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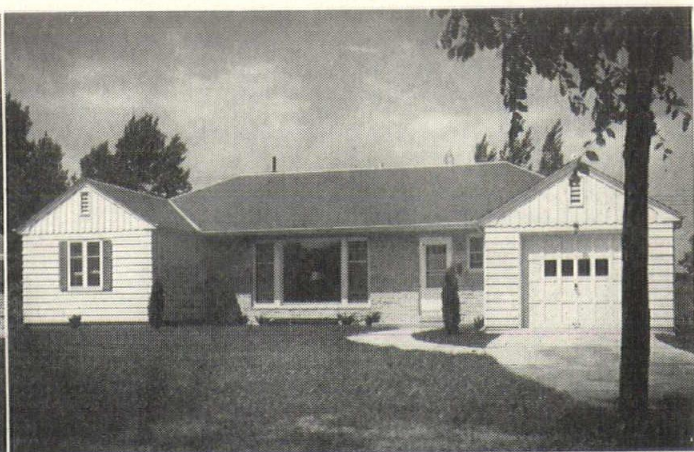
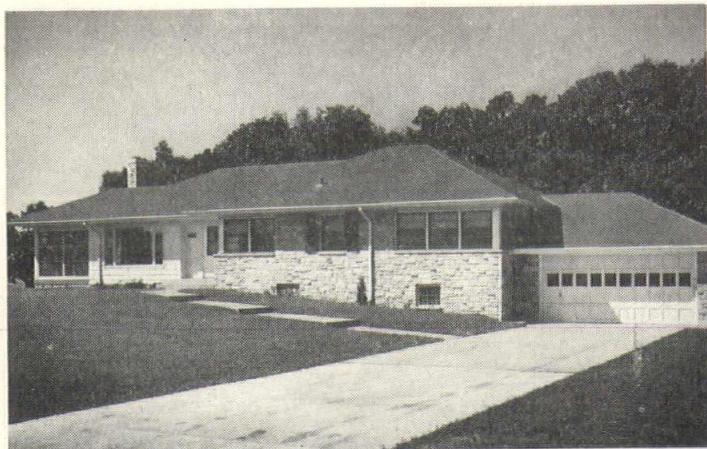


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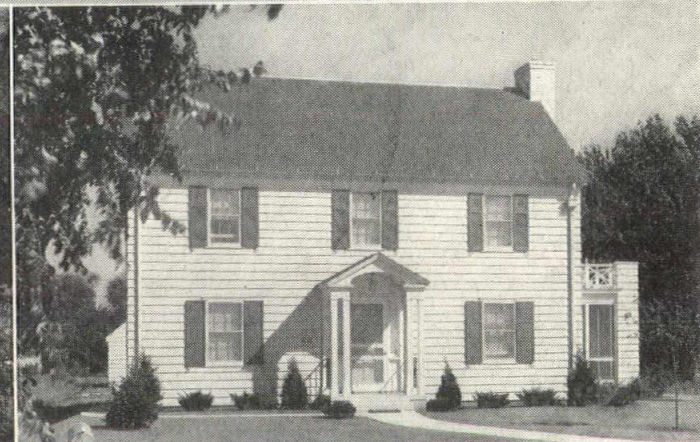
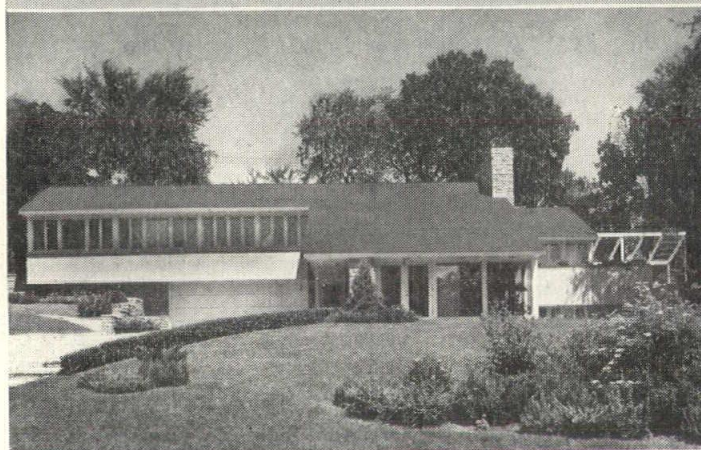
NORTHWEST
ARCHITECT

JULY-AUGUST 1951





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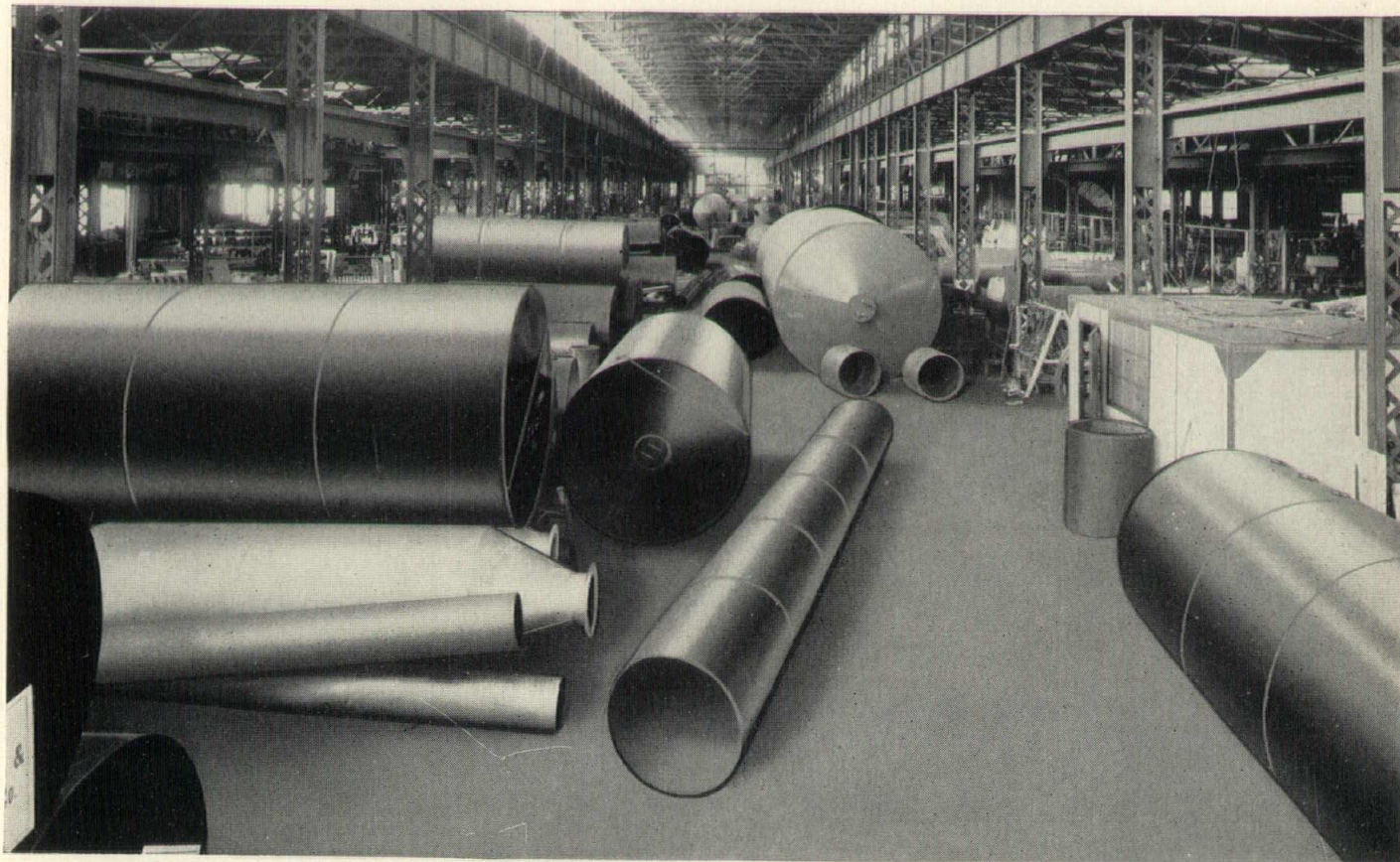
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NORTHWEST ARCHITECT

Official Publication, Minnesota Society of Architects

E. RICHARD CONE, ST. PAUL, President

Lonesome Pine

ALL THROUGH the North Woods, from time immemorial, certain trees have outlived the accidents of time, storm, fires, and men, which destroyed their neighbors. Norway pines, in exposed locations, tend to blow down, tearing their roots out of the soil. But the shaggy white pine casts off its branches until bole and roots can hold firm. Lone white pines in this way tend to take on a character and personality very different from their kind who grow together in a forest company—they almost seem a different genus.

PATRIARCH TREES who have known succeeding generations of hundred-year-old children seeded about their feet, record in their frequently reconstructed and rugged branching, and hidden secretly in knots and growth rings within their trunks, the full history of their gray days and gold through the passing centuries.

I COUNTED two hundred seventy four years of growth rings in a twenty-seven inch Wisconsin pine born in 1646. The four-foot white pine on the cover would count close to five hundred years. America should honor such old resinous citizens with active chapters of the benevolent world fraternity—"Men of the Trees." See page 27.

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VOLUME XV
NUMBER 4 1951

OPPORTUNITY! WANTED: A young man of the woods to build good forest buildings: to combine professional training with practical production and become:—

The Log Cabin Architect



THE BEST INTRODUCTION TO THIS NEW ENTERPRISE WILL BE SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MAN, FIRST TO PRACTICE THIS SATISFYING BUSINESS, WHO FOLLOWED HIS LOVE OF NATURE INTO A NEW LIFE AND BECAME THE RECOGNIZED AUTHORITY ON LOG CABINS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

CHILSON DARRAGH ALDRICH - ARCHITECT - 1876:1948 - AN APPRECIATION

A FRESH BREEZE begins to blow through the stark world of mannered modern buildings. It billows the skirt-curtains of the muffled window "walls." On dour days it swirls rain or snow against the chilly areas of comfortless plateglass. In October storms it laughs at the plastic cocktail table blocking off a contrapunteled brick-pile of a fireplace with dynamic smoke stack and adjoining built-in wood pile competing for attention. As a gusty March wind, it jeers at the frustrated guests who helplessly squirm to free their bored and aching muscles from the mute clasp of gnome-like form-mould, plywood chairs with rug macerating prong point legs.

BUT THE BREEZE ALSO WAFTS AWAY the thoughts of the poor caught people to Sunday comic strip forests and lakes, which they dream up but have never known; could never know, fortunately. They want to go there—but where is "there"? So they will go, in tourist geography. They will "step-on-it"—"O, Boy!"—but still be tethered by portable juke-box and, nowadays, by "life size 20 inch" keyhole dramas. They don't know "what to do." Every glamour must be bought. "Here is your change, Sir"—the glamour is gone!! They vacation-it for two restless weeks, eating, tin canning or (excuse it) I mean skin-tanning,—cooking, outboarding, canasting, endlessly talking. They are like coal miners sailing in luxury on an oil burning warship: they take with them all their run-of-mine conditioned habits of what is good. For vacationers everywhere the woods and lakes become sec-

ond rate city night spots. The same people who didn't enjoy the city they tried to leave, are soon eager to return to homes they still don't enjoy, not for more than five minutes they don't. "Ho, Hum, where shall we eat? What's to do? Let's go to a show."

NOW COMES THE PROPHET, the healer, the cabin builder, who says that your two un-cited summer weeks will do little for you unless you re-learn *in order to experience* the sincerity of unpeopled life. Try, once, to do without goo. Really try to savour the five kinds of an uncosmeticated World: no smoggy scents, no sick rythms, no "used" sights, no fudgy food, no chromium slicks. Trade away all thrills. Exchange all that worn, folded, soil social cash for bright gold, 'til now buried out of your sight, but yours to use, just for the asking.

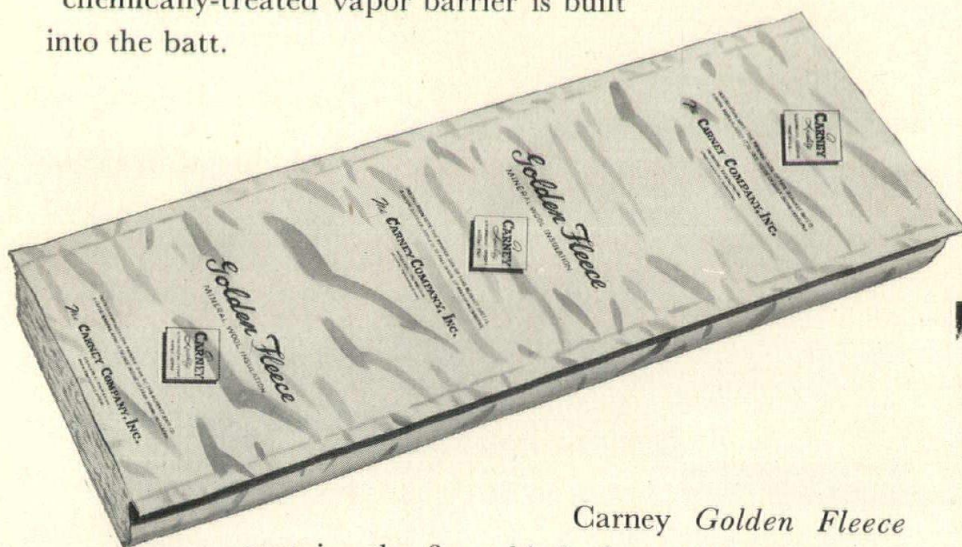
THE PROFESSION OF CABIN-BUILDER calls for a better man than a college trainee: demands more than a technical expert, more than craftsman. He must be something of a zealot, an enthusiast whose learning is lore, whose spirit is sympathy and sentiment. This practical missionary must have grown up to be a man—"scout," who leads grown-up children as if young again, to really live with simple things **and few of them.** He will build you a cabin when you deserve it: yes, if you promise not to make it streamline and pushbutton. The good life, which this brand new, but age old profession, opens before you, is the life which Chilson and Darragh Aldrich found, and put into humane buildings to make people happy.

