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The literal meaning of the term Charette is two-wheeled cart. Over the years the term has been used by architects and planners in describing feverish creative sessions compressed by time and physical limits. This second meaning evolved at Paris' Ecole des Beaux-Arts when the faculty sent a two-wheeled cart, la charette, to collect drawings and designs of architectural students at the end of a project deadline. Occasionally students, desperately trying to complete their project, leaped atop the cart while en route to the professors' office, all the while making alterations...and as we all know, few improvements.
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Area Notes
Architectural News from Five States

Minus Iowa
Executive director named
For Minnesota Society of Architects

Daniel J. Sheridan

A former faculty member and assistant to the Dean of the University of Minnesota is executive director of the Minnesota Society of Architects (MSA). The announcement appointing Daniel J. Sheridan was made by Richard Whiteman, MSA president and head of the architectural firm of Aguar, Jyring, Whiteman and Moser, with offices in Hibbing and Duluth.

The MSA is the state organization of Minnesota architects and is chartered by the American Institute of Architects (AIA).

Prior to joining the University faculty, Sheridan served with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Tex., with the Management Resource Division. His responsibilities as a member of the University administrative staff were related to faculty affairs, program planning and development, and legislative matters. He is a member of the American Society of Public Administration and a former member of the board of directors of the University of Minnesota Chapter.

His graduate work was at the University of Minnesota in Public Administration-Urban Affairs. He has previously done extensive research in the areas of housing, urban rehabilitation and urban renewal programs as well as planning, programming and budgeting.

He and his wife, who serves on the faculty of Robbinsdale high school, reside in Plymouth.

PEOPLE

Wisconsin Governor Lucey was joined by architects Owen Ayres and Stephen Playter at the dedication of Eau Claire's revitalized downtown area known as the Barstow Commons District.

Sovik, Mathre and Madson of Northfield; Aguar, Jyring, Whiteman, Moser, Inc., of Duluth and Haarstick and Lundgren Architects into the world of the four-day work week as architects seem to be finding substantial benefits in the scheme.

Carroll E. Lewis who assisted in forming the partnership of Lang, Rauland and Lewis in Minneapolis died in Eau Claire, Wisconsin at the age of 75. Mr. Lewis also was known as the builder of Lewis Cruiser boats.

Jerry W. Spencer was named a partner in Strong, Partners, Architects and Engineers of Madison, Wisconsin, while Paul Graven of that city was elected a national director of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

C. A. Hauser noted St. Paul architect, died at the age of 82. Mr. Hauser was St. Paul's first City Architect, during which time he drew up the city's first building code. He also served as a state senator for 16 years.

Frederick J. Bentz and John C. Rauma, Minneapolis architects, have been made Fellows of the American Institute of Architects. Bentz, who recently formed the firm of Frederick Bentz — Milo Thompson Associates, Inc., graduated with distinction from the University of Minnesota School of Architecture in 1948. Rauma is an associate professor and design critic at the University. Both men have served as president of the Minneapolis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Honors also to Hodne/Stageberg Partners, Inc., who won honorable mention and $2,000 as runner-up in a Paris Art Center design competition. Ellerbe Architects was listed as the sixth largest architect-engineer firm in the nation by Engineering-News-Record. The ratings are based on 1970 billings. Perhaps to help handle the load that office added four new project architects to the staff recently. The four are Delbert E. Allison, John V. Grundmanis, Gilbert B. Langseth and Valentine A. Satko.

Robert Levin has been appointed to fill the newly created position of curator of architecture at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts. As the institute's first curator of architecture he will promote local and national interest in quality architecture through programs and exhibitions concerned with accomplishments of the past and present. The curatorship is supported by the Minneapolis Chapter of the A.I.A.

Magnus Geston, Fargo architect, has formed the firm of Geston and Hanson Architect-Engineer with offices in Fargo.

Edmund C. Leonard has announced he will operate an architectural practice in Minot, North Dakota. Also the formation of the firm of Lundahl, Mattison and Cordell, Architects and Engineers, Inc., was announced by Richard L. Lundahl, Marcus H. Mattison and Richard C. Cordell. Offices are at 226 S. Cedar Lake Road, Minneapolis, Minnesota.


Robert L. Pope has joined Henningson, Durham and Richardson as managing director of the firm's new Minneapolis Office. HDR is an architect-engineer firm of Omaha, Nebraska. Prior to Joining HDR, Mr. Pope was director of design engineering and construction management for Control Data Corporation.

James A. Dragoneir has opened an architectural office in Northfield, Minnesota. James R. Hallbeck, president of Paul-Hellbeck-Associates, Architects, Inc., Eau Clair, Wisconsin, announced the appointment of John D. Hubbard as one of the firm's project architects.

The Times Annex Architects announced a name change to Times Architects, Incorporated. Officers are Roger Freeberg and John Cunningham.

Three Twin Cities men are among 30 recipients of national scholarships from the American Institute of Architects and the Ford Foundation. Local winners are Jerome Boelter, 18; Franklin LaRose, 36 of Minneapolis and Medcaw Mims, 17 of St. Paul. All three plan to continue their education at the university level.

Robert Warn of the Northfield firm of Sovik, Mathre-Madson and a former student of Frank Lloyd Wright, lectured (continued on page 273)

NORTHWEST ARCHITECT
CHARRETTE:
an intense concentrated design effort to solve specific projects within a given time span . . .
often used by the architecture professional and student, usually in team structures.

PROBLEM:
to replace four decaying and inefficient inner-city elementary schools with two consolidated schools and to improve the learning opportunities of all residents in the neighborhoods.

LOCATION:
two predominantly low-income and physically deteriorating neighborhoods — Nash-Kirkwood and Bird-Grant — divided by Interstate 235 northwest of the central business district of Des Moines, Iowa.

TIME:
April 13 to April 23, 1971 and the never ending follow-up procedures of condensing and approving the community proposals.

PARTICIPANTS:
Bird, Grant, Nash and Kirkwood residents, their children, local teachers and principals, teacher corps, Drake University faculty, Polk County schools, Model Cities, United Way, Jaycees . . . and from Minneapolis, Charles Kubat, Tim McCoy, Tom Ellison, Stephen Weeks, Jerry Mayberg, and Daniel Weinbach from St. Louis, Missouri.
The Des Moines Charette did not suddenly happen.

In the Fall of 1969, a program on community participation and involvement in planning inner-city school facilities was attended by Des Moines School Board members, education professors, local superintendents and interested citizens. The featured speaker was Walter E. Mylecraine, former Assistant Commissioner of Construction Service in the U.S. Office of Education, who has pioneered the use of the educational facilities charette, notably in Baltimore in March, 1969.

The Des Moines School Board was planning to replace two inner-city elementary schools and was seeking to involve the community members in its conception. With the formation of the Drake-Des Moines Institute in the summer of 1970, under the leadership of Dr. Charles Link and Donald Brubaker, planning for the elementary school was underway.

