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New Times, New Standards

Our new governor, representing a new party, has been inaugurated at the beginning of a new decade—a decade which has not only (as pundits have editorialized ceaselessly) marked the end of a period of revolutionary change, ferment and uncertainty, but, more profoundly, has marked the end of fundamental attitudes from the past. In Virginia, as in the rest of the nation, we have seen the passing of absolute, unchanging principles, to be replaced by provisional practicalities. Ex-Governor Godwin was entirely right in regarding Kennedy, muddied his own operations with coatings of old-fashioned verbal practicality, to meet needs that were overdue for attention.

Vote, abolished the principle of “pay as you go” for the practicality of a bond issue. Ex-Governor Godwin was entirely right in regarding as a high point of his administration the referendum which, by a two to one vote, abolished the principle of “pay as you go” for the practicality of a bond issue to meet needs that were overdue for attention.

Nationally, the past decade opened with the frank pragmatism of John F. Kennedy. His successor, Johnson, basically a more effective pragmatist than Kennedy, muddied his own operations with coatings of old-fashioned verbal absolutes, until he lost the confidence of a people who tacitly recognized that there were no more absolutes. Nixon was elected as the ultimate pragmatist and during his year in office has shown his strong inclination to give priority to “what works” over the questions of “what is.” Linwood Holton, elected with the blessing of Pragmatist Nixon, takes over in Virginia with the benefit of the practical programs inaugurated by Mills Godwin, and with little of the restrictive principles that confronted Albertis Harrison only eight years ago.

Governor Holton doubtless realizes that the breakthrough of ex-Governor Godwin is only a beginning in bringing Virginians to commit themselves to the realities that have superceded the conditions when such principles as “pay as you go” remained in force beyond the period of their practicality. During the years of the declining powers of the Byrd organization, Virginia was culturally retarded not only by outmoded methods of financing but by prevailing attitudes of ruralism which tended to promote satisfaction with things as they were under the rallying principle of tradition. But tradition had become a cloak for apathy which permitted both leaders and citizens to accept with complacency Virginia’s serious lag in all the indices of a state’s culture.

While there was just pride in the state’s rise in the economic scale, a growth in industry and in population, neither leaders nor citizens seemed motivated to translate the new economic health into comparable gains in Virginians’ cultural advantages. We lagged (and still lag) pitifully in library services provided to the inhabitants of Virginia, and when Mills Godwin was elected governor in 1965 Virginia was third from the bottom of the fifteen states counted as Southern (including Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Oklahoma) in percentage of college-age youth enrolled in colleges and universities. Virginia’s average of 27.1% contrasted poorly with the national average of 47.1.

Ex-Governor Godwin made strides with his community colleges, which probably raised Virginia’s percentage somewhat, but these extemporized affairs must not for a moment be confused with substantial progress in the quality of the cultural life offered Virginia youth. They were makeshift expedients, very necessary expedients that can be regarded only as be-

(Continued on page 74)
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WILLIAM M. WALSH, JR.
Born July 3, 1934 in Norfolk, Walsh received his Bachelor of Architecture at the University of Virginia in 1961. He has been an Associate member of to tell the Virginia Story
AIA NEWS

(Continued from page 7)

the Virginia Chapter since 1964. He has recently opened his own office in Virginia Beach.

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RICHARD P. BALLOU
Born February 26, 1934 in Richmond, Ballou received his Bachelor of Architecture at the University of Virginia in 1959. He was a member of the Alpha Rho Chi Fraternity and is presently with the firm of Ballou and Justice in Richmond.

BRUCE M. JUSTICE
Born January 28, 1940 in Richmond, Justice received his Bachelor of Architecture at the University of Virginia in 1967. He is a former member of the Student Chapter AIA, and is presently with the firm of Ballou and Justice in Richmond.

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UNIVERSAL Leaf Tobacco Co., the world's largest independent dealer of Tobacco, was uprooted from its headquarters in Richmond, by the new incinerity toll road. Of necessity the company acquired a massive three story office structure designed and constructed in the style of the early forties.

The location was excellent but the structure required complete interior re-design, landscaping, and a re-study of internal and external circulation. The building originally fronted on Broad Street, a main commercial thoroughfare of Richmond. However, all parking was located in the rear with entry into the building via a circuitous routing devoid of any control.

The designers felt it necessary to reverse the approach to the building and closed the main entrance on Broad Street except for a minor service entry to the company's research and testing laboratory which was located in the lower or basement level.

A new vertical circulation shaft including an elevator was added to the rear of the building to serve all levels. A lobby and reception area was also added to include an open stair to the lower and middle levels.

The existing building was heavily landscaped as was the new parking...
area to act as foils to the new entrance lobby and reception area.

All interior spaces were re-designed and carpeted and draperies were used to replace existing Venetian blinds. Ceilings were lowered, and offices were relocated in a pattern for efficient internal operation. On the executive or top level, a large Leaf Sales Room was provided with essential natural northern light by constructing continuous lightwells. Most of the world-wide sales for the company are conducted by the executives from this unusual room.

Below the executive level are located the accounting, computer and legal operations of the company.

The company desired to retain the essence of its dignified old-world business atmosphere, while expressing a contemporary and progressive attitude.

The main lobby best expresses this philosophy by combining bronze glass, steel and exposed aggregate concrete with the warmth of wood and the use of contemporary furnishings set off by a handsome Tabriz oriental carpet.

Accessories and art work also played a major role in blending the traditional and contemporary. All paintings and graphics in the public areas were selected for their bold and contemporary feeling and include a bronzed Tobacco Leaf sculpture by Bowie. Various antique accessories belonging to the company were used as well as period cigarette store Indians which are loaned from the Virginia Museum’s rare collection. They stand not only as sculptural forms in the main lobby but also as reminders of the early tobacco industry in Virginia.

**SOURCES:**

**MAIN LOBBY—**
Sofa and Chairs—Harvey Probber
upholstered in Herman Miller wool
Barrel Chairs and Tables—Metropolitan Furniture Corporation
Benches — Lehigh upholstered in Middletown Leather Co. Suede
Receptionist Chairs—Steelcase
Planters—Reinforced Plastics Industries, Inc.
Carpet—Alexander Smith
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Oriental Carpet — Kambourian & Sons

**RECREATION AREA—**
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Seating Unit—Madison

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Desk, Credenza, Desk Chair and Pull-Up Chairs—Stow Davis
Lounge Furniture and Tables—Metropolitan Furniture Corporation
Carpeting Throughout Building—C. H. Masland & Sons

Subcontractors and Suppliers
(All Richmond Firms)


**to tell the Virginia Story**
FOR a 10 acre site, dedicated by the developers of West Springfield Village, Springfield, the Alexandria based architectural, engineering and planning firm of Saunders, Pearson & Partners, with T. C. Cheng as project architect, designed a simple elementary school building for the Fairfax County School Board. Third through sixth grades are housed on a second floor, considerably reducing the building-occupied area of the site—an important consideration in this community school. Junior grades and kindergarten are on the ground level along with library, administration, clinic, multi-purpose and service spaces.

