel frame and clear heart redwood, stained to harmonize with soil conditions of the site. Cost of the project, exclusive of site grading and preliminary grade work but including landscaping and irrigation, was approximately $17.80/sq. ft. Consultants included Leonard S. Stecher, mechanical engineer, and Carl R. Koch, electrical engineer.

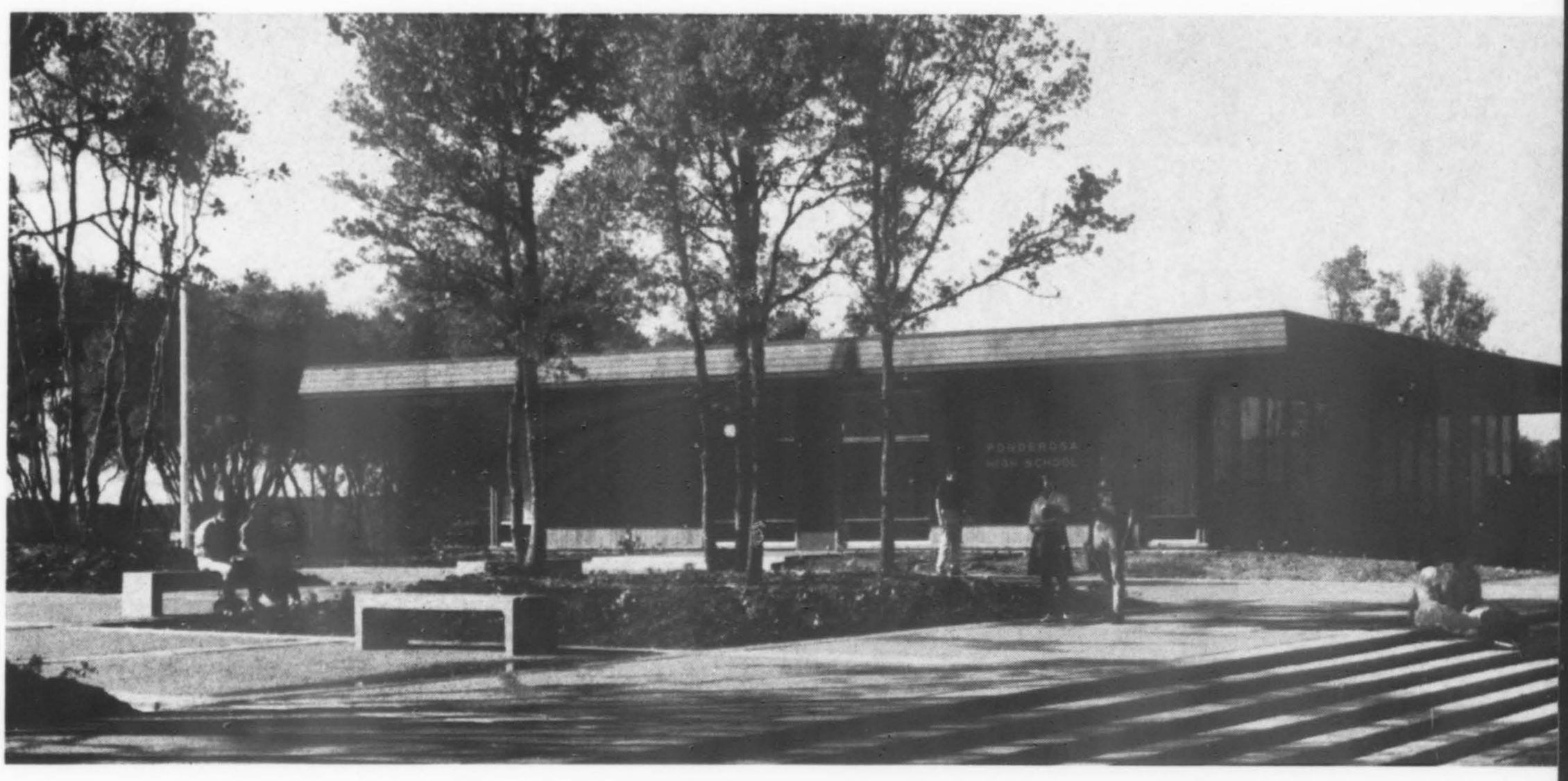
SCHOOL CAMPUS

STARKS, JOZENS & NACHT
Architect

CAMPBELL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
Contractor



ILDING FLOOR PLANS



Landscaping, in addition to the existing trees, consists of lawn areas and ground covering in patterns to conform to the tree groupings, all planned by the architects.

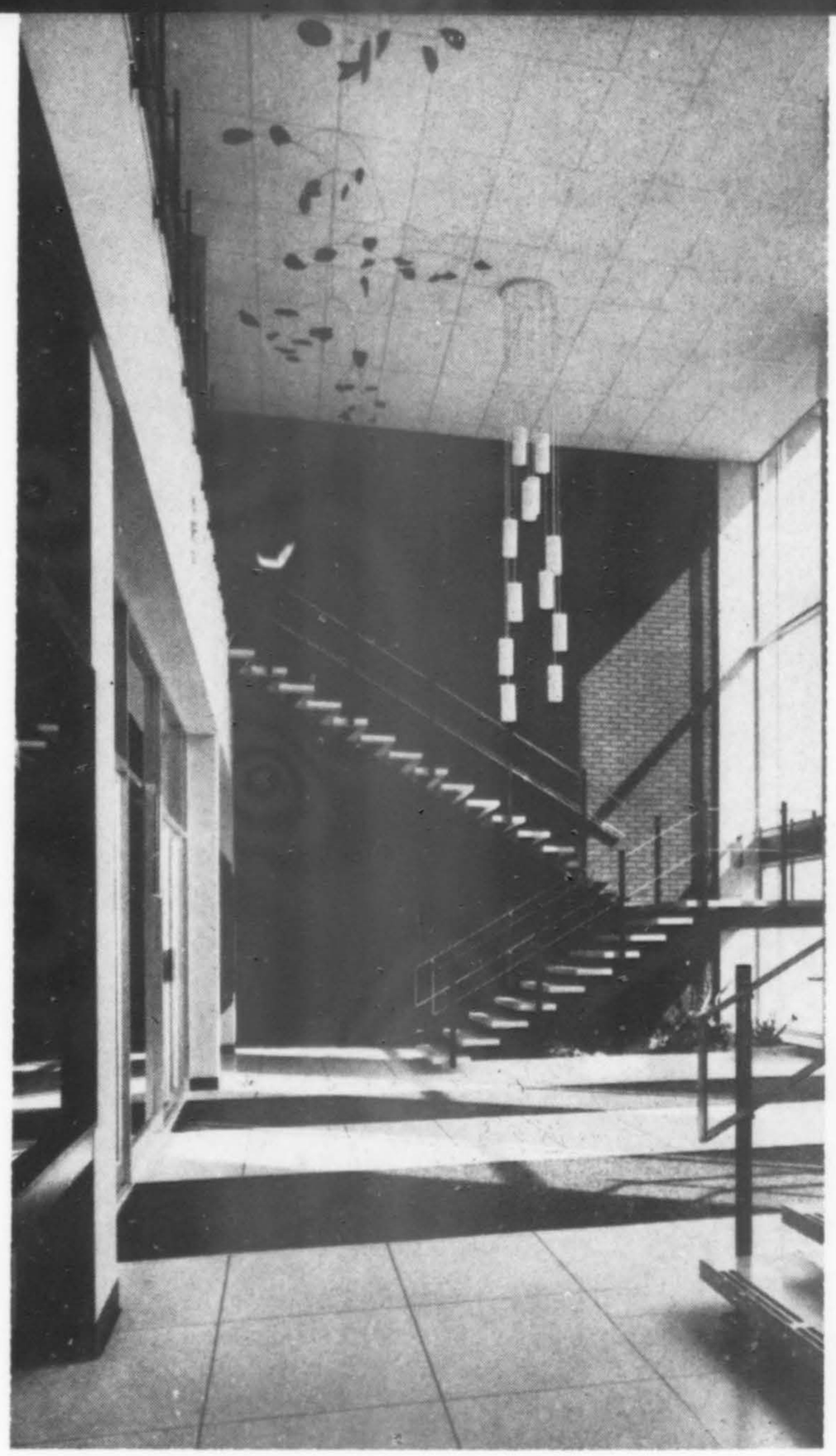
A library:

DESIGNED FOR CAMPUS COMPATIBILITY

BOISE COLLEGE LIBRARY
Boise, Idaho

HUMMEL, HUMMEL, JONES & SHAWVER
Architects

WATKINS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
Contractor



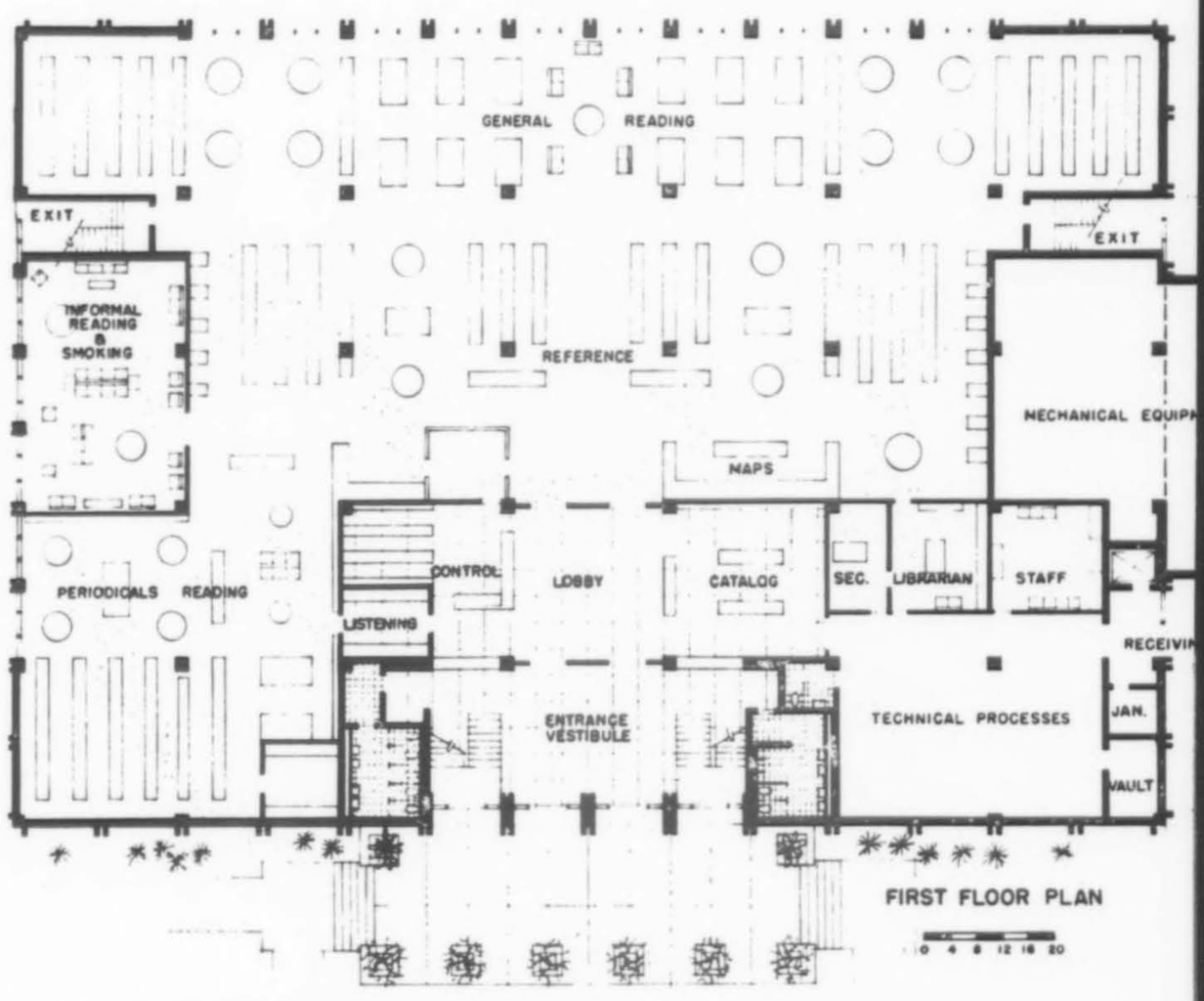
Jeremiah Bragstad photos

In citing this building for an Honor Award in the 1965 Idaho Chapter, AIA program, the jury's comments were most accurate:

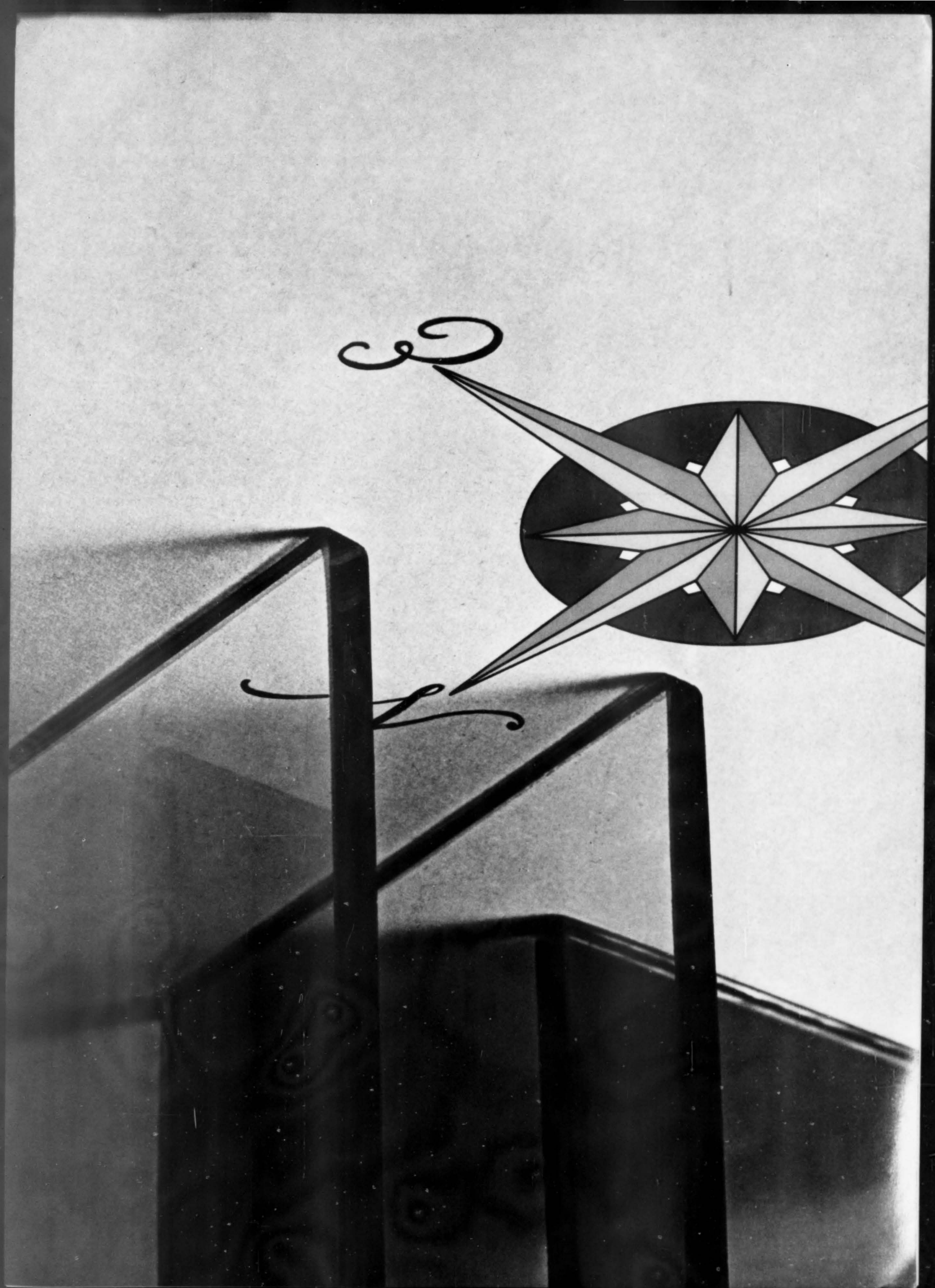
> *"A simple, direct expression of architectural character, compatible with the existing campus by use of material and scale. The library is easily identified in its response as a focus to the campus."*