The creation of the Charette Steering Committee in January of 1971 was the first effective step towards creating the Charette. About thirty residents from Bird, Grant, Nash and Kirkwood elementary school attendance areas, the community at large, and representatives from agencies, organizations and institutions, were broken into eight committees. These committees were responsible for when and where the Charette would be held, who would participate and how the Charette would be conducted.

Working with the two coordinators, the committees selected the Knights of Columbus Hall in the Bird area to conduct the Charette; selected the Charette participants, (fifteen from each area composed of two students, six adults 19 to 30, five adults 30 to 65, and two adults over 65) and how much each participant was to be paid, $25 per day; developed an information program, using TV, mass media, radio, handbills and even a soundtrack for an evening meeting during the Charette; selected professional consultants able to provide technical assistance; collected appropriate information, demographic data, maps and budget figures; provide for day and evening care for children; and was ultimately responsible for site selection for the two consolidated schools.

The funding for conducting the Charette came primarily from an appropriation from Model Cities, the Des Moines School System and Polk County as well as other local and Federal Title Funds. The architects had already been selected; John Shaver and Company of Salinas, Kansas to design the Bird-Grant consolidated school, and the local firm of Charles Herbert and Associates to design the Nash-Kirkwood consolidated school. The construction budget was set at $1,105,000.

The Steering Committee scheduled the Charette for ten days and evenings — April 13 through April 23 with Sunday, April 18th as a day off. Daytime sessions were scheduled from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and evening sessions from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

All participants were assigned to four dialogue core groups for a day and a half each, until a full cycle had been completed. A discussion leader, selected from the community, a recorder, a professional consultant and a graphic interpreter acted as a stationary unit through which the four community
groups became exposed. The four Cores were organized around four major topic areas:
Educational Program
Educational Facilities
School-Community Programs
Community Development

The discussion groups would explore in free open-ended discussion as many aspects of their core subject as possible, ignoring practical or economic considerations. Recorders would catalogue these preliminary concepts; the graphic interpreters would assist discussions with diagrams; and discussion leaders would control the direction of dialogue only to maintain continuity.

The professional consultant was primarily a communication coordinator, assuring that all discussions came to some conclusion.

After a full day and a half assigned to one core group, participants would move to another core, until all participants had been involved in all core groups.

The evening meetings were designed to involve greater community participation as well as to inform the Charette participants of the events and concepts developed by all four Cores. During these meetings, the various study groups reported on their progress with hastily typed reports and diagrams drawn by the graphic interpreters.

Reactions and suggestions were solicited from those in attendance. The final two evening meetings were used for the presentation of Charette proposals to juries made up of administrators or chief officers of the agencies and organizations directly related to the proposals being presented.

At the end of the first six days, with the first discussion cycle complete, participants were given a chance to select the topic area they wished to work in for the remainder of the Charette. During this second cycle, participants were asked to explore solutions to problems, establish priorities, refine needs and prepare tentative proposals. In the final days, a consensus and formal preparation of recommendations would serve as the basis for program development.

Charette dynamics

In general, the Des Moines Charette followed the initial organization designed by the Steering Committee. Because the Charette must allow for increased community involvement, develop confrontations between officials and residents and reflect diverse opinions, the program had to be flexible enough to absorb special events as they arose. Often, the movement of events was obscure as discussion groups drifted from the subject matter at hand. At other times, groups were combined, or divided into smaller subgroups to involve certain participants in subjects of special concern.

Several mass meetings of all Charette participants were held to discuss organizational matters or for major community announcements or brainstorming on a certain issue. In one instance two discussion groups combined to bring into the open and discuss racial issues that had been avoided, making dialogue difficult. All changes seemed to be

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1971
easily absorbed in the dynamic process that identifies the educational facilities charrette.

The first week was characterized by confusion, strangeness, reluctance, skepticism and imperfect knowledge. Direction was lacking, purpose seemed buried in exploratory sessions.

As the dialogue became more spontaneous, people opened up and the identifying of needs and problems began. As each problem was clarified and a consensus reached, it seemed that a conceptual solution simultaneously came into focus. The discussions themselves gave direction to the participants and kept them seeking new definitions, questions and answers, despite intense personal clashes, the "role-players" and the growing feeling of confinement.

At the end of the first cycle, the participants began the task of assembling an implementable program and what came to be called the education specifications for the architects and the School Board.

Up to this point the three architects involved in the charrette — Dick Westergren of John Shaver & Company; John Locke and Scott Stauffer of Charles Herbert & Associates — had acted as consultants in the Educational Facilities Core Groups. Their role now changed and they became "suggestive or alternative designers." Using newsprint and markers, they diagramed the various relationships between the physical components and educational concepts that had developed in the brainstorming sessions.

The graphic interpreters were in constant demand to delineate a discussion with diagrams. Sometimes moving from group to group they developed relationship drawings, answered questions about materials, equipment, open-space schools and spatial requirements. At the end of each daily session, they prepared graphic materials — overheads primarily — for the evening meetings.

As the deadline approached the goals and space requirements were formulated in general form as Preliminary Proposals. The Charette participants became concerned with the events that were to follow their very personal effort. They held an election to appoint members to serve on a Community Advisory Council. The Council was charged to work with the Des Moines School Board to reassess and refine the Preliminary Proposals, insure that Charette goals were carried out and to communicate the subsequent events to the Community.

Goal development

In general the replacement schools are to be more than just structures for elementary age children. As a symbol, the schools represent an effort to stop the deterioration of the community. To the Charette participants, the schools are to be a resource center, providing the entire community with recreational, educational and health programs. These programs would be available to pre-school children, elementary age children, adults and senior citizens year around, day and night.

The charge to architects was complex. The facility must allow children to learn at their own individual
rate, acquire the necessary skills for continued success in school, and be of such quality to attract other students. In addition, the structure must meet the needs of adults, the recreational interests of the community, and the health and welfare of the community at large.

Some of the physical spaces that both Bird-Grant and Nash-Kirkwood residents defined as absolutely necessary are:

- space for a pre-school
- resource center with learning pods or areas
- pupil services area
- community room
- spaces for agency use
- gym

The real core of the Charette proposals was the redefinition of the role of the school. The participants expressed the need for the new school to serve the community and not to exist solely for transmitting knowledge.

The Preliminary Proposals presented on the last day addressed themselves to shifting the emphasis of education from pure pursuit of subject matter to an individual-centered curriculum that insures "the development of academic skills, positive self-concept and social intelligence."

For example, in the Preliminary Proposal of Education Programs and Educational Facilities some of the recommendations are:

- all school related personnel must be prepared to work with all children and the community harmoniously.
- the threat of retention should be stopped. The school grade is only a place. Instruction should be individualized to take care of individual differences.
- special programs of instruction should be available to all members of the community ... conducive to enrichment of the lives of entire community.
- unless or until culturally fair achievement and intelligence tests are developed, stan-
Standardized tests should not be used in schools where students may be adversely affected.

