

# ARCHITECTURE MINNESOTA

March April 1977



To Care and to Plan

\$1.50



WALLCOVERING

## CALL ON AN EXPERIENCED TEAM

For more than 25 years the people at Fred G. Anderson have worked with architects and interior designers throughout this area. Their knowledge and experience in the wall covering field is unsurpassed. Behind this team is the largest stock of commercial wall coverings in the midwest. Anderson's also maintains a large library of wall coverings and can offer prompt delivery on most items.

Fred G. Anderson's Miracle Mile Studio is your one source for service and quality.

For wall covering call on an experienced team.  
Fred G. Anderson, Contract Department.



# FGA

Fred G. Anderson, Inc.  
Contract Department  
5217 Excelsior Blvd.  
Miracle Mile  
St. Louis Park, MN 55426  
(612) 920-5620



# ARCHITECTURE MINNESOTA

Official publication of the Minnesota Society American Institute of Architects

Volume 3 Number 2  
March/April 1977

**Editor**  
Bernard Jacob AIA  
**Art Director**  
Kenneth M. Nelson  
**Art**  
Mark Wilken, Tom Boll, Sherry Reutiman  
**Publisher**  
Allan J. Duerr  
**Advertising Sales Manager**  
Sandy Hatch  
**Advertising Production Manager**  
Elaine Stoeffel  
**Circulation Manager**  
Caralyne Fairchild  
**Business Manager**  
Ruth Carlson

*Architecture Minnesota* is the official publication of the Minnesota Society American Institute of Architects

Minnesota Society American Institute of Architects, Executive Director, Daniel J. Sheridan, 314 Clifton Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403, (612) 874-8771

**Committee for *Architecture Minnesota*:**  
Leonard S. Parker, chairman, Bernard Jacob, Phillip MacMillan James, James Lammers, James Lindberg, Fred Richter, Kenneth Stebbins, Milo Thompson, John Weidt, Eric Wheeler

**Editorial offices:** Bernard Jacob AIA, 404 McColl Building, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101, (612) 224-9469.

*Architecture Minnesota* is published by Bill Dorn Associates, Inc., 7101 York Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55435, (612) 835-6855.

**Advertising and Circulation:** *Architecture Minnesota*, 7101 York Ave S., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55435, (612) 835-6855.

When changing address, please send address label from recent issue and your new address. Allow four weeks for change of address.

**Postmaster:** Send form 3579 to *Architecture Minnesota*, 7101 York Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55435. Controlled circulation postage paid at New Richmond, Wis. 54017.  
**Subscription rate:** \$9 for one year.

Copyright ©1977 by *Architecture Minnesota*

---

## CONTENTS

---

Save the crack in the Liberty Bell - Editorial	5
A Statute of Limitations for the construction industry	7
Architecture at a Glance	9
Minnesota II The winning entry and the four finalists	12
To Care and to Plan 1977 The Legislative Program of the Minnesota Society American Institute of Architects	19
Architects in Government	36
The Commission on Minnesota's Future	40
The Governor's Energy/ Housing proposals	42
Books	49
Letters	50

---

Cover: "Baghdad of the Midwest" by Saint Paul-born artist LeRoy Neiman. Commissioned for the Saint Paul-Ramsey Bicentennial poster, a cooperative project of the Saint Paul-Ramsey Bicentennial Commission and the Chamber's Project Responsibility Arts and Culture Task Force. The illustration depicts the Capitol's "Golden Horses" prancing over the central business district of Saint Paul. The painting is a gift of the artist to the Permanent Collection of the Minnesota Museum of Art. Museum Accession No. 75.47.01



# We've got a crush on stone.

Shiely has aggregates for all three base materials. But we usually recommend 100% crushed stone. It's homogeneous, for consistency throughout gradation. Angular, for stability. And non-plastic, for all-weather performance. Furthermore, it's moderately priced and readily available throughout the Twin City area.

Choosing a base for roads and parking areas depends on many factors, like sup-

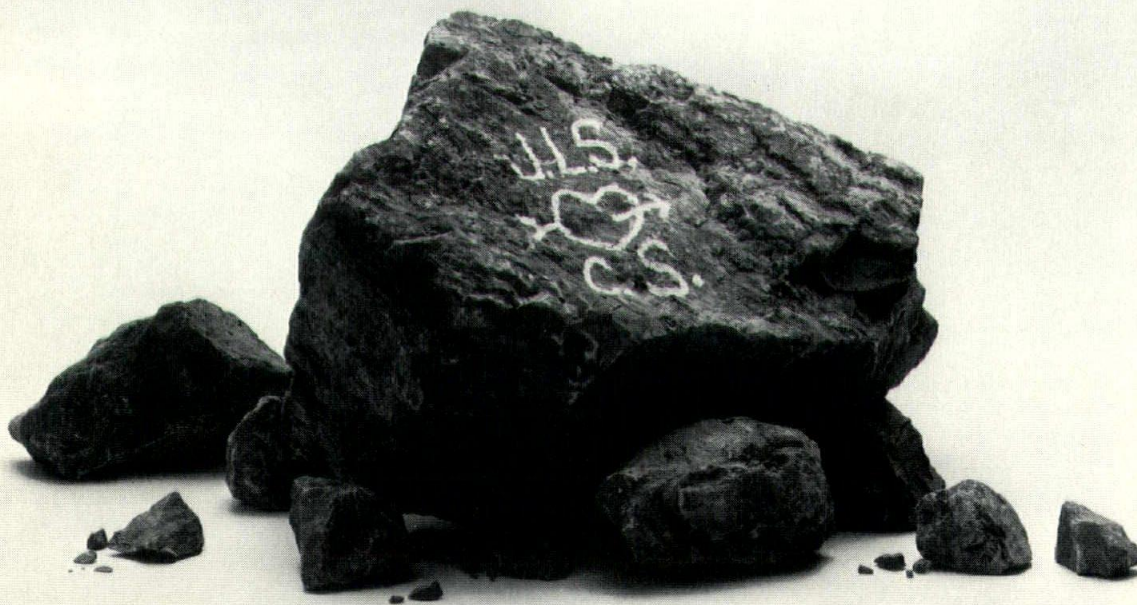
porting soil, projected weight and frequency of loads, grade of the area, and job site location. We think 100% crushed stone is the best choice most of the time. Call us, and we'll tell you why.

At Shiely, we try to have a broader range of construction aggregates—and know more about them—than anyone else in the business.



## **J. L. SHIELY CO.**

Quality Commercial Aggregates/  
Ready Mixed Concrete  
1101 Snelling Ave. No.  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108  
Phone 646-8601





# SAVE THE CRACK IN THE LIBERTY BELL

From the Editor

Recently the Minneapolis Planning Commission passed and the Minneapolis City Council rejected a proposed ordinance to create a Design Review Board empowered to stop building permits, site improvements and signs which are found to be in violation of the Board's Guidelines.

Many cities throughout the nation have operative design review boards, either explicitly, or indirectly through the processes of historic or heritage preservation bodies. Indeed, the popularity of design review boards intended to conserve cities and neighborhoods could cause alarm, for it is essentially a reactionary cause. The often naive but popular disparagement of the modern movement in architecture, the apparent inability of the 'third' or fourth generation architects to capture the public's imagination, the new interest in the Beaux-Arts movement have together allowed an essentially static, reactionary, albeit salutary conservation movement to develop.

Recycling, remodeling, renovation or the adaptation of existing buildings to new uses is a natural process in the lifetime of a building. But the conservation of existing buildings is only one aspect in the life of a city. For both historic and symbolic reasons, the conservation of an existing neighborhood is also important. The design review board's function is to preserve the physical and aesthetic continuity of a neighborhood. Too many inner city neighborhoods have been violated and have had low quality speculative buildings depreciate the merits of older and often historically significant buildings.

These inner city neighborhoods are of course still very close to the center city and its amenities. The return to the city movement dramatized the rediscovery of the city by those who once abandoned it for the suburbs. These reborn (a good adjective this year!) urbanites are caring, energetic and zealous. They have rescued the inner city and invested in its future. And thus a great deal of endangered housing stock has been reclaimed. This renewal has also helped revitalize the center city which depends a great deal on its immediate constituency. The design review board strengthens this re-establishment. However, like the Beaux-Arts architects who use established norms and symmetries, the design review board accepts existing patterns, meanings and settings. This is its mission by definition. The design review board is not expected to pro-

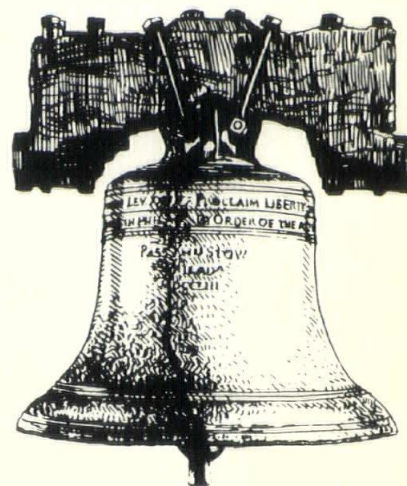
mote new and innovative urban patterns.

The city center is the greatest of all shopping centers and it is meant to serve a large population in the complexities of their needs. To conserve energy, natural resources; to make transit systems truly effective, new creative thinking must make life in the inner city attractive and accessible to very large portions of the population. Sometimes that may mean replacing many rows of 60-year-old pattern-book houses with new three or four story row houses, high-rise buildings, rooming houses, youth hotels, etc.

Design review boards, historic and heritage preservation boards are not expected to anticipate the future. Their task is to conserve. Their conservatism however must be balanced vigorously by courageous, aggressive, innovative planning by state, regional and local planning units. And the design review boards can also assist by fostering in their communities a spirit of enterprise, of adventure, of creativity and by encouraging new and inspired designs for the urban environment.

Let's save the crack in the Liberty Bell, and let's remember that a good bell—also as a symbol of freedom—need not have a crack. □

— Bernard Jacob





Right from the start, masonry saves you money. Engineered load-bearing masonry construction, for example, can save up to 30% in initial costs over competitive structural frame systems. The masonry serves as both structure and enclosure while providing a fire, sound and thermal barrier.

New masonry technology, such as loadbearing masonry and masonry panels, can substantially reduce con-

struction time, lowering costly construction financing and permitting earlier occupancy.

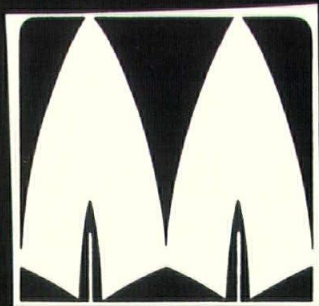
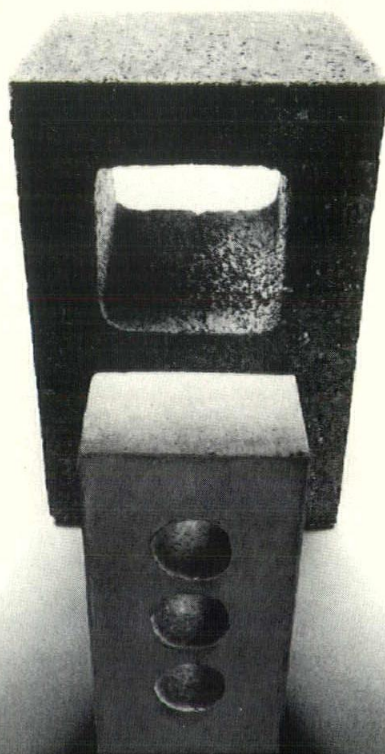
When completed, a masonry building will provide significant savings in energy costs. Because of their mass, masonry walls can reduce energy use all year long, lowering operating costs and allowing the use of smaller and less expensive heating and cooling equipment.

Finally, masonry walls save money throughout the life of the building because they require little maintenance for care and cleaning. You save money from beginning to end.

There are studies available which show just how much money masonry can save you. For free copies, write to us at the address below.

When you build with masonry, you build for keeps.

## When masonry goes up, costs go down.



# minnesota masonry institute

7851 Metro Parkway, Suite 103 Minneapolis, Mn 55420 (612) 854-0196



# A REASONABLE LAW:

# A STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

From the Executive Director  
Minnesota Society American  
Institute of Architects

The Minnesota Society American Institute of Architects and almost the entire construction industry is seeking legislative support for the restoration of the statute of limitations. In reality it is a housekeeping change of approximately 15 words in a statute that had previously been passed by the Minnesota legislature in 1965. In 1976 the Minnesota Supreme Court handed down a decision which negated the original intent of the present Minnesota Statute of limitations as it applies to architects, engineers and contractors.

The court ruled that there was a language flaw in the law as written and that as written it applied only to cases involving third parties and not also to cases arising between the owner and the architect, contractor, engineer, etc. In handing down the decision, the Supreme Court indicated that language changes would need to be made for it to properly apply as it was intended to the relationship of architects, contractors, subcontractors and materialmen with owners.

The change we are seeking is the minimal language necessary to restore a ten-year statute of limitations. Actually it is our first preference to have a six-year statute of limitations. By that we mean that those in the construction industry process would be responsible for a building for six years after its completion and occupancy. This is identical to the Wisconsin statute of limitations.

Simply described, a statute of limitations is a concept of law which goes back to English Common Law. It provided that, barring fraud, an individual or organization is legally responsible for an act for a specified number of years. Such statutes are intended to "provide a means of bringing repose to potentially troublesome matters after a suitable length of time so that social order may proceed and to enable a person or organization to be free from onerous legal responsibility beyond a reasonable length of time." It is really a matter of equity and fair play. Also, passage of time tends to deprive those involved of information, personal recall, witnesses and other means of defending themselves.

Most importantly, there is still an avenue of redress or means of recovery for injured third parties. Once a design professional completes his responsibility, the control of the premise is often considerably altered by the owner or users of the premise. This

in turn alters the structure. In addition, improper maintenance and numerous other factors occur beyond the responsibility of the contractor and design professional.

Statutes of limitations now exist in 45 of the 50 states. Thirty-four of those states have a statute of limitations of less than ten years, which is superior to Minnesota. Only two states have a statute of limitations in excess of 12 years. In reality, until the Minnesota legislature restores the statute, Minnesota's construction industry is responsible for their buildings for six years from forever. Under law Minnesota provides a six year statute of limitations from the time of injury. In almost all other cases, for example, medical, dental, professional, etc., the completion of an act and injury occur almost simultaneously, whereas an alleged defect in a building or other structure may cause an injury or damage at an unpredictable distant time in the future. As mentioned, our concerns are:

1. Without a proper statute of limitations, hundreds of small architectural, engineering, contracting and subcontracting firms' financial viability will be seriously jeopardized.

2. Industry professional liability insurance protection, which has already risen at a rate equivalent to that of the medical profession, will need to be carried not only by all existing firms, but by everyone in the profession who retires for an indefinite period.

3. The heirs and successive owners of all construction industry enterprises will be liable indefinitely and responsible for buildings constructed by their predecessors. In fact, Cass Gilbert's heirs would now be liable for defending themselves against any action brought by an individual who claimed he was injured by a defect resulting from the design of the Minnesota State Capitol.

4. The costs of legal defense are excessive, not to mention the tremendous interruption and time commitment which must be spent in defending erroneously brought suits. It is only fair that matters be laid to rest after a reasonable length of time.

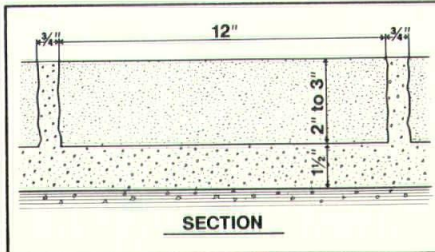
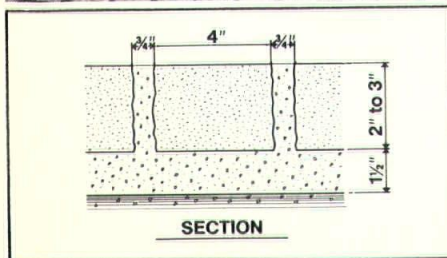
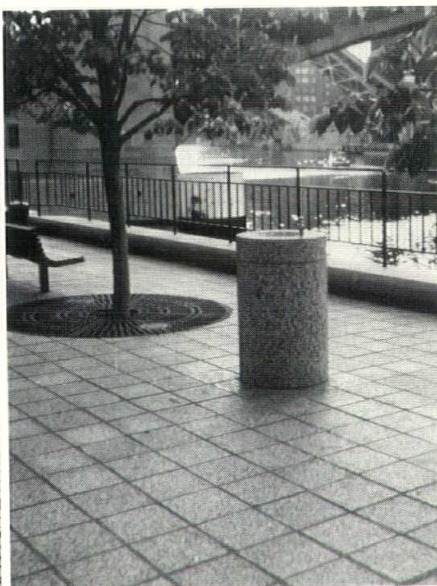
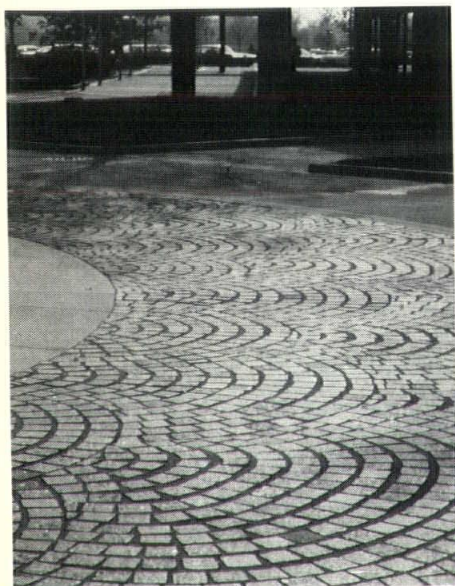
5. Matters not legally laid to rest remain potentially vexing problems for years.

6. Thus, the protection offered members of the Minnesota construction industry, their families and heirs



# Granite.

## Beautiful for heavy traffic areas.



Cold Spring granite is a natural for landscape applications. Its warm colors and natural textures blend beautifully with the environment. And at the same time, granite provides the designer with the flexibility he needs to create areas of unusual and lasting beauty.

