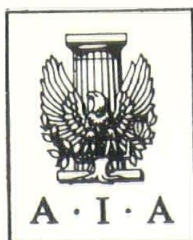


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MISSISSIPPI ARCHITECT



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Monuments, Not Ruins

*Speech of State Treasurer William Winter
to the American Institute of Architects, Mis-
sissippi Chapter, at Natchez on June 20, 1965*

Where else could we find a more appropriate or fortuitous setting to talk about architecture and politics than in fabled and beautiful Natchez, where so much that is good of both had its origins in our State of Mississippi. For as we come here for this meeting, we find in Natchez that eternal source of stability for so many of us caught up in the ever-blowing winds of change. I like to think that this community has the rare capacity to demonstrate out of its long and historic past what more of us need to know, and that simply is that we are not obliged to discard all that is good and gracious of the past in order to claim kinship with today. Nowhere in our state is there a landscape where the storied mansions of another era blend more gracefully and harmoniously with the steel girders of modern industry than here in Natchez. These should be tangible and yet symbolic reminders for all Mississippians of the strength that comes to us as we link the robust reality of the present with the majestic splendor of the past.

And so as we tie the Eighteenth and the Nineteenth Centuries to the Twentieth in terms of brick and wood here in Natchez,

we are afforded at the same time opportunity of considering the political architecture that binds different ages together.

I am especially pleased to make common cause with you of the A.I.A., for at a time when we see so many people apparently dedicated to tearing down, I find in you a profession committed to building up. You of all the professions bring innovation and creativity to a world too often preoccupied with stereotypes and conformity.

I feel then as if I have here in this organization an audience that has no illusions about what the responsibilities of responsible citizenship are in this state and in this country at the present time. For you who have done so much to help build and shape the physical image of Mississippi through your resourceful and imaginative work with wood and brick, light and shadow, straight lines and curving arcs — you also know that your work has lasting purpose and meaning only as the basis on which men can live responsibly together is maintained. You know, as we all have had so terrifying-

Continued

ly demonstrated to us in recent days, that when orderly relationships between people break down, all that you have built will come tumbling down in a heap of ashes and rubble. But of even greater damage than the physical devastation that such events cause is the deep and dangerous wound to the body politic and to the processes by which under our system of social responsibility we seek to govern ourselves.

And after a good many harsh experiences in this state of being the judged in situations of this kind, let us not be too hasty in our judgments of the responsible citizens in other areas who are now afflicted with civil disorder of such monstrous proportions. For what more of us must understand if we are to solve our problems in Mississippi and if the embattled citizens of California are to solve theirs is that we are all a part of one great country, and when the scars of violence and disorder touch one area, they touch us all. When harsh and intemperate judgments are made of one state or one section by another, they only serve to weaken the sources of unity that the nation needs to assert its leadership in a hostile world. And when respect is destroyed for law and order and for the duly constituted authorities who are elected to govern at any level and in any area, then our whole fabric of government is in danger.

This is why compellingly, then, you and I and every other citizen who loves his country has an increasingly apparent duty to see to it that he brings to society a civic attitude that is based on a conviction that the law — all laws — unpopular laws — difficult laws — must be obeyed. We just cannot operate under our system of government on any other basis. This does not mean that we cannot or should not use proper means to seek to change those laws with which we disagree, but there just cannot exist an orderly democratic society for long when individual citizens are left to decide what laws they will or will not recognize. This theory of calculated and deliberate disobedience leads straight to anarchy whether it be practiced by the Black Muslims and other hoodlums in Los Angeles or by professional civil rightists or the Ku Klux Klan in Mississippi. The point simply is that under our concept of government, the emphasis always has to be on massive law-observ-

ance rather than massive law-enforcement. And when we come to the point that any considerable number of our citizenry are unwilling to observe the law for whatever reason, then our whole political system is in grave jeopardy.

Because I think so many of our fellow Mississippians, both Negro and White, share this concept of law-obedience, and the experiences of recent months in this state lead me to this conclusion, I am encouraged to believe that there is now re-emerging from this great region of the country the same potential for great political leadership that helped put this nation together in the first place. Out of all of the frustrating and agonizing adjustments that this part of the country has been obliged to make over the last few years — some states with less difficulty and pain than others, none with more than our own, but all with some — I see now a new hope and a new vision, and I believe a great many of our people have caught this vision, too.