In the Community Development Proposals, we find a broader desire to solve the problems of credibility of administrative staffs, to alleviate tension between police and community, to upgrade the level of basic services of recreation, health, welfare, employment and especially education. Some of the recommendations are:

- establish an ombudsman to facilitate communication between the community and existing agencies.
- provide extensive transportation to residents for all community programs.
- develop mutual understanding and interaction between police and community.
- establish a neighborhood office of the Iowa State Employment Security to meet the needs of the community.
- establish a relationship with existing agencies requesting them to examine and reorganize their priorities to provide physical health services, mental health services, and leisure time outlets in an attempt to meet community needs.

Epilogue

A summary report of the events that created the Charette process necessarily diminishes a personal dynamic and important experience. The Des Moines residents who participated were asked to express their response to, what was for many, their first chance at participatory planning. Was it worthwhile? Were individual concerns reflected in the planning? Were you satisfied with your role in the activities? And, most important, did you learn and grow because of this experience?

Most participants felt the Charette had positively affected their interest in community and educational problems, that the Charette worked. Many felt the community was not represented well enough; there were in actuality equal numbers of representatives from Bird, Grant, Nash and Kirkwood attendance areas as there was agency, staff, consultant and administrative persons. Even at the end nearly 85% of the participants felt the community would still have to be a watchdog to insure the "Charette's work does not go down the drain."

Undoubtedly the Charette was a success. People were willing to listen and to have their say. Brought together in a common cause, they learned to respect each other, to react to one another, to change their feelings about other people and their beliefs. And out of it all came the feeling that what we value for ourselves we must also value for others — good education, safe neighborhoods, equal opportunity, places to play, and freedom of choice.

The intangible changes of the Charette will not be known for some time. It is a beginning and not a culminating process, integral with the changing times and processes that attempt to alter past mistakes and realities. There are problems that the Charette did not touch or attempt to approach, but the changes and the experiences are more valuable...
to the persons that were exposed to the Charette for they gave of themselves to give to others.

CRITIQUE IN GENERAL
The Charette is difficult to define for those who have not experienced the process. When architects describe it, the outcome is interpreted solely in terms of product and concept development. Educators tend to see the whole process as a rare and valuable learning experience despite the product. Administrators tend to express relief that the planning process and its success or failure has finally been exposed to the people. And the participants look at the event with skeptical enthusiasm, doubting that their needs will be answered completely.

The architects involved in the Des Moines Charette had never involved themselves with the "true client" before; the children, the teachers, the parents, or the diverse elements of the community power structure. The architect has traditionally isolated himself from the various and diverse inputs in order to interpret best the physical program in terms of spatial requirements, circulation, budgets and building codes. In the Charette, all the physical elements were weighed equally with the value of human interaction, the social programs, and the concern for the individual's worth.

By participating in the daily sessions with the users of the new facility, the architects were able to understand the wide variety of community problems; political, physical, social, economic, even aesthetic and emotional. Either acting as a resource or a graphic interpreter, representing issues diagrammatically on newsprint, accepting criticism and altering the diagram, the architect was integral to the basic spirit of the Charette. The job of the architect was interpreting the dynamic and personal learning experience that is the Charette.

FOOTNOTE:
The Architects for the two schools are now in the stage of "Preliminary Design" — any final judgment must wait until the community begins using the structure. A follow-up report seems most appropriate.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES
"Charette 71 — A Final Report on the Des Moines Educational Facilities Charette", edited by Dr. Charles Link and Donald Brubaker, Charette Coordinators. Report is available from Office of School-Community Relations, Des Moines' Public Schools, 1800 Grand, Des Moines, Iowa, 50307
SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1971
FAITH HAVEN APARTMENTS  DULUTH, MINN.
ARCHITECT — RUBLE AND KAPLE
CONTRACTOR — J. R. JENSEN AND SON

Faith Haven Apartments is a new Senior Citizens Housing project owned by Faith Haven, Inc. and sponsored by Our Savior’s Lutheran Church. Located in the West end of air-conditioned Duluth, Minnesota, the building contains 125 living units.

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During the past several years of increasing concern about the quality of our physical environment, a great deal of reconstruction and so-called beautification has taken place, especially in low-income, urban areas.

However, in spite of a professed concern for the social and economic problems of the disadvantaged and minority groups, most of those residents have been left out of the planning processes for their areas. At the same time, the majority of the design professionals have remained in their traditional practices for the more affluent members of the community. Thus, much of the rehabilitation that was intended for the benefit of the poor has proven contrary to their real needs; planning has been for them rather than with them. For the most part the poor have had neither the political sophistication nor the technical know-how to develop effective alternatives to official plans.

Times are changing. Community groups seek alternatives to particular urban renewal or highway plans; neighborhood day care, health and recreation centers need plans for renovating facilities or advice on the purchase of new buildings; minority families want help in improving their homes, but lack information about low-interest loans and need some design advice. Yet, architectural and planning advice is usually unavailable to those who lack the resources to hire professionals.

The Community Design Center of Minnesota is one of a growing number of private, non-profit organizations in the nation that provides free environmental design assistance to individuals and groups in the community who could not otherwise obtain such services.

The CDC was started in 1968 by a small group of Twin City architects in response to a request for assistance from residents of the northside of Minneapolis who were opposed to the Minneapolis Housing Authority's plans for the area. After examining existing structures for several blocks, the CDC proposed that many of the old buildings could be renovated and the character of the neighborhood preserved. As a result of this initial project, the CDC became legally incorporated and was expanded to include all the design professions: architects, planners, engineers, interior and graphic designers, and landscape architects.

During the first two years the volunteer group functioned without funds or an office. Al French served as a part-time, unpaid director and a limited number of projects were undertaken in response to requests for help. Through the process of working with the particular problems of low-income clients, the expanding group found themselves increasingly affected in a personal way by their experiences. One could sense a growing commitment on their part.
to strengthen and expand the scope of the profession.

By the fall of 1970, the Executive Board had decided that a more formal administrative structure was needed in order to respond effectively to the growing number of requests from the community. The Minnesota Society of Architects was approached at the annual convention and responded with a pledge of $10,000 which made possible the hiring of an executive director in the spring of 1971. Dr. Thomas Walz, a social worker and former director of the Living Learning Center of the University of Minnesota, was selected for this position. His assistant is Lane deMoll, who has had previous design center experience at the Philadelphia Architects' Workshop and was on the Social Responsibility staff at the national AIA headquarters in Washington, D.C. A VISTA architect now works halftime on the staff and others may join in the future.

The CDC has an office and drafting space at 118 East 26th Street in the Minneapolis Model Cities area which it shares with the University of Minnesota's Urban Education Center, a program for students from various fields of design working on community projects.

The principal goal of the CDC is to provide a wide range of design services for low-income clients. It is important that those services be of a quality equal to those received by paying clients in regular offices.

When a project request is received, it is screened first for need — groups which could afford to pay for services are directed to appropriate listings of professional offices. At the same time, a new project is checked for feasibility — the CDC does not want to undertake any project it will be unable to finish. Once a project is accepted, a professional or a team headed by a registered architect or other competent professional is assigned. They meet with a group regularly and prepare plans and models as needed.

