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The Language Barrier

It's not surprising if you have experienced difficulty in communicating with your architect over the conference table.

We sat in on a conference recently and listened to a very learned architect explain his design for a proposed building to an equally astute group of clients. In the course of his explanation he used the term "spatial tension" and one of the group asked for an interpretation. It was a trying situation because the architect could not make himself understood without going into a series of graphic illustrations which would have had the adverse effect of sidetracking everyone's train of thought. As a result the term probably remained unclarified in the clients' minds.

The incident in itself would be relatively insignificant except that (1) it represents a common occurrence between architects and their clients; (2) the term was properly used; and (3) if we can't understand each other then the product of our common effort will suffer.

It would be rewarding if, outside of the conference room, when possible, you ask your architect to clarify some of the terms he uses. He will certainly make the effort and if the results are mutually acceptable then each of you will have taken a step toward breaking the barrier.

— Edward Neal
METHODIST CHURCH

THIS rural church serves a congregation of less than one hundred and is located near the town of Pelahatchie.

Built on a small budget, all materials are inexpensive and the construction is simple. The building was completed in 1960 at a cost of $8.44 per sq. ft. Brick cavity walls are used at the sanctuary and brick veneer on wood frame is used at educational wing. The sanctuary roof has "scissors" type wood trusses, fabricated on the job. The sanctuary has forced air heating system with provision made for future addition of air conditioning. The educational wing is heated with electric wall heaters.

Two small class rooms, located off the vestibule, can be used as anterooms for weddings, etc. Three class rooms in the educational wing are separated by folding doors and can be opened into one large area for church socials and fellowship suppers.

The design is quiet, warm and reverent, using traditional forms in a present day application. The front wall of vestibule is glazed with colored glass in an abstract design and recalls traditional stained glass windows.
Mandatory Standards of Professional Conduct

The American Institute of Architects has basic principles of professional conduct designed to promote the highest ethical standards in the practice of architecture. Among these are the following mandatory standards:

1. An Architect shall not accept any compensation for his services other than from his client or employer.

2. An Architect shall not render professional services without compensation.

3. An Architect shall not knowingly compete with another Architect on a basis of professional charges, nor use donation as a device for obtaining competitive advantage.

4. An Architect shall not offer his services in a competition except as provided in The Institute's Competition Code; in international competitions originating in the United States except as approved by The Institute and the International Union of Architects; and in foreign international competitions except as approved by the International Union of Architects.

5. An Architect who has been retained as a professional adviser in a competition shall not accept employment as an Architect for that project.

6. An Architect shall not render architectural services to non-professional enterprises connected with the building industry, except when (a) He does not either directly or indirectly solicit orders for the said enterprises. (b) He is paid by salary, fee or royalty for his architectural services and does not participate in any profits of the aforesaid enterprises which influence his professional integrity.

7. An Architect shall not engage in building contracting.

8. An Architect shall not knowingly injure falsely or maliciously, the professional reputation, prospects or practice of another Architect.

9. An Architect shall not attempt to supplant another Architect after definite steps have been taken by a client toward the latter's employment.

10. An Architect shall not undertake a commission for which he knows another Architect has been employed until he has notified such other Architect of the fact in writing and has conclusively determined that the original employment has been terminated.

11. An Architect in soliciting work shall not divide fees except with professionals related to building design, and those regularly employed or known to be associated with his office.

12. An Architect shall not use paid advertising nor use self-laudatory, exaggerated, or misleading publicity.

13. An Architect shall not solicit, nor permit others to solicit in his name, advertisements or other support toward the cost of any publication presenting his work.

14. An Architect shall conform to the registration laws governing the practice of architecture in any state in which he practices and shall observe the standards of practice established by the local Architects' professional body.

15. An Architect shall at no time act in a manner detrimental to the best interests of the profession.

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Washington Complex Has "Living Shape"

Luigi Moretti, internationally reputed architect, refers to his design of the new $66 million Watergate apartment, hotel and office complex, to be constructed in Foggy Bottom, in Washington, D. C., as one with a "living shape."

