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MARCH-APRIL, 1954

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Yours very truly,

William Gray Purcell, a.I.a.

For The Editors

Description for general readers will be found on page 66

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NUMBER 2 1954

ARCHITECT



COTTONWOOD SCHOOL New addition will house all 12 grades



EFFICIENT ALL-ELECTRIC KITCHEN A minimum of space needed for cooking equipment



SCHOOL'S MODERN DINING HALL Seating capacity, over 200

COTTONWOOD SCHOOL

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ARCHITECT: ERNEST SCHMIDT & CO. Mankato, Minn.

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ARCHITECT

NO POINT IN A CENTER

TOO MUCH TALK - TOO LITTLE KNOW

Too much paper work, too little proof. The clean-desk thinker loves to hand over labels to his assistants. "Civic Center" is a letter-file word. If such a used-up city plan is built outdoors, the result won't work. A horse and buggy hitch makes no sense in a machine age city — and costs too much. By William Gray Purcell, A. I. A.

OU OFTEN SEE on city map-plans some city blocks marked "Civic Center." Here it is proposed to assemble many buildings that might serve citizens better if near one another. For the moment we will assume this to be true. You will also see a number of streets which cut through between these buildings; other streets cut off the whole group from the blighted blocks on down toward the river and also from the area above Fourth Street which is jam full of ancient brick jails and futile parking lots, right on up to the financial district. The Nicollet Hotel lies stranded on the beach of this alcoholic swamp margined with ancient masonry relics and auto scrap.

> **S** OMETHING is wrong here. A plan for a Center that is no Center. To baffle slums a dike is to be set up that is shot full of holes. The point intended is "association of parts" but the result is an unexpected and costly isolation.

T SEEMS TO US that this entire city plan collapses for want of the clear definition of a word and the word is "NEAR." We might start by saying that the telephone company wisely advertises its long distance service with the slogan "Your business prospect is always no farther than the nearest telephone." Now back in 1904 when most midwest cities were first connected by long distance telephone an alert salesman employed by my father discovered the new-day meaning of "near," which city planners have yet to see, and he put his hunch to work. It had formerly taken him a month of hard travel to cover his territory. He found that one forenoon on "long distance" accomplished all his sales for the month. His customers liked the system — felt flattered.

Fifty years later, let us suppose that you are employed in the new Federal Court Building shown in this "Civic Center." You can look out your window and see in his window just across the street the man with whom you must confer. Your other conferee for the morning is out at Southdale, 8 miles away. Which is the nearer? By telephone you can speak at once to either. But there are plans and documents to be reviewed together. You can review them on the television screen beside your desk, and look at your man while you talk to him.

"O BUT THIS is in the future — sometime — α bit of business fantasy." On the contrary, be assured that we have here hit the real point in this pointless, centerless center.

No CITY can afford to build an "1894" project just to fill out a trick word "civic center." Civic center is a Louis XVI word. It is an imitation word asking us to buy bleak cobbled plazas, silly stone Tritons riding dolphins squirting water at lonesome pigeons, a few blistering noons and many blizzardy quitting times. Those pictures of imported misery dragged to Minneapolis from decadent Europe, in 1910, by Architect Bennett of D. H. Burnham Company at a cost to the city of \$100,000 are again being materialized west from the Post Office Plaza. Of all buildings, why should a post office have a plaza?

As we see the solution, nothing we are about to propose is gadget or experimental. Our proposed facilities are at handy, ready for use. The only need is corporate imagination applied to public services, which also need some private management brains. For example, the Chase National Bank in New York already has television connecting bookkeeping with executives, in order that exact, immediate information can be examined in hand without transcriptions, which are costly in time, typing and potential errors. Intramural talk and walk is shorted; "one look does it."

Or take another new-world shortcut for foot travel. We already have it — and we haven't. In a very tall building we can go up a thousand feet in one minute but until this March-April, 1954, issue of NORTH-WEST ARCHITECT no one, to our knowledge, has proposed that people should also be able to go 1,000 feet sideways in one minute with equal comfort and conenience.

> THE READER who has reached this point will find a description of this new transport system on page 66 and specifications for its application to Minneapolis's congested areas is outlined under the plan on page 62.

W_{E HAVE NOW before us, first the *need*, second the *opportunity* to use our now dormant collective thinking faculties and last the *tools* with which to unite the two in readily available high-"WAYS" unlike any previously experienced in any city. And yet the need, the opportunity, the brains and the tools have been right with us for the using during every costly and exasperating day throughout the past sixty years, in a hundred inconvenienced American cities. No Henry Ford appeared to make them work.}

In preparing to write this piece it was necessary to discover something of how, and of what, technical advisors have been thinking to date. I shall recount for you at least a few of the things which have been proposed to relieve a city disease long in the making. We have found and will examine for you what appear to be promising ideas for the cure of some of the trouble and we have found the missing catalyst that should lead to more ease and comfort in the daily grind of the citizen's work. This catalyst is that concept "NEAR." In this word, when we apply it accurately, we have an all-purpose integrator which clarifies thought wherever applied to city planning. So let us examine this word "near." Its neglect has been costly, as we now begin to see. Its imaginative use in applications of time, place and degree can work miracles.

> THAT ANY BUILDINGS require to be geographically near each other is always coincidental to other controlling factors. It is what is done within the building that must be "near" the people. The particular need as served by the operations centering on any building is the key to its placement in the city.

HERE ARE many kinds of near. We can only look at a couple of them to illustrate their force. Take the "NEAR" of degree. To dam off better sections of a city from deteriorating areas by placing a six-block row of buildings between them is too costly and will not do the job. In attempting to use such a planning technique one is obliged to think up uses for buildings without benefit of necessity. The various features which are thus invented and assembled doubtless have uses *some* place in the city and, in a proper location, would bear some relation with other buildings of related uses.

But in this Civic Center row the buildings are now to be put to a use (as a social barrier) which their imaginary functions did not include. Mislocated and unintegrated blocks of new buildings cannot perform the function of a dam between the washed and the unwashed in housing. Like the silly Maginot Defense Barrier of the French such a civic center would be continuously by-passed by streaming traffic on a dozen streets. Meantime any practical method for uniting its segmented city blocks is not only not possible, it is no longer desirable. No sensible city executive would propose buying such an extravagance because as now ordered, there is no need for these isolated

(Continued on Page 49)



MANY ARCHITECTS will see in this picture only the ornamental detail which is just now unpopular. But please note the relation of the size of the very slender row of steel members between windows to the mass of metal which they support! Here in 1899 is anticipated, in poetic sanity, the depressing spate of pipe columns, teetering boxes, hazardous insectile furniture, and all the rest of today's super-intellectual, over propagated design pitches. Fifty years ago Sullivan was the only architect in the world who would have dared to reduce a metal post to its engineering net as a gladly accepted esthetic value. ARCHITECTS TODAY are few who can produce a living differential between an engineering and an architectural concept—and demonstrate it.

ARCHITECT

9



Modern retail food store



Low-cost industrial building



Two-story warehouse



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For more information get your free copy of a 32-page, illustrated booklet, "*Tilt-up Construction*." Distributed only in the U. S. and Canada.

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HAVEN - BUSCH COMPANY

Administrative and Maintenance Economy Key to Great Falls Schools

Like The LONGFELLOW SCHOOL



Main entrance to school with gymnasium at right. Note mass-against-mass pattern.

Architects: A. V. McIver, F.A.I.A. William J. Hess, A.I.A. Knute S. Haugsjaa, A.I.A.

"We're building large schools for administrative economy. One principal and one maintenance staff can handle a large school as easily as a small one. And we also provide for future expansion."

The speaker, A. V. McIver of Great Falls, Mont., Fellow of the A.I.A. and past member of its national board of directors, is a member of the firm of McIver, Hess & Haugsjaa, who has designed all the schools built by that city since World War II.

Largest of the elementary units is attractive Longfellow School, with accommodations for 800 pupils and special facilities that enable it to function as a community center. It contains 26 classrooms, a complete health department, a cafeteria, gymnasium, library and a preschool nursery where working mothers can leave tots of from six months to five years of age. Total cost of the steel-and-masonry structure was \$800,000, cost per square foot only \$10.50. The major factors in keeping the cost low were the design of the structural steel frame and roof and the combination fireproofing and acoustical treatment.

The roof was put on as soon as the steel framing was in place. The masonry walls were laid up later. Thus, there were no work stoppages for other trades, since one finished before the other started. The interesting butterfly roof design eliminated costly parapet walls and exposed the entire surface to the sun with no shadowing parapets to keep winter snow from melting. Great Falls is in the Chinook belt and has a higher average snowfall than many areas and, since freezing and thawing occur with great frequency, the snow changes to ice very readily.

The roof joists serve both the roof and ceiling construction. Steel beams supporting the deck are spaced



East end, main elevation-note butterfly roof and nursery entrance (left).



• Frank A. Abrahamson, Architect incorporated Pella windows into the structural beauty of this new St. Paul's Lutheran Church . . . in the Pastor's Study, Pastor's Sacristy, Conference room, Secretary's Office, and Work Sacristy at the rear. Other features include slate roof, copper metal work, Fond du Lac stone ashler, and Kassota stone trim.

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16 feet o.c., with wood joists 16 inches o.c. The ceilings slope from 11 feet, 6 inches to 9 feet, 6 inches. Besides adding interest to the room, this ceiling assures good natural illumination, since light from the windows is reflected down from the sloping plane.

- Fireproofing of the steel, as well as incombustible acoustical control, were secured with a 5/8-inch thickness of vermiculite plaster on metal lath, plus a halfinch of vermiculite acoustical plaster. The expense of rescaffolding for the acoustical treatment was eliminated since the lath, plaster and acoustical plaster were all applied from the same scaffolding.

The school and its three playgrounds occupy a site covering two square blocks. Exterior walls are brick vencer with a backup of 8-inch tile. One sidewall of each room is virtually all glass, with windows 9 feet high extending from within 30 inches of the floor to the ceiling.

The main elevation, one story high, runs east and west. At right angles to it in the rear are two classroom wings, well separated from each other to admit light and air. One of the wings is two stories high, the second floor housing the upper grades. On this wing the roof slopes to a center valley over the corridor. Roof drains every 20 feet connect inside the building with the sewer system.

The administrative core is at the main entrance on the west end. Immediately to the right is the gymnasium, behind which is the playground for the intermediate classes. In summer the boys and girls' toilets serving



This is a typical classroom with 9-foot ceilings giving plenty of light to reflect from sloping ceiling. the gymnasium can be closed off inside the school and opened from the outside for use by the City Recreation Department for playground work and the adult program for softball, baseball, etc.

The pre-school nursery is at the east end of the main elevation and has its own entrance. It is also provided with a sleeping room with 32 cots and facilities for preparing formulas for the babies. This nursery is the result of experience gained during the last war when many Great Falls mothers worked at the air base and it was necessary to erect a separate nursery building in one of the housing projects, which was operated by the school district. When the development was abandoned, a nursery was provided in Longfellow School because it is in an area where many mothers are obliged to work.

Adjoining the nursery are two kindergarten rooms, each equipped with a wood-burning fireplace. In the rear are two playgrounds, one fenced for the kindergarten children, and the other for the primary classes.

The typical classroom is 24 feet wide and 48 feet long, including the two alcoves. One alcove is equipped with cubicles for hanging outdoor wraps. The other is used for special activities, group study and finger painting. Each room in the building has its own visual aid facilities, including blockout drapes and a projection screen.

The primary classrooms have their own toilet facilities for boys and girls. For upper grades there are group washrooms on each floor and in each wing. All are lined with structural glazed tile.

The cafeteria serves hot lunches to 40% of the student population and doubles as a visual study room for larger groups. It is also used in the evening for adult activities.

The health center takes care of the entire adult population of the area as well as the children. There are examination rooms for county health officers and nurses who keep day and evening hours, an audiometer room for hearing examinations and a dental office. Stretcher equipment is available for use in cases of accident.

The school library has a separate alcove for the adult lending service, operated in co-operation with the Great Falls public library.