Projects undertaken since 1968 range from playlot design for groups such as the American Indian Movement and the Catholic Social Service, to the remodeling of interiors for the People's Church Day Care Center, the Way Educational Center, the Northeast Neighborhood House (all in Minneapolis), and the West Seventh Street Neighborhood Association in Saint Paul. CDC graphic artists are working on brochures for Operation Bootstrap, Head Start and the Legal Aid Society.

More complicated projects include program planning for the Extra-Ordinary Learning and Educational Center (ELEC), a renovation plan for an existing building for the People's Cooperative Union on the site of the old North End neighborhood center, and a plan for the development of a community center in the North Minneapolis area.
A second and equally important goal of the design center is to provide a chance for established professionals of the various design disciplines to widen their understanding and increase their depth of experience in the critical field of environmental design problems. Volunteers meet regularly to review projects and discuss the many professional and social problems inherent in the CDC effort. The CDC also provides a forum for students and recent graduates to increase their expertise while working on challenging projects for the community.

The CDC is also involved in environmental education. Last year a Saturday morning course was given to junior high school students on "Architecture and the Man-Made Environment." It was first given at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts and then at Bryant Junior High School. This fall, the CDC is designing a curriculum for the urban alternatives program of the new Metro State College without walls. There will be courses in environmental awareness, architecture, urban problems and community work taught by CDC professionals and staff. The aim of both these programs is to increase the level of awareness of children, community people and the professionals alike.

The Community Design Center now has 35 volunteers contributing time to some 40 projects in the area. The numbers are increasing almost daily. The final goal is to create an awareness of new design issues presented by the problems of clients not traditionally served by the design professions; and to generate a greater commitment to building environments that truly meet the needs of these people.
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MSA Convention . . .
coping with needs of the 70's

"A comfortable old idea with a radical new twist" is an apt description of the Minnesota Society of Architects' 1971 convention to be held November 17-19.

The schedule of business meetings, programs and exhibits will generally follow the familiar pattern of other years. The locale once again will be the pleasant convention setting at the Radisson South in Bloomington-Edina.

But the program will offer a sharp departure from the past.

Within the broad theme, REALITY, the program's subject matter will seek to deal directly with a key question of the '70s: "How can architects cope successfully with today's building demands and at the same time maintain their professional integrity?" In examining the question, both the public view with its complex needs and opinions, and the architectural view with its traditional orientation, will have a hearing. A few architects have already been heard to say, "This is one convention I'm not going to miss."

Keynoting the convention theme at the opening luncheon on Wednesday, November 17, will be J. Anthony Vilar, consulting editor, Building Design and Construction. He will also serve as moderator for that afternoon's panel, scheduled to present the challenge of the public view under the provocative title, "Why is the architect so often Bypassed today?" The panel will include representatives of financial houses, owners and commercial developers, speaking out of their own experience in varying aspects of construction.

On Thursday, November 18, attention will focus on the building team. The luncheon speaker, provided by courtesy of the Producers' Council, will be E. P. Clarke, vice president of Turner Construction Co., New York City. Turner Construction is currently a part of the Minnesota construction scene through its responsibility for the erection of the new IDS building in downtown Minneapolis.

The Thursday afternoon panel, dealing with "The Architect's Role on the Building Team," will be moderated by Paul Cummings, Minnesota State Architectural Engineer. It will include four men with different approaches to the architect in the team role. They are Mr. Clarke of Turner Construction; Bob Class from AIA's Octagon; Russell Deeter, Pennsylvania architect with experience as a developer; and Hans Hagen, Jr., president of Ban Con, Inc. of St. Paul.

A former Twin Cities architect will return to speak on "Construction Management: A new Alternative" at the Friday noon luncheon. He is Charles B. Thomsen, president of the Construction Management Division of Caudell, Rowlett and Scott of Houston, Texas.

A unique presentation on Friday afternoon will summarize the directions and alternatives open to architects today. It is being prepared by Task Force II, a committee that was reactivated in a public opinion survey of construction and related business conducted last year for the MSA. Throughout 1971, the committee has studied the future role of the architect, and what his responsibilities to the public and to his profession can and ought to be. Members of the Committee and other architects will present an assortment of options they have individually chosen to try, such as turnkey, construction management, development and various expanded services, as well as traditional practice.

The convention's many exhibitors have been allocated an expanded number of hours during which convention goers may examine an outstanding array of the latest in building products.

The Friday evening banquet will spotlight the awards presentation, always a high point of the convention. A short but special visual treat will contribute an additional bit of drama.

If a convention ought to be productive, informative, challenging and fun, MSA '71 should be a resounding success.
TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

Theme: REALITY

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17

10:00 A.M. 
REGISTRATION

10:00 A.M.-7:30 P.M. 
EXHIBITS

12:30-2:00 P.M. 
Opening of Convention

MSA PRESIDENT RICHARD F. WHITEMAN

Keynote Speaker

ANTHONY VILAR, Consulting Editor, Building Design & Construction, Chicago, Ill.

3:00-5:30 P.M.
Panel Discussion: "WHY IS THE ARCHITECT SO OFTEN BYPASSED TODAY?"

Moderator: Anthony Vilar

Panelists:

RICHARD JESBERG, Manager, Real Estate Investment Department, Upper Midwest Mortgage and Loan Division, Prudential Insurance Company of

GERALD A. RAUENHORST, President, Rauenhorst Corporation, Bloomington, Minn.

ROBERT J. PIPER, AIA, Vice President, Perkins and Will Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

ROBERT H. MASSON, President, Knutson Construction Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

5:30-7:30 P.M.
GUEST NIGHT—Invitations to contractors, clients, legislators, school board members and engineers.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18

8:45 A.M.
REGISTRATION

9:00 A.M.

MSA BUSINESS SESSION

10:00 A.M.-7:30 P.M. 
EXHIBITS

12:30-2:00 P.M. 
Luncheon Speaker

EDWARD P. CLARKE, Turner Construction Co., New York City

Introduction by ROGER NYBERG, President, The Producers' Council, Minnesota-Dakota Chapter

3:00-5:30 P.M.
Panel Discussion: "WHAT IS THE ARCHITECT'S ROLE ON THE BUILDING TEAM?"

Moderator: PAUL CUMMINGS, Minnesota State Architectural Engineer

Panelists:

EDWARD P. CLARKE, Turner Construction Co.

RUSSELL O. DEETER, AIA, President, Deeter, Ritchey, Sippel Associates, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT ALLAN CLASS, FAIA, Director of Technical Programs, The American Institute of Architects, Washington, D.C.

HANS HAGEN, JR., President, Ban Con, Inc. of St. Paul, Minn.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19

8:45 A.M.
REGISTRATION

9:00 A.M.

MSA BUSINESS SESSION

10:00 A.M.-3:00 P.M. 
EXHIBITS

12:00-1:30 P.M. 
Luncheon Speaker—"Construction Management: A NEW ALTERNATIVE"—CHARLES B. THOMSEN, AIA

2:00-4:30 P.M. 
"DIRECTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES" — Presentation

President and Chairman of the Board, CRSCM
by MSA's Task Force II featuring MSA members representing traditional practice, turnkey, construction management, development.

