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Area Notes

Architectural News from Five States

PEOPLE . . .

Team 70 Architects opened offices in the Saint Paul Building at Fifth and Wabasha Streets in Saint Paul. Bernard Jacob and James Kellett, formerly with Wall Associates, head up the new firm which will provide architectural as well as consultant services in environmental design, systems analysis and planning.

Several area architectural firms have recently received design awards. Haarstick, Lundgren and Associates, Inc., St. Paul, Minn., were honored for their Rochester State Junior College in the first national Community and Junior College Design Awards program sponsored by the AIA. Hanson-Lind-Meyer of Iowa City received two awards from the Iowa Chapter of the AIA, an honor award for their remodeling of Hands Jewelry Store, both in Iowa City. Charles Herbert and Associates, Des Moines, received that chapter's top medal award for their Welch Junior High School in Ames. And the polynomial firm Durrant-Deninger-Dommer-Kram-er-Gordon of Dubuque, Iowa, and Watertown, Wis., has garnered an award for their student center at Wisconsin State University in Fond du Lac.

Why is there no notice taken of the following in the local and area press? Indifference? Suppression? Progressive Architecture informs us that Purcell, Feick and Elmslie's 1911 Merchants Bank of Winona (Minnesota) is to be torn down to "make room for an uninspired circular bank building." In Chicago's Civic Center Plaza is a list of the architects who have made notable contributions to the Windy City's architecture and the list includes George Grant Elmslie and William Gray Purcell. Meanwhile Minnesota ignores the destruction of a masterpiece by these famed Minnesota architects.

The widening scope of architectural practice: Dr. Lester W. Hunt, former vice-president of Wisconsin State University in Eau Claire, has joined Larson-Player-Smith as their educational facility consultant and planner. The firm expects to enlarge its team of specialists in various fields in order to provide complete technical and professional services to their clients.

Fitzhugh Scott Architects, Inc., of Whitefish Bay, Wis., is one of the five finalists in the first stage of the national competition for the design of a new mathematics building at Yale University.

Ellerbe Architects of St. Paul announce the promotion of Herbert A. Ketcham, Jr., to director of design. A senior designer for the firm since joining it in 1968, he had designed two award-winning buildings earlier for Thorsen and Thorsbo of Minneapolis.

St. Paul architect Stanley Fishman was one of ten candidates in the nation's first primary for selection of mayoral candidates for St. Paul. A leader in the campaign against pollution, he eschewed the "visual pollution" of lawn signs and conducted his campaign entirely by personal appearances.

An unusual consensus of agreement on General Conditions has been achieved in the Red River Valley, largely through the efforts of Myron Denbrook, senior partner in the Grand Forks architectural firm of Weil, Denbrook, Adams, Inc. He made a report on the "continuing program" at a recent Minneapolis-St. Paul CSI Chapter meeting.

Mr. Ketcham

Bergstedt, Wahlberg, Bergquist Associates, St. Paul architects, announced the appointment of Jack Loveless as director of production and Kenneth Oulman as director of specifications. Named associates of the firm are Robert J. Eaton and Gary Paulsen.

Three Minnesota architects have been named to the General Services Administration's public advisory panel on architectural services. They are Willard L. Thorsen of Thorsen and Thorshov Associates, Inc., and Donald M. Erickson of Patch and Erickson, Architects, both of Minneapolis, and Grover W. Dimond, Jr., of the St. Paul firm of Grover Dimond Associates.

AND PROJECTS

MINNESOTA

Memo for Minnesota: Concrete grain elevators are to be remodeled into luxury apartments for single men and women in Louisville, Ky., by cutting holes and installing floors in the concrete silos. Adjoining trackage will be rationalized by parking a Pullman car or two to be leased for trips. (Where will they find a passenger train to pull them?) Complete with restaurant and swimming pool, the project is intended to be the ultimate in single blessedness.

The spine of the Capital Centre in the heart of downtown St. Paul is nearing completion. To be ultimately three blocks long, the Skyway Building will link all major buildings in the project besides including within itself shops, offices and parking for 700 cars. Architect for the Centre is Grover Dimond Associates, Inc.

No further news on the fate of the old Morrison County courthouse in Little Falls, on behalf of which there was a flurry of preservation activity recently. The impressive Romanesque pile is being supplanted by Stegner, Hendrickson and McNutt's sleek one-story structure. As in other county seats with new buildings, the residents will take a while getting used to the fact that the new "doesn't look like a courthouse."

A partial replacement of the facilities destroyed by fire at Gustavus Adolphus College in St. Peter last January will be the new administration building being designed by Setter, Lanch & Lindstrom, Inc., of Minneapolis. It is hoped the one-story structure will be ready for occupancy by next fall.

The Hennepin County Library Board has announced the architect for two new branches: Westonka, in Mound, by Lorenzo D. Williams and Associates and Crystal by Parker, Klein Associates Architects, Inc.

A $250,000 contract for over-all planning for the proposed Minnesota Zoological Garden has been awarded to InterDesign, Inc., of Minneapolis. A first task will be the study of several possible sites, with recommendations.

WISCONSIN

Madison's 118-year-old stone house, "Mapleside," is no more. Despite efforts by local citizens and groups to save it, it has been demolished to make way for a Burger King in town.

A town and gown controversy is raging in Menomonie. The city fathers would like Stout University's Bowman Hall torn down so that a street can be carried through the site. University authorities are determined to resist, at least to the extent of preserving the clock tower, a city landmark for more than 70 years.

DAKOTAS

Spitznagel, Partners, Inc., of Sioux Falls declined a commission to design a new armory-auditorium for Winner when they learned that the fee would be 4.5% "which is all that is allowed by the National Guard under federal regulations," according to the local paper. The project has been given to James Ewing and Associates of Rapid City.

"I" exclaimed Tom breathlessly.

(Continued on Page 153)

NORTHWEST ARCHITECT
Rosedale, an enclosed mall complex in the northern Saint Paul suburb of Roseville, includes about 75 stores, shops and services. ARRIGONI BROTHERS COMPANY installed terrazzo, tile, and concrete in this beautiful center.

Deadline pressures are a constant in construction, and Rosedale Center was exception. Despite the necessity of working with and around other trades, RIGONI BROTHERS COMPANY crews finished all schedules expeditiously.

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Last March, the National Alliance of Businessmen was formed to work with the Government on a problem of critical national importance. The Program: JOBS (Job Opportunities in the Business Sector). The Task: to hire, train and retain the nation’s hard-core unemployed. To find and fill 100,000 jobs by July 1969; 500,000 by 1971.

They are being hired.
The first year’s goal will be reached months ahead of schedule! In the nation’s fifty largest cities JOBS is progressing at the rate of thousands of placements per month—more than the anticipated rate. Over 125,000 hard-core workers have been hired, and 85,000 remain on the job.

They are being trained.
Companies are bringing the hard-core into the mainstream of American business by providing the new workers with special training both educational and vocational. And by conducting imaginative “sensitivity” programs to help foremen and supervisors understand the unique problems of the hard-core.

Extra training costs are being shared by Industry and Government. In two-thirds of the cases these costs have been voluntarily absorbed by the individual employers. One-third of participating companies have signed contracts with the Department of Labor.

They are being retained.
Two out of every three hard-core workers have remained on the job... better than the normal rate for all entry-level jobs.

Based on this high job retention level and upon the success of the training programs, 97% of employers surveyed said they will continue hiring the hard-core. They maintain that the JOBS Program is “the most practical way to solve the problem of the hard-core unemployed.”

JOBS is still urgent business!
Success to-date has been extremely encouraging. But thousands of the hard-core are still waiting for the chance to develop their abilities; waiting to fill industry’s growing need for skilled workers.

Special training funds continue to be available through MA-4 contracts with the Department of Labor. Call the National Alliance of Businessmen office in your city for details.