For more about Chilson D. and Darragh Aldrich see Page 41

CARNEY Golden Fleece

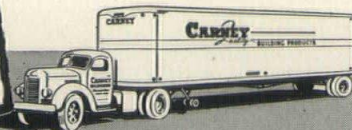
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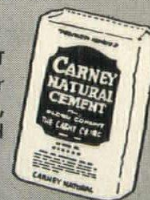
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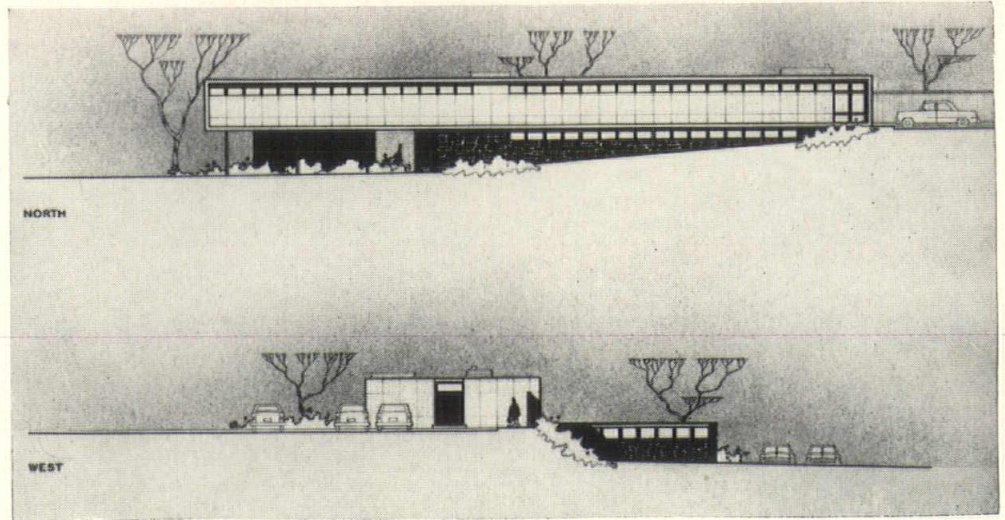
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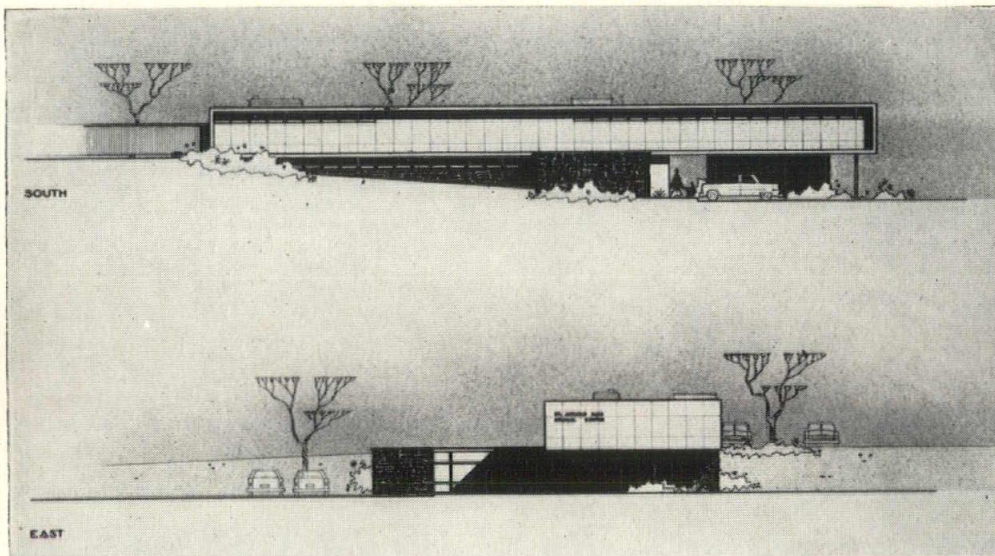


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Design For A Medical Clinic



By Foster W. Dunwiddie



A thesis submitted
for the Degree of
Bachelor of Architec-
ture, Spring, 1951,
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tecture, University of
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Objective:

The three general practitioners in the St. Anthony Park district of St. Paul have decided to merge their practices and with the addition of several specialists enter into a group practice of their profession. They propose to form a clinic composed of the three present general practitioners, a surgeon, an internist, an obstetrician-gynecologist and a pediatrician. By sharing such common facilities as waiting room, business offices, examining rooms and laboratory equipment and services, they hope to serve their patients on a more advanced and sympathetic basis with increased efficiency and a reduced overhead.

General Information

The practice of the three general practitioners is drawn from a wide area with approximately 55 per cent of the patients from the St. Anthony Park district itself. The explanation of this fact is two-fold. First, a large portion of the St. Anthony Park population centers around the university and depends at least in part on the university facilities for its medical care and, second,

at least one of the doctors involved had his offices at the corner of University and Snelling Avenues before the war. This latter, as one might expect, accounts for the fact that a major share of the remaining portion of the patients is drawn from this University-Snelling area. In spite of these facts the doctors are completely satisfied with their location in the park area and feel that the pleasant residential atmosphere and dignity which the region affords are highly desirable. They underscore the trend away from the "downtown" office to the outlying residential type of office.

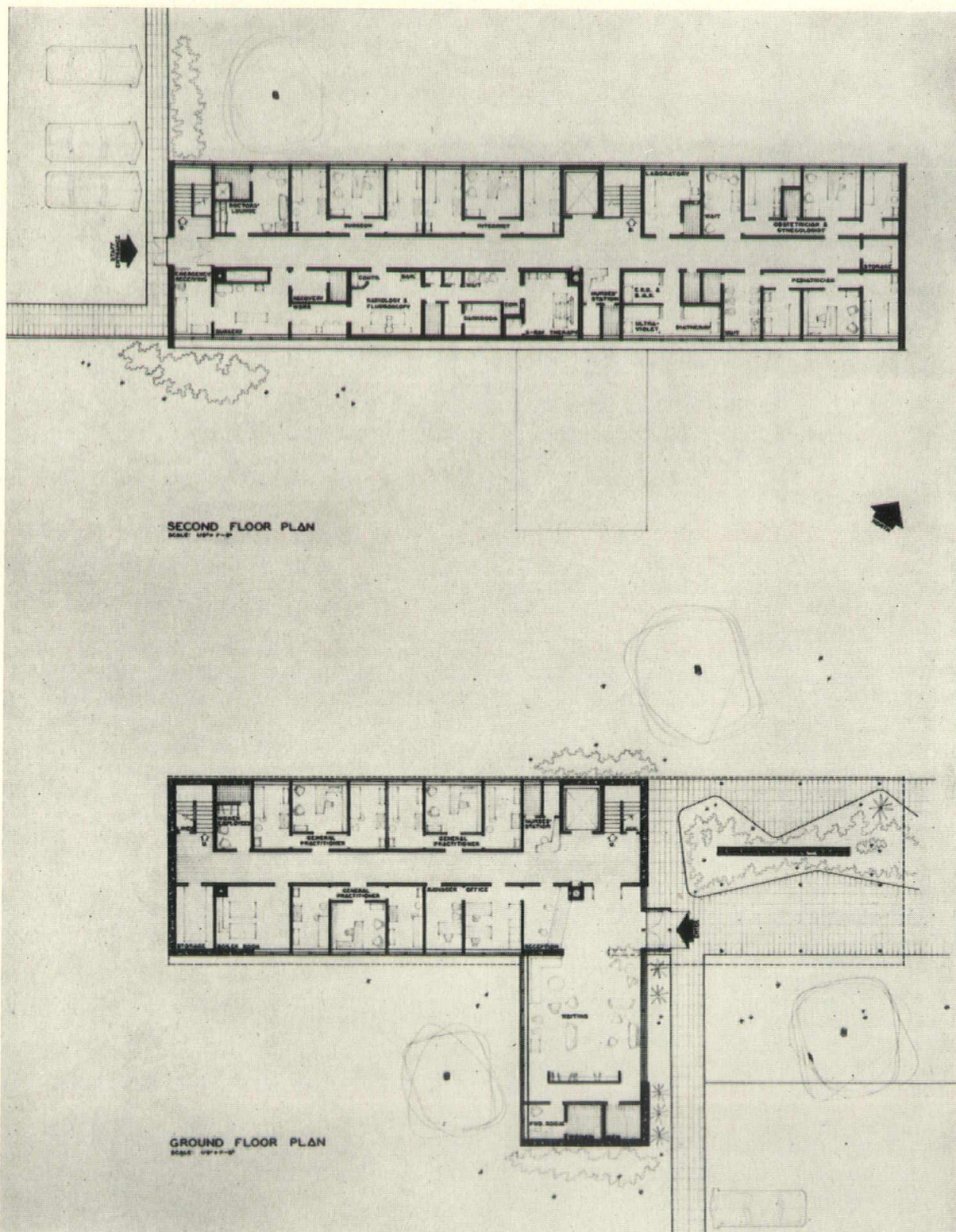
The type of group practice which the doctors propose deserve some mention. Group practice can be considered from many points of view but for the purposes of this particular group the following characteristics will be present (Bibliography—1).

(a) A group of physicians carry on their professional work in contiguous offices, sharing certain facilities such as waiting rooms, business offices, consulting or examining rooms and laboratory equipment and services.

(b) The group includes different medical specialties in its membership, as well as doctors equipped for, and

NORTHWEST

The Plans



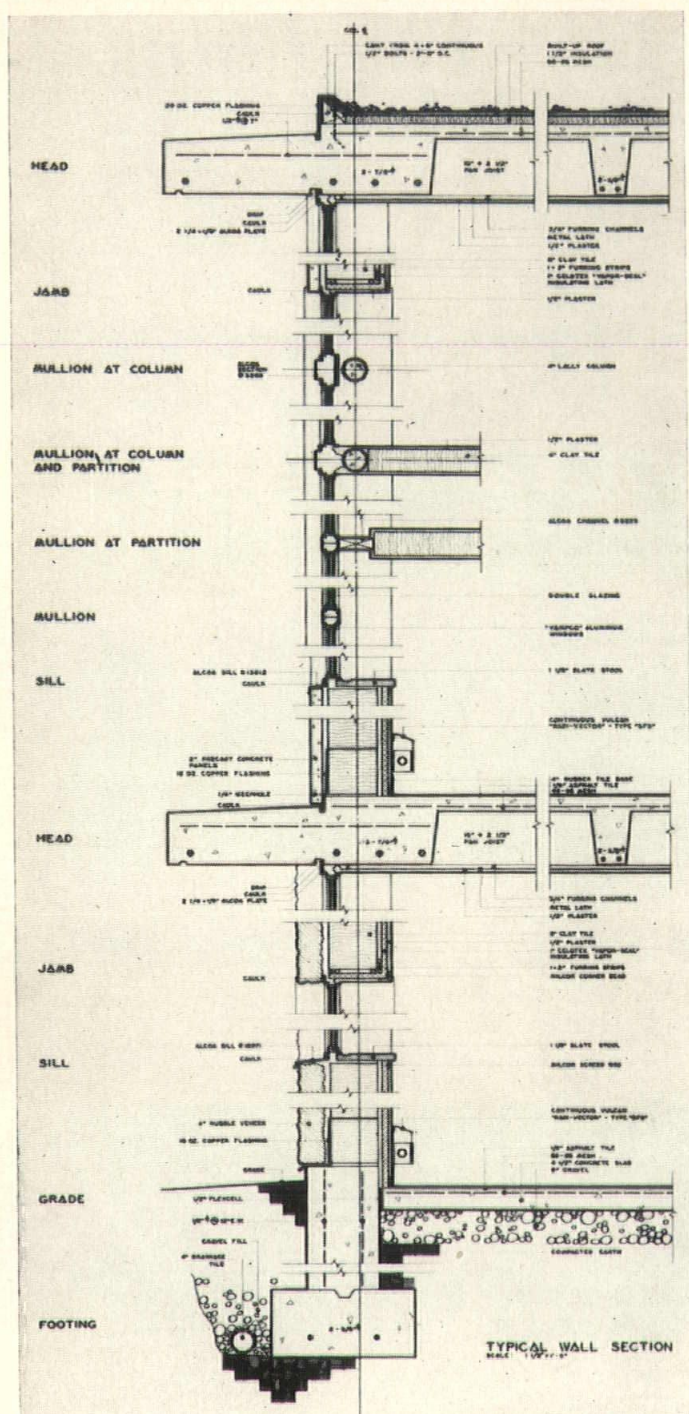
engaged in, general services to patients.

(c) A number of the physicians are on a full-time basis and rely for a substantial portion of their personal incomes on professional work with the group.

(d) In the treatment of patients, the physicians co-ARCHITECT

ordinate their professional services. All work by physicians is under professional supervision. The doctors are not competitors with each other but part of a single organization.

(e) Each patient's financial transactions are with the



Demonstrating the careful detailing typical of the Dunwiddie thesis is the section shown at the left.

that a survey in 1948 of University of Minnesota senior medical students showed approximately 50 per cent preferred this type of practice (Bibliography—2). This trend had been constant for three previous years reported as well.

The selection of the specialists as well as the size of the group was based in part on interviews with medical authorities, on a recent report to the legislature by Harold S. Diehl and on a survey conducted in 1940 by the Bureau of Medical Economics of the American Medical Association.

In a report published in March of this year, Dr. Harold S. Diehl, Dean of the Medical Sciences, University of Minnesota, gave the following information regarding the relationship between physicians and population in Minnesota (Bibliography—3). There are 3,886 physicians in Minnesota for a population of 2,982,483, or 1.3 per thousand. In comparison with other states, Minnesota is relatively well off, by having one physician for each 725 persons and ranking seventh in the country as a whole. For a community the size of St. Anthony Park (4,813 in the 1950 census) this information would seem to indicate that approximately seven doctors could be supported.

The survey of the Bureau of Medical Economics of the American Medical Association, conducted among 335 groups of the type outlined previously, covered 2,093 physicians. The relationship between the number of physicians in a group and the number of such groups is significant. As will be noted in Table A, approximately 50 per cent of the groups reporting were composed of four physicians or fewer, while approximately 75 per cent of the groups were composed of seven physicians or fewer, the size of this particular group.

TABLE A—Number of Members According to Size of Group

No. Physicians in Group	No. of Groups	Total Physicians in Groups of Size Given	Cumulative Per Cent of Groups
3	109	327	32.53
4	63	252	51.34
5	30	150	60.29
6	29	174	68.95
7	24	168	76.11
8	15	120	80.59
9	14	126	84.77
10	9	90	87.46
11	7	77	89.55
12	6	72	91.34
13	5	65	92.83
14	6	84	94.62
15	2	30	95.22
16	5	80	96.71
17	4	68	97.91
67	1	67	100.00

group as a whole, whether he is served by one physician or several of them.

(f) The income of each physician is determined by contractual arrangements with others in the group, rather than charges determined by himself for his personal services to individual patients.

(g) The professional services are directed primarily toward the effective care of patients. Medical education or research may be a collateral activity.

(h) Administrative and financial matters are handled by a business manager, that is, a specialist in these fields of activity.

This, briefly, is the type of group which will be served by the clinic. It is interesting to note in passing

The survey also revealed an interesting breakdown (Bibliography—4) in the number of specialists and general practitioners found in the 335 groups canvassed. Note that the specialties most frequently found in the groups covered by the survey include surgery,

(Continued on Page 32)

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ANSWERS TO LETTERS CONCERNED WITH OUR RECENT ANALYSIS OF THE UNITED NATIONS BUILDINGS IN NEW YORK CITY

ERNEST O. BROSTROM
ARCHITECT
KANSAS CITY 2, MISSOURI

Editors

NORTHWEST ARCHITECT

Gentlemen:

The United Nations Secretariat Building, being nearly an all-steel structure, with enclosing metal panelwork, no doubt in part of aluminum and undoubtedly including partitions of metal, will sway in the wind perhaps as much as a foot. The Empire Building Tower sways two feet it is said.

Isn't it rather an anomaly to anchor a friable, rigid material like marble "masonry" to a "live" intermittently wracked fabric? What happens to the "give"?

One would think the movement, even in the slightest, of these giant marble mosaic pieces would eventually grind out the mortar or calking of their joints? Water under extreme wind pressure could then drive clear through, as has already happened with the more water resistant window frames. Moisture in the joints, even without wind, freezing and thawing, would kick out jagged spear points of marble which falling, not necessarily from the highest levels, could crack passing skulls, as has happened with the marble facing of the Washington Monument and the Berkeley Tower you told about.

And further, in a building so completely "metalized" what was the idea in adding this enormous weight of stone. With a three hundred foot lever arm constantly pushed back and forth by a load of 5,000 tons! . . . of marble, in a structure of this specialized nature, there seems to be present in the marble "icing," and element of design most certainly operating to destroy itself.

ERNEST O. BROSTROM

Dear Mr. Brostrom:

To have asked your question is to answer it. The masonry-plus-metal crutch in building construction has a negative history. From the very earliest metal clamps which held two stones: to the shell of St. Peter's dome hooped at its base with wrought iron chain links of 16 sq. in. cross section: on to American sky-scrapers where stone and brick balance on little hidden steel shelves, to provide a poor and costly enclosure: and now these marble cake layers on the ice box candy bar!—two thousand years of refusal, with one bright exception, Twelfth Century French gothic cathedrals.

This marble facing on the Secretariat is what Thorstein Veblen calls "honorific waste." Its function is romance, not architectural romance, but literary. It tries to substitute the magic of a royal word—"marble"—for a desired quality which is no longer present in the *thing*, marble.

In days of carved ornament and sculpture, under benevolent Mediterranean skies, marble was the jewel, the stone cutters' darling. It absorbed radiance from two thousand years of art and radiated this acquired "color" to peoples' minds and hearts—"I dreamed I dwelt in marble halls." But the architects mistook label for content in this U.N. Building and gave us giant slabs, pre-sliced from massive billets of quarry marble, now so soon to be dirtied with soot. Wind drives dust and grime into the marble surfaces roughened by smoke acids. The rain dribbles this slurry from cracks and joints, with not a single drip-stopper in 300' from coping down to base.

"Marble Halls! My eye!"—the magic has all fled.

