APRIL 1963

MISSISSIPPI

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ARCHITECT



The AMERICAN INSTITUTE of ARCHITECTS MISSISSIPPI CHAPTER

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COMPETENCE

Mississippi law says: "In order to safeguard life, health and property, no person shall practice architecture in this state, or use the title 'Architect', or any prefix, suffix or other form thereof, or any title, sign, card or device to indicate that such person is practicing architecture, or is an architect, unless such person shall have secured from the board a license...."

In order to qualify for a license from the State Board of Architecture, one must be a graduate of an accredited school of architecture (five-year course) and must have been employed by a Registered Architect for a minimum of three years. Equivalent competence may be established by extensive examination and employment in responsible charge of work. This means that the Registered Architect has had a minimum of eight years training and experience prior to being licensed. He seldom offers himself as an independent practitioner until that period has been extended to ten, twelve, or more years.

Such training and experience is deemed necessary because the design of a building is a complex process that requires the coordination of many types of planning. A building must be functional so that it serves well the needs that prompt its creation. A building must have sound engineering — structural, electrical, plumbing, heating, and cooling. Materials and equipment must be selected intelligently and sensible construction methods employed. "Interior Decorating" should be an extension of the building design and part of a harmonious whole. A building certainly should be visually pleasing, even beautiful. Exterior design and site planning should give consideration to the present and future relationship of the building and its immediate surroundings. All of this must be accomplished within the bounds of the owner's requirements and budget.

The architect must possess basic knowledge in all of these fields. He supplements his own knowledge by employing professional consultants — structural engineers, electrical engineers, etc. Creative ability, planning ability, engineering ability, experience, judgment, and professional attitudes vary greatly from one architect to another. The owner must evaluate these things.

The law sets a *minimum* standard for competence. Buildings are seen, occupy space, serve useful needs, and are costly. Their planning merits no less than the services of a Registered Architect.

-Bob Henry



HINTON HALL PERKINSTON JUNIOR COLLEGE Perkinston, Mississippi

COLLEGE SCIENCE

W ITH the launching of the space explorascientists and science technicians has become urgent. The companion need for a general understanding of science by the public has become even more apparent. Hinton Hall, the new science building at Perkinston Junior College, reflects some of this growing interest in the field of science.

More than 1000 students, primarily from Harrison, Jackson, George and Stone Counties, are enrolled for the first two years of college or vocational technical programs of study at Perkinston.

The new science building already is at capacity use, with basic courses offered there in chemistry, physics and biology.

Throughout the design of the science building project, the architects made an effort to create an environment which would eliminate external distractions, but stimulate interest by providing internal attractions. The building site is bounded on the north by physical education exercise fields, on the west by tennis courts, on the south by future building areas, and on the east by the main entrance into the campus.

To minimize distractions by the unrelated adjoining activities, the exterior walls of the building were built of solid masonry with windows located above eye-level. All rooms used as teaching stations open directly onto a large interior court. Hydroponics beds for growing plants with chemicals, beds for soil plants, and a pool for use as an aquarium are provided within the court. A place also is reserved for a future tower and telescope.

Since the building is not air conditioned, sliding glass doors afford a means of cross ventilation. Fumes and odors created in laboratory experiments can be cleared into the open court. The court also serves as a natural gathering space for science students and faculty between classes and at breaks during long lab sessions.



Photo by Frank Lotz Miller

BUILDING

Hinton Hall is divided into three rectangular areas, one area housing chemistry, one physics and the third biology. The chemistry rectangle contains two laboratories, a lecture room and faculty office. The physics and biology rectangles each contain a laboratory, lecture room and faculty office. Rest rooms and the mechanical equipment room are located in one corner of the building.

The floor of the building is three feet above the ground in order to provide crawl space for repairing and replacing plumbing lines serving the laboratories. The floor and foundation are concrete; the walls, brick exterior and concrete block interior.

Exposed steel joists on steel columns support a flat roof deck of two inch insulating composition board. Vinyl asbestos tile is used on the floor of the chemistry labs and asphalt tile is used on the floors elsewhere. All interior lights are fluorescent and heating is provided by hot water fan-coil units. WILLIAM R. ALLEN JR., A.I.A

LLOYD K. GRACE, A.I.A.