The JOBS Program is more than an obligation to the country and to the economy. It’s a prime business opportunity for your company.
Cedar-Riverside Points the Direction of Current Trends

By Donald W. Hassenstab
Executive Director, Minnesota Society of Architects

A blend of several kinds of urban development and renewal, of which the Cedar-Riverside project presented in this issue is an outstanding example, is an ingredient of the trend appearing more and more strongly in several parts of the country and what is being done in the Twin Cities' area has already received attention nationally. William Slayton, AIA's executive vice-president, spoke recently before the New Jersey State Planning Conference and told the planners that already "one metro region—St. Paul-Minneapolis—is developing the kind of metropolitan organization I have described" as necessary to eliminate the passive approach and bring about the initiation of developments to reconstruct urban America.

The Minneapolis project typifies many of the important aspects of the future projects needed to solve our problems. It is a "heterogeneous entity," both from the standpoint of its architecture and those it will house and serve. The varied kinds of buildings within its scope range from single story to high rise and cover needs of all sorts of individuals and families. The intermix of business and service structures is well thought through. The project does not cater to the needs of any one class of citizen, it serves many. Its planners seek to attract, well serve and hold residents and businesses of all ages, races, education and economic status. This intermix can not but establish and balance the various groups to bring about a lively environment which in its own way can help to show the paths toward solutions of many of our urban problems. In a way Cedar-Riverside is the fruit of intensive study and forthright planning but it also is an experiment which could produce guidelines for the future.

This present project is one phase, to us at the moment a most interesting phase, of solutions demanded for our futures. This is a private development, albeit encouraged by government; it shows that the initiative which has been a historic hallmark of the American system continues to flow strongly. It is to my way of thinking definite democracy at work.

Referring back to Mr. Slayton's comments to the planning commissioners, he may have had our area in mind when he also said that they should "seek out developers" who would use empty or renewed land for better design, even "offer carrots" or profit incentives to private developers willing to follow a creative design. This surely is Cedar-Riverside—a creative design.

Some vital problems associated with all this kind of construction activity were brought out—those within the scope of zoning ordinances, so badly in need of updating. While all of us in this work recognize the needs, Mr. Slayton put the prod to about 600 planning officials directly when he said:

"The zoning ordinance is a convenient way of avoiding design decisions. One measures what is proposed against the zoning regulations and if it fits it is acceptable. If it does not fit, it is unacceptable. That gives the planner the opportunity of completely avoiding judgment and leadership in the field of urban design."

Let us hope that such statements will have some of the desired effects but let us not just hope—let us also do what lies within the power of each of us to get the changes made. That will lead toward more progress in the way we must go—and quickly!
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36,160 sq. ft. of 8'-0" x 20" double tee floor and roof units were installed on this handsome four level science structure. All material was trucked 310 miles to the jobsite and erected with manufacturer's erection personnel and equipment.

4" bonded concrete topping was placed over all floors receiving vinyl asbestos tile finish. Classrooms received suspended acoustical tile treatment.

The structure has interior steel frame and exterior load bearing walls. Maximum double tee floor and roof spans are respectively 37' and 48'.

40" wide mechanical service openings were preformed in double tee units as required.

Wells Concrete Products Company was again proud to offer its PCI certified plant facilities for the production of the double tee floor and roof units.
This College Dormitory Utilized An Engineered Brick Bearing Wall Design and Cost Only $18.07 per Square Foot - $3,992.20 Per Student

A long range planning study for Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, pointed up the need for ground conservation for building purposes and the desirability for the close proximity of housing to existing food service buildings. Consequently the need for high-rise dormitories evolved.

The architects, Spitznagel Partners, Inc., made an exhaustive study of various structural systems and decided on a engineered brick bearing wall design. This system offered the best solution to budget restrictions and, at the same time, allowed the architects to achieve high quality low maintenance buildings.

The twin towers provide a total of 306 rooms for 612 students at a cost of $3,992.20 per student. The college anticipates building two more similar towers, to complete a four-building complex which will include a common central courtyard and recreation facility.

The 8-story, air conditioned structures utilize 12-in. exterior and 8-in. interior brick masonry walls, supporting 6-in. and 8-in. precast-prestressed concrete cored slabs, with 2-in. poured topping. The 12-in. exterior bearing walls are comprised of two wythes of facing brick, with a masonry unit center wythe, tied together with prefabricated joint reinforcement spaced at 16-in. o.c. vertically. The 8-in. interior bearing walls are comprised of two wythes of facing brick. Goodwin Companies furnished all of the clay masonry products used in the project.

Truly, an excellent design that resulted in economy of construction, low maintenance costs, lower heat and air conditioning operating costs, excellent sound resistance (60 db), high fire resistance (4 hr. fire rating), and interior and exterior beauty.

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Cedar-Riverside Development Program - Stage One

Cedar-Riverside Assoc. Inc.

Ralph Rapson & Assoc. Inc.  Project Architect
Barton-Aschman Assoc. Inc.  Planning & Coordination
Lawrence Halprin & Assoc. Inc.  Environmental Design
Heikki von Hertzen  Community Development
Hammer-Green-Siler Assoc.  Economics
Dr. David Cooperman  Sociology
Bor-Son Building Corp.  Construction Planning & Programming
Gingold-Pink Architecture Inc.  Assoc. Architects
Crosier, Greenberg & Partners  Structural Engineering
Michaud, Cooley, Hallberg, Erickson  Energy & Mechanical Systems
For several years Cedar-Riverside Associates, Inc., has directed its activities to the redevelopment of the Cedar-Riverside area. A team of nationally known multi-discipline planners and consultants, Ralph Rapson & Associates, Lawrence Halprin Associates, San Francisco, Barton-Aschman Associates, Chicago, and Hammer-Green-Siler, Washington, D. C., were engaged to develop a coordinated plan for the entire area. Donald A. Jacobson serves as Director of Planning & Development for Cedar-Riverside Associates. Members of the Rapson team working on the project are Michael Niemeyer, Frank Nemeth, Richard Morrill, James McBurney, Joseph Vano, Dennis Reusek and Ralph Rapson.

This master planning work, now virtually completed, basically conforms to the HRA Urban Renewal Plan and its objectives and provides the overall framework for the area. Since September 1969 the development of the First Construction Stage, Cedar West Phase 1, has been carried out specifically under the direction of the Rapson office in collaboration with the other consultants and the Bor-son Building Corporation. The first stage, containing approximately 1,260 dwelling units and supporting facilities, provides the first materialization of the evolved planning principles and serves both as a vehicle for the realization of these principles and as a demonstration of the validity of quality high density urban housing.
The development of Cedar-Riverside is based on the belief that it is possible to build high density quality environment that will provide the setting for healthful and rewarding living within the central city; further, this philosophy believes that out of co-ordinated planning, representing all aspects of community design, a heterogeneous community will evolve that wishes to live close to major educational, health and cultural institutions. Planning goals and objectives have been directed at the total environment; concern for the individual and for construction designed at the human scale have been major objectives.
Architecturally the design attempts to express the integration and diversity of the social and economic objectives by providing a wide variety of unit sizes, styles, types and rental range. Building types will range from low walk-up garden type living units to medium rise and high rise towers. Within the overall fabric of order and unity the design hopes to provide richness and choice commensurate with the individual.

Planning Principles
A broad framework of coordinated design principles guided the overall planning of the entire Cedar-Riverside area and directly shaped the planning of Cedar West. These may be described as a series of four coordinated and integrated systems.