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MSA Honor Awards

Special Awards and Recognitions

Tennant Award for Barrier Free Architecture

Exhibitors Awards

Environmental Slide Presentation

Anthony Vilar, the keynote speaker, is consulting editor of BUILDING DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION. Born in Paris, France, and a graduate of the School of Architectural-Engineering at Edinburgh University in Scotland, Mr. Vilar has practiced architecture and engineering in France, North Africa and Washington, D.C. He is a former technical director and executive vice president and present board member of the Building Research Institute (National Academy of Sciences — National Research Council), and one of six members representing the United States at the C.I.B. (International Counsel for Building Research, Studies, and Documentation.)

Chapter AIA, where he practiced until 1969. He is the author of several articles for the AIA Journal.

Edward P. Clarke is vice president of Turner Construction Company, New York office, with responsibility for new business development. A graduate of Cornell University and a former pilot in the U.S. Army Air Corps, he has been with Turner for 26 years, serving in various field and office positions, including superintendent and project manager.

Robert Allan Class, AIA, is director of technical programs at AIA national headquarters. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania School of Architecture, past president of the Philadelphia Chapter AIA, where he practiced until 1969. He is the author of several articles for the AIA Journal.

Charles B. Thomsen, AIA, is president and chairman of the board of CRSCM, a construction management subsidiary of CRS Design Associates. Previously he was a senior vice president of Caudill Rowlett Scott, where his efforts led to the develop-
Richard F. Whiteman, MSA president, president of Aguar, Jyring, Whiteman, Moser, Inc., Hibbing; past president of the Northeastern Minnesota Chapter, AIA. Whiteman received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Minnesota and his Masters from Harvard. He was associated with the firms of Bogner and Richmond of Boston, Ellerbe Architects, St. Paul, and Thorshov and Cerny of Minneapolis prior to establishing Jyring and Whiteman, Inc. in 1953. His firm has received national recognition for its work, and is currently involved in regional development plans for the Iron Range.

Richard Jesberg, manager, real estate investment department, upper midwest mortgage and loan division, Prudential Insurance Company of America. He has assisted in the development of permanent financing for such shopping centers as Southdale, hotels such as the Radisson, and other commercial, industrial and office buildings, as well as land development loans throughout the Upper Midwest. Jesberg is a graduate in Business Administration from the University of Minnesota, and has been with Prudential for 25 years.

Gerald A. Rauenhorst, president and founder of Rauenhorst Corporation, Bloomington. Rauenhorst received his B.A. in Economics from the College of St. Thomas and his Bachelor of Civil Engineering from Marquette University. After teaching engineering at Marquette and working as a construction engineer in Wisconsin, Rauenhorst came to Minneapolis and founded the Rauenhorst Construction Company, later changed to Rauenhorst Corporation. He is a registered professional engineer in nine states and is active in numerous civic, education, and conservation groups.

Robert J. Piper, vice president, Perkins and Will Corporation, Chicago. Piper joined Perkins & Will in 1967 and is responsible for the firm's regional planning and urban design. During his 18 years in architecture, Piper has served as director of professional services for the AIA in Washington, D.C., and as designer, urban planner and contract manager for an architectural firm in Rockford, III. He is the author of Official Joint Planning in the U.S., Architects' Handbook of Professional Practice, and
Careers in Architecture. He holds a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Illinois and a Master of Regional Planning from Cornell University. He is registered to practice in four states, and is certified by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

Robert H. Masson, president, Knutson Construction Co. and vice president of corporate planning, development and construction for the Knutson Companies, Inc. Masson previously held a number of financial management positions with the Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Mich., from 1964-1970. He is a native of Boston, and received his B.A. from Amherst College and his Masters degree in Business Administration at Harvard University.

Hans Hagen, Jr., president, Ban Con, Inc., St. Paul. A graduate in Business Administration from the University of Minnesota, Hagen has achieved rapid prominence, particularly in the field of planned unit developments, such as the Westwood Village townhouses which won an MSA Honor Award last year. Hagen was a vice president of Ban Con and of Continental Bankers Life Insurance Company prior to becoming president of Ban Con and of Bankers Mortgage Corporation — all of which are owned by G. L. Enterprises, Milwaukee. Before entering the development field, Hagen was with Continental Casualty Company and North American Life and Casualty. He has been a member of the Plymouth City Council for the past three years.

Russell O. Deeter, FAIA, president, Deeter, Ritchey, Sippel Associates, Pittsburgh. Regarded as a pioneer in the design and engineering of new uses for aluminum in building construction, Deeter was elected to Fellowship in AIA in June of this year. He has been deeply involved in major renewal projects in Pittsburgh and has directed studies which have given new life to more than 500 acres of prime city land. He has represented the Pennsylvania region on the AIA’s board since 1968, and has served as an officer and director of the Pennsylvania Society of Architects and the Pittsburgh Chapter AIA. He received his B.S. and his M.S. degrees from the University of Illinois.
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A common problem throughout the country is the construction of sanitary sewer, forcemain and other underground utilities through bad soil areas. Minnesota is particularly plagued with areas of unfavorable soil conditions especially adjacent to our numerous lakes and low swamp areas, where it is most often necessary to construct the sanitary and storm sewers. This necessitates the use of special and often expensive methods in construction of these utilities. Our office has encountered several projects where the soils made the construction so expensive that it was not economically feasible to construct the facilities. Therefore, it became obvious that a better method of constructing these utilities must be found. One particular project in which we were involved was the Village of Medicine Lake which is a small community located entirely on a peninsula jutting into Medicine Lake. This peninsula shown on Figure No. 1, had houses along both sides with a road running down the center. The houses in most cases were below the street in the present system and were located along the shore and this made construction along the lakeshore a necessity in many areas. Soil investigations in the area indicated large quantities of peat and muck soils to considerable depth, necessitating special construction methods. It became readily apparent that a new method which would provide for the construction of the utilities in marginal soil areas at the least cost would have to be found.

Existing methods inadequate

All of the existing, currently-used methods of sewer construction were investigated and considered. In this area one of the most common methods involves the removal of most or all of the unstable soils under the pipe to a firm soil and refilling up to the centerline of the pipe with a washed rock in sizes from 3/4" to 2". This method of construction is usually employed when firm soil is encountered within four to five feet below the bottom of the pipe. This method is too ineffective and too costly to utilize when unstable soil conditions continue to depths beyond five or six feet. Use of rock can result in a "sloughing off." Since the rock is appreciably heavier than the surrounding soil, it tends to "slough off" the sides and away from underneath the pipe, permitting the pipe to settle and crack.

When unstable soil exists beyond the depth for the use of subcutting and backfill, it is common to employ the use of pile foundation under the pipe. The use of the piling increases the cost approximately four to six times the cost of the pipe laid in good soils. In addition to high cost, it is necessary for the piling to be constructed and located where a subsequent load placed on the pipe by traffic or other changes in surface conditions will not result in the vertical failure of the pipe or the shifting of the soils which could cause a side movement of the pipe.