WILLIS T. GUILD JR., A.I.A.

Associated Architects

GRACE & GUILD, A.I.A., ARCHITECTS

Principals in Charge of Project



COLLEGE SCIENCE BUILDING

AREAS:

Enclosed Building—8358 square feet Covered Walks—2920 square feet Court—3384 square feet Photos by Chauncey T. Hinman

COSTS:

Building, Walks, Court—\$120,273.00 Equipment (complete, including laboratory furniture) \$25,000.00

CONSULTANTS:

Mechanical—John S. McCormick & Associates, Gulfport, Mississippi Electrical—Zervigon, Goldstein, Associates, Gulfport, Mississippi Structural—Post & Witty, Jackson, Mississippi

GENERAL CONTRACTOR:

Leon C. Miles, Inc. Columbia, Mississippi

EQUIPMENT CONTRACTOR:

Martin School Equipment Company Jackson, Mississippi

Letters to Editor

We invite you to write Mississippi Architect with any suggestions or inquiries you care to make on any subject relating to architecture. This is your magazine — your thoughts will be welcome and can be helpful in making this the kind of publication you want.

-The Editor



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Artist's impression of a possible layout for the Ontario Research Foundation's various buildings on the new site. O.R.F. will be the nucleus of the Research Community.

SHERIDAN PARK

RESEARCH COMMUNITY

THE ONTARIO RESEARCH COMMUNITY, Sheridan Park—a joint project of Industry and the Ontario Research Foundation—was officially opened last January.

At the Sheridan Park site of the planned Research Community the ceremonial sod-turning was effected by the Hon. W. G. Davis, Minister of Education, in whose constituency the Research Centre is located. The ceremony included the planting of a tree by Dr. A. D. Misener, Director of the Ontario Research Foundation, assisted by senior officials of the Companies participating in the Research Community. Following a brief message of congratulations by Mr. R. W. Macaulay, Minister of Economics and Development, Dr. A. D. Misener, Director of the Ontario Research Foundation addressed the 200 guests comprising Canada's top industrialists, research leaders, and educators.

Dr. Misener outlined the sequence of events leading up to todays opening celebrations. Because of space limitations on its present site in Toronto, O.R.F. decided about two years ago to move to a new location. At that time the idea of a Research Community was conceived, and O.R.F. was faced (Continued on following page)

SHERIDAN PARK

(Continued from page 3)

with two alternatives:

- 1) A site could be selected suitable for O.R.F.'s needs only, or
- 2) A site could be selected such that industry could conveniently buy land and build research laboratories in close proximity to O.R.F. thereby making provision for a Research Community with O.R.F. as its nucleus.

"Since O.R.F. is not affiliated with any particular industry, and since it is not a government institute, O.R.F. was the most suitable organization in Canada to develop such an undertaking."

"We first made a careful study to ensure that a Research Community was a sound idea from industry's viewpoint," said Dr. Misener, "after which we went ahead to select a suitable site for a Research Community."

"About 35 sites were considered all told," said Dr. Misener, "before we finally decided on the Sheridan Park location."

He paid tribute to Mr. Finch, Managing-Director of the United Lands Corporation for the generous and unstinting assistance given by this Company. "When we agreed to this site in Park Royal," said Dr. Misener, "United Lands accepted about the most restrictive terms ever imposed on a land development company—exhibiting beyond any question an altruistic as well as a commercial interest in the project. We owe a debt of thanks to Mr. Finch and the United Lands Corporation."

The Research Community is located on 293 acres of land on the north side of the Queen Elizabeth Highway, midway between Toronto and Hamilton (in Toronto Township between Fifth Line and Town Line). As the nucleus of this Research Centre, O.R.F. will occupay 100 acres.

Three major Companies which have already made plans to locate research laboratories in the Research Community are The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Dunlop Rubber Company, and The International Nickel Company of Canada. These Companies have played a prominent role in the planning of the Research Centre.

