

July/August 1971



# Our Irishmen in the aggregate... Lynch, Duffy, O'Neil, O'Boyle and Morrison

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# Northwest Architect

Official Publication of the Minnesota Society of Architects VOLUME XXXV NUMBER 5 July-Aug. 1971 Physical Planning and Design at the University of Minnesota 191 Let's Empty the New Walker 200 Minnesota's "Best" Architectural Barrier Law 206 **Book Reviews** 208 The AIA in Convention 213 Index to Advertisers 226 Suppliers' Personnel 227 

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# Structural steel symmetry in Superior: column-free arena with a field-bolted, pace-frame roof system.

Multi-Purpose Arena, Wisconsin State University, Superior, Wisconsin

Architect: Dobberman & Helske — Structural Engineers: Jacus & Amble, Inc. — General Contractor: J. R. Jensen & Son, Inc.

# WSU Superior chose structural steel for its multi-purpose arena to assure "maximum use" flexibility.

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> Willis A. Jacus Jacus & Amble, Inc. Consulting Engineers





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# Physical Planning and Design at the University of Minnesota

HUGH G. S. PEACOCK

Mr. Peacock here presents an overview of the building and planning underway at the biggest institution in the State of Minnesota.



The West Bank Development, shown here in a bird's-eye view of a model, is a series of interconnected elements of irregular shape fanning out from a central green space which opens toward the river. The new bridge over the Mississippi is shown at the bottom of the view. The first elements to be built will be the Law School Building, at the top of the complex, the Auditorium-Classroom Building, above and to the left of the open center, and the Student Union, which is built across the bridge terminal.



DURING the past 20 years the University of Minnesota has experienced considerable expansion in many areas. With this continued growth the need for a central planning office became evident and about five years ago a small planning unit was formed. Recently this unit has been expanded to include several other university departments. The Office of Physical Planning and Design is now composed of a staff of planners, architects, interior designers and others concerned with space programming and management. The office concentrates all those involved with physical planning into one administrative unit. The functions of this unit include the coordination of programming and design of new buildings, the remodeling and reassignment of existing facilities, interior design, graphics and the

Hugh Peacock, AIA, the director of physical, planning and design for the university. The Law School Building, which will be just west of the Auditorium-Classroom Building, will contain five levels of teaching spaces, offices, a large library and related facilities. As the plan is developed it conforms in general but not in particular to the master plan; one of the virtues of the informal shapes and radiating configurations of the master plan is that this sort of variations is easily accommodated.





planning of outside spaces and related elements such as lighting, signage and street furniture. In addition to internal concerns the office works with public agencies, neighborhood groups and civic organizations which share common planning problems. This not only applies to the development of areas adjacent to the campus but also to more general problems such as transit, pollution and housing.

To facilitate planning and design work a number of new procedures have been initiated to encourage greater participation by faculty, staff and students. In addition wider opportunities are being provided for the involvement of more professionals. One example is the method by which architects or consultants are selected for major projects. All interested offices are invited to respond to the university and, based upon a number of criteria including experience and design capability, a small group is chosen for interview by a selection committee. This committee is usually made up of administrators, faculty and students and forms the core of the advisory committee which works with the architect chosen. Since this process was first implemented in 1969 the results have proved to be excellent.

The university is involved in many new projects, including general master planning, the planning of specific buildings and the improvement of existing structures. The following are some of the major projects in process.

The West Bank Master Plan. In January, 1970, the office of Hodne/Stageberg was retained to restudy and up-date the West Bank Plan. They were asked to take into account new requirements due to academic changes, the adjacent private development in Cedar-Riverside and the need for accommodating new programs of the future. Their studies have produced a revised concept which includes a continuous building system developed along a series of internal streets. This system contains student spaces, and other common facilities dispersed along the streets and major connecting points to the community occur at the extremities. The plan also provides open green space between the street configurations. An additional aspect of the plan is an emphasis upon the importance of the Mississippi River and the advantageous use of this natural feature. Partial realization of this concept will be possible because of the planning program for the Law School, the Student Union and the Auditorium Classroom Building. These three buildings are in close proximity and it is hoped that they will all be completed by 1975.

The Law School is being designed by Parker-Klein Associates and forms the western edge of an academic street with the Auditorium Classroom



**Building.** The Classroom Building, designed by Griswold and Rauma, is now under construction, and includes a 1,200-seat auditorium which can be sub-divided to create two smaller facilities. The auditorium is a concrete structure constructed within a brick enclosure. The building also contains facilities for dining and a number of student related areas.

The Student Union will be located to the south of this building and will span Washington Avenue. It is intended that the Union will provide a termination point for the pedestrian river bridge and will link the north and south sections of the West Bank. It will also become a major junction of the pedestrian street system. The arcnitectural firm of Kallmann and McKinnell is currently developing schematic studies.

Another major project currently under construction on the West Bank is the **Performing Arts Building**. Designed by Ralph Rapson, this building will provide a significant point of termination for the main south plaza. This project includes three theaters and facilities for radio and television.

The remaining project in planning for the West Bank is a parking facility which will be constructed below grade with the roof level developed as open space consistent with the master plan. Carl Walker and Associates are responsible for developing this ramp in consultation with the master planners.

On the East Bank no major overall planning framework has been developed although the Mall stands out as a major space to be preserved. A number of sub-areas have received limited study and on the basis of academic planning, preliminary studies were prepared for the **Knoll Area** and the



The Auditorium-Classroom Building will contain a 1200seat subdividable hall. Below it will be study and gathering areas and a dining room which will open toward the central green space and the river.

A model of the performing arts building on the West Bank. Mr. Rapson, who heads the School of Architecture, was also responsible for redesign of the Guthrie Theater and the Arts Center in Santa Cruz, California. The architecture impnes by its dramatic form that the events it shelters are also full of excitement, vitality, variety and perhaps mystery.

Architect: Ralph Rapson General: Naugle-Leck Associates, Inc.

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Institute of Technology. Some studies were also made of the riverbank area adjacent to the testing plant.

A more detailed area plan has been prepared for the **Health Sciences** which involves the largest physical development ever undertaken by the university. This project includes major new facilities for Dentistry, Pharmacy and the Medical School and additional space for Nursing, Public Health and the University Hospitals. This project has been underway for several years and the first unit is currently under construction with funds provided from both the state and federal governments. The architectural team involved in this project includes The Architects Collaborative, Cerny Associates, Hammel Green and Abrahamson and Setter, Leach and Lindstrom. The largest building project yet undertaken by the university is the Health Sciences Complex of which the first unit is in construction. Ultimately it will bring together all the elements related to human health in an aggregate of new and existing buildings.

The Psychology Building, now being built, is of conventional height set among older buildings; the space separating them forms surprisingly pleasant and varied margins. Architect: The Architects Collaborative Early Steel: Paper Calmen-

son & Co. Early

Excavation: Carl Bolander & Sons

Architect: Parker Klein Associates General: M. A. Mortenson

Co. Electrical: Batzli Electric.

Co.

Mechanical: Healy Mechanical Contractors, Inc.