At Cold Spring we now have a wide variety of Module Pavers and Durax Blocks available. For more information, plus a packet of full color literature illustrating our products in use, call toll free **800-328-7038**. In Minnesota, call (612) 685-3621. Or write to the address below.



**Cold Spring Granite Company,** Dept.

202 South 3rd Avenue, Cold Spring, MN 56320

involved in the construction industry is considerably less than other states.

**Therefore, we propose the following:**

1. That modest language changes be made to correct the language flaws in the present statute and to restore intent of the original statute that was passed in 1965.

2. That if possible, we consider reducing the ten-year statute of limitations to six years.

3. That the statute as rewritten be reviewed to ensure that it is broad in coverage and that to the degree possible it will meet the constitutionality test.

### Conclusion

We believe that a good statute, which permits the design professions and the construction industry to practice and work confidently within a reasonable legal liability environment is indeed in the public interest. □

*Daniel J. Sheridan*



# ARCHITECTURE AT A GLANCE

## Altura

**W. Smith Architectural & Engineering Services**, Winona, have completed plans for the design of **Our Savior's Moravian Church** in Altura, Minn. The 7,158 sq. ft. structure will house a nave, narthex, chancel, sacristy, meeting rooms and a kitchen. Movable partitions in the hallway will allow for smaller teaching areas. Completion date is set for early fall.

## Bemidji

**Ellerbe Associates**, Bloomington, will provide architectural and engineering services for a new Bemidji **Community Hospital** proposed for completion in mid-summer of 1979. The total cost of the new hospital has been estimated at \$7 million and funding will come in large part from the sale of bonds coupled with a community fund drive.

## Mankato

Advance applications for residency from senior citizens in the Mankato area indicate that **Walnut Towers**, an 86-unit public-subsidized apartment building in that city will enjoy full occupancy when construction is completed this summer. Designed by **The Lundgren Associates**, Saint Paul architects and developers, the building's one bedroom apartments will be available to senior citizens who qualify for Federal Section 8 subsidies whereby the tenants pay one-fourth of their annual income towards rent and utilities and public financing pays the remainder.

## Monticello

Construction will begin soon on an 82,000 sq. ft. expansion to the **Pine-**

**wood Elementary School** in Monticello. Designed by the Minneapolis firm of **Matson, Wegleitner & Abendroth**, Architect, the new structure will contain 28 classrooms, four special education rooms, an expanded administration area, library, kitchen, gymnasium and music room. Four outside tennis courts are included in the specifications along with parking and driveway areas to the new building. Ramps and a specially outfitted toilet will be incorporated to comply with handicapped codes.

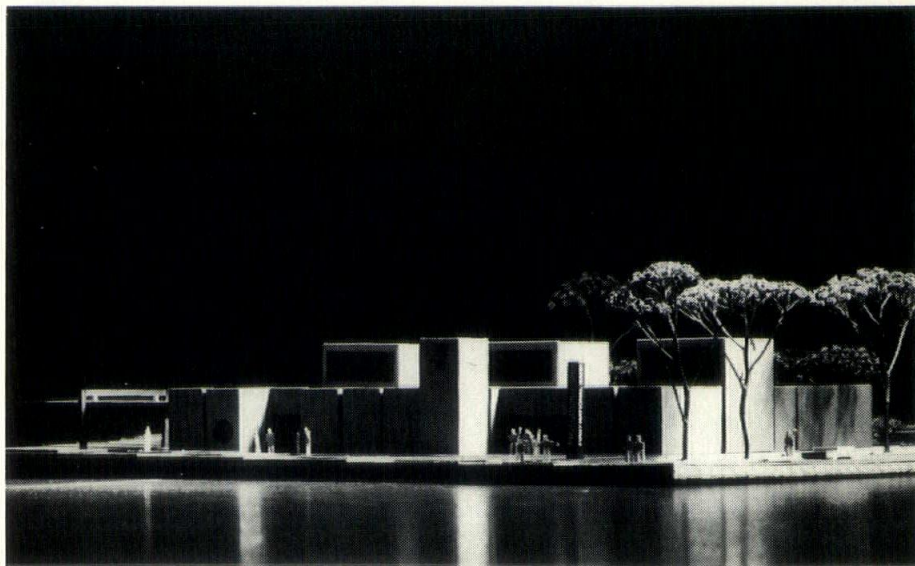
The plans will also incorporate a number of ways to conserve energy. Ceiling lighting in classrooms can be controlled at three levels by the individual teachers. Plans also call for the installation of a demand controller, a device which senses incoming electrical power and switches ventilating equipment on and off, thus maintaining a balanced demand for power.

## Pipestone

The Minneapolis firm of **Seaman & Associates** has been commissioned to design a new municipal liquor store for the town of Pipestone. Plans for the structure feature a wooden false front. The exterior will be red to match the many buildings in town constructed with Sioux quartzite.

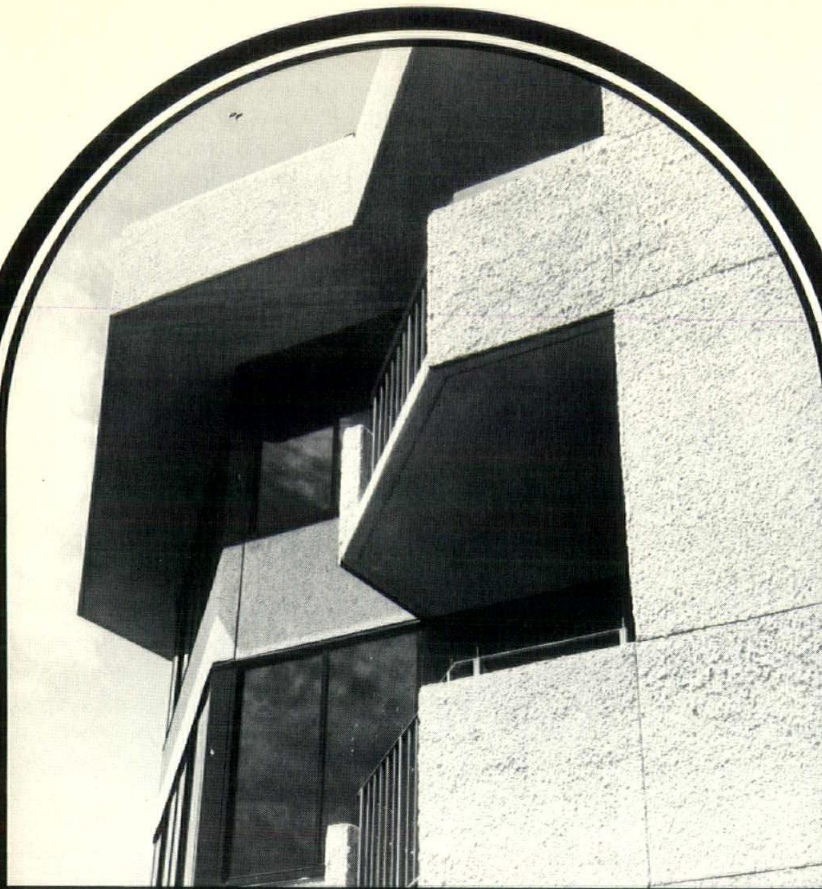
## Virginia

**Damberg and Peck Architects Inc.** of Virginia and Duluth designed the new **First National Bank** of Virginia, scheduled to be completed in late summer. The building's exterior is brick with black aluminum frames and trim. The drive-up canopy is faced with



First National Bank of Virginia, Minnesota  
Damberg and Peck Architects Inc.





*Point of France, Edina, first high rise luxury condominium in this area. Korsunsky-Krank and Joseph Phillips, architects, Kraus-Anderson of Minneapolis, general contractor.*

**FASTER OCCUPANCY** — Producing MINNE-WALL in an off site shop is efficient and fast on jobs like this with many same-size panels. Panels are ready when the job is. Erection goes fast, too. No scaffolding needed. No temporary heat or poly enclosures needed for winter. Saves costs, too.

**LIGHT WEIGHT** — MINNE-WALL can save 30 lbs. per sq. ft. compared with pre-cast systems. Means lighter footings, less cost. Has strength of much thicker walls.

**LOWER COST** — MINNE-WALL cost is 40-50% that of pre-cast systems. It's non proprietary, assuring competitive price.

**BETTER INSULATION** — MINNE-WALL protects from heat, cold and noise, with insulated stud space plus 1" Styrofoam thermal barrier and 1" solid plaster.

**For interesting facts on the Point of France job, and design data on MINNE-WALL, just call Clint Fladland, the answer man, at 645-0208.**



**M**  
**MINNESOTA LATHING & PLASTERING BUREAU**  
 795 Raymond Avenue  
 St. Paul, Minn. 55114  
 Phone: (612) 645-0208

black porcelain enamel panels and the signage is also black with illuminated white letters.

## Winnebago

Shades of the Old West are on the drawing boards of the Mankato firm of **Wick, Kagermeier and Skaar** for the community of Winnebago. Construction will begin this spring on a new **municipal bar and liquor store** designed with a western Long Branch theme. Plans call for a "broken" cement block exterior and inside a horseshoe-shaped bar will provide service to the establishment's patrons. One wall will contain "a natural built-in, knock-out panel" allowing for quick construction of a drive-up window in the event that Minnesota laws are ever changed to legalize drive-in liquor sales.

Minnesotans will have another chance to view at least part of the University of Minnesota Gallery's **Bicentennial Exhibition of Minnesota Art and Architecture**. More than 400 photomurals depicting Minnesota's architectre will be on display at Area Vocational-Technical Institute #916, White Bear Lake, Minnesota, from Friday, April 15 to Sunday April 24.

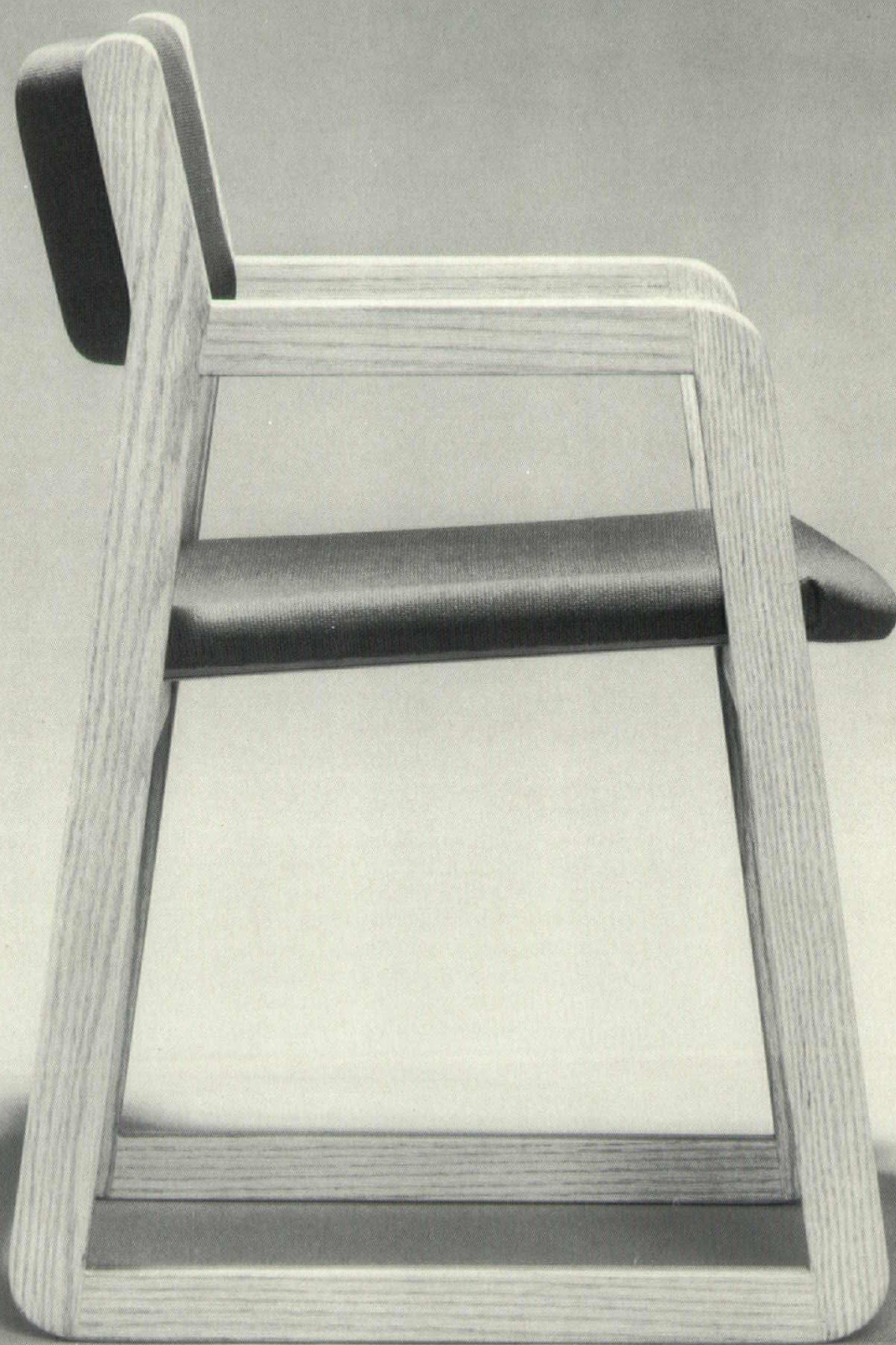
The photomurals are a part of the University of Minnesota Gallery's Bicentennial Exhibition of Minnesota Art and Architecture, which toured extensively throughout the state during the Bicentennial year. The exhibit will contain a newly-added section which recognizes the special assistance provided by 916 AVTI, whose Truck Driver Training program supplied over-the-road drivers during the entire nine-month tour period.

Oh, and by the way, the Minnesota Society of Architects (MSA) is now the Minnesota Society American Institute of Architects . . . or, more simply, the MSAIA. The organization remains the same, however, and all are welcome to visit the Society's new administrative headquarters at 314 Clifton Ave. in Minneapolis.

For further information, contact the Minnesota Society American Institute of Architects, 612/874-8771 □



**Introducing Lambda: a design original, marvelously simple, from Tuohy.**

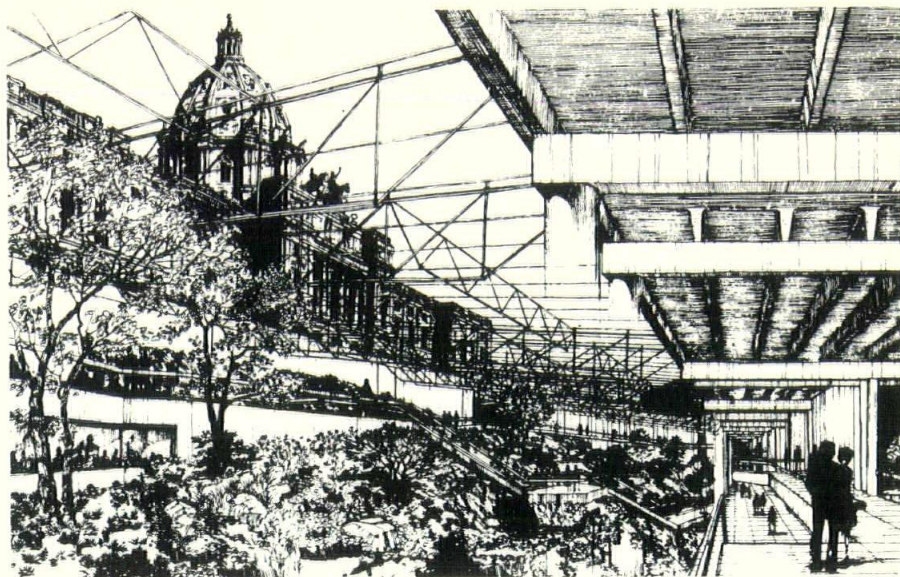


**Tuohy Furniture Corporation, 42 St. Albans Place, Chatfield MN 55923, (507) 867-4280**

Regional Sales Office: 905 Parkway Drive, St. Paul MN 55106 Tel. (612) 774-1584



# MINNESOTA II TERRATECTORAL COMPETITION



The jury was obviously pleased with its decision. The design of Helmut John, partner in C.F. Murphy Associates, Chicago, was chosen winner of Minnesota's national terratectoral competition — Minnesota II. The underground structure is to house a proposed \$35 million Capitol Government and History Center under the Mall, directly in front of the Capitol.

The scheme is nearly metempirical with its glazed expanse from the State Office Building to the Historical Society Building. Below that surface would live a lush garden environment providing a "humane and liveable quality in interior spaces," said Ralph Rapson, jury member. Circulating through this terraced area, "the way the Capitol is seen from inside the building is just remarkable," according to landscape architect Dan Kiley, also a jury member.

Educated at Technische Hochschule, Munich, and Illinois Institute of Technology, Helmut Jahn, 37, has been with C.F. Murphy Associates since 1967. He has been closely associated with several of Murphy's award-winning designs, including Kemper Arena (Kansas City), Auraria Library (Denver) and Abu Dhabi Conference Center (United Arab Emirates).