Dr. Misener stressed the value of this type of research centre in attracting research personnel. "By creating a suitable environment, including cultural and social amenities as well as pleasant academic surroundings, we will simplify the problem of acquiring scientific manpower. These people

Research Heads examine model of artist's impression of how The Ontario Research Community may look in 1970. Left to right—Dr. A. D. Misener, Ontario Research Foundation; Dr. N. S. Grace, Dunlop Canada Limited; A. O. Wolff, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company Limited; L. S. Renzoni, International Nickel Company of Canada Limited.





are in short supply and high demand, and since they call the tune, we must provide the opportunities for them, and thereby retain their talents in Canada."

Present plans for the Research Community include the most up-to-date servicing systems, communications systems, power, water, gas systems, etc. Bell Telephone plans to install the most advanced facilities on the continent. Already being designed is a modern high-rise building to house a computor and data processing centre, and to provide accommodation for consulting engineers, and other professional services. Plans also include the building of a Conference Centre, Lecture Theatre, and other special features.

"I expect total population on the site to eventually reach six to ten thousand people," said Dr. Misener, "We look for this Centre to attract technical societies from all parts of the continent, as a site for their conventions and seminars."

To administer future land sales within the Community and other community development projects, a new non-profit corporation has just been formed —called Ontario Research Community Incorporated. This non-profit Corporation will raise money to purchase the remaining land from the United Lands Corporation.

The estimated cost of O.R.F.'s property—land, buildings and services—is 7½ million dollars. This will provide sufficient accommodation for O.R.F.'s needs until 1965. O.R.F. expects that a further 5 million dollars will be required for O.R.F.'s expansion needs between 1965 and 1970.

The Ontario Government has agreed to provide one half of the extra funds necessary for the O.R.F. to relocate and rebuild. The other half of the extra funds will be the responsibility of the Ontario Research Foundation.

Dr. Misener paid tribute to the Ontario Government for their generous financial assistance, and complimented both Mr. Robarts, the Prime Minister of Ontario, and Mr. Macaulay, the Minister of Economics and Development, on their foresight and enthusiastic support of the project. The Ontario Research Foundation is an independent, nonprofit research institute, and it enjoys the support and cooperation of the Ontario Government in many of its activities. For over 30 years O.R.F. has undertaken research and development for industry and for government on a contract basis.

COMPUTER SOLVES TRUSS DESIGN PROBLEMS

T HANKS to the lighting-fast calculations of an electronic computer, engineers of the Douglas Fir Plywood Association have recently been able to analyze 80 different experimental truss variations, normally one man's work load for an entire year, in just two and one-half minutes.

Adapting a broad method for truss analysis developed by Dr. Stanley Suddarth of Purdue University for the IBM 7090 computer, DFPA's Noel Adams prepared a program to analyze the 80 W-truss variations, each with plywood gusset plates. Adams wrote a program utilizing another IBM computer, the 1620, to prepare data for the 7090 program.

The computer cannot think for itself. What it did in this case was rapidly calculate mathematical stress values and force values upon the various experimental truss designs, each with a different arrangement of chords and gusset plates. All information to be analyzed was translated from geometric and mathematical terms to machine "language" with which the computer is set up to work.

Most of the trusses analyzed by DFPA engineers were in the 24-28-foot residential class. Ten to fifteen of them were large 60-foot trusses being considered for use in an experimental DFPA package building program. An experimental truss, designed using a new electric computer program instead of conventional mathematics, is tested in the laboratories of the Douglas Fir Plywood Association. The large truss is shown undergoing load tests to determine its strength. The network of wires from the measuring device in the foreground carry load and stress information from every chord and plywood gusset plate for periodic checking and recording during load tests.

NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY today (Jan. 17) signed contracts for construction of a 395,000-kilowatt nuclear power plant—about twice as large as any U.S. atom plant now in existence.

Estimated to cost approximately \$82,000,000, the nuclear station will generate enough power to supply the electrical needs of a city of half a million population.

The plant will be located about five miles from San Clemente, Cal., on a 90-acre beach frontage at the Northwest corner of Camp Pendleton. Site preparation is to begin in October, and the target date for completion is July 1, 1966, according to Jack K. Horton, Edison president.