The third method which has been employed in some cases is the floating of lightweight pipe such as corrugated metal and plastic pipe. The theory behind this is that the lighter pipe would stay in place on the unstable soils and it would not be necessary to remove the unstable soils; however, in cases where this was used, it has generally resulted in failures of the pipe and subsequent replacement.

Lightweight aggregate

Therefore, it was necessary to look for a more satisfactory and economical method of constructing the sewers in unstable soils. Our investigation centered around finding a material that could be placed under the pipe similar to the rock method of construction mentioned above and yet would be lighter than the existing soil. It would not experience the sloughing problems and in some cases, could serve as a bridge across some marginal soils. Soil investigations show that the major type of soil in the construction area was peat which had a weight of 55 to 65 pounds per cubic foot. Thus we were looking for a material that would be less than this weight, yet would be strong, inert, insoluble, and non-

For details and planning help, phone DON STREET, 645-0311.

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corrosive to the pipe. The idea developed that possibly we could use a lightweight aggregate similar to that used in the manufacture of lightweight concrete and concrete block. We contacted North Central Lightweight Aggregate Co., Inc., a manufacturer of lightweight aggregate. The material was inspected and several laboratory tests were made. These tests showed that the material known as "Aglite" which is an expanded clay lightweight aggregate was a hard, durable, inert and insoluble material that would have all the properties to serve as a good foundation material for underground piping.

The clay from which the lightweight aggregate is manufactured is sized and fed to a rolling drum where water is sprayed on and pellet-like material is formed. This material is then fed onto a sintering grate, passing under an ignition hood and expanded at approximately 2,300 degrees Fahrenheit, forming a hard clinker. The finished clinker material varies from approximately \( \frac{1}{16} \) to 2" in size. The material weighs approximately 48 to 54 pounds per cubic foot and appears to have all the properties necessary for a good sewer foundation material.

Picture No. 1, above, right, shows a close-up of the material used. Being concerned about the bridging ability of the material, a trench was dug, the lightweight material was placed, compacted and the side of the trench cut away to expose the lightweight material in place. A hole was dug underneath the lightweight aggregate to observe its ability to carry the load. Picture No. 2, above, shows the result.

First full scale use

Satisfied with test results, we used the material for the sewer foundation under PVC in the Village of Medicine Lake. The unstable soils were removed to a good foundation material and the lightweight aggregate was placed up to the approximate centerline of the pipe. Picture No. 3, page 270. In some cases the lightweight was also placed above the pipe to decrease the overall weight. Heavy compaction equip.
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And if a Blarney stone or two shows up in your next load, don’t blame Arnold or Roman... it was probably the same guy who threw the overalls in Mrs. Murphy’s chowder.
Lightweight bedding
(from page 264)

ment was employed and the material was thoroughly compacted. Experience showed that the light material compacted well, provided a tighter, firmer, drier base on which to work than would have been obtained had a rock material been used. The material was also much lighter and easier to handle and resulted in savings in labor cost because of the ease and speed in constructing the pipe bed. The use of heavy compac-
tion equipment did not adversely effect the material. Television inspection of the lines conducted four years after the original construction showed that the line and grade of the pipe was still to the true grade and no settling or damage had taken place.

As a result of this construction, the weight of the material including the pipe construction was less than the weight of the material removed. As a result of the successful experience on this first application, a subse-
quent test area of storm sewer was constructed in which all of the unstable subsoils were not removed but only sufficient material so that the combined weight of the pipe, the water inside the pipe and the foundation material was less than that of the material removed. Subsequent checks of this section of a storm sewer shows that this pipe also stayed true to line and grade.

As a result of this successful construction and the performance of this material, we have employed similar methods in other areas with equally satisfying results. We found that the application of the lightweight aggregate results in lower construction costs. The cost of the material is about the same as rock when considered on a volume basis and is much easier to handle. Also, the dollar savings by the elimination of the need for piling and/or possible replacement where heavier materials settle and the pipe fails could be substantial.

We feel that the lightweight aggregate when used in conjunction with unstable subsoils has a very wide application. The engineer must use caution in its application to insure that the underlying soil is stable enough to carry the lightweight material and that it will not settle into subsoil. It should not be used in "soupy" soils where the material would be lost. When properly used, installed and compacted, the lightweight aggregate will help solve and eliminate many of the construction problems associated with sewer construction in marginal soil conditions.

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Picture 3

NORTHWEST ARCHITECT
1972 CSI SPEC COMPETITION

The Construction Specifications Institute, Washington, D.C., has announced details of the Annual Specifications Competition which is held to promote its objective of improving specification practices by recognizing merit. The competition, open to members and nonmembers of the Institute, is the only one of its kind held for those engaged in specification practices and each year attracts an outstanding number of impressive entries.

Entries must be submitted by the individual who was directly and primarily responsible for the preparation of the entry for a firm that is permitted, by law, to undertake professional architectural, engineering or construction-related planning work.

The Specifications Competition is judged as 17 separate categories to permit each entry to compete with similar works. The categories which cover a full range of construction are as follows:

A2. Junior Colleges and universities.
A3. Special educational facilities.
B. Public buildings including administration, planetariums, zoos, museums, and terminal buildings.
C1. Office buildings, banks, etc.
C2. Retail stores and shopping centers.
D. Institutional buildings including hospitals, nursing homes and prisons.
E. Industrial buildings and parking structures.
F. Buildings for public assembly including churches, theaters and auditoriums.
G. Coliseums, stadiums, grandstands and natatoriums.
H. Apartment buildings, housing projects, hotels, motels, convicts and rectories.
I. Individual residences.
J. Civil engineering projects relating to transportation facilities, such as highways, bridges, tunnels, air-fields, railroads, subways, harbors and marinas and missile sites.
K. Civil engineering projects relating to sanitary facilities including water supply, sewage and incinerators.
L. Mechanical engineering projects relating to any work in which architectural, and electrical work is incidental. Separate mechanical contracts for buildings are eligible under this category if separately bound.
M. Electrical engineering projects relating to any work in which architectural, structural and mechanical work are incidental. Separate electrical contracts for buildings are eligible under this category if bound separately.
N. Site improvement including grading, drainage, irrigation and landscaping.

Formal presentation of award certificates will be made at the CSI Annual Meeting and Convention in Minneapolis, Minn., June 19-21, 1972 and will include Honor Awards, Honorable Mention and Merit Award Certificates. Honor Award winning entries will also be on display at the meeting.

The entire set of rules and regulations concerning the competition are published in the September 1971 issue of the Institute's monthly magazine, "The CONSTRUCTION SPECIFIER."

A doctor can bury his mistakes, but an architect can only advise his client to plant vines.

Frank Lloyd Wright

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GRAZZINI BROS. WINS AWARD

In a new special category for accomplishments in the execution of rustic terrazzo work, Grazzini Bros. and Company of Minneapolis received the honor award of the National Terrazzo and Mosaic Association. The installation was the Radisson South Hotel in Bloomington, Minnesota, designed by the architectural firm, The Cerny Associates, Inc. with the E. M. Ganley Co., Inc. being the general contractor.