For as we begin to look about us, we come to realize, in spite of the social upheavals that have been our lot, how great is our present opportunity here in the Deep South to help provide the nation with a new spirit and a new direction. For the first time in the memory of any of us here today, we are seeing this soft Southern sound of responsible citizenship, based on nothing more profound than a simple insistence on obedience to the law, beginning to assert itself in the councils of the nation. It was out of this area that this kind of attitude emerged in the first place to give direction to our young country, and in every crisis since, it has been more often than not the decent and reasonable Southerner who has helped bring order in a critical time. This was undeniably true in the beginning years of the American Republic, when the great Virginia Dynasty of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Mason, Marshall, Monroe and all the rest made the difference. And it has been true in the years since that time. Among the states of the Deep South, Mississippi has made a notable contribution to this political leadership, with an illustrious list of statesmen whose names are still by-words in most Mississippi homes.

Continued

And now we have the opportunity once again to prove by our dedication to the genius of American democracy that we can contribute much to our country at a time when exemplary political leadership is demanded. It may yet be recorded in the annals of history that the testing time for the processes of self-government in America was in the decade of the 1960's. It may well be written that the turbulent events of these present years marked a plateau in the progress of the American political dream. And whether this plateau will lead to a chasm into which all of our hopes and dreams will be dashed forever or whether, on the other hand, it is merely a level from which we move higher up the majestic mountain, can be determined by the influence for good -- for law-observance -- for political responsibility that Mississippi and her sister states of the Old South, which has now become very much the New South, can help bring to bear in our national political life. The nation may find here in our area again the responsive voice of a people ready and willing to lend strength to the American character in this time of unrest.

For I like to think that this is the area of the country that has a deeper appreciation of the processes of democracy and that is more willing than any other to make whatever sacrifices are reasonable and necessary in order that the well-being of the nation will be served. The image of the South and Mississippi as a place of decadent, backward-looking, insensitive people has never had any real validity, and in this age of space vehicles and moon shots, it certainly has no place. And it is equally as unrealistic for our political image as well. I see now the signs on every hand that point to the emergence of that political leadership here that will insist that our state and our region claim a full measure of the rewards that attach to responsible and mature participation in all aspects of the development of the nation.

But all of this bright promise will not come to reality just because you and I want it to. It will come about only as we assert all of the personal influence and civic responsibility that we possess. Too many of us have sat on our hands and remained silent in situations when we knew the best interests

of our state were not being served. More of us need to lend active support to political attitudes that will enable us here in Mississippi to make a greater contribution to our national life. We have too much to contribute to this country to permit ourselves to be isolated and rejected, and we have too much to look forward to in terms of our own internal development and prosperity to let ourselves be diverted from the greatest possible fulfillment of our promise as a state.

This then is all a matter of priority and attitude. It involves basically the question of what we really want for our state. Do we really want it to achieve that level of political participation and economic prosperity that will enable it to compete favorably with every other state? Or do we want it to be a second rate state not concerned with assuming a position of leadership in tomorrow's world? I have no doubt what your answer is. But let's be certain that more of us be willing to do something about it.

We shall need -- more of us -- a greater degree of optimism about and faith in our future than many of us have demonstrated so far. Not enough of us have thought in ambitious enough terms for our state. We have let ourselves on too many occasions use too much of our energy in worrying about the future. Too many of us have tended to look ahead with dread and foreboding, fearful of change and hesitant about embracing opportunities for growth and expansion lest they invite changes in our way of doing things. We have not permitted ourselves to see our potential for what it really is. More of us native Mississippians need to look at the future of our state through the same eyes as those of the president of the St. Regis Paper Company, who recently announced that that great corporation was willing to commit \$100 million of its money on the future of this state. This is a testimonial that speaks with great conviction about what the future can hold for us if enough of us can just get the message.

We now are beginning to have in Mississippi the opportunity to make up for some of the years that the locusts have eaten, when we did not have the capacity to develop our state fully even if we had had the in-

Continued

clination. Now that we have the capacity, we must make certain that more of our people have the determination. Our primary task then is to make certain that this pattern of growth and development proceeds space, unimpeded and undeterred by either a fear for the future or a pining for the past. Here again it will be on the basis of performance that we will be judged. Let us then, each one of us, resolve that our energies will continue to be directed to a serious search for solutions to problems and not to their perpetuation; that our days will be spent in a girding for great achievement rather than in a brooding over lost causes; and that we reflect in our attitudes regardless of how trying the circumstances or how difficult the problems an unquenchable faith in the basic civility and ultimate decency of the vast majority of our fellow men.