The plan is expected to go into commercial operation by Jan. 1, 1967, after a "startup period" of testing. A peak labor force of approximately 700 construction workers will be employed on the project, it was announced.

Signing of the contracts, climaxing several years of negotiations, was accomplished at a press conference in the Edison board room.

Companies involved in the project, in addition to Edison, include Westinghouse Electric Corporation, which will provide the reactor plant equipment, and other major steam and electrical apparatus; the Bechtel Corporation, engineering constructor; and San Diego Gas and Electric Company, which will have a 20% interest in the project.

The U. S. Navy Department recently notified Edison that it would approve location of the atomic plant at Camp Pendleton. Before this agreement can be formalized, however, Congress must put its stamp of approval on a bill authorizing the Navy to negotiate with Edison for an easement on the required land.

The nuclear plant will be of the pressurized water type, Horton stated.

"In our judgment," he commented, "this system is more dependable and more advanced in its development than any other now available."

Emphasizing the proven reliability of the pressurized water system, W. R. Gould, manager of Engineering for the utility, pointed out that three major power plants of this type are in operation and that 28 nuclear submarines and four surface vessels equipped with pressurized water reactors also are operating successfully.

The major commercial nuclear facilities already operating with Westinghouse-designed pressurized water systems are the Yankee Atomic Electric plant (165,000 kilowatts) at Rowe, Mass., completed in 1960 by a group of 11 New England investorowned utilities; and the Shippingport, Pa., plant (60,000 kilowatts) finished in 1957 by the Atomic Energy Commission. Both have performed "in a highly satisfactory manner," Gould said.

Regarding the safety factor, Edison's Engineer for Atomic Energy, A. C. Werden, Jr., commented:

"Nuclear reactors now are being constructed and operated in a manner that renders them safer than many other kinds of industrial plants. Some 250 of them have been built in the last 20 years, and there has never been a single accident resulting in injury to the public.

MARINA 77



Marina 77, world's largest dry storage facility in world's largest marina, will be capable of "parking" 2,000 outboard motorboats under 22 feet in length in 14 five-story buildings. A project of Tidewater Development Company, Marina 77 was developed by Marina Associates. Hunter and Benedict, Architects, A.I.A., designed the project.

PLANS TO BUILD MARINA 77, world's largest dry storage facility for small boats, at Marina del Rey were announced by Jack Deitsch, president of Tidewater Development Company.

The four-phase, \$2.5 million project to provide "pigeonhold parking" for 2000 small boats and other facilities, was designed by Hunter and Benedict, Architects, A.I.A.

The concept of Marina 77, and the economic feasibility studies for all its components, was developed by Andrew M. Filak, marine study engineer and director of Marina Associates, Palos Verdes.

It would be eight times as large as the world's largest present facility, which houses 250 boats in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

Besides the six huge over-water storage buildings, served by 14 crane systems which will launch and retrieve stored boats, the complete development will also include transient launching and retrieving facilities, sales areas, repair shop, boating club and restaurant facilities, and many other unique developments.

Deitsch pointed to the growing boat storage needs of apartment dwellers, who have no back yards or driveways where they can leave their boat trailers.

"New construction of apartments had outpaced the building of single-family homes," said Deitsch, "and 80 per cent of all the boats in the county can be dry-stored, being less than 22 feet in length."

The Hunter and Benedict plan for Marina 77, expected to take about three years to complete, calls for four huge double structures and two triple structures with a separate crane system serving each^{*} unit. Boats of any size up to 22 feet can be taken out of the water and stored, or returned to the water, in less than one minute.

The first phase of the development, targeted for opening later in 1963, would complete the first dry storage units, along with rest rooms, parking, snack bar, delicatessen, marine hardware, repair shops, and transient launching facilities, as well as fueling installations.

The second phase, scheduled for completion in 1964, would add more dry storage units, a swimming pool and cabanas, the pavilion area and promenades. Third and fourth phases would expand all of these projects and include a motel.

Marina 77 occupies an L-shaped parcel on Basin H of Marina del Rey, the first basin leading northeast from the main channel as boats enter the Marina from the sea. It is on the mole served by Mindanao Way, next to the Pieces of Eight Restaurant.