MARCH-APRIL, 1970
MODEL FROM WEST
1. Land use

Overall use of the land in the area will be devoted to institutions, parks and open space, housing and supporting commercial facilities. Cedar West will be one of six “neighborhoods” providing approximately 4,000 diverse housing units with approximately one-third of these in the low-cost bracket. The Stage 1 development provides approximately 1,200 dwelling units. Although the prime commercial will be located in the centrum, there will be some convenience commercial within the interconnected central elevated walkway plaza. Additionally, cultural, educational and community activities and amenities will be provided to insure a well balanced and active neighborhood.

MARCH-APRIL, 1970
PLAZA VIEW LOOKING WEST
2. Pedestrian circulation and open space

A proposed system of climate controlled walkways will be provided to link all principal public and private development areas. This system will separate major pedestrian ways from vehicular traffic and wherever possible will provide protection from adverse weather. Cycling paths will follow similar principles. By closely coordinating the parking structures and pedestrian systems, it is possible to extend the walkways through a series of landscaped rooftop plazas on or adjacent to which a variety of recreational, educational and other amenities and community services will be located. These spaces will be supplemented by a number of other landscaped and open spaces.

MARCH-APRIL, 1970
3. Vehicular circulation and parking

Overall vehicular circulation is confined to a system of major streets needed to provide access to movement through the area. One major internal loop road in Cedar West provides circulation in and out of the development and direct access to buildings and parking structures. In general a central covered parking structure fulfills mandatory off-street parking while providing a large low base for the elevated pedestrian walkway system and activities plaza.
A larger low structure, providing covered parking for approximately 700 vehicles, has been centrally located and forms the base for the elevated plaza and walkway system. Residentially orientated commercial services, social and leisure activities, lending library and primary school functions, etc., will be integrated into this elevated plaza and will form the "heart" of community activity. The all-weather protected walkway system through the connected buildings and the central plaza, provided in this first stage, will be continued over Cedar to the east side of the street. Service to the plaza and buildings will be at ground level, ensuring clarity and safety in the circulation and movement system.
4. Climate and site considerations

In general project planning carefully considered both the amenities and limitations of the site. Broad climatic considerations, optimum orientation and views and noise factors generally directed the location, size and shape of structures. While the design necessarily recognizes and maximizes all planning framework factors, the designers have placed prime emphasis on a coordinated relationship aimed at the creation of a harmonious and healthful environment.
Four distinct housing types have been evolved that foster and permit a choice of life styles. These are:

**Type A—Tower Apartments.** High rise and intermediate rise structures with double-loaded corridors.

**Type B—Three Floor Skip-Stop Elevator Apartments.** Low rise structures with elevators stopping every third floor, providing apartments with multiple exposure and through ventilation above and below the corridor level apartments.

**Type C—Two-Floor Skip-Stop Elevator Apartments.** Intermediate and high rise structures in which elevators stop every second floor, providing two-story "maisonettes" with internal circulation between living and sleeping levels.

**Type D—Town Houses.** Generally, larger family walk-up type apartments and normally located at plaza and ground levels.

MARCH-APRIL, 1970
Technology

The project will utilize the most advanced construction technology available. In general fireproof reinforced concrete, both cast-in-place and precast techniques will be the principal structure. Wall cladding and finishing materials will be a combination of new techniques and older, more traditional materials, with strong consideration being given to long-term maintenance and upkeep. Electrical and mechanical systems will conform to national performance standards. Total energy is being given careful consideration for heating and air conditioning. Special consideration will be given to night lighting of all open plazas and spaces in keeping with safety and aesthetic considerations.
Dwelling units have been designed to maximize view and climatic conditions with many having natural through ventilation, supplementing normal heating and ventilating systems.

The specific application of these principles of orderly and quality environment, efficient and effective circulation, intense and varied housing and new design concepts to the Cedar West Stage 1 Project has resulted in a number of interlocking structures composed around a central circulation and activities plaza. To achieve richness of form, contrasting massing and dynamic spatial relationships, the structures are of varied height and configuration.
What makes a city exciting? Mrs. Gloria M. Segal—housewife, mother of four and part-time student at the University of Minnesota—thinks she knows the answer.

"When you talk about exciting cities of the world," Mrs. Segal said, "you're really talking about cities like New York and Paris and London and San Francisco; you're talking about cities that have a density of population and a tremendous diversity of people. This is what makes an area exciting.

"The cement structures, the bricks and mortar, really add to environment but it's the people who are the final ingredient. If the diversity and the creative excitement exist, then you're going to have a really fine community to live in but if it's all one stratum of society there isn't the degree of competitive excitement which really becomes creativity. It's tremendously hard to be creative in a vacuum."

Mrs. Segal's response isn't entirely unique, of course, but as vice-president of Cedar-Riverside Associates, a firm which now owns more than 80 percent of the non-institutional land in the Cedar-Riverside area of south Minneapolis, she is in a unique position to translate her ideas—and bountiful enthusiasm—into reality.

Cedar Village West, the first of several major developments planned for the neighborhood by Cedar-Riverside Associates, will in many ways typify Mrs. Segal's concern for the "creative excitement" of diversity. Included among its more than 1,200 dwelling units will be $40 per month apartments for subsidized tenants as well as $480 per month luxury units. Buildings will range in height from a few stories to high-rises towering 30 and 40 stories into the Minneapolis skyline. Pedestrians will be totally separated from vehicular traffic by a plaza-walkway system. Significantly, existing stores and shops along Cedar Avenue, less than a block away, will be retained and treated as an integral part of Cedar Village West. The complex will occupy about 10 acres, approximately 10 percent of the available land in the Cedar-Riverside area.

"This means that the existing community can be maintained and nurtured through the development process," Mrs. Segal pointed out, "instead of—as in the old urban renewal—coming in, building a parking lot, going out for bids, looking for developers and then waiting for construction. Here you have a very lively, diverse community already in existence that can only become more diverse with new construction."

When Mrs. Segal talks about the community now existing in Cedar-Riverside her dark brown eyes sparkle. Only a decade ago the neighborhood was marginal, known mainly for its proliferation of bars and liquor stores, on the verge of becoming a slum. In the short span of six years Mrs. Segal has helped remodel the area into a still blighted but booming center of art galleries, studios, theaters and boutiques. She has imprinted her personality on the area as much, perhaps, as any individual can influence the identity of an existing urban neighborhood.
"What we did was this: we became involved in the area," she explained. "We purchased buildings with people in them and we very early made a decision to accept the community as it was, to build upon it and add even greater diversity—and then attempt to maintain a diverse community through construction."

The most significant change in Cedar-Riverside, clearly, has been the influx of student residents accompanied by college-oriented commercial outlets, social and cultural groups. The University of Minnesota's decision to expand to the west bank in 1958 was responsible for beginning this trend but Mrs. Segal's firm has encouraged it through subsidies, rent preferences and direct gifts to several organizations. As a consequence the Cedar Theatre, formerly an "adults only" movie house, is now the home of a ballet group, one of two in the area. Three art galleries, several theater groups (including Theatre in the Round), numerous small shops selling hand-made goods and the Center Opera Company of Minneapolis have moved into the area. Student-aid agencies, such as the Youth Emergency Service, a free store and medical and counseling clinics, abound.

"There is diversity in the area already," Mrs. Segal said, "and I think we've added to it. When we first came there were only the old-timers, the homestead property owners, and a very few students. The homesteaders have gradually sold and have largely moved out but the old-timers who were renting remained. There really were no blacks living over here when we came; now there are. We have definitely encouraged diversity and we intend to continue to do so."

Mrs. Segal's involvement in real estate development began in 1962, when she and her husband, Martin, joined Keith Heller, then assistant to the dean of the university's business school, in a partnership which purchased University Court Apartments in southeast Minneapolis for investment purposes. Mrs. Segal enjoys alluding to her experience as a student in understating her motives for forming the now well-known Heller-Segal partnership.

"The prospect of having an assured parking space near the university, so that I could get to class on time, convinced us that this was a good investment," she explained.