For this is in keeping with the unforgettable message delivered to an earlier generation of Mississippians by the illustrious Bishop Charles B. Galloway on the occasion of the dedication of the New Capitol Build-

ing in Jackson in 1903:

"We want builders rather than destroyers -- leaders not objectors -- the hammer stroke instead of the bugle note. We want commanders who will not only give warning of the dangerous course to be shunned, but will point out the way of progress to be pursued. The destructive critic has his place, but he leaves no monuments -- only ruins. Criticism, when discriminating and sincere, is wholesome and necessary, but becomes pernicious when it hardens into a habit. My ardent ambition for Mississippi is, that she will not sit forever on the opposition benches, but develop a generation of mighty leaders of creative and constructive genius, each with all the seven lamps of architecture in his strong brave hand, building and painting for the eternities."

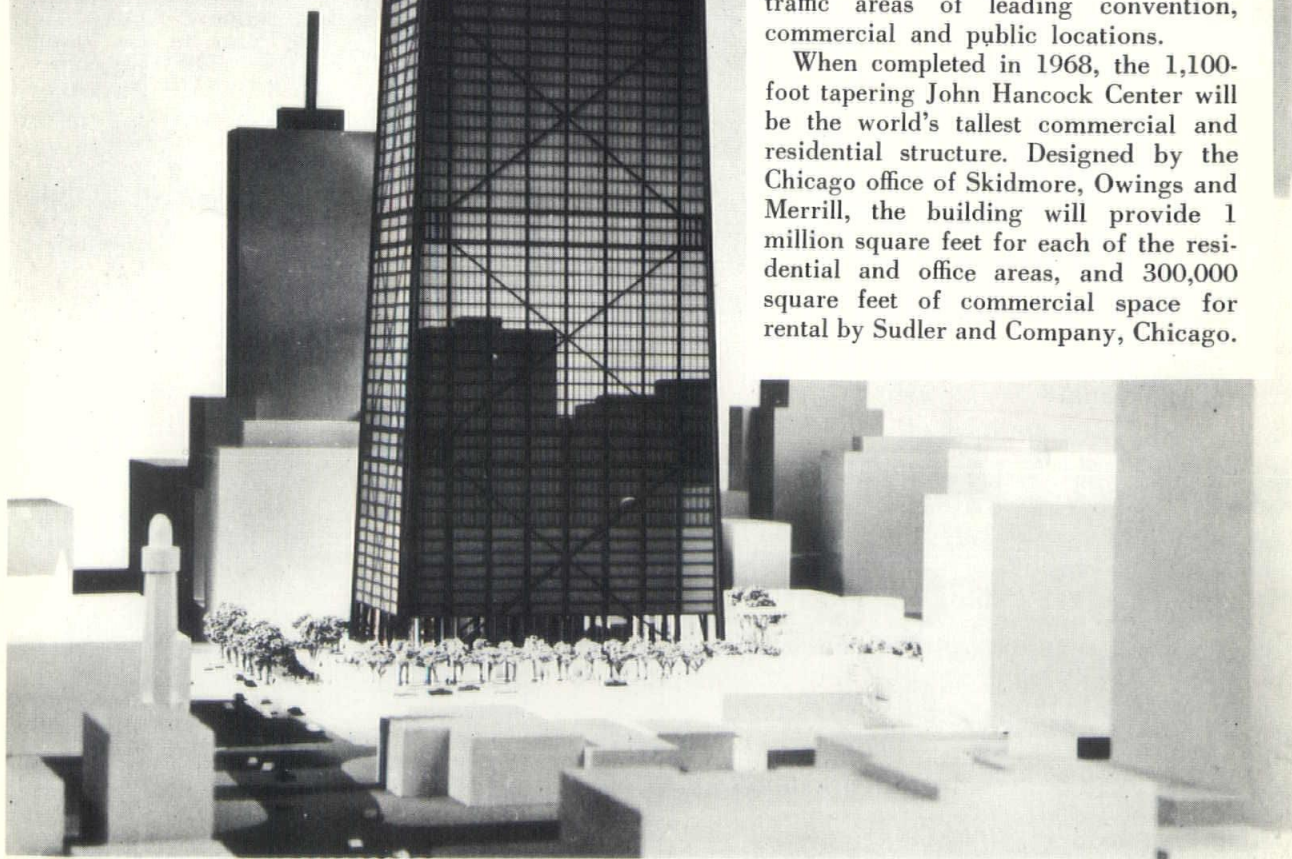
JOHN HANCOCK CENTER

At the request of the U.S. Information Agency, a model of John Hancock Center, the 100-story, \$95 million combination office and apartment building under construction on North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, is touring the Soviet Union as part of the "Architecture-USA" exhibit.