The royal label that was to have birthed another magic word "*mounment-al*" now won't even stick in newspaper slang, or common talk. Those fancy words never even passed the draughting room. The implement of social importance, which they were intended to guild, is now just a cold corn poem, a pain in the collective New York neck—read the papers!

JOHN JAGER
Technical Editor

Coming Man of Building

Editors

Northwest Architect

Dear Sirs:—

As an architecture student at Cornell I was both interested and bothered* by an article in the May-June Northwest Architect.

My first impression of the United Nations building recently completely was, that here stood a structure capable of mass office procedures representing some large industry. But as a headquarters for the United Nations, was such a building appropriate? Were men's ideals and beliefs to be handled in the same way that cars are processed on the assembly line? Did the necessary size and complexity of the organization involved mean we must resort to industrial solutions, solving problems in rows and stacks of monotonous dimensions like the workings of a telephone exchange?

You refer, however, to the Secretariat as being French Renaissance "of 1900." You claim the building is Bozart. Do you use Bozart to refer to the style form which the building possesses, or to the manner (after the Beau Arts School) in which it has been planned, whereby certain aspects, not actually functional, are given prime consideration? It would be hard if not impossible, of course, to construct any building on a completely non-style basis, thinking **only** of its organic purpose. Thus style enters in regardless, does it not, and must be a function of architecture. If so, why not allow it to play its part?

I enjoyed the article. It was gratifying to read such a forthright statement.

Sincerely yours

Paul A. Desjardins

South Bristol Road
Walpole, Maine
August 10, 1951

*Bothered, because I had to agree.

Dear Mr. Desjardins:

Your comments sound, your questions penetrating, but they hold us to the surface of the issue. Bozart refers to the fact that the logic is Cartesian, logicistical, rather than an ordered examination of Man-alive-in-Building. Bozart also says that the "designing" architects thought that they could attach just the magic word "marble" to a bridge-on-end and make Fine Art. Bozart is that which is basically applique, in contrast to the growth-from-a-seed, concept which holds all, expanding in four dimensions—*LENGTH, BREADTH, HEIGHT, and PROCESS*.

The issue here is much deeper than the infantilism of 1901 which stuck a classic portico onto a fancy factory to accomplish Architecture, and now after fifty years still does the same with two candy slices of exquisite masonry hoping to achieve monumentality.

NORTHWEST

In the U.N. Secretariat an entire three dimensional fabric (the whole damned building), was clapped down over an infant idea, smothered before it had even a chance for its life.

In view of all the fertile demonstrations outside the building arts, making practical the living relation between Thought and Man-in-Nature, it is depressing to acknowledge that it is in architecture alone of all the arts, that authors of buildings could continue to token tokens taken from engineering form "literature" when the "word to-be-made-flesh," that might save the world, called in such anguish of need to be born.

FUNCTIONS are not *things*; they are *acts*. What you see in a building are unstable soon-to-pass-away-FORMS (in fact *continually-passing-away-FORMS*) which are the result of the operation of functions. Or Functions are *Experiences* which you enjoy — practical and cultural—the FORMS of which are kinds of spiritual "*tools-for enjoyment*" of functions-in-action between a building and its environment. Some totally different types of social-equipment-as-buildings could supply, will surely be supplying at no distant time similar and better enjoyment. Compare the *tool-form* Ford car of 1925 with the *style-form* Ford of today. The children of democracy buy another "WORD." The silk pants of the French Louis XV are now exchanged for chromium "streamline."

It is impossible to see architecture as function caught in forms—that is to say as style *appearance* on the inner and outer surfaces of structure. One must actually *experience* architecture and can *realize* function only in so far as he can acknowledge himself to be one of the human beneficiaries of right operation, in all its forms, of which seeing it is only one.

In the way in which you use the word (present tense), there is *no such word* as "style." *No one knows* — no one can possibly know — what "style" a building is until its era is past. Then everyone knows. Style can be never *be added to* a building because the real quality and character of any living building speaks so clearly that no tags and tokens can supplant its *being*.

W.G.P.

Editor, NORTHWESTERN ARCHITECT
Dear Sir:

504 Concord Ave.
Belmont, Mass.

Might there not be some question concerning circular meeting hall being the only good solution. If the twenty best architects were invited into competition as individuals, not as a committee, with an unspecified space organization program, would not many of them find other excellent and acceptable arrangements?

EDWARD B. WITTE

Dear Mr. Witte:

The answer is of course, yes, they surely would. Our analysis was *not exclusive*, but it was made very *specific* and for a most necessary reason.

The general public and many architects are not able to translate analysis and verbal descriptions of a build-

ing into a corresponding plan and picture however clearly presented. To be understood one must assume some one possible solution, describe it and then draw a parallel between the hypothetical building and a list of requirements which it meets. I attempted to prove that even eminent architects, *working as a committee*, were here unable to proceed *from* sound thinking *to* substantial service structures within their art. On the other hand as individual professional men, face to face with a client who could state his requirements, each architect could have produced a better building. I therefore set down the requirements in what appeared to me the order of their importance and then described a building that might meet these needs. It is possible—even likely—that my sequence is not the best—it is very far from complete. The real issues which the whole story is trying to present are these:

FIRST. That regardless of relative importance, many exigent needs were *never even considered at all* and so found no place in the project. It actually appears as if no adequate agenda or "program" could have been thought out. No one seems to have spoken for United Nations as client, as *owner* and *user* to be. It looks like an imposed solution.

SECOND. There are many plain evidences in the series of project studies published in the press from the very beginning, that these buildings represent

- (A) Some kind of a *majority* agreement upon . . .
- (B) a *minimal* set of features, resulting in . . .
- (C) only "*least-common denominator*" solutions related to a "style" of building which is only a current esoteric designing habit. These partial solutions included nothing more, however necessary, than . . .
- (D) the divergent design committee members could be coaxed reluctantly to approve. And that then . . .
- (E) the only partially apprehended mechanical services were warped and stuffed into a mould of rigid negations. Wholly and completely unseen were the cultural, emotional and inspirational factors.

We wanted to make crystal clear that, in our view, here was no project with honest mistakes which anyone of us could make — and about which good men could differ widely—*but*:

that we were appraising objectively an amazing situation in which the entire project is just *one* mistake with the inevitable result that each subsequent move and detail produces nothing but more and greater involvements.

The building plainly did not grow from seed ideas. On the contrary naked and inarticulate fancies were assembled, only to hide behind unrelated and also assembled clothing, nothing fits anything — Frozen Unreality!

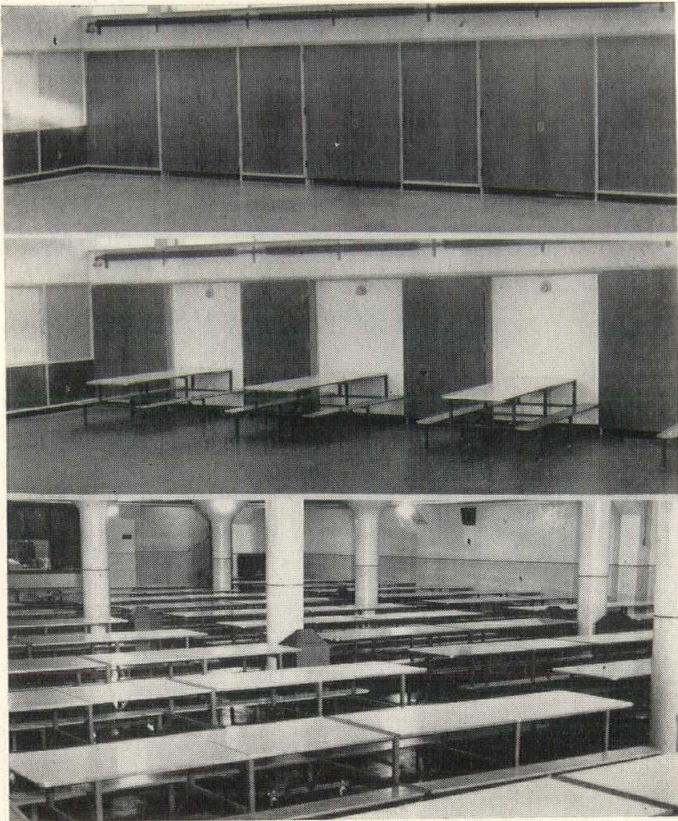
The Editors

For further information and entertaining items see "They Said It," page 38

ARCHITECT

Revolution in the School Lunchroom

*Need for Multi-Purpose Spaces In
Crowded Modern Schools Brings
Changes to the Old Time
Eating Area*



Folding wall units of the school show how lunch space can be opened for gym or other uses; below folding center tables are in place in the school

School buildings as well as teaching methods are constantly changing; "This Changing World" is reflected immediately in the school house. Population affects it. Transportation affects it. And, of course, building and operational costs, skyrocketing labor and material costs have threatened several times to materially hamper much needed school construction. Architects have been hard put to devise new and functional materials and designs to offset the rising costs. That necessity is the mother of invention has again and again proved very true. Small items and large items have been whittled and revised to show savings. Some radical changes in design have proved not so radical, only natural and logical. For instance, a gymnasium used to be strictly a gymnasium and a cafeteria strictly a cafeteria. The community room as such had not been invented. Any large space was used when the necessity arose.

The combination gymnasium-auditorium was one of the original efforts to conserve space and cut the "cube" of the building. Difficulties in proper auditorium seating later led to the "stage gymnasium" in which the stage doubled as a gymnasium. It has been quite satisfactory; at least it provided a large seating capacity for sports attractions.

Only a comparatively few schools, years ago, could afford or felt the necessity for a cafeteria. When such was provided it, too, was strictly a cafeteria and

equipped with heavy, cumbersome tables and dining chairs. Much space had to be allocated, heated and kept clean for a total use of one and one-half hours per day. The cleaning problem, particularly, taking several man hours in moving chairs and sweeping under tables, was a heavy burden on lunchroom costs.

The gymnasium has become increasingly important, the cafeteria much more so. The community room is rapidly becoming a necessity in the modern school plant. A combination of the first two and even all three is getting to be quite commonplace.

In this connection, note the pictures of the new Lincoln Hills Elementary School in Richfield.

Why is the inclusion of a cafeteria becoming more and more a necessity in the modern school plant?

First of all, government officials, recognizing the importance of a balanced diet and a hot meal at noontime for the growing youth of the nation, are subsidizing the lunch program with both cash and surplus commodities. School officials are finding out more and more the physical and mental stimulation directly attributable to the well balanced, properly and attractively served mid-day meal. Parents, too, are coming to demand that their children get "in" on these obvious advantages.

In order to qualify for government subsidy it is necessary that the school meet minimum requirements in

NORTHWEST

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kitchen equipment, supervision and also a satisfactory place to serve the meal. Believe it or not, we have been told of numerous cases where the child, too ill to attend long classes, still is sent to school for the noon-day meal. Officials have also volunteered the information that the noon meal, in many families, is the only proper meal the child gets in the entire day. The strength and ability of our youth is the measure of our future national strength. What better method of building a strong body and an active mind than through the school lunch, many persons ask?

A new factor has been injected into the picture. Particularly in rural and suburban areas, but more and more in towns and cities, the schoolhouse is becoming the center for the entire community—P.T.A. meetings, community meetings, sports activities, night classes, dances and entertainments of all kinds keep the school lights burning nearly every night.

Architectural Paradox Posed

Paradoxically, instead of increasing the size of the schoolhouse, because of increasing use and activity, it has had to be decreased in size to keep within more limited budgets. This, then, is the problem the architect finds in his lap. Cut the cost, cut the size but give us more. Many new materials and redesigning have cut costs and new designs have made possible a material reduction in size of buildings without sacrificing any facilities. Sounds impossible but it can be done.

The gymnasium does not work during the lunch hour. The cafeteria is in use normally between 11:30 and 1:00. The community room works only in the evening. By combining all three or two of the three, it is obvious how much space can be saved. Of particular interest to school architects and school officials in this problem is a new product which is being manufactured in the Twin Cities and, although comparatively new, already is being used in thirty-three states. Reaction has been favorable. The Erickson Fold-a-Way Table with Benches was designed and has been patented by Reynold Erickson, building and grounds superintendent of the Forest Lake, Minn., schools. Component parts are being manufactured in Minneapolis and St. Paul plants. Completion, assembly and national distribution are by Haldeman-Langford Mfg. Co., St. Paul.

Permitting dual or even triple use of areas and at the same time cutting cleaning labor cost to a fraction, the Erickson table is of immediate interest to anyone in the school construction field as well as everyone concerned with feeding children in the school.

The multiple-use idea had occurred and been tried prior to the advent of the Erickson table. Banquet tables and folding chairs were and are still being used in many places. This, however, turns out to be a case where the cure is almost as bad as the disease. The time and labor element involved in handling, folding and transporting the banquet tables and chairs is far too great. Most of the morning and a good share of the afternoon is taken in arranging the cafeteria for use and in re-storing the equipment and cleaning the room after lunch.

There always has to be an answer if you look long

and hard enough. A gymnasium-cafeteria-community room was evolved with a kitchen properly located in an adjacent room with a serving counter between. Planning had been based on better than a 200-person seating capacity. This would have required, in addition to 200 folding chairs, twenty 8-foot banquet tables. Figuring the time element, it was estimated four man-hours divided between morning and afternoon, with possibly a little extra time for floor cleaning.

The first installation of seventeen of the wall type Erickson tables was made in the Forest Lake School and, after two full years of service, they are still functioning as well as ever. Extra capacity is now obtained by the addition of two 14-foot portable units.

Note this particularly. The time involved in lowering or raising the seventeen wall hung tables was three minutes and fifteen seconds. Contrast this with the estimate for other equipment above.

The wall model is made in an 8-foot length only. The portable, in two lengths of 12-foot and 14-foot, can be adapted to almost any area. A combination of the two types has worked out very satisfactorily in many cases. By "staggering" the legs, portable tables are stored in the very minimum possible space. Wall tables are easily installed and can be recessed in several simple ways.

ALTERNATE MATERIALS IN HHFA REVISED BUILDING CODE

A model building code for the emergency, allowing for alternate materials and construction methods where certain previously required materials are in short supply, has been approved for distribution by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, according to Administrator R. M. Foley.

"During national emergencies certain critical materials are needed for defense purposes," Mr. Foley's statement pointed out, "and these must get top priority. Thus, although they may be required by local building regulations, they may not be available. Yet certain construction and repair must go forward and this emergency ordinance, when locally adopted, permits local building officials to approve the use of alternate materials and techniques when such an emergency arises and shortens the supply of required materials.

"This ordinance, a product of several months of work by local building officials and government people, is designed so that it can be adopted by any locality with proper modifications to meet local requirements."

Public dissemination of the ordinance will be made soon.