West Springfield is a rapidly growing subdivision and the plans allow for a considerable increase in the school population in an addition wing and an extension to an existing one. Even with the enlarged school, there will be a considerable grass area at the back of the site for ball games, physical education, etc. Provision has been made for closed circuit T.V. and other aids to the teaching staff.

It was felt that the school, situated on the periphery of the recent cluster development, should provide at least some facilities for the community. Within the limited budget, the architects have produced a design in which the multi-purpose room can be opened up after school hours while the remaining facilities remain closed and secure. There is direct access from the parking area to this space but it is felt that most residents and their children will walk the short distance to the school from their Springfield Village homes.

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THE parish of the Church of the Good Shepherd, having decided that their existing facilities were too limited, sought architectural guidance for an expansion program from Oliver and Smith, AIA, Architects.

The reason for the existence of any church is to proclaim the Gospel in the community and throughout the world. The object of the parish was to have a church, chapel and parish house built for the glory of God and not as a monument to man, which would enable them to minister more adequately to the spiritual needs of the parishioners both now and in future years and for the parishioners to look upon this structure as their church home.

The new edifice had to begin inside and work outward to an architectural expression of the needs of the congregation, reflecting the intimate nature of man's belief. The Church of the Good Shepherd does that. "It is a church that captures the spirit of the times," stated Louis A. Oliver of the architectural firm.

The requirements of the expansion program were challenging. They were as follows:
1. To fit a well defined program into the framework of a definite budget.
2. To physically fit all required activities in a compact plan on a very limited site utilizing some of the existing structures.
3. To increase all areas to provide for at least double capacity and triple area and yet retain scale, warmth and lines reminiscent of the old structure.
4. To achieve the same sense of intimacy and active participation as was found in the older quarters yet stress functional simplicity.
5. To tie into the existing, functionally and aesthetically.
6. To remain compatible with the neighborhood.
7. To maintain some of the old in usable condition throughout the construction program.

The church is located on North Shore Road and Shirland Avenue on a limited site in a residential area of individual homes. To fit the well defined program into the framework of a definite budget the architects studied church ritual and the building committee members studied church architecture. "The building committee did a lot of advance planning, they knew what they wanted," said Herbert L. Smith, III of the architectural firm.

Objectives and purposes were clearly defined and to physically fit all required activities in a compact plan the architects were required to provide a nave to seat five hundred, with a large narthex, chancel, a choir to seat forty, a bride’s room, coat room, priest’s sacristy, work sacristy, men’s and women’s choir robing areas. They were also required to provide for the Women of the Church, Altar Guild, church school, youth choir, Scouts, administrative offices, parish hall, kitchen, library, recreational facilities for youth work, storage and toilets. A chapel to seat seventy-five was also required and was located prominently with access from the exterior as well as from the church.

The areas were increased and yet the scale, warmth and lines reminiscent of the old structure were retained. The church has a simple silhouette with a low cave line reminiscent of the original

THE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

OLIVER AND SMITH, AIA
Architects

FRAIOLO-BLUM-YESSELMAN
Consulting Engineers, Structural

CHANDLER & GIBSON
Consulting Engineers, Mechanical & Electrical

J. L. SMITH CORPORATION
General Contractor
structure and forms an integral part of the North Shore Road community. For accent, a stark, lead-sheathed copper bell tower overlooks the entire complex. The tower is placed over the chapel for balance and visual significance.

The altar is the most important element in a church. To achieve the same sense of intimacy and active participation as was found in the other quarters the focal point in the new church is the free standing altar, in front of a curvilinear reredos. The reredos is treated as a contemporary mural in muted tones of gold and brown with applied wood strips of varying thicknesses and sizes giving a three dimensional effect. The mural was painted on canvas in New York by Rambusch Decorating Co., a firm specializing in liturgical art. The cross and windows were also designed by the same firm. The altar is slightly elevated as befitting its importance and spiritual function. “The idea was to have everyone closer to the altar,” according to Reverend Sydney C. Swann, Jr., Rector of the Episcopal congregation. This lends an atmosphere of intimacy and active participation and recalls the evolving Christian tradition of gathering around the Holy Table. Above the altar is suspended a jeweled cross with long horizontal cross arms representing the outstretched arms of Christ and Christendom extended to those who repent and seek salvation. This also reaffirms the welcome of the entry and the encompassing curve of the reredos.

The existing structure ties into the new both functionally and aesthetically. The old building, now used for classrooms, offices and recreational purposes has made the transition a delight by means of corridors and an open court. It has been renovated to harmonize with the new structure.

The church, in observing the prevailing architectural character of the locale in which it is built, fosters architectural continuity and remains compatible with the neighborhood. It is a good neighbor that does not overpower yet shows a structure built for God's glory rising above man's habitation. The various units were developed into a complex with one-story connecting corridors in order to relate to scale of the community. It is a church that seems completely in harmony with its setting, in time and place.

In order to maintain some of the old in usable condition throughout the construction program a sequence of construction was rigidly observed. First there were removals and temporary arrangements prior to new con-

(Continued on page 70)
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LOCATED at the corner of Seminary Road and Kenmore Avenue and recently completed, this is the largest office building in Alexandria. It was designed in part to provide much needed office space for doctors and dentists (there are five major hospitals within a 3 mile radius and two others not much further), as well as a number of commercial tenants, including research firms. The site is adjacent to the intersection of Shirley Highway (Interstate Rt. 95) and Seminary Road, surrounded by a shopping center, branch library, high school and a large apartment complex.

Seminary Plaza Professional Building Limited Partnership retained Saunders, Pearson and Partners, Architects, Engineers & Planners of Alexandria to design the building. The architects were asked to provide at least 100,000 square feet of rental space with a minimum of 300 car spaces on a 51,000 square foot site.

T. C. Cheng, project architect, with Joseph Saunders the partner in charge, solved the problem with a 12-story tower standing on three levels of parking, two of which are below grade. The building’s position on the site relates to the surrounding buildings both visually and functionally.