At the advice of Minneapolis architect Ralph Raponson, whom they had engaged to study redevelopment possibilities of the site, Heller and Mrs. Segal purchased additional property in the Cedar Riverside area in 1964 in order to gain construction experience. Did they then have any idea of the mammoth redevelopment project on which they would embark six years later?

"You mean, did we intend to do this?" Mrs. Segal asked, with a sweeping gesture toward a huge model of Cedar Village West. "Heavens, no!" She laughed and added:

"I have to be honest and say we really started by thinking we would put up a small 12- or 16-unit building—a three-story walk-up, in other words—and then decided against it because Ralph said we would desecrate the entire block if we did. It didn't take long, either, to realize there was something better that could be done than a three-story walk-up surrounded by blacktop, in isolation from its neighbors."

So Cedar-Riverside Associates began in earnest, if somewhat informally. Until February, 1967, when they moved their respective offices into a converted ice cream plant at 1929 S. Fifth St., Heller, president of the firm, worked out of a back bedroom in his home. Mrs. Segal used a desk in her living room "until it ran over onto my couch."

The former ice cream plant, which still serves as the corporate headquarters of Cedar-Riverside Associates, is an appropriate symbol for the firm's involvement in the area. Of the 60 persons in the maintenance crew (which presently has some 1,400 separate units to keep in repair), many are neighborhood residents, including both adult "old-timers" and students. The firm draws heavily on local residents for its office personnel. Perhaps most important, the building's location is in the heart of the area. It signifies a solid commitment to the neighborhood as a whole, for disgruntled tenants who rent from Cedar-Riverside Associates know where to take their complaints.

"So far I think we've been very fortunate," Mrs. Segal remarked. "We're the largest landlords in the area but we've never had a rent strike. We've never used a rental collection agency and we don't send anyone out door-to-door; all rents come in over the counter or by mail and we have less than one percent uncollected rent. That's fantastic! People just don't believe it, particularly in a partial student area."

Her success as a business woman hasn't diminished Mrs. Segal's self-perspective. She attributes it to her "naive tenacity" and admits she sometimes finds herself "waking up in the middle of the night with my stomach tied in knots and in a cold sweat. It's a whale of a lot of responsibility at this point—not financial responsibility as much as community responsibility."

She looks forward to the day, some 15 or 20 years hence, when Cedar-Riverside will be a true "living-learning center" providing a diverse "opportunity for interaction" for its projected 60,000 residents.

"Realistically," she said, "the blue-collar worker with eight children will probably still far prefer Burnsville or Bloomington, where his kids have space to run around, than the inner city. However, the craftsman, the businessman, the teacher and the student will live here. If you're an 'inner city person' and like the inner city—like the theater, concerts, the lecture hall and the bar—then I think you're going to enjoy living in Cedar-Riverside."

Roy Close is a reporter for the Mankato Free Press and is also the son of Mrs. and Mrs. Winston Close, FAIA Architects in Minneapolis.

MARCH-APRIL, 1970
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Before he got it Sandy Koufax was only a potentially great left hander. Once he acquired it, he pitched himself straight toward Baseball’s Hall of Fame. It was a matter of control.

Control is equally important in the construction industry. It’s one of the principal reasons P.I.D.C. recommends SEPARATE MECHANICAL CONTRACTS. Separate contracts permit greater control because architect, engineer, and builder deal directly with the mechanical contractor. The qualifications of the mechanical contractor are known before construction begins and his performance is measurable at each step through completion of the job.

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It’s a matter of control.
BOOK REVIEWS

BONSAI, SAIKEI and BONKEI
Japanese Dwarf Trees and Tray Landscapes

Reviewed by Fred Miller, Jr.

The reviewer, many years interested in bonsai, has a collection made up principally of hardy trees and shrubs with some non-hardy specimens sheltered inside against the rigors of the Northwest climate.

It is not for all of us to travel at will to mountains or seashores, visit the fascinating places of the earth. For the many of us who can not so do the care of the lovely wind-swept trees of the heights, the twisted things of the beach point and many other growing things which change as we tend them in miniature is a most satisfying occupation. That is bonsai in the broad sense—ecology on a window sill, forestry outside the back door.

Bonsai for too many slightly conversant with the term seems to mean a kind of tree, they think a bonsai tree is a specie or at least a variety. Not so, bonsai is a technique, a manner of growing a tree or a shrub or (for the non-purist) even a slightly woody plant. To forget the immediate cares of everyday life in the tending of forest giants whose growth is restricted to a matter of inches and help them develop the stature that makes them seem giants is an expanding outlet for many persons in this country and it would seem especially for architects with their appreciation of scale and even more especially for landscape architects!

Aid along the way is not always easy to come by but Behme's lovely book (which is even excellent just for browsing!) is a welcome addition to the horticultural signposts to guide both the beginner and the more experienced bonsai enthusiast. It helps even the most inexperienced green-thumber find his initial ways into becoming involved in the environment and who can deny that such an experience does not add to the intelligences which eventually may aid in solving larger problems in related areas?

Look at Japan, where bonsai have been so popular. Its problems of overcrowding, lack of tillable land and all the other frustrations which beset Americans more and more today go back centuries. Too many persons for too little area was solved by growth of the well recognized Japanese interest in the miniature, including things which grow and respond to fine handling. There lie hints in number for us.

Behme, who is a professional in several fields like the outdoors and writing, brings skill to the presentation of the bonsai story which occupies the most of the volume's pages. He lays low some of the vague suppositions about tiny trees, pointing out that you need not wait 75 years for a trunk to become gnarled but can achieve the delight of "Instant Bonsai," which is the title of one of his chapters. He takes the reader through all the pleasant steps (and gives aid with those not quite so) which lead from acquiring the tree materials, through their planting and initial care to the lastingly satisfying chores of training, pruning, repotting, etc., etc., etc.!

Final aid for the reader is in the form of a quickly referenced table of plant materials used for bonsai and several pages of where to get what is needed. The last pages of actual text are devoted to dish and tray landscapes and these meet the pace set by the rest of the book. While interesting, this part of the book for the bonsai grower undoubtedly will be varied by the inclusion of living bonsai in the planning of the saikey and bonkei.

NEW DANISH ARCHITECTURE, A SURVEY OF RECENT DANISH ARCHITECTURE
By Tobias Faber. Published in U.S.A. by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., New York, 1968. 219 pages, 9" x 10", illustrated, $17.50.

Reviewed by John W. Cuningham

The reviewer, a principal of The Times Annex Architects, Minneapolis, is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and the Harvard Graduate School of Design.

At first glance this book appears to be just another volume filled with pictures of handsome Scandinavian architecture. To leaf through it, observing the pictures and admiring the style of the various architects represented in the book would only confirm this impression. It is only when one begins to read the interesting and provocative text by Mr. Faber that a more profound purpose of this book is discovered.

The author, who is an architectural historian in Denmark, in his introduction discusses first the place of external and internal architectural influences and also the strong tradition of craftsmanship within the country. It is concerning this craftsman-
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MARCH-APRIL, 1970
ship that the most interesting discussions arise. The author does more than suggest the possibility of the disappearance of the individual craftsman as a large contributing factor to building. This applies both to his own country or to any rapidly evolving construction technology throughout the world. He does not despair at this disappearance but rather reminds us that it is the price of the tremendous advances we have made in the processes of building.

Another interesting point which he brings up in regard to the architects whom he discusses and the buildings that he diagrams is the remarkable number that have been achieved through competition in Denmark. He speaks highly of the competition process in the familiar arguments, such as that of gaining a great many good ideas for the solution of a single problem and recognizing young and as yet undiscovered talents. But he also points out that it is a tremendous way for architects to gain a self-awareness of the state of their art by the observation of the various competition submissions.