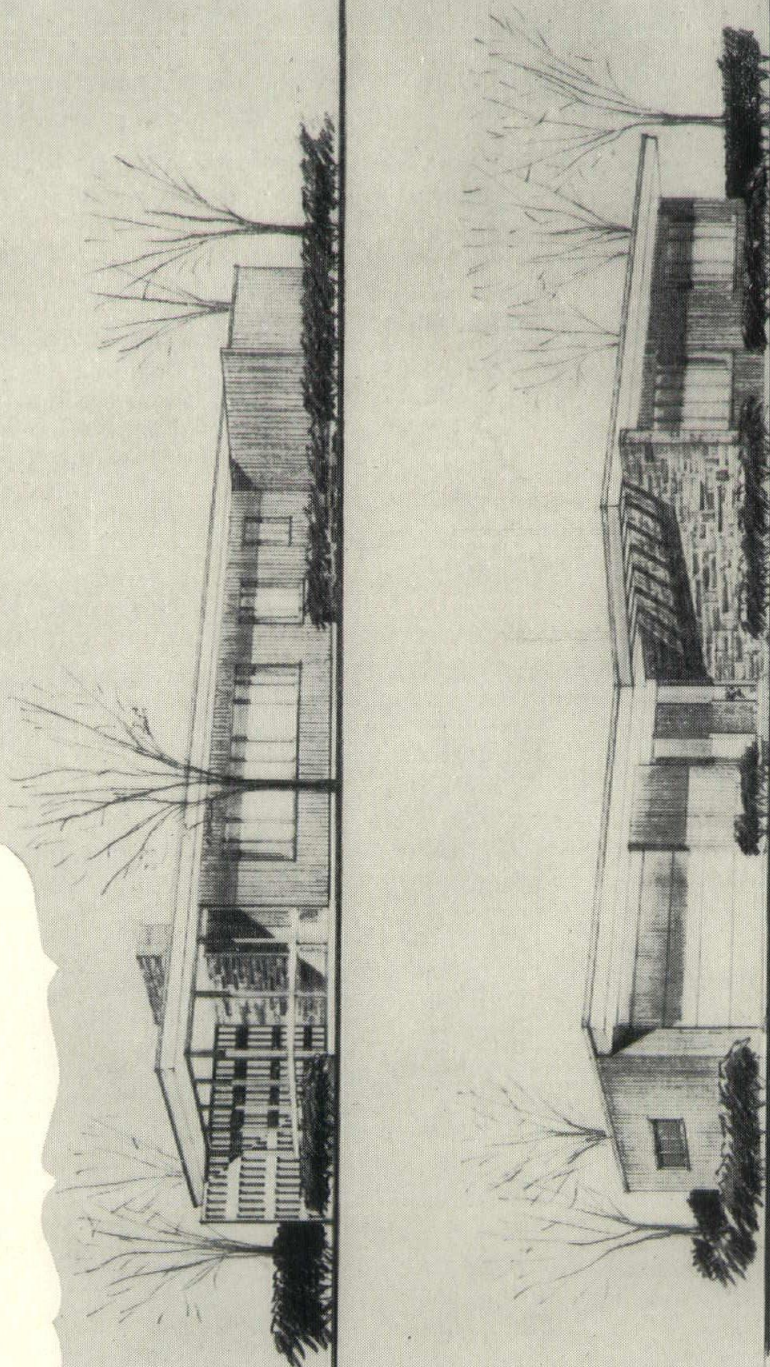
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Pella Casements . . .

Research Result:

SCR* INSULATED CAVITY WALL

A new type cavity wall which enables proper use of insulation materials in the cavity has been announced by the Structural Clay Products Institute, the new wall being the first fruit born of the group's \$1,250,000 research program.

As outlined in a technical publication of the institute, here is the "how" of the wall construction.

Because of their resistance to moisture penetration, brick and tile cavity walls are becoming more and more widely used. This property of cavity walls permits the application of plaster directly to the backup material or the use of exposed masonry interiors. However, in those areas of the country where more insulation is required than can be provided by the air space in the cavity wall, it has been necessary to furr the interior wall, thus increasing the cost and defeating one of the major advantages of that type of construction. Proposed methods of installing insulation in the air space have, in the past, proved to be either too expensive or unsatisfactory for general use.

The SCR Insulated Cavity Wall is the result of extensive studies and tests conducted by the Structural Clay Products Research Foundation in an effort to develop an economical and effective method of insulating such walls. The features of this wall which make it an improvement over existing cavity wall construction are:

1. The wall has a thermal transmittance ("U") of only 0.12 and is recommended for residential or other structures where low heat loss or comfort are important considerations.
2. A new type of fibrous insulation is used, designed especially for cavity wall installation, which permits the cavity to perform as the cavity should—a barrier to moisture penetration to the inner wythe in case moisture is driven by wind through the outer wythe.
3. The need for furring and lathing on the interior surface to provide thermal insulation is eliminated, thus permitting plastering directly on the backup or leaving the interior masonry exposed.
4. Because of the ease of installation, plus the relatively low cost of the insulating material, this wall appears to be substantially cheaper than similar cavity walls furred, lathed and plastered.
5. No changes are required in present cavity wall structural design or building code construction requirements.

The insulation used in the SCR Insulated Cavity Wall is a fibrous type of insulation designed to be poured into the cavity. This material was developed

by the Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. especially for use in cavity walls and is available from them under the name "Cavity Wall Insulation—Pouring Type."

Any insulating material used to fill the air space in a cavity wall must have three important properties in addition to its thermal resistance.

1. When in place, it must permit the cavity to continue to function as a barrier to moisture penetration and not permit moisture to be transmitted across the cavity.
2. It must be capable of supporting its own weight in the cavity without settling.
3. It should be inorganic or have comparable rot, termite and fire resistance properties.

Water permeability tests carried out at Armour Research Foundation under the sponsorship of the Structural Clay Products Research Foundation indicated that this type of insulation meets these three very important requirements. Insulated cavity wall panels 8 feet high by 16 inches wide were subjected to tests which simulated $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain per hour with a 50 mph wind velocity for a period of 120 hours. The exterior wythe was purposely constructed so as to permit an average leakage of approximately $1\frac{1}{3}$ gallons of water per hour. No moisture was detected on the face of the interior wythe throughout the tests. The insulation, which has an average dry density in the cavity of 3.7 lbs. per cu. ft., accumulated water during the test equal to only 15.3 per cent of its dry weight. No settling of the insulation in the cavity could be observed.

In these tests, weep holes were provided at the bottom of the cavity to drain any moisture which penetrated the exterior wythe. The tests indicated that the weep holes performed as effectively as they do when the cavity is not filled.

Heat Transfer Tested

Heat transfer tests on the SCR Insulated Cavity Wall were conducted at the Engineering Experiment Station, Pennsylvania State College. The particular type of wall tested was a nominal 10 inch cavity wall constructed with brick exterior and 4" x 5" x 12" single horizontal cell backup tile on which $\frac{5}{8}$ inch of gypsum-sand plaster was applied. The brick had a 24-hour cold water absorption of 4.25 per cent and a 5-hour boil absorption of 6.89 per cent, so may be considered a high density brick. The air space, or cavity, averaged $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width. A vapor barrier in the form of one coat of water emulsion asphalt paint (Flintkote No. 71) was applied to the cavity side of the backup wythe. The cavity was filled with Owens-Corning Fiberglas Cavity Wall Insulation—Pouring Type. The surface-to-surface thermal conductance (C) of this wall as tested was 0.114. The overall or air-to-air coefficient of heat transmission U, corrected for 15 mph outside wind velocity, was 0.12. The surface temperature of the inside plastered wall was about 8° higher than for the same wall uninsulated. From the standpoint of comfort, this is highly significant.

Test data are not yet available which will permit the

(Continued on Page 40)

*Structural Clay Research Trademark



Drew Fine Arts Building, Hamline University.

Architect—Herbert B. Crommett.

Contractor—Geo. J. Grant Construction Co.



FRED MURNANE

"WE REALLY KEPT OUR COST DOWN ON THIS JOB..."

... we framed it up with *Stran-Steel*! It was fast to put up, and it was exceptionally economical. Since completion in 1948 it has gone through two of the most violent wind and rain storms we've ever had. It has stood up perfectly. It's hard to find a crack. I'm awfully well pleased and so is Hamline. We also can recommend the services of Steel Structures, Inc., engineers—they knew what they were doing and certainly cooperated to make a smooth job of it."

FRED MURNANE

Geo. J. Grant Construction Co.

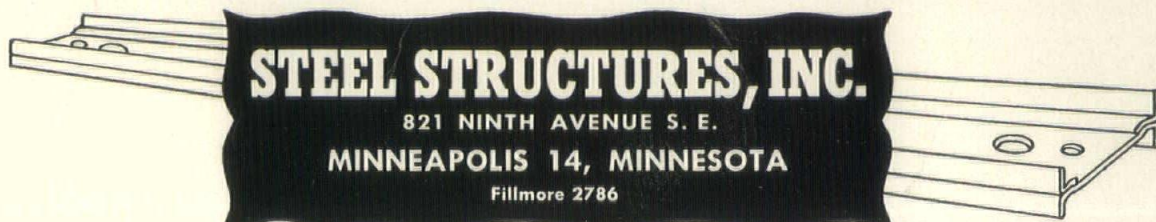
Stran-Steel consists of pre-fabricated steel joists, studs and plates pre-cut to exact lengths and factory-punched for pipes, wiring conduits, and screws. With conventional materials it is necessary to hold up construction at various stages so plumbers, and electricians can get their pipe and conduit in. With *Stran-Steel* the entire building can be framed and closed in without delay. Plumbers, electricians and other tradesmen may then start and complete their work without costly interruptions.

Stran-Steel is erected speedily with carpentry tools and methods. Collateral materials are nailed to the steel joists and studs—the special nailing groove deforms and clenches the nail in a grip of steel that holds more securely than a nail in wood.

Stran-Steel has proven advantages for stores, shops, office buildings, factory buildings, and other structures.



FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL



F.Y.I. (For Your Information)

NEW MEDIUM VOLUME COPY MACHINE IN- TRODUCTION

A new copying machine of particular interest to architects being made available in September is the Bruning Model 20 Copyflex, which will handle tracings, drawings and

other technical materials in the office at a speed of 95 inches per minute.

The new model, according to the company, is low in cost, advanced in design and capable of taking wide materials for printing, its accommodation being 46 inches.

The Model 20 fills out a series of

five Bruning machines to give purchasers a wide choice to meet their particular needs. The new machine requires no special installation, just connect with a 60-cycle, 115-volt, alternating current. Copies are made on Copyflex sensitized paper, acetates, films and cloths, which can be handled safely under ordinary office illumination. No darkrooms, developing materials, etc., are needed in the processing.

No special training for operation of the machine is required.

The Charles Bruning Company, headquartered at 100 Reade St., New York 13, reported half the initial production was contracted for in advance, orders being based on specifications.

CEDAR CLOSET NOW PAINTED

Cedar closets without cedar linings are now possible through use of a new preparation being placed on the market by Cedar-Lux Prod-



ucts Co., 703 Main St., Kansas City 6, Mo.

The material can be applied like paint by brush and will give the same moth protection that is inherent in the fragrant cedar woods. It is made from red cedar wood, crushed and its cedar oil potency heightened by addition of extra oil. It is mixed with water and applied to the walls of the closet to be cedarized.

Cedar-Lux, trade name of the product, seals cracks and crevices

NORTHWEST

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Ask for Sample Chart No. 6

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Sales Representative
45 15th Ave. No., Hopkins, Minn.
Phone Ho. 8379

and when thoroughly dry becomes hard enough to take nails without cracking. No other wall treatment is necessary to finish the closet. The material can also be used in large rooms, chests and similar storage places.

GLASS BLOCK SOLVES CRITICAL MATERIAL WINDOW PROBLEMS

Use of non-critical glass block for original construction and for remodeling where critical materials can not be had is a life-saving detail given careful and detailed consideration in a new booklet of the American Structural Products Co., makers of Insulux Glass Block.

Most spectacular use of the blocks was shown in a large factory where metal and glass windows were far gone and much in need of replacement. Metal being critical, glass block was installed, not only satisfying completely the need for light but also improving the appearance of the structure.

The material presented is more than an emergency meeting proposition, however. It takes into consideration the solution of problems involving moisture, cold, glare and maintenance control. Well illustrated with photographs of actual installations, the publication also gives the architect and builder definite details for design and installation.

The booklet can be obtained upon request from the American Structural Products Co., Toledo 1, Ohio.

MINNEAPOLIS FIRM PROTECTS WHITE HOUSE

A signal honor has been bestowed on a Minneapolis firm with its installation of a lightning protection system on the White House. The system is of a new, concealed type which requires only a series of 12-inch rods to appear along the parapet.

The Minneapolis company is the George E. Thompson Co., which has been providing lightning protection for 40 years. Although most such installations in the past have been on country buildings, the importance of lightning protection for towering structures which may be struck many times during a severe summer storm is becoming recognized more and more.

ARCHITECT

BLAZE-MASTER GIVES LOW COST FIRE ALARM PROTECTION

A low-cost, general utility fire alarm unit adaptable to a number of vital installations is the Blaze-Master, whose 'heart' is a thermostat with full Underwriters' approval.

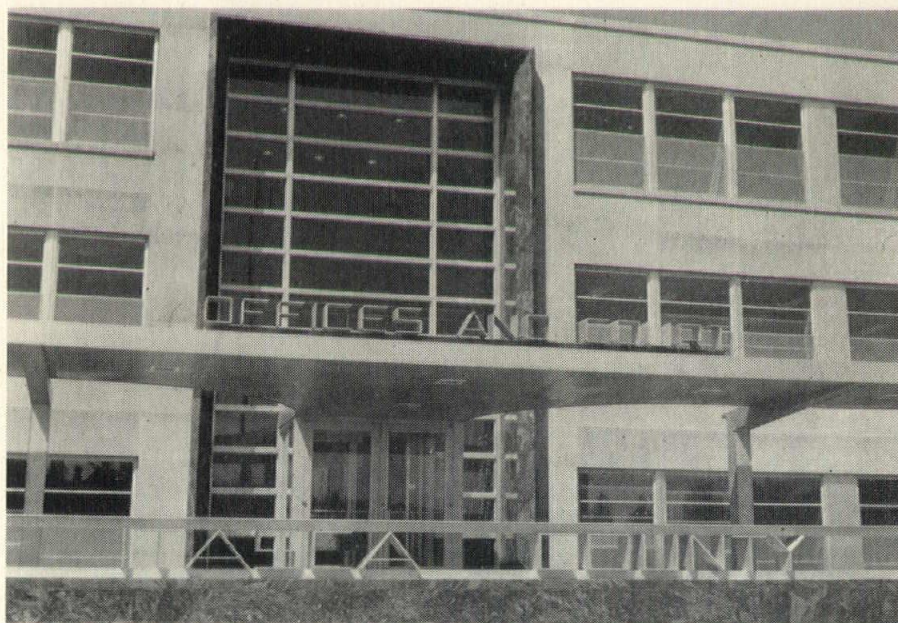
Units range in price from \$16 to \$41.85 and uses include home attic protection, hay loft patrol, fire watchfulness for boats, trailers, detached garages and many other



The alarm kit ready to be installed.

buildings and units. Value of fire alarm systems increases as fires an-

(Continued on Page 24)



Itasca County Courthouse

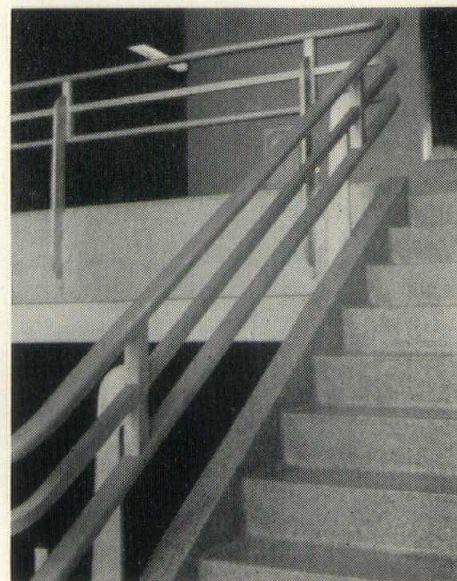
Grand Rapids, Minn.

Aluminum Main Entrance, Canopy, Rails and Letter Aluminum Rails on Interior Stairs.