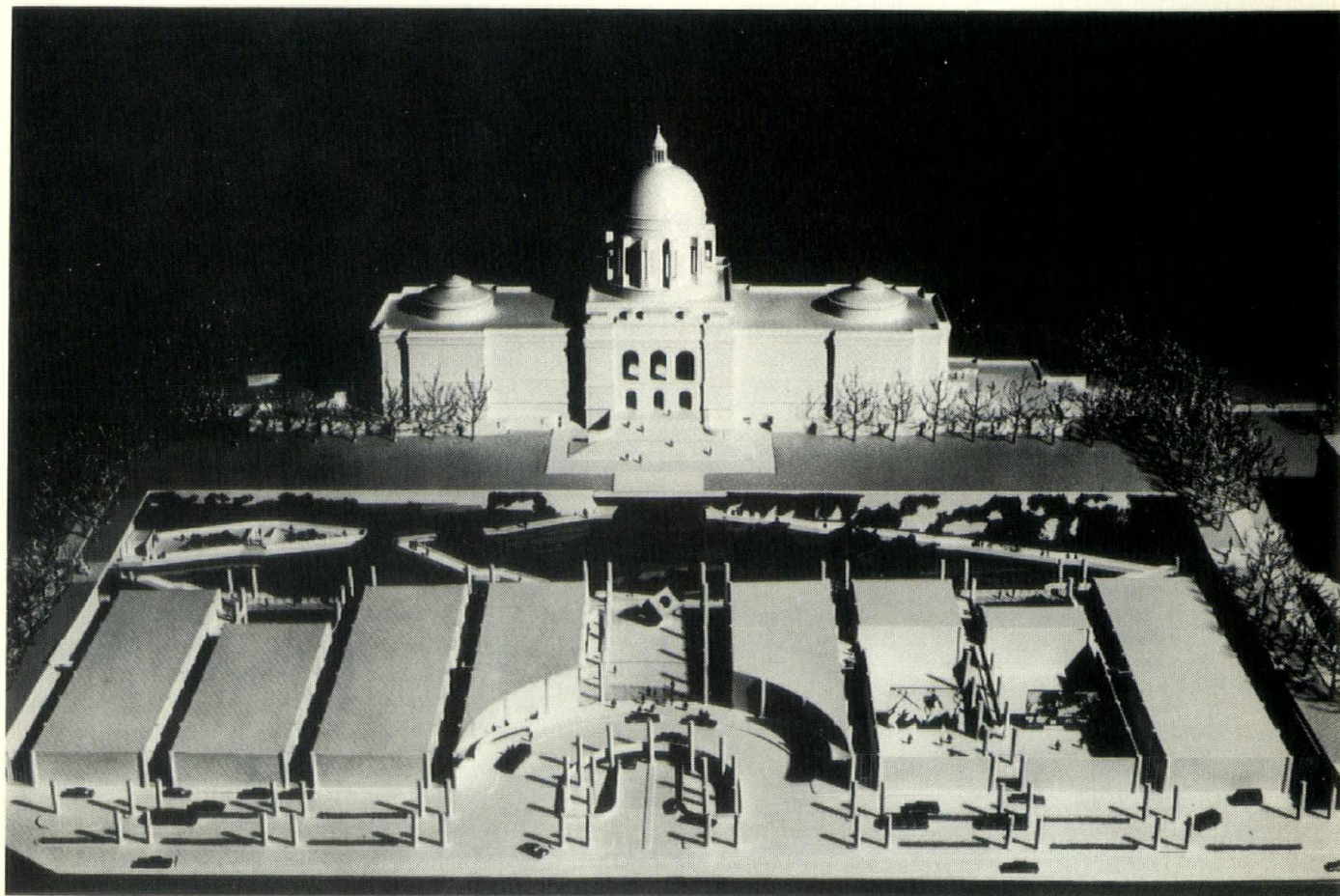
The four other finalists chosen from 261 entrants and competing in this second phase of the competition were: K.M. Lockhart (K.M. Lockhart

Architects, Minneapolis); A.S. Takeuchi, David Lai and San Utsunomiya (A.S. Takeuchi Architect, Chicago); Robert C. Dellinger, Donald R. Lee, William A. Nichols, Jr., William L. McGee, and Robert T. Gunn (Dellinger/Lee Associates, Charlotte, North Carolina); and John F. Larkin and Bernard J. Cywinski (Larkin and Cywinski, Philadelphia).

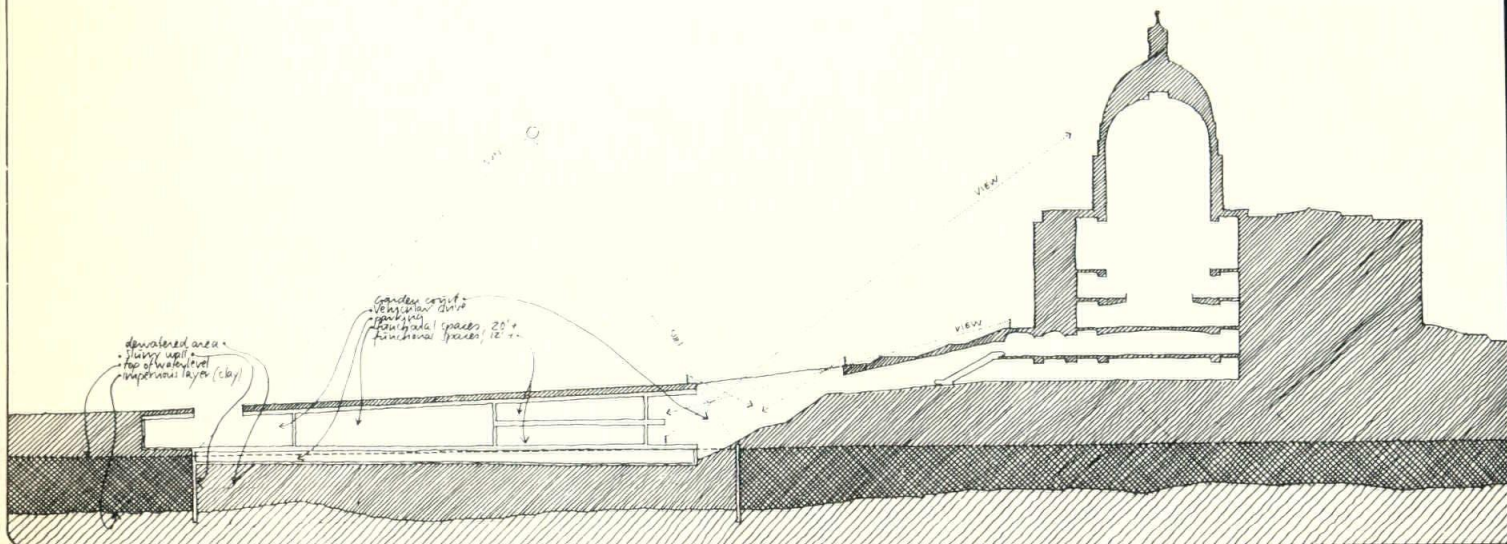
The nine-member jury for both phases of the competition was: Ralph Rapson, architect (Rapson and Associates, Minneapolis) and head of the University of Minnesota School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture; John C. Harkness, architect (The Architects Collaborative, Cambridge) and architectural advisor to the sponsoring Capitol Area Architectural and Planning Board (CAAPB) for seven years; Peter Walker, landscape architect (Sasaki, Walker Associates, Inc., San Francisco) and jury chairman; William LeMessieur, engineer (president of Sippican Consultants International, Inc., Cambridge); State Rep. Fred Norton, member of the joint legislative committee for the Capitol Building Annex that approved preliminary plans for the Annex and chairman of the House Appropriations Committee; Daniel Kiley, landscape architect (Kiley, Tyndall and Walker, Charlotte, Vermont) and architectural advisor to CAAPB for seven years; attorney Pierce Butler (Doherty, Rumble and

The winning entry by Helmut Jahn, C.F. Murphy Associates, Chicago

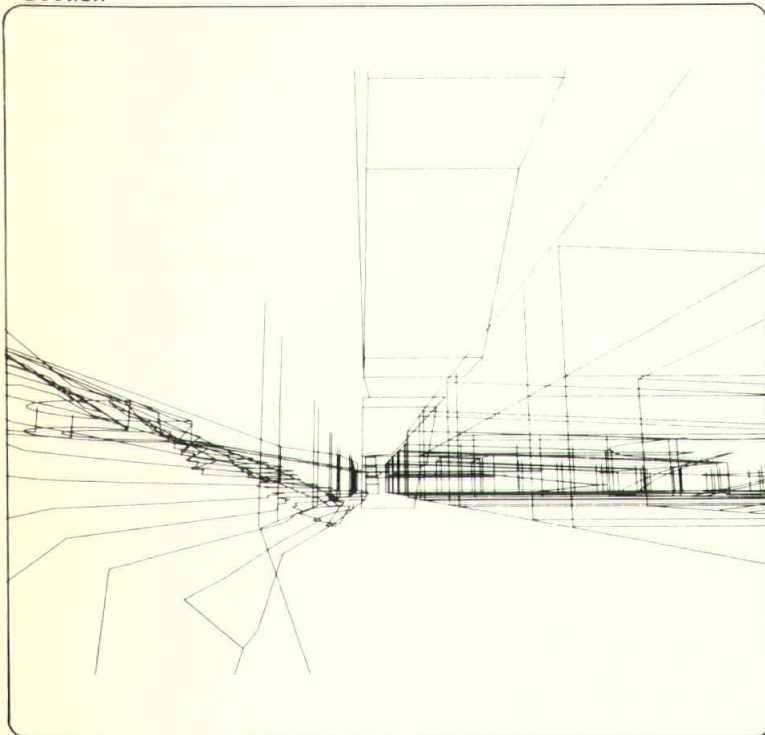




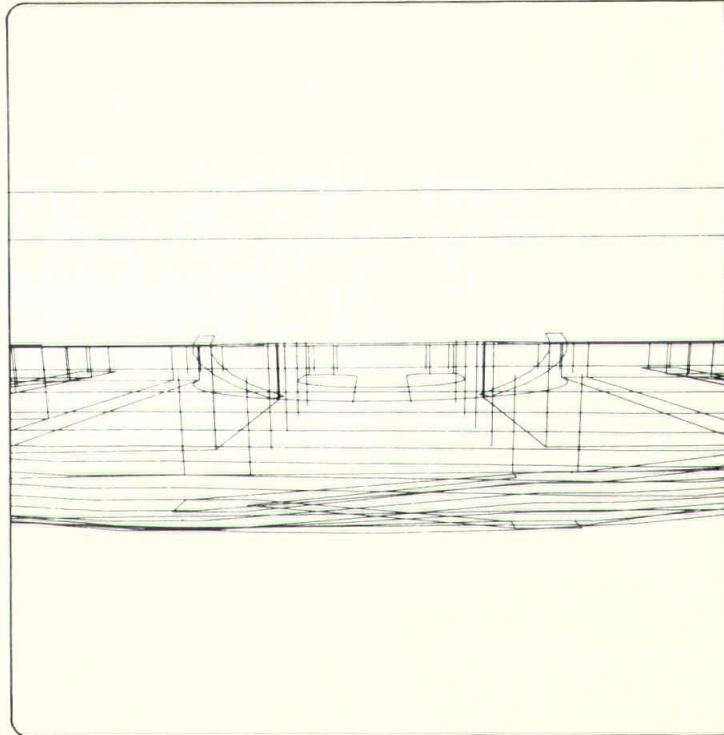




Section

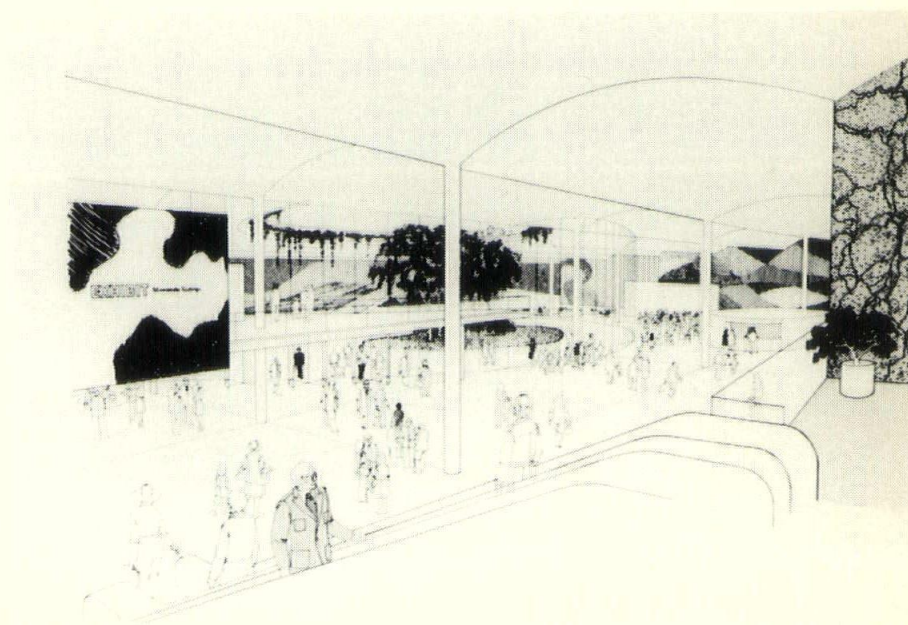
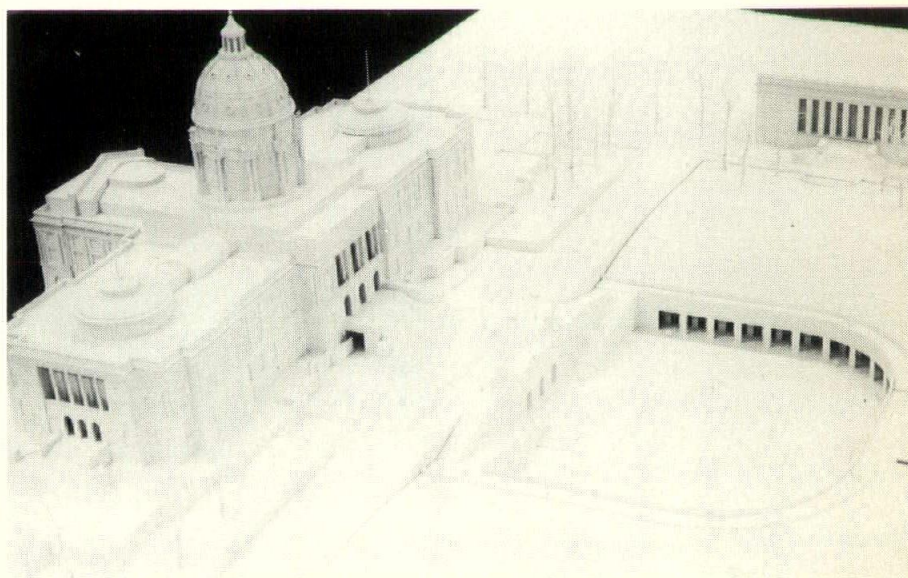
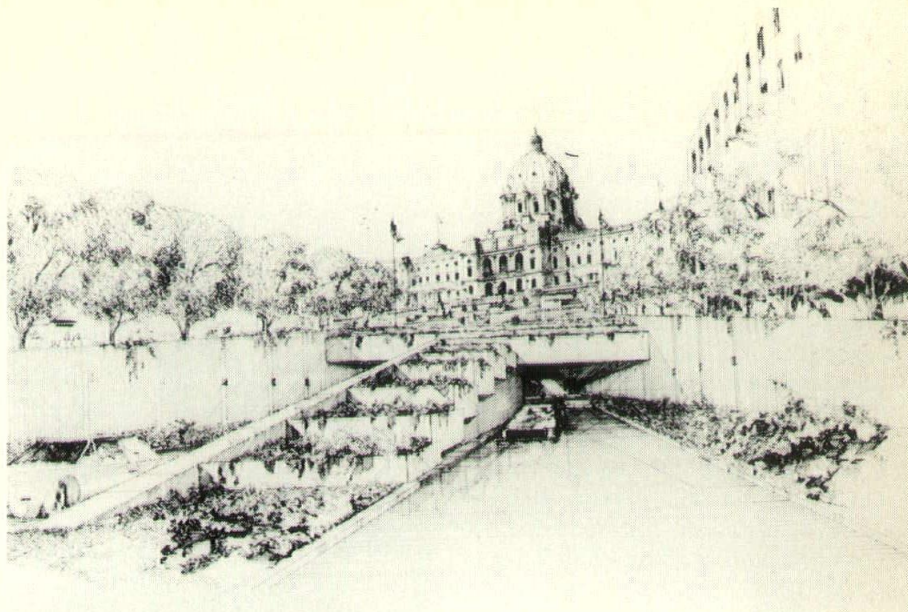


4 Main Level



5 Capitol Entry





*Left: from Helmut Jahn's winning entry*

*Three other finalists at right:*

John F. Larkin and Bernard J. Cywinski,  
Larkin and Cywinski, Philadelphia

Robert C. Dellinger, Donald R. Lee, William  
A. Nichols, Jr., William L. McGee, and  
Robert T. Gunn, Dellinger/Lee Associates,  
Charlotte, North Carolina

A.S. Takeuchi, David Lai and San Utsuno-  
miya, A.S. Takeuchi, Architect, Chicago