Other East Bank projects include a new **Psychol**ogy Building which was planned in context of the Knoll Area study and is designed to take into account the importance of the river. Parker-Klein are the architects for this building. Another major facility recently completed is a new **Chemistry Build**ing on the Mall. This project, designed by Hammel, Green and Abrahamson, presented an extremely difficult task because of the special site problems which existed. An area plan for Bierman Field prepared by Herbert Baldwin includes detailed development of this portion of the campus for physical education, intramural and intracollegiate athletics. Included as part of the athletic area is a new **Physical Education Building** designed by Sovik, Mathre & Madson.

A new 1,300-car parking ramp combined with commercial facilities located along Washington Avenue south of Memorial Stadium is in the early stages of planning. Work on this project is being done by Haarstick Lundgren and Associates, with consultation from Carl Walker Associates. The design questions of this particular project are extremely important because of the nature of the structure and its location along a major approach to the campus.

Finally, a smaller but very successful project has recently been completed on the lower level of Coff-







The basement of Coffman Union has a new food service — a series of imaginative rooms which have pleasant variety and a great deal of charm without the phony character usually associated with restaurants.

on the St. Paul Campus and office classroom building is being constructed. This picture showing a corridor in the interior of the model suggests how pleasant and interesting the experience of going to classes will be compared to that in most collegiate buildings. Architecture is not seen as a utiltarian shield from the weather but as a delightful and humane environment.

> Architect: Griswold & Rauma-General: Lovering Construction Co. Electrical: Premier Electric Construction Co. Mechanical: South Side Plumbing & Heating Co.

man Memorial Union. Griswold and Rauma were involved in remodeling a number of **dining facilities** and the results have demonstrated what is possible in the renovation of older and less attractive space. The remainder of Coffman Union is currently being analyzed as part of a major remodeling program by Community Planning and Design Associates.

A comprehensive planning program is now in progress on the St. Paul Campus. The necessity for this planning effort was generated by the expansion of units already located on this campus and current proposals to increase the present student population from 4,500 to 10,000 by 1980.



On the St. Paul Campus a new facility for Animal Sciences is being built. It is connected physically to existing buildings and this pattern of interconnected shelters which is being developed where possible in the new planning is a virtue in Minnesota weather. It is related esthetically too; the new buildings are unapologetically modern in detail but they respect the older ones in scale and in special and massing relationships.

Phase I: Site Work & Foundations

Architect: Setter, Leach & Lindstrom

General: M. A. Mortenson Co. Electrical: Tony Muska Electric Co.

Mechanical: Healy Mechanical Contractors, Inc.

Phase II: Building Construction Architect: Setter, Leach & Lindstrom

General: M. A. Mortenson Co.

Electrical: Kehne Electric Co.

Mechanical: Harris Mechanical Contractors





The campus at Morris consists of a series of buildings grouped around a major central green space. One such group is the Theater and Art Complex with its informally arranged system of studios, laboratories, classrooms and theater. Special attention was given to the scale of this complex to take into account existing character of the campus.



The pattern of the unusual Duluth housing is shown in this picture of its model.

To preserve the good qualities of the St. Paul Campus and insure a proper growth and integration of new facilities a planning framework is being prepared by the firm of John Andrews of Toronto. Their initial analysis indicates the need for the development of a central spine to link the existing campus development. A final presentation of their proposals will be made later in 1971.

The College of Biological Sciences has a major new facility under construction, which was designed by Setter, Leach and Lindstrom. The first unit of a new complex for **Animal Sciences** is also being constructed. An office-classroom facility designed by John Rauma should be under construction in the fall. Planning for the Animal Sciences is being done by the Ellerbe Company. In addition planning is about to begin for a new Continuing Education facility, Home Economics and Veterinary Medicine.

Related to all the campus planning is the problem of traffic circulation, parking and transit. Studies for the Twin Cities were started several years ago and are being continued. Bather, Ringrose Wolsfeld, Inc., is working on additional plans to assist the university in the development of workable solutions that will take into account its short-term needs and long-range goals.

Another major problem is student housing. This has received special attention during the past few years. A number of possibilities are being explored in the hope that additional student housing can be developed which is well designed and reasonably priced.

The university has coordinate campuses in Duluth, Morris, Waseca and Crookston, Minnesota, and a number of widely dispersed experiment and research stations.

The Duluth Campus was originally planned to accommodate 3,000 to 4,000 students; however, the present enrollment far exceeds that number. It is anticipated that Duluth will expand more rapidly than any other university unit. There are several reasons for this, including the establishment of a Medical School for which program planning is now in process by the Medical Facilities Associates. An updated Master Plan is also being prepared for the Duluth campus with the preliminary inventory stage currently being prepared under the direction of the Planning Office. The new planning framework will have to accommodate this expansion and reinforce the existing concept of interconnected facilities.

Building projects recently completed in Duluth include a new **Administration Building** and high rise housing for students. **A second new housing** development is in the final stages of planning (designed by the Architectural Alliance in association with Aguar, Jyring, Whiteman and Moser). Other major facilities about to be constructed include a new Food Service Building and a Science Classroom Building, both designed by Melander, Fugelso and Associates.

The present collegiate facility in Morris was started in 1960 and initial planning was undertaken at that time. After a thorough study of academic programs to be offered a Master Plan was developed to accommodate an enrollment of 2,000 students. This initial plan has since been up-dated to accommodate a cluster campus concept.

Major building projects currently being planned for this campus include a **Humanities Building** designed by Ralph Rapson and Associates. This building will include a theater, laboratories and studios for the speech and art departments. Other major projects which have been completed include a new housing facility designed by Graffunder-Berreau & Associates, a power plant and a **Dining Facility**, both designed by Cerny Associates. A second phase addition to the Library, designed by Walter Butler Construction, will be going out for bids shortly.

A Master Planning framework for the **Crookston Campus** was prepared last November. Herb Baldwin was chosen to do this study, which takes into account the placement and the functional relationships of the various existing elements. A detailed plan will be prepared which will deal with building arrangement, circulation and landscaping. The preliminary studies are currently being reviewed and revised.

Charles Wood Associates are presently preparing a Master Plan for the new Technical College and Experiment Station in **Waseca**. This work was started about a year ago and is to provide the frame-

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Winston Close, FAIA, served as the chief liaison between the university and the profession for many years and gained the sincere respect of his fellow architects. He is now fully engaged in private practice with Mrs. Close and their firms.

work for locating proposed new facilities which will include a Library Resources Center.

This brief description of a few of the major planning activities demonstrates the extent of the university's planning program and the need for coordinated efforts to serve all campuses. With limited time, staff and funds available, it is important that the university seeks professional help of the highest caliber and arranges its procedures to minimize delays. In an organization the size of the university planning must be a continuous process and results can only be measured over a period of time. It is important, therefore, to establish major planning goals which respect qualities that produce a good environment. All design proposals should then be tested against these standards and decisions made accordingly.

In conclusion, it is appropriate to note the resignation this July of **Winston A. Close**, advisory architect to the university for the past 21 years. Mr. Close is returning to his private practice and we take this opportunity to express our warm appreciation for all his efforts and help and wish him every success in the coming years.

