



ARCHITECTURE

1985

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Iowa Architect



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Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
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Brown Healy Bock, P.C. Associate Architects

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WHY THE PROS CHOSE ELECTRIC FOR CAPITOL CENTER III

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Architect Leo Carney

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Painting/Contractors

Portfolio

Greyhound Racing Complex

Greyhound racing – one of the nation's hottest spectator sports – took place against an unusual backdrop when Dubuque's \$10.1 million Greyhound Racing Complex opened this summer. The Dubuque facility is situated on recreational Chaplain Schmitt Memorial Island on the Mississippi River – accessible both from the new highway bridge that links Iowa and Wisconsin and from the river itself via a nearby harbor.

The Durrant Group Inc. provided architectural, structural engineering and construction management services for the \$9 million project under fast-track schedule: Final design started in mid-July of 1984 with the opening race set for June 1, 1985 - allowing just 101/2 months for design and construction. Schive-Hattery Engineers provided site development, mechanical and electrical engineering services. Bird Fujimoto and Fish of San Diego was the architectural consultant, experienced in racetrack facilities.



Urbandale Water Department

Stouffer and Smith Architects has completed the design for the new operations center for the Urbandale Water Department. The 7.000 square foot facility houses both offices and maintenance spaces. The design concept employs a central circulation spine that links the office and maintenance spaces and results in a strong silouhette against the suburban landscape. The industrial character of the complex is emphasized with colored metal roofs, glass block, exposed structure, and metal panels. Completion is scheduled for April 1986.





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Portfolio



Meridian Business Campus CMD Midwest, Inc. Aurora, Illinois

The firm of Hansen Lind Meyer is the winner of an invited competition for the master planning and design of several buildings for office and light industrial use. HLM's proposal located 10 new buildings, ranging from 32,400 square feet to 185,000 square feet on the existing business campus site and generated an overall design concept which emphasizes fronts and features individualized images.

New Mexico State Fair Ground Revitalization

The Durrant Group, Inc. has assisted Mimbres, Inc. in the preparation of a master plan for the revitalization of the New Mexico State Fair Ground, located on a 226-acre site in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Central to the improvements recommended by the planning team is the creation of 12 districts which would function to bring the large site to a scale which fairgoers can more fully enjoy and also serve as the organizational core for both on and off season activities.



Private Residence

This shingle style residence, designed by Shiffler, Frey, Baldwin will be built in Des Moines in the midst of an established residential area. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ story house, built on a field stone base, features fan-shaped leaded windows, white columns and trim, trellised stone patios, stone fireplaces, a wood shingle roof, brick floors, coffered ceilings and a grand staircase.





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Paolo Deganello's Seating Collection

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Atelier International continues to expand its collection of original designs created by an international group of architects and designers. Among these, Paolo Deganello's 1982 design of the Torso seating collection represents its most bold effort to bring to the American market the most significant, if sometimes unconventional, contributions to modern furnishings design.

Composed of horizontal and vertical elements which allow the creation of both symmetrical and assymetrical seating units, the Deganello collection includes armchairs, sofa and a chaise lounge. Each unit is constructed of lacquered, tubular steel frames and utilizes Al's fine fabrics and leathers.

While the references to furniture designs of the 50's are immediately clear, the playful juxtaposition of crossing leg supports and fluid sweep of the backrest unmistakably connect the Torso pieces to current new wave design influences emanating from Milan.







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Architects in Practice

The lowa Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has formed a Task Force, headed by Mr. Howard Heil, AIA, to further investigate and evaluate the issue of asbestos in buildings and to develop for lowa architects a coherent method of assessing asbestos related problems. The Task Force report, which will include a review of the five states with asbestos removal licensing laws now in effect, is expected by September 1, 1985.

Asbestos in Buildings

Finding Rational Solutions to a Complex Problem

Widespread media and public attention in recent months has been focused on the presence of asbestos in buildings. The result in some communities has been a near-panic over potential health risks to building occupants posed by asbestos-containing materials and a growing public fear that any asbestos in schools or other buildings represents an immediate threat to human safety.