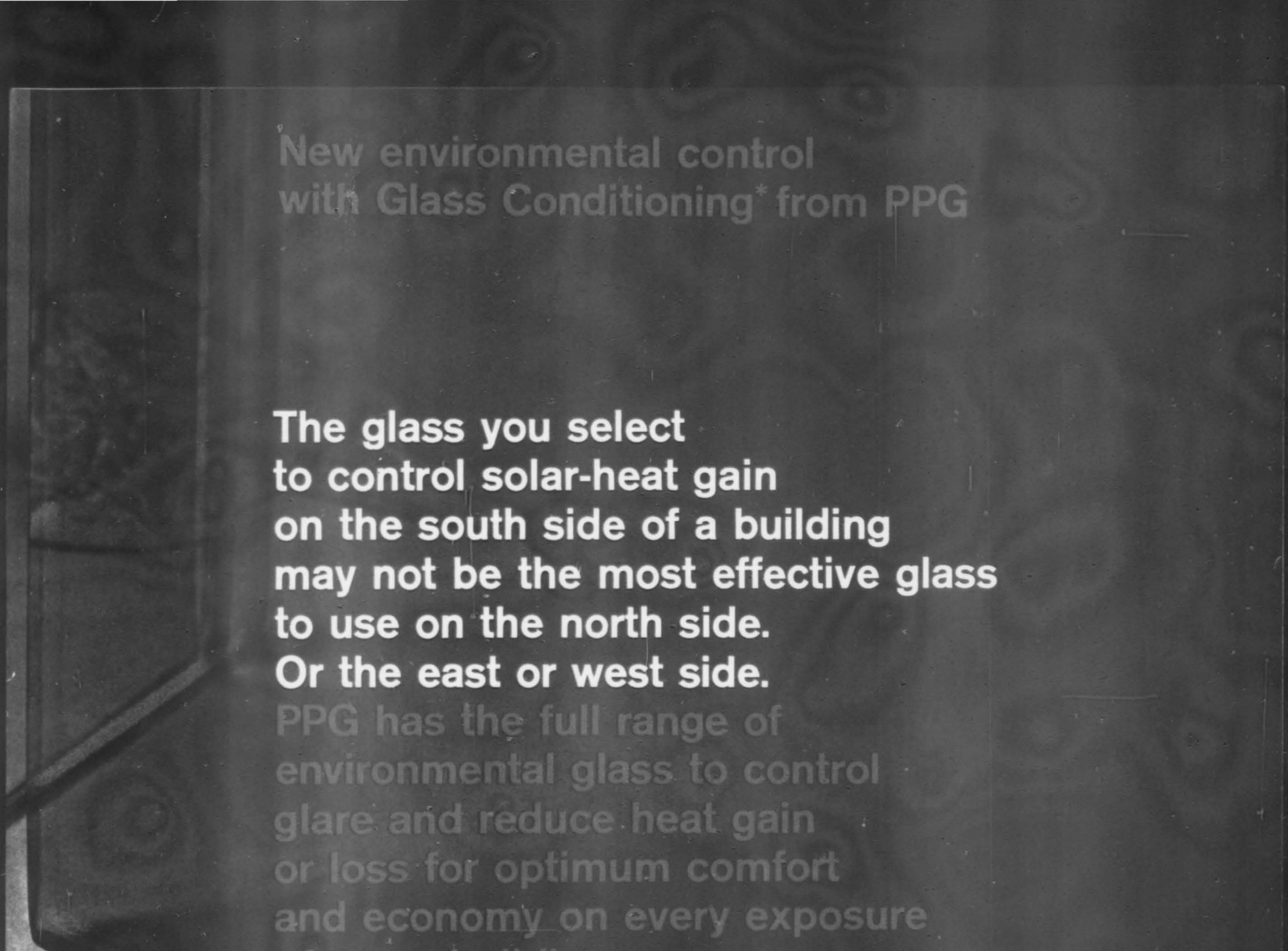
The client's concern with scale and exterior design, since this was to be the largest building on campus with the exception of the gymnasium, dictated the use of red brick with white stone trim to harmonize with the existing "Collegiate Gothic" buildings constructed prior to World War II. Further requirements were for a structure large enough to house the library, allow space for an ultimate 80 percent growth, and at the same time, provide for needed temporary classrooms for a rapidly growing institution.

The building has a concrete frame with prestressed concrete beams and tee joists. It was designed in 24x24-ft. bays to accommodate floor loads required for open plan book stacks. Roof spans, however, were increased to 48-ft. to eliminate each second row of columns on the upper floor. Total cost, excluding furnishings and fees, was $546,185 or $14.44/ sq. ft.



Because of the proximity to the Boise River, high ground water precluded a basement. The solution was, then, a two-story building. The library presently occupies the first floor.





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A SEATTLE TOWN HOUSE

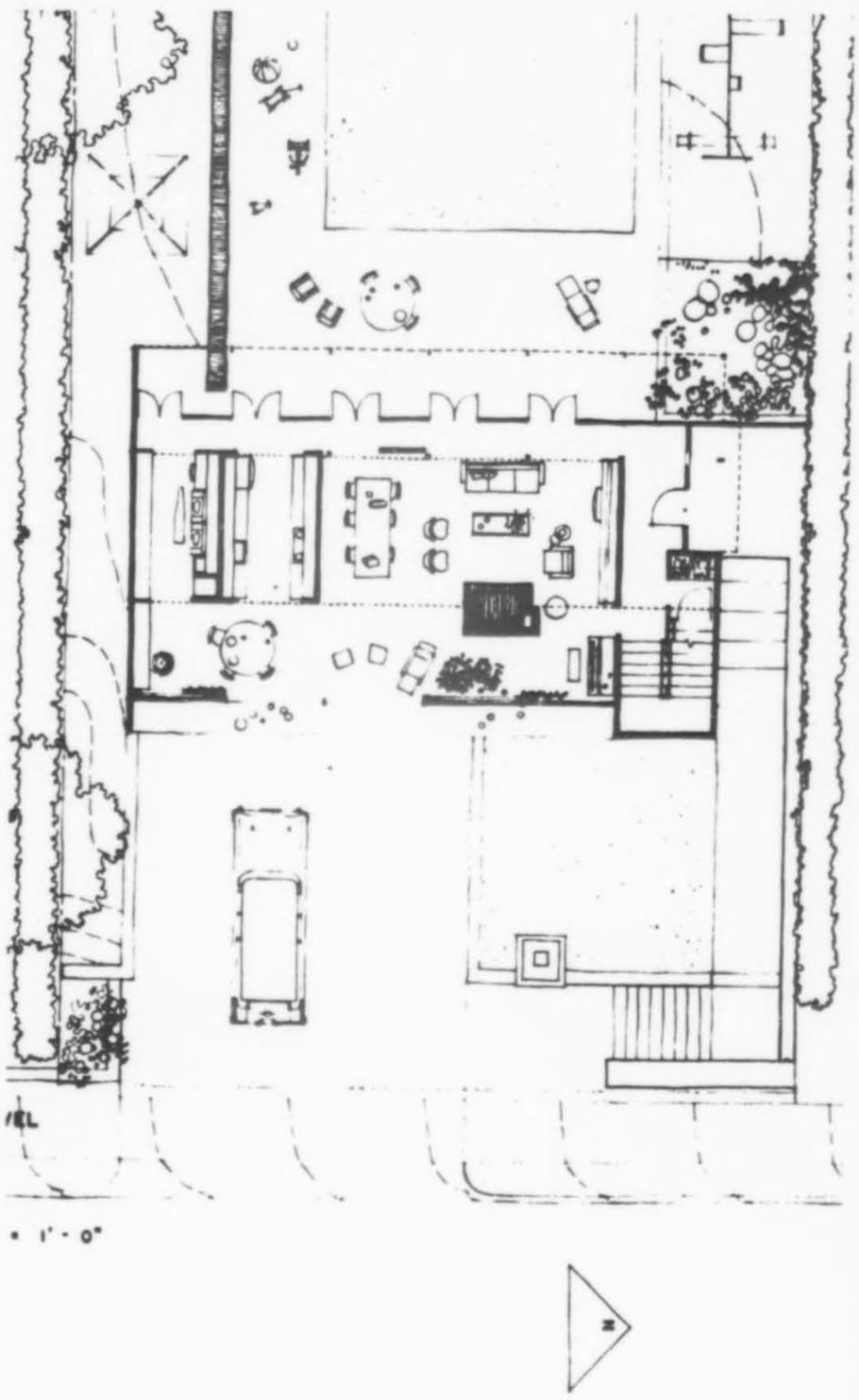
SITE: *The 60x100-ft. site, in a quiet, well-established neighborhood, was level and bare above an 8-ft. bank along the street. High hedges screen three sides while zoning restrictions determine yards and the spatial envelope.*

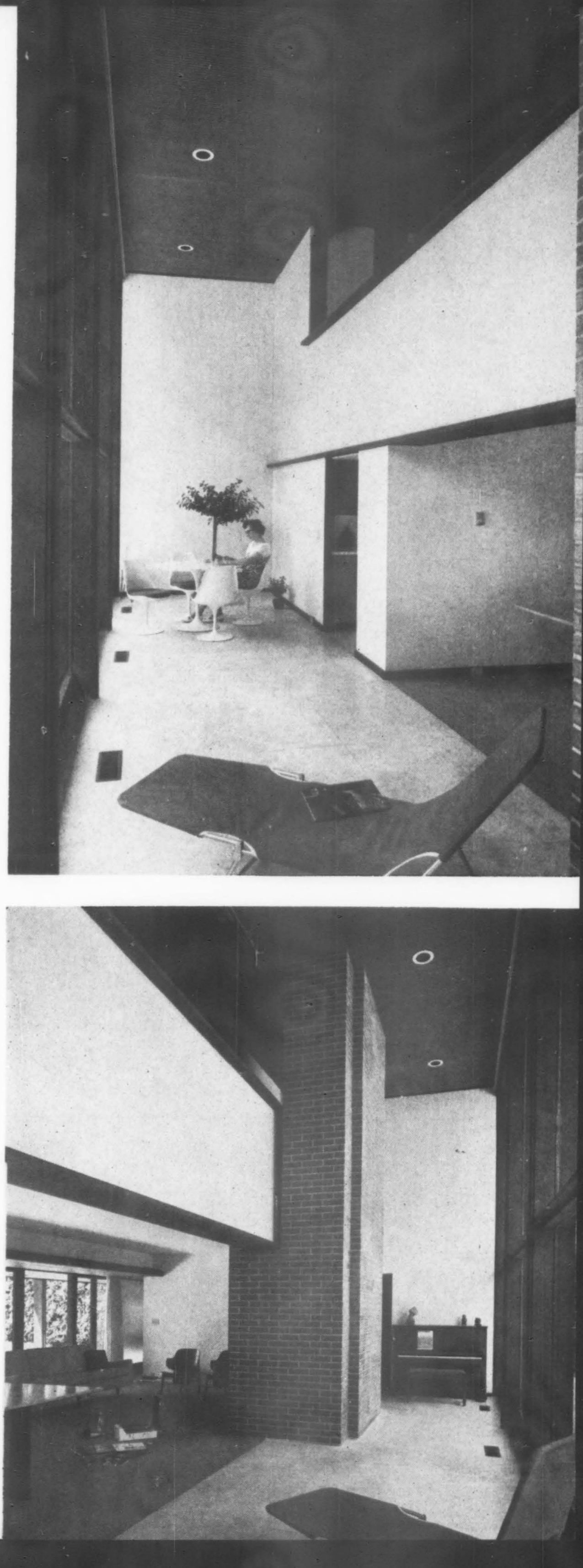
TREES and VIEWS: *East, across the street, exists an unusual grove of tall cedar, fir and blue spruce. East to southeast, there is a sweeping view of Lake Washington, the floating bridges, the Cascade Mountains, Mt. Rainier. Southwest, there is a large magnificent cedar. West, at the property line, is a high hedge. West, above the hedge, the night lights of the city and the Olympic Mountains are beyond.*

CLIENT: *University professor, architect, requiring studio access without disturbing wife and two small boys. Moderate budget.*

ARCHITECT-OWNER: KEITH R. KOLB

Garden level (main floor)





Bedroom level (second floor)

(Third floor studio plan not shown)

CONSTRUCTION DATA

Framing: Douglas fir post and beam, with some steel to accommodate heavy loads at long spans.

Materials:

Siding: vertical T&G cedar, flush joint
Ceiling: cedar, run to architect's detail for textural contrast
Window, door frames: mixed grain Douglas fir
Floors: white terrazzo terrace, entry floors; wood floors above
Plasterboard interiors

Consultants:

Structure: Gerard Torrance
Heating: Richard Stern

A SEATTLE TOWN HOUSE / Keith R. Kolb, Architect

ARCHITECT'S CRITERIA

To develop a Seattle town house, on a restricted site, appropriate to the mild yet gray, rainy climate and its demand for light.

To provide a tranquil setting.

To expand the living space to include a garden.

To take advantage of a variety of contrasting views and levels.

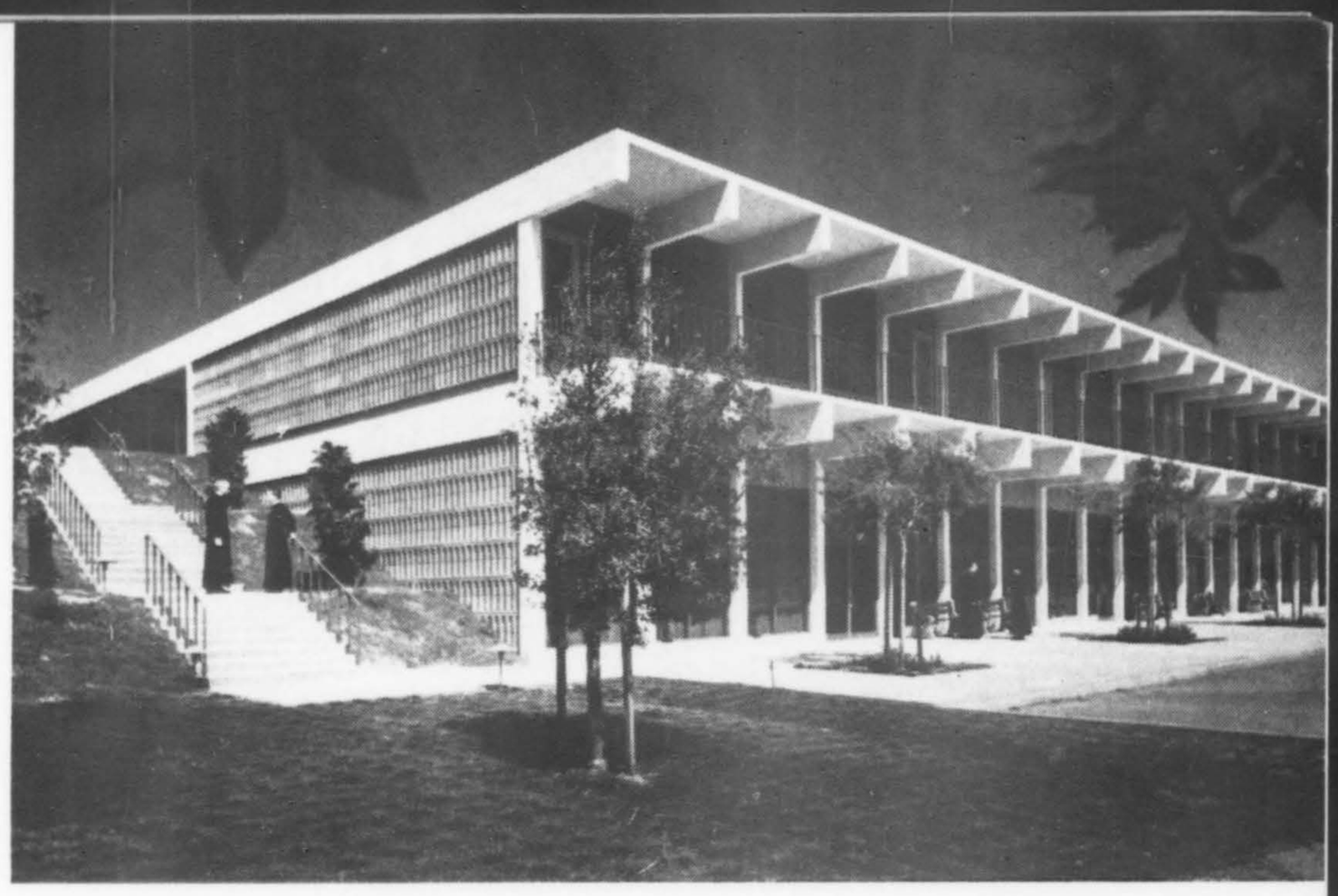
To provide for variation in family experience.