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# Let's Empty the New Walker

#### **BERNARD JACOB**

Last spring, after an interval of two years, the Walker Art Center reopened its doors in a new building. We asked Mr. Jacob, of Team 70, architects to report on this remarkable building. Bernard Jacobs is the former chairman of the Northwest Architect Editorial Board.

THE COMPLETION of the new Walker with its ensuing opening parties was awaited with excitement not only for reasons of social significance but also because a major institution was opening to the public its new home — the first major local work of a well-known architect.

The architectural community's interest in this building is manifold, representing as it does the Walker's first full architectural commitment and Barnes's first museum. Anticipation was well rewarded and the building - open now for all to see and reportedly finished exactly on budget - invite admiration. It invites admiration and inevitably, of course, also questions.

The major regret about the opening is that it did not take place with the museum empty.

Instead of paternally leading the visitor, as Frank Lloyd Wright did in the Guggenheim, Barnes here gently guides him from plane to plane, from level to level, from space to space. This ascent is focal to the building concept for it is indeed not simply the circulation (which is basic enough) but it is the sequence of spaces and the particular proportions and volumes of each of the spaces which are so arresting. Rarely in architecture is there the opportunity to so precisely and clearly give substance to that most abstract of all architectural terms: space. Barnes's great achievement and undoubtedly the Walker's greatest contribution is the opportunity it gives a very large public to experience a pure ceiling plane, to sense the absolute containment of space. It is in this context that the works by Flavin and Irwin in the opening show works which actually imposed themselves on the architecture must be viewed. Was Flavin overreacting to the scale of Gallery 2 or did he simply search for a scale to celebrate the visitor? And was it all too rational for Irwin?

Indeed the museum will have to be opened to the public empty. Hopefully it can be done between shows some time. This is also important because it would demonstrate, in a larger sense, what minimal architecture is. The sublimation of systems, the unobtrusiveness of details, the bold starkness NORTHWEST ARCHITECT

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make for a singularly powerful and engaging building. However, since the museum was filled on opening day with commissioned "Works for New Spaces," it should be said that no show will ever again be as good. This is simply because the very first view of the building was with these artists. Gilliam, Irwin, Seawright and von Schlegell will always be remembered — and perhaps even missed, as is Marcheschi's "White Line" which gave the building an aural expression.

The new Walker is physically linked with the Guthrie theater and the new entrance serves both institutions. From Vineland Place the link between the Guthrie and the Walker is simple and carries the glass and steel vernacular of the Guthrie curtain wall up against the brick wall of the Walker. Upon

approaching under the canopy and entering the lobby, the visitor arrives into what is surely one of the most spectacular public lobbies. The skylight adds great and unexpected drama to this narrow, very high space. Looking down into it is a balcony from Gallery 3 made especially for people watchers. Descending into the lobby is a steep bold diagonal: a staircase from the upper entrance lobby. The upper entrance lobby likewise joins the two buildings. This entrance, really a back door to both the Guthrie and the Walker, faces onto a service alley and staff parking area which are crossed by visitors on the way from the parking lot in the back of the North American Life and Casualty Insurance Building. Neither the parking nor the entrance solution are satisfactory and at the moment the latter appears to be overcompensating for the former. The visitor coming into the upper entrance is not being allowed to enter the museum directly into what would be Gallery 3 from this level but is being directed down that steep staircase to the main lobby. (This operational decision should be reversed.)

The Walker lobby per se, where the bookstore is located and where access to the handsome auditorium is gained, is entered from the main lower entrance. The first stair from the Walker lobby to







Ground Floor (Lobby, Book Store, Auditorium)

Gallery 1 occurs against the elevator shaft and this shaft is felt throughout to be the rotating point of all galleries. Galleries 1 and 4 are most exposed to the core traffic whereas Galleries 2 and 5 are the most protected and can indeed be passed by. The most spectacular Galleries are 3 and 6, the latter one skylit, the highest — certainly **the** place of arrival. From this Gallery a steep stair invites the visitor to climb further to Gallery 7 where a portion of the permanent collection is exhibited and where, for the first time, some comfortable lounge furniture is provided. This gallery gives onto the first of three outdoor terraces, the topmost of which serves also



as outdoor sitting for the small restaurant. General offices, business and curatorial, as well as library and design spaces, are unobtrusively integrated. The outdoor terraces are paved with the same brick with which the building is veneered, a dark plum colored Pennsylvania iron spot brick.

Any sculpture on the terraces, unless it is of the scale of the von Schlegell, is going to have a hard time competing with the marvelous sculpture that the cityscape offers, e.g., the IDS building, the Foshay Tower, the Basilica, etc.

The Galleries are all white-painted gypson board, the floor is a very light terrazzo with a coved, recessed base and the ceiling is simply the underside of the exposed concrete T's. The lighting, by Donald Bliss, is certainly the most creative lighting concept in many a moon (or many a candle!). It is disarmingly simple and incredibly inspired. No general lighting for the galleries is provided; all lighting results from the spotlighting of each painting or sculpture. Thus the tempo and mood of each gallery are varied, depending on the displays. Each display creates its own ambiance. This immense flexibility and simplicity and the freedom it represents for the museum staff - not to have to fight a 150 or even 75 f.c. illumination - promises great excitement for future shows.

The location of the new Walker is impressive, accepting as it does all the limitations and restrictions of a difficult urban site. The exterior of the Walker is big and tough and simple. It is so forcefully a "background building" that it nearly over-NORTHWEST ARCHITECT



Second Floor (Galleries 4, 5 and 6)

whelms the Guthrie and renders It insignificant and background. In this regard it is not a very gracious neighbor and although the rationale of a contrasting starkness is valid the specifics of the interpretation are clumsy. Today's typical concerns — regard for the neighbor, the setting, the cityscape, the human scale — have here been grandly neglected. The building is well-done for the freeway speed. Its bold massing, its stark tough repose read well and instantly from a car but are so overwhelming to the park and the pedestrian visitor. The **rationale** for the concept as well as for the aesthetic cannot be impugned.

Ed Barnes has said that "museums are unique, one of the few buildings built to show something else off "—and therein lies the irony of a museum's fate and the ambiguity of a museum architect's charge. The new Walker building is technologically a very safe, conventional structure, perfected to a very high level of achievement. But where is Armajani's magic, Flavin's joyous celebration — not as qualities of a building, but as technology, as con-





Third Floor (Gallery 7 and Terrace 1)

## Walker Art Center, Minneapolis

Architect	Edward Larrabee Barnes
Associate in Charge	Alistair M. Bevington
Job Captain	Justin Lamb
Interiors	Mildred S. Friedman
Lighting Consultant	Donald Bliss
Acoustics Consultant	Ranger Farrell and Associates
Structural Engineers	Paul Weidlinger and Meyer,
	Borgman and Johnson, Inc.
Mechanical and Elect	rical Engineer
	Gausman and Moore
General Contractor	Naugle-Leck, Inc.

struction? A building can be experimental, pro-phetic, magical and elusive also. What the new Walker does, however, is very firmly, safely and in concrete terms, make real some of the most intangible qualities of building.

And so, before things get too settled, let's empty the museum for a short visit.