Each of the eleven office floors, which are served by high speed elevators rising from the parking levels, may be subdivided using demountable partitions according to the tenant requirements. A restaurant will occupy most of the Lobby Floor. The perimeter of each floor has air conditioning units offering individual control while the inner areas are supplied by a low pressure system. Windows have been kept small to provide maximum partitioning flexibility and wall space, yet large enough for all occupants, and their clients, to enjoy the views over the surrounding countryside and cityscape.

Brick was chosen for the exterior wall, after considerable study, for ease of construction and low capital and maintenance cost. An almost white brick is used with bronze colored window and door frames, and bronze-
NEW MARKET “HALL OF VALOR”

FOR

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE

MARCELLUS WRIGHT & PARTNERS

Architects

WILLIAM W. MOSELEY, AIA
Partner-in-Charge

MISS MARY-LANDON CHRISTIAN
Project Interior Designer

WILLIAM J. BLANTON
Consulting Engineer, Structural

ROBERT S. SPRALEY
Consulting Engineer, Mechanical & Electrical

THORINGTON CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.—General Contractor

THE NEW MARKET Battlefield Memorial, a new million-dollar museum to capsule the Civil War as it evolved over four years is now under construction in New Market.

Within its walls visitors will find a graphic introduction, through exhibits and motion pictures, to the military operations of the entire conflict.

The museum will be operated non-profit through a private bequest to Virginia Military Institute, whose teenage cadets of 1864 it memorializes.

It will serve also as a visitor center for the 160-acre New Market Battlefield Park which opened in 1967. The park, lying in the northern part of the Shenandoah Valley, is within three hours driving distance of all the major Civil War battlefields of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

“I know of no existing museum which attempts so panoramic a view of the Civil War as we will give here,” said James J. Geary, park director. “While military developments in Virginia will receive major emphasis, our exhibits will relate them to the overall strategy of both sides.”

To be called the Hall of Valor, it will be dedicated to youthful courage in all of the nation’s battles as exemplified by the legendary performance of the “VMI New Market Cadets,” the director said.

The 247 cadets left their classrooms to march 80 miles in rain and mud to this site for their first experience under fire. Their part in the May 15, 1864, Battle of New Market, may well have turned the tide in a desperate struggle by 10,000 men for the Shenandoah Valley. Fifty-seven cadets were wounded, ten fatally.

Cladding of the Hall of Valor is rugged, weathered steel—bold enough to help symbolize the courage of the young men the New Market Battlefield Memorial seeks to honor.

That was part of Richmond architect William Moseley’s intent as he designed the building.

The Hall of Valor presented a number of difficult architectural problems, chiefly designing a contemporary building on a rustic, rugged Civil War battlefield and creating a suitable “monumental” effect to remind the visitor of what took place at the site.

Scheduled for dedication next May 14, the Hall of Valor was made possible by VMI alumnus, George R. Collins, of Charleston, W. Va., whose estate
included a fund of almost $3 million for the purpose.

Construction of the museum, like its design, largely has been a Richmond-based effort, with Thorton Construction Company as general contractor. Fabrication of steel sections was done by Liphart Steel Company.

The structure is a combination of native stone and the ornamental weathering steel. The steel, U. S. Steel's Cor-Ten, literally will "paint" itself a rich dark rust color, through oxidation, to blend with its rustic Shenandoah Valley surroundings.

The steel, a series of structural beams and plates arching more than 20-feet upward from ground level, will encase a circular central unit. A theatre inside will be used for showing a 12-minute motion picture telling the cadets' story. Flanking the theatre area will be two wings of stone and precast concrete housing Civil War exhibits and a reception area. A memorial area dedicated to the cadets will connect the three sections.

"The curvilinear design suggests the kind of movement to memorialize the battle charge of the cadets," Moseley said. "We wanted the kind of valor which is portrayed in attack ... motion ... dash ... going forward ... youth on the march," he said.

"Along with the shape, we knew that color would be important. The stone was a fairly easy choice, because of the way it reflected the landscape.

"When we chose the steel, we were looking for something symbolic—a rugged courageous material. And what better link could we have with the weathered, rusted battlefield relics on the site than a weathered, rust-colored steel?"

Initially, the steel will put its "worst foot" forward, forming a bright oxide coat as soon as it is exposed to the air. From that point, however, it darkens to form its russet patina, steadily improving its surface with age.

On the Hall of Valor, the steel is used for ornamental purposes. To assure that the steel will weather evenly and as attractively as possible, welds were ground smooth before shipment to New Market. After erection, the

(Continued on page 73)
The new five story Stratford College Dormitory with capacity for 152 girls was completed and occupied in September 1969.

The facility provides 76 semi-private air conditioned bedrooms on the top four floors with private baths for each two rooms and a kitchenette equipped study lounge on each floor.

The ground floor provides the storage, laundry, recreation, date lounges and house mother’s quarters.

Other special features include a five story elevator, carpeted corridors and lounges, private phone system in each dormitory room and roof sun deck with shower.

The location of the dormitory is part of a long range expansion program and the facility is easily accessible to the dining hall, gymnasium and classrooms.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
(All Danville firms unless otherwise noted)


KOHLER-DANIELS ASSOCIATES are the architects of the Little River Shopping Center which is a 110,000 square foot shopping center in the Washington suburb of Annandale, Virginia. The owners and developers of this project are Guy E. Beatty and Stoney D. Elmore.

This shopping center has three major tenants (Dart Drug, G. C. Murphy and Safeway) along with seventeen smaller specialty stores and shops. These stores include a restaurant, health center, ice cream shop, and pet store.

The criteria was to design a shopping center in a commercial zone, yet intimate in character and small in scale in keeping with the residential area that borders the rear of the site.

The site also dictated a center which would have to be developed as a long structure. The monotony of what could have been a long facade was broken up by the masses of the three major stores and the repetitive use of small circular arches along the covered walkway. A different use of materials was employed for the major stores, yet the circular motif of the arches was retained.

Another feature of this center is the architect's and owner's control over the tenants signs. All of the signs for the minor stores have back lighted white letters set in brown plexiglas. The sign band itself was made an integral part of the center's aesthetics.

The center was designed to incorporate planting areas in the open space between the major stores. These beds help to create a visual relief in the concrete walks and to add to the friendliness of the center. Evergreen planting was used to give a year round effect.

Masonry bearing wall construction with steel bar joists and metal decking was used throughout the project. The Safeway Store used curved laminated wood beams in the interior of their store.