Classroom floors are maple over concrete slab-onground. In the kindergartens and nursery the finish is linoleum, in corridors, terrazzo. The building is equipped with an electronic inter-communication system controlled from a radio room off the principal's office. Concentric ring incandescent lighting fixtures provide 50-footcandles at desk level. Desks throughout are movable.

Ventilation is accomplished by means of roof fans, one for every four rooms. In winter, heated air is introduced at 70° and is exhausted into corridors. From there it is taken out of the building by exhaust fans. Additional heat is provided by fin-type steam radiators extending along the outside wall of each room behind the cabinet work under windows. The fuel is natural gas.

Planning? It Pays! Remember the Rochester Convention

in October.



Minnesota Building Code

ARCHITECTS - WE NEED YOUR HELP!

Preparation of a proposed Minnesota State Building Code requires that factual and documentary evidence be assembled dealing with building failures. President Sid Stolte, AIA, of the Minnesota Society of Architects, has asked us to pass the word to all architects in this area that his committee wants complete details, with photographs if at all possible, on any such failures within their knowledge. Details should be complete - when the structure was erected, where, principals, details of failure and causes, pictures showing site and structure's details. This information, when gathered into presentable form, will be used to substantiate the move to obtain a state building code. At present there is no such code for Minnesota. It will be sponsored by the League of Minnesota Municipalities and Mr. Stolte is chairman of that group's code committee.

Please send the information you have to Northwest Architect, 2642 University Ave., St. Paul 14, Minn., attention of C. J. Loretz. It will then be turned over to the proper committee members. The need is urgent, so do it now!

TREND of Our Economy as it reflects on the building industry

With the first slight setbacks in the economy as a result of termination of actual warfare in Korea now well under our belts and with readjustments having been made to compensate for the loss of some markets as a result, the American industry forecasters have come up with a reassuring picture of the immediate and more distant future. As the picture includes the building industry, these items seem pertinent in helping the architect to consider his position.

Building contract awards for the first months of 1954 indicate a considerable upward swing, according to the F. W. Dodge Company surveys. Reporting on February contract awards, the firm said they were 53 percent above January, 1954, and 107 percent above February, 1953. The first two months total was 62 percent over the comparable figure for the first two months of 1953. Dollar volume for February in the 37 eastern states set all-time highs, Dodge reporting that "the gross figure was \$1,221,260,000, up seven per cent over the previous February high set in 1951 and 20 per cent ahead of February, 1953... the totals also were 6 percent greater than in January, contrary to the usual tendency of totals to drop off slightly in February."

The United States Chamber of Commerce, usually considered conservative in its outlook, predicted a building boom for 1954, reporting recently that "commercial construction this year is due for a boost of at least 10 per cent above last year's peak of \$2,200,000,000." All types of commercial construction are due to share in the stepping up of building, with two "spectacular features characterizing the current boom—the lush expansion of office buildings and a great wave of shopping center construction."

This early-year surge of construction has led many careful news commentators and analysts to predict a top-level year. Typical of comments was that by David Lawrence in the *New York Herald Tribune* March 8— "There's something dynamic happening to the American economy right now. It looks as if the business upturn has started. It may result in making 1954 one of the best business years on record. The facts are that the latest statistics on construction are sensational in their revelation of an unprecedented building boom. . . ."

The straws in the wind were many. Taken from statements and comments by leaders in building fields was this for stainless steel, predicating the possible future on a good year just past . . . "Stainless steel production figures for 1953 show an all-time high of 1,015,303 tons, according to an announcement made by Richard E. Paret, stainless steel specialist for American Iron and Steel Institute." The report said use of stainless in the architectural field was up 47 percent, part of a steady increase through recent years.

A dip into the annual reports of the country's big industries showed the same sort of high level 1953 records and distinct hope for the present and future years. The straws in the wind showed United States Steel Corporation's production and sales at an all-time high with 35,800,000 tons being produced. Wheeling Steel's (Continued on Page 53) Hamilton against-the-wall All-Science Student Tables offer classroom flexibility





Hamilton 4 Student All-Science Table No. L-5730

THIS NEW MODERN LABORATORY FURNI-TURE BY HAMILTON WAS SELECTED FOR THE NEW RICHFIELD HIGH SCHOOL, RICHFIELD, MINNESOTA.

VP

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Shown here are two new Hamilton All-Science Student Tables that advance the trend to against-the-wall floor planning. These handsome, functional units leave the center of the room free for lecture, demonstration and home-room purposes. They bring new flexibility to your floor plans and new versatility to your classrooms, since they enable you to use science classrooms for teaching other subjects.

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NATIONAL PRODUCERS' COUNCIL CARAVAN Visits Twin Cities

The Minnesota-Dakotas Chapter of the Producers' Council played host to the famous National Producers' Council Caravan of products on April 12. The caravan's outstanding exhibits of new products and applications were set up in the Prom Ballroom in St. Paul and all during the open hours groups of architects, suppliers and builders visited the show. The caravan is on a nationwide tour of leading building centers like the Twin Cities.

Our cameraman was on hand for the showing and snapped the pictures on these pages. We identify from left to right in each picture, by number.

1—G. B. Green of E. F. Klingler Associates, Eau Claire, Wis.: Dale O. Tomey of Indiana Limestone Co., Bedford, Ill.: John McFarlane of Rich-Mc-Farlane Cut Stone Co., Minneapolis; and E. F. Klingler of Eau Claire.

2—A. C. Schultz of Zurn Co.; R. D. Hanson, AIA, of Magney, Tusler & Setter, Minneapolis; and Charles Wahlberg of Bergstedt & Hirsch, St. Paul.

3—Curtis Johnson of Pella Products, Minneapolis.

4—E. H. Jernberg of Electric Machinery Mfg. Co., Minneapolis; H. D. Cobb of Armstrong Cork Co.; George LeRoot and Bill King of C. W. Farnham, Minneapolis.

5—Norman E. Marcum of Engineering Research Association, St. Paul, and Anthony Kross of The Kawneer Co., Niles, Mich.

6—Jack Lovelace of David Grisvold, Minneapolis; Doris Bowers and Bob Feltault of Thorshov & Cerny, Minneapolic; and H. Nyberg of Crane Co.

7-C. M. Bircher of C. W. Olson Co., Minneapolis; and C. L. Bell of Detroit Steel Products Co., Detroit.

8—Max Buetow, AIA, St. Paul; E. F. Klingler, AIA, Eau Claire, Wis.; and Rudy Zelzer, AIA, St. Paul.

9—Cap Sanders, AIA; Howard Cobb of Armstrong Cork Co.: Oscar Lang, AIA: and Sid Stolte, AIA of Bettenberg, Townsend & Stolte, St. Paul.

10—A. Spoodis and Carl H. Johnson of American Air Filter Co., Louisville, Ky., with J. H. Cook (center) of Red Wing Iron Works, Red Wing, Minn.

11—Merland Kispert of Ellerbe & Co.; Jack Telfer of Crown Iron Works; Roger Davis of The Kawneer Co.; Gordon Matson, AIA of Magney, Tusler & Setter, Minneapolis; and Bob King of Haarstick, Lundgren & Associates, St. Paul. 12—Ted Lundeen of Koolshade Sun Screen: G. M. Riedesel of Ellerbe & Co.; and R. G. Riedesel of Minnesota Mining, St. Paul.

13—Gordon Schlicting, AIA of Armstrong & Schlicting, Minneapolis; Hal Fridlund, AIA of Minneapolis; Ken Peck and Bud Frenck of Reynolds Aluminum.

14—M. A. Hennendon; B. G. Mahin of New Castle Products; Milt Dahlean and Clayton Hughes of Herb Crommelt, St. Paul,

15—Bob Anderson of Granco; Reynold Roberts of Haarstick, Lundgren & Associates, St. Paul; Charles Roberts of Granco; and R. E. Howe of Haarstick, et al.

16—A. L. Sanford, C. H. Johnson and M. P. Rohland of Walter Butler Co., St. Paul; Harold Anderson of Master Builders Co.; and T. C. Niemeyer, AIA.

17—John Bates of Stanley Co., and Glen Cording of Hills, Gilbertson & Hays, Minneapolis.

18—Hal W. Fridlund, AIA and editor of Northwest Architect, and Sid Stolte, AIA and president of the Minnesota Society of Architects.

19—C. A. Pratt. R. L. Eikenberry, H. W. Steiff and F. E. Homuth, Western Mineral Products Co.

20—Bert Powers of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., with Charles Berg, Bill Post and Tom Horty of Ellerbe & Co., St. Paul.

21—Carl Prior of Congoleum-Narin Co.; and Tom West of G. M. Orr Engineering Co., Minneapolis.

22—Cecil Tammen of Thorshov & Cerny, Minneapolis: H. R. Coss of Ellerbe & Co., St. Paul; and Bob Deegan of H. H. Robertson Co.

23—Victor Gilbertson, president, Minneapolis Chapter, AIA; and Floyd Homuth of Zonolite Co.

24—Ralph Corwin, AIA, E. J. Corwin Co.; Herb Snow and Harry Kurtzer.

25—C. I. James and Ken Onstad of Mosaic Tile Co.

26—Bert Flick of Bettenberg, et al., St. Paul; Ivan Spurlock of Fiberglas; Kenneth Wilson of Klingler & Associates, Eau Claire, Wis; Jim Horan of Magney, et al., Minneapolis; and Bob Snow of Herbert Crommelt, St. Paul.

27—Richard Gadbois and Donald Freeman of Minneapolis Honeywell Co.; and Cec Ammerman of C. L. Ammerman Co., Minneapolis.

28—H. C. Frenck of Reynolds Aluminum and James B. Horne of Ellerbe, St. Paul.

29—Gerald and Carl Buetow, AIA, St. Paul; Vern L. Larson of Kimble Glass Co., president, Minnesota-Dakota Chapter, Producers' Council.

30—L. J. House and Rudy Sauer of Traynor & Hermanson and John Paul of Winco Aluminum Products.

31—Vern L. Larson, Minnesota-Dakotas Producers' Council president, Roy N. Thorshov, AIA of Thorshow & Cerny, Minneapolis; and H. W. Steiff, vice president of Western Mineral Products Co., Minneapolis.

32—Rollin Child of U. S. Quarry Tile Co., Minneapolis; E. P. Albert of Crown Iron Works Co., Minneapolis; Jack Homme of Haldeman Langford, St. Paul; and an unidentified gentleman.

33—Norman Fletcher of Nelson Stud Welding Co., Minneapolis; Horace Watson, AIA of Hubert Swanson Co., Minneapolis; and J. K. Danielson, AIA, Minneapolis.



YOUTH CENTER FOR MANKATO, MINNESOTA

An Undergraduate Thesis Submitted by R. Randall Vosbeck to the Faculty of the University of Minnesota



Introduction:

In our modern society, a youth program for any community should not be considered as a special favor or concession to youth but rather as an intelligent recognition of, and adjustment to, social change. In the "old days," when after-supper chores took up much of an evening or when distance or lack of transportation or a more restricting home life was the custom, special recreational and social facilities were not so necessary for the teen-aged group. However, with the passing of the frontier stage of national development, the growth of cities and their congestion, and with the increased use of mechanization in our every-day living, conditions and customs have changed. In our present society, with lengthened educational terms and prolonged pre-working days, sociologists consider the intermediate years as being completely separate from childhood years and the adult years and that this period of adolescence is, indeed, a restless one. It has, therefore, become the accepted theory that our communities today must meet this change with a definite program for our young people. "Free time alone is not enough. Unregimented and unshackled facilities, programs and opportunities must be provided to individuals and groups for their freechoice participation."¹ Greater recognition is now being given to the fact that, if our communities today are to develop young people who will not only attain personal success and happiness but who will also be able to successfully meet the challenge of working out satisfactory ways of peaceful living for the preservation of our democracy, a definite community youth program must be established.