A further interesting observation made by the author is the surprisingly early involvement of Danish architects with industrialized building systems and their subsequent loss of interest in these systems when government regulations and the resistance of the craft unions caused the restriction of the development of these systems. This discussion by the author becomes all the more ironic when one observes the same process in our own country but it also points out that the process is a natural one which must be endured and eventually overcome.

Taken altogether the book invites a pleasant evening of looking at pictures of recent Danish architecture and its beautiful craftsmanship but with reading it engenders some inevitable comparisons with the architectural scene within our own country.

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“ALUMINUM FILM CATALOG” — An annotated listing of motion pictures and filmstrips about the manufacture and use of aluminum available on a free loan or rental basis. Compiled by the Aluminum Association. Single, complimentary copies available from Architectural Aluminum Manufacturers Association, One East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.


Area Notes (Continued from page 116)

Fizhugh Scott Architects, Inc., of Milwaukee will be associated with SOM on First Wisconsin National Bank's 40-story office building in downtown Milwaukee.

Kohler Village near Sheboygan is to be enlarged by the construction of 250 units comprising private homes, townhouses and apartments. Lawrence E. Bray, Sheboygan, is the architect.

A new 93-bed hospital and medical center is to be built in Ashland. Weiler, Strang, McMullin and Associates, Madison, are the architects.

Construction of the $6.5 million, five-building campus for the new Waukesha County Technical Institute near Pewaukee will start this spring. Architects are John J. Flad & Associates, Madison.

Hoffman and Associates, architects of West DePere, will design the new Tomahawk K-6 elementary school for 600 pupils. A two-story grade school of similar size designed by the firm for Shawano was built in 1968 for $13.38 per square foot.

Voters approved a $1,175,000 bond issue for the construction of the new South Park elementary school in the Oshkosh area. Tern Associates, Inc., have been authorized to proceed with working drawings for the open concept project.

Durrant, Deininger, Dommer, Kramer and Gordon, architects of Dubuque, Boscobel and Watertown, are proceeding with working drawings for the vocational, technical and adult education campus to be built in Fennimore to serve a five-county area in the southwest corner of the state, following approval of a $1.7 million bond issue. The several buildings will add 85,000 square feet of floor space, bringing the total to more than 100,000. The campus will accommodate about 450 students.

IOWA

Dubuque, once a treasure-house of Victorian architecture, is pursuing its scorched-earth policy of urban renewal. Another 20 buildings in the older downtown area are scheduled for early demolition. However, the city council is happy at the prospect of one new building in the area: a new bus terminal for which Rossiter and Ham will be the architects.

The never-ending fight against uglification continues: the Des Moines Plan and Zoning Commission unanimously recommended that the city council reject plans for a new postoffice building at the municipal airport because “it is just an ugly building.”

A proposed airport maintenance building was similarly castigated.

Novelty remains alluring: John Shaver & Co., a Salina, Kans., architectural firm, is being considered for two inner-city elementary schools in Des Moines. The school administration wants the two buildings to be “something rather special—unique” and is impressed with that quality in the physical education building at Graceland College in Lamoni, “which resembles a great white wave,” and the circular buildings of Southwestern Community College in Creston, both by Shaver. Hitherto, all school work has been done by local firms.

MARCH-APRIL, 1970
The Psychological Limits of Population

The biophysicist, John R. Piatt, has likened the balance of this century to the “shock front” at the leading edge of an airplane’s wing as it breaks the sound barrier, before the air flow smooths out again. If mankind as we know it is to survive it must not only pass through this shock front but into a new condition in which population will be a dynamic ecological factor. The behavioral scientist, John B. Calhoun, who is famous for his experiments on density-communication and overcrowding of rats, places the human psychological limit of population on earth at about nine billion, in contrast to the twenty-five to fifty billion currently projected by others, who calculate in terms of mere food supply. At present growth rates the nine billion will be reached in 2010. Meanwhile, bureaucracy makes motions toward some sort of action in the “urban crisis,” claiming that a most urgent need is to build twenty-six million homes in the next ten years, all the while acting as if the physical environment can be ignored as a trivial detail. Perhaps only an environmental professional such as the architect can make sense out of this.

Architects, as designers of the present and future human environment, should not fall into the trap that private enterprise and big government seem to be caught in—oversimplification and almost blind faith in the technologies of the future. Technological projections are simply the most easily communicated and marketed, made up of “things” we can tabulate and make models of. There are limited social and economic action programs working for “instant” solutions, there are various efforts to meet the immediate demands for housing and our minds are stuffed with information on futuristic gadgets. Yet we have no comprehensive social-economic-physical conception of the total human environment of the future or how to build it. The human needs and the numbers involved are great and there is a limit to resources but this has only created cost-benefit ratios and program planning and budget systems. The architect must go beyond mere statistics and consider “human-benefit” ratios.

What other profession has defined for itself the responsibility to design and build environments that contribute to the development of individual human beings and society? Is the combining of art and spirit with science and technology to create the future urban environment the unique role of the architect? Is he prepared in the period of transition into the technological future to join with the other professionals—the biologist, the systems analyst, the behavioral scientist and the anthropologist—to begin evolving a human concept of environment, experimenting and testing as he builds? Is the architect prepared, not to master the building of buildings but the building of whole environments?
This ain't enough!

These questions are more than rhetorical. They require an affirmative answer from architects if the character and aesthetic design of the future human environment is to be neither ignored as inconsequential—as it surely will be by many economists, sociologists and other planners—nor treated as pure technology by the behavioral scientists, engineers and industrial managers.

The building of the future human environment must be both a technological and a human triumph, the design process a unique meld of the two—as it always has been when it was great in the past—if it is to serve the spirit of men.

William R. Ewald, Jr.
Development Consultant
Washington, D.C.

Reprinted from The Center Magazine, a publication of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.

BRIDGES COMPETITION ANNOUNCED BY STEEL INSTITUTE

The American Institute of Steel Construction has announced the sponsoring of its 1970 Prize Bridges Competition, forty-second year in which the institute has sponsored this competition.

Any steel bridge located within the United States which was completed and opened to traffic during the calendar year 1969, is eligible for entry.

Submissions must be postmarked prior to June 6. Details can be obtained from AISC, 101 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

MARCH-APRIL, 1970
The 16th Annual Convention of the North Dakota AIA Chapter was held in Minot, N. D., to study today's "Architecture And The Great Plains."

The first day, registration day, had an informal gathering at pool side from 5:00 to 7:30 p.m. to view exhibits for the first time during the convention. This year all exhibits were located around the enclosed pool of the Ramada Inn.

The next day's sessions included the keynote address of George M. White, AIA vice-president and business sessions of the chapter.

The third day consisted of seminars by Ed Letinsky of Plotkin and Buchwald, Architects and Town Planners of Winnipeg, Canada. Mr. Letinsky spoke on the topic, "Prairie Perception". The second seminar was headed by Anthony A. Kennedy of Kennedy'Li'Simonsen' Smith, Architects Consortium, Winnipeg.

Dick Crockett, executive director of The Greater North Dakota Association, was guest speaker at the annual awards banquet. This year's jury for awards was made up of Will B. Morris, Shaker Heights, Ohio, chairman, Ralph Goodenburger, Canton, Ohio, and William J. Brown, Cincinnati, Ohio.

First Honor Award
N.D.U, Office Building, Bismarck
Ritterbush Brothers, Architects, Bismarck
First Honor Award
Sharon Lutheran Church, Grand Forks
Clark & Holman, Architects & Engineers, Fargo

Award of Merit
Gamma Phi Beta Sorority, NDSU, Fargo
Mutchler, Twichell & Lynch, Fargo
Award of Merit
Fargo South High School, Fargo
Clark & Holman, Architects & Engineers, Fargo

Award of Merit
Low Rent Elderly Housing, W. Fargo
Mutchler, Twichell & Lynch, Fargo
Pres. Irv Holman (left) presents the craftsman award to Morris Erickson of Minot.