It is ironic that asbestos, once specified by municipal building codes, architects and engineers to protect and save lives from fire should become the source of anxiety and agonizing debates over its presence in our nation's buildings and schools.

In fact, scientific studies indicate that the mere presence of an asbestos-containing material does not, of itself, pose any hazard to building occupants. The real issue is identifying under what conditions those materials pose a significant health risk, and determining how that risk should be minimized or eliminated.

The result is an important public health consideration, because hasty and unnecessary removal actions can actually create hazards where none previously existed. Numerous studies confirm that these actions can cause relatively high exposures to workers, and can actually leave a residual asbestos concentration in the building that is higher than the level before removal.

The key challenges facing those responsible for dealing with the asbestos issue, therefore, are understanding the facts and making scientifically-sound decisions.

The presence of asbestos in schools and other public buildings is a national issue; environmental statutes concerning such issues have historically been developed at the federal level. It is apparent, however, that in the absence of responsible action by EPA, it may become necessary to develop a system of separate, but uniform state standards.

In fact, a few states, including New Jersey and Maryland, have begun to address the issue at the state level. New Jersey has adopted a standard for asbestos risk assessment, and Maryland has implemented certification requirements for asbestos abatement contractors.

The Presence of Asbestos

In the absence of uniform federal and state safety standards, school administrators and building owners are forced to make decisions based on fear, not fact.

Given its widespread natural occurrence in air and water, asbestos exposure is unavoidable. Normal, healthy lung tissues of persons never exposed in the workplace often contain millions of asbestos fibers. The National Academy of Sciences, the International Agency for Research on Cancer, and the Commission of European Communities have concluded that such low level exposures do not pose significant risks to health.

Numerous scientific studies on asbestos in schools and other public buildings have been conducted in the United States and abroad. They indicate that typical exposure levels of asbestos in buildings are indistinguishable from outside air. Very little, if any, risk is presented to building occupants in almost all situations. This conclusion has been echoed by the Ontario Royal Commission on Matters of Health and Safety Arising from the Use of Asbestos, the United Kingdon Commission on Asbestos, and numerous individual experts in the field.

Dr. Robert Sawyer, a noted authority on asbestos exposure, has testified before the Environmental Protection Agency that there is a common misconception that the discovery of asbestos-bearing construction products automatically indicates serious contamination and exposures in school buildings.

The Ontario Royal Commission stated "[We] deem the risk which asbestos poses to building occupants to be insignificant and therefore find that asbestos in building air will almost never pose a hazard to building occupants." The



Commission also found that only a fraction of the asbestos removal projects in Canadian schools were warranted by the risks posed by asbestos, and noted that the risk of cancer created by such exposures is insignificant when compared to other risks faced by the public.

A recent advisory document from the Centers for Disease Control noted that: "From a public health perspective, potential exposures to low levels of asbestos in non-industrial settings may be less important than exposures to cigarette smoke (in relation to one's ultimate risk for premature morbidity and mortality)."

The National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS) Task Force on Asbestos in Schools and Public Buildings stated it "does not believe that the mere presence of asbestos-containing materials in a building constitutes a hazard requiring immediate abatement, but requires instead a systematic approach to assessing the situation."

The Problem of Hasty and Unnecessary Removals

Because of the emotion and confusion surrounding asbestos in recent months, certain communities throughout the country have rushed into asbestos programs that are often unnecessary, and actually dangerous to the health and safety of the building occupants. In fact, most observers agree that the most serious problem regarding asbestos in schools and other public buildings is the danger that precipitous and unnecessary removal actions will often create a significant problem where none previously existed.

As the NIBS Task Force noted: "It is clear that poor abatement practices may exacerbate existing conditions rather than solve the problem." Similarly, a recent study of asbestos removal projects in the State of New Jersey by the State Public Advocate stated that improper removal of asbestos can be far more hazardous than if the asbestos is not removed at all.

One of the chief problems with asbestos re-

moval is the lack of trained experts who can identify those situations where some sort of abatement program is necessary, and then carry it out safely and effectively. In fact, as Dr. Sawyer has explained, "unqualified contractors and untrained workers are more likely to aggravate the risk than correct it. In the present environment of anxiety and haste, unnecessary removals are poorly-controlled removals. In these cases, a situation of highly questionable and dubious risk is replaced by one that is certain."