The absolute even distribution of the attractively colored aggregate provides the entire installation with the appearance of neatness and care. Particularly praiseworthy is the uniform depth obtained by the terrazzo workers in exposing the aggregate.

NEW CRSI PUBLICATION AVAILABLE

A new publication, "POST-TENSIONED BOX GIRDER BRIDGES — DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION," by the Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute and the Prestressed Concrete Institute provides comprehensive coverage of the economics, design, detailing and construction of conventional cast-in-place post-tensioned box girder bridges.

The 106-page wire-spiral bound manual is an up-dated national version of a manual prepared by the Post-Tensioning Committee of the Western Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute. It is based on the post-tensioned design and construction techniques developed and used extensively by the Bridge Department of the California Division of Highways.

The publication contains sample quantities of reinforcing steel, concrete and post-tensioning steel for a wide variety of structures which facilitate development of preliminary cost estimates for this type of bridge in any locality. Detailed design calculations are presented for single span, two span and multi-span bridges. Fold-out detail sheets are included for typical bridges along with an illustrated description of the construction procedure, sample specifications, and engineering data for the various post-tensioning systems available for bridge work.

The manual is available by forwarding check or money order in U.S. Funds (no C.O.D.) to Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute, 228 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60601. The price is $5.00 per copy except for bulk orders of 10 or more copies from Engineering Schools in which case copies are available at a reduced price.

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December. Until December Leach will serve as chairman, emeritus. The 45-year-old Wilwerding has been vice president and treasurer of Setter, Leach & Lindstrom since 1967. A corporate member of the American Institute of Architects and a registered architect in four states, Wilwerding has been with the firm since graduating from the University of Minnesota School of Architecture in 1950.

Other officers elected by the board of directors are Richard J. Vasahta, executive vice president, and William B. Berget, secretary-treasurer.

A new medical education facility will be formally opened at the University of Rochester Medical Center in Rochester, N.Y., on Sept. 30.

The new wing, which adds 265,000 square feet to existing facilities, was built at a cost of $11 million. Of this sum, $4.8 million came from the Bureau of Health Manpower and Division of Research Facilities and Resources of the National Institutes of Health; the balance came from University funds. The wing was designed by Ellerbe Architects of St. Paul, Minn.

What is termed “one of the finest health care facilities in the United States,” will begin receiving its first

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patients this fall after nearly a decade of planning and construction.

University Hospital of Jacksonville (Fla.) — representing approximately $27 million worth of the latest in health care facilities and equipment — will replace the 45-year-old Duval Medical Center in Jacksonville.

In the form of a unique "double Y," the new hospital's eight floors encompass 485 beds and 535,000 square feet. The plan concept was developed by Ellerbe and the project was designed and engineered by Reynolds, Smith and Hills, Inc., Jacksonville.

Ellerbe has also been named to design and engineer a four-million-dollar recreational facilities complex at the U.S. Naval Academy.

The Academy plans to construct an outdoor swimming pool and varsity football training center, a sailing center and a midshipman activity center that will include an ice rink and various lounges for midshipmen and their guests.

WISCONSIN

Hackner, Schroeder, Roslansky and Associates of LaCrosse and Warren W. Kane, Austin, Minnesota are associated with contractor Orville E. Madsen and Son, Inc., in a consortium to develop 245 dwelling units of public housing at a cost of $3,777,000 in Austin, Minnesota. Two circular towers feature the design along with 40 units of low rise housing.

Racine Technical Institute's new $2.6 million lakeside trade and industry building as designed by the architectural firm of Durrant, Denninger, Dommer, Kramer and Gordon is under construction. Completion is expected in 18 months.

James R. Hallbeck of the Eau Clair firm of Paul-Hallbeck Associates was special guest of Stout State University at the dedication of their new Science and Technology Building. The $4.2 million facility houses 32 laboratories, nine classrooms and 90 faculty offices.

The original section of the T. B. Scott Library in Merrill, designed by Louis Sullivan in 1911, was recommended for restoration by William Wesley Peters of Taliesien Associated Architects. "The building is well preserved for its age, having been well-built in the beginning . . ." said his report to the Library Board.

The Architectural firm of Dolberman and Halske of Superior is working on plans for a $3 million addition to Stevens Point State University student center. The original 1959 building was also designed by D and H.

John Erickson, former G.M. of the Milwaukee Bucks has been named vice-president of the John J. Flad and Associates architectural firm in Milwaukee.

THE DAKOTAS

The James C. Ewing, Jr., designed armory-auditorium complex is under construction in Winner, South Dakota. Ewing is a Rapid City Architect.

Sencore Electronics is adding 10,000 square feet to its plant in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Fritzell, Kroeger, Griffin and Berg of Sioux Falls are architects of the structure which will house offices, meeting rooms and laboratories.

REGIONAL SEMINARS PLANNED BY RELIGIOUS ARCHITECTURE GUILD

The Guild for Religious Architecture plans a series of two-day regional seminars.

The first one will be held Oct. 31, Nov. 1, 2, at the University of Notre Dame Center for Continuing Education, South Bend, Ind.

Theme of the meetings is "What is Happening in the World of Worship," with discussions and panels relating architecture to religious themes.

Registration fee is $40. For complete information on the series contact Uel C. Ramey, AIA, P.O. Box 975, Sheboygan, Wis.
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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete. Fred Miller, Jr., Editor.

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SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1971

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AWARD FOR ARCHITECTURAL ALUMINUM USE

Nominations now are being received for the 1972 sixteenth annual R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award for distinguished architecture with significant use of aluminum. The American Institute of Architects announced today.

The largest cash award in architecture, the international Reynolds Award offers an honorarium of $25,000 and an original sculpture in aluminum to the honored architect or firm. Administered by the AIA, the program is sponsored by Reynolds Metals Company in honor of its founder.

Brochures listing criteria for the award are being mailed to all Institute members and to foreign architectural societies.

Architects or other interested individuals may submit nominations by using a form included with the AIA brochure or by writing to the Reynolds Award, The American Institute of Architects, 1785 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Data binders describing the entries must be received by the time of the jury meeting Feb. 17-18, 1972.

The 1971 Reynolds Award was won by a Zurich, Switzerland, firm for design of a factory building cited for creating an aesthetically pleasing appearance in its community and a wholesome environment for workers. Principals in the firm were Prof. Walter Custer, Fred Hochstrasser and Hans Bleiker.

NEW SALES TEAM AT GLENMAR-HUTCHINSON

John Staum and Dick Matson have joined the sales staff of the Glenmar-Hutchinson Company. This move helps implement an expanded area-wide and market-wide sales and promotion program recently introduced by the company.

John Staum was formerly with the Edward Sales Company and Dick Matson was formerly with the W. E. Neal Slate Company. The Glenmar Company is the distributor in the five state area for Hough Portable, Folding and Movable Wall Systems and a complete line of Chalkboard systems.