Fourth and Fifth Floors (Terraces 2 and 3, Restaurant, Library, Conference Room above)

NOTE: Design Quarterly 81, published by and available through the Walker Art Center, contains a comprehensive pictorial coverage of the museum and an accompanying essay by the architect, Edward Larrabee Barnes.

# Minnesota's "Best" Architectural Barrier Law



Gov. Wendell Anderson signs the architectural barrier law as William B. Hopkins of MISCCA (left) and Arne Carlson, principal House sponsor, smile their sentiments. Harold Kreiger, chief Senate sponsor, couldn't be present.

What is considered by many directly concerned with the problems of the handicapped as the best piece of legislation yet passed by any state legislature has been signed into Minnesota law. Relating directly to previous legislation which covers the same area of regulation for public buildings, the new law broadens the ways in which buildings now must be constructed to allow handicapped persons to use them.

"Several other states such as Wisconsin and Illinois have statutes which require that new state buildings and mercantile-type buildings be accessible and usable by the physically handicapped but only Minnesota now requires this for ALL buildings except single and two-family residences," pointed out William B. Hopkins, director of education and information for the Minnesota Society for Crippled Children and Adults. The society has been in the forefront of work toward obtaining the law for many years.

"One very important feature of the new statute is that it will open up the ground floors of all new apartment buildings to the handicapped," Mr. Hopkins said. "It has been almost impossible for people in wheelchairs to find apartment buildings they can get into. In the past they have had to adapt themselves to the most accessible buildings they could find and there aren't many of them which they can adapt to. They have consequently had no choice in selecting a place to live. Architectural barriers have been their dictators."

While providing for a much greater accessibility of new buildings, the law does not require remodeling of existing structures to bring them into line with its requirements. However, certain sections are pertinent in this area and are quoted following.

"Subd. 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed to require the remodeling of buildings solely to pro-206 vide accessibility and usability to the physically handicapped when remodeling would not otherwise be undertaken.

"Subd. 3. When any building or facility covered by this act undergoes remodeling either in whole or in part, that portion of the building or facility remodeled shall conform to the requirements of this act.

"Sec. 4. Construction or remodeling shall not hereafter be commenced of any building or facility until the plans and specifications of the building or facility have been reviewed and approved by the local authority. In cases of practical difficulty, unnecessary hardship, or extreme differences, the local authority may grant exceptions from the literal requirements of this act, or permit the use of other methods or materials, but only when it is clearly evident that equivalent facilitations and protection are thereby secured. Such waivers or exceptions shall be in writing. The provisions of this act are applicable only to contracts awarded subsequent to its effective date.

"Sec. 5. Nothing herein shall be construed to require elevators in apartment buildings."

Copies of the new statute and the provious legislation can be obtained from the MISCCA at 2004 Lyndale Ave., So., Minneapolis, Minn. 55405. The previous law is covered in "Rules and Regulations Relating to Public Buildings: Providing Accessibility and Usability Features for Physically Handicapped Persons Pursuant to Minn. Stat. Sections 73.57 et seq. as Amended," issued by the Minnesota fire marshal's office.





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# Books . . .

## WILL THEY EVER FINISH BRUCKNER BOULEVARD?

**By Ada Louise Huxtable.** Preface by Daniel P. Moynihan. Macmillan (1970) \$7.95. A New York Times Book.

#### Reviewed by Edward V. Lofstrom

Mr. Lofstrom, who conducts a practice in Minneapolis, is a former member of the Northwest Architect's editorial committee and for several years wrote the Area Notes for the magazine. Well founded in many phases of literature as a hobby, he approaches this review with keen discernment.

Ada Louise Huxtable is an attractive gal with calm dark eyes and a Mona Lisa smile. As the New York Times architecture critic since 1963, she packs a wallop. It is her "restrained but intense and stimulating fury," in Moynihan's words, that has had much to do with the growth of our new morality of social responsibility. One of the earliest of the essays (May, 1963), from this collection ranging through seven years, says: "It's time we stopped talking about our affluent society. We are an improvished society. It is a poor society indeed that can't pay for these amenities (like Penn Station), that has no money for anything except expressways to rush people out of our dull and deteriorat-

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ing cities and that treats land values as the highest morality."

The book is divided into two parts, The Urban Scene and Architecture. Most of the essays, though not all, deal with New York City and its immediate environs but its problems and failures have their counterparts in most American cities. Bruckner Boulevard, for instance, is one of those perennially unfinished projects. We are all familiar with the impact of intra-city freeways and the "Parkinson-type law that once you provide a super-route you do not just speed the already stuck cars on their way; you acquire a lot of new traffic." And the suburban thinking that underlies much up-to-date urban zoning regulations, whereby open ground space earns additional building bulk.

She cites the new General Motors building adjacent to the Grand Army Plaza at the south end of Central Park. "To achieve the most bulk possible under the new law, it will have an open plaza facing the existing plaza. Ever heard of a redundant plaza? This is it. Something like having two heads. Not only does it provide extra space at the one spot in New York where it is not needed, but it breaks the building line where enclosure is desirable." And the rationalized destruction of old buildings: "The bankers and real estate men who have conventionally written off any construction approach the centry mark as outmoded and uneconomic have learned to say "Too bad.' That somehow makes it worse. To destroy out of ignorance is one thing; to destroy with understanding of the meaning and consequences of the act is a sordid commentary on the values and morality of men."

Since the urban sceen consists largely of its buildings, those essays touch frequently on architecture but the Part II essays are more specifically such. The first, The Art of Expediency, shows on one page the architectural fragments of Penn Station lying in the Secaucus Meadows, on the other the sterile, joyless new subway entrance at Penn Station. Of these she says: "The ruins of Penn Station in the Secaucus Meadows and a new subway entrance in its replacement building are not guite so somple (as finding the errors in 'What's Wrong with This Picture?'). To begin with, what they show is the norm, in a world far from cozy and quite askew. They posed is turbing questions and touch problems that go to the core of a culture in which destruction and regeneration, art and nihilism, are becoming industinguishable. But they say a great deal about how

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things are, and why, in the world that man is building for himself today." However, she does see hopeful signs: the Ford Foundation building, SOM's 140 Broadway, Boston City Hall, even Supermannerism, which she calls "a highly creative raspberry" to the "tasteful totems and the huge, hack symbols of The Establishment." However, there is far more to deplore than to celebrate, as when, under Preservation, she points to our tendency to replace genuine history with spurious reproductions "more pleasing to twentieth-century taste."

The outstanding effect of these essays on the reader's mind is to awaken in him a sense of time, of history, of past and therefore of future. Since the contemporary American has an almost pathological fear of history and supposes that if he will ignore the past the future won't happen, this is a necessary response. Only so will we regain the ability to make a responsible contribution to history.

### THE VENEZUELA EARTHQUAKE

Edited by Robert D. Hansen and Herny J. Degenkolb. American Iron and Steel Institute, New york, N.Y., 1969. 176 pp., illustrated.

Reviewed by Harold P. Bakke, P.E.

The reviewer is a graduate of the University of Minnesota. He received a citation from the Engineering News Record in 1968 for his firm's work on the Staggered Truss System. Mr. Bakke is a principal of Bakke and Kopp, Inc., Structural consulting Engineers in Minneapolis.