A community program is, of course, widely varied from community to community, depending upon the specific needs of the individual areas. It is, however, true in many communities that there is a definite need for youth to have a place to congregate, where they can have fun at nominal cost, where they can feel ownership, display interest and where they feel they belong. There are the pool halls, the theaters, the corner drugstores and other places where they can hang out until it becomes tiresome or the proprietor becomes weary of their presence but these are obviously not adequate. Thus a provision should be made for the teen-age youngster

¹Gates, Sherwood, "The Stake of Government in the Recreation of All People." Washington: Federal Security Agency, December, 1944, pp. 3-4. St. Charles exhibit at the A.H.E.A. convention. New clothing construction unit in foreground.

ANOTHER *St. Charles* FIRST!



TOTE TRAY UNITS

Other St. Charles equipment for the clothing classroom includes wardrobe units and tote tray units. These may be used separately or, with mirrors on doors, may be grouped to make fitting area as shown below. Grooming area is also available.





New Clothing Construction Unit Organizes Work in the Clothing Classroom

This compact unit adapts, for the clothing classroom, the same basic principles —smooth flow of work and convenient locations of materials and equipment that are found in the St. Charles foods classroom. Focal point is the sewing machine which drops into the counter when not in use. To its right is storage for attachments and a file for reference material. The depression on the surface holds pins and scissors. Drawer at left holds tracing supplies. Tracing board is suspended on slides below drawer. Cupboard at left holds tote trays. There is storage on other side for skirt board and other pressing equipment, including asbestos lined compartment for steam iron and additional tote tray storage. Fold-over leaf, which covers machine when not in use, opens out to provide counter space for pupil doing hand sewing. Three-panel jointed Masonite cutting board fits over top providing cutting surface 43'' x 66''.

Over a year of research has gone into the production of this newest addition to the equipment offered by St. Charles for the homemaking classroom which includes unit kitchens for the foods room and storage units for the laundry. All St. Charles equipment is available in choice of twelve colors, an important aid in making the classroom homelike and appealing.

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DUCTS

to employ his leisure time in surroundings suitable to his age. Many communities have found that these "suitable surroundings" are best achieved by some sort of a youth center or canteen and consider such a youth center as a definite and integral part of the over-all youth program.

Upon selection of my thesis subject, I felt it first necessary to get this background on youth in our communities today if I were to develop one specific phase of youth activity. After doing this, I then felt better qualified to investigate youth centers in general and then more specifically the situation in Mankato. Minnesota, regarding youth and a youth center. With this composite information, I feel well qualified in selecting my thesis subject as "A Youth Center for Mankato, Minnesota."

ABOUT YOUTH CENTERS

What and Why

Just what is a youth center? These new developments on the horizon of community life have been called variously "canteens for teens," "teen-age centers" or "teenage night clubs." In general, the term "youth center" applies to "a recreation center used at specific times, sometimes exclusively, by young people, with a program which they help plan and operate themselves."³ The youth center program has certain purposes, which are perhaps best described by George J. Reed, chief of

³Federal Security Agency, "Youth Centers: An Appraisal and Look Ahead." Washington: Government Printing Office, 1945, p. 1. the Division of Prevention and Parole Services for the State of Minnesota:

"1. To provide youth with the opportunity of developing socially desirable attitudes towards both individual and group relationships.

"2. To provide the place where youth can plan and play in a variety of social and recreational activities.

"3. To provide the place and opportunity for youth to express its needs, desires and interests.

"4. To provide youth with a 'voice in community affairs.'

"5. To provide adult leadership as applied to interests and concerns of youth in a completely democratic environment.

"6. To present opportunities to youth to assume responsibility in the conduct of their program.

"7. To provide opportunities throughout the youth center program for its members to select, initiate, organize and inaugurate those activities which must meet with all interests."⁴

Success Factors

There are, of course, many factors that contribute to the successful operation of any youth center, some of which seem imperative. A common feature among successful youth centers is that of a free and easy atmosphere with fewer restrictions than are generally found in other youth programs. Many teen-agers who have not

⁴Reed, George J., Youth Conservation Commission. State of Minnesota. "Youth Centers, The Organization of a Community-Wide Program." Forward, May, 1953, pp. iv-v.



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felt comfortable in these other programs came to investigate and found that they enjoyed the youth center.

Although it seems to be important that the adults connected with the youth center remain relatively in the background, this does not mean that the youth should be allowed to have a complete control of things or the program will surely collapse. An important requirement of a youth center, and one which will insure its operating to capacity, is a full time, professionally trained recreation supervisor, meaning a person who has training and experience in recreation and group work activities. According to John C. Kidneigh, chairman of the Social Work Department of the University of Minnesota, "lack of professionally trained personnel in the organization and operation of youth centers is a major cause of failure."

Another factor in the success of any youth center is that of actively working youth councils and adult youth commissions. It is their job to analyze the youths' needs and problems and to make use of community support to assure that action will result.

Of course, there is always that all important problem of the financing of the youth center. The original cost of organization is usually handled by donations from private individuals and social agencies and by community tax funds. The general operating costs of the youth center should, insofar as possible, be self-sustaining through dues, charges for events and other fund raising mediums. However, some financial aid should be allocated from tax supported funds. Legislation in Minnesota allows such expenditures. The Minnesota Recreation Laws of 1937 (Chapter 233) state, "any city, village or borough, or any town, county or school district, or any board thereof may operate a program of public recreation and playgrounds; acquire, equip and maintain land, buildings or other recreational facilities; and expend funds for operation of such a program . . . "

In summarizing, a youth center to be successful must be governed by the youth, directed by competent adult leadership and assisted by an interested adult youth commission, with recognized financial aid from tax monies.

Activities

The selection of the type and scope of activities for the youth center depends entirely upon the need to be met in the individual community. Youth has as many interests as there are tools to work with and the predominating ones should be provided for if the center is to carry on successfully. Youth *must* go to school but there is no "must" in attending a youth center so it is imperative that the activities be interesting, varied, pleasant and of an educational value, either socially or scholastically, if they are to achieve the desired goals. However, "over-programming" must be guarded against also for if there are too many activities developed the essential character and purpose of the youth center will change.

The specific list of activities a youth center can have is, of course, a long and varied one. The following is an all-inclusive list of activities that have been súccessful in many youth centers throughout the country (they are listed in an approximate order of popularity): dancing, lounging, table games, arts and crafts, music, dramatics, hobby groups or special interest clubs, bowling, shuffle board, movies and skating.

After reviewing and analyzing this basic list of activities, a better insight can be gained for developing the physical make-up of a youth center.

> (Continued on Page 56) Northwest

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Sigourney Church's Modern Design Achieves Spiritual Beauty

The beautifully simple, yet spiritually satisfying, idiom of modern church architecture is completely expressed in the church designed by the Leo A. Daly Company for the parish of St. Mary of the Assumption in Sigourney, Iowa.

It is cruciform in structure, contemporary in character. These two buildings occupy a corner lot which is spacious, gently rolling and wooded. The church is placed diagonally to the two intersecting streets, permitting a private drive to the main entrance. In addition to giving a pleasing front view, this orientation provides secondary street fronting for the rectory and it makes possible a somewhat secluded and sheltered outside living area in the rear of the rectory.

A large terrace, flanked by planting areas with steps leading up to it, features the main entrance to the



church. A cut stone frame encloses the main entrance doors and floorto-ceiling slit windows which extend nearly the width of the narthex. A cross is incised in the stone panel above the entrance.

The exterior is Kasota Stone, produced by the Babcock Company of Kasota, Minn., set in a random ashlar pattern and given additional textural interest through the employ-



Quietly uplifting is design and site of the Sigourney Church.

ment of two finishes: split face and sawed four sides. Cut stone and redwood are used for trim and the roof is tile.

The same materials are used throughout the rectory, too, where there is a "Kasota Stone" ground floor and a second story of vertical, v-jointed redwood. The rectory is adjacent to the church and connected to it by a covered walk.

Interior materials include asphalt tile flooring in the nave, rubber tile in the sanctuary and flagstone in the baptistry. Vestibules are of quarry tile.

The ceiling is cork with purlins exposed, imparting a grid pattern to the structure. Wood arches have been left natural. The interior walls are of plaster with stone and wood paneling used for accents—paneling in the sanctuary and stone in and around the baptistry.

A social hall and kitchen are located in the basement of the church,

The rectory (above) is modern and simple, a definite unit in the layout. Picture below is a stone detail.

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• **SAFETY** Rusco Fulvue Windows are verticalsliding, with positive spring bolt locking. They eliminate the dangers of projecting vents, accidental dropping, swinging, etc.

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while a laundry, storage areas and meeting room are placed in the rectory basement.

An oil-fired, low pressure boiler supplies convector units in the church. Forced warm air units heat the rectory. Redwood louvers at the peak of the roof in front conceal fans that re-circulate fresh air throughout the church. Lighting is incandescent.

It took 230 tons of combination split face and shot sawed Kasota ashlar to complete the job, with 1,200 cubic feet of cut stone for trim.

St. Mary of the Assumption Church, serving a community of some 2,500, shows how good, modern design can be utilized effectively for here is an example of stone's adaptability to modern forms and proof that a basic church form can be clean, modern and interesting.

CONCRETE INSTITUTE NAMES NORTHWESTERNERS AMONG OFFICERS

Three men from Northwest states were named among 1954 officers of the American Concrete Institute in elections which chose Charles H. Scholer of Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan., the ACI's president.

Frank Kerekes, assistant dean of the division of engineering, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, was named to a two-year term as vicepresident, and George W. Washa, professor in the department of mechanics at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, was elected a director. Charles Whitney, Ammann and Whitney, Milwaukee, Wis., and New York, continued in his position as a vice-president, having been elected a year ago to a two-year term.

WONDERLY OPENS DOWN-TOWN MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE

A near-loop office for The Wonderly Co., Inc., has been opened at the site of the firm's plant and foundry, 125 N. 1st St., Minneapolis, according to an announcement of the company.

The main office will continue in Hopkins with Ray R. Giddings in charge of the downtown office. Wonderly Company produces cast aluminum and other letters for building signs.



Beautiful Newman Hall on the University of Minnesota campus, Minne-apolis, was designed by Toltz. King and Day, architects, and built by Standard Construction Company.

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A.I.A.-A.G.C. Committee Recommends Insurance Details

An insurance sub-committee of the Joint Co-operative Committee of the Minnesota Society of Architects, A.I.A., and the Associated General Contractors of Minnesota, appointed in 1953, recently released its first recommendations.

The sub-committee reported it was its belief most architects and contractors do not give enough consideration to protection against the liabilities for which they might be held during the course of their work. Consequently the group set forth certain minimum requirements in a set of two releases of their findings and recommendations earlier this year.

"The committee suggests a careful review of this material and strongly urges architects' and contractors' adherence to the minimum



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insurance coverage suggested in these memoranda," a letter accompanying the two sets pointed out.

The Minnesota recommendations were designed to be considered along with A.I.A. Document No. 355, "Circular of Information on Insurance Requirements." For the convenience of our readers we reprint here the recommendations as released by the committee.

1.27.1—Contractors Liability Insurance

Recommended that all architects include in their specifications the minimum insurance limits listed herein.

1. Contractors' public liability insurance, \$100-300 thousand.

2. Contractors' contingent liability insurance, \$100-300 thousand.

3. Property damage insurance, \$50-100 thousand.

- 4. Automotive Insurance:
 - A. Public liability, \$100-300 thousand.
 - B. Property damage, \$50-200 thousand.

5. See also Recommendation 1.28.1 (Owners Liability Insurance)

Note: A study of recent lawsuits brought against contractors has shown that damage claims are filed in excessively high amounts and judgments are frequently far greater than anticipated. The additional premium for increased coverage on the insurance set forth above will be found to be very limited in dollar amount.

Recommended that the question of coverage under the care, custody and control exclusion clause under property damage insurance policies be given careful consideration by contractors and architects and that insurance agents be contacted for specific determination of the facts in all cases. (See AIA Document No. 355, Circular of Information on In-Requirements, Article surance XXVII, Section F, and AGC Insurance Check List, Part III, Section 2.)