A building complex of this length creates many problems of expansion and contraction in the building materials. Many details were drawn to alleviate these problems.

The dark brown brick arches and piers on the exterior are in contrast to the buff color arches between the piers, the light colored brick on the store fronts and the brown and white sign motif, yet all combine to produce a striking monochromatic scheme.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

MAINTENANCE FACILITY FOR VPI

WILEY & WILSON
Engineers, Architects & Planners
LEON LYTTON, Project Manager

WILEY & WILSON engineers and architects have designed the new maintenance building at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg to serve the needs of the expanding college complex in all areas of physical maintenance with the exception of the institute's fleet of motor vehicles, for which a new building is now under construction.

The 56,000 plus square-foot building is divided into separate shop areas for plumbing; air conditioning and refrigeration; utilities; woodworking; spray painting and drying rooms; a shrubbery and seed room; and storage for each of the shops as well as maintenance offices.

The building is erected on a site which was excavated to a depth of four feet and filled with earth and stone for footing. The structure, 462 feet by 122 feet, is of a structural steel frame with masonry block and brick veneer. It features a 20 foot cantilevered canopy on the back side of the building to protect trucks, other maintenance vehicles and equipment in inclement weather. The roof is a built-up type on insulation.

Constructed on an old fill site, the building was designed in five separate sections with double columns and expansion joints between each section to handle any lateral or vertical movement caused by the site.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

Photos by James M. McElroy

PAGE TWENTY-FOUR  VIRGINIA RECORD  Founded 1878
STRATFORD COLLEGE

Stratford College, an independent interdenominational four-year college for women, believes that a liberal arts education with emphasis on the Humanities stimulates an intelligent understanding of a complex universe and of mankind’s role in it.

Established in 1852, Stratford College carries the name of the beautiful ancestral home of the Lee family and endeavors to reflect the culture of that home.

Among the features of Stratford’s beautifully wooded thirty-five acre campus near the heart of Danville are a natural amphitheatre, lovely flowering gardens, athletic fields and a picturesque lake. Whatever the season, the campus is truly delightful.

And more importantly, Stratford’s academic program has been broadened by the addition of eleven B.A. programs and a year in Spain for Spanish majors.

Ten new faculty appointments have been made to maintain Stratford’s low student-faculty ratio of twelve to one. The individual is important at Stratford.

W. Hugh Moomaw, President
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA

See the feature on our latest dormitory building on page 20 of this issue.
The Hugh Mercer School has been built, according to then-Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr., to give its students the best the city could afford. Delivering the dedication address for Fredericksburg’s new consolidated elementary school designed for 1020 students in kindergarten through fifth grade, Godwin said that there has been a realization that there is no stage of education quite so important as the elementary school. “We hear a good deal about high school dropouts and about the college dropout rates, but we are beginning to find as the opportunity for college broadens, that too many of our young people have not had the proper foundation laid for them in the elementary grades.”

Most of Godwin’s remarks were a departure from the prepared text given to newsmen in advance. They were delivered in a dramatic straight-from-the-heart manner to the 1500 guests. The comments in his address and his congratulations to the city extending through a tour of the new buildings were the perfect culmination of more than three years of planning for the facilities. All those involved with the planning felt a particular sense of pride in the presence and remarks of Godwin, who has been generally regarded as the governor who has accomplished the most for Virginia education.

The outstanding facilities of Hugh Mercer School are the result of the most perceptive and progressive Fredericksburg City School Board and staff who reflect the traditional attitude of the citizens of the city to provide the best possible educational facilities for their children. The preamble to the written educational specifications given to the architect reads: “The purpose of
this school is to endeavor to develop the full potential of every child there­in.”

Towards the accomplishment of this goal, the educators specified that team teaching in its broadest application would be incorporated at all grade levels, with the ultimate goal of instituting an ungraded primary program. As team teaching would be used on a large scale for the first time in the school system, its introduction to the staff would be a gradual process. Therefore, the ability to teach on an individual teacher basis initially, was an additional requirement to be met. The solution to the flexibility required for teaching group sizes from 1 to 120 was the clustering of classrooms for each grade and dividing the space with acoustical folding partitions (See floor plan). Each two-classroom unit was provided with a “wet project area” containing sinks and project cabinets, toilets and storage room, in addition to two teacher planning areas that would initially provide each teacher with office-conference space and would later convert to one team planning center and one seminar room when team teaching techniques were to be employed. The wall-to-wall carpeting of all classroom spaces and air conditioning throughout the building further enhances the learning environment and affords the additional flexibility for year-round use of the facilities.

In addition to the emphasis given the basic classroom unit, the school contains a centrally located Library Resource Center, attractively designed in a sunken, glass enclosed setting to encourage student use. Students find there an informal study mezzanine with “wet” carrels, colorful furniture and a carpet-tiered audio-visual theater for groups up to 300. A separate Art Laboratory and Science Resource Center divided by an operable wall offers further enrichment facilities. These spaces are wired for closed circuit T.V. transmission of demonstrations and displays to all areas of the school and are arranged to expand either facility for groups up to sixty pupils under the direction of a teacher team. A music center equipped to provide choral and instrumental music instruction, a three classroom, cluster, reading laboratory for remedial or enrichment programs, a large, well equipped gymnasium for physical education instruction to the higher grade levels plus a separate playroom-gym for the lower grades, independent of the cafeteria, and a complete guidance suite are a few of the additional facilities provided in the school for cultural and educational enrich­

(Continued on page 73)
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The Prince of Peace Lutheran Church is a first-unit mission church constructed by The American Lutheran Church under the direction of the Board of American Missions. The site was acquired, the building designed, and construction well underway before the arrival of the pastor or the forming of a congregation.

The building design is based upon two rectangular spaces separated by the entry and offices. The worship activity is conducted in one of these spaces which measures 42' x 47', and has a ceiling height that varies from 10' at the chancel to 24' at the rear. The entire width of the nave is spanned with a prestressed precast concrete deck.

Classroom activities take place in a rectangular space 22' x 56', which balances the composition. The master plan provides for additional classroom space to be constructed as stage two and a larger worship facility as stage three. The design philosophy of the first unit will be carried out in the master plan.