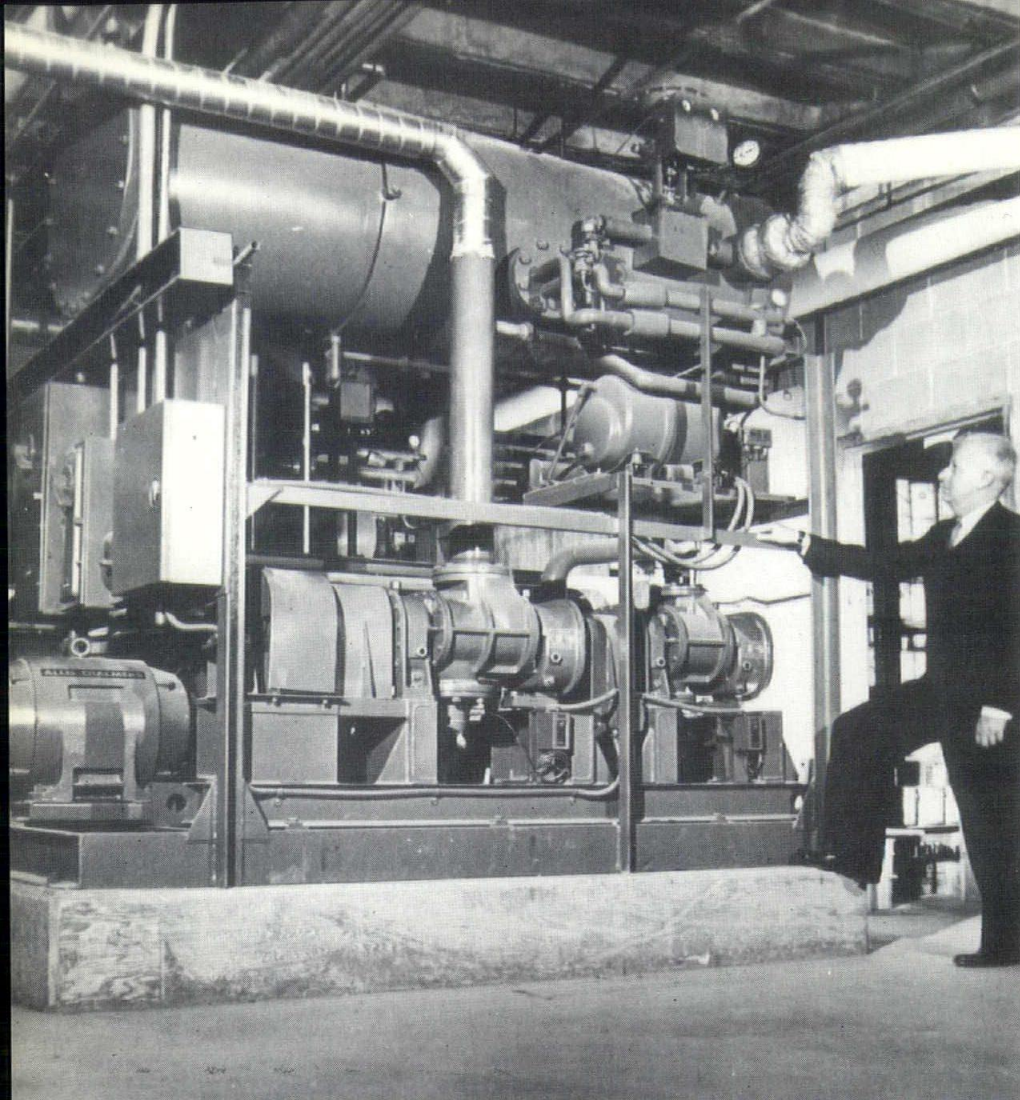
The USIA exhibit, which includes more than 180 color transparencies of new U.S. buildings, closes a four-week showing in Minsk Aug. 24. It will appear in Moscow Sept. 17 — Oct. 20. At its first showing in Leningrad 223,000 persons visited the exhibit.