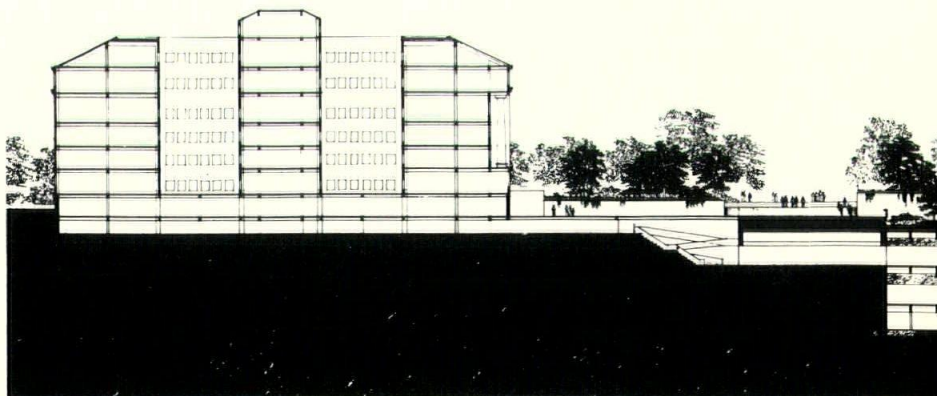
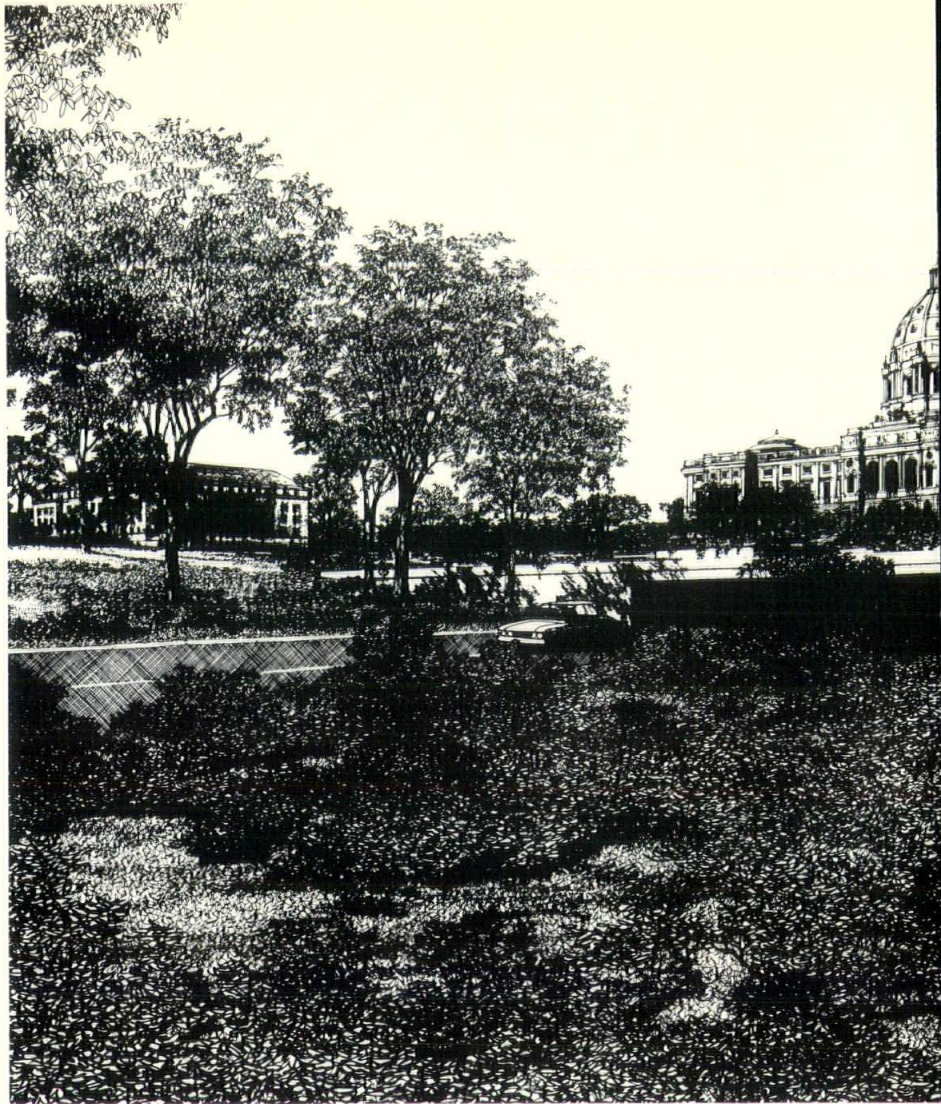


Butler, St. Paul) who is related to the Butler brothers, contractors for the original Capitol construction in 1900; St. Paul Municipal Court Judge Joseph Summers, who, as St. Paul City Attorney, drafted legislation to establish the CAAPB; and Dr. Donald Torbert, University of Minnesota professor of art history and member of the State Committee of the National Roster of Historic Buildings and Sites.

The boards of the five finalists and model of the winning entry will be on display in the Capitol Rotunda through March. The finalists' boards and several other first stage submissions will be displayed at the University of Minnesota School of Architecture beginning March 28 (models will not be displayed at that time, however).

Funding for the architectural competition (\$300,000) was approved by the legislature in 1973; construction appropriation will be considered in this legislative session. □

— Bonnie Richter



*Minnesota's entry:*

Kay M. Lockhart, James McBurney, Mike McCarthy and Scott Wende, K.M. Lockhart Architects, Minneapolis

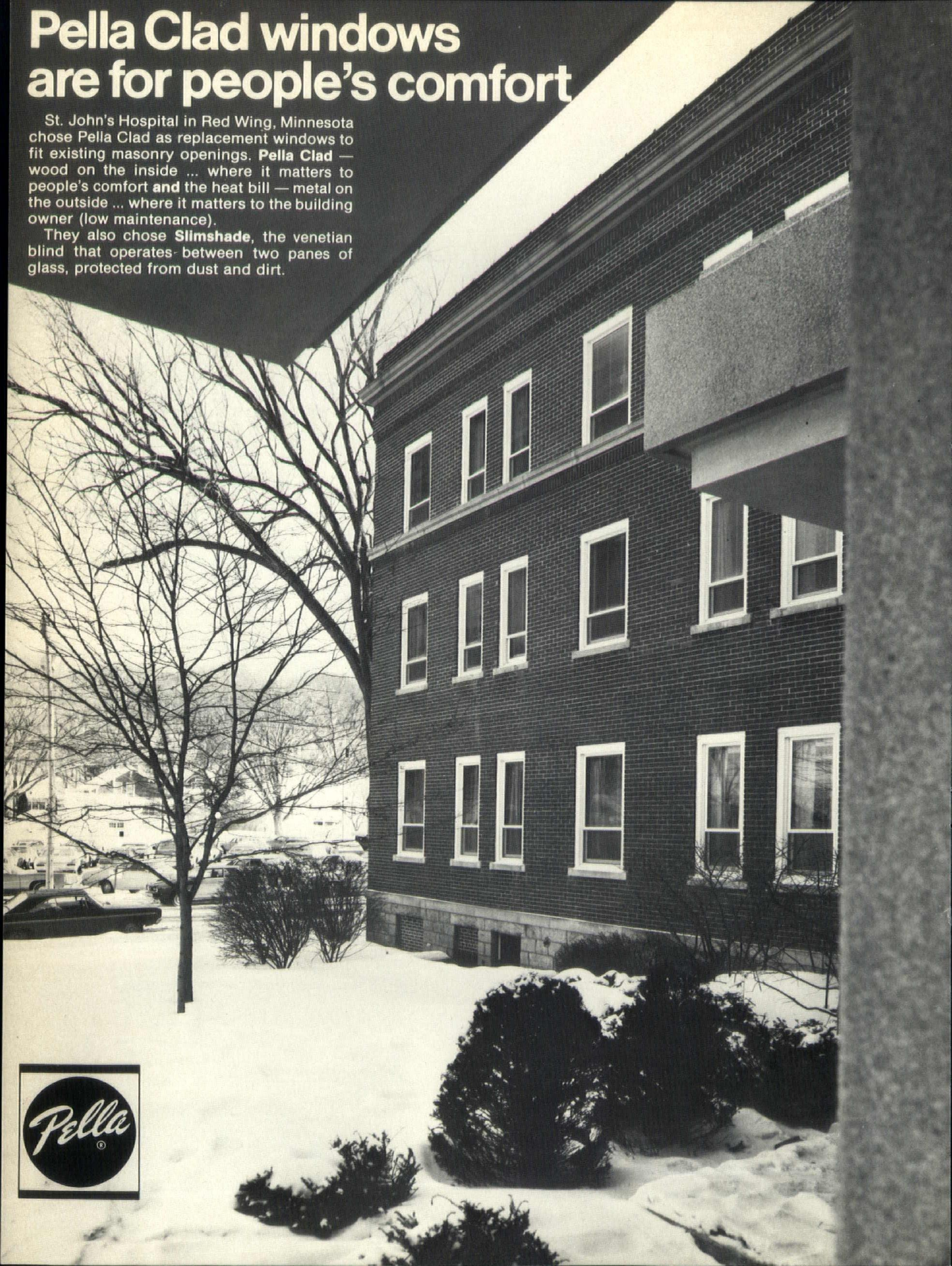
*Photography by Gary Sherman*



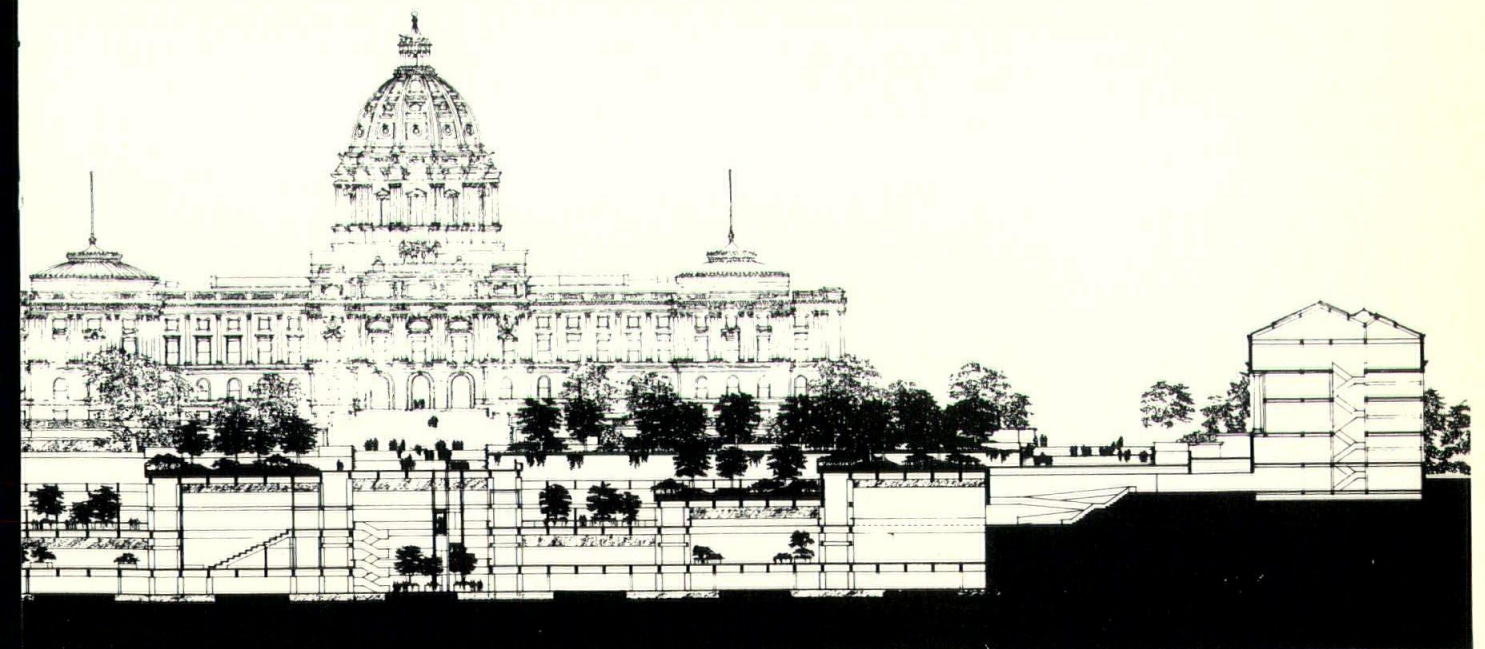
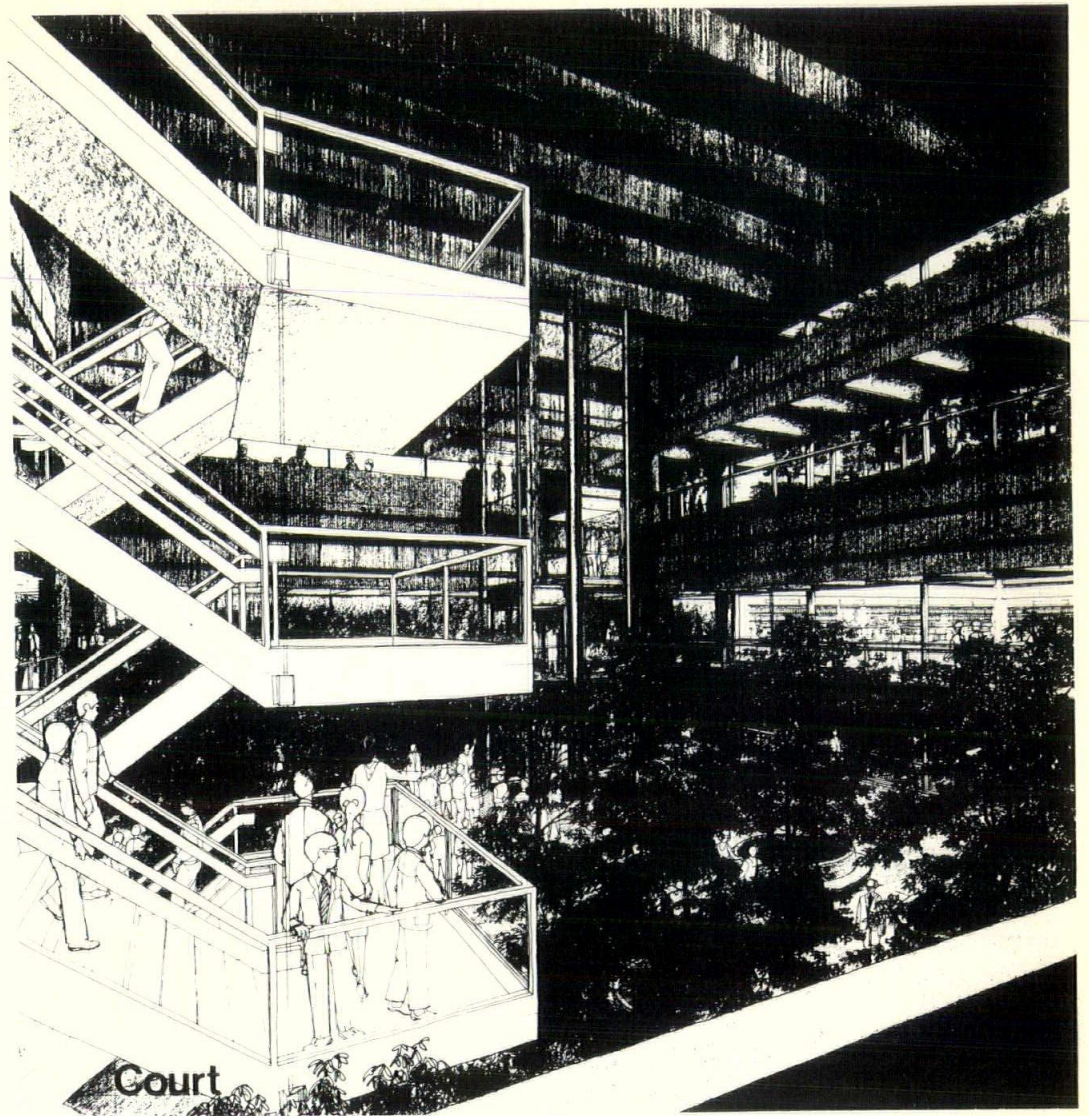
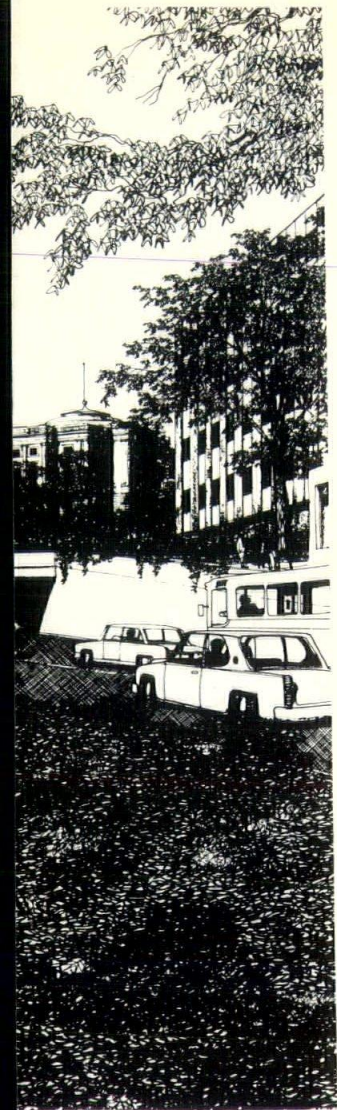
# Pella Clad windows are for people's comfort

St. John's Hospital in Red Wing, Minnesota chose Pella Clad as replacement windows to fit existing masonry openings. **Pella Clad** — wood on the inside ... where it matters to people's comfort **and** the heat bill — metal on the outside ... where it matters to the building owner (low maintenance).

They also chose **Slimshade**, the venetian blind that operates between two panes of glass, protected from dust and dirt.