Marina 77 might become the prototype for dry storage boat facilities in other marinas all over the world.

THE ALPHA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY announced plans for building a new plant at Catskill, N. Y. The new plant will be located on property adjacent to Alpha's present facility there, said Alpha president Robert S. Gerstell. Construction is slated to begin this spring.

A part of Alpha's recently announced \$50 million efficiency and modernization program, the new Catskill plant will be designed for large scale production with minimum maintenance to obtain low unit costs. Annual productive capacity will be 3 million barrels, nearly twice that of the present 1,700,000 barrel plant. The new facility will be a wet process plant.

A 510-foot kiln, much longer than those in typical cement plants, will be 17 feet in diameter at the burning zone. Silos will provide an unusually large storage capacity of 540,000 barrels, or more than two months' production. Large storage capacity and new packing and handling facilities will permit rapid rail, truck and barge delivery to cement users and distribution centers. Ultramodern electrostatic dust precipitators, with efficiencies exceeding 99%, will prevent kiln dust from entering the atmosphere.

The new plant will utilize the bulk storage facilities of the present plant, which were enlarged and modernized in 1960. Daniel L. Ziegler, the company's director of construction, will supervise construction. Ziegler was superintendent of construction at Alpha's 21/4-million-barrel, \$18 million plant which went into production in 1958 at Lime Kiln. Md.

designer.

CATSKILL PLANT FOR **ALPHA CEMENT**

Scale model of new Alpha Portland Cement Company plant at Catskill (Cementon) N.Y. New plant with 150foot kiln will double company's productive capacity at Catskill.



PRODUCTS and **PROGRESS**









1. An entirely new architectural solidcore, flush door with a patented, concealed crossband construction, is being marketed by Ipik Door Company of Kenner. Louisiana. Called Stilemaster, the new door appears as a solid slab of lumber, yet the five-ply construction is maintained for stability. Crossbands are completely concealed at the stile edges allowing one-half inch trim for fitting and beveling the edges without exposing the crossbands. It is available in $1\frac{3}{4}$ " and $1\frac{3}{8}$ " thicknesses in all fine hardwood veneers.

2. Total man-hours—14!—Communications between the helicopter operator's two ground crewmen was by VHF radio, making possible precise directions for positioning the Air Conditioning units on 4 x 4 mounts and mating duct openings with a minimum of further adjustments. According to the contractor, the building's extreme width would have necessitated laborious pipe and plank inching for many units across the roof even with a 100-foot crane.

3. In the first application of its type, a panel has been used by Caldor Departnew non-combustible, corrugated plastic ment Store, Lakeland, New York, as an awning to protect shoppers from inclement weather. Approximately 2,600 square feet of translucent green vinyl building panels manufactured by Allied Chemical's Barrett building products division were installed on a steel framework at the Caldor pick-up area. The green translucent panels transmit soft, diffused light. The panels are highly resistant to weathering, salt air and moisture.

4. Terrazzite Architectural Flooring—a hard-surface, decorative flooring which resembles classic terrazzo but provides four times the wear resistance and oneeighth the square foot weight. Terrazzite requires no recessed slab, and is poured and troweled $\frac{1}{6}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick, without dividers or expansion joints. It is moistureproof, stainproof. greaseproof, and nonabsorbent. It is readily cleaned with detergent and water, requires no waxing and is both skidproof and slipproof. A new brochure describing Terrazzite flooring and specialty applications in commercial, institutional and residential use is available from Terrazzite Association of America. Inc., 2203 West Malone Street. San Antonio 25, Texas.

5. Meta-Mold aluminum panels can add new, decorative ideas to nearly every type of business and professional location. In this automobile showroom, they provide both a decorative and a functional use on the balcony and stair trim. The 12" square panels are lightweight, strong, easily assembled and need no germanent holes or attachments. Ideal for both interiors and exteriors, they are easy to keep clean since the aluminum designed panels will not accumulate dust like non-metallic panels. Meta-Mold panels are available in a choice of black, white or gold and in several patterns.



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