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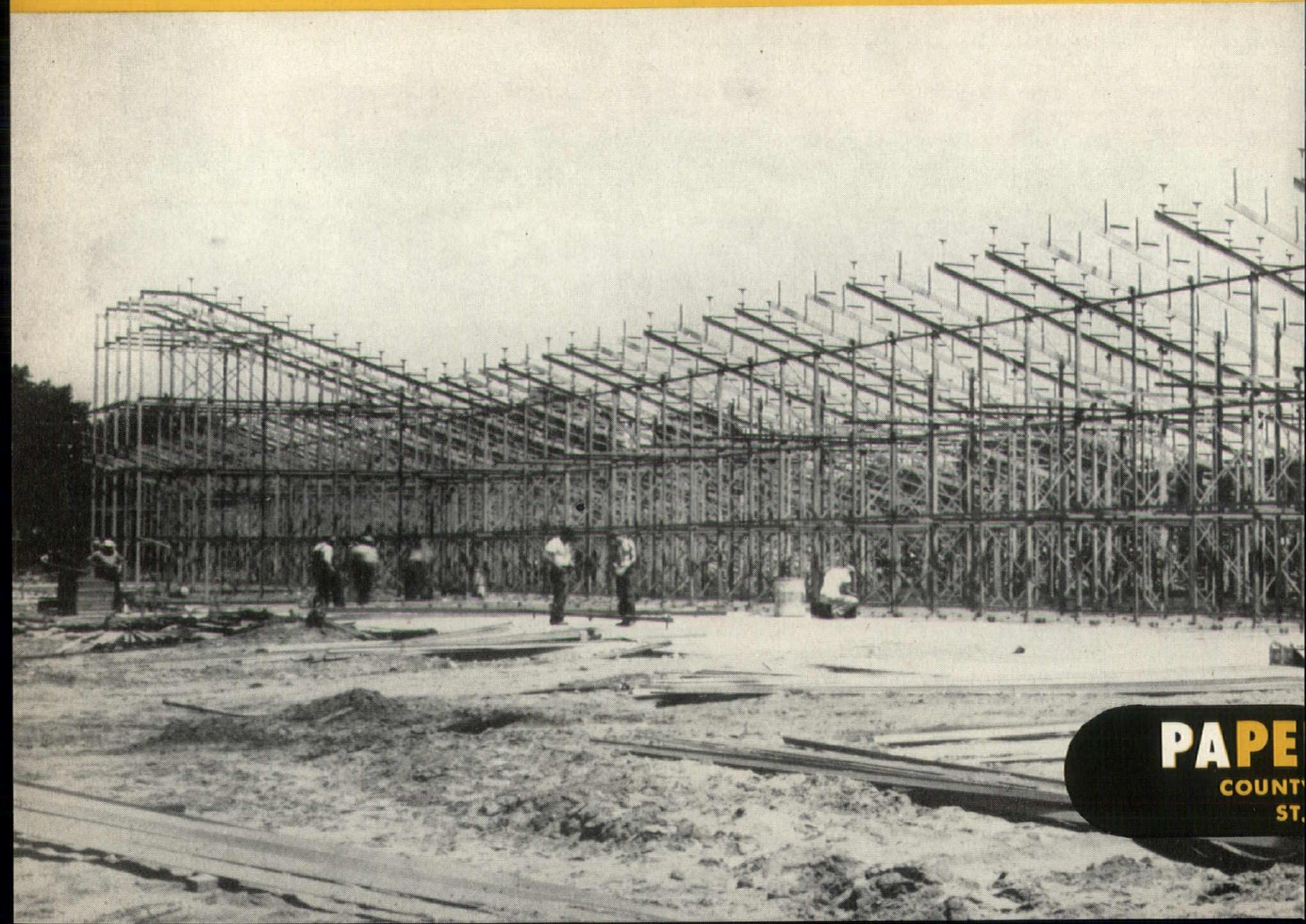
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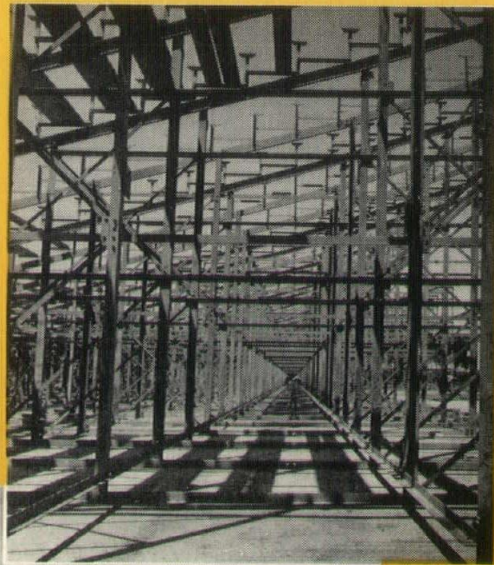
53,600 PIECES

That's what the specifications required for the two new grandstands recently constructed at the City Parade Grounds for the Minneapolis Park Board. The Peterson Construction Company, general contractors, relied on our services to deliver this steel accurately cut, punched and welded in time for them to meet their Aquatennial Week completion date. We are proud to add our part in this job among the accomplishments of Pacal Steel Service.



PAPE
COUNTY
ST.

OF STEEL!



Photos shown here were taken as Pacal steel was being erected for the west grandstand by Waylander-Peterson Company, steel erectors.

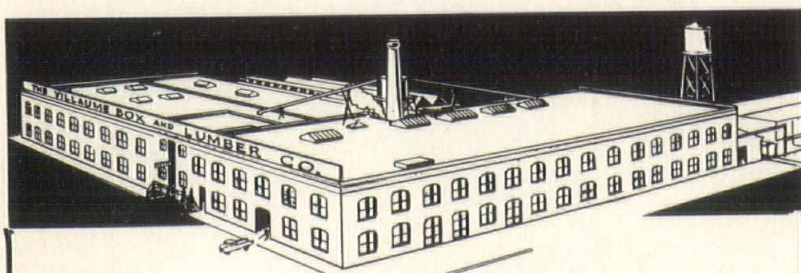


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nually take a greater and greater toll of lives and property throughout the country.

The alarm is being offered by Blaze-Master, Inc., 60 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y., and complete details can be obtained from that office.

MINNESOTA RANKS THIRD IN REDWOOD USE

The California Redwood Association reports that the state of Minnesota ranked third in the nation in redwood consumption for the year 1950. California and Texas ranked first and second, respectively.

Approximately 10,000,000 feet of all grades of redwood were shipped into the state with most of this footage furnished in the clear grades in sidings, V-joint and finish for homes. Millwork factories and cas-



Clear redwood boards create unique inversely stepped glazed balcony.

New... Beautiful
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WINDOWS
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Stock size units with louvered sections at top, bottom or sides of stationary window pane, may be used singly or in groupings, for new construction or remodeling. Weather-tight baffle doors regulate circulation of fresh air... keep out unwanted heat and cold. No rain or snow can enter. *Solar Air-Flo* windows add beauty to any dwelling... fit into all kinds of wall construction, reduce heating costs, create cheerful rooms, provide more light and clearer vision.

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AIR-FLO SECTION

Conceals self-storing screens... no storm windows needed. Adjustable baffle door operates easily... no struggle with sash that sticks.

ket makers were also important users.

This heavy consumption was significant considering the fact that redwood was more or less an "unknown" wood in this area prior to 1930. E. S. Canton of Canton Lumber Sales Co., distributors of Palco Brand Redwood, credits Northwest architects with much of the demand for redwood in the Upper Midwest.

Redwood was first specified in volume for use where durability was a factor or dimension stability was a necessity. Known as "Time's Only Rival," redwood logs have been found in sound condition after being buried for over 1,200 years. The U. S. Forest Products Laboratory reports that redwood shrinks and swells less than other softwoods when properly seasoned.

The use of natural redwood for

NORTHWEST

building exteriors spread from California into this area in the late 1930's. Redwood, exposed to the elements, actually needs no preservative treatment and need be painted or stained only to change the color scheme. Another Forest Products Laboratory report giving redwood the highest rating in paint holding among commercial softwoods stimulated its use for painted exteriors.

Considerable redwood is used for interior work, too, but redwood's attributes particularly lend themselves to exterior use where they can mean so much to the life of the building and the minimizing of maintenance costs.

The California redwood industry has a well planned forestry program known as the "sustained yield" system which assures a perpetual supply of redwood for future generations. Several million acres of redwood forests have been set aside for recreational use. Commercial redwood forests are located in areas not readily accessible to the public.

Just about all redwood items are now available in this area in ample supply for the first time since 1941; therefore, it is expected that this area will hold its place in the consumption of redwood.

Details of redwood specifications can be obtained from Mr. Canton and architects planning to use this wood will find a rich fund of know-how at company headquarters.

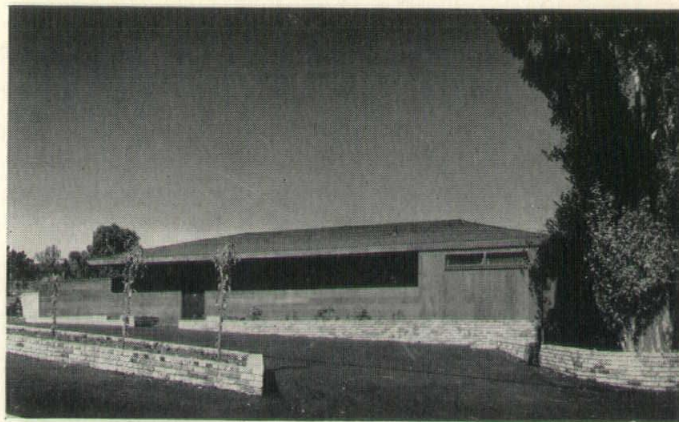
PANEL HEATING GUIDE AVAILABLE TO DESIGNERS

A guide for use in designing floor and ceiling panel heating systems for small residences, utilizing forced circulation hot water, is now available.

Known as I-B-R Installation Guide No. 6, the booklet includes data on recommended installation practice, calculations and design and heat loss factors. Tabulations on the hourly btu requirements for areas and volume, equivalent hourly btu heat loss for various indoor minus outdoor temperature differences, pump sizes, pressure head developed by pump and main sizes for iron pipe and copper tube are also listed.

Illustrated with sketches showing the points made, the guide outlines the problems in a typical house and their solutions. It is one of a series

Doctor's office — all redwood exterior placed vertically and horizontally with V-joint toward wall to create flush wall effect. Used with V-side out the wood would be equally attractive.

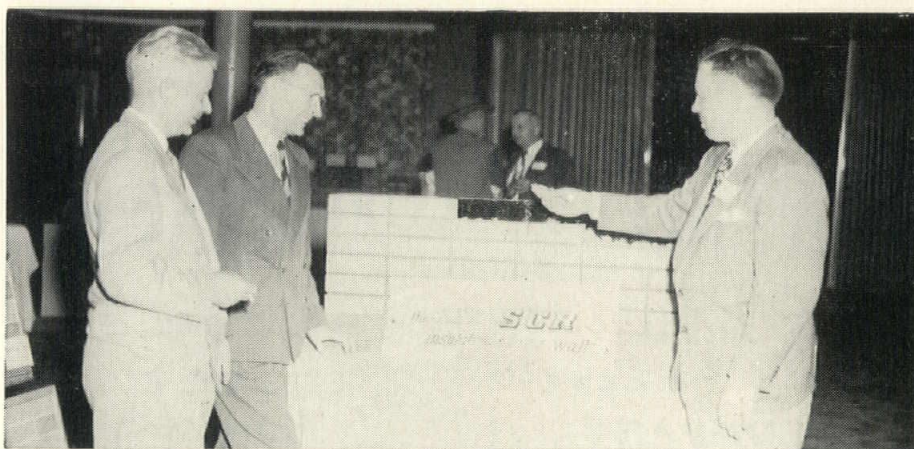


NEW FRONTIERS

SCR

FOR BRICK AND TILE

Structural Clay Research announces a new water-tight, fully insulated cavity wall . . . a wall that needs no furring, lathing or even plaster!



A. C. Frisk, vice president of Mason City Brick and Tile Company, discusses the new SCR Cavity Wall with architects Herb Arthur, (left) and John Weber, both of Ames, Iowa.

SCR . . . the trademark of progress, introduces the first achievement in the brick and tile industry's million and a quarter dollar research program . . . the new SCR Insulated Cavity Wall. Fully insulated. Needs no furring or lathing. Can be plastered direct, or interior masonry surfaces may be left exposed. Insulation is inorganic and non-settling. It's better, cheaper than uninsulated masonry walls which have been furred and lathed. Has a U value of .12. We'll welcome the opportunity to give you full details about this newest, research-born advancement in the use of brick and tile for economical modern construction.

STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS INSTITUTE

Region 6

Ames, Iowa

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Architect	"structurally the best"
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Interior Decorator	"fits any color scheme"
School Board	"economical"
Janitor	"easy to maintain"
Oculist	"best visibility"
Students too!	"easy to read and work on."

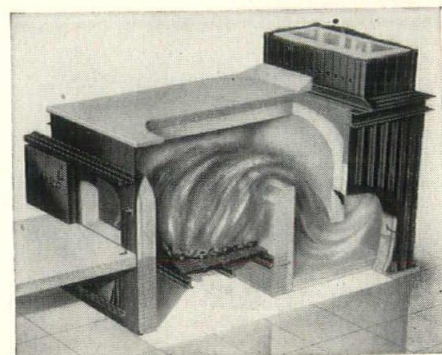
W. E. NEAL SLATE CO.
1121 Dartmouth Ave.
Minneapolis, Minn.

created for designers and builders to lower the cost while increasing efficiency of hot water and steam heating systems to place the industry in a stronger competitive position.

The guide costs 50 cents and is obtainable from The Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers, 60 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

RUBBISH—ALSO AN ARCHITECTURAL PROBLEM

In the design of modern building the problem of rubbish and refuse disposal is one which the architect must take into considerations for a complete design and a new catalog



of the Plibrico Jointless Firebrick Co., Chicago, contains many ideas to help him solve his particular needs.

Ranging in size from those for the smaller building to community incinerators, the Plibrico disposal units fill many needs. For the designer of research buildings or the planner of a cemetery building the company has pathological incinerators and linings for crematories. A custom service will also help solve any other particular waste destruction problem of special nature.

Shown here is the Plibrico Rubbish Destructor.

The catalog and other information can be obtained from the company at 1800 Kingsbury St., Chicago 14.

PRESS FOR ADOPTION OF NEW NATIONAL PLUMBING CODE

General adoption of the new model National Uniform Plumbing Code by communities of every size is being pushed by health officials, plumbers associations and others interested in the code.

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"General adoption of the code will end the confusion and conflict now resulting from the many local plumbing codes and tend to reduce the cost of "plumbing installations," reported officials of the Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau.

The code is the result of work by a committee made up of representatives of the American Public Health Association, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Sanitary Engineering, the Building Officials' Conference, the Conference of State Sanitary Engineers, the National Association of Master Plumbers and the Western Plumbing Officials Association. Technical help was had from the National Bureau of Standards and the U. S. Public Health Service. Laboratory work was done by the bureau and at the University of Iowa.

PORCELAIN ENAMEL USES SHOWN IN NEW PERIODICAL

Uses of porcelain enamel units in building construction will be spotlighted in a new quarterly publica-

tion sponsored by members of the industry.

Porcelain Enamel, name of the new publication, in its initial issue contained a good representation of actual solutions of building problems—remodeling to draw new clientele, use of special enameled materials for oil stations, the wash-room for public use and importance of sign design to the modern building's merchandising value.

The publication is sent free and is put out for the Porcelain Enamel Institute by Industrial News Service, 521 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT GREATEST DANGER TO JOB SAFETY

Mechanical equipment, exclusive of motor vehicles, is involved in more accidents causing death of workers than any other category of working condition, according to the National Safety Council, which has released a survey by the Corps of Engineers.

The corps' study showed that 48 per cent of fatal accidents on its

1950 projects involved mechanical equipment, 15 per cent involved working surfaces, 13 per cent motor vehicles, 10 per cent floating plant and 8 per cent excavations. Remainder were miscellaneous.

The council's program seeks constant reminder that on all construction safety of workers and materials is as much a part of the project as the placing of any structural unit.

MEN OF THE TREES

See "Our Cover Photograph," p. 28

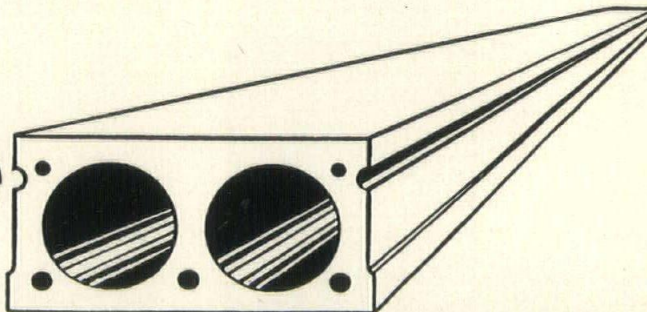
You forest lovers are invited to join this international organization of good will, good health and reconstruction. Send \$3.25 (your U. S. bank check is acceptable) to:

Henry G. Finlayson, c/o "Men of the Trees,"
The Gate, Abbotsbury, Dorset,
England.

Membership includes their quarterly magazine. You will enjoy this new doorway to better and happier living: be encouraged to plant trees for the health of your community: perhaps start a local chapter which could initiate profitable American town forests on waste lands. Such municipally operated tree-farms all over Europe are inspiring sights and become wholesome and profitable home industries.