Moretti, who believes "modern architecture has an international language," compared the richly landscaped site to comparable landscaping in Italy. "All beautiful places have the same feeling," he said, "and here we allowed the natural landscape and monumental character of Washington to determine the basic placement and design of the buildings."

"The free form design," Moretti stated, "complements the triangular 10-acre setting, blends naturally with the shoreline of the Potomac and highlights Washington's particular beauty."

The Watergate Project, known as the Garden City Within A City, is Moretti's first major design to be built in the United States. He has, however, designed similar complexes in Italy and other countries.

The Watergate complex will consist of 3 apartment buildings, a residential hotel, an office building, community shopping facilities, including restaurants and a limited number of villas situated throughout the landscaped area.

The residential hotel will be located at the center of the complex and connected in a rough V-form to an office building with 200,000 sq. ft. fronting on Virginia Avenue. There will be three levels of underground parking providing a 1,250 car capacity.

The Watergate design stays away from cubic and rectangular shapes, Moretti pointed out, replacing them with free flowing curves which give the feeling of dynamic life.

The circular design of Watergate creates between the buildings a large garden area which provides a continuation of the natural green park along the Potomac.

Roofs of the buildings will be completely landscaped and residents of the top floor will be able to enjoy individually designed terraces.
THE FOUR-SEASONS APARTMENT

THE FOUR-SEASONS APARTMENTS in Dallas, Texas, boast one of the few apartment-based heliports in the world, a suite patterned after Cecil B. DeMille's bedroom with piped-in champagne, a private club restricted to apartment residents and catered by the famous Chateaubriand Restaurant, and open air "picnic type" laundry areas to promote conviviality among the tenants.

There isn't a hallway in the entire array of apartments. Most of the units have a built-in bar; there are two swimming pools, stereo music in every suite, and numerous barbecue ovens and recreation areas. There is even a Pizza oven with provision for the management to provide "famous old Italian family recipes and instructions for using them."

The owner decided in advance that there was a market in Dallas for a deluxe apartment building which catered primarily to single people and to young married couples on the executive level.

With that in mind he designed the Four Seasons with apartments ranging from efficiency units of two rooms to those with one, two and three bedrooms. All of the apartments are furnished and the rentals range from $140 for a one-bedroom apartment to $220 for a two bedroom unit and to $300 for three bedroom suites.

No two apartments in the entire project are alike and they range in decor from Spanish American and colonial to ultra modern. Some are duplex type units with upstairs bedrooms. Nearly all have terraces or balconies and the choice units overlook gardens or pools.
FIRST STATE BANK

Construction is well underway on a distinctive bank building for the First State Bank of Clear Lake City, Texas, in the heart of the exciting new commercial, retail and residential complex adjacent to NASA’s Manned Space Center 20 miles southeast of Houston.

Planned and designed by Welton Becket and Associates, Houston architects, the completely square, fully glass-enclosed bank will be covered by a massive roof structure supported by eight tapered columns rising from a broad podium. The entire structure is steel frame.

The roof structure, a two-way built up joist-type truss, will be supported by two columns on each of its four sides, providing a 9,000 sq. ft. clear span over the 6,000 sq. ft. bank.

“Our design is aimed at providing an open, friendly banking facility with a strong, bold character which will give prominence to the relatively small structure adjacent to much larger facilities,” Charles Sikes, AIA, director of Becket’s Houston office, explained.

The floor to ceiling glass enclosing the bank will be grey, to control the glare of the sun, set in simple black rectangular frames. The black frames will harmonize with the beige tone of the roof facia, whose structure will be expressed by relief panels.

Exposed aggregate covering the exterior floor of the 11,000 sq. ft. podium on which the bank building rests will match the exposed aggregate of the sculptured roof-support columns.