To develop a linear composition echoing the wood structural frame and a color scheme sympathetic to climate and trees.

To take advantage of floor levels and rain-protecting roofs to compose a series of soffits and roof planes in silhouette against the sky.

Hugh N. Stratford photos

Jack Laxer photos



The Seminary:
In a bold ecclestiastical expression

ST. JOHN'S SEMINARY COLLEGE, Camarillo, California

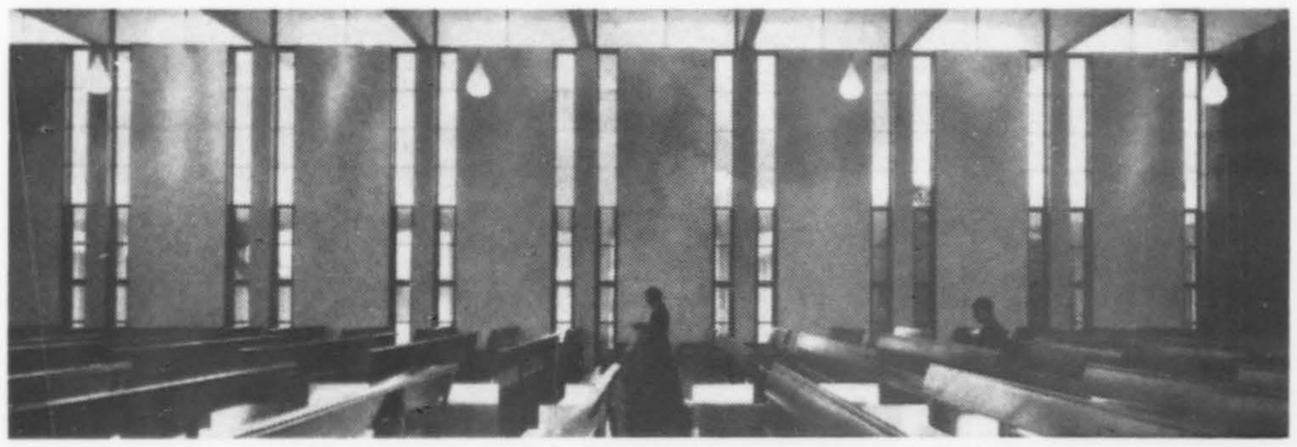
ALBERT C. MARTIN & ASSOCIATES, Architect-Engineer

FRED E. POTTS COMPANY, General Contractor

COMBINING monastic simplicity with bold architectural expression has brought a fresh mien to ecclesiastical design in new buildings at St. John's Seminary College. Built for the Catholic Archdiocese of Los Angeles, the $3 million project dominates a 170-acre site against a backdrop of the Camarillo hills and overlooking the Las Posas Valley.

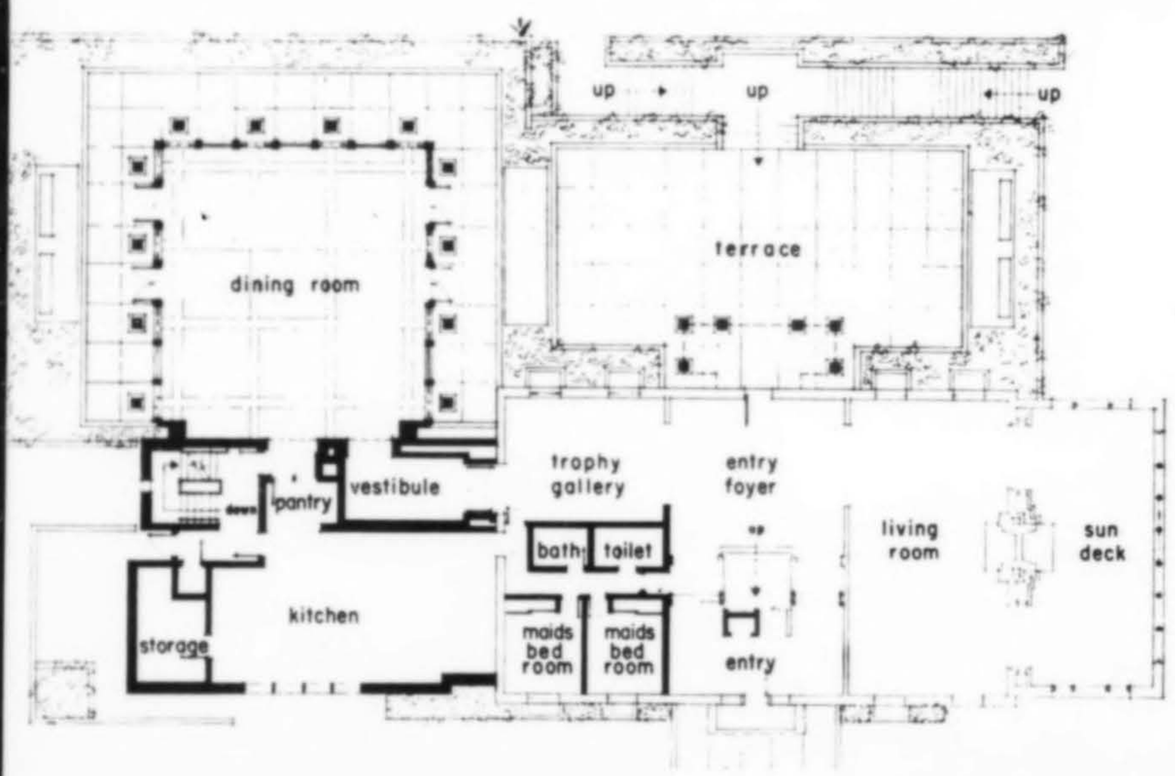
The complex is a combination of sculptured columns and bents, beams, slabs and exposed aggregate walls, all of precast concrete. Accents are provided in the sculptured concrete block, sandblasted and left exposed, and in the wide glass.

The chapel (10,000 sq. ft.) follows a rectangular plan. It is situated at the physical focal point of the campus so that all circulation is drawn to it. Sidewall columns are separated by eight-foot glass expanses. Repeated columns and beams result in a series of flat arch forms. Four dormitories are adjacent to each corner of the faculty-administration center. Each houses 100 seminary students, four to a room. Exterior corridors, sheltered by roof overhangs, connect two classroom wings with the science laboratories and the lecture hall. A recreation room, on a lower level, leads to the athletic field on a still lower elevation. Quarters for the teaching staff have been provided on the second floor of the administration center.



Highlight of the prayer hall is the exposed T-roof system (Lin Tees fabricated by Wailes-Interpace). Each bay is accentuated by two slender, full-height windows, located on both sides of simple white columns.

Design/West . . . Where men may dine



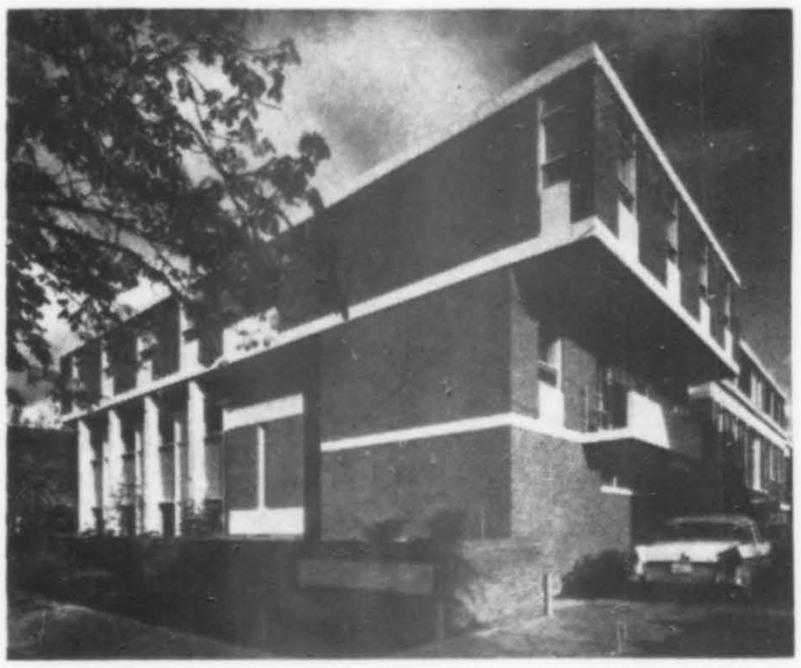
PHI DELTA THETA FRATERNITY HOUSE
University of Washington, Seattle

NARAMORE, BAIN, BRADY & JOHANSON
Architects

BAUGH CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
Contractor

Hugh N. Stratford photos

in pleasant atmosphere



AN EXISTING fraternity house, in a "modified Georgian" style, has been handsomely expanded and remodeled, all with great care. The new and old sections of the building were joined with the same continuity of line and scale and by means of colors and materials. The simple, basic form of the house, enhanced by pleasant quarters on the main floor and an enjoyable staircase with tiered seating in the foyer, were retained.

However, the dining room was inadequate—and unimaginative. In replacing this room (and the kitchen), a space with a feeling of exhilaration and excitement, contrasting with quiet spaces in the existing house was created. The dining area is approached through a tunnel-like vestibule from the trophy gallery. Walls in the vestibule are brick and a tile paver floor carries on into the dining room. It has been kept relatively dark to achieve the maximum contrast with the open feeling of the dining area.

Upon the advice of the acoustical consultants, Robin M. Towne & Associates, glass was tilted out at the top to deflect sound toward the acoustically treated ceiling with the results that acoustics are excellent (needed with 120 exuberant young men!). The height of the garden wall outside of the dining room, set by code, will have a more cloistered, courtyard setting when the screen planting has developed.

Consultants on the remodeling-addition were Worthington, Skilling, Helle & Jackson, structural; Valentine, Fisher & Tomlinson, mechanical; William G. Teufel, landscape architect.

Versatility of redwood handsomely displayed

PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY HEADQUARTERS
San Francisco, California

ERNEST J. KUMP & ASSOCIATES
Architect

PLANT BROTHERS CORPORATION
Contractor

A "SHOW-CASE" for its own products is this little landmark on the San Francisco skyline designed as headquarters for the Pacific Lumber Company, reportedly the world's largest producer of redwood lumber. The site formerly was occupied by a large billboard, one small pine tree, debris and a tiny patch of grass.

The all redwood and concrete structure houses a staff of 20. Structural materials throughout have been left, where possible, in their natural form. At least two dozen types of redwood are on display in the building, exhibited on three floors from the lobby to the executive suite. Landscaping, at the street level and on the roof deck, complements the "natural" look. A heavy redwood overhanging trellis has been left in a natural weathered form.

Textured concrete columns and redwood laminated beams form the structural frame of the building which is encased on the exterior in a variety of redwood lumber and redwood patterns and finishes, all designed to demonstrate the versatility and beauty of redwood. All of the lumber used in the building, with the exception of the plywood, was manufactured of timber from the firm's own forests.

Lighting throughout was designed by Smith & Gauthorne, consulting electrical engineers, to be compatible with the redwood materials. Custom pendant fixtures, used on both exterior and interior, were designed by the architect of redwood and plexiglass, and fabricated by Shaper Lighting Company. Sierra Electric Company was electrical contractor.

Pirkle Jones photos

PRODUCTS IN ACTION

Earthen tile and redwood is featured in the lobby. Paneling on the first floor, above the lobby, is textured; on the second floor, smooth-surfaced. Office walls present the entire range of redwood. Inside walls are 1x2-in., clear all heart vertical grain saw-textured battens installed over fibre-board for acoustical benefit. Other walls are 3/8-in. saw textured redwood plywood. Floors (1x6-in.) are densified redwood with mixed grain running to tongue and groue patterns with eased edge. Ceilings are of redwood plywood Texture 1-11. Horizontal beams are glued laminated redwood as are all handrails through the building. The roof, siding and fencing around the mechanical equipment is saw textured redwood.

No army
can withstand
the strength of
an idea
whose time has come

—Victor Hugo

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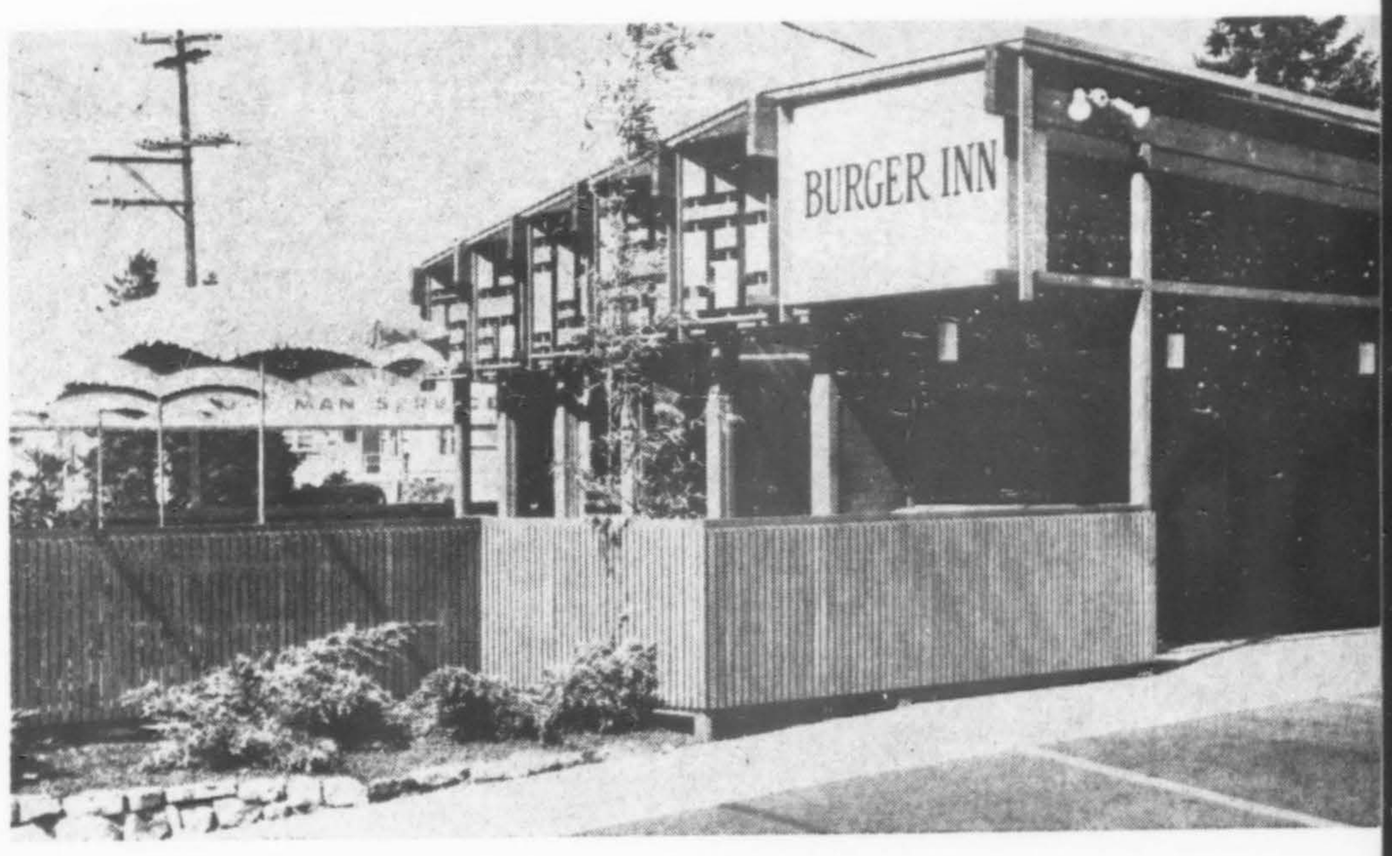
A moral to this story? . . .