The earthquake in Los Angeles in February brought us closer to the human and material losses resulting from a quake. "It was the day almost everybody in Los Angeles woke up at the same time," a newscaster commented. He could have added that many went to sleep at the same time—permanently.

This book covers the 1967 earthquake in Venezuela



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in which almost 200 of 266 deaths occurred in the collapse of four modern high-rise buildings.

Why did these particular buildings collapse? The team of engineers and scientists that made the investigation under the sponsorship of the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) provide the answer in this report. In following the presentation of pictures of the deamaged buildings, descriptions of the irstructural systems and the summary of lessions learned and relearned, the reader gets an excellent exposure to the behavior of buildings subjected to earthquake forces.

The sponsor, AISI, has wisely encouraged complete impartiality. The few multi-storied steel buildings which suffered no significant damage receive no preferential treatment. The fact that increasing the stiffness (strength) of a structural element attracts larger forces is explained and the necessity for architectural restraint is brought out.

Both the architect and the engineer involved in projects in earthquake areas will gain from this book and the student taking his structural exam for registration in architecture as well as the structural designer will find it a valuable reference.



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# AIA in convention

In a period of decline in many fields, shot through and through with demands by labor for more and more, the American Institute of Architects met in convention in the famous Cobo Hall in Detroit and delegates and others attending tried to see architecture's way into the future with some clarity. These are some of the results.

#### Urbahn Is New Leader

Max O. Urbahn, FAIA of New York City, was not involved in the convention balloting because his election a year ago as first vicepresident slated him for the presidency. He will assume office during the December meeting of the institute's board of directors and serve as president during 1972.

S. Scott Ferebee, Jr., FAIA of Charlotte, N.C., was elected first vice-president and so presidentelect for 1972. He also will assume office in December and a year later will automatically succeed to the office of president of the 24,000-member AIA.

Other officers included three national vice-presidents, Louis de Moll, FAIA of Philadelphia, Robert J. Nash of Washington, D.C., and Archibald C. Rogers, FAIA of Baltimore. Elmer E. Botsai of San Francisco was elected treasurer amd Preston M. Bolton, FAIA of Houston, will continue in the second year of his term as secretary.

Mr. Ferebee is president of Ferebee, Walters and Associates, a multi-disciplinary professional association of architects, engineers and planners. It has pioneered in the application of management and business procedures to the small architectural prac-

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tice, a subject on which Ferebee has been a frequent speaker.

He became a member of the College of Fellows of the AIA in 1968, the same year he was elected to the board of directors, representing the South Atlantic Region. He served as chairman of a special committee of the North Carolina Chapter AIA that was successful in getting the legislature to establish a new school of architecture at the University of North Carolina in Charlotte.

#### Hastings Calls for New National Policies

Pres. Robert F. Hastings, FAIA of Detroit in the keynote speech challenged his colleagues to exert all the constructive pressure at their command in support of policies to rebuild urban America. He urged architects and the institute itself to enter the political arena, enlist allies, swing votes, mobilize community action and take positions on issues heretofore con-



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WHITE PRINTING, DRAFTING EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES, SERVICE FREE PARKING MINNEAPOLIS-2323 Wayzata Blvd., 377-4870 ST. PAUL-519 Wabasha, 222-4476 sidered outside the purview of the design professions.

"We can hope for no relief for a decaying environment, natural or man-made, unless a national commitment is made to preserve and to restore it," he said. "This commitment has not been made. The present administration has avoided it and neither this administration nor any major candidate of the opposition party has proposed a serious program of reform."

Pres. Hastings warned against the prevailing philosophy that Americans can have everything they want. He said the United States must adopt a national policy that "maximizes and stretches its resources so that, in the end, we can have more of the things we want."

Predicting that the environment of the future will continue to be built in the nation's urban areas, he said there is no evidence to suggest the contrary. He continued:

"The fact is that we can no longer afford a system that discards cities and towns and the people who live in them. We can no longer afford a system that encourages waste, sprawl, neglect and destruction. We can no longer afford a system that consumes our resources faster than we can replenish them."

At this point in his address to convention delegates, he interjected a personal observation.

"You now see what I never expected to show you: Bob Hastings, a short-haired, middleaged, conservative member of The Establishment, using the

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same terms as the long-haired militant students and rebels who have given us such a hard time.

"Five years ago I would not have talked this way. But things have changed and I have changed. The results of what we have been doing have finally become apparent and therefore we and the things that are wrong must change."

To reduce the national gap between proclamation and performance, Pres. Hastings would have this nation of cities return to its early legacy of responsible landuse and town planning. It is past time to abandon "the old pioneer philosophy that has spawned the concept of throw-away architecture and disposable communities," he said. Beleagured urban areas need new tools with which to revitalize themselves.

He mentioned regional specification of land-use, local control of transportation planning, alteration of tax laws to encourage improvement and penalize neglect (rather than the other way around) and creation of incentives to encourage private investment in urban revitalization within the framework of a strong community plan.

Directing his comments to the institute, he said architects must decide whether their profession is tough enough to attack sacred cows, energetic enough to help communities articulate needs and aspirations and wise enough to help find ways to stretch natural and human resouces.

For the design professions as for America itself, he concluded, "Today's frontier is not the frontier of yesterday. One hundred years ago it took courage to move out of the cities. Today, this is the direction of the timid. Today it takes courage to move into cities" where the man-made environment can again reach its highest expression.

#### Unresponsive Government— Gardner

Our political and governmental institutions are not effective, are not accessible by the people, are not responsive to human needs and cannot be held accountable, John Gardner, chairman of Common Cause citizens lobby, told the AIA convention.

"Many Americans have wanted their government to become weaker," he said, "they have imagined that if they paid little attention to government it might remain unobtrusive. However, in the face of their neglect it has not withered away. It has become huge and all-pervasive but it is not accountable — it is not responsive."

Gardner participated in a panel discussion on the second question of the convention theme's Hard Choices: How do we best use our resources to meet basic human needs now? Also speaking on the issue were Harold Sims, acting executive director of the National Urban League, Peter Drucker, management consultant and author, and an architectural student, Greg White of Rice University, Houston.

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724 24th Avenue S.E. Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414 • (612) 378-1131 ineffective Gardner reminded that "relatively small groups of crusading citizens won the vote for women, abolished child labor, forced us to care about retarded children and launched the civil rights movement . . ." Gardner said he has found disillusioned people throughout the country and profound skepticism about our political and governmental processes.

"Such feelings constitute a kind of explosive charge that could splinter our two major parties. It could lead us to follow the shallowest of demagogues. It could result in massive refusals to vote."

Harold Sims pointed out that "what we are faced with is not a class problem, not a training problem, but a racial problem."

He emphasized that the most immediate manifestation of racism, which is at the core of the black man's problem, is "unemployment and underemployment." Studies have revealed that black unemployment is skyrocketing, he said.

"Teenage black unemployment in urban poverty neighborhoods is at the 50 percent level. Overall black unemployment in 53 Urban League cities identified as having crisis rates of unemployment is about 25 percent. What is a recession for white America is a Depression of tremendous magnitude for black America."