The bank’s basic 4 ft. 2 in. square module is carried through the entire project, from the scoring on the surrounding exterior podium through the spacing of the window mullions, to the interior terrazzo spacers and the pyramid waffle ceiling.

Incandescent light fixtures, recessed into the highest recesses of the ceiling, give a soft, relaxing atmosphere to the bank interior, punctuated by stronger punch lighting above the tellers’ counters.

A broad terrazzo lobby, extending between the east and west entrances, separates the carpeted officers’ platform on the south side from the tellers’ counter and work area on the north side. Safety deposit boxes and the bank’s money vault are located directly adjacent to the tellers’ counter.
DISTRACTING SOUNDS, undesired noises and the need for quiet have long been a recognized problem in banks.

These problems have become intensified in recent years because of open-plan designs and the use of hard-surfaced, yet easily maintained, noise-reflecting materials.

Today we know more about noise, what causes it and what can be done to reduce or eliminate sound irritations. Acoustical engineers have proven that employee efficiency, production and morale are superior in quiet, sound conditioned offices.

Recognizing these problems and the advantages of quiet surroundings not only for employees but for their customers, the United California Bank completely sound conditioned its new offices in the eight-story United California Bank Building in Beverly Hills.

It is virtually impossible to stop noise at its sources. Typewriters, adding machines, computers and even talking people are a necessary part of business. The answer to the problem in the selective and effective use of acoustical materials to absorb sounds and reduce unwanted noises. One of the most effec-
The developer of the 16-million dollar UCB building, S. Jon Kreedman & Co., Beverly Hills, also used acoustical ceiling tile in all hallways, corridors and offices of the building. Over 400,000 square feet of Simpson Timber Company ceiling tile, capable of absorbing up to 70 per cent of the sound striking it, was installed throughout the entire new office building by Acoustical-Specialties, a division of Anning-Johnson, Los Angeles.

According to G. J. Krause, General Manager of Acoustical-Specialties, the tenants were given their choice of selecting whichever of the many Simpson ceiling patterns they preferred. "Petite Pyro-Chem protected tile was used in all hallways and corridors," Krause said, "because of its pleasing pattern and fire protection value. All Simpson P.C.P. acoustical tile patterns offer the benefit and economy of woodfiber that has been scientifically treated so it will not spread flame."

The ceilings are suspended on a concealed system, the installation has been designed to facilitate access to the plenum area.

Above: Acoustical treatment of the employee recreation area is extremely important where many hard-surfaced materials have been used on the floor and walls.

View is of main lobby of new United California Bank in Beverly Hills. Large, circular luminous lighting fixtures are integral part of the acoustical ceiling.

Textured ceiling gives luxurious appearance to office of John W. Kenney, United California Bank's vice president and Beverly Hills office manager. Folding doors can partition off conference room area.
A reversal of the convention aggregation of uniform classrooms has been achieved at the Wayland Senior High School, Wayland, Massachusetts. An atmosphere of individuality coupled with effective design was the goal of its architects, the Architects Collaborative.

In order to attain this goal, special attention was given to providing a variety of small group rooms, where individual teaching and learning could best be promoted. One such area is shown in Figure 1. Pictured here is a teacher office with its floor-to-ceiling glass wall framing a pleasing vista of the school grounds.

Flexibility is another built-in feature of the Wayland High School. In order to allow maximum usage of available space, many areas have dual purposes. For example, the spacious cafeteria is convertible at non-eating times to a lounge and recreation area.

Special emphasis was given to the library facilities—a vital part of every school program. The main library (Figure 2) is designed so that students may enjoy using them after school, or in the evening to work on personal projects. In addition, this and other facilities are available for use by the community.

Designed to invite and encourage education, this new school is an outstanding example of modern school architecture. Incorporating five one-story and one two-story buildings, it reflects the individuality and aims of its occupants.