The design is bold, honest, direct and appropriate—expressive of the function which it houses.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
From Richmond were Frank B. McAllister, Inc., general contractor, concrete & carpentry; Riner Construction Co., excavating; Southern Materials Co., Inc., ready-mixed concrete; Scruggs & Thomas, masonry, sand & gravel; Holmes Steel Co., steel; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., sheet metal, roofing materials & roofing; Allied Glass Corp., glazing; P & G Contractors, Inc., wallboard; A. E. Tate Lumber Co., Inc., lumber; E. S. Clappell & Son, Inc., weatherstripping; Consolidated Tile Co., acoustical ceiling; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., steel doors & locks, toilet partitions & folding doors; Tate & Hill, Inc., lighting fixtures & electrical work; G & G Plumbing & Heating Co., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning & heating; Pleasants Hardware, hardware.

VERSATILITY is the key to the design of the John Tyler Elementary School of Alexandria, designed by Vosbeck, Vosbeck, Kendrick, Redinger, architects-engineers-planners of Alexandria. Versatility is found in the individual teaching space interiors which can be changed from hour to hour; found in teaching areas which can be multi-functional; and in the building interior itself which can be economically converted if teaching programs radically change in the future.

John Tyler School will have a capacity of 800 students (kindergarten through sixth grade). The program called for six major instructional areas or pods, each to accommodate approximately 125 students. These pods could be assigned by either grade level or subject discipline. The interior walls of each pod can be easily moved creating a variety of classroom options, including five conventional spaces or one large area.

The design solution calls for a two-level building with three pods on each level. The upper story pods are grouped around the library learning center, and the lower pods grouped around the art and science resource center and the atrium.

The library or instructional materials center has been so located as to encourage student use by circulation both through and around it. The library has been planned for future advances in educational programming with carrels wired for current and future electronic teaching devices. The atrium at the heart of the school is designed as an exterior teaching space—an outdoor amphitheater accessible only from within the school.

The kindergarten space is treated as a separate entity with its own outdoor play area and entrance. The kindergarten can be divided into three classrooms by operable partitions.
Maximum flexibility of space is found throughout the design. The dining room, which is adjacent to the multi-purpose room, is separated from it by operable walls so that this space can be opened into one large space for group meetings and for community use. The stage can be utilized as a teaching station by closing an operable wall. The music room can open onto the stage so that it can be expanded as required for large group instruction, or the stage can be expanded into the music room for large stage performances.

The reduction in the usual number of stairs, coupled with provision for a main entrance ramp as well as ramps connecting the two stories, has resulted in an elimination of architectural barriers and provides ease of movement for the students.

The site development is unusual in view of the extreme topographical conditions of the steeply sloping and wooded site. Part of the natural terrain, which is particularly steep and located between the main road and the school, will be retained as a natural buffer area, and a winding access road on a more level grade will lead up to the school. The program calls for flat playfields for such sports as soccer and softball. However, due to the site conditions, it will be necessary to split the playfields, locating different activities on each level. Another feature of the site development is the outdoor amphitheater which will be located on an existing hillside.

Technical Data

Size of Site: ca. 12 acres
Capacity: 800 students
Area: 77,065 sq. ft.
Volume: 951,400 cu. ft.
Cost of Construction: $1,623,556.00
Date Contract Awarded: July 18, 1969

The building construction will be basically a composite steel and concrete system with masonry load bearing walls. The composite system will be used throughout with the exception of the multi-purpose dining area which has precast concrete "tees" which are left exposed. Portable partitioning will be used for flexibility of arrangement. Tackable walls will be used exclusively throughout the school; the floors will be carpeted throughout.

The incoming electrical service will be 277/480 volts, 3 phase, 4-wire wye connected having a total capacity of 2000 amperes. The electric boiler, heat pumps, air conditioning equipment, cooking equipment, and large electrical duct heaters operate directly from 480 volts. Fluorescent lighting, which will provide 70 foot candles in all class areas, will operate at 277 volts. Dry type transformers located in electric closets will provide 120/208 volts for electric outlets, incandescent lighting and small appliances.

The heating and air conditioning system will consist of heating and cooling units with a closed circuit condenser water loop served by a central cooler. The system will maintain the interior at optimal conditions regardless of the variations in exterior temperature and solar radiation. It will be possible to obtain heat or air conditioning in individual spaces at any time independently of each other.

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PAGE THIRTY-TWO
VIRGINIA RECORD
the Craddock-Terry Shoe Corporation's manufacturing plant in Gretna, one of several around the state designed for the corporation by Wiley & Wilson, Engineers, Architects and Planners, was put into service in March, 1969.

Encompassing 54,000 square feet, with 1800 square feet devoted to office space, the single-story plant is completely air conditioned and features a total sprinkler system with pumps installed in the building to maintain adequate water pressure for safety.

Construction is of concrete slab on grade with Kalman topping, steel frame with steel joists, metal deck and built-up roofing. Exterior walls are masonry block and brick with cavity.

Separate clinics provided for men and women are equipped for emergency treatment of employees. There is also a snack area for employee convenience.

Paved parking areas for 260 employees' cars are provided, as well as a small visitor parking area near the front entrance.

The plant employs approximately 180 persons and has a production of 2400 pairs of women's shoes daily.

General contractor for the project was C. L. Lewis and Company, Inc. of Lynchburg.

Photos by James M. McElroy

Subcontractors and Suppliers were: John H. Hampshire, Inc., Roanoke, acoustical ceiling (Celotex) & resilient flooring (Kentile); Bailey- Spencer Hardware Co., Inc., Lynchburg, finishing hardware (Sargent); Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., Roanoke, toilet partitions (Global) & sliding fire doors (Richmond Fireproof Door Co., Liberty, Ind.); Skyline Paint & Hardware, Inc., Roanoke, hollow metal doors and frames (Ferestra); Brown & Grist, Inc., Norfolk, metal windows & insulating panel (supplied by The Staley Co., Inc.); Altavista Concrete Products Co., Altavista, concrete; Bethlehem Steel Corp., Richmond, reinforcing steel; J. W. Coleman, Lynchburg, plastering; Crawford Sprinkler Co. of Charlotte, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., sprinklers; McDaniel-Kelly Electric Co., Inc., Lynchburg, electrical; Moseley Brothers, Inc., Lynchburg, mechanical; Marvin V. Templeton & Sons, Inc., Lynchburg, paving; L. R. Brown, Sr., Paint Co., Roanoke painting (Davoe); Kal- man Floor Co., Charlotte, N. C., special topping; Craft Steel, Inc., Lynchburg, overhead doors (wood & metal), miscellaneous iron; Overhead Door Co. of Roanoke, Roanoke, overhead doors (wood & metal); Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works, Inc., Roanoke, structural steel, joist & deck.
THE Newport West and The Fountains represented a dramatic departure in District of Columbia Dwelling Design; so much so that the code had to be changed before construction could begin.