Sims called on architects to publicly support the Whitney Young Domestic Marshall Plan which would be a massive publicprivate program to remake the face of America by a definite date and do for the country's own poor and black minorities what it so willingly did for former enemies.

Drucker contended that there is a black problem in the country but not any urban crisis. City life, he said, is not a condition natural to Americans. As soon as discriminatory housing policies and economic restraints on mobility are removed, black citizens will follow white Americans to the suburbs because they consider life more pleasant there, he said.

Emphasizing that money should be spent to upgrade the lives and opportunities of poor

city dwellers, Drucker said that were it not for the social implications of conditions in the inner city, this country would not spend money on cities at all.

"It is the people in the city who ought to be saved," he remarked. "Americans have no real interest in saving cities for the sake of the cities." Even in compelling European cities like Paris, he said, there is an inexorable drift to the green grass and fresh air of suburbia.

In the discussion which ensued Drucker defended his thesis against several convention delegates who live in New York and other large cities. They insisted that the qualities of "neighborhood" which Drucker sees only in the suburbs do indeed exist in cities. Drucker said that personally he did not like to see cities losing out, but that none of the evidence he had seen supported any other conclusion.

#### **More Hard Choices**

Canada's Minister for Housing and Urban Affairs told United

States politicians and professionals today to listen to what citizens want before deciding what to do "for" them. Robert K. Andras of Port Arthur, Ont., warned the convention that there is "a growing cynicism toward government and toward the liberal-professional establishment -toward you and me." He urged the professions to become "much more responsive to the wider social awareness current today . . . and to eliminate the 'territorial imperative' among professions." He said that neither politicians nor professionals are accustomed to the fact that they have no monopoly on either wisdom or taste. He said American should adopt a national policy of guided urban growth and predicted that Canadians would adopt such a policy.

New public concern for the quality of life, as opposed to the endless acquisition of more and more goods, is emerging in Canada as well as in the United States, Andras said. "It provides both a challenge and a lever to grasp" for politicians and members of the professions who seek to encourage new patterns of human settlement."

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark, N.J., a negro leader, said "public policy has mapped the history of urban America" through the subsidies of the Federal Housing Administration, the Interstate Highway funds which paved the way to the suburbs, the de facto and de jure policies of educational and residential segregation and federal controls on mortgage credit rates.

Gibson reiterated his prediction that "wherever America's cities are going, Newark will get there first." He expressed optimism, however, observing that if the war-devastated cities of Europe could undergo creative reconstruction so too can those of America.

U.S. Rep. T. L. Ashley (Dem.) of Ohio, a sponsor of national urban growth legislation, criticised the pace with which the Nixon administration was responding to measures which Congress in-



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cluded in last year's Housing Act. President Nixon called for such a policy in his State of the Union message in 1970, Ashley observed.

"I regret that implementation is proceeding at a most discouraging pace." He said his efforts to learn what specific steps were being taken at the White House "suggest the narrowest possible construction of executive responsibility in this area.

Janet Null, architecture student at the University of California at Berkeley, said money, planning, personal commitment and land for development were four essential elements in any program to rebuild the cities. Miss Null said the public already owns about half the land in the average American city, thus progress should not be delayed for lack of land.

The Institute's National Policy Task Force stated in an interim report to the convention that Americans must embrace "the discipline of strategy" in order to solve their nation's environmental ills.

Archibald Rogers, FAIA, chairman of the task force, said the collective discipline exhibited during World War II was the sort of voluntary mobilization needed to dispel the underlying cause of America's "physical chaos." Architects are particularly qualified to help encourage this discipline in a democracy, he explained. "To paraphrase Churchill, the architect is an artist surrounded by a professional wrapped up in a businessman."

Thus architects exist in three worlds and can interpret these worlds to one another, Rogers said. He called for a national AIA strategy that would promote:

"An architecture in equilibrium with nature . . . that satisfies its spiritual aspirations as well as the 'bread alone' of its functional needs . . . that is adaptable to varied life styles as well as the great and unpredictable changes that mark our times."

#### Labor Troubles Cited

Roger Blough, chairman of the Construction Users Anti-Inflation Roundtable, called for unity within the building industry-a unity which could deliver useful buildings at reasonable cost without undue delays-and at the same time delivered a strong attack on the building trades unions.

The former chairman of the U.S. Steel Corp. charged the unions with contriving to produce a manpower shortage, called their strike record for jurisdictional disputes "indefensible" and said they charged higher and higher wages.

Blough made the comments in his keynote address to a Building Team Conference at the AIA convention.

Blough said owners he consults in his current work think that production in construction, with some notable exceptions, is by and large about the worst that they have seen or paid for.

prevailing "Certainly under union conditions the results are far from enviable." These condi-


tions, he said, include the great disparity between the bargaining strengths of unions and those of contractors, the loss of management on the job site, the decline in productivity, the jurisdictional disputes that shut down work or extend it unjustifiably and the shortage and the inflexibility of manpower supply because the building trades have not kept pace with population growth and construction needs.

He said that there is a real shortage of trained manpower and apprentices in the building trades unions and he pinpointed the union hiring hall as a key control device, "a kind of half-Nelson on any given contractor at any given time which can be applied until he cries Uncle."

Blough linked his criticism of the unions with inflation prevalent in the country. Construction users, he said, are asking why wage inflation in construction continues to be worse than elsewhere.

"Government data indicates that average manufacturing wages rose in 1970 at the muchtoo-high first year rate of over 9 percent while construction wages went up an average of over 18 percent."

#### Human Resources

The AIA has taken additional steps to advance its involvement in the field of social responsibility. A Human Resources Council created by AIA announced that it would spend \$100,000 a year during the next four years in three areas of need.

AlA Vice-pres. Robert J. Nash of Washington, D.C., who serves as co-chairman of the council, said that each year about \$25,000 would be spent to investigate constraints that impede the quality and quantity of building, another \$25,000 would be spent to encourage better buildings for the poor through "creative economics" and the remainder for general council programs.

The \$400,000 commitment has been made by four architectural firms. They are Skidmore, Owings & Merrill of San Francisco, Smith, Hinchman and Grylls Associates of Detroit, Leo A. Daly Company JULY-AUGUST, 1971 of Omaha and Welton Becket Associates of Los Angeles.

AIA established the Human Resources Council a year ago to help mobilize and direct the profession's forces to solving the problems of the poor—both by raising money and by stimulating personal involvement on the part of design professionals.

#### **Cities and Stink**

"We can't give up on the cities and walk out," Paul Ylvisaker told the convention, "but one thing we will have to stop is straight-line thinking in what we now know is a curving universe." If you plugged the straight-line ground rules by which we run our cities into a computer for 250 years, out would come Newark, N.J., with its \$60,000,000 deficit, Ylvisaker explained. "And the same thing is happening in Las Vegas, Tulsa, Phoenix and other cities and at a faster rate."

Ylvisaker took part in a panel discussion focused on "What do we have to give up to create a livable environment?"

Also speaking on the question were Thornton Bradshaw, president of Atlantic Richfield Co., and Russell E. Train, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality.

Bradshaw felt that we didn't have to give up anything of importance if we see the problems as a whole and in perspective. He counseled that we might have to give up our freedom if we listened to the voices of doom and the "poets of the environment" who want to sacrifice material progress at the cost of controlling the environment.