The Hancock Center display, one of two models in the USIA exhibit, is due to return to Chicago Nov. 1. It will be scheduled for showing locally in high traffic areas of leading convention, commercial and public locations.

When completed in 1968, the 1,100-foot tapering John Hancock Center will be the world's tallest commercial and residential structure. Designed by the Chicago office of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, the building will provide 1 million square feet for each of the residential and office areas, and 300,000 square feet of commercial space for rental by Sudler and Company, Chicago.



NOVEMBER, 1965



Four 50-horsepower, two-stage, oilless compressors, each with a three-ton air conditioning unit, supply air under pressure to three chambers at the John A. Hartford Hyperbaric Oxygen Research Center.

These three horizontal steel cylinders — designed and built by Borg-Warner Corporation — are actually room-sized chambers that will accommodate up to 30 medical staff members and patients.

Andrew P. Boehmer (left) chief engineer of Borg-Warner Corporation's hyperbaric research department, adjusts air pressure in one of the three steel chambers. Looking on is Wayne Brandon, superintendent of buildings and grounds for the hospital.

JOHN A. HARTFORD Research Center Hyperbaric Oxygen

LUTHERAN GENERAL HOSPITAL
PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS



A MILLION-DOLLAR hyperbaric (high-pressure) oxygen research facility opened at Lutheran General Hospital in suburban Chicago. It is the largest and most advanced hyperbaric oxygen center in the world.

at Lutheran General Hospital in suburban Chicago. It is the largest and most advanced hyperbaric oxygen center in the world.

The facility consists principally of three room-size, horizontal steel chambers for medical and surgical procedures at two to three times normal pressure (or more). Pure oxygen administered to patients through masks in the high-pressure environment will raise the oxygen tension of the blood to as much as 15 times normal . . . opening the way to new methods of treating circulatory ailments, heart disease, strokes and other types of illness and injury.

The Lutheran General Hospital center, Park Ridge, Ill., may well be the prototype for future hyperbaric

systems, according to Ray Snyder, manager of the hyperbaric research department of Borg-Warner Corporation, where the facility was designed.

The longest chamber is 41½ feet long, 10 feet in diameter, weighs 57,200 pounds and is ASME pressure-rated at 50 pounds per square inch gauge (psig). It serves as a research unit for internal medical application and will accommodate six bed patients.

The middle and largest unit, 34 feet 7 inches long, 12 feet in diameter, weighing 70,400 pounds, serves as an operating chamber. It also is pressure-rated at 50-psig. It is large enough to permit two simultaneous operations, as might be done in the future for work in transplanting organs.

The third chamber, 23 feet, 4 inches long, 10 feet in diameter, weighing 50,400 pounds, is a recompression and research room. It is rated at 125 psig.

Each chamber is partitioned into a main room and an entrance lock. The locks are interconnected by corridors. This arrangement permits the occupants to leave the system, and enables them also to move from one chamber to another without undergoing decompression. The system is designed to accommodate up to 30 persons. The locks are approximately 10 feet long and are large enough to accommodate a surgical stretcher and allow it to be turned a full 90 degrees in moving from one chamber to the next.

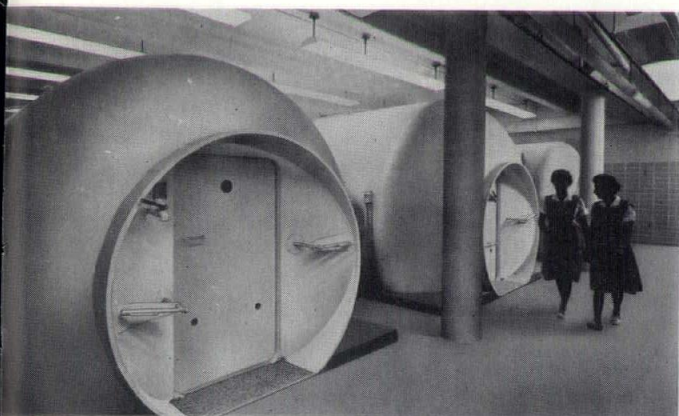
The main air supply for all three chambers is a bank of four compressor units that provide a continuous flow of air at 32.5 psig. Each chamber has a separate control console for regulating the pressure and ventilation rate in each chamber and lock independently. There is also a 200-psig reserve air supply that can pressurize the small recompression and research chamber to 90 psig and supply the medical and surgical chambers in case of a power failure.