The small trapezoidal site for Newport West has southern exposure overlooking Rhode Island Ave., N.W. Edwin Schnedl, the project architect, conceived a design which would allow the maximum number of residents to have living rooms with sun and a good view. The split level design (see Fig. 1) separates living and sleeping areas within the apartments for privacy, creates variety and produces economy in the overall design. There are half as many corridors and, consequently, the elevator has fewer stops to make and can work more efficiently.

It was discovered after the concept had been approved by the Developer, Gelman Construction Company, that the D.C. Code did not permit omission of corridors on any floor. Joseph Saunders, partner in charge, and the developers were convinced that the desirability and advantages of the scheme warranted an attempt to have the code modified to permit this type of design.
provided it was in no way a safety hazard to the occupants. Their efforts were successful.

As you will see from the photograph the principal rooms on the South Facade have large windows for sun and view, in the fullest projections allowed by zoning regulations. These regulations also determined the setback in the center facade which allowed construction of balconies. Mr. Schnedl designed a roof-top patio so that residents can enjoy sun and cityscape together, in peace and relative quiet.

The planning concept has produced an interesting one and a one half height living room in the penthouse apartments further adding to the luxury this building affords. The building has 109 apartments and parking for 27 cars (many inner city residents do not have motor cars) most of them under cover.

Soon after the design for Newport West was completed, Gelman Construction Company asked Saunders, Pearson & Partners to design them another building, in Alexandria. Just a block away from Landmark Shopping Center on N. Beauregard Street, this is a much larger project than before. To change the Virginia Code, as they had the D.C. one, would have taken much time, which the client could not afford. T. C. Cheng however, as project architect, retained the idea of duplex apartments and adapted it to a scheme with a corridor at each level. This means that tenants may still go “up to bed” and that their bedroom will be above and below other bedrooms whilst noisy living rooms will likewise be one atop the other.

The building, known as “The Fountains,” is a slab curved to follow the line of Beauregard St. with a central service element containing passenger and service elevators, entrance, laundries and other services. The laundries, positioned next to the elevators, on each floor act as a social focus enabling residents to get to know each other through planned informal contacts.

The basement, linked to the adjacent 3-level parking structure by a tunnel, has been leased to a number of retailers; a drug store, flower shop, beauty salon, delicatessen; those things which help give an apartment building the “luxury” tag. At the back of the 6 acre site a garden and swimming pool have been provided for the residents of the 300 plus apartments.

While “The Fountains” isn’t as innovative in its overall design as “The Newport West” it is something new for Virginia.

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**The Fountains**

Subcontractors and Suppliers

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**Two Unique Apartments**

Saunders, Pearson & Partners
Architects, Engineers, Planners
Gelman Construction Company
General Contractors & Developers

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To tell the Virginia Story

February 1970

Page Thirty-Five
THE NEW Patrick Henry College, located on a 137 acre campus in Henry County, was occupied for the fall term on September 20, 1969. The college with a day enrollment of 350 and an evening enrollment of 225 was previously located in an elementary school building for six years in the City of Martinsville.

The new building, a branch of the University of Virginia, is designed to accommodate 400 students. The site adjoins a lake near the center of Henry County and approximately three miles from the City of Martinsville.

The building complex consists of (1) a unit for Academic classrooms and faculty offices (2) a Science Building to accommodate Physics, Chemistry and Biology labs, accessory rooms, hot-house, and faculty offices and (3) an Administration unit, lecture hall and mechanical rooms.

An elevator and a ramp to entrances are provided for handicapped students. The building plan is designed to accommodate future classrooms when needed and a contract for a library has been let for 1970 construction.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
(All Martinsville firms unless otherwise noted)
Stanley W. BOWLES Corp., Martinsville, general contractor, excavating, foundations, concrete, masonry, steel, stone work, structural wood, carpentry, paneling, insulation & millwork; Helm Roofing Corp., roofing; Richard Shough, painting; Glazed Products, Inc., structural glazed tile (Deco Glaze); Prillaman & Pace, Inc., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating.
J. B. Eurell Co. of Va., Richmond, roof deck; The Staley Co., Inc., Richmond, windows; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Roanoke, glazing; Shields, Inc., Roanoke, acoustical; Hite Tye Co., Collinsville, ceramic tile; J. W. Squire Co., Inc., Danville, resilient tile; Steel of Va., Inc., Aston, steel grating & handrails; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., Roanoke, steel doors & locks, science equipment; Wise-Handle Electric Co., Inc., Danville, electrical work; Westbrook Elevator Mfg., Co., Inc., Richmond, elevator; Guy Smith Hardware, Inc., Lynchburg, hardware; Flowers School Equipment Co., Inc., Richmond, seats.
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DANNY B. BOLT

Born April 24, 1936 in Galax, Bolt received his Bachelor of Architecture at the University of Virginia in 1960. He is a former member of the Student Chapter of AIA, and is presently with the firm of Guerrant & Mounfield, in Roanoke.

CHANCE TO BE CREATIVE AS IMPORTANT AS HIGH WAGE SCALE, MEET TOLD

Opportunities to be creative will keep good employees working for professional firms as much as unionization or the impossible alternative of matching wage scales paid by industry.

That was the message at the annual conference of the Joint Committee, held this year at Arlington Park Towers hotel. Around sixty percent of the participants were employers and forty percent employes. Joint Committee organization members are the AIA, American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, American Institute of Chemists, American Society of Civil Engineers, Consulting Engineers Council USA, Council for Photogrammetry, and Professional Engineers in Private Practice—NSPE.

“We feel the meeting was successful, said JCEP Chairman Robert J. Piper, AIA, of Chicago, "because employees were well represented.” Purpose of the Joint Committee is to improve working relationships and opportunity for professional growth among employees of professional service firms. The Census Bureau reports that in 1967 there were really only interested in the salary they make,” Kassabaum added.

“The firms that will flourish are those that organize in a way that permits a new man to have as much individual freedom as his experience will allow—where he has a chance to try his ideas rather than just draw up those of his boss,” Kassabaum said.

Today’s students will be strongly attracted to such firms, he said.

Ninety representatives of firms and employe groups attended the third annual conference of the Joint Committee, held this year at Arlington Park Towers hotel. Around sixty percent of the participants were employers and forty percent employes. Joint Committee organization members are the AIA, American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, American Institute of Chemists, American Society of Civil Engineers, Consulting Engineers Council USA, Council for Photogrammetry, and Professional Engineers in Private Practice—NSPE.