The Lack of Uniform Standards

The mishandling of asbestos abatement projects throughout the country can be traced, in large measure, to the ongoing confusion and lack of uniform standards among federal, state and local agencies in identifying when an asbestos problem exists and what to do about it. The EPA concedes that its asbestos-in-schools rule does not directly require school districts to take corrective actions, yet maintains that its school program "is working."

State and local officials, however, need guidance on which asbestos conditions require abatement and which do not. Despite EPA's apparent reluctance to take action, support for uniform standards is widespread.

According to the Centers for Disease Control: "Standardized, reliable and valid methods of asbestos hazard evaluation are necessary, especially if there is to be periodic reevaluation of asbestos hazards and an overall assessment of the effectiveness of the EPA rule." The CDC expressed support of "any potential efforts on the part of the EPA to develop uniform methods for surveillance of school asbestos hazards and to develop uniform criteria for conducting remedial activities."

Architects in Practice

Abatement program

at

Temple University

The Service Employee International Union (SEIU) has filed a suite against EPA to force the agency to quickly promulgate rules for determining when asbestos in schools is hazardous and requirements for corrective action. SEIU has stated that "since the abatement contractors have no legal standards to abide by, schools across the country have become more highly contaminated than if asbestos was never touched in the first place. The result has been that EPA has transformed a very bad situation into an environmental catastrophe." The NIBS Task Force concluded that "the establishment of standards is necessary as existing standards appear to be incomplete or inadequate." "The bottom line," it said, "is the need for a national process that will work at the local level."

The United States General Accounting Office said that "until EPA develops more specific criteria about when asbestos poses a serious threat requiring abatement actions, school officials may continue to overreact and spend money needlessly, or more importantly, underreact and expose school occupants to hazardous asbestos conditions ... EPA's current program does not include any requirements that abatement actions be taken. Thus, the decision about whether or not the presence of asbestoscontaining materials in an individual school presents a significant risk requiring abatement action will continue to be a highly subjective decision for local school boards."

Without question, safety is the most important objective in adressing the presence of asbestos in schools and public buildings. The current system, however, is not working for anyone. While an interim system of individual state standards is preferable to having no standards at all, EPA still has a fundamental responsibility to provide guidance on this critical safety issue. The agency should move quickly to establish nationwide guidelines for assessing asbestos exposure risks and set standards for abatement if risks are identified.

Japanese Friendship Garden

It is not possible to fully appreciate Japanese culture without understanding the art form of the tea ceremony. The ceremony is an appreciation of beauty shared among friends, stimulated by contemplation of architecture, landscape gardens, painting and, of course, tea. The Japanese Friendship Garden will comprise a unique and unparalleled cultural attraction for Iowa.





Upper Right

Japanese structure in Philadelphia constructed by the Rockefeller family and refurbished by the Japanese government as a gift for the American bicentennial. Its overall style and form is similar to that envisioned for the Des Moines Teahouse.

Lower Right

Shoin building interior – recently built – showing Tokonoma, display shelves and window. One sliding shoji panel is in view on the right.







Japanese Friendship Garden

Teahouse

Des Moines, Iowa



Recent advances in communication and transportation have helped to end the relative geographical isolation of the midwestern United States, and interest in foreign trade and travel is skyrocketing. As Des Moines and Iowa increasingly develop international economic ties, there has been a corresponding rise in the number of cultural and educational interchanges with other countries.

In keeping with this trend, a major international cultural attraction is under construction in Des Moines. The Japanese Friendship Garden is intended to provide a focal point for the active "sister state" and "sister city" relationships between the state of Iowa and Yamanashi Prefecture, and Des Moines and Kofu. The IO.3 acre site, which is a three minute drive from the Botanical Center, is located in Union Park above the Birdland Marina. Plans include a seventeenth century "strolling pond garden", an authentic traditional teahouse, and a pavilion for exhibits, performances, classes, business retreats, and receptions, plus administrative offices, a gift shop, and rest rooms. The enclosed park will feature two lakes, a waterfall, a stream, various kinds of wooden and stone bridges, a sand and stone meditation garden, several arbors, an azalea garden, a maple hill, a cherry blossom picnic area, lotus and iris wet gardens, large stone lanterns, and an impressive traditional entrance gate. Earth excavated from the lakes will be piled to form artificial hills and islands.