A 75-seat auditorium and four seminar rooms are on the ground floor of the three-story wing. The hyperbaric chambers are on the second floor, beside an intensive care ward and a biochemical laboratory. The third floor has nine guest rooms for visiting medical people.

The three hyperbaric chambers, together, weigh 89 tons. But their weight is spread over a sizeable floor area; the floor is designed for a live load of 150 pounds per square foot. The chambers rest on a 6-inch reinforced concrete platform.

Burnham & Hammond, Inc., Chicago, is architect of both the main building and the hyperbaric oxygen wing.

An operating room large enough to permit two simultaneous operations (as might some day be done in transplanting organs) is part of the high-pressure oxygen center. The operating room has double doors so that its lock can be at a higher pressure if necessary. A pivoted ramp in the doorway allows stretchers to be wheeled over the raised sill.



United Solve

View of lower lobby area illustrates expanse of United California Bank's new offices in Beverly Hills. Simpson acoustical ceiling tile enhances working conditions by soaking up 70 per cent of the noise striking its surface.



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-

California Bank

Noise Problem



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.

tive methods is through the use of acoustical ceiling tile.

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.



POLE CONSTRUCTION

Gives Novel Effect At Apartment Complex

A novel architectural effect has been attained in the new Silk Oak Town House apartments just completed here by generous use of pressure-treated poles in construction.

C. E. Potter, Pleasant Hills, Calif. designer, used the poles both structurally and as a means of enhancing beauty, creating a strong hint of Grecian architecture with its rows of stately columns. The Grecian theme is further carried out by the soft mossy-green color of the poles, this being the natural result of their impregnation with Wolman salts at the Oroville, Calif. wood preserving plant of Koppers Company, Inc. This treatment also gives permanent protection against attack by decay or termites.

ENTRANCE TO SILK OAK TOWN HOUSE complex, Hayward, Calif., showing use of 18-foot poles, impregnated with Wolman salts, as structural members in two-story building which houses office and manager's quarters.

Pressure-treated poles, which are prominent throughout the complex, are used in two ways. The entrance building, housing the office and living quarters of the manager, utilizes 18-foot high poles as structural members. Two sides are predominantly glass. The same type of construction is used in the two-story recreation building.

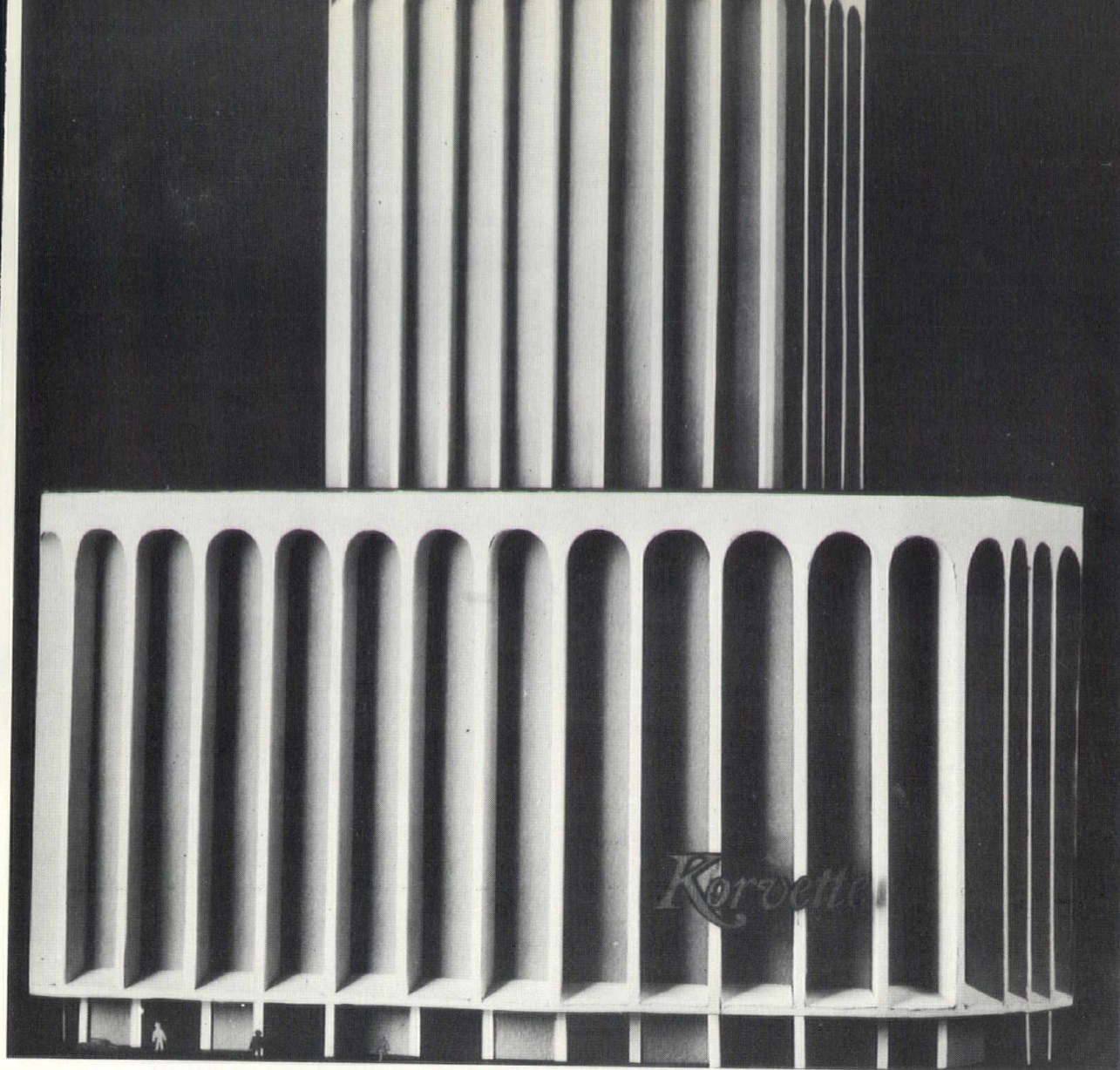
Six of the pressure-treated poles are used in each carport, housing two cars. While carports seldom add beauty to a building, these actually enhance the surroundings and help set the motif of the entire complex. Poles used for this purpose are eight feet long with 11½ inch tips. The 18-foot poles have 11 inch tips.