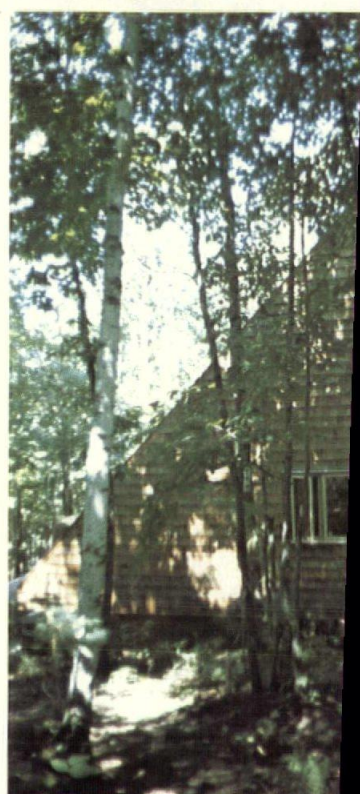
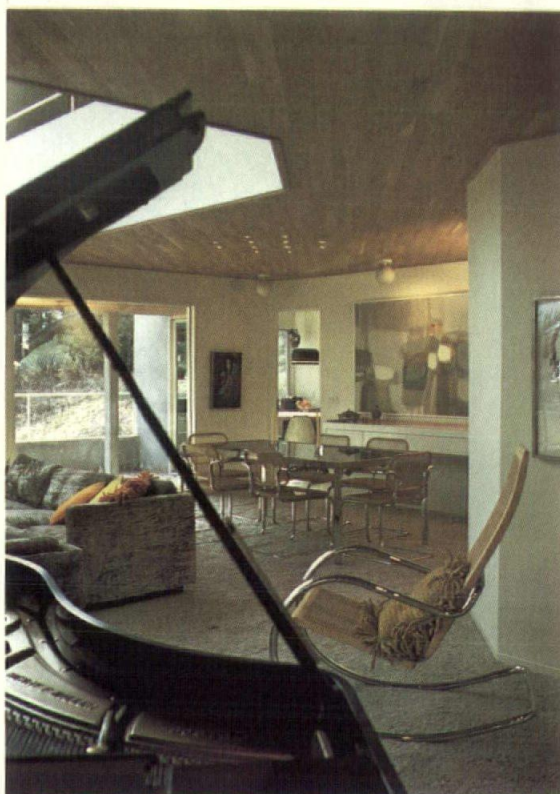


# TO CARE AND TO PLAN 1977



MINNESOTA SOCIETY AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS





*Top Row:* Minnesota Veterans Residential-Restorative Building, Minnesota Veterans Home, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Smiley Glotter Associates, Architects, Minneapolis, Minnesota

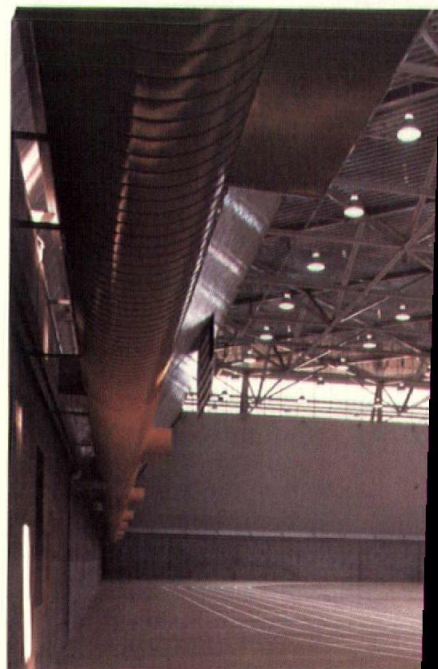
Joseph P. Keefe Technical School, Framingham, Massachusetts; Ellerbe Associates, Inc., Bloomington, Minnesota

*Middle Row:* Franklin Junior High School, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Thorsen & Thorshov Associates, Inc., Architects, Minneapolis, Minnesota

An Architect's Residence, Minnetonka, Minnesota; Leonark S. Parker, Architect, Minneapolis, Minnesota

Lake Cabin, Spider Lake, Hayward, Wisconsin; Parker Klein Associates, Architects, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota

*Bottom Right:* Physical Education Building, University of Minnesota, Duluth Campus; Parker Klein Associates, Architects, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota





# TO THE PEOPLE THE LEGISLATORS AND THE PUBLIC OFFICIALS OF MINNESOTA:

The architects of Minnesota and the members of the Minnesota Society American Institute of Architects have concerns and proposals which we wish to place before the people, the Legislators, and the governmental officials of the State of Minnesota.

We are deeply concerned and involved with the conservation of our environment, the need for adequate housing and health facilities, the conservation of energy, and the reuse and rehabilitation of existing buildings.

The Minnesota Society American Institute of Architects is committed to assist those persons in Government involved in resolving our immediate problems. We are equally anxious to participate in formulating the long-range plans necessary to meet the physical and social needs of the people of our State.

The Minnesota Society American Institute of Architects represents over 200 architectural firms that employ thousands of individuals who in turn are responsible for the design and construction administration of hundreds of millions of project dollars annually.

We believe that Minnesota's Legislature has been among the most progressive in the country. Thus what we need now is not so much new laws as the refinement of those we already have. We need to deal firmly with such difficult issues as conservation of energy, preservation of our environment, control and design of urban growth and the provision of much needed health and social facilities. We now truly need To Care and To Plan.



Palace Playground, Saint Paul, Saint Paul Housing and Redevelopment Authority—William Sanders, Principal Designer; Joan Strommer, Graphic Designer



THE CONSTRUCTION  
INDUSTRY'S  
FOREMOST PRIORTY  
A NEW STATUTE  
OF LIMITATIONS



*Photograph by architect James Lindberg*





Simply described, a Statute of Limitations is a concept of law which goes back to English Common Law. It provides that, barring fraud, an individual or organization is legally responsible for an act for a specified number of years, such as six years. It provides that a matter is then laid to rest legally. As an example, an architect, contractor or engineer, under the intent of the Minnesota Statute of Limitations, is legally responsible for the design and construction of a building for a period of ten years. Recently the Minnesota Supreme Court handed down a decision which negated the original intent of the present Minnesota Statute of Limitations as it applies to architects, engineers and contractors. It ruled that there was a language flaw in the law as written and that it applied only to cases involving third parties and not to cases arising between the owner and the architect, contractor, etc. In handing down the decision the Supreme Court indicated that language changes were needed for the law to apply, as intended, to the relationship of architects, contractors, subcontractors and material men with owners.

Statutes of limitations now exist in 45 of the 50 states. Thirty-four of those states have a statute of limitations of less than ten years, which is superior to Minnesota's. However, because we are aware that the legislature is considering product liability legislation and that there is likely to be at that time a comprehensive review of statutes of limitations, we wish to have restored, for the interim, the ten year Statute — as it was originally intended.

## OUR CONCERNS ARE:

1. Without a proper statute of limitations, hundreds of small architectural, engineering, contracting and subcontracting firms' economic viability will be seriously jeopardized.
2. Industry professional liability insurance protection, which has already risen at a rate equivalent to that of the medical profession, will need to be carried not only by all existing firms but by everyone in the profession who retires for an indefinite period.
3. That protection offered people, their families and heirs involved in the construction industry in other states is not now available to Minnesota citizens.
4. Matters are not legally laid to rest, but remain potentially vexing problems for years.

## WE PROPOSE THE FOLLOWING:

1. That the language flaws in the present statute be corrected to ensure the original intent, that there be a 10 year statute of limitations.
2. That the statute be reviewed to ensure that it is broad in coverage and that, to the degree possible, it meets the constitutionality test.
3. That, if at all possible, we consider reducing the ten years to six years, as in our neighboring state of Wisconsin.

## CONCLUSION:

We believe that a good Statute of Limitation which permits the design professions and the construction industry to practice and work confidently within a reasonable legal liability environment is indeed in the public interest.





Photos by Phillip MacMillan James



# A STATEWIDE UNIFORM BUILDING CODE IS NEEDED

The new Minnesota State Energy Conservation code and the new handicapped code are by law, required to be in effect throughout the entire geographical area of the state of Minnesota.

## OUR CONCERNS ARE:

Because the administration and subsequent enforcement of these new codes are under local level jurisdiction, a technical and enforcement problem exists. When the State Building Code was adopted, the requirement was that only municipalities or entities which at the time had a code were obligated to adopt the State Uniform Building Code. As a result, the State Building Code is in effect in only a portion of the State covering an area equal to 4 percent of the land and 60 percent of the population. **Therefore, there is no mechanism for the enforcement, not only of the Uniform Building Code, but also the state energy conservation code and the handicapped code.**

We believe that this lack of uniformity in Minnesota not only creates problems for design professionals, the construction industry and material suppliers, but that the public is not afforded adequate, uniform protection in the areas of fire prevention, health, welfare, energy conservation and safety.

## WE PROPOSE THE FOLLOWING:

1. That the present Uniform State Building Code be extended statewide to cover 100 percent of the geographical area and 100 percent of the population, with the previous exemption of certain farm and agricultural properties.
2. Improved administration and enforcement of the State Uniform Building code and expanded training and educational programs for local building officials.



The Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts  
Park (1913-1915), 2400 Third Avenue South  
McKim, Mead and White, New York  
Alterations and Additions to the museum  
and new facilities for the Minneapolis Col-  
lege of Design and the Children's Theatre  
Company (1972-1974)  
Kenzo Tange, Tokyo, Japan, and Parker-  
Klein Associates, Minneapolis



# ENERGY CONSERVATION: ADDITIONAL DRAMATIC STEPS ARE NEEDED

## OUR CONCERNS ARE:

### 1. Energy Independence

Energy independence, a primary national goal, can be achieved only through energy conservation and the development of new energy sources. Conservation could have a substantial effect immediately while alternative sources and new technologies will require at least ten to 20 years to affect overall energy use patterns. State governmental efforts are necessary to achieve the efficient use of fuel. Minnesota has already begun such efforts; however, there is much to be done if we are to achieve the significant energy savings and maintain the national energy conservation leadership position that Minnesota has justly earned.

### 2. Energy Budget vs. Prescriptive Standards

Throughout the nation two types of standards are emerging. The first are prescriptive standards which Minnesota now has adopted. The second type are energy budget standards which assign a total annual energy budget for each building.

The Minnesota Society and the American Institute of Architects view the prescriptive code restrictions as an interim solution. They do not, to the degree desirable, permit the interaction of building components to be considered in energy evaluation. An energy budget establishes each building's maximum energy consumption and does not specify the means which an architect and owner must use to achieve the desired results.

### 3. Energy and Land Use Planning

Intelligent land use planning is probably the most fundamental long-term key to energy conservation. Our current land use patterns, urban sprawl and development systems encourage the waste of energy — not only in the delivery systems required for their occupants, materials and services, but also in the energy required to provide hardware (roads, cars, pipelines, power plants, etc.) to structure these systems. Much current effort is directed to the extension of transportation and utility networks to service helter skelter developments, resulting in the unintentional encouragement of more fragmentary developmental patterns. Much of this is a result of the quest for cheaper land. Enlightened planning would be directed to minimizing or eliminating many of these service networks by locating interrelated functions in proximinous facilities.

## WE PROPOSE THE FOLLOWING:

1. A continued strengthening of the Minnesota Energy Agency.
2. A continued emphasis on the collection of data and information which can be used to establish an overall energy budget or performance code.
3. An expanded research function of the Minnesota State Energy Agency.
4. A major emphasis on retrofitting existing buildings to the degree economically feasible.
5. A package of tax and economic incentives to make it economically feasible



for Minnesota Building owners to retrofit and design into new structures maximum energy conservation design technology.

6. Development of incentives for residential consumers to retrofit their homes.

7. Legislative enactment of the Governor's program calling for State of Minnesota public buildings to be used as a statewide demonstration effort to illustrate how energy conservation efforts can be dramatically improved.

8. A requirement of life cycle costing on all public buildings funded by the State of Minnesota. That would entail an estimation of the total energy costs of a particular building over a 30-year life cycle.

9. In order to facilitate the implementation of energy oriented land use planning concepts, the state should provide enabling funds to the appropriate governmental agencies (State Planning Agency, Metro Council, Energy Agency) to undertake the following actions:

A. Survey existing zoning, code, tax and other incentives that have misdirected the growth patterns of our urban and rural areas. Recommend changes in these incentives to encourage efficient development and curtail inappropriate directions of growth.

B. Survey existing energy use in the delivery of persons, materials and services. From this survey, develop land use patterns that minimize the needed expenditures of energy to provide an amenable human and working environment and to transport required materials between interrelated industry.

C. Investigate the relationship between the demands of certain forms of utilities and their capacity to provide at the most efficient scale (in terms of energy and environmental impact).

From this investigation, develop a system of optimally scaled population or industrial centers, wherein the various "waste energies" developed in the process of delivery, manufacture or consumption could be utilized for other meaningful purposes instead of being dumped into the environment. Use of "MIUS" (Multiple Integrated Utility Systems) developed by the Housing and Urban Development Authority, as a model.



Photo by Harvey Lloyd



The architectural profession has been committed to environmental sensitivity and preservation of our limited natural resources. We believe that sensitivity to the environment is the foremost attribute of a design professional.

## OUR CONCERNS ARE:

1. While the Minnesota Society American Institute of Architects endorses the intent of our current environmental assessment/environmental impact statement regulations, we have concerns and suggestions. We believe that the Environmental Quality Council is a statewide body with considerable expertise. The effort to decentralize the EIS/environmental assessment procedures should be done with extreme care. We believe that the Environmental Quality Council should be the only group to determine when an environmental impact statement is required. When the determination is made at the local level, the decision is or could be politically motivated by groups wishing to stop projects for other than environmental reasons.

2. In addition to the political consequences of giving authority to local bodies to require environmental impact statements, we believe that the provision which makes the developer totally responsible for paying impact statement costs should also be revised. In many cases this should be the responsibility of the State.

3. We are concerned also that many local bodies will attempt to undertake environmental assessment/environmental impact statements, when they do not have adequate expertise, staff or financial resources.

## WE PROPOSE THE FOLLOWING:

1. The concept of consolidation of the different permits into one environmental permit process as is currently being done.

2. Continued funding and strengthening of the Minnesota Environmental Quality Council to ensure overall state coordination of environmental policy.

3. A strict adherence, wherever possible, to the time requirements for the review of environmental assessment and environmental impact statements. Delays become excessive and the costs often are a burden which makes it financially impossible to complete development.

4. Individual preparing environmental assessment/environmental impact statements should be required to sign their work, thus indicating the person responsible.

5. The development of proper land use policies and their enforcement.

6. Open space planning and additional acquisition both in the metropolitan area and statewide.

7. Grants to cities, municipalities and counties expressly for enhancing existing environments by incorporation of the following:

Networks of bike and pedestrian trails

Neighborhood activity centers for nature studies and related activities

Vegetation planting and maintenance program

Shade tree reforestation programs

Maintenance of natural watersheds

8. Provision of tax credits to developers or owners for choices made to enhance rather than detract from the natural environment, such as:

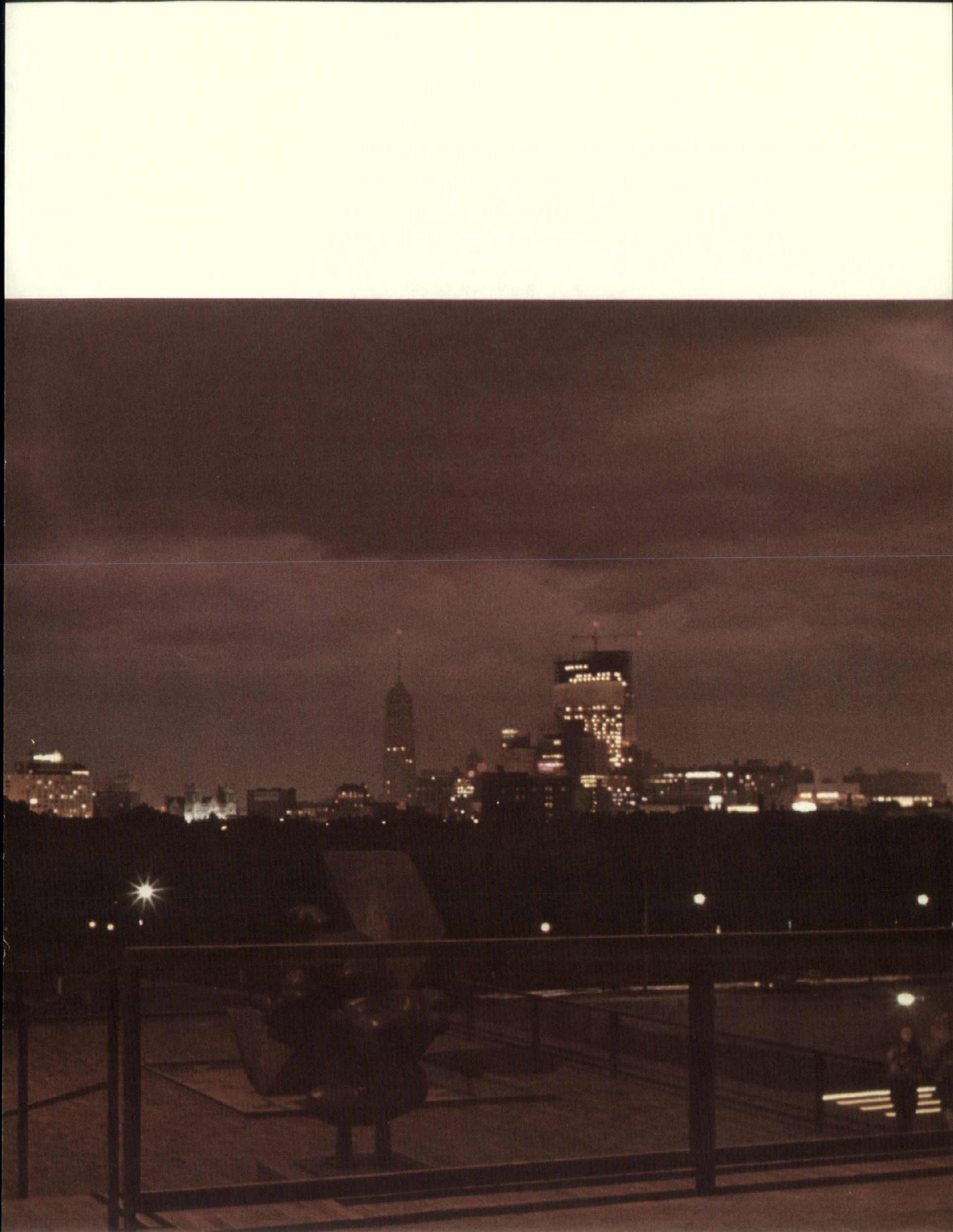
Pond areas versus run-off ditches

Parking ramps which would allow more open land versus a large paved parking area which would eliminate the open land

Forest maintenance

9. Continuation of the Critical Areas designation program and refinement of the Critical Areas Act.







# STATE OF MINNESOTA PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PLAN PREPARE APPROPRIATE

The vital functions of the State of Minnesota government are carried out in physical plant worth hundreds of millions of dollars. Each session the legislature considers requests for additional facilities. The requests for this coming biennium are for several hundred million dollars. Admittedly, only a fraction of these will be funded.

Minnesota needs the advice of its design professionals to guide the House and Senate in making appropriations for physical planning and for its state building appropriations.

Late in 1975 the House of representatives Appropriation Committee asked the MSAIA for consultative assistance in the evaluation of requests for building construction funds then being received from MSAIA or from state institutions.