Annual seasonal festivals, cultural demonstrations, exhibits, and educational programs will be scheduled. The Omote Senke School of Tea, and the National Saga Academy of Oriental Fine Arts, both owned by the royal family and located in Kyoto, Japan, have agreed to sponsor teachers. The Japanese Friendship Garden will be open year around on an admission fee basis. The project was initiated by the Des Moines Friendship and Sister City Commission, and is administered by the Des Moines Japanese Teahouse and Garden Association, Inc., a private non profit corporation.

Construction will take place in three phases. In the first phase, the teahouse complex and teagarden will be built. Phase two is the development of the entire garden, and phase three will be the construction of the pavillion.

The Japanese Friendship Garden is being financed by a public fund raising campaign. \$700,000 is the approximate cost of the first phase, and the total project will cost an estimated 2.5 million dollars.

The garden master plan was created by Dr. Koichi Kawana, an internationally recognized Japanese garden designer best known in this country for his garden at the Missouri Botanic Center in St. Louis. A famous Japanese teahouse architect, Junichi Hirai, is responsible for the design of the teahouse complex.

Mr. Hirai will cooperate with a team of Japanese craftsmen who have been apprenticed since youth learning ancient woodworking and plastering skills unique to Japan.

The teahouse will be constructed with an intri-

cate system of wooden joinery fitted with pegs. Rare woods, bamboos, and handmade paper will add rich finishing detail. The walls will be made of mud plaster, which is applied in a difficult and time consuming process over a woven bamboo lattice. The result will be a naturally shaded and mottled appearance prized by connoisseurs. The mud plaster is a durable surface which has lasted for centuries on some structures in Japan.

A combination of black clay tiles and a copper sheets will be used on the roof. The teahouse will incorporate an historic partial interior which came from Japan prior to World War II. Traditional woven straw tatami mats will be used for flooring, with the exception of the polished wood veranda.

A Japanese teahouse is designed for one purpose only: to provide a place for the ritualized drinking of tea. The ancient tea ceremony has evolved dramatically over the centuries, and is a condensation of Japanese history and culture. In fact, it is not possible to fully appreciate Japanese culture without understanding the art form of the tea ceremony.

When completed, the Japanese Friendship Garden, teahouse and pavilion will comprise a unique cultural attraction for Iowa, unparalleled in quality and authenticity any where in the United States.

Jeanine Gazzo is president of the Des Moines Japanese Teahouse and Garden Association Inc. and a Des Moines lawyer.



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Architects

J. Hirai Architects

Douglas Sires Architects

Engineers

Shive Hattery

Local Landscape Architects

Crose Gardner Associates



Cedar Rapids Ground Transportation Center

The Ground Transportation Center's openess, connection to outdoor plaza spaces and mixed use program emphasizes the human interchange and pluralism that has historically been an essential characteristic of the urban experience.

The design of the Cedar Rapids Ground Transportation Center communicates the importance of its role in the community. It is a role equal to that of the train stations of most European cities, which historically are major elements of each metropolis or burg and are integrated with, and flow into the heart of the city.

Taking a lesson from these train stations, this Ground Transportation Center presents a grand clearspan space for people, depositing newcomers and visitors at the place of greatest urban concentration and encouraging a casual coming together in the downtown.

The Cedar Rapids Ground Transportation Center includes a city terminal, inter-city terminal, public plaza, and a 12-story office tower. It is directly connected to a 500-car municipal parking structure and the new public library. In addition, the air-rights located above the city terminal are designed to accommodate 6-9 stories of senior citizen housing.

The overlapping and interweaving of these different uses is a critical component in achieving the architects' original goals of establishing a hub of activity. The complexities of meshing several functions actually makes transit more appealing and easier to use. One does not simply come to a drop-off point or waiting station; instead one comes to a major place where there is lots to do, where several different activities – opportunities for culture or commerce – present themselves.