"We have to filter out the sounds of those who, for example, say that the automobile has to go." When Bradshaw asked the audience to think about what New York City would be like if the horse were the only transportation, he heard scattered, unexpected applause.

Train said there is now talk of an "environmental backlash" that some people are complaining of slow-downs in economic growth because of exacting pollution control standards and "environmental escapism," abandonment of our social objectives and priorities. Despite this talk, Train said, we must realize the costs of pollution in dollars and in health.

"There is a growing body of evidence which indicates that the long-term effects of exposure to low concentrations of pollutants can adversely affect health and result in chronic diseases and premature death." Major illnesses linked to air pollution include emphysema, bronchitis, asthma, lung cancer, and even the common cold, he said.

Speaking directly to the architects of the changes they must face, Ylvisaker said the profession must view itself as part of the developing "service economy," not part of the older, self-regulating professions that developed directly from 16th century guilds.

#### "Resolved"

Results of all the talk were wrapped up in 22 resolutions passed by the delegates. They voted to support limitation of political candidate campaign expenditures and again called for the reduction of U.S. military commitments abroad.

These resolutions said that dependence by candidates on large individual and institutional contributions resulted in unnecessary obligations to the self-interested and that involvement in an undeclared and divisive conflict has been at the expense of many urgently needed domestic programs.

A resolution on land planning and development said, "AIA recognizes that under more and more conditions the public interest must prevail over the interests of private property and that development of land is a privilege and not a right." It noted that there is a "growing conflict between our traditional concepts of private property and land use and the already desperate need for a national land-use policy."

Other important resolutions favored:

Establishment of a Whitney M. Young, Jr., award recognizing significant contributions to the social fabric of the American community. Enactment of legislation which will provide a reasonable limitation period on liability for professional services performed by architects.

Creation by Congress and the administration of a new land-use philosophy that will encourage public bodies to acquire urban land for private development with the designated use tied to longrange community growth plans. Support for a federal revenuesharing plan that would require state and local governments to implement national housing and environmental objectives.

Support for the production of housing for all at a minimum annual rate of 2.6 million dwelling units.

Urging of the appropriate agencies to retain every rail right-ofway currently in existence for present and future use and ask Congress to sponsor research for the development of pollution-free rapid transit.

Calling upon the federal government to declare ghetto areas of high unemployment "disaster areas" and provide public service employment and economic development assistance and support the Whitney Young Domestic Marshall Plan.

# "THE HOW" OF

# Pollution

## Correction

The agency of government concerned with the responsibility of "how"—how to put into practical application the processes which must be used to achieve the ecological goals—is the Environmental Protection Agency, whose Director William D. Ruckelshaus had this to say in part during the observance of the first Earth Week anniversary:

"We have made a start on correcting our failures . . . We are working to cut down the amount of waste . . . at its source; reclaim as much valuable material as possible . . . and recycle it back into society; learn new techniques to handle the remainder. . . .

"Regardless of advancement in packaging wastes, however, there will always be wastes needing transportation. We are working in this area as well. An example of our efforts can be seen in the grant we made to the University of Pennsylvania supporting a project which is attempting to apply pipeline technology to collection and removal of domestic solid wastes. Researchers are examining the hydrodynamics of slurried solid wastes and have designed a pilot-scale pipe removal system. We are also supporting an innovative automated collection which transports solid waste in a vacuum tube to a central point for disposal or further processing.

"The second area of concentrated research is in recycling and reuse. . . .

"Perhaps one of the most advanced engineering concepts of 220

solid waste management is that of the Combustion Power Unit-400 (CPU-400), which is being studied under contract by the Combustion Power Company of Palo Alto, Cal. Basically, the CPU-400 will be a fluidized bed incinerator that burns solid waste at high pressure and produces hot gases to power a turbine, which in turn drive an electrical generator. Municipal solid wastes constitute a better fuel than generally imagined-having a heating value of 5,000 BTU per pound, or approximately 1/3 that of a good grade of coal.

"The long-term success of all these recycling or reuse projects depends on their being made economically viable. Secondary markets will have to be developed so that these projects, now supported by grants, can become profitable and employed on a nationwide scale. It is likely that in many areas of the country a potential, but as yet unexploited, market already exists for certain materials. Early success with a glass paving project suggests that this may be true."

Among those industries which come first to mind when recycling is mentioned is the scrap metal industry. Leon J. Coslov, president of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, pointed out recently that "scrap processing is, of course, a business—a \$3,000,-000,000 industry built on the concept that our discarded metallics should not be left to waste but should be recycled back into the economy."

Calling upon the experience of his industry, Caslov cast up some data:

"Conversion of raw materials that can be used to make new steel requires highly sophisticated mechinery and a scrap plant may be equipped with anything from hydraulic guillotine shears and balers to a giant \$4,000,000 ripper-shredder that chews up whole automobiles and spits them out as fist-sized pellets of steel.

"By recycling these metallic discards, the scrap processor helps save irreplaceable natural resources. Specifically, one ton of scrap conserves up to 1½ tons of iron ore, one ton of coke and a half-ton of limestone needed in the steel making process.

"Incidentally, by removing these unsightly and unwanted relics from dumps, auto graveyards and the landscape in general, the scrap processor contributes to the beautification of the countryside."

There are the general hints as to today's status. It is up to each in his own area and to the extent of his own ability, training and time available to help DO something so this little character:



can put down his sign and, seeing the example, follow suit! Remember, things must be done this week and every week.

#### InterDesign Gets National Award

The Minnesota Zoological Garden project by InterDesign, Inc., Minneapolis, was selected by the 1971 professional awards jury of the American Society of Landscape Architects for a merit award. Roger B. Martin, partner in the firm, received the award at the recent ASLA annual meeting in Portland. A merit award is the highest for a project that is still on the drawing boards.

The Minnesota State Zoological Board retained InterDesign in 1970 to prepare a comprehensive development plan for the proposed new state zoo and assist in the presentation to the Minnesota legislature. InterDesign assembled an interdisciplinary team which included members of its firm and six consultants.

The zoo site consists of 467 acres of rolling farm and wood land, approximately 15 miles south of the Twin Cities. Martin said, "Detailed ecological analysis was used to organize overall land use and the visual form order of the site. The site is structured around a series of interconnected bodies of water."

There are three major exhibit areas — a diversified farm, the Northern Trek, which simulates an imaginary 9,000-mile trip through the northern hemisphere and areas representing the seven zoogrographic regions of the world.



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JULY-AUGUST, 1971



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#### Bentz-Thompson Firm Founded

Formation of a new architectural firm Frederick Bentz/Milo Thompson & Associates, with offices in Minneapolis, has been announced by the firm's principals, Bentz and Thompson and Robert G. Rietow. All three were formerly with The Cerny Associates and have a total of 47 years' experience in educational, institutional, housing, religious and commercial architecture.

Bentz is a past president of the Minneapolis AIA Chapter, serves on the board of directors of the Minnesota Society of Architects and is active in civic groups.