Pres. Irv Holman presents the draftsman award to Roger Henrichs of Moorhead.

North Dakota's executive board members are (standing, l-r) George Rutter, Bob Mutchler, Arlo Beattie, Lanny Wade, Magnus Geston, Irv Holman and Bill Moher; (seated) Mrs. Rutter, Mrs. Mutchler, Mrs. Beattie, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Geston, Mrs. Holman and Mrs. Moher.
CSI Technical Program Moves Ahead

Dale C. Moll, technical committee chairman of the Minneapolis-St. Paul Chapter CSI reports considerable enthusiasm among members for the National Technical Documents Program.

Two Preliminary Studies (pink sheets) have been reviewed so far this year and the comments submitted to national headquarters. Chairman Al Nuhn, American Institute of Steel Construction, and his Division 5 committee studied File No. 05120, "Structural Steel." Alex Gintner, Gingold-Pink Architecture, and Division 6 committee reviewed File No. 06223, "Wood Cabinets."

Preliminary Study File No. 02840, "Planting Trees and Shrubs," is being reviewed by the Division 2 committee headed by Jack Lindeman, Thorsen and Thorshov, Inc.

The dynamic philosophy of CSI to be responsive to the needs of the construction industry is reflected in the fact that last fall M. Lee Dahlen, FCSI, Hammel, Green and Abrahamson, and his specification methods committee reviewed an interim study of the "CSI Format for Construction Specifications" covering expansion of section titles and a suggested five-digit numbering system to accommodate third level titles. Interim Study II of the CSI Format has been released and concentrates on suggested revisions of Division 15 (mechanical) and Division 16 (electrical). New chairman Jim Kellett, Wold Associates, Inc., is spearheading the efforts of his committee on this study.

Mit Bird of Bird, Bird and Associates, is seeking comments from engineers on Interim Study II as technical chairman of Division 15. Bud Oberg, Northern States Power Company, is generating comments as head of Division 16. The chapter technical committee chairmen are actively lining up support from members and interested persons in the construction industry for securing national study assignments from the Institute on the following studies:

- File No. 01720—"Borings"
  Chairman: Bob Wilson, Ellerbe Architects
- File No. 06420—"Custom Panel Work"
  Chairman: Alex Gintner, Gingold-Pink Architecture
- File No. 12340—"Wood Casework"
  Chairman: Bob Sorensen, Elizabeth & Winston Close
- File No. 13650—"Prefabricated Structures"
  (Packaged Coolers and Freezers)
- File No. 13700—"Radiation Protection"
- File No. 13720—"Sound Isolation"
  Chairman: John Anderson, FCSI, Thorsen & Thorshov, Inc.

Moll states that architects, engineers, contractors or manufacturers having a specific interest in these areas of specifications should contact the appropriate chairman or Dale Moll, Twin City Testing and Engineering Laboratory, Inc.

Construction Specifications Institute's 14th Annual Convention Program Set

An outstanding group of nineteen speakers and eleven panelists will be featured in the technical program of the Institute's 14th Annual Convention in Chicago in the Conrad Hilton Hotel, June 8-10. The speakers named come from government, labor, design professions, education, regulatory bodies concerned with construction and from the construction industry itself.

The theme of the convention, The Orderly Revolution, has caused considerable interest in the construction industry. Three main subject areas will make up the theme: The Orderly Revolution in Construction Practices, The Orderly Revolution in Construction Materials and Components and The Orderly Revolution in Construction Communications.

Pres. Arthur W. Brown, FCSI, said the speakers bring with them a great wealth of experience and expertise in all phases of the construction industry and that the program would be covered in depth by them.

The background philosophy for the convention theme was developed by the convention program committee consisting of the three Institute vice-presidents, Arthur J. Miller, FCSI, chairman, Ben F. Greenwood, FCSI, and Robert E. Vansant. The program is structured to explore technological innovation which is producing revolutionary changes in the construction industry. In keeping with the Institute's plans and programs for developing a Total Construction Communications System, the committee stated that "systems" is a key word in The Orderly Revolution. The concept of the program stresses that the specifier must continuously evaluate systems and materials in his practice. Industry members of the Institute must keep abreast of the rapidly expanding flood of new products and furnish appropriate information to the specifier.
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Allen B. Benzick, Executive Secretary
specifier and new methods being employed at the forward edge of the profession will be explored in depth at the convention.

The annual exhibit of building products, always an impressive function, promises to be interesting and informative to convention goers again. Exhibitors at the CSI exhibit cover a wide range of building products and come from all parts of the United States in a show that is acclaimed each year as one of the best in the country.

The technical program and business session will be balanced by an Early Bird Tour, Post Convention Tour and social activities.

The Early Bird Tour will be a boat ride on the Chicago River and along the lake front, culminating in a luncheon at the top of the United of America Building. The opening social function of the convention will be a Host Chapter Reception by the Chicago Chapter on Sunday evening, June 7, in the Grand Ballroom of the Conrad Hilton.

On Monday evening, June 8, CSI and McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company will be hosts for "A Time to Remember" in the Aragon Ballroom, the world's largest and most beautiful ballroom, with the Griff Williams orchestra. Dinner, dancing and entertainment will be featured at this affair.

Ladies attending the convention will be treated to an exciting series of events, beginning with a lavish smorgasbord and a world famous miniature puppet show in the Kungsholm Scandinavian Restaurant. The popular musical, "The King and I," will be the feature attraction at the Kungsholm for the ladies. A tour of the Art Institute of Chicago and a luncheon are also listed for the ladies and several "coffees" are also featured.

The President's Reception and Banquet will climax the convention on June 10. Honors and awards will be featured at the banquet.

The dessert for the entire affair will be provided in the form of a five-day Montreal-Quebec Post Convention Tour. The Sheraton Mt. Royal and Chateau Frontenac will be the hotels utilized and guided tours will be conducted in both cities. Free time will also be available for those taking the tour.

Also to be featured as part of the convention is the annual exhibit of building products. To date 233 of the available 248 booths have been reserved by manufacturers of building products.

Institute members attending the convention will be treated to a full social and cultural program during the three-day meeting and a post convention tour is scheduled to Montreal and Quebec.

The speakers named come from government, labor, design professions, education, regulatory bodies concerned with construction and from the construction industry itself.

Dr. Tribus, the keynote speaker, is expected to place the whole program in context, relating the forces of evolution in our society to those affecting the construction industry, construction practices, industrialization and automation and construction communications.

John E. Healy, II, currently vice-president, AGC, will discuss the economic impact in construction practices, defining the factors contributing to the cost spiral and reviewing past experience and expectations for the future. David Pellish, New York State Urban Development Corporation, and Edward E. Estkowski, chairman, National Conference on State and National Codes, will review codes and governmental regulations—federal, state and local. The two are expected to discuss restrictive effects of codes and changes necessary to accommodate evolution. William E. Naumann, M. M. Sundt Construction, Tucson, and another speaker yet to be named will devote their time on the program to construction labor. The emphasis is expected to be on impact of labor and union practices as they affect the construction picture and its involvement in automation.

In a session on industrialization Benjamin H. Evans, executive secretary, BRAB-BRI, will review the current state of U. S. industrialization in construction and expand on automated possibilities of standard components and the possibility and problems of mass production. Guy G. Rothenstein, Balency-MBM-US Corporation, will have as his topic Interface of Systems. This subject is expected to cover specification problems in relating to "system specifications" where the system interfaces with other components or systems, the co-ordination of unknown system parameters and control and responsibility of co-ordination. In a third session under industrialization Russell W. Smith, Jr., secretary for A62 Committee, ANSI, will cover the activities of the A62 Committee, its directions and its application to industrialization in construction.