During the preliminary design phase the architects developed several design concepts for transportation, housing, retail, and office components that resulted in a "design evaluation matrix" of possible Ground Transportation Center configurations. Based on this evaluation of alternatives, a plan was selected which met all the functional criteria and satisfied the often contradictory public use and private-use requirements.

The City bus system (public transportation) and the intercity carriers (privately operated) are separate transit elements, operationally distinct. The plan separates their terminals by a diagonal limited-access road which accommodates a taxi stand, auto pick-up and drop-off











Site Plan

Architect and Engineers Cannon Design, Inc.

Architects and Engineers

Olson Popa Novak, Architects, P.C.

Shive-Hattery & Associates

Krishna Engineering Co., Inc.

Brown Healy Bock, P.C. Associate Architects area, and mini-bus service. The separate terminals are linked at the second level by a glass enclosed skywalk, a system which also continues across Second Street to a 500-car parking garage. Entrance lobbies for office space and proposed air-rights housing are accommodated on the end of each terminal.

The full-block complex of Ground Transportation Center and the office block has been rotated 45° from the Cedar River and from the typical grid of streets in Downtown Cedar Rapids. This is a visual cue that something important and unique to the downtown occurs here. Also, the landmark quality of this major gateway offers a device for way-finding within the Cedar Rapids cityscape. The 45° rotation of the square-plan office tower creates views up and down rather than directly across the river, resulting in dramatic exposure for a large number of offices. However, the architecture of the elevations - the same on all sides - remains oblivious to the presence of the river as reqional geographic feature.

Materials are from an agreed-upon palatte used in a consistent design vocabulary throughout the complex. Pre-cast concrete, green-tinted skylights and reflective silver window walls are used throughout and even carried to the adjacent parkade. Story-high tri-cord trusses carry a roof which extends over passenger loading areas and pedestrian walkways. The large space frame roof structure, which is exposed on both interior and exterior, is the bus lobby's most striking feature. This visually entertaining web combined with an extensive use of glass, sidewalls and a cascading glass roof, creates dramatic shadow patterns and a direct link to the outdoors and the changing sky. In addition, these see-through walls increase safety and security and set aside user's negative perceptions of bus station. As a result, passengers can wait and easily view incoming buses; little artificial lighting is needed during daylight hours.

This facility's openness, combined with the surrounding outdoor plaza spaces and the mixed-use goals, focus the space both outward and inward, encouraging the type of interchange and pluralism that has always been an essential characteristic of the urban experience. ■

Patricia Zingshiem



Sheboygan County Law Enforcement Center

The Sheboygan County Law Enforcement Center strives to form a visually and functionally cohesive center for county government at the end of an avenue containing the city's public buildings.



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Communications Cente



Sheboygan County Law Enforcement Center is an effective response to conditions and objectives that are widely shared by county governments today.

A primary objective was the development of a contemporary facility for detention which would provide a humane, secure and efficiently administered environment - and convey a positive image as an important public amenity, not just a jail facility.

An important additional consideration was the need to integrate the building with an adjacent courthouse on the National Register of Historic Places, to form a visually and functionally cohesive center for county government at the end of an avenue containing the city's public buildinas.

Functions to be housed included a new 93capacity county jail, replacing outmoded facilities in the courthouse building; offices for the Sheriff's Department; and support activities.

Designers responded with a three-story building functionally divided by floor housing state-of-the-art corrections spaces, sytems and equipment.

Vehicle storage and support spaces are on the ground level. A sloping site allows access to the vehicle area from the exterior parking to the east, while keeping functions such as the firing range and mechanical equipment below

grade.

The first floor accommodates the Sheriff's Department offices. A public lobby connects the south entry and parking with the entry to the adjacent courthouse and green space to the north. Program improvements include centralized office space for patrol and detective staff, facilitating coordination of department functions; and centralized record-keeping areas, allowing for better storage and retrieval of often-used records.