Thompason graduated from the University of Minnesota School of Architecture, received a M. Arch. from Harvard and studied for two vears at the American Academy in Rome as a Fellow, Prix de Rome. He spends part of his professional time as an assistant professor of architecture at the university and is active in several city groups.

Rietow is a graduate of the University of Minnesota, a member of the Minneapolis AIA chapter and several civic groups.

#### Three in Area Win AIA/Ford **Foundation Scholarships**

Three young men from the Northwest have been awarded AIA/Ford Foundation scholarships for architectural study, according to word from AIA headguarters. They are Jerome Boelter and Franklin LaRose, both of Minneapolis, who are at the University of Minnesota, and Mecaw Mims of St. Paul, studying at Tuskegee Institute.

"The program attempts to give scholarships not just to those youths in financial need but to those who otherwise would have no opportunity for a professional education," the AIA announce-ment said. "The amount of aid varies according to the needs of each student and is renewable for five or six years, until the first architectural degree is awarded."

Of definite note in these awards is the fact that young people of minority groups who want to achieve a bettering of their lives' outlooks were among the 30. Of them 21 are black, four

NORTHWEST ARCHITECT

are Mexican-American, two are white, one is Hawaiian, one Indian and one Puerto Rican. Three women are among the scholars.

"The goals these students profess — to help rebuild America's cities and ghettoes and to help their own people — are as impressive as the talents they possess," the announcement continued. It then quoted Franklin LaRose, who was born and raised on the Fonddu-Lac Reservation at Cloquet, Minn. He wrote:

"I intend to dedicate all my training to enhance the economic and social welfare of the Indian people — particularly to work directly with Indian housing groups."

#### Wold Names Two V-P's

Appointment of two new vicepresidents was announced recently by Clark D. Wold, president of



Mr. Shank



Mr. Keller

Wold Associates, St. Paul-based architectural firm. Raymond A. Keller and Fred J. Shank, both of

JULY-AUGUST, 1971

St. Paul, will assume additional administrative responsibilities as well as serving as principal architects on major projects.

Keller is presently project architect for the St. Paul Academy and Summit School done in association with Benjamin Thompson Associates, Cambridge, Mass. Shank served as project architect for the newly completed Economics Laboratory Research and Development Center expansion in Mendota Heights.

Both men are professional associates of the AIA and are registered in the state of Minnesota. They hold B. Arch. degrees from the University of Minnesota.

#### **Engineers Honro Steffes**

Arnold M. Steffes, chairman of the Minnesota State Board of Registration for Architects, Engineers and Land Surveyors, was presented the Award of Merit for outstanding service to the engineering profession by the Central zone of the National Council of Engineering Examiners at its annual meeting held in St. Paul.



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Seven Minnesota Firms Among Leaders

Seven Minnesota architectural and engineering firms were among the nation's 442 largest design firms, ratings based on 1970 billings.

Leading the Minnesota firms in Engineering News—Record listings was Ellerbe Architects of St. Paul, with billings in the category of \$10-\$14.9 million. Ellerbe moved from 13th to 6th place within the specialized architectengineer category. Other Minnesota firms recognized included Toltz, King, Duvall, Anderson & Associates of St. Paul and the Cerny Associates, of Minneapolis, with billings in the category of \$2.5-\$4.9 million, and Setter, Leach & Lindstrom of Minneapolis, Hamel, Green & Abrahamson of St. Paul, Foss, Engelstad & Foss of Moorhead, and Matson & Wegleitner, Architects of Minneapolis, all in the category of \$1.3-\$2.49 million.

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some foreign work for part of their 1970 operations, with Canada the largest single country employing U.S. designers. The report also noted a trend toward smaller design staffs now than a year ago but noted that volume was up slightly due to increased construction costs and the greater complexity of projects requiring total environmental and sociological planning.

#### NYBERG HEADS PC

Recently elected president of the Minnesota—Dakota Chapter of the Producers' Council was Roger Nyberg of Edwards Sales Company. He succeeded Bud Oberg of Northern States Power Company, who completed his term of office with the PC's June meeting.

Others elected were Robert Sheppard of U.S. Plywood, first vice-president, Dale Lommen of Mahin-Walz, Inc., second vicepresident, Oscar Hallgren of Mac-Arthur Company, secretary, and Robert Snow of Snow-Larson,, Inc., treasurer.

#### Podium Silences Splashes

Of particular interest to those concerned with the design of multiple housing is a new product called Podium, which silences laundry and similar sounds when used as the base for machines.

Its makers, Aquazyme Industries of St. Paul, reported that the cycolac plastic units are easier to keep clean than concrete bases, lighter to handle and help protect surrounding flooring and carpeting. The unit is filled with expanded urethane foam to absorb vibration sounds. Impact strength is high, the company said, and the unit is fire resistant.

Additional information can be obtained from the company at 366 Wacouta St., St. Paul. 55101.

#### AISC Honors Two Area Bridges

A short span and a special purpose bridge were among those winning recently announced awards in the American Institute of Steel Construction's 43rd Annual Prize Bridges Competition.

NORTHWEST ARCHITECT

They were among 23 structures described by the judges as the "most beautiful steel bridges in America."

The Cannonball River Bridge several miles south of New Leipzig, N.D., was honored in the short span class, one of the eight categories in which honors were given. Designed by the North Dakota State Highway Department in Bismarck, the state owned structure was built by James Igoe & Sons of Bismarck. Steel was fabricated by Hassenstein Steel Co., Sioux Falls, S.D.

A special type class award went to the Menomonee Falls Pedestrian Bridge in Waukesha, Wis., designed by the Wisconsin Division of Highways in Madison. The general contractor was Tubesing Construction Co., Brookfield, Wis., and steel was fabricated by Phoenix Steel Corp., Eau Claire, Wis.

#### Meyers Goes to Conpro

Vince Meyers, formerly on the staff of the Portland Cement Association, has joined Conpro, Inc., as its concrete technical director, the company reported. He will work with architects and engineers in developing better finish for concrete structures and aid in solving other concreting problems they encounter in their design and construction work. He had been with PCA for 26 years.

#### **AWI Picks Price**

Appointment of Robert V. Price as the architectural representative of the Minnesota Chapter of the Architectural Woodwork Institute has been reported by the institute.

Price formerly sales and branch manager of Celanese Coatings Company, is a past president of the Minnesota-Dakotas Chapter of the Producers' Council and has served as secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota-St. Paul Chapter of CSI.

He will spearhead promotion of the chapter's stepped-up program for improved architectural relations for the woodwork industry in this area. He is the eighth such JULY-AUGUST, 1971 representative to be appointed in the United States and can be reached at 4617 Oxborough Lane, Minneapolis 55431, the announcement said.

#### AGC OPENS IN DULUTH

A northern Minnesota service office has been opened by Associated General Contractors in Duluth to provide member firms in the northern area of Minnesota more direct and efficient service by their association, which negotiates all labor agreements, handles legislative, safety, training programs and other services affecting the construction industry, according to AGC Pres. Russell H. Swanson.

Roy Howard, manager of the Duluth Builders' Exchange, will head the new office, which is located in the Duluth Hotel.

Staff men from AGC's main office in Minneapolis will be available several days each week for meetings with contractors, subcontractors, suppliers, governmental employees, union representatives and others.

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