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THE $ AND SENSE OF CONCRETE APARTMENTS

The Portland Cement Association and related concrete industries will present a seminar on value engineering of low-rise apartment construction on Dec. 7, 1971, at the Sheraton Motor Inn, Bloomington, Minn., from 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. The program will be held in the Aspen Room.

The seminar will analyze the financial return on apartment construction through a computer program. The Aggregate and Ready-Mixed Concrete Association of Minnesota, the Minnesota Concrete Products Association and the prestressed concrete industry are co-sponsors in presenting this new approach to apartment building. A fee of $20 will be charged for the seminar, including lunch.

NEW FIRM FABRICATES ROOF TRUSSES

Aimed at promoting "better construction in less time at lowered cost," a new firm engaged in fabricating roof trusses has started operation in Hopkins in a new building at 146 S. Washington Ave. It is known as the Engineered Building Components Co. and is a division of Thompson Lumber Co., with an insignia abbreviation of EBC Co.

The product will be known as Hydro-Nail Roof Trusses, authorized to use Hydro-Nail Connector Plates. President of EBC Co. is Dave Ryerse.

According to Ryerse, roof trusses are increasingly being used in construction of residential, commercial and agricultural buildings because of the saving in time and money and the improved construction with greater strength. Hydro-Nail roof trusses are said to exceed major code requirements, with live and dead loads, up to five times design value.

Engineered Building Components Co. will fabricate 12 standard style roof trusses in various sizes up to 60 foot spans, with facilities to create special roof trusses designed to specific purposes.

AISC HOSTS ARCHITECTS

The members of the American Institute of Steel Construction from Minnesota and the Dakotas were hosts to approximately two-hundred and fifty architects, engineers and public officials at a breakfast meeting Tues., Oct. 5, 1971, in the Radisson South Hotel.

The American Institute of Steel Construction is the national organization of some three-hundred and thirty firms which account for the major portion of the annual output of fabricated structural steel in the United States.

Albert E. Egger, American Institute of Steel Construction regional director, from Sioux Falls, S.D., will act as meeting chairman. The speaker will be Albert A. Hoffman, Jr., Soles Engineer for the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, speaking on "The San Fernando Earthquake."

The legitimate aim of criticism is to direct attention to the excellent. The bad will dig its own grave, and the imperfect may safely be left to that final neglect from which no amount of present undeserved popularity can rescue it.

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NORTHWEST ARCHITECT

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NORTHWEST ARCHITECT
This frog is definitely NOT a handsome prince!

The Spitznagel Partners, despite propulsion problems, took the trophy for most original entry in the second annual Big Sioux Innertube Regatta, a few months ago. Runners up were Fritzel, Kroeger, Griffen and Berg with a fire-breathing dragon.

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NEW LANDSCAPE DESIGN GUIDE AVAILABLE FOR HIGHWAYS AND EXPRESSWAYS

An illustrated, new “A to Z” highways and expressways landscape design guide, prepared by Eckbo, Dean, Austin & Williams for the citizens of Santa Clara County, California, is being made available to civic and county administrators, planners, construction and consulting engineers, environmentalists, landscape architects and other interested parties.

The useful 32-page booklet, which contains 54 illustrations, describes the principles of highway landscape design as related to graphics and information, drainage control, safety control, screening, area planting, route selection, environmental impact, pedestrian access, plant selection and design, and maintenance.

A limited number of copies are available from Eckbo, Dean, Austin & Williams, 145 Mission Street, San Francisco, California 94105.

COMPUTER GIVES SPANS QUICKLY

A pocket-size Span Computer is available to help builders, architects and engineers determine requirements for lumber joists, rafters and beams, reports the Western Wood Products Association.

The new computer converts the 43-page “NFPA Span Tables for Joists and Rafters” to a speedy, 4x9” slide rule, which also selects suitable sizes and grades in the nine western species and groupings.

“This is a precise engineering tool,” states Technical Services Director Neal Pinson. “Actually, it provides the needed data for a much wider range of loading conditions and spans than does the Span Tables book.”

Sizes of wood members from 2x4” to 4x14” all spacings, loads from ten pounds psf. through 400 pounds per linear foot, and all commonly used deflections are covered.

Enclosed with each slide computer is a folder on “Principles for Joist, Rafter and Beam Design.”

Lumber users and specifiers may obtain one set free by writing on their letterhead to Western Wood Products Assn., Dept. SR-P, Yeon Bldg., Portland, OR. 97204.

Priced at $1 each, they may be ordered at 75¢ each for 25, 50¢ each for 50, or 25¢ for 100 or more.

GOOD DESIGN IS NOTEWORTHY!

It happened in a small town. Four city slickers, having thoroughly cased the joint, broke in and took the place for $50,000. Naturally there was a great hue and cry, and the wire services were soon interviewing the rube sheriff.

“Did anyone get a description of the robbers?” the sheriff was asked.

“Nope,” replied the lawman.

“Did anybody notice the type of car, the license number, or who was driving?”

“Nope,” replied the lawman.

“Well, haven’t you got anything at all on the crime?”

“Yep,” replied the sheriff. “We got a pretty good description of the bank!”
PCA ENCORES COURSE
IN CONCRETE KNOW-HOW

Don't tamper with success. That's how the Portland Cement Association feels about its five-day course in "Basic Concrete and Related Field Practice" which again will be offered in November and December at the Skokie Cement and Concrete Center.

Slated for Nov. 8-12 and Dec. 6-10, the course is an opportunity for anyone working in concrete construction to increase his understanding of why concrete performs as it does. PCA first offered the course earlier this year. Response was so overwhelming, a third session was added to handle overflow registrations.

Lectures, slide and film presentations, demonstrations, and two afternoon work-sessions in the laboratory highlight the course schedule.

Enrollment is open to personnel in all segments of the cement and concrete industries: ready mixed concrete salesmen, contractor and inspection personnel.

Registration fee is $250 which includes daily bus transportation to and from the Center and all course materials. Transferable within an organization, the fee may be paid in advance or billed to the company at the close of the course. PCA will arrange all hotel accommodations though each individual is responsible for his own room and board.

Registration is limited to 24 for each session and reservations will be made in order received. Full information is available from: Roger E. Wilson, Manager, Personnel Training, Portland Cement Association, Old Orchard Rd., Skokie, Ill 60076.

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Correction

On page 195 of the July-August issue, prime contractors for the University of Minnesota Meat Processing Laboratories were erroneously listed. They are:
Architect: Ellerbe Architects
General Contr: James Steel Construction Co.
Mechanical: Healy Mechanical Contractors Inc.
Electrical: Kostka Electric Co.

NORTHWEST ARCHITECT
Directory of Suppliers Personnel

The following listings of current advertisers’ personnel is set up for the convenience of architects and others who may wish to contact companies for materials, equipment and services. The company name is listed in boldface type, followed by the headquarters address and phone number. Representatives are then listed by name; in the case of those not working out of the headquarters office, the representative’s local address and phone number, when available, are also given. Comments for the improvement of these listings in serving our readers are welcome.

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