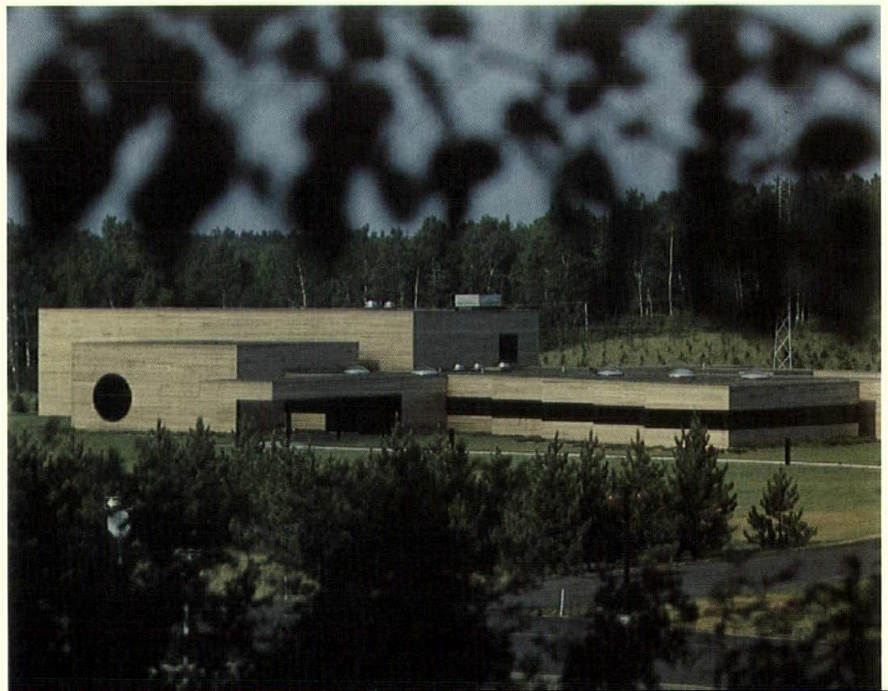
This need was met by the selection of an outstanding architect from the private sector as advisory consulting architect to work for five months with the House Appropriation Committee's three subcommittees.

## OUR CONCERNS ARE:

1. Consideration of the annual requests for building appropriations by the institutions of the state require the concentrated efforts of the House and Senate who together prepare a bi-annual (sometimes annual) "Building Bill."
2. In the recent past, both the House and the Senate have separately carried out a fact-finding, questioning series of visits and hearings with each institution coming together only in the 11th hour when a building bill needed to be introduced and debated. All of these investigations, concerning over a hundred million dollars worth of construction, were undertaken with very little outside professional help.

## WE PROPOSE THE FOLLOWING:

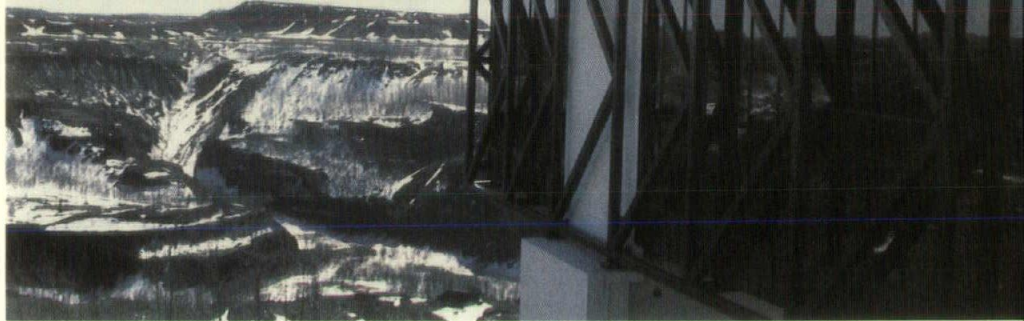
1. A long-range planning effort similar to that undertaken by the Legislative Building Committee which was composed of ten representatives and senators should be reconstituted in a form acceptable to the Senate and the House.
2. This committee or committees could be provided with professional help from a planning and architectural consultant selected as was the consultant to the House Appropriations Committee during the 1976 legislature. As members of the Minnesota Society American Institute of Architects properly concerned with such long-range physical planning, we urge the 1977 Legislature to examine the advantage of House and Senate joint visitation, review and action on planning issues during this interim year.



Administration Building, Department of  
Iron Range Resources & Rehabilitation,  
Eveleth, Minnesota—Damberg & Peck Archi-  
tects, Inc., Virginia and Duluth, Minnesota



# PLANNING GROWTH LAND USE AND TRANSPORTATION



## OUR CONCERNS ARE:

The state of Minnesota has a distinguished record in providing Legislative frameworks for planning as exemplified by the creation of the Metropolitan Council, enactment of the mandatory Cooperative Metropolitan/Municipal Planning Program, creation of the Minnesota Department of Transportation, and creation of Regional Planning/Coordinating Administrative units. Yet there remain these basic concerns:

1. Metropolitan planning and development policy and related fiscal investment are entrusted to an appointive Metropolitan Council, which interacts in the planning/development decisions of elected municipal bodies. In effect there is authority in the Metropolitan Council, but not elected representation.
2. Under-utilization of existing and available land resources through sprawl and "leap-frog" development. Over extension and premature development of public services utilities and resources.
3. Pollution and development of natural areas, wetlands and flood plains. Failure to plan, preserve and coordinate open space and recreational areas within urbanizing regions for the preservation of natural and recreational amenities.
4. Imbalanced concern and investment in outlying suburban areas compared with the older urban centers.
5. Non-uniform development controls and zoning instruments, inadequate formats, procedures and criteria for development review and decision making.
6. Extensive, incomplete, costly, but inadequate transportation systems which rely basically on the automobile.
7. Lack of positive development incentives balanced with control mechanisms to encourage and achieve desired growth investment, construction and housing.

## WE PROPOSE THE FOLLOWING:

1. The Metropolitan Council should become an elected rather than appointed body.
2. A statewide land-use and growth policy and a statewide transportation policy should be developed to be used as tools to influence development from a comprehensive perspective.
3. The regional structure of planning/coordinating administrative units should be funded and empowered to develop regional growth and land-use policy and coordinate development control.
4. A program should be developed to provide funding for on-going technical planning assistance to local communities to encourage updating of development policies, land-use controls, and capital planning.
5. Uniform statewide procedures should be established for land development including uniform zoning instruments, uniform environmental impact analysis requirements, uniform procedures for securing development application approvals.
6. Special incentives, financing mechanisms, and development tools should be provided to stimulate redevelopment, maintenance, and housing in the established inner cities and urban centers.
7. The efforts to protect natural areas, wetlands and flood plains should be continued and increased.
8. Agricultural land should be stabilized and protected from pressure towards urbanization.
9. Programs to promote creation of open space/recreation/green areas with urban areas should be extended and increased.

Iron Range Interpretative Center, Chisholm,  
Minnesota

Designed by Architectural Resources, Inc.  
of Hibbing and Duluth



## REGISTRATION OF DESIGN PROFESSIONALS AND PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

### OUR CONCERNS ARE:

1. Each session of the legislature addresses itself to the issue of the public responsibility of professionals. The Minnesota Registration Law is developed expressly to protect the public's health, safety and welfare. The Minnesota Society American Institute of Architects wishes to commend the legislature for reorganization of licensing boards and in particular for centralization of administrative responsibilities under the commerce department, the requirement of periodic board reevaluation under the so called "sunset" principle; and especially for giving the Board injunctive powers through the courts. This process should be instrumental in obviating the illegal practice of architecture, engineering, land surveying and landscape architecture.

2. The legislature has, in addition, given the Board of Registration the prerogative of establishing recertification requirements for registered professionals. This concept was endorsed by the Minnesota Society American Institute of Architects. It is imperative that the State Board of Registration work closely with the professions to develop recertification programs that are equitable, in terms of cost, availability and options to registrants and of benefit to the public.

### WE PROPOSE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Additional authority to the Board of Registration to enforce strongly the existing registration laws and to assure that the practice of architecture, engineering, land surveying and landscape architecture, **respectively**, is only being performed by competent professionals qualified in each field.

2. The licensing boards sponsored bill to allow all boards the right to appeal lower court decisions to the Minnesota Supreme Court and the "Housekeeping" bill of the State Board of Registration of Architects, Engineers, Land Surveyors and Landscape Architects which revises section 3 Minnesota Statutes, 1976 section 326.02 to clarify the definition of land surveyor; revises section 5 Minnesota Statutes 1976 section 326.04 to require that the Five Engineering Board members, at least one each from the branches of Civil, electrical and mechanical shall be selected and one shall be a municipal county or state engineer.



Photo by Paula Harris





*Top Row: Freshwater Biological Institute, Orono, Minnesota; Close Associates, Inc., Architects, Minneapolis, Minnesota*

*Minneapolis Regional, Native American Center, Minneapolis, Minnesota; The Hodne/Stageberg Partners, Inc., Architects, Minneapolis, Minnesota*

*Middle Row: Dakota County Government Center, Hastings, Minn.; Ellerbe.*

*1199 Plaza Cooperative Housing, New York, New York; The Hodne/Stageberg Partners, Minneapolis, Minnesota*

*Bottom Left: Humanities-Fine Arts Center, University of Minnesota, Morris, Minnesota; Ralph Rapson & Associates, Inc., Architects, Minneapolis, Minnesota*



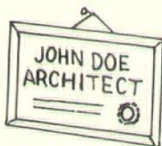


## MINNESOTA SOCIETY AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS



# MR. WELLS CONCRETE HELPS SELECT A STRUCTURAL BUILDING MATERIAL

Hm-m-m-m; hallway here, process room here, need long spans . . . durable material . . .



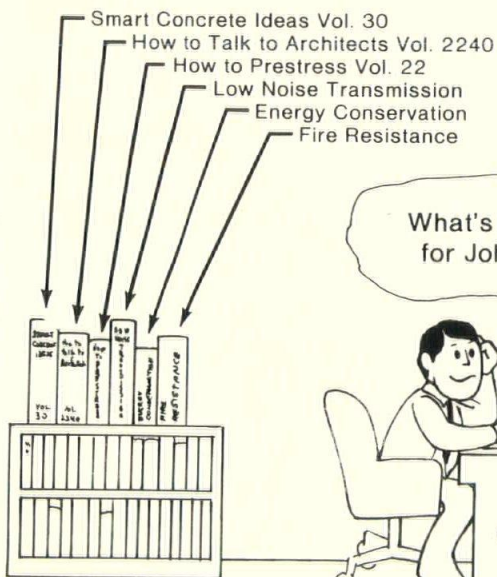
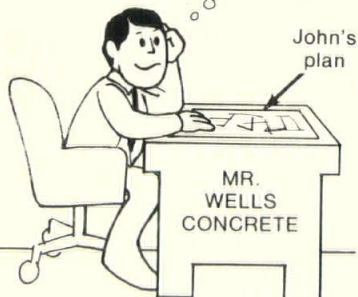
Get this to our engineer and Mr. Wells Concrete for help in deciding on structural material.



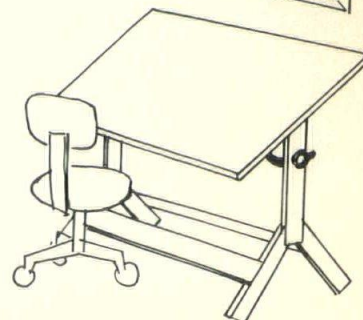
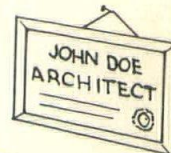
Hello John: Concrete will work well on west 600', not on east 200'. Estimate \$182,000. . . . Sure, if you draw it that way, that's how we'll bid.



What's best for John?



Hello Wells: Prestressed concrete looks good on west 600'. Thanks for being frank on east 200'. Send us some details and specifications and we'll draw the plans in concrete.



BOX 37, WELLS, MINN. 56097  
PHONE (507) 553-3138  
ST. PAUL (612) 224-7545



# ARCHITECTS IN GOVERNMENT

Bonnie Richter

Government today is bigger than ever — it provides more services, employs more people and consequently demands more space.

But government officials and bureaucrats are not able to deal with the complexity of the construction industry. Decisions need to be based on more than budget; decisions have to be based on the proper project definition and options available from consultants and the construction industry to complete the project. What has evolved is the need for professional assistance in all phases of government space development — the need for an architect.

Architects are not new to city halls and state agencies, but their bailiwick had previously been confined to planning departments. What is new is the degree to which architects in government have become involved in decision-making processes from economic development to programming and construction oversight.

The primary role of an architect has always been as professional advisor to the client, rather than narrowly as designer of a specific project. In the interviews below and continued in the next issue of ARCHITECTURE MINNESOTA, architects discuss their role as advisor to government and how that relationship can be beneficial to all concerned.

Government officials are now able to deal with requests from departments and institutions for new space and base their decision on more than what the budget can bear. It is this function as liaison between layers of government, and between government and the design community, that architects can do best.

Another thread through the series of interviews is the need for greater public contact on the part of architects. Fee schedules don't currently allow the amount of "client contact" that most architects would like and the new emphasis on "community involvement" demands, so many architects in government find themselves fulfilling that need.

Some architects in government also have the advantage of being able to monitor facilities after construction, enabling them to gather information on performance of materials, structures and concepts that can provide

invaluable background for future projects.

Following is a sketch series on a variety of architects in government — what they do in their positions and why an architect need to be there.



mahin  
walz

**Modernfold**  
FIRST IN WALLS THAT MOVE



mahin  
walz

**Modernfold**  
FIRST IN WALLS THAT MOVE



mahin  
walz

MAHIN-WALZ, INC.

4309 Shady Oak Rd., Hopkins,  
Minn. 55343, Ph. 935-7759





## FREDRIK CHRISTIANSEN

**Director of School Facilities for the State Board of Education**

Fred Christiansen works for a "silent client," he says. "It's really the students in the schools, not for the school board or teachers but for the actual customers that will come into the building, that we work. We provide them with a voice here in this office."

That voice is urgently needed, says Christiansen, who deals mostly with school boards who are "up to their rump in alligators (budgets and space needs)."

As Director of School Facilities, Christiansen reviews all plans for new buildings, improvements to existing sites and rental facilities for the state's educational facilities. His function is both regulatory and consultative.

The regulatory areas are dictated by the legislature, state hearings, building codes and regulations. Christiansen considers it a minor part of the job. The major part is providing consultation and information to school districts and architects and engineers employed by school districts and by the public. He uses his architectural training to influence both areas.

"The more important, the more difficult, is to influence people regarding the quality of the environment they are about to affect," says Christiansen. When working with school boards throughout the state he tries to "heighten their sensitivity to human needs for the 'sensual.'"

Christiansen says that "almost everyone has the same human sensitivity; the same need for satisfaction with their environment." But it usually takes someone to draw attention to that need. Christiansen tries to evoke a concern for those environmental needs by taking people to places that are exemplary so that they can personally experience what can potentially be accomplished; sometimes he can only show slides. But he says he's making some inroads with people accustomed to only considering quantity and economy.

The selection of the architect for a specific project is an important by-product of the process. While Christiansen does not supply any names or select any architects, he does advise

school boards on what to look for. "We discuss the concerns that are important," says Christiansen, "and the architects chosen usually have those abilities."

The office's influence on design is minimal, he says. By law they must review all preliminary plans and construction documents. At the preliminary stage, "with some architects we dominate; with others we do little if they don't want help," he says. But they will step in if it is apparent that the interests of the individual school district are not being served. "We represent the school district as sort of an ombudsman, as a third party," he says.

Christiansen's office also provides services to architects. They are willing to share their information on costs and space needs to any architect who'll take the time to ask.

Christiansen had been involved in school design with Ellerbe Architects and Matson & Wegleitner before coming to the School Board four years ago. He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota School of Architecture.



## MARLO W. HANSON

**Director of Real Estate Management for the State Department of Administration**

Marlo Hanson moved from the State Architect's office to become director of Real Estate Management two years ago when the division was formed. "We (the State) didn't have a space management plan at that time," says Hanson, who was hired to develop that plan.

His work entails establishing space guidelines and allocations for all State agencies in public buildings and in leased facilities throughout the state. "That amounts to about two million square feet of assignable space and between 700 and 800 leases in a biennium," says Hanson.

Another part of the position is responsibility for "buying land for the state's needs and disposing of sur-

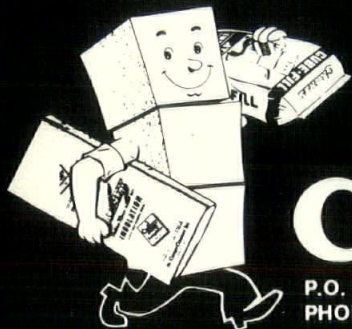
Top photo Fredrik Christiansen; Bottom photo Marlow Hanson



# INSULATION? THINK CARNEY

## CARNEY'S FULL LINE

- Metal Stud Batts
- Sound Attenuation
- House Batts
- Industrial Felts
- Metal Building Insulation
- Blowing Wool
- Carney Cubefill
- Sill Sealer



Call or Write  
For Information

# CARNEY

AND ASSOCIATES

P.O. BOX 1237 MANKATO, MN. 56001  
PHONE: (507) 345-5035

plus lands," says Hanson, including the State's forest lands.

How does an architectural background and a regard for the environment fit into all this? "Suppose there were a generalized scheme to build a new state facility," he says. "Our division would be asked to develop projected sites and work with program development." Conversely, the State may have to dispose of an entire campus, such as the Mankato State Valley Campus. "We want to be sure we don't sell it to someone who'll put up a tire factory spewing black smoke all over that beautiful community," says Hanson.

Another example would be the new service center concept being tested by the State. Under this plan the State would consolidate several of its services, previously located in various leased spaces within one building built by a private developer. Hanson's division would program the facility, which would be occupied by State agencies on a lease-back arrangement.

Hanson is a licensed architect graduate of the University of Minnesota, who has worked with three firms in private practice before joining State government.

SINCE 1902

# Premier does it right electrically.

Installation and maintenance of industrial machinery and equipment - printing presses, rolls, process control, computer control, assembly line control, in-plant distribution systems; to makers' requirements or engineering plans and specifications. Any electrical need.

**PREMIER  
ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION CO.**  
115 East Grant Street  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403  
(612) 332-7393

Aurora • Chicago •  
San Juan, Puerto Rico

# MURRAY CASSERLY

**Design Architect and Head of  
Technical for the Minnesota  
Housing and Finance Agency**

After graduating from the University of Minnesota School of Architecture some 18 years ago, for Murray Casserly it's almost like being back in school again, only this time on the other side of the boards. His position in the State's Housing and Finance Agency is much like a faculty critic within the Department of Multi-Family Development.

From conception through construction, Casserly monitors the multi-family housing units financed through the State. He'll see probably 90 development plans representing 8,000 to 9,000 units this year and not all of them can be accepted.

Those plans that are accepted are reviewed by Casserly, and two other members of the department with con-



struction backgrounds, from schematic through design development to construction.