Recommended that contractors consider the advisability of carrying completed operations insurance in a minimum amount of \$100-300 thousand coverage. (See AGC Insurance Check List, Part II, Section E, and AIA Document No. 355, Circular of Information on Insurance (Continued on Page 36)

Northwest



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Requirements, Article 27, Section C.)

1.27.2—Contractors Liability Insurance

Recommended that architects and contractors be reminded that there are certain classifications of operations for which the explosion hazards, except that of steam boilers and machinery, is excluded from property damage insurance. Therefore any operations that include blasting or explosion hazards should be referred to the insurance carrier for review and consideration of required coverage.

Recommended that architects and contractors be advised that whenever there is a possibility of collapse of or structural injury to *any* building or structure, due to excavation, tunneling, pile driving, cofferdam or caisson work, moving, shoring, underpinning, raising or demolition of any building or structure or removal or rebuilding of any structural support, consideration should be given to the proper insuring of such hazards which are excluded from coverage under the property damage insurance.

Recommended that architects and contractors be informed that whenever there is a possibility of damage to wires, conduits, pipes, mains, sewers and similar property and apparatus used with it, below the surface of the ground arising from and during the use of mechanical equipment for excavating or drilling in streets or highways, that such damage would not be covered under property damage insurance. It is further recommended that insurance carriers be contacted when these hazards are to be encountered for the writing of proper insurance coverage.

1.28.1—Owners Liability Insurance

Recommended that architects advise owners that they should be furnished with an owner's protective contingent liability policy by the contractor or optionally purchase such insurance themselves.

1.29.1—Builders Risk Insurance

Recommended that contractors write builder's risk insurance in lieu of the owner as has been the general practice heretofore, and that AIA

Local Engineering

Service
Document No. 355, dated 4-15-51, titled Circular of Information on Insurance Requirements, subtitle Article XXIX, Fire Insurance, be followed except that it be understood that not only will the contractor write builder's risk insurance but also that the owner, contractor, architect and all other contractors and subcontractors be named or designated as a co-assured.

It is further recommended that to accomplish the above the policy be completed by an appropriate rider stating as follows: The (name of insurance company) does insure (names of owner, contractor and architect) and all other contractors and subcontractors with them at the described premises as their interest may appear.

Recommended that architects indicate in their specifications that builder's risk insurance should include as minimum insurance builder's risk, Extended coverage with an endorsement to cover vandalism and malicious mischief insurance.

Recommended that contractors be reminded that glass coverage is not included in vandalism and malicious mischief insurance and that the furnishing of such insurance be left to the discretion of the contractor.

Note: The joint committee, meeting with insurance representatives, gave the matter of builder's risk insurance extensive study. They arrived at the above recommendations after having concluded that:

1. Coverage written by the contractor was placing the responsibility where the responsibility belongs.

2. Coverage written by the contractor would be more complete than is frequently written by the owner.

3. The cost of such policy is the same to either owner or contractor, as is the refund value of such a policy.

1.29.2—Valuable Papers Insurance

Recommended that architects and contractors be advised of the great value of carrying valuable papers insurance, a policy which protects the insured against loss, damage or destruction of valuable papers, including but not limited to books, records, maps, drawings, abstracts, deeds, mortgages, manuscripts and documents.

Note: For a complete description

ARCHITECT

of this insurance, see the AGC Insurance Check List, Part II, item K. Insurance agents advise that the cost of this policy is very limited.

THERMAL COMPANY OPENS BRANCH

A Minneapolis branch office and warehouse has been opened by Thermal Co., Inc., wholesalers of refrigeration, air conditioning and heating equipment. Main office of the firm is located in St. Paul and there also are branches in Milwaukee, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids and Sioux Falls. The Minneapolis address is 1401 Hennepin Ave.

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will have its day in the spotlight when prizes are awarded during the Boston A.I.A. convention to the best of 1954 publications.

The American Institute of Architects and the Producers' Council will co-operate in awarding honors to the best printed materials for the sixth consecutive year. Entries in the contest were entered upon recommendation of an A.I.A. chapter or a member and the contest closed March 31.

Four classes in which prizes will be awarded are (1) literature concerned primarily with basic technical information, (2) that presenting information confined to products of a single manufacturer, (3) that of a promotional nature and (4) space advertising directed primarily to architects.

GARDNER REPORTS "UNILOC" FOR STANDARD DUTY

The Gardner Hardware Co., Minneapolis, has announced the addition of a standard duty unit lock to the Russwin line of locks handled by the firm.

The Russwin "Uniloc" line em-



Study the diagrams above. These are being shown, in order to endeavor to correct a common incorrect method used in placing through-the-wall flashing.

Our engineers have observed in field work-and many construction details have shown—that flashing has been placed directly on the adjoining masonry unit. When this method is used a definite break in wall bonding occurs, which often produces a wall crack and admits moisture.

Where flashing is required, such as parapet walls, lintels over openings, window sills, and wall bases, the flashing should be placed on $\frac{1}{2}$ thickness of mortar bed joint. The remaining half bed joint should then be spread on top of the flashing. A good, full bond at points of flashing will be assured when this procedure in specifications and construction is followed.

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braces all the advantages and features of unit design and construction, the company said. Each lock and latch is pre-assembled at the factory with every part in its proper relation to the others. This assures precise and permanent alignment of parts. Friction between moving parts is negligible.

All lock frames, knobs, escutcheons and bolts are made from nonferrous metal. Latch bolts are of the pivoted swing type for easy, quiet and positive latch action. "Uniloc" Locksets with key in the knob are equipped with the exclusive Russwin ball bearing, pin-tumbler cylinders.

Safety devices include auxiliary latch to guard against forcing of latch bolt when door is closed. When desired, the "Uniloc" can be masterkeyed in sets with other Russwin cylinder locks.

"Uniloc" installation is a unique feature of the line. It involves just a simple notch cut in the stile plus the drilling of two holes for through bolts. The entire unit slips easily into place. The Russwin "Uniloc" line is recommended for high frequency service in schools, hospitals, apartment houses, commercial, institutional, industrial buildings and in fine residential homes. It is available in all popular functions and in cast brass, bronze and aluminum trim.

ALUMINUM TREADS FOR NEW AND REPAIRED **STAIRWAYS**

A new extruded aluminum tread in standard 9-inch width and available in any desired length has been



placed on the market by Wooster Products, Inc., and information in detail can be obtained from the company's Dept. S, Wooster, Ohio.

As shown, the tread has anti-slip ribs of abrasive grains in 11 rows, a 11/8-inch lip to cover and protect the stair tread and can be affixed to new or old stairs by means of leveling mastic and screws or combination screws and lead shields. There is a 3-inch sweeping space at each end.

UTILITY-PLUS, BRUNSWICK SCHOOL FURNITURE

For the planner of schools or other public buildings the new catalog of Brunswick school furniture is packed with inspiration. In color, the catalog shows uses and adaptations of the functional furniture which should help in planning.

The 12 basic units of the line are shown in full color and a pocket in the catalog contains spex, prices and other important material. Added to the catalog is a four-page section on folding gymnasium seats, partitions, stages, wardrobes and the like.

Copies can be obtained from the company's Minneapolis office, 246 South Third St., Minneapolis 15.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA'S CENTENNIAL HALL TO EXPAND

Construction of two L-shaped wings on Centennial Hall, men's dormitory at the University of Minnesota, will start this spring. Completion is scheduled not later than the fall of 1955.

The new wings will house about 200 men, bringing Centennial's capacity to 715.

NEW JOHNS-MANVILLE SIDING USES SILICONES TO SHED WATER

Silicones have now been incorporated into Johns-Manville's asbestos siding to give the material both fire and water resistance. The water repellent silicones are incorporated right into the materials of the siding.

Silicone action is to force the moisture striking the siding to roll into small drops and then roll right off, instead of spattering and clinging. The makers point out that while the silicones prevent entrance of outside moisture into the siding, they are not a vapor barrier so interior moisture "can be exhaled."

Introduction of the silicones makes no color difference, J-M said, and the sidings are in true, clean colors.

CLIMATE AND WEATHER TO GET STRUCTURAL GOING OVER

It has been repeated time and again that we all talk about the weather but no one does anything about it—but that's going to be changed if a special committee of the Building Research Advisory Board has anything to say.

Members of the committee, representing all major divisions of the building industry in America, are starting a survey of their groups to determine the points to be covered by a forthcoming research project on weather, climate and construction. The American Institute of Architects is represented on the committee by Walter A. Taylor and the National Association of Home Builders by Clyde J. Verkerkes.

When the kinds of information needed by the various groups have been gathered and integrated, the work of accumulating the data will start. Represented on the committee are many national associations and divisions of the government.

ONAN'S STANDBY PLANTS OKEHED BY PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania approval of its line of standby electric plants has been



announced by D. W. Onan & Sons, Inc., Minneapolis, and material covering the plants and importance of the approval has been prepared and is available as Folder A-345.

FLOOR FINISH READY FOR RECOATING IN HOUR

A floor finish which will dry enough in an hour to allow for additional coats has been put on the market by McCloskey Varnish Co., under the name of Dura-Swift. It is made of synthetic materials and is transparent, with low odor and is useful on new and old wood. It is reportedly resistant to caustic solutions, scalding water, 100-proof alcohol and 28 per cent ammonia. The address of McCloskey is 7600 State Road, Philadelphia.



KITCHEN HOOD PROVIDES MAXIMUM CLEANING EASE

A new kitchen ventilating hood which combines hood, fan and light in a minimum depth and which is



designed for the most ease in cleaning has been put on the market by Pryne and Co., Inc.

The unit is 42 inches wide, takes 4½ inches of cabinet depth and is finished in Dupont Dulux White or Coppertoned Enamel. By loosening two thumbscrews the unit can be swung down or completely removed for cleaning. The fan and light remain in the cabinet at all times.

Details can be obtained through Dozier Easman & Co., Bendix Bldg., Los Angeles 15.

HONEYWELL DEVELOPS THERMOSTAT FOR ADVERSE CONDITIONS

A heavy-duty thermostat of special value in locations where dust, corrosion and humidity are problems has been announced by Minneapolis Honeywell. Engineered for fruit warehouses, banana curing sheds, sweet potato storage structures, seaside and farm buildings and the like, it will control gas, oil or stoker fired heating plants.

Made of corrosion resistant materials and with completely sealed microswitch contacts, its control range is from 35 to 100 degrees.

PITTSBURGH GLASS ANNOUNCES COLORED RIBBED METAL MOULDINGS

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has announced development of a new line of colored ribbed metal mouldings for facing and decorating new buildings, storefronts and service stations and also for interior use. The product will be available immediately in six colors plus natural Alumilite, officials said.

Known as "Spectrim," the product is being manufactured at the company's Pittco metal plant, Kokomo, Ind. It will be made in eight, six, four, two and one-inch strips with a full line of companion mouldings, it was stated. The metal is aluminum.

Colors used in the line include admiral blue, buckeye brown, cherokee red, dawn gray, spruce green, jet black and natural Alumilite.

The finishes are "rugged baked enamels, developed by Pittsburgh Plate's thresher paint and varnish division to withstand great abuse," according to a company spokesman. Spectrim can be sawed or bent on the job without affecting the finish, he said.

The material was designed to permit an unlimited range of colorful decorative effects for the architect and builder. The strips of metal interlock to conceal fastenings and also to provide weather-tight joints. The metal is available from Pittsburgh Plate product distributors and dealers.

JUNCTION BOXES HELP SPEED CONSTRUCTION

A new series of junction boxes whose use will make power available at all parts of a construction



job is that shown in our illustration. The boxes are made by National Wire and Cable Corporation of Los Angeles.

The boxes provide enough outlets to operate equipment and provide necessary lights. Precision made, the boxes are constructed of heavy duty materials to stand up under the rough construction conditions found on most jobs.

Prices and additional information can be obtained from the company at 136 San Fernando Road, Los Angeles, Cal.