BURGER INN, Seattle, Washington

BENJAMIN WOO, Architect

THE LOCATION seemed ideal—near a city park, playfield, high school and close to an in-city lake—and the owners seemed determined to make the most of it. They commissioned an architect to design an attractive dine-in-or-out hamburger stand and to choose a name and decor that could be carried out as a theme in menus, et al, and that would be a drawing card for the young people in the neighborhood or who used the three busy thoroughfares that came to a triangle half a block from their door.

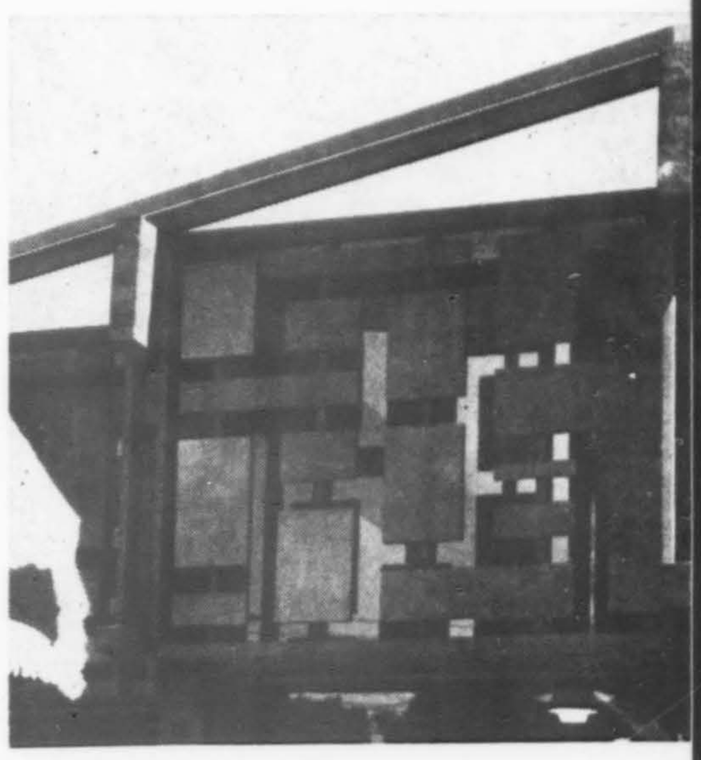
After much research, the architect arrived at a satisfactory name: *The Odd Ox,* which implied "hamburger" and at the same time, a decor that was young in heart.

Employing some fine details in the cedar shakes and siding, and the fence which provided privacy from the public sidewalk for those who wanted to dine outdoors at the umbrella tables, the little restaurant also offered a colorful decor inside in the bright chairs and formica-covered tables. Ample parking was allowed at the side with access from two streets.

Unfortunately, the owners lost confidence in the name selected. They didn't think the young people would understand the implications of "The Odd Ox" and simply called their new place "Burger Inn." (A poll taken of high school students who attended the adjacent school indicated that they thought the "Ox" name would have been "cool".—Ed.)

The inn is presently "for rent".

Horace G. Cook photos



A methods and material fantasy—

"Celestial Dragon" made fireproof by metal lath, cement

CHILDREN'S FAIRYLAND
Lake Merritt, Oakland, California

WILLIAM EVERETT
Designer

CENTURIES AGO, dragons were mean, fire-breathing characters that scared the very socks off people and provided tests of bravery of knights who wanted to win the hand (and treasury) of the king's daughter.

Now there's a very different dragon in Oakland, California. This "Celestial Dragon," as he is called, draws children into his mouth and down his neck at the rate of as many as five thousand a day (at times). His appetite is insatiable. But the children love him, for he's a tamed version and he serves as a slide in the "Children's Fairyland" park at Lake Merritt.

Designed by William Everett of Oakland, who designed most of the other fanciful structures in the fairyland, the dragon measures 36-ft. from head to tail. The actual slide is 26-ft. long and its head is 20-ft. above the ground.

He's probably more fireproof than his mean-tempered, fire-breathing prototype for he's made of pencil rod, 1/2-in. reinforced rod and 3.4# galvanized diamond mesh expanded metal lath. He was formed and fabricated by Macri Irion Works and plastered by Joe Witt Plastering Company, both of Oakland. Scales, claws and fins are convincingly realistic.

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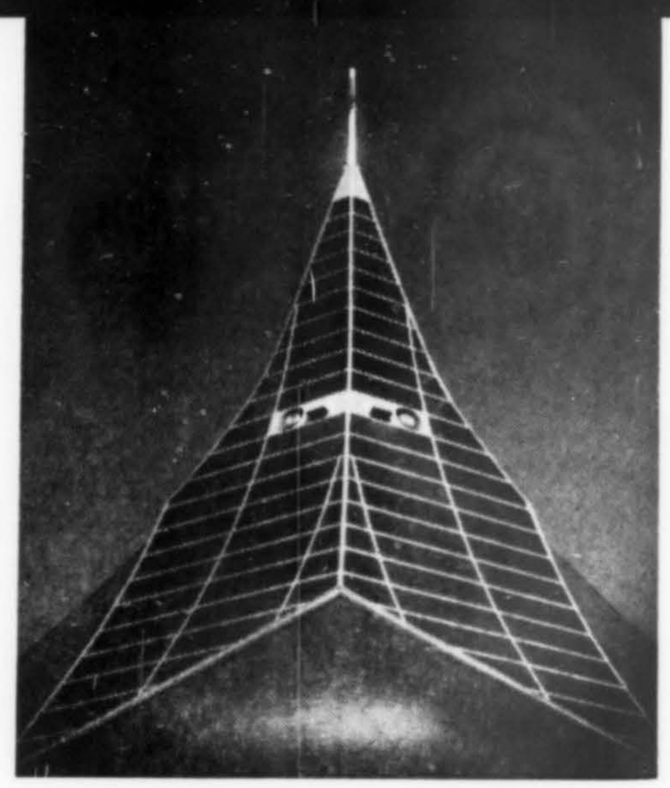
FLAT GLASS IN MODERN ARCHITECTURE

by RICHARD W. RIGG



GLASS IS CERTAINLY a basic building material in modern architecture. And for good reasons. Proper application of the many forms of glass contributes to function and beauty both inside and outside a structure. A brief review of flat glass and its use in recent buildings may help simplify this phase of an architect's planning.

Kinds of Glass

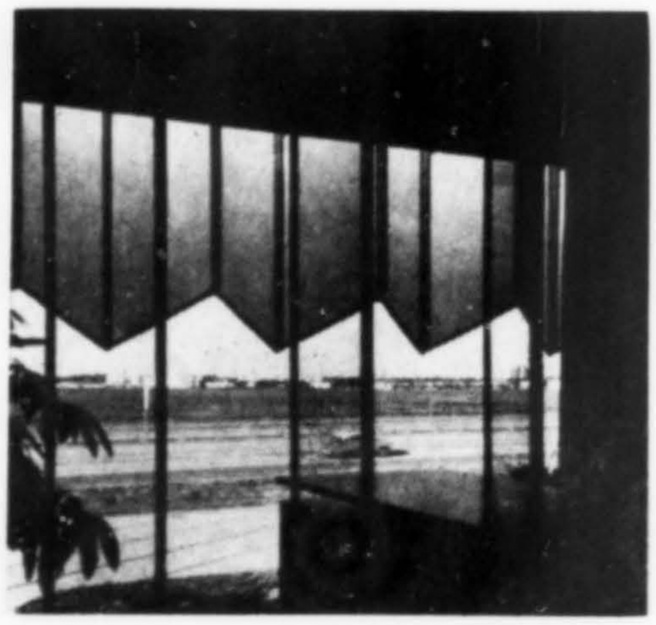
There are three major types of flat glass—plate, sheet and patterned. Each one is best suited to certain applications, with many varieties of each type available to answer particular needs.

Plate is the jewel of building glass. Its perfectly parallel, highly-polished surfaces insure maximum brilliance and clarity. Because extra production-steps are required, plate is higher in cost than either sheet or patterned glass.

Sheet is the most commonly used flat glass. It includes single and double strength window glass, and heavy sheet glass (sometimes called crystal) for larger openings. Because it is produced by a continuous and automated process, sheet costs less than plate. However, all sheet glass has some inherent wave or distortion.

Pattern glass is produced with distinctive designs on one or both surfaces which diffuse light and provide varying degrees of obscurity. Patterns range from almost clear to completely obscure and from soft, shallow designs to deep, sparkling ones. Prices of patterned glass run from 25 percent less than the price of sheet, to 50 percent more.

Special glasses which perform a great variety of functions can also be specified. Included are heat-absorbing, glare-reducing, laminated and wired safety glasses, and spandrel glass. Most of these special products are variations of the three basic flat glasses.



How They Are Used

Plate glass is generally specified for large areas of glazing where no distortion can be tolerated, such as in lobby doors and walls, shop windows, sliding doors and window walls of rooms. Plate can be produced in much larger sizes than sheet, so that fewer framing members are required. When the building budget permits, plate should be specified for any application in prominent view. Its true reflectivity and quality makes the glazed area an aesthetic asset.

Heavy sheet glass, or crystal, may be specified for windows, sliding doors and storm sash in openings up to seven by ten feet. Obviously, some applications defy a fixed rule regarding choice of plate or heavy sheet. The deciding factor is usually cost. If the budget can absorb the often slight premium, choose plate for its greater quality.

Patterned glass is used for room dividers, doors, tub and shower enclosures (when tempered or wired) and special-purpose windows. It is finding greater use for interiors since it helps share the light admitted by large window walls without sacrificing privacy. Sophisticated new patterns have been designed which are used primarily for their decorative value.

Wired glass is usually classed with patterned glass since it is produced by the same process. It is an approved fire-retarding material, but is most likely to be applied in doors or partitions where there is danger of breakage.

Controlling the Sun

Properly designed, properly specified, a glass-enclosed building should not be the victim of excessive heat and brightness from the sun. In each building, this problem is affected by many variables, and no set solution is possible.

Heat-absorbing glass is generally employed only in particularly hot climates. It admits visible light but absorbs ultraviolet and infrared rays. This heat is then dissipated from both surfaces of the glass, more towards the cooler side. Therefore, the architect designs the exterior for free-flow of breezes. If the building is air conditioned, the ventilating equipment should blow across the window from below to neutralize the heat from the glass.

Glare-reducing glass is effective where heat is not so serious a problem, but where brightness could cause discomfort. Glare is the close meeting of highlight and shadow. One solution is to glaze the openings with a tinted glass, and paint the interior a light color. However, the most effective measure is to diffuse the light with a patterned glass. This breaks up direct beams of sunlight and provides soft illumination.

Sunshades and overhangs frequently reduce the problems of heat and glare. Roof or floor-slab overhangs, however, become important elements of a building's design and the architect must coordinate them with other features.

Sunshades are also vital design elements. Some of the most effective and attractive are assembled from heat or glare-reducing glasses. In fact, it is most effective to suspend heat-absorbing glass outside a building where the heat from both surfaces is dissipated into the atmosphere and never reaches the structure.

Experienced advice on use of glass in a particular building can easily be obtained from representatives of glass producers and from glass distributors. Architects need simply be aware that the wide variety of glass products can help them to create new designs and enliven the familiar ones. And the many forms and finishes of glass put it within the range of any budget.

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Because nothing else can do the job so well.

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Still another advantage is that steel provides a firm and level surface for attaching inserts. Nothing can equal the dependability of steel-to-steel attachment.

Steelforms create a more rigid deck, easier and safer to work on . . . a stronger deck for topside loads and traffic. Also, it costs less to place reinforcing bars and mesh over steelforms. Bars and mesh can be stockpiled at random and handled without damaging the forming. It costs less to place concrete, too, because you can lay runways on top of steelforms quickly and without damage. Steelforms withstand the vibrating of concrete better than weaker forms.

That's why Ceco makes its forms out of steel. Consider these reasons when you figure your next monolithic reinforced concrete project. The Ceco Corporation, 1450 Mirasol Street, Los Angeles, California 90023—401 Tunnel Avenue, San Francisco, California 94134. Sales offices and plants in principal cities.

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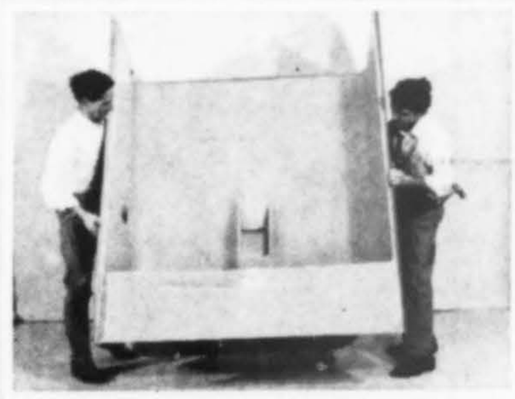

Meteor New! Full-width, one-piece bathtub and three integral walls with back-wall vertical recess design motif which includes grab bar and soap dish. One-piece unit is lightweight and mobile . . . one man can handle, two can easily install. Goes in place quickly for faster plumbing hookup.

Spa New! One-piece shower stall with integral corner seat molded all-in-one. 60" wide with 3 walls 75" high. Recessed soap dish and grab bar. Non-skid safety bottom. In demand for senior citizen dwellings and nursing homes. Other U/R fiberglass shower units available in 36" 48" and 54" widths.