Robert G. Zilly, a CSI member and associate professor of construction science, University of Nebraska, will devote time to the area of Evolution in Construction Communications and concern himself with information storage and comparison via parameters. James Haecker, chief, scientific and professional liaison, Building Research Division, National Bureau of Standards, will handle evolving product selection techniques. Michael Brill, professor, School of Architecture, New York University in Buffalo, will discuss performance specifications and Gerald McKee, Jr., McKee-Berger-Mansueto Inc., will deal with cost estimating and control.

A number of panel sessions are scheduled and these include a presentation on new materials and two similar sessions on system selection. The session on new materials will have Earl F. Bennett; past president, Producers' Council, as moderator and include Bernard D. Riggs of Quinton-Budlong, Los Angeles, James Owen Power, consulting engineer, Miami, and Robert V. Bishop, a former Institute region director. System selection will be covered in a panel moderated by Institute Treas. Charles R. Carroll, Jr., FCSI, and consisting of Spencer B. Cone of Cone and Dornbusch, Chicago, Paul H. Tiffin, FCSI, Skokie, Ill., and Fred M. Hauserman of E. F. Hauserman Company, Cleveland. A twin session on
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the same subject will be moderated by Robert E. Fischer, senior editor, Architectural Record, and John S. Blossom, P. E., of Ziel-Blossom, Cincinnati, and Samuel W. Miller of Nesbitt, ITT Environmental Products Division.

Four speakers will discuss the evolution in construction communications and automated specifications systems. Walter D. Trueblood of Black and Veatch, Kansas City, and Walter F. Bishop, chief, Specifications Group, Design and Construction Division, General Services Administration, Auburn, Wash., will discuss evolution of level II systems and Francis G. Whitcomb of Computing Research Systems Corporation, Houston, and Robert L. Petterson of Production Systems for Architects and Engineers, will handle level III systems.

Finally, the CSI Proposal (CSI proposed automated specifications system) will be covered by Charles E. Diehl, assistant vice-president, George Washington University, and David J. Hall, senior research engineer, Stanford Research Institute.

Addenda Reading


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"Hennepin: The Future of an Avenue," a two-day program which includes two open public forums, will be presented April 24 and 25. Co-sponsors of the program—which will be devoted to studying projects and possibilities for the development of Hennepin Avenue—are Walker Art Center, the Minneapolis Downtown Council and the Minneapolis Planning and Development Department, with assistance from The Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in the Fine Arts, Chicago.

The two forums will bring together distinguished individuals from the fields of architecture, art, graphic design, landscape architecture and urban planning to present recommendations for the development of Hennepin Avenue as an entertainment area for Minneapolis.

Ten participants have been invited to present their ideas for expanding the concepts of the Halprin Plan for Hennepin Avenue and to discuss their recommendations with each other and the public. The Halprin Plan, prepared for the Minneapolis Downtown Council and the City of Minneapolis by Lawrence Halprin and Associates, San Francisco, was part of the Community Improvement Program for the city. The plan outlines in general terms one way in which Hennepin Avenue can be developed.

Each of the participating experts has been sent extensive material on the city and has been invited to make a visual presentation related to the Hennepin Avenue situation.

Students of the Minneapolis College of Art and Design and in the School of Architecture at the University of Minnesota have also been invited to add ideas for environmental schemes for the enlivening of Hennepin Avenue.


The public is invited to attend the open forums and to ask questions. The forums will take place at 8:30 p.m., April 24, and 2:30 p.m., April 25, in the Radisson Trade Mart. Admission is $2 per forum or $3.50 for both forums.

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NORTHWEST ARCHITECT
Unlike most art shows during the year, this show places its emphasis on quality work done by professionally competent artists in fields ranging from watercolor to sculpture. Included in those showing are more than 100 of the Upper Midwest's most well known artists and craftsmen. Sponsors pointed out that “the great variety and excellence of their work offers a rare opportunity for selection by those architects who are looking for new work, fresh approaches and confident competence.”

Media represented are oils, watercolor, pastels, acrylics, prints, collage, batik, applique, blown glass, stoneware, pottery, sculpture, sandcasts, metal jewelry, etc.

A few of the participating artists are Dewey Albinson, Jeanne Abell, Martha Cutkomp, Dennis Buusard, Theodora Brown, Bill Ammerman, Frances Christian, Ben Marxhausen, Frank Zeller, Clare Berge, Dorothy Hall, La Donna McDermid, Bea Cummings, Ginger Root Comstock, Leo Verrett, Robert Gordinier, G. R. Cheesbrough, Zola Knobel, Jack Stoddart, Jan Druck, Virginia Peterson, Philip Thompson, Kay Cann, Cliff Moen, Betty Olson and Gary Wedin.

The Apache Plaza is located at 37th Ave. NE., and Silver Lake Road, south of Highway 694 on Silver Lake Road.

U OF MISSOURI-ROLLA CALLS FOR PAPERS ON LOW COST HOUSING

As a Centennial activity of the University of Missouri-Rolla, a Symposium on Problems of Low Cost Housing Related to Urban Renewal and Development will be held on October 8-9, according to word from Dr. Oktay Ural, associate professor of civil engineering.

Papers are invited for this International Symposium to be held on the Rolla campus. Topics of interest are Low Cost Housing Projects Around the World and in the United States, Construction Methods for Low Cost Housing, Analytical and Experimental Research Related to Low Cost Housing, Financing of Low Cost Housing, Sociological and Psychological Problems Related to Low Cost Housing and Management of Low Cost Housing Systems.

Persons interested in participating in the program should submit a short abstract of 200-300 words of their papers on the above mentioned or related topics to Dr. Ural at University of Missouri-Rolla, Rolla, Mo. 65401 by August 15.

Final manuscripts will be required by September 10.

Some papers will be selected for presentation and all will be considered for publication as the Proceedings of the Symposium.

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The firm also manufactures general plant incinerators, municipal and pathological incinerators and is one of the leading developers of fume incineration, the report said. Branches in various cities afford service to any part of the U.S.

Details of the plant survey are available without obligation by writing to Richter, Inc., 3339 Terminal Drive, St. Paul, Minn. 55111.

TWO AREA FIRMS CITED FOR COLLEGE DESIGNS

The American Institute of Architects has announced that 14 junior colleges have been cited in the first national Community and Junior College Design Awards Program. Three will receive honor awards and 11 will receive awards of merit.

The program is sponsored by AIA in conjunction with the American Association of Junior Colleges (AAJC), Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc., and the Office of Construction Services of HEW's Office of Education.
The awards program was established to provide guidance in the design of two-year institutions by identifying distinguished facilities and campus plans. All registered architects were able to submit buildings occupied by September, 1959, and no later than September, 1969, and comprehensive master plans approved by a college's authoritative body.

Projects were judged within four categories: comprehensive campus master plan, new facilities, facilities catalytic of community improvement and converted or remodeled facilities.

Among the award winners were Haarstick Lundgren and Associates, St. Paul, for their Rochester State Junior College in Rochester, Minn., and Durrant - Deininger - Dommer - Kramer - Gordon of Dubuque, Iowa, for the new facilities at Wisconsin State University Fond du Lac Campus.

Two Wisconsin Institutes

The University of Wisconsin Extension will conduct a two-day institute, May 21-22, on expansion joints in building construction on the Civic Center Campus in Milwaukee.

This institute is intended for practicing architects and structural engineers concerned with expansion joint problems. A fee of $70 is charged and inquiries should be sent to Engineering Department, University Extension, 600 W. Kilbourn Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Computer Methods of Dynamic and Stability Analyses of Framed Structures will be offered by The University of Wisconsin on June 15-19 on the Madison campus.