BRUNING ANNOUNCES NEW INSTRUMENTS

A new drawing instrument of special value in creating exploded views is among recent introductions by Charles Bruning Co. This machine will draw repeated and related ellipses on the same axis and mathematically precise ellipses in any ratio by degrees or from points on a drawing. Its settings are so simple any draftsman can master it in a few minutes of study. Also announced by the Bruning organization is the Brunson Instrument Company's two new items, a jig transit and optical transit square, with which errors in alignment can be reduced to less than one-thousandth of an inch.

PERMANENT TENNIS COURT SURFACES ILLUSTRATED

Construction, maintenance and rebuilding of permanently surfaced tennis courts are the subjects of a color chart issued by the American Bituminous & Asphalt Co., San Francisco. The chart shows layer by layer how Laykold and Grasstex courts are built up.

The chart, together with other information on this type of court, is timely as we enter the spring-summer season. The materials illustrated, according to the company, produce resilient, grit-free surfaces which drain and dry rapidly. The chart and other information can be obtained from the company at 200 Bush St., San Francisco 4.





Northwest

Hauenstein & Burmeister Entertain Architects at Open House

An open house to show architects and others in the building industry the company's new office and warehouse facilities in Minneapolis was held on March 11 by Hauenstein & Burmeister, manufacturers and sales representatives for leading building lines.

Manufacturing of stainless steel dumb waiters for commercial use, hollow steel specials, elevator entrances and metal clad and fire doors was shown the visitors, some of whom are shown in our illustrations opposite. They also saw a Whitney 55-ton capacity punch in operation, one of five of its kind in the United States. The punch can cut visual panels and similar openings in door sheets with one cut as the material sits in its 24-inch throat. H & B have the machine exclusively in the Northwest,

Among the products handled by the firm which were reviewed during the visit were U. S. Gypsum Company's Auditone, Acoustone and acoustical tile; Berger Manufacturing Company's lockers and steel shelving; Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company's Brunswick school furniture; B-B-C's Horn Division's folding paritions, bleachers, stages and wardrobes; E. H. Sheldon Equipment Company's homemaking, science, arts and shop equipment for schools; Art Metal Company's elevator entrances; Milwaukee Stamping Company's Ferrometal toilet partitions; Williamsburg Steel Products Company's hollow metal doors and frames and Kalamein doors; Adams & Westlake Company's Adlake windows; and Hope's Windows. Inc., steel casements.

Our pictures opposite show (l-r in each case)-

1—Bob Bowen, left, president of Hauenstein & Burmeister, as host to Cliff Anderson, president of Crown Iron Works.

2—John Magney of Magney, Tusler & Setter, well known Minneapolis firm of architects.

3-Kermit Johnson of Crown Iron, Sid Stolte of Bettenburg, Townsend & Stolte and president of the Minnesota Society of Architects, and Bob Bowen of H & B. 4—John Magney and Orly Grams of

H & B examine a venetian blind. 5-Loren B. Abbett and R. A. Sundt

of Mr. Abbett's architectural firm with George Golke of H & B.

6-Al Wylie of H & B, Henry Hurd, retired vice president of H & B and Gordie Mattson of Magney, Tusler & Setter. 7—Horace Matson of Hubert Swan-son's office, Warren Hesselroth of H & B and Urban Abendroth, also of Hubert Swanson's architectural firm.

8-Gene Flynn of Max & Gera d Buetow office, Ken Abramson of H & B, and Gene Freerks of the Buetow office.

9-M. V. Bergstedt and Mr. Hirsch, both of the Bergstedt & Hirsch architec-tural firm, St. Paul, Walter Gadde, L. A. Todd, both of Otis Elevator Co., and A. L. Christen of Haughton Elevator Co., St. Paul.

10-Ryno Olson of H & B, Don Christensen and Ed Siems of Stremel Bros., Minneapolis, Bill Morgan of Crown Iron and George Gessner of C. F. Haglin &

Sons Co. 11—Warren Hesselroth of H & B. Clark Rambo and Don Forfar of Brandhorst and Leadholm architectural firm, Jack Telfer of Crown Iron, Lid Lidho m of H & B and Del Gillespie of Knutson Construction Co.

12-Milt Leadholm of Brandhorst & Leadholm, Minneapolis, Bob Bowen of H & B and Clark Rambo of Brandhorst and Leadholm.

13—Andie Albert of Crown Iron Works, Doug Dunsheath of Insulation Sales, Al Wylie of H & B and Orrin Field of the Buetow office. 14—Lois Silene, Dorothy Boman and

Helen Hansrude of H & B with John Howard of U. S. Gypsum.

15—Cap Souders of Lang & Raug-land, George Shannen of Kileen & Wille Const. Co., Superior, Wis., Orly Grams of H & B and Orrin Field, the Buetow office.

16-Leon and H. O. Johnson of the H. O. Johnson Co., Minneapolis, John Magney and Gordon Leach of the Magney office.

17-Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lagerquist of the Gust Lagerquist & Son Elevator Co., Minneapolis.

18—Gordie Mattson of Magney, Tus-ler & Setter, Lois Silene of H & B and Bill Meyer, secretary of the Minneapolis Builders Exchange.

19-Roger Griggs and Al Hansen of H & B, John Harvard of U. S. Gypsum, and Andy Michels and Vic Michels of

the Michels Lathing Co., St. Paul. 20—Hugh Blandin, Paul Dillon and Jay King of the H & B engineering department.

21—Ralph Websky of the Crucible Steel Co., St. Paul, Gus Gustafson of H & B and Roy Schleck of Russell-New-man-Villaume Co., St. Paul.

22-Al Wylie and Helen Hansrude of H & B and Bill Peterson of the C. A.

Peterson & Son Co., Minneapolis. 23—Al Wagleitner and Horace Mat-son of the Hubert H. Swanson architectural office and George Gohlke of H & B,

24—Andy Keye of McGough Bros., construction firm of St. Paul, Mrs. Loretz of the "Northwest Architect," John Magney, Dick Tosteson of H & B and Gene Paulson of Armstrong & Schlichting, architects, Minneapolis,

25—Ivan Spurlock and Bob Reid of the Fiberglas Corp., Gordie Mattson of Magney, Tusler & Setter, Marilyn Ny-berg and Marguerite Toussaint of the

Fiberglas Corp. 26—Alvin R. Jensen of the Jensen Construction Co., Mr. Luke of the R. C. Elvin Co., Minneapolis, Leroy Pearson of H & B, Cap Souders of the Lang & Raugland architectural firm, standing right, and Mr. Ericson of Jensen Construction Co.

27—Sam Westerheim, Marlow Ihling of the A. Moorman Co., Roger Griggs of H. & B and H. E. Erickson of the A. Moorman Co., architectural firm, Minneapolis.

28—Bill Məyer, secretary of Minne-apolis Builders Exchange, Mrs. Ray Thibodeau, Bob Bowen of H & B and Ray Thibodeau, secretary of St. Paul Builders Exchange.



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BISSELL JOINS BARTLEY SALES

The Bartley Sales Co., Minneapolis, has announced that John B. Bissell joined Bartley Sales staff on April 15. Mr. Bissell was with the Minneapolis office of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., for the past nine years. He is treasurer of the Minnesota-Dakota Chapter of the Producers' Council and member of the Gibraltar and Ham and Egg Clubs of Minneapolis. He is a graduate of Williams College.





Mr. Bissell

SPONGE RUBBER MATTING EASES ALL-DAY STANDERS

A new sponge rubber matting which is completely serviceable for areas where workers are required to be on their feet all day has been developed by the United States Rubber Company. The base is of sponge rubber and the surface is a tough cover. It is made in ribbed and pyramidal surfaces, sold in 25-foot lengths, 36 inches wide. It is recommended by its makers for all locations over concrete, tile and similar floors except where the sponge rubber would absorb moisture, oils or other liquids. The name of the product is "Foot-Ease."

Some 20 per cent of the nation's employed still are not covered by social security, although the system has been in operation more than 17 years.



Fences in Architectural Design

For several years now California has exerted a definite influence on the architectural design of houses in this area. This influence is now extending itself outside of the house and into the gardens and grounds surrounding the house. The annual California Spring Garden Show has introduced new designs in fences, lawn furniture, landscaping and even house construction.

California type fences are particularly interesting to the people of this area as they find that moving to the suburbs alone is not full insurance of privacy. The standard fence for this area is the Gothic point redwood picket fence, which is the most economical type for keeping the youngsters in and the neighbors' dogs out of your yard. The rail type fence, with two or three rails, is the least costly of the decorative type fences.

In more crowded areas, where privacy is wanted, wide acceptance is found for variations of the louvre or basket weave fences that extend six feet high or somewhat over eye level. This fence replaces the thick hedge which takes many years to grow, though generally some species of shrubs are planted in the foreground. These high, privacy fences are also being adapted to the rear of shopping centers to shield the nearby residents from property depreciating views.

To insure long life of a fence, a durable wood such as redwood or red cedar should be used. A wide variety of redwood fence materials is available in this area through lumber yards so the architect, builder or home



Shown above is a 5-foot horizontal louvre fence using 1 x 6 redwood slats and redwood posts.

owner can put his imagination to work creating a fence design that particularly suits his individual needs.

Canton Redwood Yard, Inc., Minneapolis, recently published a fence book containing 24 common designs for this area. The California Redwood Association, the publishers of *Sunset Magazine*, *Popular Mechanics* and other organizations and publishing houses have also produced literature to aid in choosing fence designs. FHA loans are available for fence construction for those who wish to finance any major installation. The price range on fences varies from about 25c per running foot for all materials for a rail fence to \$1.00 per running foot for the basket weave or louvre types.

What with a greater need for fences and the availability of plans and materials, you no doubt will be seeing a great many fences springing up in this area in the next few years.

The Minneapolis Builders Exchange played host to





Minneapolis Builders' Exchange Banquet Was Tops!





CH. 3311

The Minneapolis Builders Exchange played host to one of the affair's most outstanding guest lists at its recent 65th annual banquet in Minneapolis. Among those present were the building industry's leaders among architects, contractors, sales representatives and others, as can be seen in our illustrations.

The banquet was preceded by a social hour in the Radisson Hotel and was followed by entertainment. Its details were handled by a committee of Lloyd Engelsma, John Ganley, John Bellin, Walter Buckholz and S. M. Olson.

In our pictures on the opposite page, taken during the event, we identify the head table at the top (l-r) P. C. Bettenberg, vice president of the Minnesota Society of Architects, Douglas Dunsheath, director of Minneapolis Builders Exchange, V. L. Larson, president of Minnesota-Dakotas Producers' Council, Ray Thibodeau, secretary of St. Paul Builders Exchange, Victor Gilbertson, president of Minneapolis Chapter of A.I.A., S. M. Olson, director, Minneapolis Exchange, Don Erickson, Minneapolis building inspector, W. C. Gilger, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Ted R. Hidding, director of Minneapolis Exchange, R. M. Baumeister, president of Minnesota Association of General Contractors, John Ganley, treasurer of Minneapolis Exchange, R. J. Hendershott, secretary of General Contractors, M. E. Nordstrom, director of Minneapolis Exchange, Col. Bagnula, U. S. Army Engineers, and Joe Veranth, president of Duluth Builders Exchange.

The montage shows (l-r in each picture, row by row from top down)-S. M. Olson, Detroit Steel Products Co.-Al Larson and Gordon Mattson, Minneapolis architects-Douglas Dunsheath, Acousti-Celotex, M. E. NordMagney, Tusler & Setter, Architects

strom, director of Minneapolis Exchange, and Don Erickson, Minneapolis building inspector.

W. J. Meyer, executive secretary of Minneapolis Exchange, Ray Thibodeau, secretary of St. Paul Exchange, and R. J. Hendershott, executive secretary of General Contractors-Vern Larson, president of Minnesota-Dakotas Producers' Council-Al Fischer, Bartley Sales Co., Jim Horan, G. L. Green, C. H. Peterson and H. B. Johnson.

Charles Schneider, Twin City Tile & Marble Co., B. J. Mulcahy, Jr., Bell & Gossett Co., L. C. Gross, Minneapolis engineer, and E. H. Schwitzky, Roberts-Hamilton Co.-George Townsend, St. Paul architect, Ed Young, Universal Atlas Cement, Kenneth Backstrom, Minneapolis architect, and Ben Maltzer, A. C. Ochs Brick & Tile Co.-Vic Gilbertson.