"The reason I took this job was because I did feel that I could have more influence here on housing design than in private practice," Casserly says, who came to his position after seven years with Progressive Design, eight years with Williams/O'Brien and one year at Cerny Associates.

Casserly says he is able to have "heavy design input" that relates to much more than simple code compliance. The impact on the conceptual issues of a building can be fairly significant, he says, but it is dependent on how good the design is to begin with. "We might change a unit design rather than the building, or suggest a different unit distribution."

Site considerations can dictate alterations, Casserly says. It might mean the building should focus in on an atrium court if located in a blighted or industrial area or should have a function room on top if it is a highrise structure with an exceptional view. Casserly stresses that the emphasis is on suggestion and working with the architects so that "the idea is really that of the architect."

Casserly also must base decisions on financial considerations since he deals heavily with construction estimates. His business degree in finance has been helpful in this regard.

But his basic architectural education has been the most important. "When I first got out of school I felt that I had not been prepared to practice architecture," Casserly says, since he had no formal training in working drawings where architects usually cut their teeth. "The longer I'm out, however, the more I see that you pick up that technical background very quickly. It is the basic design criteria and sensitivities — with an emphasis on art — that I feel are more important."

cause "an architect brings a much broader outlook on the entire construction package to the job," according to Donald J. Wees, building official for the City of Rochester.

It is an architect's training as a generalist that enables him to offer suggestions to builders that are hamstrung by code requirements, Wees says. That training enables him to work with designers in the preliminary design stages to assure compatibility with the State's Uniform Building Code while still maintaining regard for the conceptual issues of a building — issues too frequently ignored by engineers.

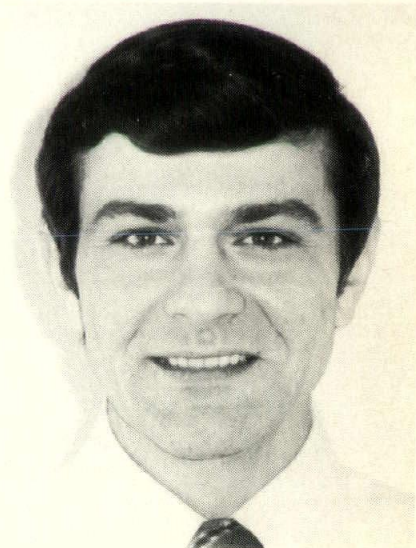
Wees describes his job as directing "enforcement of the state building code for the City of Rochester" and managing the department's 14 employees, whose inspection expertise covers the full range of building construction.

He is able to wield some influence in the formative stage of the building codes that architects live by, as well. He is currently seated on the Security Task Force of the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control. The task force is charged with developing guidelines for mandatory security measures in single- and multiple-family housing units.

The public service aspect of his position is important to him, Wees says, along with the opportunity to work with people more directly. A graduate architect from the University of Nebraska with 10 years practice in architectural firms, Wees frankly welcomes the daily public contact of his present position. Most architects see only a few clients a year, he says, an aspect of the profession that needs improving.

□

*Bonnie Richter is a journalist and observer of urban affairs and architecture. A graduate of the University of Minnesota School of Journalism and former reporter and editorial writer for the Minnesota Daily, Richter is now editor of the North End News in Saint Paul.*



## DONALD J. WEES

**Building Official for the  
City of Rochester**

Why should the chief building inspector for a city be an architect? Be-

Top photo Donald J. Wees; Bottom photo  
Murray Casserly



# COMMISSION ON MINNESOTA'S FUTURE

Elizabeth S. Close

The Commission on Minnesota's Future was established by the Legislature in 1973. It was charged with the task of developing a growth and development strategy for the State. For the past 3½ years the members of the Commission met for intensive two-day sessions every other month or so, with occasional meetings in between, to try and discover a way of dealing with such a slippery and elusive subject. Frances Naftalin, who with Bruce McLaury co-chaired the Commission, put the problem in perspective at our last meeting: "Nobody is an expert about the future".

It was a struggle and at times very frustrating; particularly at the beginning when the Commission was trying to develop information that would help to assess present and probable future trends in the state. The State Planning Agency was of tremendous help; their staff cooperated fully in making information and reports available, in locating speakers and arranging seminars. In fact, we were so swamped with reading material that it was sometimes difficult to get through the reports in time for the meetings. Nevertheless, by January of 1975 it was possible for the State Planning Agency and the Commission to co-sponsor a symposium known as "Minnesota Horizons" for the Minnesota State Legislature. To provide a comprehensive review of where the state had been, where it was and where it might be going, the symposium presented 17 papers on such topics as population changes, economic conditions, agriculture, land use, housing, transportation, energy, health, human services, education, finance and governmental decision making.

This briefing session for the Legislature with broad public exposure was the first of its kind nationally.

The success of "Minnesota Horizons" had a significant effect on the work of the Commission. It was decided to expand the number of subjects presented in Horizons, extending trends into the future and publishing reports that were appropriate. The Commission did not seek to become expert in each area, but instead to identify and understand the common themes or driving forces linking the areas. The reports were background material and supported the main task, which was to take a holistic approach to the future. More and more the Commission realized that the basic elements of life are interdependent and

action taken in any field will have side effects, repercussions often unforeseen and undesired, in other fields. The idea that planning is a process continually adapting to change, rather than a map of a highway leading to a clear objective, helped us think in more flexible terms.

During the second week of January 1977, the Commission on Minnesota's Future wound up its task with a second report to the Legislature called "Horizons II", summarizing its findings in selected areas of study and including goals, objectives and recommendations for the State of Minnesota. The final seminar of Horizons II was a series of papers presented by members of the Commission.

The work of the Commission was time consuming and difficult; nevertheless at the end most of us felt that the effort had been eminently worthwhile and were sorry to see it end. We concluded, and incorporated the conclusion as one of our recommendations, that a **public policy institute** should be established to identify long-range trends in society, building on what the Commission has started and spelling out public policy implications of those trends; to suggest alternative policies and programs; to evaluate intended and unintended impacts of existing and prospective state policies. Such an Institute, to be effective, should be apolitical and not subject to political pressures by special interests.

The Commission members all agreed that "quality of life" was the overriding goal. Major conclusions point toward resource shortages, increasing costs, modification of expectations. It will be necessary to develop new measures of progress instead of the quantitative measures of growth and development which are no longer appropriate in a finite world. Design of the environment will necessarily be a major component of the quality of life. As architects we have the responsibility to help shape the future; let's be sure we don't muffle it. □

*Elizabeth Close, a member of the Commission on Minnesota's Future, is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and a partner in the architectural firm of Close Associates, Architects, Minneapolis.*





**"Everyone is an amateur on the future."**

— Frances Naftalin  
Co-chairperson  
Commission on Minnesota's Future

"A... precondition for solving our problems is a realization that all of them are interlocked, with the result that they cannot be solved piecemeal."

— Harrison Brown

"The sense of the future is behind all good policies. Unless we have it, we can give nothing either wise or decent to the world."

— C.P. Snow

"Anyone who believes exponential growth can go on forever in a finite world is either a madman or an economist."

— Kenneth Boulding

"The most important fact about Space-ship Earth: an instruction book didn't come with it."

— R. Buckminster Fuller

"Man shapes his own future... as well by what he does as by what he fails to do."

— Friedrich Nietzsche

"Everything is permanent except change."

— Heraclitus

"The whole future of the earth, as of religion, seems to me to depend on the awakening of our faith in the future."

— Pierre Teilhard de Chardin

"There is no meaning to life except the meaning man gives his life by the unfolding of his powers..."

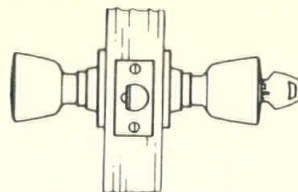
— Erich Fromm

"Traditionalists are pessimistic about the future and optimistic about the past."

— Lewis Mumford

"The next industrial revolution is on our doorstep. Let us be the revolutionaries who shape it, rather than have it happen and shape us."

— Athelstan Spillhaus



**We Welcome the Opportunity**

**To Quote**

**Builders Hardware  
Of All Types  
Available**

**Architectural Hardware**

**Please Call Us**



**arners Contractors Supplies**

A DIVISION OF WARNER HARDWARE CO.  
15 So. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55402  
612-339-1919

A  
R  
C  
H  
I  
T  
E  
C  
T  
U  
R  
A  
L  
  
P  
H  
O  
T  
O  
G  
R  
A  
P  
H  
Y



• EXTERIOR • • INTERIOR •  
• INDUSTRIAL • PUBLICITY •  
• Complete service of publicity materials •

BLAIR & FORD  
PHOTOGRAPHY  
(612) 636-8292



# GOVERNOR'S ENERGY HOUSING PROPOSALS

In his energy issue, presented February 18th at the University of Minnesota, Governor Perpich outlined a number of proposals affecting energy use in housing and other buildings.

One major initiative was a proposed requirement that all homes meet minimum energy standards at the time they are sold. The standards would cover attic insulation, storm windows, weatherstripping and furnace efficiency. Each home seller would certify to the buyer that the standards were met. The requirements would be embodied in building code amendments.

To aid low and moderate income homeowners in upgrading their homes, an additional \$6 million in loans and grants for energy improvements would be available through the Housing Finance Agency. This program was included in the Governor's budget announced earlier.

Governor Perpich also said he would request \$400,000 for an energy design competition to be held during the biennium. The competition would be for innovative energy systems with emphasis on low-cost approaches that are already economically feasible. Among other things, this program would give a needed push to solar heating systems and increase their visibility around the State.

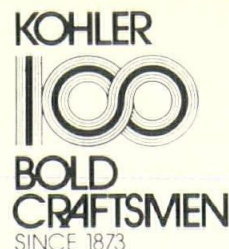
Making the building code effective statewide is another part of the Governor's energy program. Although the energy code established under the 1974 energy act applies statewide, 20 percent of all Minnesotans live in areas where there are no building inspectors to enforce it. To make the energy code (and the physically handicapped code) effective in these areas, they would be included in the coverage of the basic building code.

In his message, the Governor also announced a number of policies with regard to state buildings. These include the achievement of an additional 15 percent energy saving in their operations through consolidation of facilities, operating efficiencies, and a multi-year energy conservation and coal con-

version program to be announced later in this session. Future state buildings will make maximum use of solar energy, underground construction, and other innovative energy technologies. The Energy Agency and Department of Education will perform computer analyses of schools' energy use. School districts and other local government units would be permitted to tax in excess of capital levy limits to pay for cost-effective energy improvements.

As part of a group of proposals to reduce energy waste in commerce and industry, Governor Perpich also asked for mandatory lighting standards for commercial buildings effective in 1978 and amendment of the building code to prohibit heating of newly constructed commercial parking garages.

Noting that 58 percent of Minnesotans now see the energy situation as serious, the Governor asked for united support of his energy program. "We don't have the option of consuming more and more," he said. "We are going to have to look more carefully at what we do, at how we use our energy, at what we want to achieve. The time to act is now." □



## KOHLER DISTRIBUTORS ARE

**Baker Mfg. Company**  
Minneapolis

**Bartley Supply Co.**  
St. Cloud and  
Brainerd

**Goodin Company**  
Minneapolis and  
St. Paul

**Graybow-Daniels Company**  
Minneapolis

**Heles Supply Company**  
Worthington

**A.J. Koch Company**  
St. Paul

**Marshall Northwest Pipe  
Fittings, Inc.**  
Marshall

**A.Y. McDonald Mfg. Co.**  
Minneapolis and  
Rochester

**North State Supply Corp.**  
Duluth

**Wilson Supply Co.**  
Albert Lea and  
Mankato



## NEW HOUSING UNITS INCREASED 30% in 1976

Residential construction in 1976 ended three years of decline and showed a 30 percent gain in units over 1975, it was reported by the F.W. Dodge Division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. The total of new housing units for the year was 1,411,367 against 1,085,321 in 1975.

According to the firm, an authority on the construction market widely known for its Dodge Reports on construction activity and Sweet's Catalog Files of building product information, one- and two-family housing — which started its recovery back in early 1975 — finished the year with a total of 1,076,374 units, a 27 per cent gain. For apartment construction, the year marked the start of its recovery with a total of 334,993 new units. Although this volume was far below

# Raylite

## The Professional's Professional Insulation.

Raylite expanded polystyrene offers you all the versatility you are looking for in a building insulation material. It can be purchased as a rigid boardstock or as a water repellant masonry fill.

**Commercial • Industrial • Residential**

- low thermal conductivity
- low moisture-vapor permeability
- high strength to weight ratio
- dimensional stability
- easy installation
- economical

**Manufacturing, fabrication, design,  
consulting, technical assistance.**

**MINNESOTA DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTS, INC.**

St. Paul, MN Phone (612) 645-4654



**CAN ★ TEX**  
INDUSTRIES  
BRICK & TILE  
DIVISION

**FACE BRICK  
FLOOR BRICK  
GLAZED  
BRICK**

101 ASHWORTH ROAD  
WEST DES MOINES, IOWA 50265

A DIVISION OF **Harsco** CORPORATION

**WE HAVE  
QUALITY  
PRODUCTS,  
EXPERIENCED  
PERSONNEL,  
FULL SERVICE &  
LOCAL  
DISTRIBUTORS**

**CALL OUR SALES OFFICE  
515/223-1450**



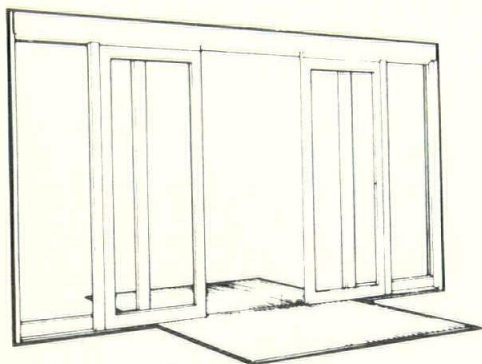
## Stan's Door Services

SALES • INSTALLATION • 24 HOUR SERVICE



All Electric  
Swinging & Sliding  
Doors

Automatic  
Self-contained  
Operators

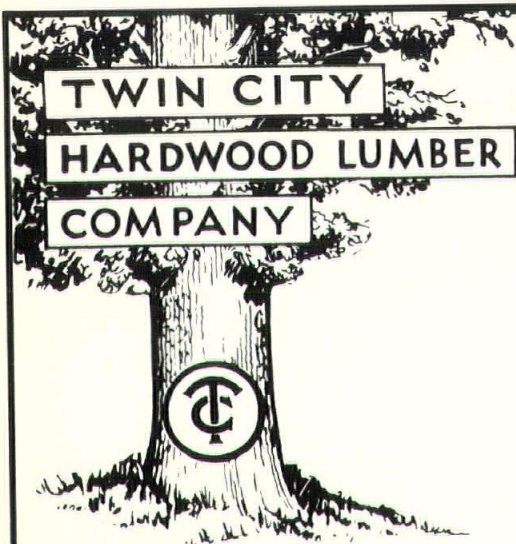


PHONE: 757-4434  
10947 WASHINGTON ST. N.E.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 55434

its pre-recession peak in 1972, it reflected a 40 per cent gain in apartment units over the previous year.

In the final quarter of 1976, housing units totaled 354,250 compared with 262,930 in the year-earlier period. After adjustment for seasonal variation, the fourth quarter showed a 16 per cent gain over the third quarter of 1976.

As it had in 1975, Chicago led the nation in new housing units built. The most dramatic growth, however, was in the Southern California region. It had a very strong fourth quarter and ended the year with a 76 per cent increase in housing construction. Four of the nation's top ten housing areas were in this region. The leading metropolitan areas in 1976 were: Chicago, 34,490 units; Los Angeles/Long Beach, 31,494 units; Anaheim/Santa Ana/Garden Grove, 28,679 units; San Diego, 28,021 units; Houston, 27,745 units; Dallas, 25,722 units; Washington, D.C., 22,002 units; Detroit, 20,120 units; Riverside/San Bernardino, 15,987 units; and Seattle/Everett, Wash., 15,478 units.



*Specialists in  
Hardwood Lumber*

509 NO. CLEVELAND  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55114  
BRANCH YARD — FARGO, NO. DAK.

### Distributors of

## Hardwood Lumber

There is no substitute for the warmth and beauty of real hardwood.

## Hardwood Floors

Hardwood strip floors with a choice of grades to fit every building budget.

## Prefinished Floors

Parquet — Plank Floors.

## G & K Cedar Closet Panels

Aromatic Red Cedar Panels.

## Townsend

Solid Hardwood Plank Paneling.

## Wood Kote

Clear or Color Wood Finishes  
& Gelled Stains.

Call your orders in collect



ST. PAUL ..... 612/646-7156  
FARGO ..... 701/232-3361



## SNOW: PRESIDENT OF MINNEAPOLIS BUILDERS EXCHANGE

**Robert F. Snow**, Snow-Larson, Inc., 1221 North Second Avenue, Minneapolis, was elected President of the 750-member Minneapolis Builders Exchange at the most recent meeting of the Board of Directors. He succeeds E.E. Christianson, of Industrial Electric Company, Minneapolis.

**Dale Moll**, Twin City Testing and Engineering Laboratory, Inc., Saint Paul, and **W.L. Bill Hall** of W.L. Hall Company, Minneapolis, were elected vice presidents. **Dick Guillaume**, Guillaume & Associates, Inc., Minneapolis, was elected Treasurer. **Enoch N. Peterson** is Secretary and General Manager.

Three directors have been named to the Board. **Irving J. Dahlstrom**, Constructors, Inc., Minneapolis; **Frank Skog**, Cowin & Company, Inc., Minneapolis and **George F. White**, Brock-White Company, Minneapolis. □

## DALE TILE CO. CERAMIC TILE PROFESSIONALS

AN APPROPRIATE USE OF A BEAUTIFUL DURABLE  
MAINTENANCE FREE CERAMIC TILE STONEWARE  
FLOOR.