All detention functions are housed on the second floor. Inmate spaces/dayroom modules and work release dorms occupy the perimeter. These are monitored from an enclosed communications center with closed-circuit television including video and sound track. A penthouse contains the outdoor recreation area and mechanical equipment.

An underground tunnel provides a physical link between the two facilities to be used for transportation of inmates and sharing of mechanical and electrical services.

Integration between new and existing facilities is achieved visually and structurally. The low, broad mass of the new building relates to the two-story base of the adjacent sevenstory building without using an imitative vocabulary. The precast concrete harmonizes with the limestone of the old, and a glazing pattern recalls the courthouse's windows.





First Floor



Project

Sheboygan County Law Enforcement Center Sheboygan, Wisconsin Owner County of Sheboygan Sheboygan, Wisconsin Architects Durrant Architects, Inc. Madison, Wisconsin and Dubuque, Iowa Structural, Mechanical, **Electrical Engineer** Durrant Engineers, Inc. Madison, Wisconsin and Dubuque, Iowa **Construction Manager** Bray and Associates Sheboygan, Wisconsin Photographer Skot Weidermann **Building Area** 81,700 Square Feet Capacity 93 Inmates **Cost of Construction** \$6,896,800 **Completion Date** December 1981

Grundy Center Community Center

While countless other small Midwestern towns struggle to survive, Grundy Center has very visibly reaffirmed its vitality with a progressive, spirited community center financed without either special taxes or federal government supports. Grundy Center, a relatively small town in northeastern Iowa, is somewhat of an anomaly in the state of Iowa. Many other small towns that are remotely located from urban centers are struggling to survive. Grundy Center, however, is not struggling; it is thriving and its community center is a physical example of this success. The center was financed entirely by private contributions with no special taxes or federal support. The community center is the most important public building constructed in Grundy Center in nearly 30 years.

An ambitious program called for a large meeting/banquet room seating 360 and a small meeting/dining room seating 60 as the principle functions of the center. An empty block located one block off the main business district was available for the 10,129 square foot center.

The building was located in the center of the site facing the business district and on axis with the county courthouse. The axis continues inside the entrance of the building with a translucent skylight over a patterned quarry tile floor and terminates at the entrance to the community room, the building's main space. The kitchen is located between the community room and the smaller meeting room to allow direct service to both rooms. The parapet height of the rear portion of the building, established by the ceiling height of the community room, is maintained around the lower roof of the kitchen and meeting room to hide necessary mechanical equipment. Support functions which require a lower ceiling height are placed in the two smaller masses flanking the entry. Following the example of existing public buildings in town, the community center is constructed of terra cotta brick with a dark brown brick base which rises to full building height at the entrance. A terra cotta brick exedra is placed at the entrance to create a strong sense of entry. This exterior space is intended to connect the use of the site with the interior building functions, and to literally reach out and establish a symbolic relationship with the town's business district and courthouse as a city center.





Project Grundy Community Center Location Grundy Center, Iowa Owner Grundy Center Architect Charles Herbert & Associates Consultants Charles Vanderlinden, Structural

Paul Walters, Mechanical & Electrical

Contractors

R.H. Grabau, General Brown Htg & Cooling, Mechanical Lockman Electric, Electrical Photographer Charles Herbert & Associates Completion Date April 1983



The Food's Out of This World ... But the Place Lacks Atmosphere

Be it a cave in the snow, manipulations with a cardboard box or sheets draped over the dining room chairs, every child, at some time, has the desire to construct shelter.



Editions of Sweets Catalog may someday contain a selection of radar controlled meteor detectors equipped, of course, with laser guns that would automatically destroy threatening meteors. Or building entrances may literally "suck" one up and in through a vacuum tube. Sound far-fetched? These may not seem like practical ideas on earth, but what if one were designing for an environment such as that found on the moon?

This is exactly what Des Moines students were challenged to do in conjunction with the lowa Chapter AIA 1985 winter meeting. Eightysix Talented and Gifted (T.A.G.) sixth, seventh, and eighth grade students participated in a competition to design a restaurant for the lunar surface. They were guided by members of the T.A.G. program and twenty architects from the



Des Moines area. Seven entries were judged winners, but odds are good that everyone, including the architects, felt it to be a most rewarding experience.