“We feel the meeting was successful, said JCEP Chairman Robert J. Piper, AIA, of Chicago, “because employees were well represented.” Purpose of the Joint Committee is to improve working relationships and opportunity for professional growth among employees of professional service firms. The Census Bureau reports that in 1967 there were
approximately 235,304 paid employees of licensed architects, engineers, and land surveying firms. The AFL-CIO estimates approximately five percent are covered by union contracts.

"Ours is a society in which, increasingly, everyone wants to get into the act," said Prof. Charles M. Rehmus, University of Michigan political scientist, in a paper commissioned for the meeting. Teachers, nurses, and social workers have already decided on joining labor unions to increase wages and also insure a voice in decision making by supervisors, Prof. Rehmus pointed out.

"For other groups of professionals who have not yet embraced the union model, alternatives still remain open," he told the meeting. It's up to employers and professional associations to offer attractive alternatives to unions, he said. "If we allow professionals on some regular and organized basis to sit together with their . . . superiors to develop organizational goals, policies, and plans, I suspect that much of the pressure for . . . unionism would be drawn off."

Proceedings will be available about March 10 from the National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW, Washington, D. C. 20006. Cost $5.

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**THE ARCHITECT AND TAX BENEFITS FOR RETIREMENT**

By C. H. HINNANT, III

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- Fringe Benefits—pension plans, profit sharing plans, stock options—for the most part still are the domain of the corporation and the corporate executive. However, to a limited extent, many benefits are available to the architect and other professional persons.

Recently many people were excited when it appeared that a professional association treated as a corporation for purposes of Federal taxes might be suddenly available and advantageous. It was on August 8, 1969, that the Internal Revenue Service stated that in most circumstances it would recognize a professional service corporation as a corporation for Federal tax purposes.

This would have meant that architects could associate and create qualified profit sharing plans and pension plans for themselves and their employees, using tax-deductible dollars for this purpose.

Later, on October 27, 1969, the Treasury Department announced plans to seek legislation next year to close the tax "loophole" of allowing professional service corporations to use tax-deductible dollars for pension and profit sharing plans. Although the specific legislative proposals have not been revealed, a spokesman for the Treasury Department has been quoted in the Wall Street Journal as saying the legislation will "correct this abuse."

Some of this inequity between professional and corporate executive benefits was corrected by passage in 1962 of the Self-Employed Individual Tax Retirement Act, and subsequent amendments. This legislation is better known as the "Keogh Act," and does provide various benefits and investment vehicles to the professional person.

However, of the millions of self-employed people in the country, only a hundred thousand or so have set up Keogh plans. One of the main reasons for the low participation is probably the lack of real understanding of the law. Even with the limitations of the Keogh Act, it still stands out as the best vehicle currently available to the architect and professional person. The prime purpose of this article is to explain both what Keogh is all about, and to inform you about the flexibility of a Keogh plan in which Merrill Lynch is participating.

The basic attraction of a Keogh program is that, if you are a self-employed person, you can put tax-deductible dollars into a tax-sheltered retirement fund for yourself and certain of your employees. And while your tax-deductible dollars are in your program working for you, any dividends, interest, and realized capital gains are all tax sheltered. There is no federal taxation on any part of these investments until they are paid out as benefits upon retirement. You get the full benefit of the effects of compounding in your investments.

And who is eligible for these benefits? The Keogh Act was designed to cover the single practitioner, or partners in a business, people whose earnings came from their personal efforts or services. This usually covers most professional people: architects, doctors, dentists, lawyers, accountants, many store owners, farmers, and independent salesmen. An easy test is whether or not federal income tax is withheld from your compensation. If
no tax is withheld, you are probably considered to be self-employed under the law. If you are a partner in a business, under certain conditions, you may also establish a qualified program.

Keogh was also designed to cover certain employees who work for a qualified self-employed person, or "employer" as he is called in most plans. All employees of the employer who are full-time employees and who have worked for the employer for three years must be included in your program. A full time employee is one who works for you more than twenty hours a week and for more than five months out of the year.

You can select a shorter period of employment and allow employees to join your plan before the three-year period, but you cannot establish a plan with more strict requirements.

I mentioned that the main advantage of Keogh is that you may make cash contributions each year with tax-deductible dollars. Let's see what contributions can be made, what ones are and are not tax-deductible.

For yourself, you can contribute up to 10 percent of your annual earned income, but not more than $2,500. The full amount is now tax-deductible. (Prior to 1968 only one half the amount was tax-deductible.) If your income is going to be, say, $18,000 for this year, you can contribute and deduct only $1,800. A person earning $30,000 is limited to a maximum contribution and deduction of $2,500.

One intent of the Act is to make sure that the employer does for his eligible employees, proportionately, what he does for himself. In other words, the employer must contribute the same percentage of his eligible employees' salaries towards their own retirement that he contributes out of earnings for himself. This means that if you are contributing 10% of your earned income towards your own retirement, you must contribute 10% of the salaries of all your eligible employees towards their own programs. Any amounts that you contribute for your employees are also tax-deductible.

As you can see, if your earned income is very low and you have a number of highly-paid eligible employees, it is possible that any benefit that you may obtain from tax-savings on contributions towards your own retirement could more than be offset by the out of pocket cost of contributing for all of your eligible employees.

Usually, though, the employer comes out ahead. Remember, under the law, you can contribute up to $2,500 or up to 10% of your annual earned income, whichever is less, to your own retirement program — tax free.

As an example suppose an architect has earned income before taxes of $32,000 a year. He has one eligible employee at a salary of $7,000 a year. The architect's present top federal tax bracket is 39 per cent. His own tax deduction would be $2,500 because 10% of his earned income is in excess of this amount.

Since $2,500 is only 7.8% of $32,000, the architect needs to contribute only 7.8% of his employee's salary or $546.00 to the program. In the 39% tax bracket, this employee contribution costs the architect only $333.00 after the tax deduction for the contribution. The architect is saving $975.00 (39% x $2,500) on his own contribution so he has a net tax profit of $642.00 ($975.00-$333.00) after making contributions for both himself and his employee.

There is another type of a contribution that you can make. If you have set up a program that contains at least one eligible employee, the employer or the employee, or both, may within the limitations of the Keogh Act, make a voluntary contribution. This voluntary contribution is not tax-deductible, but as long as it re-
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Pre-erected stairway of the new 5-story Southwestern Virginia Savings & Loan Association in downtown Roanoke—produced by Fabricated Metals, Inc.