Slab construction was used for the apartments and the poles were set in concrete slabs.

Apparently the architectural innovations were pleasing to apartment dwellers, since 22 of the 24 apartment were rented within a month after their opening in late October.

Built for Dr. J. O. Schaffer, Hayward physician, the complex offers all two-bedroom apartments, individual patios, all-electric kitchens and high-ceilinged living rooms. At the rear of the apartments is a large recreation building, the first floor of which serves as a three-sided wind-break at one end of the swimming pool while the totally enclosed second floor is available to tenants for gatherings and parties. The complex also has Olympic-sized tennis courts, sauna baths for men and women, a large sun deck, and Greco-Roman gardens with reflecting pool, fountain and statuary.





E. J. KORVETTE TOWER

E. J. Korvette, the nation's leading promotional department store chain, has leased the site of the Saks-34th Street building being vacated by Gimbel Brothers, and will completely reconstruct it as the city's tallest department store structure 15 stories high.

The present eight-floor establishment on Herald Square, the oldest major retailing outlet in New York, will be razed and replaced by a building whose first eight floors will be devoted to sales, topped by a seven-story setback tower for executive offices.

Twenty-six recessed, six-story high, white marble pillars, 14 feet apart and topped by graceful arches, the new building will rise above the street-level floor. At the foot of the similarly designed tower, looming above the eighth-floor level, a restaurant

in a terraced area will be shielded by a plastic "bubble" for all-weather, simulated outdoor dining.

The 15-story building will encompass a total of 324,000 square feet, of which 240,000 will be for the department store area and the remainder for the executive and merchandising staff offices.

High-speed automatic elevators, escalators and air-conditioning — all painfully missing in the existing structure — will be installed. In addition to the subway-level access, four street-level entrances will accommodate shoppers, and three automatic elevators and a private entrance on 34th Street will be added for entry to the Korvette executive tower and to the terrace restaurant. Three additional elevators will handle freight. The entire structure will be lit up at night by indirect lighting focused on the stately marble pillars.



THE NATIONAL DESIGN CENTER

The entrance to the new midwest headquarters of the National Design Center has a modern portico well-lighted from above which forms a protective as well as dramatic entrance-way. Exhibits in the new center are on three floors connected by a "floating" stairway and elevators. Beyond the wall (right) is a thousand foot panorama section devoted to outstanding design exhibits.