The day long activity taught the students a little about architects and a lot about the process of solving an architectural problem. It allowed full freedom of expression and encouraged imaginative thinking. It dealt with the varied elements of form and function. And it was just plain fun, a beautiful example of how successful interaction between the professional and the educational community can be.

Unfortunately, few people, including many educators, have any understanding of the art of architecture. And if something is not understood, it is very likely to be low on one's scale of values. Indeed, this lack of understanding may contribute to the enormous gap perceived today between the profession's values and the public's.

Interaction is the key. Understanding the language of architecture is a way by which one can come to appreciate the art form. It is a universal language of form, color, texture, light, harmony, rhythm, material, scale, proportion, space and time. It speaks to us every day and yet remains inaudible to many.

Every child, at sometime, has the desire to construct shelter. It may be a cave in the snow or manipulations with a cardboard box. Regardless, it is at this state of intellectual development that the teaching of the language of architecture should begin. Hopefully, the lunar experience touched the minds of those children involved and instilled a curiosity and desire to explore further this most complex of all art forms. ■ William Anderson







Ryan Tiffin





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Arts

Reynolds Metal Company

"Albata", an aluminum sculpture by Arthur Gibbons of New York City. will be presented to the recipient of the 1985 R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award for distinguished architecture using aluminum, along with a \$25,000 honorarium. Established in 1957 in memory of the founder of Reynolds Metals Company, the annual award is administered by the American Institute of Architects.

"Images of Minnesota"

"Views of St. Paul (Wabasha Streetscape)," by Minnesota artist Nicholas R. Brewer, is included in "Images of Minnesota," an art exhibition from the collections of the Minnesota Historical Society on view at the James J. Hill House Gallery through August 24, 1985.

The exhibition is on view during regular Hill House hours. Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m. The James J. Hill House is located at 240 Summit Avenue in St. Paul.







Iowa Architect Wins Top Award

Holtz/Wilson Design, Inc. has won the Iowa Art Directors Association Silver Award for Excellence in the Editorial Design/Magazine category for these cover designs for the Iowa Architect Magazine. A number of editorial lavouts from the Iowa Architect were also accepted in the annual show of lowa's best in graphic design, photography and illustration.

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Stendig International's Andover chair is destined to become a contemporary American classic. Designed by SOM's Davis Allen, the beech frame and upholstered webbed plywood seat are available in fine stained or glossy finishes. Available in side or armchair versions.



Peanut Chair – The PC, a new child's chair from Kartell USA is good-looking and practically indestructible. Molded from polypropylene, it is also comfortable and very easy-care. Since poolside splashes or sudden rainstorms won't harm the finish, the chair can be used outdoors as well as indoors. It comes in bright red, blue, yellow and classic white.

Contact Kartell USA, P.O. Box 1000, Easley, SC 29640. ■



Gifted Japanese designer Ikuzi Teraki has fashioned a collection of elegant tableware handcrafted of the finest white porcelain finished in a clear glaze with matte black bases. Each piece bears the designer's seal. Included are a serving bowl 3½" high, 9" diameter; serving platter 12½" square; small plate 6" square, saki carafe and cup and black lacquered chopsticks. All at Sointu, New York. ■









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Illinois House Recognized by Architectural Record

Architectural Record has selected the Hoekstra house designed by architect David C. Hovey as a "Record House" for 1985. The house was designed and constructed in three months by using industrial techniques and standard, modular products. Eleven 10'-0" wide by 9'-0" high by 24'-0" long factory-assembled steel modules create the three bedroom, two bathroom, three-car garage residence. The modules were erected in one day. *Architectural Record* noted the cost

to be less than half of the \$90 to \$100 per-square-foot building cost typical to the area. The residence is located in Homewood, Illinois. David Hovey practices in Chicago, Illinois. ■

Important Facts on Asbestos in Buildings

The Safe Buildings Alliance has published What You Should Know About Asbestos In Buildings, a booklet designed to help the public develop sensible solutions to the asbestos issue and avoid the potential health risks resulting from hasty and often unnecessary

Presented in a question-andanswer format, the booklet provides valuable information on identifying asbestos-containing materials in buildings and remedial actions for controlling asbestos exposure.