The short course, conducted by William E. Saul, associate professor, and Chu-Kia Wang, professor, is offered for those interested in recently developed methods of dynamic and stability analyses. Some background in matrix operations and computer programming, as well as an understanding of indeterminate structural analysis, structural dynamics and stability analysis of framed structures is prerequisite to participation.

Inquiries should be directed to Dwight D. Zeck, 741 Extension Bldg., 432 No. Lake St., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.

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FLOODLIGHTING ADDS DRAMA TO ST. PAUL LANDMARKS

The two most prominent buildings on the night-time skyline of St. Paul, the Minnesota State Capitol and the Cathedral, demonstrate two very different, but equally effective building floodlighting techniques. In one the warm and cool light produced by High-Intensity Discharge lamps is artistically blended and contrasted while on the other it is combined with incandescent lamps, according to the maker of the lights, General Electric Co.

At the St. Paul's Cathedral, the lighting designers, Ellerbe Architects, skillfully "painted" the building with light, blending together the warm and cool light produced by three different types of General Electric lamps (Luca-lox, Multi-Vapor and DeLuxe White Mercury) in some areas and contrasting it in others to give the Cathedral a distinctively different night-time appearance.

The job of designing lighting for the State Capitol was done by Thorsen & Thorshov, Minneapolis architectural firm. The Kehne Electric Company was electrical contractor.

The building, designed by Cass Gilbert, originally relied on sunlight to help develop the desired form, color and texture. The lighting architect's desire was to complement the original architect's concept and, without theatrics, to capture the daytime symbol of the building and its identity on the St. Paul skyline.

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MARCH-APRIL, 1970 171
top of the dome, which if not properly lighted would tend to disappear from view and destroy the dome's form," GE reported. "Such lighting could not be done from ground or roof level.

"For general lighting of the dome and drum the lighting architect chose GE 1000-watt lamps in medium and narrow beam floodlights. Banks of four each were situated at the extreme corners of the main roof and two other groups of four were placed at ground level in a park across the street from the building to illuminate the front. Two more groups of four, supplemented by low-voltage very narrow beam spotlamps, light the rear section of the dome.

"The roof and ground-mounted units illuminated the lower two-thirds of the dome. The upper portion is lighted by a series of 500-watt fixtures designed with dichroic cold mirror reflectors mounted at the lantern balustrade and positioned so the fixtures are invisible during day and night.

"The balustrade also shields the fixtures that illuminate the gold-leafed roof of the lantern. The lantern and the top-most sphere is lighted with 500-watt fixtures located behind roof ornaments.

"To accent the strength of the columns around the drum, twin 500-watt units were used to backlight the columns. The warmer light from the lamps acts as a background for the columns, lighted from the front by 'cool' lamps."

The gold-leafed figures above the main entrance were also given special lighting.

MOBILE HOME INDUSTRY CLAIMS DOMINANCE

"Proof of the mobile home industry's dominance of the housing market is mirrored in a recent magazine survey which reports six of the nation's top 10 builders are mobile home producers," according to the Mobile Home Manufacturers Association of Chicago. The survey was conducted by Automation in Housing.

The six firms with their positions are Boise Cascade (1), Skyline (3), Redman (5), Guerdon (6), Great Southwest Corp., owners of Richardson Homes (7), National Homes Corp. (8), Fleetwood Enterprises (9) and Champion Home Builders (10).

"More than 400,000 single family homes were produced in mobile home factories in 1969," said MHMA, "and a 450,000 to 475,000 year is very likely in 1970 despite poor conditions in the conventional housing industry.

"The average mobile home has 684 square feet of living space, is complete with furnishings and retails for approximately $6,000."
Larger homes to 1,400 square feet cost under $15,000.

"In January the industry accounted for 41 percent of all single family housing starts and in 1969 every third home constructed was a mobile home. A record 46 out of every 100 new one-family home sales in 1969 were mobile homes."

MOSAIC TILE FEATURED IN MINNESOTA SCHOOLS

Three Minnesota high schools are outstanding examples of how imagination and practicality can be combined in the artful application of ceramic tile, according to the U.S. Ceramic Tile Co.

"These mosaic treatments also point out the unlimited design potentials of ceramic tile, available to architects and designers seeking a low maintenance surface that will provide years of lasting beauty," the company reported.

"For Chaska Senior High School in Chaska, Minn., Armstrong, Schlichting, Torseth and Skjold of Minneapolis called upon the wide color spectrum of Romany-Spartan ceramic tile to dramatically portray the school's eagle emblem."

The architects worked with the Architectural Design Service of U.S. Ceramic Tile Co., Canton, Ohio, in "creating the full-wall mural, adding an exciting dimension of realism to enhance the school's entryway and adjacent corridors."

"In Cooper Senior High School, New Hope, Minn., Bissel, Belair and Green of Minneapolis portrayed a pair of graceful hawks in flight. Their use of color also extended to the bright columns which use mosaics as a decorative surface. Along the lobby's walls, which form the entrance to the auditorium, floor-to-ceiling ceramic mosaic panels, in alternating colors, complete the design theme."

"Bissel, Belair and Green also selected ceramic tile to form interesting patterns of blues, greens, tans and browns for the natatorium in West Junior High School in Hopkins, Minn. The pool deck areas were surfaced with 1"x1" unglazed mosaics, assuring slip-
The natatorium of the West Junior High School in Hopkins, Minn., shows use of varied tiles on all areas of room.

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The natatorium of the West Junior High School in Hopkins, Minn., shows use of varied tiles on all areas of room.

resistance. More than 3,000 square feet of ceramic mosaics, providing exceptional moisture resistance line the pool's bottom and sides and form contrasting racing lanes."

Area distributor is Rollin B. Child of Hopkins.

WELLS CONCRETE REALIGNS EXECUTIVE STAFF

Wells Concrete Products Company, Wells, Minn., through its board chairman, Frank Balcerzak, announced a major realignment of its executive staff following a meeting of its board of directors. They are Leo Nesius, president, Melvin Larson and Walter Hoffman, vice-presidents, and Michael Trebstoske, secretary and treasurer.

Wells Concrete Products Co. produces prestressed concrete structural members for the construction industry at its PCI certified plant in Wells. Its market area includes Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota. Farm drain tile and

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NORTHWEST ARCHITECT

174
Mr. Nesius

ready mixed concrete are produced for the farm market in south central Minnesota.

The executive staff changes were made to serve the construction industry more effectively, Mr. Balcerzak said.

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CASE REPORT
No. 39 State Surplus Property Warehouse

JOB DESCRIPTION:
Delivery terminal and parking facility area at the State of Minnesota Surplus Property Warehouse, Highway 8 in the vicinity of Highway 10, Arden Hills.

PERSONNEL:
Project Designer: Chester J. Zimniewicz
Architectural & Engineering Division
State of Minnesota

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DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:
- Unmanageable subgrade soil must be properly compacted and densified prior to the placement of the pavement materials.
- Subgrade soil is classified as an AASHO A-3 soil composed primarily of a very fine "blow" sand. This material exhibits a tendency to shift easily and "pump up" through typical open-graded aggregate bases.
- Design loading is projected 7 to Ultimate 9-ton axle load, principally with truck traffic and a few automobiles.
- Base material should be of such quality and should be placed in such a manner that contamination with the subgrade soil does not occur.
- Timing is most important, immediate access being a necessity.

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d) DRAINAGE. The tight mosaic created by the compacted stone permitted water to run off the base rapidly, thereby preventing possible segregation of the aggregate with subsequent loss of bearing ability.

e) HANDLING. By using Class 2 stone, less subgrade material had to be excavated and removed. Therefore, with less material to handle, costs in place for the stone were reduced.

f) COST. The 6 inch design utilizing Class 2 crushed stone proved to be more economical per square yard in place than the original proposed design utilizing 6 inches of Class 4 gravel subbase and 4 inches of Class 5 gravel base.

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