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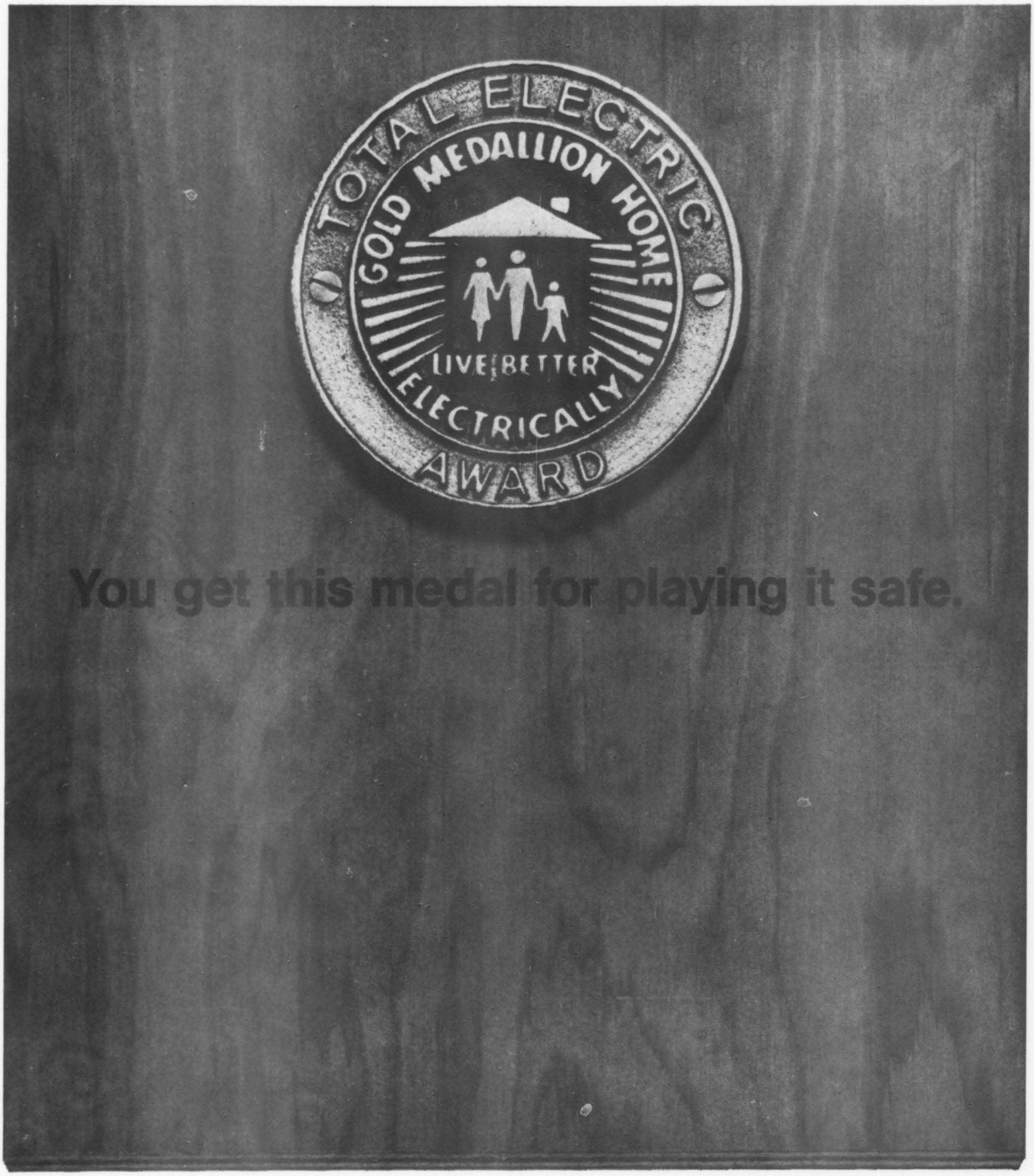

Builder Frank Greenspan,
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Camarillo, California, says:
"All-electric construction is the safest way I know to meet home buyer demands and to sell homes fast. Customers like the cleanliness, extra convenience and extra room they get in all-electric homes. Electricity saves enough space for an extra closet in every home I build. I'm money ahead because all-electric Gold Medallion homes sell fast."

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• NEW PRODUCTS •

Swedish sauna for indoor, outdoor

The Viking Sauna is an authentic sauna heater imported from Sweden and built to Underwriters Laboratories standards. It can be used with or without rocks as a dry or wet sauna. This is a pre-built unit that can be assembled and installed in an hour once electrical wires are placed. As designed, it is intended for indoor installation in home or office. By adding a weather-proof siding and roof, it can become an outdoor sauna. The exterior is mahogany panelled and can be stained, painted or wall papered to fit any decor.—Viking Sauna (A/W), 2459 Lombard, San Francisco.

low-cost plaster veneer system

Gold Bond Uni-Kal is a single-coat plaster veneer system that permits fast, low-cost installation of partitions that look like conventional plaster walls. The system provides a durable, continuous coating said to be crack-, nail-, pop and abrasion-resistant. Under proper drying conditions, the Uni-Kal surface is ready for decoration 24 hours after application. It is mill-mixed for uniform performance. Fire ratings are based on official ratings attained by equivalent Fire-Shield wallboard systems.—National Gypsum Co. (A/W), 325 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.

foil wallcovering resists tarnish

A new foil wallcovering, protected by a cloth backing and a Mylar film on the face, over which patterns are screen printed in scrubbable vinyl inks, is said to have many advantages over conventional foil wallcovering lines. It is claimed to be unaffected by scotch tape and masking tape, will not tarnish, is crease and wrinkle proof on installation and can be washed repeatedly with soap and water. It is available with either silver or gold foil background in eight stock silk screen prints.—Moderncote, Inc. (A/W), 1718 "I" Avenue, New Castle, Indiana 47362.

shower valve maintains temperatures

A shower valve which maintains the water temperature selected by the bather under all operating conditions has been announced by Moen. The one dial valve for showers and tub/shower combinations has been trademarked Moentrol. It was especially developed for motels, high-rise apartments and all other simultaneous usage installations where sudden pressure changes in the water lines occur frequently. The built-in pressure balancing system reacts instantly to any change in water pressure as it enters the valve, fully protecting the bather. Moentrol features the adjustable cartridge, used on all Moen units. The new unit is of gold brass, triple chrome plated, and has undergone severe field testing.—Moen, Standard Screw Co./Western Division, (A/W), 377 Woodland Ave., Elyria, Ohio 44035.

LOOKING FOR THAT SPECIAL INGREDIENT?

Just add Panel Telephones.

It's as simple as that—as many Southern California developers have found—by providing for Panel Telephones in the homes and apartments they offer. For housewives love the convenience of these attractive recessed wall-phones.

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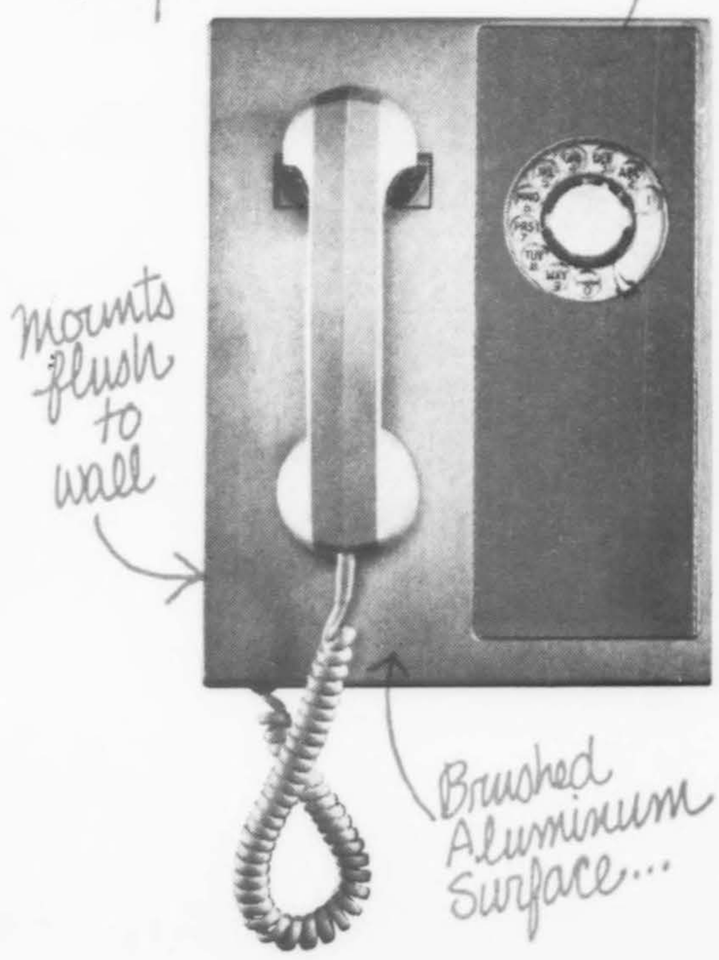

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Sculpturewood screens

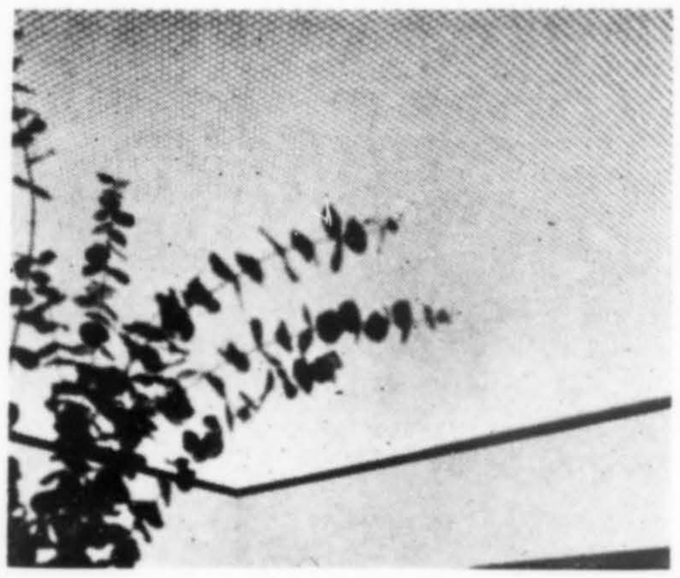
A new line of Sculpturewood screens in modular sizes includes eight see-through patterns and two solid designs, ready for installation. Units are available in 2, 3 and 4-ft. widths, 6-and 8-ft. heights. They are made of ¾-in. walnut, birch or poplar, framed and finish-sanded, ready for paint or stain; or they can be finished to specification. Special sizes and panels are available where variations are desired.—Penberthy Architectural Products (A/W), 5800 South Boyle Ave., Los Angeles 90058.

grass carpeting

Polyethylene grass carpeting, called everGrass, is available in 6x6-in. pieces for easy assembly. It is adapted to cover any indoor-/outdoor subsurface with a carpet said to look and feel like living grass. The surface is composed of resilient one-inch high "blades" that will spring back into position even after prolonged compression. The base of everGrass squares are perforated to allow drainage and drying and permit thorough cleaning with a vacuum or hose. The material is light in weight, flexible, can be cut with ordinary scissors, rolled up for relocation or storage or disassembled and relaid to fit other areas. The grass has been tested under artificial and natural light, in extreme heat and cold, and is claimed to be weather and wear resistant and color fast. — Pegasus International Corp. (A/W), 41 W. 57th St., New York 10019.

laminated beams in three grades

Vertically laminated beams in three quality grades and in a wide selection of depth and width sizes are manufactured of Idaho White Pine in standard lengths with non-standard on special order. Grades are called Premium, Architectural and Industrial Service with grades pertaining to lumber stock and face quality. Depths range from 6 to 12-in. and widths from 3 to 7-in. Premium beam is recommended for use where appearance is a major factor. It is a 5-ply sandwich with exterior plies of clear type grade. Surfaces may be saw-textured or sanded. The other two grades are 3-ply laminations with the exterior surfaces of architectural grade having filled and sanded knot holes. The Industrial grade has planed or rough-sawn surfaces.—Potlatch Forests, Inc. (A/W), Wood Products Div., 320 Market St., San Francisco 94111.



steel ceilings

Textured Metal Pan is said to be a revolutionary concept which brings the third dimension for the first time into acoustical metal ceilings. It provides a soft, vibrant appearance and joints and perforations virtually disappear. The Steel Ceilings line includes pans offering a wide range of patterns and perforations in both steel and anodized aluminum. Twenty gauge steel pan is recommended as best for high abuse areas such as gymnasiums and auditoriums with the 26 gauge satisfying most interior situations.—Steel Ceilings Div. (A/W), the E. F. Hauserman Co., 5711 Grant Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44105.

recessed multi-unit dispenser

A stainless steel multi-purpose unit that dispenses paper towels and liquid or lather soap, and provides a utility shelf, has just been introduced. It has the added advantage of being designed for use with wall to wall mirrors with allowance for recessing behind the conventionally mounted, continuous mirror. The unit recesses into a 4-in. wall with the towel compartment concealed behind the mirror, permitting the unit face to fit flush with the mirror. Said to be vandal-proof, the unit fits into a rough opening 16x29¼x4-in. It is constructed of heavy gauge type 302 stainless steel with satin finish on exposed surfaces.—Bobrick Dispensers, Inc., (A/W), 11611 Hart St., Los Angeles 90039.

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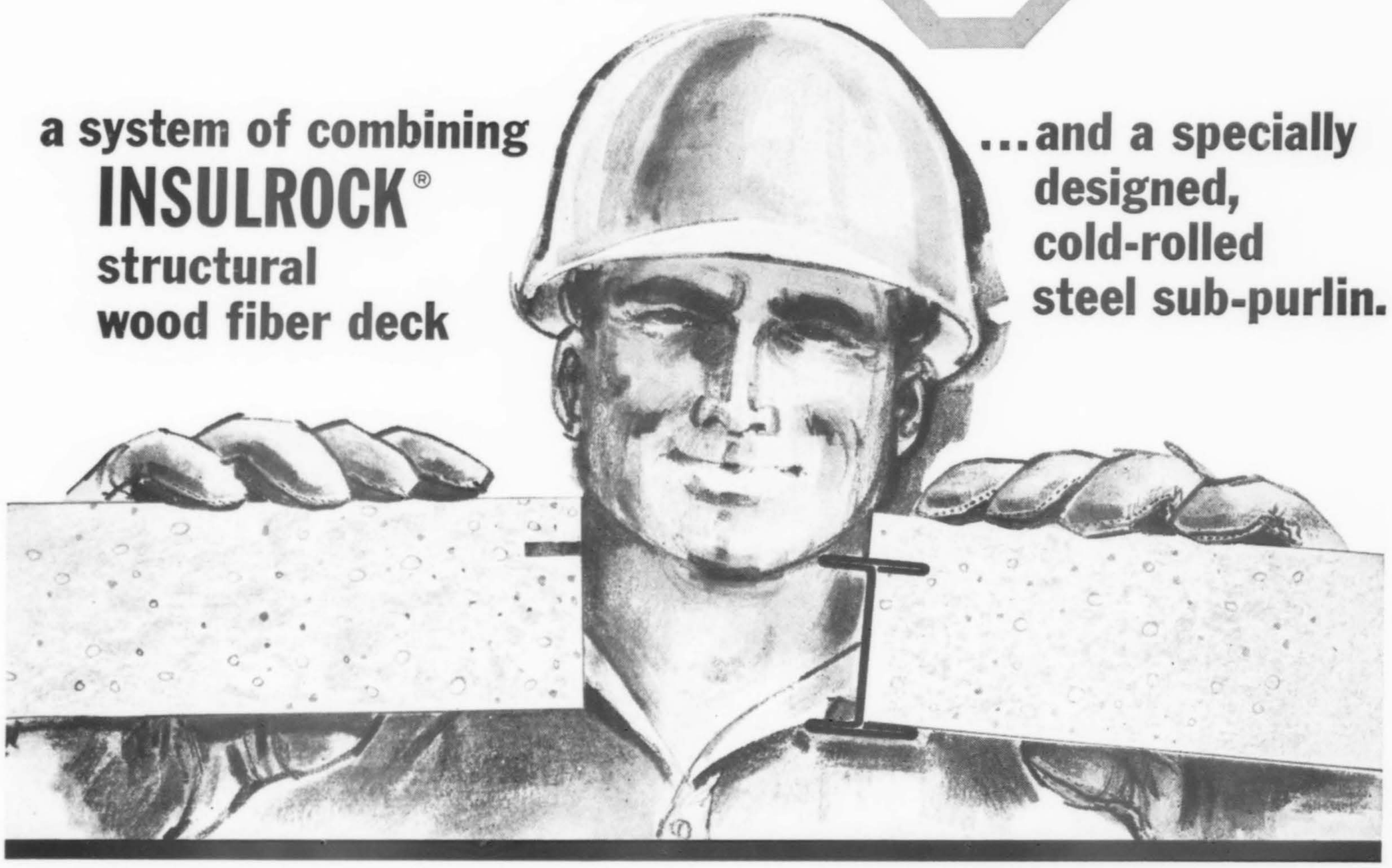