ST. CLOUD COLLEGE MATH & SCIENCE BLDG.  
CORRIDOR AND LOBBY FLOORS

**BISSEL BELAIR & GREEN ARCH-**

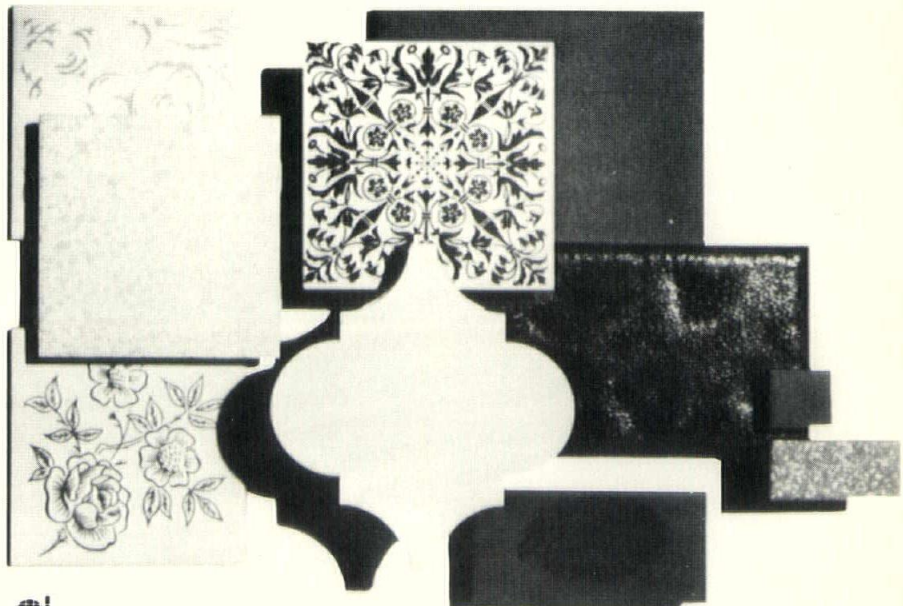
## Getting you everything you'll ever want in ceramic tile is Child's play

At Rollin B. Child Inc. we can get you just about anything you'll ever want in the way of ceramic tile, because we stock and sell Romany-Spartan American-made ceramic tile, one of the broadest lines available in this or any other country.

We offer a rustic line, a water-marked crystal line and a veined line, a dappled line and a decorative line, plus a fantastic selection of unglazed ceramic mosaics and the traditional bright and matte glazes, too.

Next time you need ceramic tile, turn to the company that can do it all from once source . . . by the truckload or by the carton. (We also stock large quantities of Summitville Quarry Tile and feature imported tiles from France, Italy and Japan.)

For more information, call Rollin B. Child Inc. at 938-2785 in the Metropolitan Twin City area, or on our Watts lines—Minnesota 800/552-7685, Other States 800/328-8296.



**ROLLIN B. CHILD INC.**

420 Excelsior Avenue West, P.O. Box 397, Hopkins, Minnesota 55343, 612-938-2785







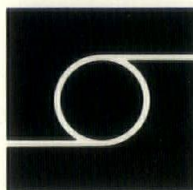
# Long, low, linear light.

**Sterner's Illuminated Rail-Lite is the ideal solution to stairway and walkway lighting problems.**

**LONG.** For interior and exterior malls, pedestrian overpasses, stairways, path systems . . . wherever you need a uniform light source that can go the distance, consider Sterner's Illuminated Rail-Lite. It is constructed of heavy gauge extruded aluminum in one-piece sections up to 16 feet long. It can be mitered to change direction and go around corners. Also available non-illuminated to provide continuity of design throughout the project.

**LOW.** A Sterner Illuminated Rail-Lite puts the light right where you want it — down low, close to the steps or walkway — not up on top of a pole where it can interfere with the mood you have created. Available as free-standing or wall mounted railings. They satisfy OSHA requirements for safety and construction.

**LINEAR.** The usual solution to stairway and walkway lighting has been the use of standard step and riser lighting fixtures. But the light distribution from these fixtures is unsatisfactory because they create mere pools of light. The best solution is the linear light path laid down the entire length of the stairway or walkway by Sterner's Illuminated Rail-Lite.







**BUILT-UP ROOF SYSTEMS**

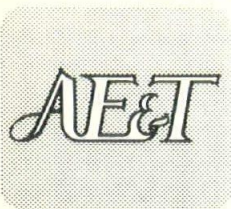
Surveys — Reroofing Design  
Engineering — Inspection — Tests

3410 Winnetka Ave. N./Minneapolis, Mn./55427  
612-546-3434

**GAUSMAN & MOORE, Inc.**

CONSULTING ENGINEERS  
Mechanical and Electrical Systems Design for  
COMMERCIAL, INSTITUTIONAL, INDUSTRIAL

700 NORTH ROBERT STREET  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55103  
612/225-6577



ENGINEERS  
SURVEYORS  
SOIL TESTING

515-232-7231

**ames engineering and testing co**

a subsidiary of *AMES*  
2010 east 13th street • ames, iowa 50010

*An Expansion of  
Soil Engineering  
Services, Inc.*



MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL 6800 S. County Rd. 18, Mpls., Mn. 55435/612-941-5600  
NORTHERN MINNESOTA 3219 E. 19th Avenue, Hibbing, Mn. 55746/218-263-8869

Test Borings, Inspection of Construction, Material Testing  
of Soils, Concrete, Bituminous and Building Components.



**SOIL TESTING SERVICES  
OF MINNESOTA, INC.**

Consulting Geotechnical  
and Materials Engineers

2405 ANNAPOLIS LANE, SUITE 280 • PHONE 612-559-1900  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55441



**SOIL EXPLORATION  
COMPANY**

662 CROMWELL AVENUE  
ST. PAUL, MN 55114  
PHONE 612-645-6446

**SUB-SURFACE INVESTIGATIONS**

**ENGINEERING**

- Analysis
- Recommendations
- Consultation

**FIELD INVESTIGATIONS**

**LABORATORY TESTS**



**twin city testing  
and engineering laboratory, inc.**

662 CROMWELL AVENUE  
ST. PAUL, MN 55114  
PHONE 612/645-3601

COMPLETE TESTING SERVICES IN:  
soil mechanics, foundation engineer-  
ing; construction materials; NDT  
and metallurgic analysis; chemical  
analysis.



**ALPHA DYNE**

INCORPORATED

2119 GRAND AVE. ST. PAUL MINN. 55105 (612) 698 5561

**CONSULTING ACOUSTIC ENGINEERS**

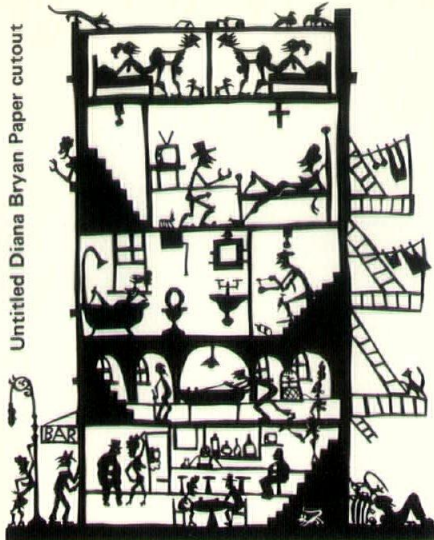
Control of Sound and Noise  
Commercial/Industrial/Institutional  
Environmental Impact Studies  
Field Testing and Certification



# BOOKS

Susan Davis

Untitled Diana Bryan Paper cutout



*Hardcore Crafts*, edited by Nancy Bruning Levine, Ballantine Books, 7.95 paperback

This book cannot be reviewed, it must be seen. You must see the humor and satire, the artistry and imagination which infuses the collection. Some comments from the cover: "A craft connoisseur's collection of provocative erotica . . . the brilliant expressions — frankly sexual — of our best crafts people." See this book, it will tickle your fancy.

*America's Forgotten Architecture*, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Tony P. Wrenn and Elizabeth D. Molloy, Pantheon Books, 8.95 paperback

From the cover: "The new American concept of historic preservation is much more than just saving landmark buildings and historic houses. Now the scope of what is salvaged . . . has broadened to include commercial and industrial structures, barns, churches, schools even fences and street paving. The current rallying cry is: 'adaptive reuse.' " Here is a valuable overview of preservation in the United States. It is beautifully illustrated with 475 black and white photographs gathered from many collections. This is certainly a book that can teach us to "see" what we have only taken for granted in the past.

In this same vein, the Landmark Center in Saint Paul has recently published a book devoted entirely to the history of the Old Federal Courts Building. Many of the drawings and photographs are courtesy of Winsor

Faricy Architects. The book is hardcover, slipcased and sells for \$10.95.

Also available, in paperback, is a book from Old Town Restorations called *Building the Future from Our Past* which is a collection of photographs and plans illustrating the Historic Hill District.

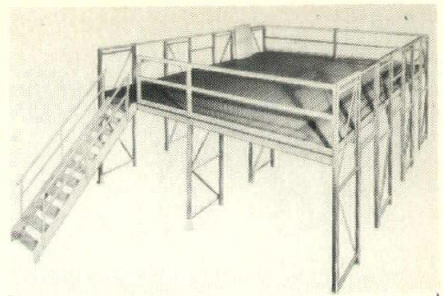
*The Book of Photography*, John Hedgecoe, Alfred A. Knopf, 1795, hardcover

A very complete catalog of information for amateur and professional photographers alike. Some examples from the table of contents: History of Photography, How the Camera Works (subsections include: SLR, View Camera, Exposure Meter, Basic Equipment), How to See Better Pictures, Still-Life, Landscape, Architecture, Nature, Special Techniques, How to Process Photographs, How to Choose and Use Equipment. Mr. Hedgecoe, a professor of photography at the Royal College of Art in London, has illustrated his book with 850 photographs, 200 in color.

Incidents of note in our first week: I was visited last week by Christopher Neiman, a young boy of about 13 or so. He is one of the proprietors (with his younger brother) of Wood Products, Inc. of Saint Paul. He asked if I would be interested in buying some of his handcrafted wooden toys. His idea is to craft small wooden toys that kids can buy for themselves. He makes small cars, buses, trucks, airplanes and bridges all selling for under a dollar. We concluded a favorable business arrangement and as he wrote up the order on his woodcut stationery he mentioned he was off to approach Dayton's.

At the other end of the spectrum: A spry 70 year old woman looking for the now defunct Wineskeller ("just for sherry, mind you") asked if we carried any of that "junk." "Junk," I queried, "You know, dirty books, pornography," she whispered. "No," I replied, "we carry only architecture, art and design books." "God bless you, my dear, God bless you." □

*Susan Davis is manager of the Architectural Center of the Minnesota Society American Institute of Architects.*



## EQUIPTO

PREFABRICATED  
MEZZANINES  
SHELVING  
PALLET RACKS  
BENCHES  
SHELF FILING  
LIBRARY SHELVING



CONTRACT &  
OFFICE  
FURNITURE  
SHOWROOM  
240 PARK AVE.  
MPLS, MINN.  
(612) 336-9331

*Grazzini Bros.*  
& COMPANY

We specialize in:

TERRAZZO  
TERRAZZO REFINISHING

CERAMIC TILE  
QUARRY TILE

EPOXY AGGREGATE WALLS  
EXPOSED AGGREGATE

SPECIAL FLOORINGS

GYM FLOORS

CEMENT GRINDING

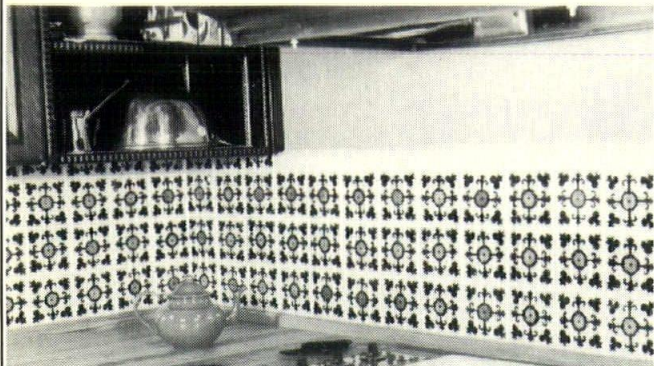
Over 50 years experience

*Grazzini Bros.*  
& COMPANY

620-16th Ave. So.  
Minneapolis, Minn. 55454  
612-336-7735



# Mexican wall and floor tiles



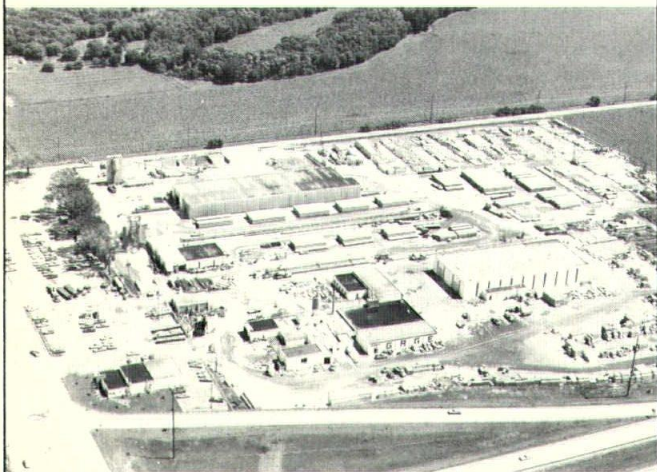
**commercial and  
residential uses  
by Carrillo**

**For color brochure  
send 75¢ to:**

**Old  
Mexico  
Shop**

646 Grand Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55105 (612) 222-3273

## **GAGE BROTHERS CONCRETE PRODUCTS INC.**



**SIoux FALLS, S.D. PLANT, Since 1917**

- Architectural Precast Products
- Structural Precast Products
- In-house Engineering Dept.

Box 1526, Sioux Falls, S.D. 605/336-1180

**Metro area: Call 333-6781**

## LETTERS

Editor:

Royal rubies I'd adore,  
Though I need shoveled sidewalks more,  
Parking lots that look half-decent,  
Buildings old and buildings recent.  
Thank you, though, for your kind thought  
And now, I think I really ought  
To pass along word to the Czar  
Not to bring them in his car.  
Take a taxi, take a bus, but  
Please don't add to the traffic fuss.  
Again, my thanks for your fresh "poesy."  
It left me feeling cheered and rosy.

**Barbara Flanagan  
The Minneapolis Star**

Editor:

We were very happy to see Saint Stephen Lutheran Church, Bloomington, Minnesota, interiors illustrated in the last "Architecture Minnesota." Some added credits are due. First of all, the design consultant for the project was **Frank Kacmarcik**, the chairs in the worship center were fabricated by Tuohy Furniture Corp., Chatfield, Minnesota, the pews were fabricated by Ossit, Incorporated, Janesville, Wisconsin, and the chancel furnishings were fabricated by Saint Paul Statuary.

**Lloyd F. Bergquist, AIA,  
Bergstedt Wahlberg Bergquist Rohkohl  
Saint Paul, Minnesota**



## How to tell your no-iron wife you've just bought a Sims cotton shirt.



Maybe you haven't owned a cotton shirt for years, but if you're like many men you know that nothing compares with the comfort and natural good looks of cotton. So when you see the superb selection of pure cotton shirts now available at Sims you probably won't be able to resist.

But what about your wife? Chances are you've been buying permanent press shirts for so many years that she long ago gave up ironing shirts.

The answer is to tell her the truth.

That nothing feels as smooth and comfortable as a cotton collar. That only cotton can offer the airy breathability that keeps you cool through a long day. And that nothing compares with the way that cotton shapes itself to the natural contours of your body.

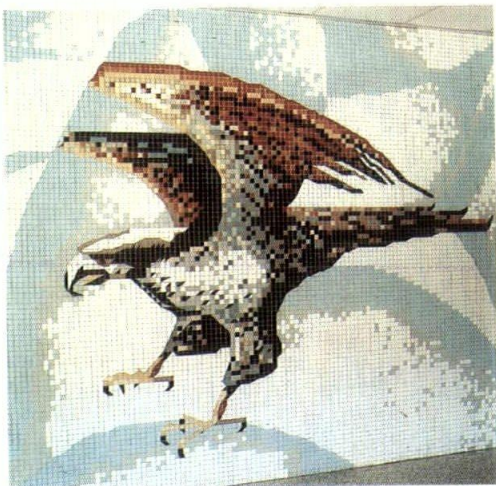
If that doesn't work, there's one thing left that will. Tell her you won't mind if she starts sending your cotton shirts to the laundry.

**Sims Ltd.**

Minneapolis • Wayzata

LaSalle Court Building • 43 So. 8th St., Mpls., Mn. 55402 • Phone 333-5275





Ceramic Tile mosaic, Chaska High School,

Architect: Armstrong,  
Torseth, Skold and Rydeen

# CERAMIC TILE . . .

beauty that soars high above  
the ordinary . . .

Beauty isn't just a flight of fancy, or a fragile ephemera; beauty becomes very real and tangible when Ceramic Tile is used on nearly any surface. Ceramic Tile is available in a tremendous variety of textures and colors and provides a handsome counterpoint to wood, metal, stone or glass.

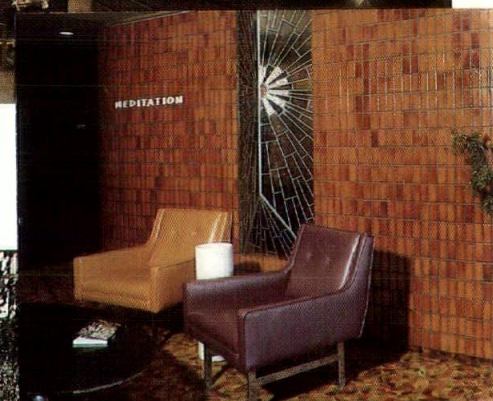
with down-to-earth costs and  
practicality . . .

Ceramic Tile makes beauty liveable and affordable. Durable Ceramic Tile can withstand years of the most demanding conditions with minimum maintenance costs. No fading, no colorshift, no warping, no buckling. Simple to clean and keep clean. See what we mean by "down-to-earth"?



Maplewood Mall Architect: North Architectonics, Inc.

North Memorial Hospital Meditation Room  
Architect: Smiley, Glotter Associates, Inc.



Hennepin County Gov't. Center



Architect: John Carl Warnecke, San Francisco



old as history . . . modern as tomorrow

## MINNESOTA CERAMIC TILE INDUSTRY