E. S. Griswold, Cobb-Strecker-Griswold, Inc., J. M. Olson, Warner Hardware Co., Doug Dunsheath and S. M. Olson, C. W. Olson Mfg. Co.-Roy Shelgren, president of St. Paul Builders Exchange, Roy Porter, immediate past president of Minneapolis Exchange, and Lloyd Engelsma, president Minneapolis Exchange.

Dick Tepley, Steel Structures, Inc., Ed Simms, Stremel Bros. Mfg. Co., and Victor Gilbertson, president Minneapolis A.I.A.-E. P. Albert, Crown Iron Works, John Magney, Minneapolis architect, Kermit Johnson, sales manager of Crown Iron Works, and Loren B. Abbett, Minneapolis architect-A. O. Larson and T. R. Hidding, Twin City Tile & Marble Co.

Bob Bennett, T. C. Bennett Co., and John Bellin, Heller Elevator Co.-Forest Tester and Joe Therien, Construction Bulletin.



TOGETHER ALL BUILDING BRANCHES

The 1954 Better Homes Show recently held in St. Paul under auspices of the Builders Exchange of St. Paul was one of the best held in recent years and brought together to co-operate in the displays, architects, suppliers and builders. More than 200 exhibits were placed in the huge auditorium and present and

prospective home owners had a chance to shop, think and consider all the aspects of the "big adventure." Sponsors declared such shows help create positive thinking in those who want to build.

Our pictures show some of the booths which presented today's building industry to the thousands of visitors who went through the show. They speak for themselves of the wide range and brilliance of the colorful, well lighted and idea-packed exhibits.

NORTHWEST

No point in Center

(Continued from Page 9)

blocks to be joined together; no useful purpose would be served.

Or consider the "NEAR" of time. If, as is proposed, on five or six adjoining blocks in a row you locate, let us say, a CITY HALL, PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES, LAW COURTS, a VETERANS' OFFICE BUILDING, PUBLIC LI-BRARY and PUBLIC WORKS BUILDING, you have achieved no "CIVIC CENTER." The word "center" in this connection very definitely implies nearness but no practical nearness has been achieved because for every worker in one of these buildings who might want to see a man in a nearby building instead of telephoning to him there are a thousand, or five thousand, or a hundred thousand citizens who would be grateful, and also save time and money, if any one of these said buildings could be located really near to them.

Well, there is just a very brief review of only two kinds of nearness, of the three that the dictionary writers say are those of primary importance; the "nearness of place, of degree, and of time" but there are many more.

> IN THIS official civic center of 1949 what is really "near to us" and to our time seems to have been overlooked. I can find no responses in this stone-age city plan to any feeling of hope and belief that this city of Minneapolis could be, a hundred years from now, a thrilling place to live.

ONSPICUOUS THROUGH THEIR ABSENCE are buildings so placed as to make best use of services indispensable to modern city life. One could mention such prime conveniences as AUTOMOTIVE TRUCK TRANS-PORT channeled for long haul and local distribution; WIRED TELEVISION providing instant citywide visualverbal personal conference contact; Intra-Phone Private Exchanges available within Bell Telephone System's beautifully flexible services wired for citywide instant connections on assigned private switchboards and personal operators as if in same building; our proposed Transitor Horizontal "Elevators;" offstreet "Monorail" with highwalk stations at fourth floor level for short and medium distance acceptance and dispersal of morning and evening peak-load passenger traffic. Not one of these highly developed special services and inventions nor, for that matter, of many others all in com-



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To further clarify this matter let us think in detail of the twin concept of this word "near" and see what the word "far" will do for us. Let us make a practical application to civic economy of the telephone at our elbow which means "talk-far," the television screen beside our desk or chair which means "see-far" and for "go-far" (and quick) perhaps we would do well to use the name tele-trucks and tele-mobiles.

When we look at a building like City Archives, we ask ourselves why such a building should be geographically centered in a city rather than placed as far away as possible, where inexpensive land can be had, with the building as far from other buildings as possible, and spread out as much as possible. Here is a case where "far" is tied to geography but "near" is tied to convenience, if we make use of the tele-conveniences which are available to us. Los Angeles banks built archive vaults "'way out in the country" in 1920. Now Hollywood surrounds them. Far + Time = Near.

> AN EXAMPLE of this near and far team, as seen by a man with an active appreciation of modern business, industry, engineering and American know-how, has been fully set forth in the last number of NORTHWEST ARCHITECT in describing the nature of a public library.

 $O_{\rm R}$ THERE is another "near" that is "far." Take the City Hall at the south end of the so-called Civic Center. We already have the City Hall. It's a pretty fine building. Fifty or a hundred years from now, when present fashions change, it will be thought of even more highly than it is today. At any rate it was thought worth spending a lot of money to put on a new roof a few years ago. Our City Hall is near the great automobile express through-way.

But if you have an office in the Medical Buildings on Nicollet Avenue and have business in the City Hall, that trip is going to ruin a morning for you, sure. You will have to cross sixteen busy city blocks in that round trip. With a "transitor" installation you could go to the City Hall in five minutes without crossing any streets, indeed without going outdoors, and come back in the same length of time. Just as easy as entering an elevator in the Empire State Building to see a man on the eightieth floor. To be specific, three 1000-foot transitors extending north, west and south from the City Hall would put thirty-six downtown blocks within two minutes of the City Hall third floor and by asking a citizen to cross only two streets to reach the ends of the transitors, forty more blocks could be brought within two minutes, plus the time it would take to walk two blocks and cross two streets.

That is what I call a practical implementation of the word "near."

As you look again at the proposed plan for the Civic Center you will see a Veterans Building. Now I may be mistaken about what it is exactly that the veterans wish to accomplish in this building and in this Civic Center location but I think it should be reviewed

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and proved that this facility will serve best in the location now shown.

It seems to me that, of all public buildings, the requirements of the veterans would be best served in a location with the largest ground level parking, asking for the minimum winter walking from car to errand point within the building. Be that as it may, every building located in the loop area which might better be located on the perimeter of the city simply adds that much to the street congestion by automobiles which should never be obliged to come downtown at all.

A Library location in the Civic Center may be a good place for book distribution and retrieval but it is no place for reading rooms, art galleries, little theaters or other neighborhood offerings, not in traffic strangled 1954, it isn't. If the location advocated by the Plan Commission in 1949 is approved the building should be planned for car parking on the three lower floors, with a mechanical service garage in the basement and only enough book-stack and micro-can storage on upper floors to facilitate live transfer. Most of stacks and files should be in branch libraries and "reading rooms"-hundreds of reading rooms. At all times most of the books, films and circulating art works should be in homes or en route to the next home. All the less frequently used books and records for scholars should be located in four strategic buildings near the perimeter of the city with very convenient transit facilities, public or private. Items in any library unit in the city should be available at any other on over-night notice.

> IN THE PAST TWO YEARS a new factor has come into the lives of city dwellers everywhere that underscores this idea and what I had to say last month about the flow of culture in communities. Will the people travel to whatever is offered or will you have to take it to them and how?

THIS NEW FORCE IS TELEVISION

T HAS KNOCKED FLAT the movie industry in Hollywood and it has changed so completely the habits of people, their thinking and their self-starters (or lack of same) that for a time the results may be catastrophic in cultural, business and entertainment projects. As a consequence it will change the buildings that house such enterprises. All the private and public facilities that service them will have to be reconstructed. If city planning neglects to find the answers there will be further decrease in real estate taxes and less profits and more selling expense for business.

WE HAVE ANALYZED a very complex condition. We have explained why we think current procedures will not work. We have recommended some general procedures and described mechanical and other facilities which are ready for use and economically practical.

But you ask, "What would you do" with those blocks down there in the slums below Third Street now assigned to a sort of helter-skelter "CIVIC CEN-TER" dodging around between privately owned buildings too good to be junked?

Well — the answer to this would mean writing

a book. In the fall we'll try to supply such a program. It won't be *the* answer; it may not even be *an* answer — there are many answers — but it will at least lay a course through the municipal wilderness, in hopes of by-passing the curse of all machine age cities, those Dismal Swamps of the Nineteen Fifties caused by impaired circulation of people on wheels and on foot. On this life blood rests the growth and health of a city.

Economic Trend

(Continued from Page 16)

report showed net sales of \$217,356,078, compared with \$178,274,292 the previous year.

Minneapolis Honeywell, among Northwest companies, showed sales up 29 per cent to a record level of \$214,-018,825, compared with 1952's \$165,710,384. Minnesota and Ontario Paper's new record was \$67,300,000, up \$4,000,000 from the previous year. Other big companies showed similar increase records. At random they showed Pittsburgh Plate Glass net sales up 12 per cent, U. S. Rubber up 16 per cent, Whirlpool Corporation net sales at \$149,129,142, an all-time high, Bell & Gossett up 11 per cent, Hotpoint up 26 per cent and so on.

WARY EYE KEPT ON "DEPRESSION" GUARDS

While forecasts put rosy glasses on us, the dip which followed cessation of actual Korean hostilities and cutbacks in "defense" spending brought into focus the safeguards which have been developed through the years since the bitter experience of the "Great Depression." To give background to the thinking of our architectural and other readers, we present some of the many reports

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A MODERN MARQUEE FOR A MODERN FRONT

Here's a modern marquee to fit any front that is particularly adaptable to shopping centers or multiple units. Lightweight and strong, it rejects heat, filters sunlight, sheds rain and snow and allows radiated heat to escape. Can be made for round or square corners.





This cross-section shows construction of the series of parallel leaves with lower edges troughed to drain rain and snow water into the supporting channels. They in turn empty the water into the troughed facing, or back to the building, whichever is desired.





on the situation from among the country's leading economic groups.

Pointing to a series of hedges which "helped to prevent the dip in 1949 from becoming serious," Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, director of economic research for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, listed eight economic stabilizers which are ready to operate today—

"1. The farm price support program—A flexible support program would be much more desirable in the opinion of many farmers and most businessmen because it would provide a sensible guide to production and consumption and would spare taxpayers the necessity of having to buy surplus farm products at high levels. Nevertheless, the present rigid program can also exert a stabilizing influence by discouraging disorderly marketing, price slashing and undue competitive pressures.

"2. The unemployment compensation system—The system is backed by a trust fund of almost \$9,000,000,000, which provides payments (ranging up to 26 weeks in some states) for employes temporarily laid off.

"3. The numerous private and public pension programs, including the federal government's Social Security system—These will continue to pay money to beneficiaries and thus help to keep up the continuity of sales, regardless of economic conditions.

"4. The Federal Deposit Insurance System, which makes a bank run inconceivable.

"5. The tax reductions which went into effect January 1, and others in prospect—These tend to leave more money in the hands of business for investment in new job-making enterprises and in the hands of consumers for spending.

"6. The amortized nature of most of our private debt—While debt has grown too rapidly for good economic health and has helped cause inflation, it is still only about half as much as it was in 1929, relative to the national income.

"7. The volume of liquid assets held by individuals and businesses—This volume has grown from \$65,000,-000,000 before the war, to an estimated \$270,000,000 today. This means that the rush to get assets in a liquid condition, one of the characteristics of a downdrag, is not likely to be the kind of powerful deflationary force it was in the 1930's.

"8. The quick reactions which occur in our tax structure, with its heavy reliance on the income tax—As employment and business drop off, the tax liability of



individuals and businesses also quickly drops. Government revenues decline and the government is forced to borrow. The government has a wide range of choices on how to borrow and can do so in a way that will help maintain the money supply.

"Most of these same stabilizers were in operation during the 1949 dip. The index of industrial production (seasonally adjusted) slipped from a 1948 peak of 105 to a low of 94 in 1949. Unemployment rose from the low levels of 1948 to a peak of 4,100,000, or 6.4% of the civilian labor force in the worst month of 1949, and to a peak of 4,700,000 in February, 1950. But compensation of employes dipped from 1948 to 1949 by only \$3,000,000. Disposable income (income after taxes) dropped only .6 of 1%. However, in that inventory recession we were fortunate in still having many persons with cash on hand waiting to spend it on housing and automobiles which had been in short supply.