THE new National Design Center, midwest headquarters, in dramatic Marina City, midtown Chicago, is a showcase for home furnishings, interiors, building and architectural products.

Occupying three floors in the Marina City office building, the National Design Center is flanked by a 1,700 seat performing arts theatre, five restaurants, a skating rink and the twin 60-storied apartment buildings.

Clean architectural lines distinguish the Center inside and outside. Following the round concept of the turret-like towers, a dramatic free-standing circular stairwell, laced with clear lucite, connects the three floors. Modern man-made materials have been combined with traditional materials, such as fine woods and marble, by the architects and interior designers whose joint efforts produced the Center.

Exhibits are divided into several types. There are complete room settings designed by the nation's leading interior designers which show products and decorating ideas adaptable for any income level. Some exhibits are product displays either for interior or exterior uses.

One of the most important services of the Center is the information bureau where visitors may get specific information about interior design, building and architectural products. Highly trained personnel at the information desk keep complete records of requests which are tabulated by expert researchers to spot growing trends. The information service is free-of-charge.

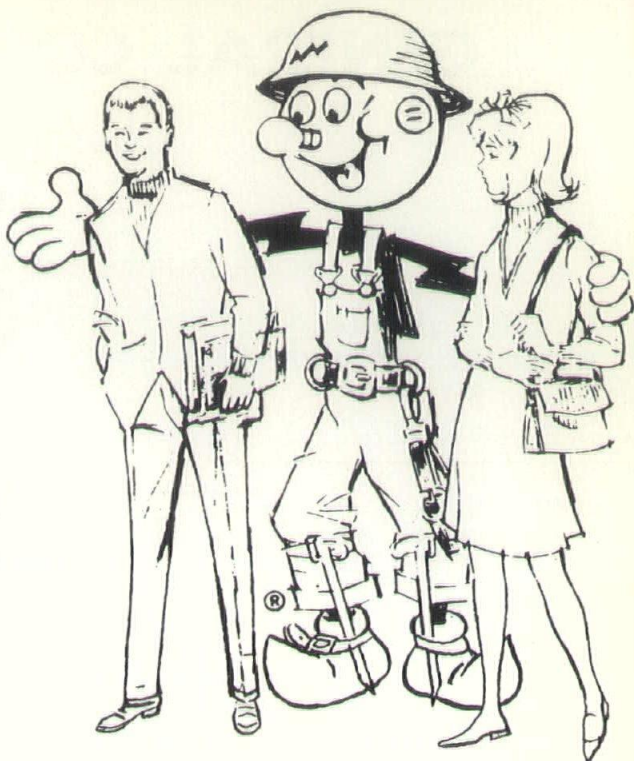
The third floor is divided into a large conference area and contract products section. The National Design Center conference area with a seating capacity for 500 is equipped with visual and sound aids available for meetings, testing of products and special presentations.

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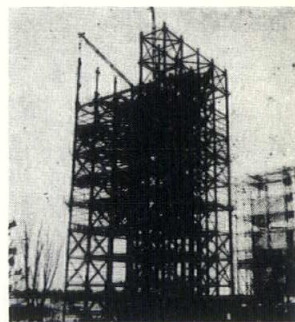
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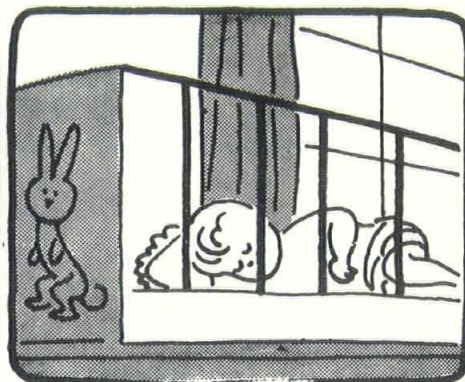
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The word architect, like many words derived from the Greek, is made up of two parts: archi—"chief", and tecton—"a builder." Thus the original meaning of the word explains a union of designing and building activities, a union which the architect maintained up to the middle of the 19th century. At that time, he was thought of more as a designer than as a builder. Architecture was seen as a "fine art", and transferred from the outdoors to an inside atelier, where it remained for nearly 100 years.

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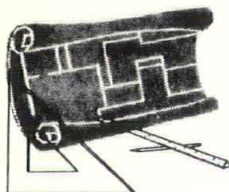
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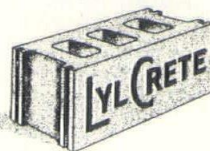
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