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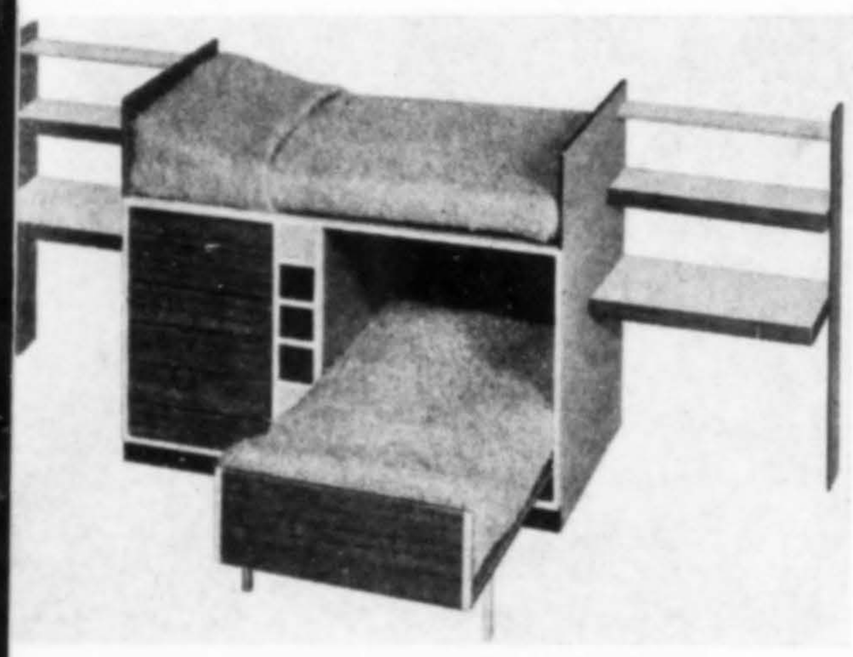


space-saving institutional furniture

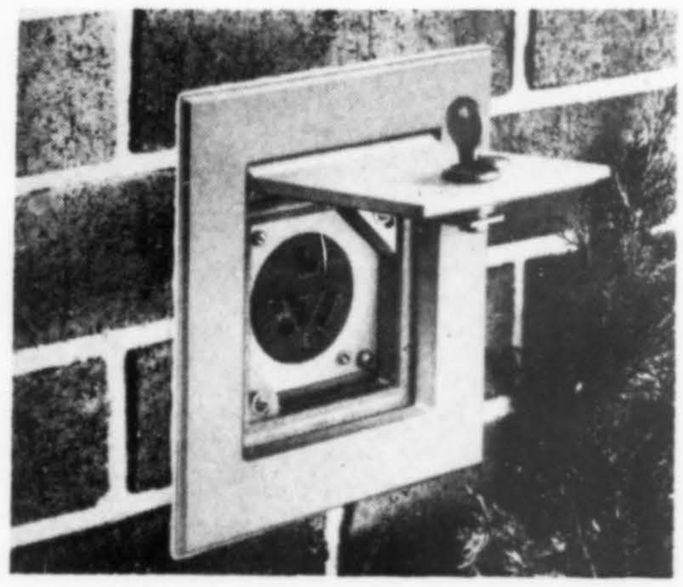
Space-saving possibilities of Uniline institutional furniture is typified by the new 600 series. The unit features six extra width drawers for under-the-bed storage, two complete desks with bookshelves, built-in desk lamps. The lower bed slides out for sleeping. Wardrobes are available. The series is part of the dormitory furniture line. Each unit has an anodized aluminum framework tied by concealed connecting systems. Units meet NEMA standards, Class I rating, model building codes and applicable Federal specifications.—Uniline (A/W, 420 Alabama N.W., Grand Rapids, Mich.

garage doors like venetian blinds

"Mr. Easy Door", a new concept in garage doors, is made of several panels of aluminum operating on the principle of a venetian blind. Individual panels are prefinished with a baked enamel finish available in several colors and a fiberboard backing for insulation. Panels stack on top of one another when the door is raised and lock tightly together when the door is closed. Panels also pivot for ventilation and to let light in while in a closed position. No overhead space is used and no indoor or outdoor space is needed. "Mr. Easy Door" operates electrically. — Middleton Mfg. Co. (A/W), Middleton, Michigan.

full-epoxy terrazzo matrix

Romalite is a new full-epoxy terrazzo matrix said to offer all the beauty and durability of conventional terrazzo. It features a strength-to-weight ratio and may be applied in layers as little as $\frac{3}{16}$-in. thick and still retain strength comparable to standard 2-in. terrazzo weighing 28 times more, according to the manufacturer. No recessing is required. It comes in a wide variety of stabilized colors. — Hallmark Chemical Corp. (A/W), P.O. Box 1207, Irving, Texas.



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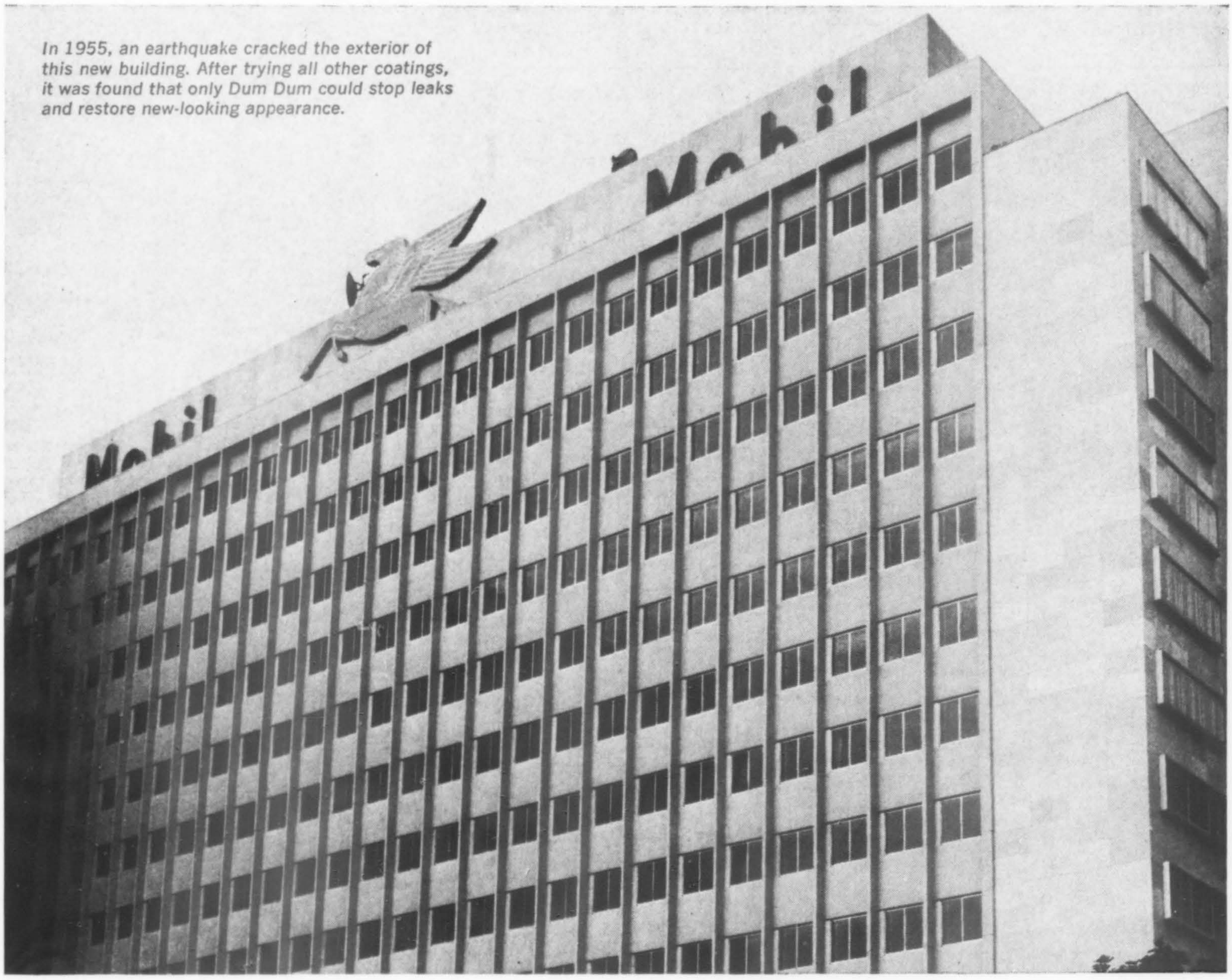
A specification grade weatherproof assembly with a locking cover that may be used with either switches or outlets is installed flush with the wall, cannot be pried open, thus affording protection from vandalism as well as weather. Installation of this unit is recommended wherever unauthorized use of switches or outlets can endanger life or property. It is specifically recommended for schools, plants, commercial and institutional buildings, public housing, mobile home communities and parks. The adapter, frame and cover are of heavy cast aluminum with all other metal components of non-ferrous metals to eliminate possibility of rust or corrosion. The unit is held securely in place by concealed screws. — Dept. A/W, Pass & Seymour, Solvay Station, Syracuse, New York 13209.

In 1955, an earthquake cracked the exterior of this new building. After trying all other coatings, it was found that only Dum Dum could stop leaks and restore new-looking appearance.



Dum Dum Masonoc: the most beautiful way to fill surface cracks and protect new buildings

Dum Dum Masonoc is more than a decorative way to fill cracks in new masonry. It's an investment. 12 times thicker than paint, Dum Dum fills in cracks handsomely... seals and shields masonry against corrosive attack much longer than any other product on the market. In many cases, Dum Dum is the only coating that can cover and disguise serious cracks. Dum Dum actually develops a tough, weatherproof outer skin, yet *stays pliable underneath* to allow for expansion and contraction, and to resist any new cracking.

Dum Dum heals its own surface cuts and gouges... just like human skin! Applied to cracked areas of new buildings, it keeps surfaces looking amazingly like new for years, even decades... reduces upkeep costs dramatically. For details and the name of your nearest approved Dum Dum applier, write today to Mobil Chemical Company, Maintenance & Marine Coatings Dept., Metuchen, N.J.

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133

CecoClad Plastic - Coated Windows (AIA-16-E): describes steel windows with a polyvinyl cholride polymer coating. Included is a sample of the plastic coating plus results of standard ASTM weatherometer, salt spray, water immersion and abrasion tests. Other data on the coating process, color samples, kind of windows, subframes and curtain wall components available is included. Lists representative industrial, commercial and institutional buildings on which Cecloclad windows have been installed. 24-pp.—The Ceco Corporation, 5601 W. 26th St., Chicago, Illinois 60650.

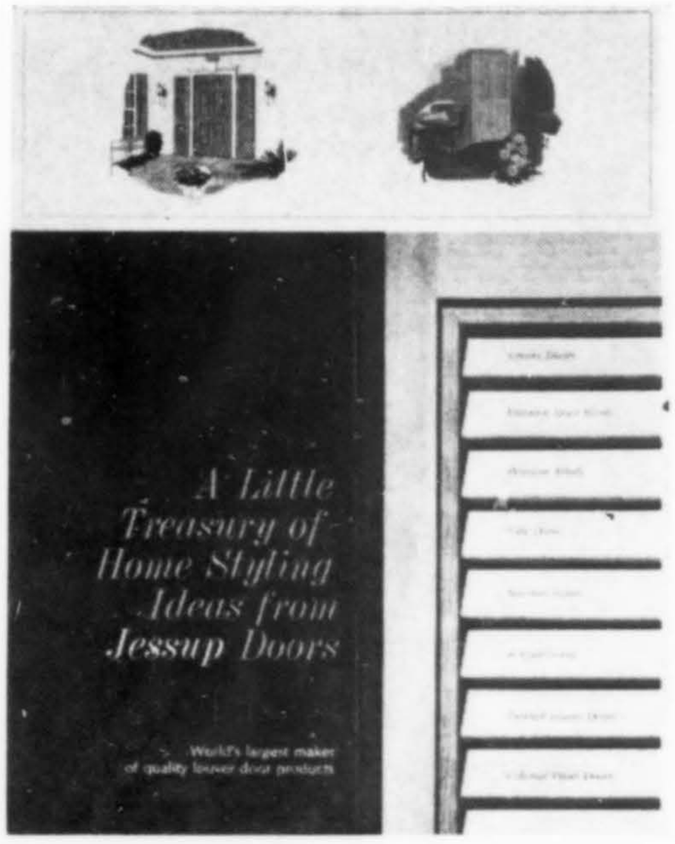
Overly Crosses (AIA 35-A-4): describes metal crosses for interior and exterior mounting as well as free-standing installations. Brochure discusses design requirements and specifications and illustrates design details, typical installations and a variety of cross forms. — Overly Manufacturing Co., Architectural Metal Products Div., 574 W. Otterman St., Greensburg, Pa. 15602.

Lucite for Lighting: prepared to acquaint architects, engineers, designers with the variety of forms, processing methods, properties and design possibilities of "Lucite" acrylic resin and monomer. Full color, 24-pp.—E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Room 3317, Wilmington, Del. 19898.

Masonite Interior Hardboard Panels: profusely illustrates in color, room settings, details and descriptions of 18 panels and their applications. Also covered are accessories, prefinished moldings, Peg-Board fixtures, basic and special types of hardboard panels, with tips on working, bending, conditioning and finishing. 20-pp.—Masonite Corporation, Box B, Chicago, Ill. 60690.

Scultpured Wall Module Designs (AIA 10-G): offers three fully illustrated brochures on Designs 5-4, 5-12, and 5-16, from the award-winning sculptured wall module collection by Erwin Hauer. Each design is fully detailed as to size, pattern, colors with complete installation instructions. Descriptive photography demonstrates through installations the visual and utilitarian flexibility of the basic designs.—Arts for Architecture, Inc., 50 Rose Place, Garden City Park, N.Y. 11041.

Spectra-Glaze Design Series (AIA 10-B): features the glazed concrete masonry units in 8x8, 4x8, brick-size and other scored faces on standard 8x16 block; concave, flared and projecting "mesa" faces on standard units and a "customold" group. Full range field and accent colors with matching deep tones is illustrated. Full-color, 16-pp.—The Burns & Russell Co., P.O. Box 6063, Baltimore, Maryland 21231.



A Little Treasury of Home Styling Ideas: colorfully-illustrated brochure describes the many ways Jessup louver doors, window blinds, cafe doors, bi-folds, colonial doors, can be used to add new charm, warmth and beauty to a home, inside and out. Also describes and pictures the many design and construction features of the Jessup louver door products. 4-pp.—Jessup Door Company Div., A. J. Industries, Inc., Dowagiac, Michigan.

Concrete Floor Products: gives data on a number of Master Builder products for plain or colored concrete floors including Masterplate for wear-resistant iron-armoured surfaces; Anvil-Top, the extra heavy-duty floor; DPS Masterplate for spark-safe iron-armoured floors; Colorcron for hardening and coloring medium duty floors. Many other products are included. Each is described in detail. A section gives step-by-step instructions on applying the dry shake products. 32-pp. — Master Builders, Cleveland, Ohio 44118.