"One thing that perhaps distinguishes the present economic downturn from its predecessors is that its causes have been apparent since early 1953. What happened was that when the Korean war broke out the government adopted a policy of encouraging the expansion of our economic base so that if a third world war came we would have surplus capacities for turning out steel, aluminum and other vital products.

"While building up these extra capacities we generated larger incomes on the part of business, employes and almost everybody else and this income was readily spent for houses, goods, services and all the rest. We had "guns" and even more than the normal "butter" at the same time. . .



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GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Upward acting doors shall be Crawford Marvel-Lift Doors, as manufactured by the Crawford Door Company, 401 St. Jean Avenue, Detroit 14, Michigan, and of the size and design as shown on the plans.

WOOD:

Wood sections shall have stiles and rails of vertical grain Douglas Fir, hardwood dowelled and steel pinned, waterproofed glued. Rails to extend full width of door. Panels to be of three (3) ply laminated fir $\frac{1}{4}$ exterior plywood manufactured by the hot plate process with phenolic resin glue.

HARDWARE

Hardware shall include safety torsion springs on a continuous shaft across full width of door, rustproofed aircraft type cable (chain not permitted), rollers having a minimum of ten (10) ball bearings $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter with both inner and outer races of hardened steel (use of roller shaft as inner race will not be permitted), bottom corner brackets mortised under bottom of door and of sufficient height to be secured across both rail and stile. Doors over 12'6" wide shall be additionally reinforced with suitable horizontal trusses to prevent sagging when open. Doors over 16'0" wide shall have suitable support to prevent sagging when closed.

GUARANTEE:

Doors shall be guaranteed against faulty or defective material or workmanship under normal operation for a period of one (1) year.



"Even if the current dip should continue further than is now indicated, we will recover from it and the population growth, the new technology and new products backed by a sound but flexible monetary and fiscal policy —all clearly indicated for the future—will bring us to new heights of prosperity and human well-being."

In a 54-page release on its policy for greater economic stability, "Defense Against Recession," the Committee for Economic Development warned that our economic stability always needs strengthening but "changes since before the war in our financial, budgetary and psychological situation have greatly reduced the tendency of our economic system to multiply a deflationary impact . . . while this does not guarantee that there will be no recessions, it does mean that what in earlier circumstances might have turned out to be a severe depression would be a moderate recession and what might have been a moderate recession can now be relatively mild . . . it is impossible to measure this effect precisely but we believe that it is important."

In listing factors which tend to make our economy better able to take recessions in stride without letting them get out of hand into serious slides, the CED listed the facts that "the country's financial condition is stronger; business and farm debts are lower, relative to assets and earnings; private debt, notably mortgages, is on a longer-term basis; the total of consumers' assets is large; banks and other financial institutions, with the Federal Reserve System able to supply funds as needed and with a heavy proportion of deposits guaranteed, can keep credit channels open and encourage expansion; longerterm planning by business has increased."

Other experts and groups reiterated time and again this confident attitude which built great hopes for the coming year while recognizing that everyone must go forward wisely and with consideration of his own position in relation to that of the entire economy. The tone of confidence is noticeable at all levels of our economy.

Youth Center (Continued from Page 24)

Facilities

Although such things as a dancing area, snack bar and lounge seem to form a basic core of all youth centers, and are overwhelmingly the most popular, it has been proved that other facilities should be provided for or the success of the youth center will be hindered.



NORTHWEST

According to Mrs. E. C. Enbody, president of the Minneapolis Youth Center, "No center will continue to maintain a high degree of interest on the part of its members unless its program is fluid and changing and diverse enough in content to provide for the varying recreational interests of teen-agers." With this in mind, and with the previous list of activities as a guide, a breakdown of the possible elements can now be determined. . . .

All-purpose area (dancing mainly but also for other large group gatherings)

Snack bar (with tables or booths) Lounge Game room (pool and ping pong mainly) Reading room (library) Small club rooms (small group meetings) Arts and crafts area Music room Bowling alley Director's office Check room Rest rooms It should be remembered that in choosing the various tivities and determining the targe and size of facilities

activities and determining the type and size of facilities for a specific youth center careful consideration must be given to the existing conditions and needs to be met in the individual community.

Architectural Character

In analyzing the architectural character of a youth center it must be constantly remembered that the center is for youth and that everything possible should be done



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to create this atmosphere and to make them realize that it is their center. The over-all character should be light, gay and, I believe, rather festive. An institutional character or "school atmosphere" must be guarded against.

Because the youth center is still in its infancy, there has been very little investigation into the architectural possibilities. In fact, most existing youth centers today are making use of old warehouses, garages, run-down mansions or merely have some space in an established agency such as a YMCA, YWCA, community center, church basement, etc., and do not have facilities that were specifically designed for their use. Thus, the architectural possibilities seem virtually untouched and there appears to be great freedom in design.

SPECIFICALLY FOR MANKATO

Existing Conditions and Need

At the present time in Mankato there is considerable interest in meeting the recreational and social needs of the youth of the community and much has been done to meet these needs. However, the facilities available are still far from adequate. The city has such active organizations as the YMCA, YWCA, American Legion, Masonic Lodge, Kiwanis, Rotary and many other service groups that are all contributing to some phase of the over-all youth program. All of these interested groups and organizations are represented on the council (19 members) of the Mankato-North Mankato community safety and recreational department, which has charge of the administering of public recreation in Mankato, North Mankato and outlying areas. However, a rather unique situation exists in Mankato in that this recreation department is financed and directly supervised by the boards of education of Mankato and North Mankato. Therefore, any programs and policies developed must be approved by the superintendent of schools and the school board, who control the budget and thus the program.

The state Recreation Laws of 1937 provide that the school board and the city government each contribute a share of the recreation budget. This, I am sure, would be a much better means of administration and would insure more adequate financing.

The present recreation budget allows only 60 cents per capita for salaries of the director, secretarial help and part-time leaders, whereas national standards rec-

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ommend 75 cents per capita for professional help, exclusive of secretaries. In fact, the total recreation budget of Mankato amounts to only 70 cents per capita. It is thus easy to see that there is still much to be done towards the improvement of the over-all program.

The construction of a new public high school building a few years ago was a great contributing factor to the improvement of the youth program. The facilities of the school have been greatly beneficial in the development of a workable youth program but, as I previously pointed out, even though school facilities are excellent, as in the case of Mankato, there is a definite need for "away from school" activities and this is where the youth center usually gets the call.

Such a youth center now exists, and has been in existence since 1944, in Mankato but the facilities are inadequate. The "Alpine Attic," as the Mankato youth center is called, presently has its facilities on the second floor of the YMCA. The facilities consist of a dancing area, small kitchen and snack bar serving soft drinks and ice cream, a game room with a ping pong table and tables for cards, checkers, chess, etc., and a small reading room.

Mrs. Marie Adams, director of the youth center, estimates that about 400 to 500 teen-agers use the facilities. However, a large crowd for an evening is about 100 to 150. This is mainly attributable to lack of a diversified program, I believe. At present, the youth center is only open Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings but, naturally, it would be much more beneficial if it were open more often.

An interesting feature of the present youth center is

that it is not a part of the over-all youth program in its own right, as it should be, but a part of the program of the YMCA. About a year ago, considerable interest was shown around town in the organization and construction of a new youth center. However, there was also a certain amount of opposition, as there always is in a project of this sort, and the issue has now slowly died out.

Some of the opposition came from people who thought that a youth center would commercialize any neighborhood where it would be built and turn it into a wild and rowdy area. However, I feel that if these people were given a better understanding of the needs and merits of a youth center and were shown the type and character of such a building, they then would realize that their preconceived ideas are false.

Recently, the State of Minnesota Youth Conservation Commission did^{*} a youth services survey for Mankato and North Mankato and the results of that survey indicate there is a definite need for a youth center. The survey noted that "on the basis of the National Recreation Association standards, the city should have . . . lounge and game rooms available to youth . . . and arts and crafts shops, in addition to the schools." Thus, as a result of my investigation, and on the basis of the survey conducted by the Youth Conservation Commission, I feel justified in concluding that there is a definite need for a youth center in Mankato.

Program Requirements

As I have stated previously, determining the type and size of facilities a youth center in any particular com-





SMOOTH CEILINGS" SYSTEM Wolter H. Wheeler, Inventor and Consulting Engineer 802 Metropolitan Life Bldg., Minneapolis 1, Minn. munity should have is a difficult task. However, after analyzing the existing conditions and needs, I have come to the following conclusions on the basic elements needed for a youth center in Mankato, Minnesota.

1. Entrance Area—800 square feet. This should be a pleasant, inviting and uncongested area where the teenager can kick off mud and snow. A central desk off the director's office should control the area.

2. Coat Room and Toilets-200 square feet. Near entrance-individual self service coat room.

3. Director's Office—150 square feet. This should be in a central location as it is a base for the over-all supervision. A control desk should adjoin and control the entrance area.

4. Lounge—1,000 square feet. This should be a pleasant area for conversation, card playing, betweendance relaxation and general sociability, located near dance area.

5. Game Room—1,800 square feet. Three ping pong and two pool tables.

6. All-Purpose Area—2,000 square feet. This area is for dancing and other large group gatherings. It should not have the cold, dance hall atmosphere. The snack area can spill into the area.

7. Snack-Bar Area—600 square feet. This should adjoin dance area and be made up of (a) kitchen and serving area, 250 square feet, and (b) tables, 350 square feet (tables can spill into dance area).

8. Service Area—300 square feet. A small amount of service is necessary—for snack bar mainly. Some storage for snack area here. This should be accessible to director's office.

9. Arts and Crafts Area—850 square feet. The activities of this area would include such things as handicraft, jewelry making, leather work, some wood working, painting, etc. This function is somewhat divorced from the other facilities. It would have part-time help in charge, perhaps one of the teen-agers, and once or twice a week would have professionally supervised instruction.

10. Bowling Alley-2,700 square feet. Four lanes.

11. Storage and Mechanical Equipment-1,800 square feet.

Naturally, a major consideration in the planning of a youth center is the supervision problem. I have assumed that for the Mankato youth center one fulltime, professionally trained director will be in charge. In addition, several part-time workers will be employed, perhaps some of the teen-agers themselves. Reasonably open planning seems to be the best solution to the overall problem.

The site is one which lends itself to development and should be integrated with the building planning. A creek runs through the property and this could be developed into a very pleasant area. A picnic area should be included.

Site

The site I have chosen for the youth center in Mankato is quite centrally located, being about eight blocks from the public high school, seven blocks from the Catholic high school, one and one half blocks from the YMCA, one half block from the YWCA and about four blocks from the heart of the commercial area. The immediate neighborhood is residential. The site is bounded by Warren Street on the northeast, Broad Street on the southeast, an alley on the northwest and the property line on the southwest. The property is city owned, consisting of three and one half lots, 66 feet by $157\frac{1}{2}$ feet, giving an over-all plot of 231 feet by $157\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The site slopes 10 feet from the northeast to a creek near the southeast property line. There is an old residence on the property that has been converted into a museum, as well as a garage or barn that is used for storage. I have assumed that both of these existing structures would be removed.

INSULATION ENGINEERS MOVE

On April 1, Insulation Engineers, Inc., moved to new quarters at 6318 Cambridge, St. Louis Park, P.O. Box 6, Minneapolis 16, where they consolidated all their warehouses into one location in conjunction with their office. The company now has 13,000 sq. ft. under one roof for more efficient operation and better service to its customers.

The firm handled window units, doors and insulation and has announced the addition to its sales engineering force of Bert Kizer who works the Minneapolis territory, and George Dwyer in St. Paul.

MODERN HOME!

Architects are working out plans for an automobile with a home that folds into the door.