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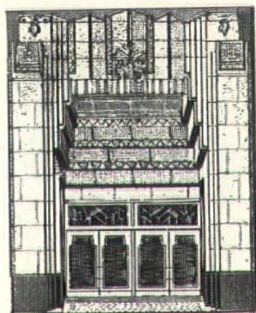
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- Trinity Lutheran Church, St. Paul—Max O. & Gerald Buetow, St. Paul, architects
- Klaus Dept. Store, Chicago—H. Allan Majestic & Associates, Chicago, architects
- A. S. Aloe Co., Surgical Equipment, Minneapolis—Cerny & Thorshov, Inc., Minneapolis, architects
- Columbia Heights School, Columbia Heights—Toltz, King & Day, Inc., St. Paul, architects
- Evangelical Free Church, Minneapolis—Shifflet, Backstrom & Carter, Minneapolis, architects
- Lane Bryant, Inc., Minneapolis—Sidney H. Morris Associates, Chicago, architects

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OUR COVER PHOTOGRAPH

*WHISPER, thou Tree, thou lonely Tree,
one, where a thousand stood.
Well might proud tales be told by thee,
last of the solemn wood!*

*Dwells there no voice amid thy boughs
with leaves yet darkly green?
Stillness is 'round, and noontide glows—
tell us what thou has seen*

FELICIA HEMANS, 1793-1835



HERE IS A NOTE TO THE TECHNOLOGY OF FIBER...
INTERESTING TECHNICAL ARTS. AT ST. PAUL I WANTED TO TRAIN A CADRE FOR THIS TYPE OF WORK... YEARS BACK!
MOUNTING OF PHOTOGRAPHS IS A TASK, COMMERCIALIZES PHOTOGRAPHERS, DO IT COLD AND WARM, AND SLAP DOWN THEIR
PICTORIAL VICTIMS ON COMMERCIAL BOARDS OF ALL KINDS... SUCH MOUNTINGS—I SAW HUNDREDS OF THEM—ARE NOT
FOR LASTING SERVICE. THEY WHARP, RUN OUT OF FASHION, ARE NOT PRESEPARABLE... AND COSTLY EXPENSE—AND NO
SATISFACTION.
PHOTOGRAPHS TO BE ARCHIVED, A LA METHUEN, MUST BE STRETCHED ON UNDERGROUND 4000, HARD EASEL
ON BOARD OF ENGRAVED 3/2 INCHES, OF VITRUM—UNDERGROUND AND PICTURE, RELEASED FIBER MOUNTED BY
A CERTAIN MANIPULATION OF EXPERIENCE IN AN IMPERISHABLE WATERPROOF CASEIN (CASO-WHITE) GEL,
RATIOS OF WRAPPING TENSION IN AVERSE MUST BE ASCERTAINED, AND FINELY COUNTERACTED, EXACTLY SO.
BALANCE WITH THE AVERSE TENSION... ON ITS REVERSE SIDE, OBSERVE ON THE FACE... TWO MOUNTINGS ON
ONE SIDE EXACTLY BALANCED IN WITH ONE AND PROPER STRETCH ON THE REVERSE, SEE THE ENDURING STANCE!

THIS PHOTOGRAPH BY ~~THE~~ THEREABOUT 1934, TAKEN FROM THE CANOE ANCHORED AGAINST CHARTING POSITION... ON TWO FILMS (VERTICAL PANORAMA) WITH 3-A KODAK ENLARGEMENT BY CATHMAN, AT THAT TIME
NOW FOUND AND MOUNTED FOR THE WESTWINDS, ALL OF THE HOLLYWOOD CANNOT PARALLEL (AND WHY?)
ANYTHING WHAT IS REALITY WITHOUT GOING THROUGH A FICTION MACHINE. IT'S A COSTUME ON
THIS WHITE PINE... COMING SEASONALLY... FOR 500 YEARS... AND SO FASHIONABLE.

TO THE PACIFIC "WESTWINDS" ~~TO~~
THIS UNEXPECTED PORTRAIT OF
ONE OF OUR OUTSTANDING EXECUTIVES
IN ALMOST SILENT MOVIES OF
THE ISLAND-HOLLYWOOD AT VERMILION.
HIS CLAN THERE WAS A NATIVE,
—LONG BEFORE THE "LA NOUVELLE FRANCE"
AND THE LOUISES, ON GREAT LAKES.
SUCH AND SIMILAR HEROES SAW A
LOT OF HISTORY IN THIS CONTINENTAL
WONDERLAND, WHERE INDIANS AND
VOYAGEURS PASSED THROUGH, IN INTER-
COMMUNICATION OF THE ATLANTIC EAST
AND SOUTH, WITH THE PACIFIC AND THE
ARCTIC... ALL OF IT OVER WATERWAYS
AND PORTAGES. NOT UNTIL THE NEW-
COMER DISCLOSED TO HIMSELF ALL THE
EPICS OF THIS GRAND GEOGRAPHICAL PAT-
TERNS AND ITS HISTORICAL NARRATIVES,
THE WORLD WAS ABLE TO ACCEPT HOMER
AS A TRUE JUNCTA-POSITION PICTURE OF THE
ONE IN EARLY AMERICA, AND THE ARBO-
NAUTS MYSTIC BUT FACTUAL EXPLORES,
BECAME HISTORY. WE BECAME INSPI-
RED TO REVISE MANY FACTS WHICH
WERE DOUBTFUL CONCERNING THE SO-
CALLED PREHISTORY OF THE KNOWN THREE-
CONTINENTAL OLD WORLD. IN THE ICELAND
LIBRARY AT CORNELL IS A GREAT COL-
LECTION OF SOURCES BEARING ON SUCH
THROUGH LATTER EXPERIENCES ESTABLISHED
EXPERIENCES OF THE EARLY MAN,
DISCOVERED THE OUTLET OF THE LAKE, THE PRESENT DAY FR. A. RUZEK'S (FORMERLY LLR. SHIVELY'S)
VERMILION LODGE, WHERE W.G. A. ANDERSON PLANNED THE CABIN IN 1928. ON PP. 314, 315 IS A MOST FAS-
TIDATING DESCRIPTION OF LAKE VERMILION. PROPERLY EDITED THIS TEXT SHOULD BE OFFICIAL, (MUST BE
READING MATTER IN ALL PUBLIC SCHOOL IN MINNESOTA.

WHICH INSPIRE THE NEWEST RESEARCH.
TO A PATIENT AND PERSISTENT UNBIASED
OBSERVER IT APPEARS CLEAR —
THAT THE PURPOSEFULLY PROPAGANDIZED
"PUBLIC OPINION OF THIS DAY WILL NOT
BE ABLE TO ENDURE FOREVER ON PRIN-
CIPLES SCIENTIFICALLY PERVERTED
AND FALSELY MAINTAINED.
PURE, UNSPOILED NATURE IS STILL
WITH US, HERE AND THERE, READY
TO ELEVATE OUR SPIRITS AND OUR
BODIES OUT OF THE STUFFY URBAN-
ISM, THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF
MAN ON EARTH... (ACCORDING TO
BEST GENIUS OF CITY PLANNING).

AT THIS OCCASION I SHALL RECORD SOME OF
THE BASIC LITERATURE BEARING ON THE PICTURE
IN AVERSE AND ITS TOPOGRAPHY, MEANING THE
OBSERVATION OF LAKE VERMILION UNDER THE
TASK OF A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BY MAJOR DAVID
DALE OWEN, AND HIS ASSISTANT C. WHITNEY, IN
THE YEAR OF 1848... PUBLISHED IN PHILA-
DELPHIA, 1852 IN A HEAVY QUARTO VOLUME OF 640
PP. AND ILLUSTRATIONS, MAPS ETC. ARARE VO-
LUME TODAY... IN SECT. IT IS THE NARRATIVE OF
OF EXPLORATION FROM LAKE SUPERIOR, ST. LOUIS-
RIVER, ACROSS THE DIVIDE TO VERMILION, AND OVER
IT TO THE OUTLET OF THE LAKE, THEN DOWN TO RAINY
LAKE, BIG LAKE, AND SOURCES OF MISSISSIPPI.

IT IS INTERESTING THAT THIS EXPEDITION GOT TO ST
ON THE LAKE, AND THAT AFTER MAKING THE CAMP
SEPT. 15 TO 22 1848, ON THE VERY WOLF ISLAND,
VERMILION LODGE, WHERE W.G. A. ANDERSON PLANNED THE CABIN IN 1928. ON PP. 314, 315 IS A MOST FAS-
TIDATING DESCRIPTION OF LAKE VERMILION. PROPERLY EDITED THIS TEXT SHOULD BE OFFICIAL, (MUST BE
READING MATTER IN ALL PUBLIC SCHOOL IN MINNESOTA.



WHEN YOU READ the above you will learn that
the original photograph, mounted with distinction,
was sent to our home in Pasadena as a gift recalling
vacation days on Mr. Jager's "Verendrye Island" in
Lake Vermilion, near the Canadian border of
Minnesota. This beautiful forest property of sev-
enty acres was acquired by him in 1903. Since then
his yearly summer-vacation forestry work now adds

up to three and a half years of personal labor! The result is a natural forest park of great beauty as if untouched by man.

The cabin built in 1928 was designed by Frederick A. Strauel, well known to all Twin City architects. Fred also has a virgin forest tract at Emily, Minnesota, with real log cabins. These enterprises fully and beautifully illustrate the theme and recommendations running through this VACATION NUMBER—a sincere missionary message to undrafted overrafted architects.

We found the calligraphy, which we have reproduced for you above, illumined as a little ceremonial plaque on the back of the photograph by the versatile hand of Mr. Jager himself, our technical Editor.

★ ★ ★

ONE OF THE BEST of practical books describing the construction of log cabins is published by your government.

At no inconsiderable risk of being exiled, or worse, I will say here that this institution—that is, the Government of the U.S.A.—is not your enemy as the daily papers wish you to believe. If its character does not suit you in any particular it has been possible until recently for you to feel free to express your views, even to persuade others to agree with you. You can still safely change its character by casting your ballots in church, lodge, village, county, state, and national elections. (Apparently too many used this privilege several years ago to the great disappointment of many good men.) Or even better, you might change your own character—a procedure seldom followed, but which could be of considerable personal and national benefit. Try it, very entertaining, not too painful: after while you get so's you like it.

Well—anyway, if not too irritated, send 15c to Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for "Building With Logs," m.p. No. 579, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service. Clyde P. Fickes and W. Ellis Groben have done a fine work in this 56-page booklet.

Oh, P. S. (just in case)

Last week a well-known Pasadena scientist refused to even read emergency technical data in a U. S. Army special report (soul source of information) because it was published by "the Government." This of my own knowledge. Prejudice is where you find it'

So . . . back to the blessed woods and a very good book on "Campcraft" by Catherine T. Hammett just out under the Pocket Book, Jr., imprint, J-46, only 25c. Mostly for boys and girls, but helpful to anyone: the list of camp books in the back offers good winter reading.

AREA CONSTRUCTION AWARDS ABOVE YEAR AGO

Although area construction awards in July of this year, last month on which data has been assembled, were down from June, they were 3 per cent above the same month a year ago, according to statisticians of the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

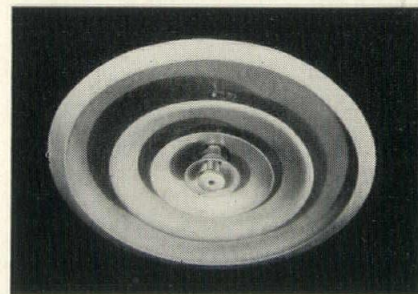
For the seven-month period this year for the area comprised of Minnesota, the Dakotas and northern Wisconsin total awards were 17 per cent higher than the same period in 1950, totaling \$229,577,000. The July, 1951, drop from June was 41 per cent.

Performance Is What Counts!

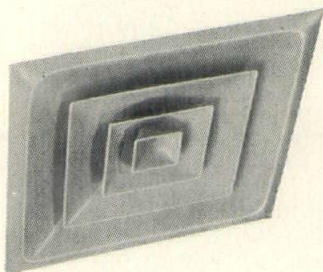
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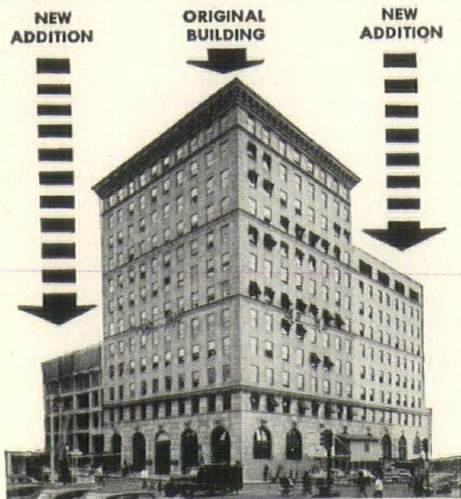
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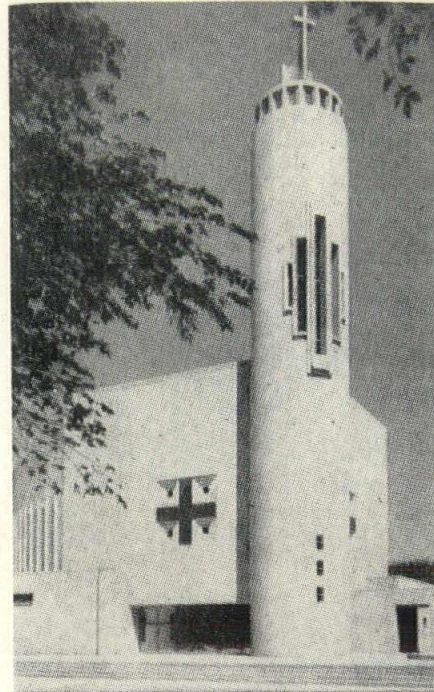
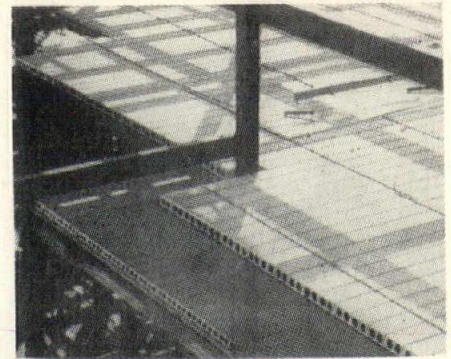
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FLEXI- CORE PROVES WORTH IN NORTH- WEST



Flexicore units being placed is clearly shown above. At left is one of this area's installations — the distinctive Church of St. Columba, St. Paul.

Slab installation at the rate of 2,000 square feet a day no matter what the weather is among the "selling points" for Flexicore, precast floor and roof slab being made for Northwest buildings by Molin Concrete Products Company, St. Paul. A definite saving in on-the-job man hours results.

Flexicore, whose units can be seen in position in the accompanying illustration, was developed in Ohio in 1938 and is now made by licensees in many parts of the country. It is relatively new in this area, having been used here for the first time in construction of Meadowbrook Manor Housing Project in Minneapolis about 18 months ago.

The units are the result of a need in construction today for materials which hasten erection of much needed buildings. Flexicore is available in any length up to a 26-foot clear span. Its makers report it is adaptable to any kind of building and they have information on its uses and will work with those interested in utilizing its features.

Each unit is steel reinforced and the concrete has a compressive strength of 3,750 pounds in 28 days. Sound transmission loss averages 38.6 decibels at frequencies of 129 to 2,070. Thermal conductance as indicated by tests of the Armour Institute is 1.25. The K factor is 12.62 and the U factor of the slab only is equal to .801. A figure of .210 is indicated for the slab plus

one inch of insulation and a built-up roof. Concrete protection for Flexicore reinforcing steel meets most building code requirements for two-hour rated construction.

The ducts in the units can be used as ready-made utility channels and as warm air ducts for radiant panel heating. Makers reported that Flexicore construction can save up to 25 per cent on jobs over poured construction.

Molin plans to hold an open house for architects and others in the near future when the plant and other facilities can be inspected.