Still another example of this concept is illustrated in Figure 3. The guidance library in the Administration Building provides a most pleasing atmosphere for counselors and students.

INDIVIDUALITY REFLECTED

IN NEW MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL

Figure 1. Individuality is reflected in this teacher office of the Wayland Senior High School, Wayland, Massachusetts. Comprising five one-story and one two-story buildings.

Figure 2. Above Left: To develop good study habits, special attention was given to the design of this main library. A high-ceiling, gracious room, its floor-to-ceiling windows are enhanced by draperies that have been installed on a traverse rod, for sun and light control. Figure 3. Above: A proper atmosphere for counselor and student is provided by this attractive guidance library. Photos: Dow Chemical Company
Quartz Heat Lamps Extend Racing Seasons

Operators and patrons of five northern race tracks can look forward to a comfortable racing season this year. And this will be particularly true at Hawthorne Race Course at Cicero, Illinois, where the world's largest installation of quartz infrared heat lamps is given a large share of the credit in making the 1963 racing season one of the most successful in the history of the track.

While the largest such facility—about 1,300 General Electric lamps consuming a total of 3,200 kw—Hawthorne also is the most recent large-scale installation of the T-3 lamps at race tracks across the country.

Indicative of how the heating/lighting advantages of quartz infrared lamps at race tracks could lead to eventual extension of racing seasons is also evidenced by installation of the lamps in 1960 at the Hazel Park track in Detroit. Before the lamps were installed, the season ended by the first of October; in 1963, it ended October 19.

Hawthorne management installed the 2,500-watt heat lamps shortly after the track's 35-day racing season started September 10. Almost at once, Hawthorne management had opportunities to test the heating efficiency of the system, as brisk fall weather approached. Prime beneficiaries of the lamps' 45-watts-per-square-foot comfort were customers in the 16,500-seat grandstand and in the clubhouse.

There are a total of 650 Luminator 2-lamp fixtures, of 60- and 90-degree symmetrical and asymmetric beam spreads. The fixtures are in clusters of three over the outermost row of the grandstand, at a 40' mounting height. Similar fixtures, in pairs, are in subsequent rows back toward the clubhouse, mounted from 16' to 36' above the seats.

General Electric quartz infrared heat lamps can make a difference in a race track's heating and lighting. Here at Hazel Park, Detroit, installation of the lamps keeps customers warm by the betting and cashier windows.
Tudor Architecture Distinguishes Savings And Loan Building

Traditional English Tudor architecture distinguishes the recently opened Westminster Branch of the Keystone Savings and Loan Association in Westminster, Calif.

Burke, Kober & Nicolais, Los Angeles architectural and engineering firm, designed the two-story structure located at the corner of Westminster and Beach Blvds., which is the first of several structures in a square, all to be in the same English Tudor architecture.

Constructed of brick and dark brown wood timbers over a steel and wood frame, it is trimmed in limestone with carved stone windows. An oriel window with stained glass is above the entrance. Tile, simulating the stone effect of Tudor architecture, covers the pitched roof.

A brick terrace is across the front of the building with two antique lions marking the entrance. For the convenience of customers, there also is a drive-up window at one side of the building.

The interior decor is completely Old English with many antiques used in the furnishings. One outstanding piece is a grandfather’s clock with Westminster chimes. The interior furnishings were selected by Mary Schwyzer, A.I.D., of Pasadena.

The first floor features an elaborate Elizabethan staircase decorated with an antique lighting fixture and an old Flemish tapestry. In addition to the public areas on the first floor, there is the Manor Room for civic affairs. It has been designed by Burke Kober & Nicolais in authentic Tudor decor, with a beamed ceiling, and a massive stone fireplace tower from floor to ceiling.

On the second floor there is a community room with its own outside entrance. Decorated and furnished in the manner of a Tudor period banquet hall, it has rough plaster walls and a beamed ceiling from which old-English banners have been hung. There is a stage at one end of the room, and a fireplace at the opposite end.
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