Journal

To order copies of What You Should Know About Asbestos In Buildings, write the Safe Buildings Alliance at:

655 Fifteenth Street, N.W. Suite 1200 Washington, DC 20005 or call: (202) 879-5120 ■

Interior Improvements Cost as Much as Building Shell

According to a recent survey of "100 Interior Design Giants" by Interior Design magazine, the average base building construction cost of a high-rise building over 25 stories is \$59.48 per square foot (\$43.61 per square foot for a building under five stories), while the average cost for creating and furnishing new office space in a building is \$59.05 per square foot. The average building construction cost is based on BOMA rentable square feet and does not include an average work letter of \$15.02 per square foot. The average cost for creating new office space is comprised of \$36.03 per squaree foot for tenant improvements and \$23.02 per square foot for furnishings.

Caterpillar Power Systems Check Out The Economics



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New Book on Sullivan's Minnesota Masterpiece

The National Farmers' Bank in Owatonna, Minnesota, designed by the famed Chicago architect Louis Sullivan, has been recognized internationally as an architectural masterpiece since its opening in 1908.

Its genius lies in the purity of its basic form – the structure is a simple cube punctured by two huge arched windows – combined with its fantastically intricate ornamentation. The building was intended to be a "color symphony." Burgundy and multicolored tapestry brick, green and brown terra cotta, blue and gold glass mosaic, black Belgian marble, and pink sandstone all become part of a carefully orchestrated design. In the banking room about two hundred shades of color are harmonized by the blue-green light that filters through the great stained-glass windows.

Designed to resemble a giant treasure chest, the building was unique in its time and recognized as the grandest commercial building of the Prairie School of architecture, the first truly American style of architecture. Today, as the Norwest Bank Owatonna, N.A., the building continues to astound visitors with its wealth and originality of ornament, its glorious colors and its superb craftsmanship.

The Minnesota Historical Society Press has published the most complete history to date of this famous building, *The Curve of the Arch: The Story of Louis Sullivan's Owatonna Bank,* by Larry Millett.

The Curve of the Arch (\$24.95 in



hardcover, is \$14.95 in paperback) is available at select bookstores and can be ordered directly from the Minnesota Historial Society, Order Dept. 753, 1500 Mississippi St., St. Paul, MN 55101. ■







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Energy-Efficient House Can Have Good Air Quality

A tightly insulated house can have acceptable indoor air quality when relatively minor changes are made to its heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems, according to a study conducted by Honeywell and the Minnesota Department of Energy and Economic Development (DEED).

The study also indicates that substantial energy savings are lost when homeowners and occupants fail to fully insulate their homes because of perceived health risks.

The study has attracted worldwide attention because it addresses the debate between energy proponents and health advocates. On one side are those who believe that the energy shortage is critical and that conservation measures must be implemented at all cost. On the other side are those who propose that nothing be done because the health risks are too great.

Copies of the study may be obtained by writing DEED, 900 American Center Building, 150 E. Kellogg Blvd., St. Paul, MN 55101.



Chicago Tribune Abstracted by Murphy/Jahn

The design for a 31-story office building in New York City by Murphy/Jahn Architects, Chicago, "... represents an abstracted image of architectural history's most ideal tower and base configuration ..." designed by

Adolf Loos for the 1922 Chicago

Tribune Competition. The design is described as an ". . . innovative variation on the theme of an 'architectural column'" which conforms to the height and setback limitations and the variable floor sizes required by the program. ■

Reynolds Metal Company

A unique application of residential aluminum siding was used on the General Foods Corporation headquarters in Rye, N.Y. which has won the 1985 R.S. Reynolds Memorial Award for distinguished architecture using aluminum. The building, which contains 260,000 square feet of aluminum siding, was designed by architect Kevin Roche of Kevin Roche John

Journal

Dinkeloo and Associates of New York and Connecticut. The winner of the award, sponsored by Reynolds Metal Company and administered by the American Institute of Architects, receives a \$25,000 honorarium and an original aluminum sculpture.





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