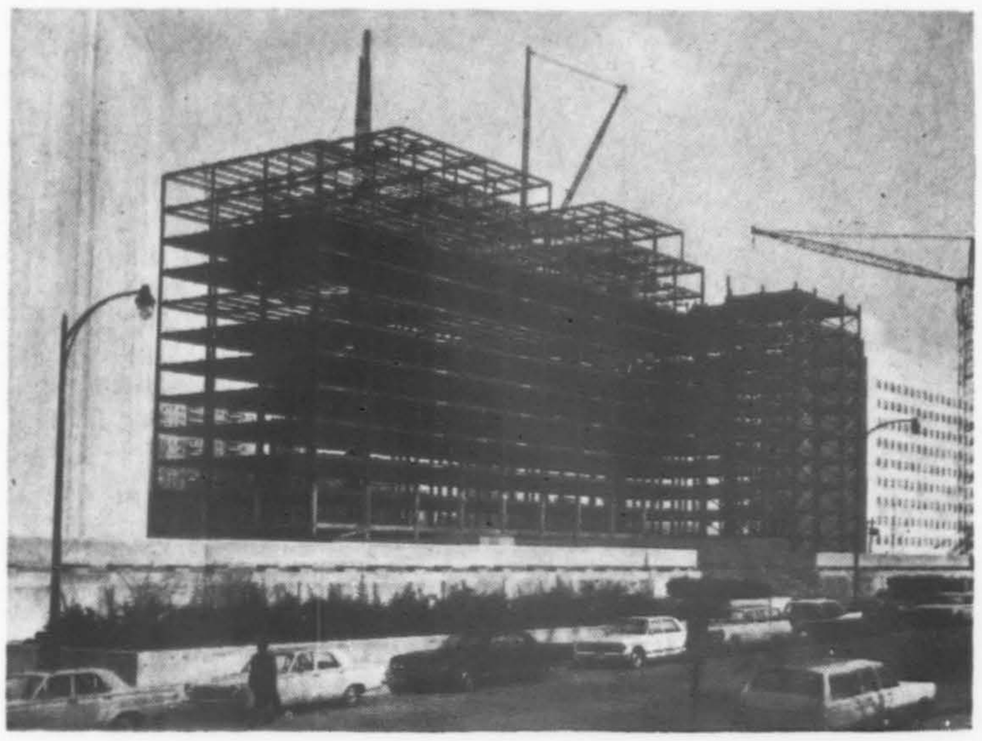
STRUCTURAL DESIGN **NEWS**

FROM BETHLEHEM STEEL

No. 16

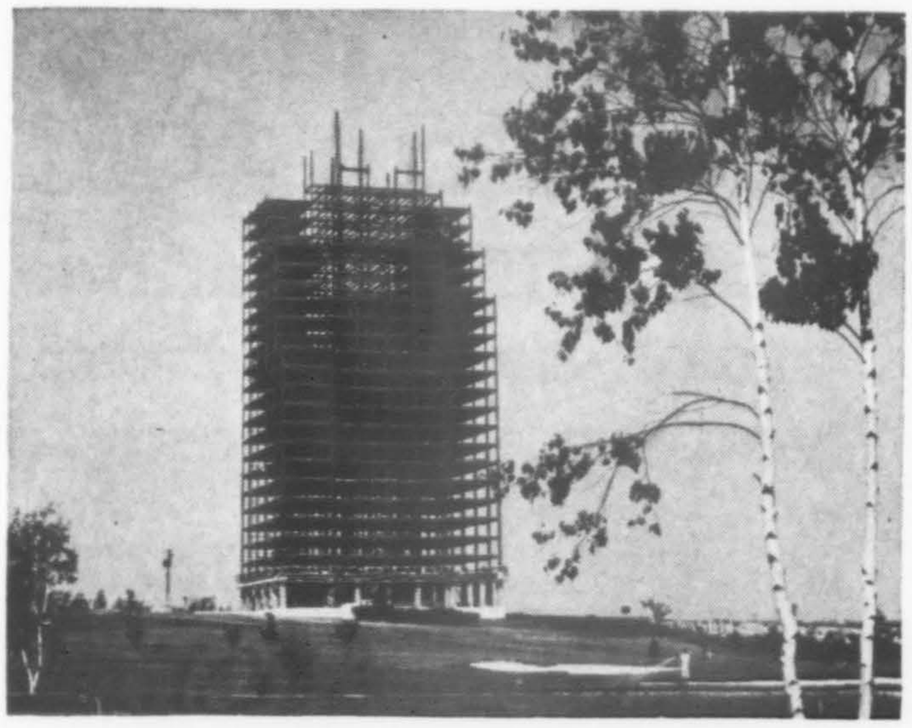
14-STORY HEIGHT LIMIT "EXPLOITED" with V Steel. This $16.4-million Pennsylvania state office building in Harrisburg employs two grades of Bethlehem's high-strength low-alloy V Steels in its 5,300-ton frame. The 4,220 tons of our V50 and V60 grades provide maximum usable interior space by reducing beam and column depths and thicknesses. Standard A36 steel is also used.

Owner: General State Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Collaborating architects and engineers: Altenhof & Bown; Eshbach, Pullinger, Stevens & Bruder; Jordan, McNee, Parnum & Yule; Structural engineer: Urban Engineers, Inc.; Mechanical engineer: H. F. Lenz Company; General contractor: Consolidated Engineering Co., Inc.; Steelwork: Bethlehem Steel.



26 STORIES OF STEEL IN THE MIDDLE OF A GOLF COURSE. Soaring above the second hole of the Washingtonian Country Club, Gaithersburg, Maryland, this $3.5-million tower contains 210 apartments whose occupants may join the country club by special arrangement. The structure's 1,600-ton steel frame has 30-ft-wide, column-free interior spans which permit maximum freedom of apartment arrangement. The steel used is a combination of standard A36 and V50. The V Steel is one of Bethlehem's new economical, high-strength grades.

Owner-developer: Sam Eig; Architects and engineers: Loewer, Sargent and Associates; Steel fabricator: Ingalls Steel Corporation; Steel erector: Frank Burkholder and Sons, Inc.



BUFFALO BANK RISES FROM STEEL ARCHES. Featuring a 35-ft-high lobby framed with arched steel spandrels and columns is Buffalo's Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company Building. Designed by Architect Minoru Yamasaki, it incorporates slender building-high mullions in its vertical design. The 22-story structure will be completed in early 1967. Each typical floor has over 12,000 sq ft of column-free floor space. About one-third of the 3,400 tons of shop- and field-welded structural steel is Bethlehem's high-strength, weight-saving V50 grade. A slip-formed core will contain elevators, stairways, and mechanical elements.

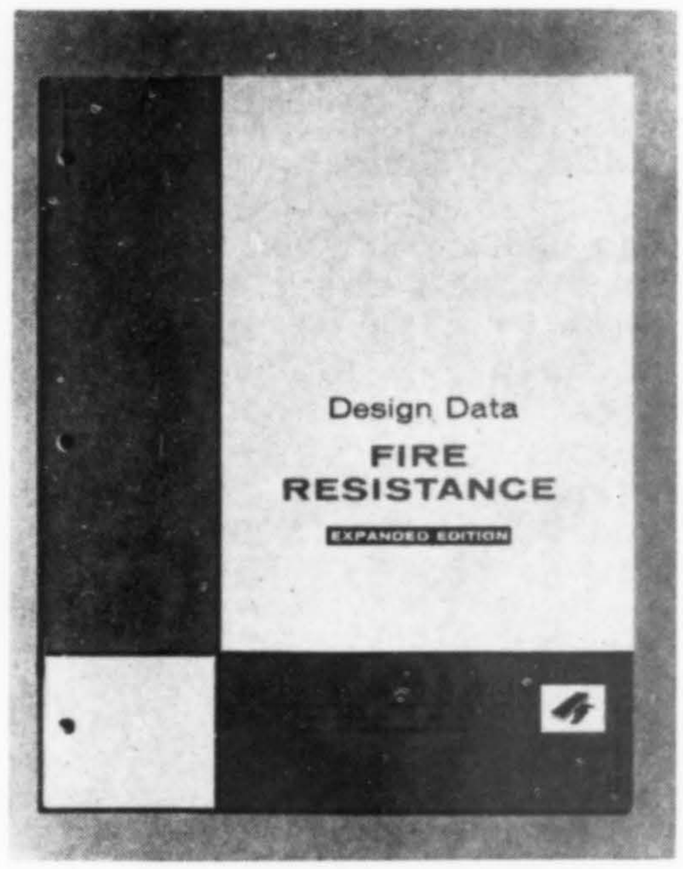
Owner: Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company; Architect: Minoru Yamasaki & Associates; Structural engineer: Worthington, Skilling, Helle & Jackson; General contractor: The John W. Cowper Company, Inc.; Steelwork: Bethlehem Steel.

BETHLEHEM STEEL

LITERATURE

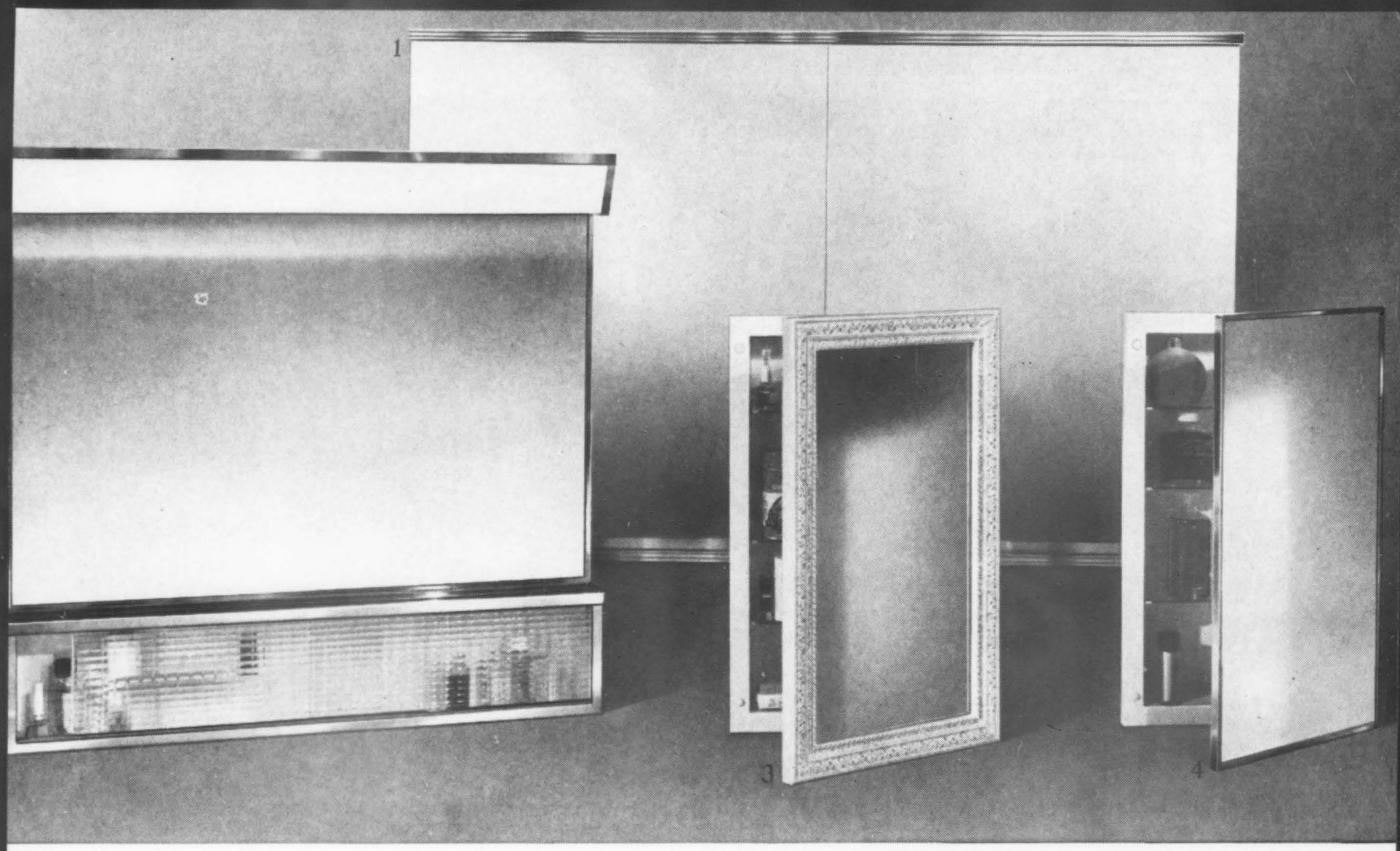
Heavy Duty Laundry Equipment: describes in detail all Milnor equipment. Brochure contains complete illustration, descriptions and specifications of Washers, Extractors, Combination Washer-Extractors, including the HydroCushion and Staph-Guard models, and other products marketed by the company. 12-pp. — Pellerin Milnor Corp., Box 19264, New Orleans, La.

How to Select Emergency Lighting: revised, updated edition has been expanded to provide additional technical data on the remote unit selection, including tables on recommended wire size and fixture distances, ampere hour draw of lamps and hours of illumination obtainable from various battery capacities. Light pattern diagrams, planning hints and suggested lamp locations are offered. 16-pp. —Watchmaster Div., Carpenter Manufacturing Co., 2 Bradley St., Somerville, Mass. 02145.



Fire Resistance Design Manual: provides designers with a wide selection of tested assemblies with dozens of easy-to-read tables throughout the book so that relative performance characteristics can be checked at a glance. The tables are arranged according to hourly ratings, fire test reference numbers and construction details. Also included are sound transmission loss ratings, thickness and weight of the construction assemblies. 42-pp.—Gypsum Association, 201 N. Wells St., Chicago, Illinois 60606.

Custom Designed and Engineered Panels of Exposed Aggregate: shows architectural applications of the Grant Lehr veneer and insulated wall panels with selected installations, engineering data, specifications and fastening drawings. The lightweight panels are surfaced with exposed aggregates set in an epoxy resin matrix.—Grant Lehr Corp., P.O. Box 417, Denham Springs, La. 70726.



Here are some of the popular Miami-Carey Bathroom Cabinets now being produced in the West.

1. **The "Broadview"**—a truly versatile, surface-mounted, large mirror unit with exclusive "plan-it-yourself" features. It's available in gold anodized or natural anodized aluminum.
2. **The "Hollywood"**—a distinctively styled, one-piece unit that installs easily with only simple hand tools. Surface-mounted—no recessing necessary.
3. **The "Mount Vernon"**—a delightfully different, antique picture-frame cabinet for highly decorative installations. Frames are white painted wood with gold embossing.
4. **"Climax"**—one of a big line of smartly styled, low price cabinets in recessed or surface-mounted types.

For complete information on any or all of these fine Good Housekeeping guaranteed Miami-Carey products, write for Booklet No. 6715. Dept. AW-966, Miami-Carey Division, The Philip Carey Mfg. Company, 13711 Freeway Drive, Santa Fe Springs (Los Angeles), California 90670.

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• **The Payne Company:** Appointment of Garrett G. (Gary) Miller as Northern California sales manager has been announced by William F. Steiner, general sales manager, City of Industry. Announcement was also made of the appointment of Kenneth R. Cederquist as district sales manager for the San Francisco Bav area and William C. Bradley as district sales manager for the San Joaquin Valley territory.

• **Olympian Stone Company:** Leo Swartz, president of the Redmond, Washington firm, Northwest distributors and manufacturers of Mo-Sai, passed away in June. Ralph C. Robinson, general manager, has succeeded to the presidency.

• **Bethlehem Steel Corp.:** Gene C. Nelson has been named a salesman in the Seattle sales district offices.

YOUNG

REMY

GOTOVAC

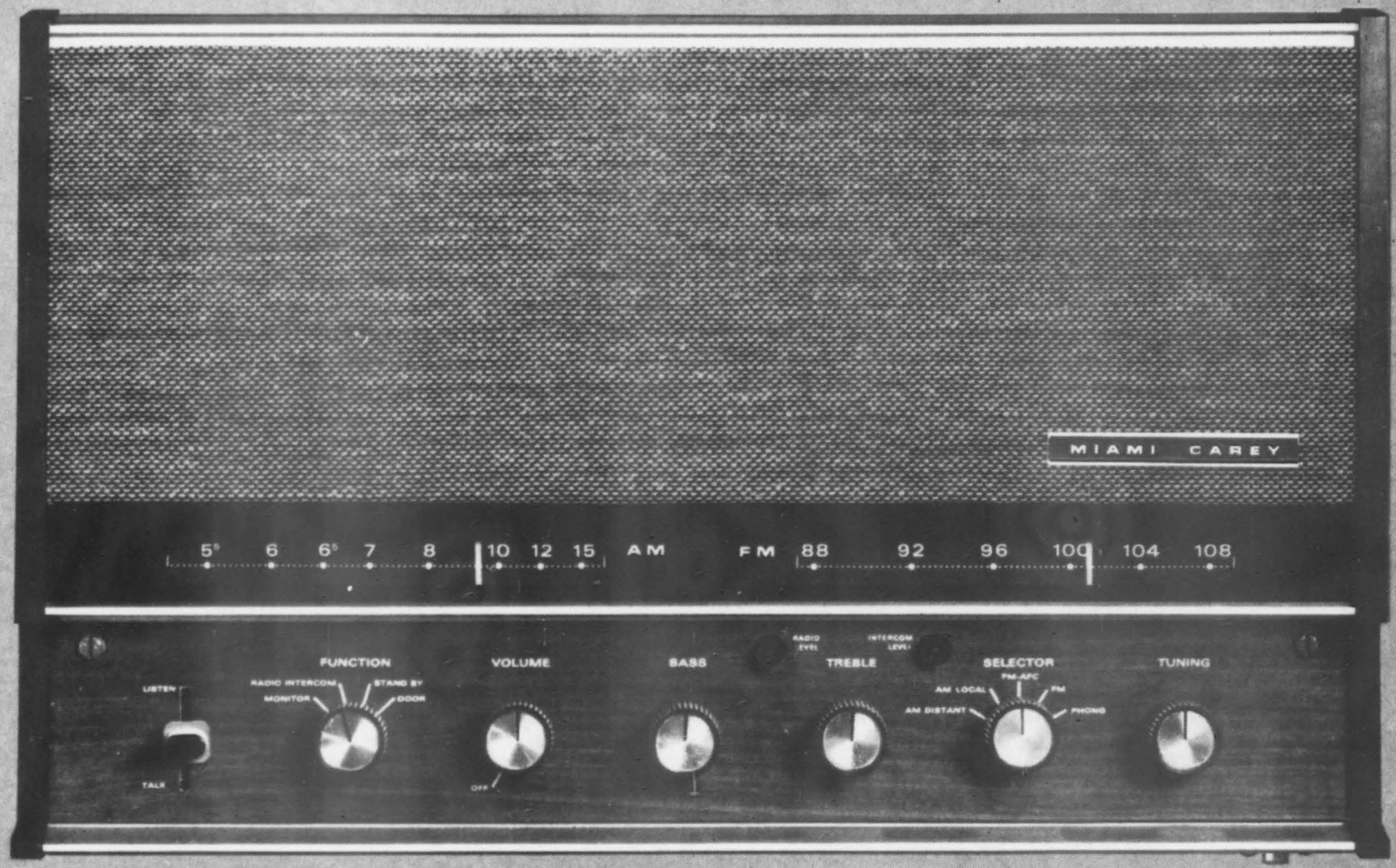
CRUISE

• **U. S. Lime Division, The Flintkote Co.:** Four personnel appointments have been announced by C. Richard McNally, general sales manager of the division. Gerald T. Young has been promoted to district sales manager of the Intermountain district and will headquarter in Salt Lake City. Darrell L. Remy will fill the post, left vacant by Young's transfer, in Denver. Eugene D. Cruise will serve as Southern California salesman, and Robert Gotovac will serve as salesman in the San Fernando Valley, San Gabriel Valley, and north to Fresno. Both Cruise and Gotovac will work out of the Los Angeles office.