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT OF WESTERN MINERAL DIES

Harry K. Lange, 73, retired vice president of Western Mineral Products Co., Zonolite-vermiculite processes,



Mr. Lange

Minneapolis, died August 21. He had joined Western Mineral as advertising manager shortly after the company was organized in 1936 and became vice

president in 1946. He was also publicity director of Vermiculite Institute, Chicago, until his retirement in 1949.

Mr. Lange had an active personal acquaintance with architects and retail lumber dealers in the midwest and was a well-known writer in the trade magazine field. He wrote factual monthly columns for several magazines in the building material field, as well as scores of authoritative articles.

He received national recognition for some of the consumer sales letters he originated, such as the "penny" and "circular" letters. One of his letters appears as a model in a current college textbook. He has been featured in *Sales Management* for his promotional ideas.

AIR-GRAVEL CONCRETE DEVELOPED BY BUREAU OF STANDARDS

A concrete for use in special cases in which entrained air replaces sand has been developed by two experimenters of the Bureau of Standards. The concrete is lighter, a better insulator against heat and cold and more resistant to water penetration although these improved qualities are gained only at a considerable sacrifice in strength. This limits possible use of the concrete to special situations.

The concrete is prepared in conventional mixing equipment with the usual mixes, excluding the sand. The air is introduced by means of an industrial aerating agent or detergent, these causing the mix to foam.

The concretes prepared so far are considered experimental and results will be studied for further development of recommendations as to special uses where these concretes will solve particular problems. Entrained air may constitute as high as 45 per cent of the volume of the concrete, the laboratory reports showed.



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Medical Clinic

(Continued from Page 10)

internal medicine, ophthalmology and otorhinolaryngology and obstetrics and gynecology.

TABLE B—Classification by Specialties in 335 Groups

Type of Practice	Total
Surgery	451
Internal medicine	396
Ophthalmology and otorhinolaryngology	247
Obstetrics and gynecology	165
Pediatrics	95
Urology	93
Radiology and roentgenology	87
Orthopedics	52
Neurology and psychiatry	36
Dermatology	32
Pathology	24
Anesthesia	12
Proctology	5
Physical therapy	2
Tuberculosis	1
Total Specialists	1,698
General Practitioners	395
Total	2,093

(Bibliography—4)

Other pertinent information which the survey uncovered was the number of nurses, laboratory, business and other lay or medical auxiliary employees which the groups employed. A total of 4,432 such assistants was engaged by the groups, of which 1,355 were nurses, 646 were laboratory assistants and 1,156 were business employees. The average was approximately 2.1 assistants per physician.

On the basis of the above survey, it was decided that a total of six nurses would be engaged by the clinic, one of which would be trained as an anesthetist. The staff would further include two highly trained laboratory assistants, one to be trained as an x-ray technician, and five business employees comprised of a business manager, two receptionist-stenographers, one bookkeeper and one stenographer.

The inclusion of a dentist in the group was considered in the original concept of the group. Further investigation showed that there were five practicing dentists in the area and it was felt that another dentist would not add greatly to the service of the clinic.

Similarly, the inclusion of a pharmacy was considered to be a questionable venture since the park is already serviced by two adequate prescription drug stores in the immediate vicinity. One of these shares the building in which one of the doctor's offices is located and a close harmony has existed between physician and pharmacist. Hence it was decided that the addition of a pharmacy to the clinic, although possibly financially feasible, would not serve the community any more satisfactorily.

The Site:

Location—The medical clinic is to be located in the St. Anthony Park district on a site at the intersection of Como Avenue and Commonwealth Avenue. The site is irregular in outline and, as will be noted

NORTHWEST

from a study of a map of the park area, is located centrally in it. Further, it is centrally located for the patients coming from either Minneapolis or St. Paul and the clinic can thus serve either city with equal facility. This is especially important if the clinic is to "grow" and prosper.

The site is on the fringe of the small shopping center which services the park and is within easy walking distance of almost the entire area, an added attraction to harried young mothers pushing baby carriages.

The St. Anthony Park district of St. Paul is one of the oldest and most firmly established areas of the city. Originally closer to the thriving village of St. Anthony (it takes less time to reach the Minneapolis loop than the St. Paul loop by street car from the area), the St. Anthony Park district maintains an almost aloof attitude in its relations with St. Paul. The entire region is heavily planted with stately trees, as an aerial photograph of St. Paul will attest, and is largely residential in character. A large preponderance of the population (4,813 in the 1950 census) is or has been actively engaged in the activities of the agricultural branch of the University of Minnesota. Retired college professors and professional men account in part for the high cultural and educational level that the park enjoys. It is this factor which contributes to the quiet prosperity of this district when other sections of the city, equally as old, have deteriorated into slums and blight areas. The stabilizing influence of the university is strongly felt in the community.

Description—The site for the clinic is located on lots 3, 4, 5, and 6 of Block 38 in St. Anthony Park North. These lots are located on the northeast corner of Como Avenue and Commonwealth Avenue and have a frontage on Como of approximately 300 feet. The frontage on Commonwealth is 278 feet and the depth from Como is 168 feet at the deepest point on the site. An alley services the rear of the site and the St. Anthony Park State Bank bounds the site on the north. The site is at present sparsely wooded with elms and oaks and is used as a playground for the Children's Home Society of Minnesota, which maintains a home for abandoned and welfare children west of the site. The home, however, is an old building built in 1902 and a precarious structure at best. The residents of the

immediately surrounding area have long felt the desirability of moving the home to another location.

The site slopes generally toward the Como Avenue boundary, a drop of 12 feet from back to front, although the ground drops off more quickly on the back portion near the alley and flattens out toward the front of the site on Como Avenue.

The soil conditions of the region are mainly sand and gravel, with occasional lenses of clay on higher ground. Drainage on the site is good.

Valuation of the site for taxation purpose is given as \$6,500 by the Ramsey County assessor.

Transportation—Due to the peculiar split in the practice of the doctors, it was felt that the location of

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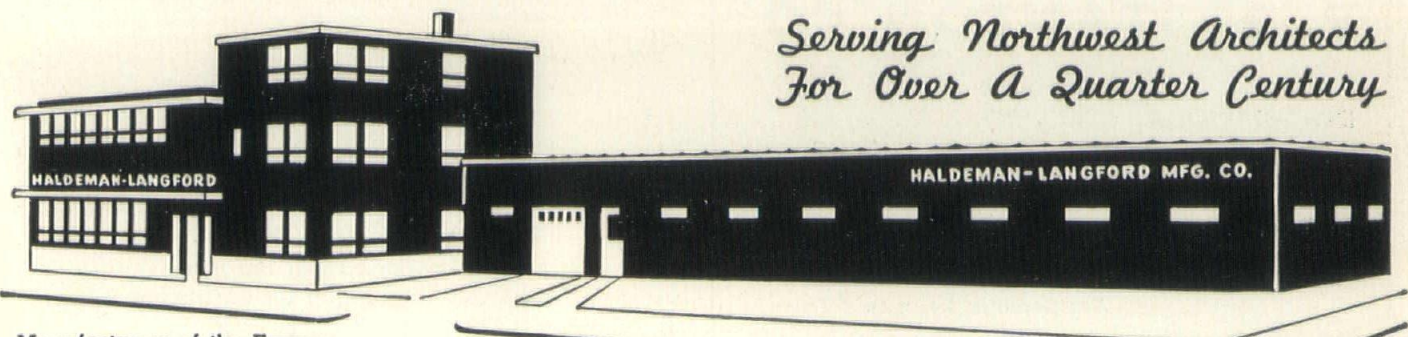
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the site on a public conveyance was essential. The Como-Harriet streetcar line maintains a 15-minute schedule past the site during the day and approximately a 10-minute schedule during the morning and evening peak periods. The Como-Harriet line connects both loop areas of the Twin Cities, affording good transfer connections en route.

Zoning—Only a very small fraction of the land in the St. Anthony Park district has been zoned commercial. This, in part, is probably the reason for continued high land values in the area. All commercially zoned lots have good land coverage at the present time and rather than remove existing buildings of high commercial value it was felt it would be far better to choose an adequate site and have it rezoned. The four lots actually chosen are at the present time zoned as "B" residential district which would not permit the erection of a medical clinic without rezoning to commercial district according to the St. Paul Building Zone Ordinance (Bibliography—5—Section 3, Article 1, p. 4). In favor of the possibility of such rezoning is the fact that lots 1 and 2, adjacent to the site in the same block, are already zoned for commercial purposes.

Building Requirements:

In view of the highly residential character of the area in which the clinic is to be built, it would seem highly desirable to impart a residential scale to the building. Setbacks, although not required on commercially zoned areas, would help considerably to create this effect, together with careful consideration as to planting. Retention of the trees existing on the site, insofar as possible, will be encouraged.

Due to the busy character of Como Avenue, parking will be provided on the site for 15 to 20 cars. Provisions also will be made for doctors' parking.

At this stage it is contemplated that most of the clinic will be planned on one floor with a minimum use of a basement. Future expansion will be assumed in a vertical direction and allowance for this possibility will be made in the planning and structural detailing.

Planning of the interior spaces from a technical aspect will be governed largely by recommendations of the Public Health Service as contained in various directives and pamphlets, manufacturers' literature and further interviews with medical authorities, when necessary. Existing clinics, as they pertain to over-all planning concepts, will also serve as a guide to planning the clinic.

Administration:

1. Waiting area—300 sq. ft.—seating capacity 25 patients.

2. Reception area—100 sq. ft.—to accommodate two reception-stenographers who will make appointments, act as cashiers, greet patients and dispatch the records of incoming patients to the appropriate doctor. This area will be screened from the general office and create an attractive impression on the patient entering the clinic.

3. General office—150 sq. ft.—to accommodate a bookkeeper, stenographer, storage for office supplies, a safe and 8 filing cabinets.

4. Business manager's office—100 sq. ft.—located close to the reception area and adjacent to the general office. Patients will use this office in arranging for the payment of their bills with the business manager.

5. Public toilets—60 sq. ft. each.

General Practice:

1. Three offices—100 sq. ft. each.
2. Six examining rooms—75 sq. ft. each.

The doctors' offices in the clinic will be designed for the private use of the individual doctors and occasional consultation with patients but not in the sense of an examining room. Each examining room will be equipped with a lavatory.

Surgery:

1. One office—100 sq. ft.
2. Two examining rooms—75 sq. ft. each.
3. One minor surgery—100 sq. ft.—to have provision for a scrub-up sink and work counter with storage above and below for instruments, packs, etc.
4. One plaster room—60 sq. ft.—adjacent to minor surgery with plaster sink and space for splint storage.
5. One recovery room—75 sq. ft.—adjacent to minor surgery.

Internal Medicine:

1. One office—100 sq. ft.
2. Two consulting rooms—75 sq. ft. each.

Obstetrics and Gynecology:

1. One office—100 sq. ft.
2. Two examining rooms—75 sq. ft. each.
3. Two dressing rooms—30 sq. ft. each—to be adjacent to examining rooms.
4. Waiting area—100 sq. ft.—seating six maternity cases.
5. Toilet—60 sq. ft.

Pediatrics:

1. One office—100 sq. ft.
2. Two examining rooms—75 sq. ft. each.
3. Waiting area—100 sq. ft.—to seat six patients and to have a small play area with toy storage and located near the entrance.
4. One toilet—60 sq. ft.

X-Ray:

1. One radiology-fluoroscopy room—150 sq. ft.—to be equipped with 200 ma x-ray unit, control booth,

cassette pass-box to darkroom and barium preparation center.

2. One x-ray therapy room—100 sq. ft.—to be equipped with 200 KV unit, control booth and cassette pass-box to darkroom.

3. One darkroom—60 sq. ft.—adjacent to radiology and x-ray therapy rooms and equipped with Pako developing unit, film loading bench, sink, film drier, wet print viewer and ceiling safelights.

4. Four dressing cubicles—10 sq. ft. each.

5. One toilet—60 sq. ft.—adjacent to radiology-fluoroscopy room.

Therapy:

1. One electrocardiograph room—50 sq. ft.

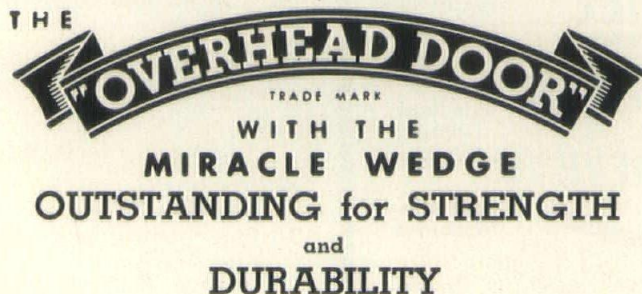
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2. One basal metabolism room—50 sq. ft.—inasmuch as the basal metabolism tests are usually performed in the early part of the morning, this room will be designed to be used also as a recovery room or general use room.

3. One diathermy room—50 sq. ft.

4. One ultra-violet room—50 sq. ft.

Laboratory:

One laboratory—100 sq. ft.—since this space is to be used by all of the doctors, provide access directly from the laboratory work space to the corridor. A location close to the x-ray facilities is desirable though not essential. Laboratory work to consist of routine blood tests and urinalyses only.

Nurses' Station:

One nurses' station—75 sq. ft.—it is desirable that this space should be centrally located with maximum possible control over the internal circulation of the clinic.

Auxiliary Facilities:

1. One general storage area—200 sq. ft.—this area to be supplemented by smaller storage areas throughout the clinic.

2. Staff entrance—to be located in such manner that doctors may enter and leave the clinic with a reasonable degree of privacy. To include adjacent space for doctors' coats and a toilet—60 sq. ft.

3. Toilet and lounge for female employees—100 sq. ft.

4. Two waiting areas—75 sq. ft.—seating capacity 8 patients, each to be located in the clinic proper in such a manner as to service a group of doctors.

5. One janitor's closet—to be centrally located on the first floor.

6. Two linen closets—to be located at opposite ends of the clinic.

Mechanical:

1. Boiler room—150 sq. ft.—it is contemplated at this stage that heat will be supplied by gas or oil utilizing a hot air system. Provisions will be made for cooling in summer by air conditioning the entire clinic.

2. Provision will be made for the installation of an elevator at some future date to service the future second floor. A stairwell will be included in the plans in the same general vicinity.

It should be noted that the foregoing building requirements are subject to revision as the design of the building progresses. The intent in setting up areas for the various functions of the building was to form a basis from which the design could evolve. Revisions will undoubtedly be found necessary in the above program as the design may dictate.

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"EAST OF THE ROCKIES" CONSTRUCTION HITS NEW HIGH

States east of the Rockies, including the Northwest, showed construction contracts for the first seven months of this year well ahead of the same months in 1950, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

On the other hand total construction awards for the country lagged a bit from the records of a year ago.

The 1951 figure of \$10,187,939,000 was 23 per cent above 1950's corresponding period when some \$8,000,000,000 was scheduled. The 1951 figure is a new all-time record.

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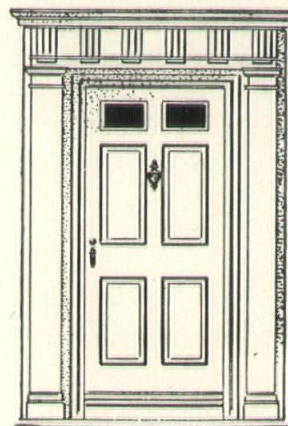
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THEY SAID IT

Edited by William Gray Purcell

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NORTHWEST ARCHITECT

JULY 25, 1951

EDITOR, YOU STUPID MOSS BACKED ANTIQUARIAN. I GLANCE AT YOUR COVER AND WITH INTEREST NOTE THAT YOU ARE RUNNING A PHOTO OF ANOTHER NICE CLASSIC SULLIVAN PRODUCT. I LOOK CLOSER AND NOTE THAT THERE ARE AUTOMOBILES SO IT EVIDENTLY IS NOT A FIFTY-YEAR-OLD PHOTO. THEN THE PEOPLE. THEN THE CAPTION. THEN I REALIZE THAT IT IS A BRAND NEW BUILDING, AND THEN I SIGH.

AND THEN I COME TO PAGE 7 AND YOUR ILL CONCEIVED COMMENTS.