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Cover Picture "WINTERGREEN" **Highwalk Glass Bridge**

Built in 1899 Louis H. Sullivan, Architect

***** A PROPHET IN ARCHITECTURE

JATES TO WISDOM opened wide by the "See-er" find few ready to pass free. Seers become prophets by doing something, in answer to acute needs, the significance and value of which are mostly unseen at the time. Only at long last the world learns that a prophet is not a gray-beard who predicts but an adventurous youth defying Old Man Habit, who's forever objecting that "It's never done that way," "it can't be done," "no need for that."

> LOUIS SULLIVAN WAS FORTY-THREE YEARS OF AGE WHEN IN 1899 HE DE-CLARED, IN GLASS AND STEEL, THE BRIDGE TO CIVIC FREEDOM PICTURED ON THE COVER - THERE IS THE HIGH-WALK OF TOMORROW.

THIS BEAUTIFUL NECESSITY was a landmark in city planning. It was replaced with an ugly iron passenger chute about twenty-five years ago. Our cover picture is from the only known photographic negative of this practical prophecy. Its function has been in continuous operation for 55 years, serving people and good business profits. And for 55 years there it was, in bold view of everyone, directly above and in the exact center of the crashing traffic problem which it offered to solve. Notwithstanding NOT ONE ENGINEER, ARCHI-TECT, MUNICIPAL EXECUTIVE OR CITY PLANNER SAW ITS FORCE, nor today even remembers its existence.

RECENT EXCEPTION

ONE GREAT MAN and a disciple of Louis Sullivan has just arrived independently at the same solution. This is Willem Dudok of Amsterdam, who in 1951-52 built the Royal Dutch Steel Works in Ijmuiden, Holland. See ARCHITEC-TURAL FORUM, February, 1954 (Vol. 100, No. 2) pp. 154-155.

WE HOPE TO REPRINT these photographs for you. See forecast of this acknowledgment of Sullivan's demonstration, in the design on page 5 of NORTHWEST ARCHI-TECT, November-December, 1953, proposed before Mr. Dudok's beautiful demonstration was known.

> AMERICAN CITIES HAVE WAITED EX-ACTLY FIFTY-FIVE YEARS FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF USING SUCH A BRIDGE-TO-THE-FUTURE :: :: LET'S OPEN OUR EYES, WALK OUT OF THE GATE-TO-FREEDOM, KNOWING WHY.

> > NORTHWEST

THE FIRST REQUIREMENT for getting city people from where they are to where they'd like to be, without being shoved into the battle of gasoline alley, is a LAW changes in the building code. All city governments have been reluctant to grant easements for bridges over streets. The reason given is that a bridge would cast a shadow across someone's window and that one bridge might mean a lot of bridges.

But the same aldermen have not hesitated to permit massive continuous "bridges" lengthwise of streets (elevated railroads) which destroyed practically all sun and daylight, made a maelstrom of traffic and shattered everybody's nerves with steel screeches.

Having thus funneled early and late glaciers of slow moving humanity into streets now cluttered with mile-long rows of iron posts, they went on to approve forty-story brick crates, with inadequate windows serving only the outer cell-like offices. These block-square people-coops turned what once were streets into unsanitary caverns. The city fathers then ordered giant fourteen-foot pairs of drain tubes (railroad "sub-ways") under the pavements, under the sky-scrapers, to carry away the clot of harassed humanity and sludge it back to work tomorrow morning.

Then more big double drains for freight were burrowed still deeper down in the Chicago sub-mud, under the foundation footings, so that about a hundred million dollars worth of business buildings, new and old, cracked and settled down a foot out of level. Their rental value was deflated.

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TORN DOWN IN THE LOOP AREA AF-FECTED BY THESE TUNNELS. HOW IL-LOGICAL CAN WE GET? HOW FAR WILL WE GO IN SURRENDERING OUR LIVES TO THE INGENUITY OF ENGINEERS WITHOUT GRANTING THEM THE EN-COURAGEMENT OF OUR COLLECTIVE COMPASSION, OR EVEN CIVIC GOOD SENSE?

WE COULD SAY to the experienced inventors, "If you can provide horizontal transportation (say monorail, for example) which will be as pleasant, fast and economical as is vertical travel (elevators to 80 stories!), please do so." Our "Transitors" are also recommended for your study.

To which these wonderfully capable men reply, "Delighted to do so at once. Just clear away the obstructing law and protect our projects from interference by the owners of 1880 style railroads, isolationist owners of obsolete city real estate and all the swarm of people who are 'all for themselves' unpoliced." Free enterprise is just wonderful, of course, until the enterprise gets into debt and, as my enterprising father liked to quote:

"Owen Moore went away Ow'in' mor'n he could pay.

Owen Moore came back one day— ... Ow'in' more ...!"

If your business finds itself "ow'in' mor'n you kin pay," well OK, beat it to Washington for help and good luck. But if your customers are "ow'in' you more than *they* kin pay," before you foreclose on their homes you ought to give them a chance to also run to Washington for a little of that same creep —"t'wouldn't hurt either of you none."

I'm for help to both of you. And I'm no socialist either. I'm really a pretty stubborn conservative. I've just been reading "The Conservative Mind," (that's me) by Russell Kirk, D. Lit. St. Andrews, Scotland (not a golf club) and Michigan State College (not football faculty). Be prepared for really tough reading but a lot of information in it about many good and great men.

I'm for free enterprise as defined in the Dictionary and the Constitution. I'm strong for Webster—Noah and Dan'l both—don't want those documents changed either by smart un-"constitutional" lawyers or unprincipled senators. And for all a'that my great-great-grampa was an Irishman too, from Crusheen in County Clare, name of O'Hara. So came O'Hara's Corners in the Catskills, but that was 1760 and long before the potato famine in Eireland, and the "I.W.W.'s" in 1921.

THIS LOVELY BRIDGE of Sullivan's connected the west platform of the Madison Street Station of the Elevated Railway in the Chicago Loop with the first unit of the Schlesinger and Mayer department store building, which was built under Sullivan as architect in 1898, half a block west on Madison, facing north. In order to provide this convenience to the public, Schlesinger and Mayer (now Carson, Pirie, Scot and Co.) were obliged to purchase a narrow building facing east on Wabash. The lower floors were redesigned by Sullivan as shown on the picture. Across this bridge and through this store, which makes an L with the main Schlesinger and Mayer building on the corner of Madison and State Streets, one could, and still can, proceed a full block under cover, without descending to lower floors and consequent conflict with street traffic. And the tired shopper can still return from several blocks distance and be lifted free by The Carson-Pirie store elevators to reach his homebound elevated train.

All this public convenience and major business producer is exactly as recommended in the last three numbers of NORTHWEST ARCHITECT describing the "Wintergreen Center" project. As we stated above, Sullivan's highwalk bridge has been in daily operation for 55 years and neither city planners nor businessmen have taken any notice of it, so far as I know. Are today's sales managers really light on their mental feet? What is advertising — just the printed pitch — or is it any facility that will turn attention your way and produce more customers at less cost? (A customer is one who keeps coming back to buy from you because he is pleased with what you do for him — no money made on the first sale.)

All our "Wintergreen" project asks for is an enabling ordinance that will let bridges, like Sullivan's carry people over traffic and at once produce more sun and cleaner air for everyone.

THIS DEPARTMENT STORE bridge project in the year 1899 was so incidental and innocent as words on paper requesting a building law variant, that no private or political interests except his clients, Schlesinger and Mayer, got excited about it. Thus Sullivan again registered his prophetic powers. The bridge over Wabash Avenue, even then a very crowded city street, was built over half a century ago. Its potential for solving the major problem swirling all around it, still swirling all around us and just begging for solution, remained dormant in the face of everybody. Must harassed humanity in Chicago or Minneapolis continue to wait until reluctant business is forced to make free use of so simple and inexpensive a solution for the failing sales problems? No end of costly, complicated and impractical solutions have been proposed, many of them built without doing any good. Often they made matters worse.

Now look again at the picture on the cover. You will see how a natural mind, engaged in simple quiet thought, produces an obvious answer to a perfectly plain need. This man Louis Sullivan needed no research, no extended conferences of experts, no appropriations, just imagination and intuition (Hitler came near ruining that word).

Let's get legal permission to build a few sample bridges over St. Paul or Minneapolis streets and then see what private ingenuity will do with the idea!

W.G.P.

A WALK-UP WINDOW for banking has been added to the much publicized drive-in window of recent years. New window is right on the sidewalk, is patterned after its drive-in prototype, has the same kind of fittings, achieves its banking purpose in same way. A lever controlled by the teller lifts an outside shelf flush with the building's wall to protect the unit during non-operating hours and at night. FULL-VIEW WINDOWS DISCOURAGE THIEVES, according to an eastern police official. Another vote for the modern design practice of displaying the entire interior of the store under proper lighting at night so passersby can window shop the whole layout. Cluttered displays in windows shield any thievery going on inside. Besides, they are not good merchandising!

PREFERENCE FOR BLONDES has been extended to furniture, by both men and women. Evidence comes from New York and Chicago furniture shows where the blonded woods were most popular. The blondes are being pushed for furniture for every room in the house and this writer feels that the possible over-emphasis of the bleached grains would lead to a very dull and monotonous pattern. Guess some of us are not gentlemen for some of us still like the rich naturalness of the walnuts, maples, fru twoods and the deeper shades of glowing mahogany, etc.

WHITEMAN BECOMES JYRING ASSOCIATE

E. A. Jyring, well known Hibbing, Minn., architect, has announced that Richard Whiteman has become an associate member of his firm, Jyring and Jurenes, architects and engineers. A University of Minnesota graduate, Mr. Whiteman took his master's degree in Harvard's Graduate School of Design. A member of A.I.A., he is registered in Minnesota.

S. P. Jurenes, former partner in the Hibbing firm, died last August.



Editorial Page Comment

Concerning "TRANSITORS"

A Letter to Otis Elevator Company about HORIZONTAL HIGHWALK TRAVEL

WALK INTO any office building; walk into the Empire State Building in New York. A satiny bronze door slides open; you enter a tiny bronze room, others with you. Silently, with little sense of movement, you are taken up 80 stories — 800 feet (could easily be 1,000).

This travel machine for distances to a thousand feet is a miracle of science, invention, and business administration. It can be enjoyed free in thousands of buildings, in hundreds of cities. It not only met a need, it also created the public demand that it be continuously perfected.

"Don't wait to be asked" is a potent directive in the drive that built America.

Now take this tool complete—its 1000-foot long shaft, its neat cars, perfect doors for service and safety, its tracks and trammels, pullers, controls, and . . .

> LAY IT ON ITS SIDE AT, SAY, THE FOURTH FLOOR OF ANY GROUP OF BUILDINGS

OR AT THE EIGHTH FLOOR.

Minneapolis blocks are 330 feet long. The streets plus sidewalks are 80 feet wide. This new intra-mural 1,000-foot horizontal travel opportunity would unite four city blocks, crossing over three streets. It would penetrate 50 feet into the very service heart of the buildings at both ends. A minimum of adjustments in support and control, easily met by the resourceful elevator engineers, would provide a standard prefabricated system more easily installed than elevators. They would bridge the streets, like that on the cover.

Think what it would mean to the 20 building owners of any four average city blocks to say to tenants, "this cold day, this day of 90° -in-the-shade and no shade, during that deluge out there, you can go four full blocks and cross three streets high above the reckless traffic, all in a matter of two minutes. You can stop a dozen times for as many errands. Your ride will be clean, elegant, peaceful, in the very midst of turmoil and free to all." Doesn't even cost the installers anything — pays for itself.

And would that increase rental values! Would it affect building patterns — plans — what to replace and how — what to keep and make better — how to build new? You know it would. In the Empire State building there are 66 elevators and the owners think it not too costly to install these luxuries and offer their use free.

Think of the business that would be built by even one of these people-moving transitors passing through, say, the Northwestern Bank Building and offering immediate transport from 5th and Marquette to 9th and Nicollet without going out of doors — night and day. Meet and use our new word TRANSITOR. I predict you will soon be using this convenience. W.G.P.

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