• **Haws Drinking Faucet Co.:** A new corporation, the Haws Company, has been formed in Los Angeles by the parent firm of Berkeley, California. The new firm will be located at 2648 N. Figueroa St., Los Angeles and will be the southern California and Las Vegas sales and service headquarters. Leonard E. Shaffer will serve as general manager.

• **Unit Masonry Association of Northern California:** Robert W. Harrington, manager, has been elevated to the rank of Fellow in the Construction Specifications Institute. The honor was conferred at the recent 10th annual convention of the CSI in Boston. Mr. Harrington maintains offices at 55 New Montgomery St., San Francisco.

• **Knoll Associates, Inc.:** Barry Rosengrant, Knoll's St. Louis (Mo.) regional manager for the past two years, has been promoted to the position of assistant divisional manager of the Western division. He will be located in the Los Angeles showroom. James P. Norton, Los Angeles, has been promoted and will fill the St. Louis regional manager's position just vacated by Rosengrant.

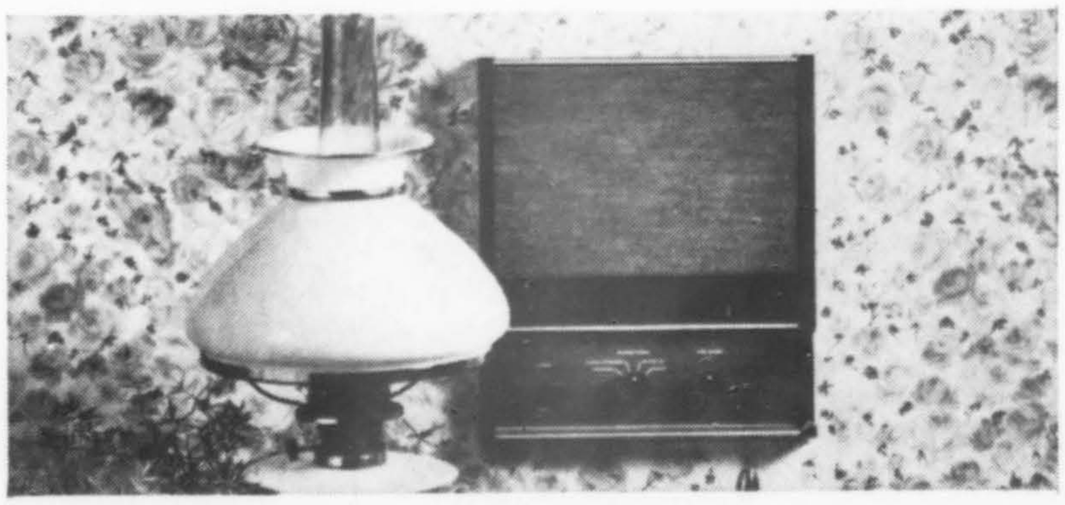


If the looks of this new Radio-Intercom fail to impress you... turn it on.

You are looking at a new Miami-Carey unit with high-fidelity capabilities never before offered in a home radio-intercom system. Superbly engineered around space-age, solid-state circuitry, it delivers sound performance matching some of the finest consoles. In addition, communication functions have been broadened to give greater convenience—and system operation has been simplified. And we think the styling is the most beautiful ever. But don't rely on good looks alone to sell this system.

Turn it on.

The performance is surprising only when you know it costs no more than ordinary radio-intercom.



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RADIO-INTERCOMS • DOOR CHIMES • RANGE HOODS AND VENTILATING FANS • BATHROOM CABINETS AND ACCESSORIES

MANUFACTURERS • SUPPLIERS

• **Simmons Company:** Charles E. Parks, Jr., formerly manager of dormitory and office furniture sales in Chicago, has moved to San Francisco to become contract manager of the Pacific Division.

• **Steelcase, Inc.:** David J. J. Kempston, western regional sales manager for Steelcase, has been transferred to the New York/New England area where he will be regional manager. He is succeeded at the La Mirada western headquarters by Clifford O. Boyce, who moves from Grand Rapids, Michigan, and a position as regional manager of four midwest states.

• **Concrete Products Association:** The Washington state association has issued interim specifications for hollow loadbearing concrete masonry units, solid loadbearing concrete masonry units and concrete brick. These specifications are intended for general use pending anticipated major revision of the ASTM specifications covering these materials.

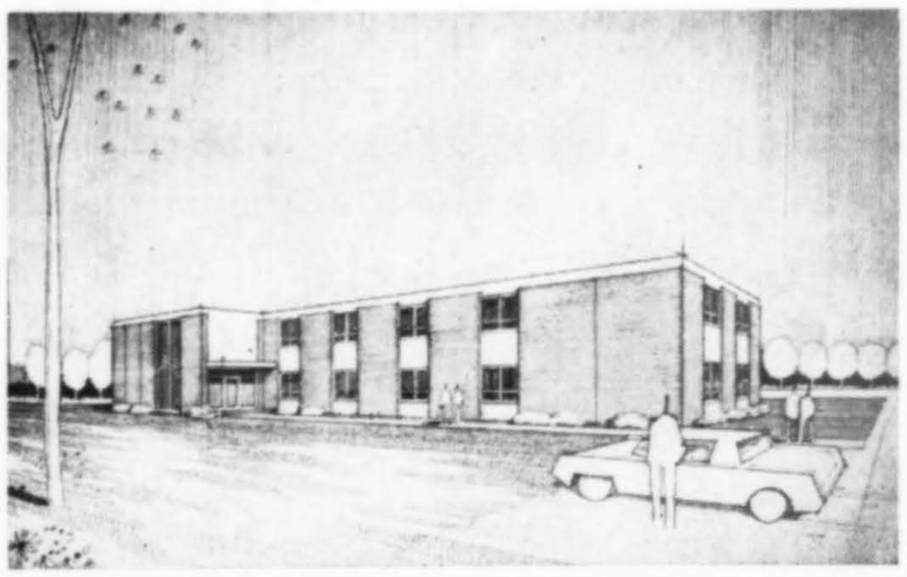
• **Selectile Company:** Arthur J. Heyman of Selectile, Los Angeles, has been presented with the Ceramic Tile Institute's Distinguished Service Award as America's leading tile salesman. Mr. Heyman has sold in excess of $60 million worth of tile in the past three decades.

• **Arkana, Inc.:** Hank Loewenstein, who has been a manufacturer's representative for several outstanding lines in San Francisco, has been named president of the newly formed U.S. company, Arkana, Inc., headquartered in Dallas, Texas. The firm is a subsidiary of Arkana Holdings AG of Zurich, Switzerland. Initially, they will distribute the Ostrobogulous collection with other lines to be added.

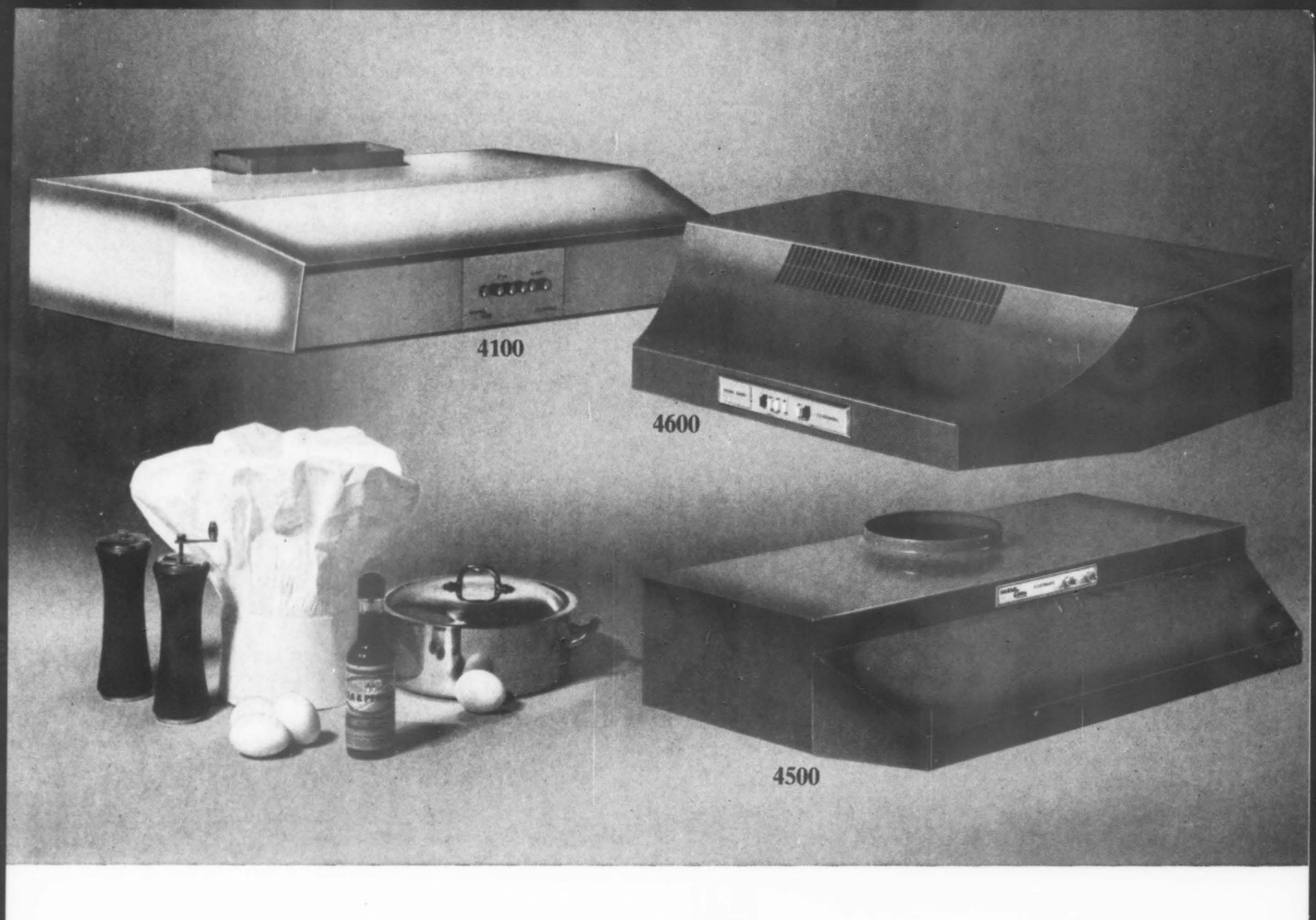
• **Gail International:** James K. Gibson has been appointed to represent Gail Brickplate in the Southern California area with headquarters in Los Angeles. He has been most recently in the architectural and building ceramics field working with Gladding, McBean division of Interpace.

• **Don Rumsey Associates:** John White has been named to the newly created post of Northwest sales representative for the San Francisco firm. He will cover the Pacific Northwest area (Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana) from offices at 1508 Boren Avenue, Seattle. White was formerly with Bill Keliehor Designs, Seattle, and I. H. Pritchard, Dallas.

• **The General Fireproof Company:** Arthur H. Kiehl has been appointed manager of the plant at San Luis Obispo, California, succeeding Murray L. Bromley who retired from the company after 32 years of service.



PERMAGLASS has expanded facilities at their Torrance, California, plant, tripling production capacity of their "Safeglaze" Tempered Safety Glass. Frank Larimer is general manager, and William C. Dart, sales manager of the plant located at 20008 South Normandie. Headquarters are in Woodville, Ohio.



Miami-Carey quality moves West with a full line of Range Hoods, too.

4100 Series Hoods—a beautifully designed high power unit with 3-speed, mixed-flow impeller-type fan, exceptionally large aluminum mesh filter, twin lights and simple push-button controls on illuminated face panel. Variety of colors available.

4600 Series Hoods—a highly efficient duct-free unit that traps cooking odors, smoke and grease in a triple filtering system employing aluminum mesh, fiberglass and activated charcoal filters. 3-speed fan and enclosed light. Variety of colors available.

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For complete information on these easy-to-install Miami-Carey Hoods, write for booklet No. 6717. Dept. AW-966H, Miami-Carey Division, The Philip Carey Mfg. Company, 13711 Freeway Drive, Santa Fe Springs (Los Angeles), California 90670.

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A QUESTION confronting many city planners, downtown associations, citizens and perhaps most of all, the urban businessman, is whether the downtown mall is the answer to bringing the pedestrian (and the buyer) back to the city center.

Fresno, California's award-winning Fulton Mall passed its second anniversary last month. The turning of their city streets into parkways was a great experiment. For the most part it has sparked new life in Fresno and many of the downtown businessmen refer to it as "the salvation of downtown." There are others who are not so sure. But all concerned emphasize the need for "total planning" if success is to be achieved in building a mall that would revitalize a downtown area.

Businessmen in Fresno point out that the success of the mall can also be measured by the number of suburban shopping center stores who are now trying to acquire downtown space. While a few dissenters as to the success of the mall claim that their sales are down 25% or more, the majority of store owners show a 15% increase in retail sales over 1965. They are eager to continue the experiment (expansion is planned in the next five years) and are working towards further solution of traffic problems.

Fresno's experiment proved even more: *that if you want anything badly enough, you'll even raise money for it.* The original project was financed by $1 million in federal urban renewal funds; $18,000 from the city; *$606,000 collected by downtown businessmen and $200,000 raised by donations from Fresno residents!* People with the courage to put their money where their mouth is.

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Electric air conditioning is paying off in sales for the Larwin Company at Tanglewood.

The Larwin Company is using electric air conditioning as a selling tool at Tanglewood—a community of 1700 all-electric townhomes in Cypress, California.

All 1700 units will be cooled electrically, and sales have been brisk.

"Electric air conditioning has been very helpful in attracting buyers," according to Michael L. Tenzer, Vice President and Director of Marketing for the Larwin Company. "People are moving in as fast as construction permits, and certainly electric air conditioning has been influential in a good many sales."

Suggestion to other far-sighted builders: use electric air conditioning as a selling tool.

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