FORTRESS STOCKHOLM TOWN HALL, AND FORTRESS OTTAWA BANK MAY HAVE BEEN AS FINE AS FORTRESS CARCASSONNE. ALL FINE BUILDINGS HALF A CENTURY AND WHATEVER IT WAS TEN CENTURIES AGO.

BUT THE NEAREST COUNTERPART TO FORTRESS OSLO TOWN HALL RECENTLY WOULD BE SOME OF HITLER'S FINE HEAVY STERILE SET THE CLOCK BACK PILES OF JUNK WE SAW SCATTERED ALL OVER GERMANY. AND DEAR LITTLE OSLO WITH ITS LIGHT TOUCHES OF PLEASANT NEW FRESH CLEAN STORES AND OFFICE BUILDINGS, ITS LITTLE BARN RED HOUSES SET AMONG DARK GREEN EVERGREENS ON HILLTOPS AGAINST LIGHT BLUE SKY, OSLO DOMINATED CRUSHED REGIMENTED UNDER HEAVY HANDED BOMBPROOFED SULLIVANESQUE TIRED OLD REACTIONARY SO CALLED ARCHITECTURE.

TAKE IT AWAY . . . AND THEN I COME TO PAGE TWELVE, OH LORD, PURCELL, YOU DON QUIXOTE, YOU SETTER UP OF WINDMILLS TO TILT AT. CLIMB BACK INTO YOUR DIM LIT FORTRESS MORGUE. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ENLIGHTENED YOU AND DISILLUSION WINDS UP AFTER SEVERAL PAGES OF BALDER-DASH TO BE JUST EIGHTEEN STORIES I.E. EIGHTEEN SECONDS IN AN ELEVATOR OR TOTAL ONE-HALF MINUTE ROUND TRIP. YOU HAVE GROWN TOO OLD.

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" . . . And things are not what they seem."

TODAY'S "FUNCTIONALISTS" incorrectly take it for granted that a work of art, bridge or novel, fulfills a single purpose which is capable of a simple solution. Living reality cannot be reduced to such abstract terms without a sacrifice. Every piece of architecture, the embodiment of a human purpose, has *innumerable harmonics like that purpose itself*. A bridge is an engineering problem; it is also an element in a natural or urban landscape. It may clash or harmonize with its surroundings. It has to take a definite place, not in space only but *in time*. It may serve as a link with a world, still dear to us, and which we could not destroy or even mar without a pang. It may be the *proud anticipation* of a world more spacious, more powerful, than our own immediate experience. For the *realist*, that is to say for the man willing to face facts without artificial simplification, a railroad station is

not merely the place where technical services are performed, it is also a cluster of moods. There is a dread and a hope in every departure and in every arrival. A house is a "machine for living in," no doubt, and every added comfort, labor-saving appliance will be a gain; but the machine in its inexorable efficiency should not destroy all possibility of an unstandardized life.

"ART FOR ART'S SAKE," page 213.

Albert Guerard.

*Lothrop, Lee & Shepherd
New York and Boston
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♦ Incentive Profit ♦

A sense of uselessness is the most severe strain to which any organism can be subjected.

Aldous Huxley

66 Milton Road
Rye, N. Y.
August 3rd, 1951

Editor, N. W. ARCHITECT

Dear Sir:

The Oslo Town Hall seems a vital piece of architecture as contrasted with the UN Building. The latter reminds me of the ventilating towers for one of the Port Authority bridges, magnified in size.

I am afraid that American people are immersed in too many things and have too little interest in architecture, good or bad, to have inspired anything like the Oslo Town Hall.

Heaven knows that New York is noisy and dirty enough, and drab enough, to need a light and airy place for minds to meet.

Yours very truly,

M. R. SELSOR.

The surprising thing about this letter is that the writer in his casual sign-off is thinking of this new all glass building as obviously "drab" and not "light and airy." A writer friend of mine lived for a summer in one of Corbusier's "machines-for-living" near Paris. He had the same reaction — said it was a depressing experience. Wade Pipes of Portland, Oregon, once said it very well in three words "—Ye Olde Moderné."

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Editors

NORTHWEST ARCHITECT

August 1, 1951

DEAR SIR:

The article entitled "Bozart," in which you let go with both barrels in your critical analysis of the UN Secretariat Building, just gave me a tremendous kick, to put it mildly. Consequently, I had to drop you a line to let you know that there are other architects who have the same reactions to buildings that look like flivver radiators.

Very sincerely

HOWARD LELAND SMITH
Chief Technical Advisor
Co-operative Housing Division

For more letters on U. N. Building, see pages 12-13

NORTHWEST

NORTHWEST ARCHITECT

Sirs:

One sees the word "function" on nearly every printed page these days. Most overworked derivation "functionalism," would seem to mean everything connected with engineering, mechanical operations: in architecture anything that screams or argues. Didn't used to be like that. Isn't so in politics, social relations, science. How come? Are architects nearsighted, culled, or just maltreating a word now obliged to defend its meaning.

WALTER W. MILLAR



Speaking of Mars



by ABRAHAM MEYERSON, M.D.

Borzoï Knopf-1950

LIABILITIES OF LANGUAGE: "Words enable the dead to rule the living. While this has its value, it made it possible for the teachings of one man, Aristotle, to arrest the advance of knowledge; for centuries it gave authority to a spurious antique notion about the Antipodes. It enabled people who lived 200 years ago to govern the good customs and the social habits of modern society." Page 99.

FOURTH QUARTER STEEL OUTLOOK TIGHTEST

Steel outlook for the fourth quarter of the year shows that to be the tightest period, according to government statements released as Past President Ralph Walker of the A.I.A. met with his National Chamber of Commerce Construction Mobilization Subcommittee in Washington.

The committee seeks to solve distribution of critical materials so essential civil construction can go forward even though top priorities must go to defense needs. During the last quarter of 1951 and the first quarter of 1952 the demand for structural steel, on a free-market basis, will be about twice the supply in sight, officials estimated.

It is hoped the Controlled Materials Plan, which became effective July 1, will be in operation with sufficient effectiveness to control flow of materials when the critical period arrives. Among the difficult problems involved are those like the extent to which residential construction would be permitted to obtain materials through a self-certification procedure.

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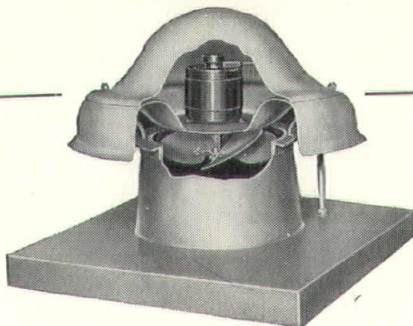
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Refer Sweets 1951 Catalog
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SCR CAVITY WALL

(Continued from Page 18)

establishment of U values for all brick or all tile cavity walls in which this insulation is used. However, on the basis of test data available on the heat transmission coefficients of those materials and assemblies, it is likely that the coefficients of heat transmission for such walls using this insulation will vary only slightly from the 0.12 reported for the test wall at Pennsylvania State College.

With two important exceptions, the construction techniques employed in building the SCR Insulated Cavity Wall are the same as for the conventional uninsulated cavity wall. The location of the wall ties, installation of flashing, window and door frames, joists, wall plates and anchorage and the provision of weep holes for the adequate drainage of the cavity are the same.

In constructing the SCR wall, the same precautions should be taken to prevent mortar droppings from bridging the cavity and/or plugging the weep holes. *It is imperative that the mason, using the flat of his trowel, smooth out or smear the mortar that is squeezed out of the joints in the cavity as he lays each masonry unit.* This will provide a relatively smooth interior surface which will make it easier to pour the insulation and obtain a completely filled air space.

The inner or backup wythe of masonry should be built up ahead of the exterior or facing wythe at least 16 inches or the vertical distance between the wall ties. *Before the facing wythe is built up to the same level, the cavity side of the backup should be given one brush coat of water emulsion asphalt paint.* Since this coating is to serve as a vapor barrier, the paint used should be a vapor-resistant type. A water-emulsion type should be used since it can be applied cold to the newly laid wall.

While at the present time no conclusive data are available to establish the need for a vapor barrier in this type of wall, it is felt that its application will provide insurance against possible condensation.

The insulation pours easily. In the tests at Armour Research Foundation it was poured into 8-foot high walls with no difficulty. In practice, however, it is recommended that the insulation be poured into the cavity when the walls reach window sill height and at convenient levels thereafter. This will assure the complete filling of the cavity under the windows. Caution: The insulation should be *poured*, and allowed to assume its natural density in the cavity. *It should not be tamped* since this will raise the density too much and will adversely affect the wall's performance.

One of the principal considerations in the development of cavity walls was the elimination of moisture penetration to the interior face of the wall. Moisture penetration tests on cavity walls, plus field observations of such walls in all types of exposures, indicate that this theory is sound. The SCR Insulated Cavity Wall retains this very important property of the wall, plus the addition of thermal insulating properties heretofore difficult to obtain economically.

YEAR AROUND VACATIONS

Golden Text: "FOR EVERY DAY'LL BE SUNDAY BY AND BY," *Old camp-meeting hymn.*



THE LIFE and good works of Chilson and Darragh Aldrich make a very practical offer to certain types of young men and women today. We wrote the first page of this issue both to introduce him and memorialize their contribution, and because we felt that they had found one good answer to the conflicts of today which it seemed necessary to first review.

We will be speaking their hearts when we say a few special words to the young man or young woman to whom this kind of adventure may appeal. In taking up such a new world employment you, hire yourself and pay your own salary; and fire yourself, too—automatically—for non-compentence. The requirements of such a life work are peculiar. Do not think that love of hiking, riding, outboarding, or wienie broiling, will provide your ticket. Do not assume that "raised in the woods" or "on a farm" will do it. But the forest yen in any man can react to even the city snarls. The true wood spirit could grow in resentment to agricultural confusions, for country life is ordinarily far from simple. The simple life is only to be found with a wise eye, responds only to an eager hand and devoted study.

Chilson Aldrich had a wife, Darragh. She took both his names. He built log cabins, Maine to Oregon. Together they wrote books and magazine pieces which told how to live in the *Woods*—how to *Live* in the city: Live well like John Burroughs, whose camping equipment consisted of a sandwich, a jack-knife and some dry matches: like Thoreau whose cottage-at-the-lake was a board tool shack: Chilson and Darragh moved from Nature to Art, from need to tool, from forest dweller to woods-built dwelling, *and no fakes.*

Chilson was born in Detroit, Michigan, March 25th, 1876, and educated in Minneapolis Public Schools: special in Architecture University of Minnesota: married Clara Chapline Thomas, April 18th, 1914. She took his middle name for their mutual writing projects.

He began the practice of architecture, 1900, in the office of William Channing Whitney, designing and superintending construction of residences, until 1916. Whitney came to Minneapolis from Boston and M.I.T. as one of the first trained architects to practice in the city. Aldrich left Whitney to design and construct U. S. government cantonments, 1916 and 1917. After 1917 he won a national reputation as designer and builder of camps, cabins and vacation homes: built the replica Pioneer Cabin for Minnesota State Historical Society: was active in out-of-door projects, YMCA and Boy Scout camps.

Together Chilson and Darragh are the authors of numer-



CHILSON AND DARRAGH ALDRICH,
REAL LOG CABIN BUILDERS

ous architectural articles for House and Garden, House Beautiful, Better Homes and Gardens, American Magazine, Woman's Home Companion, Country Life in America, and British journals of the same type. Authors also of "The Real Log Cabin," used as required reading in all forestry schools; published by Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth Ave., New York, price \$4.00, fully illustrated with plans and construction details.

Aldrich was designer and builder for the Minneapolis Park Board cabins and for the State Park Board buildings; also the Game and Fish department of Minnesota assigned him to produce their buildings at Winton, Minnesota. Other log cabins were built for the government National Park projects.

His own camp, a group of log cabins for Living, Guest and Studio was built in 1919 and he spent his summers there continuously until his death, June 13, 1948.

His home place was 701 Kenwood Parkway, Minneapolis, with an English type cottage designed and built as his wedding gift to his wife and in which they were married.

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as Dan Beard has shown in his fascinating book "Shelters, Shacks and Shanties." Scribner—\$2.50. In general clients able to build real log cabins will necessarily be men of wealth, or Federal and State agencies, or of course people ready to be shown how to build their own.

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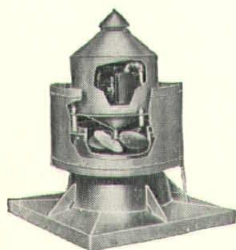
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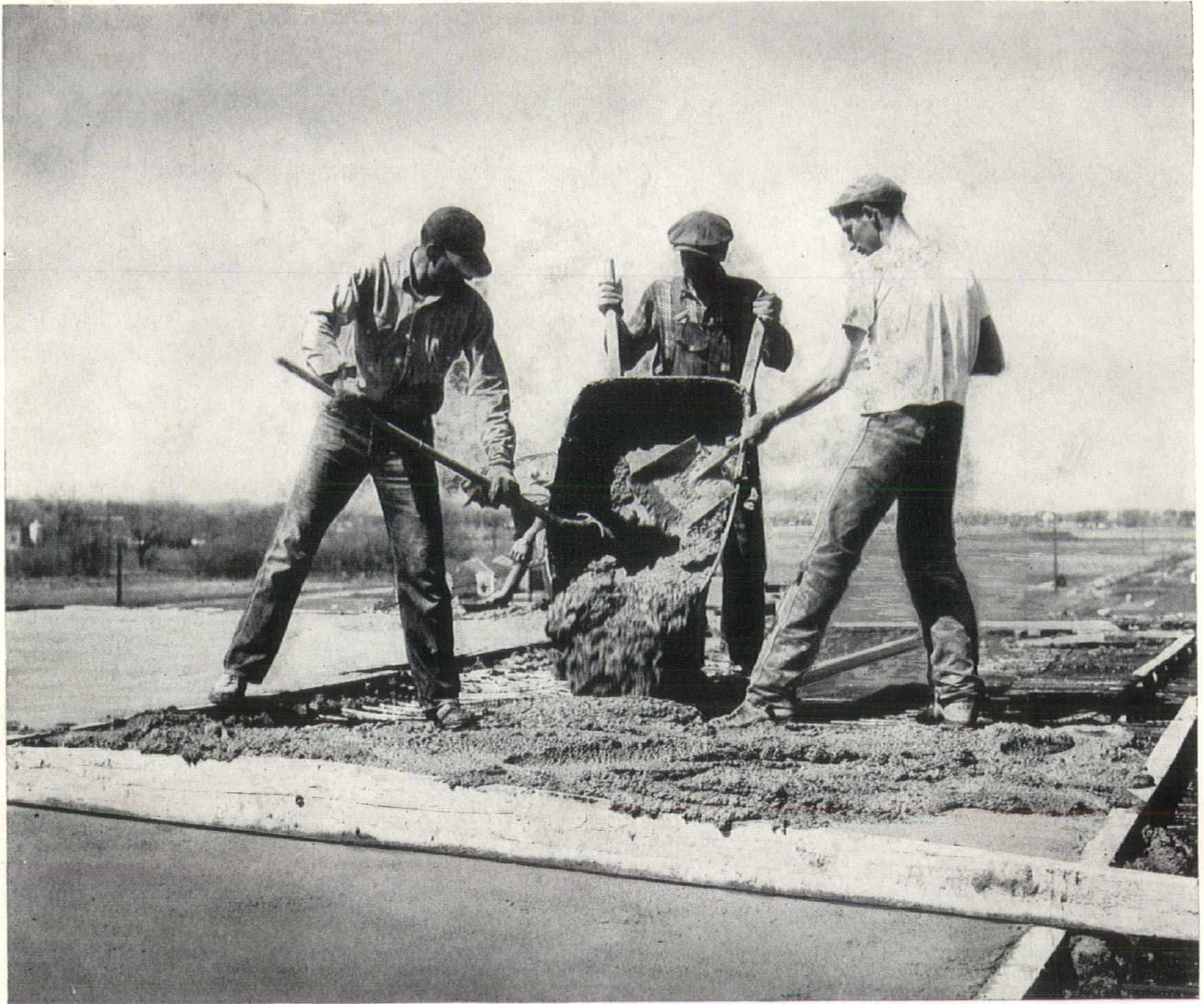
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