Tax Benefits ...

(Continued from page 41)

to you for the operation of your plan are lower than any other plan.

The last area of Keogh that I want to discuss concerns the distribution of benefits upon retirement. Here, as in the investment of contributions, you have a number of options. You can receive a lump sum, obtain installments, purchase an annuity contract or choose any combination of these.

Benefits for the self-employed person, however, cannot be taken prior to age 59 1/2 and distribution must begin prior to age 70 1/2. Employee benefits can be paid upon termination of employment or upon retirement. Taxation of benefits depends on how they are taken. The subject of taxes is so complex that I will not go into it here in any detail except to say that benefits can be spread out over a number of years so that the tax bite is lessened.

There are a number of other areas about Keogh which I have not covered. These include: “What happens if too much or too little money is contributed?” “Should you choose a pension or profit sharing plan?” and so forth.

We urge, however, that you discuss the subject with your attorney and your tax consultant to make sure that a program would benefit you.
AIA ENDORSES INTENT OF NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

In a telegram to President Richard M. Nixon, The American Institute of Architects commended the signing into law the National Environmental Policy Act. Welcoming this as the President's "first official act of the new year, the new decade," AIA Executive Vice President William L. Slayton said, "We applaud your priority attention to this pressing national issue."

He continued, "The AIA and its Committee on Regional Development and Natural Resources stand ready to assist the Council on Environmental Quality in articulating crucial issues which should be addressed. The most important component of this legislation is the requirement for an annual report on environmental quality, from the President to the Congress, including a program for remedying the deficiencies of existing programs and activities, together with recommendations for legislation."

Mr. Slayton concluded, "We have long supported the consolidation of responsibility for the nation's urban quality in the office of the Chief Executive, and see this as a first, and singularly important, step in attacking the nation's urban blight."

CITY BUILDERS JOIN EDUCATORS, CONSERVATIONISTS TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT

The Consortium on Environmental Awareness & Public Education met for the first time at headquarters of The American Institute of Architects in December. Spokesmen for 25 private organizations and federal agencies agreed to consider joint action in classroom instruction, testimony before government bodies and information to the public.

"What we all share is a feeling things are going badly. If we don't move now, we may not get another chance" to help shape growing public concern over quality of the U.S. habitat, noted George Arnstein, Executive Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences' Study Conference on Environmental Research.

Students, consumers and politicians are increasingly voicing determination to improve the quality of life in the U.S. and professionals must organize to see that this energy is not wasted, noted Paul B. Mott, Jr., Vice President of the Urban Design and Development Corp. The UDDC is affiliated with AIA.

"Teachers are worried about the lack of concern by schools in presenting environmental problems to students," said Mrs. Alice Cummings, Assistant to the Executive Secretary of the Association of Classroom Teachers. "We want to get our 900,000 members excited about the potential in such instruction," she said.

A steering committee was selected by the Consortium to draft actions which will be considered by the full group later, perhaps in February.

Possible actions include wide distribution of model courses on environment now being used in a few schools, testimony to improve and support Senate Bill 3151 authorizing the U.S. Commissioner of Education to train teachers and support courses that help school children understand man's habitat, and cooperation with such events as the national teach-in set for April 22 which will discuss the balance of nature.

Already schools in Philadelphia and Dallas have upgraded the abilities of teachers to explain ecological facts to children. Similar work is underway in other cities, noted Philadelphia architect Alan Levy, AIA.

At St. Louis' City Museum a portable unit has been completed that allows children to enter a "space place" game in which decisions must be made about the environment. Questions about land, air, water are part of a total aesthetics appreciation approach at St. Louis, said Dr. Stanley Madeja of Central Midwestern Regional Education Laboratory.

Concern for America's environment could well be included in adult education programs which now are used in some form by around 60 million Americans, noted Dr. Richard Cortright, head of the Adult Education Service Division of the National Education Association.

William H. Wisely, Executive Secretary of the American Society of Civil Engineers, which has 63,000 members, warned that environmental awareness education must avoid "emotional" and "irrational" presentations.

Other groups represented at the Consortium included The National Wildlife Federation, The Smithsonian Institution, American Camp Association, National Society of Professional Engineers, National Endowment for the Arts, the National Park Service, and the American Society of Landscape Architects.

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Canadian Predicts Flexible Future for Architecture

- Move a wall at will? Change its finish in a flash with snap-on veneers or peel-off paints? Yes, and in the not-too-distant future predicts Canadian architect Roderick G. Robbie, who, in the November issue of the AIA JOURNAL, writes about “The Flexible Future of Architecture.”

All schools now under construction in the Toronto area, where he is technical director of the Metropolitan Toronto School Board, Study of Educational Facilities, are completely flexible, or system built, and this method is now reaching into other fields such as housing, hospitals, hotels and institutions.

While some architects in this country take a dim view of systems building, which according to Mr. Robbie is what will make the mentioned switch-arounds possible, there are some here who strongly agree with him and are deeply involved in it. Systems building is described as a method of construction using coordinated components that come to the building site equipped with plumbing, electrical wiring, etc., already integrated. In the Toronto schools, it is possible to move everything but the building structures, although moving exterior walls and plumbing would be costly. Apprehension about this method is mostly fear of sameness in appearance. But, architect Robbie refers to Toronto’s 540 conventionally built schools—of which 500 are of red brick.

And, Ezra Ehrenkrantz, AIA, one of the prime movers of systems building in the U.S., thinks that it will provide for more individuality, more flexibility, and a fuller range of options to increase the freedom of the human being.

New technologies are not the problem, the architects agree. The first step in the right direction to get systems building accepted here, as it has been in Europe for years, is to do away with a number of constraints such as—in addition to the fear of monotony—outdated codes, union attitudes, and the public’s belief that systems building implies inferior quality.

But, money and time are important factors and since systems building saves both, it is the moral obligation of architects to use it in view of the nation’s serious housing situation, maintains Spencer B. Cone, FAIA, of Chicago.

Architects are needed to guide the building industry into the age of systems building, says Mr. Robbie, who predicts that when the systems method catches on in the U.S. there will be an explosion.
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ARCHITECTS WORK TO OPEN PROFESSION TO THE POOR

- America's architects have announced a drive to open education and job training opportunity in the design profession for poor and disadvantaged youth.

- "Our nation needs more and better trained architects, and it can't afford to neglect a waiting reservoir of talent," among poor whites, Negroes and other obstructed youth, explained Hugh M. Zimmers, AIA, who will direct The American Institute of Architects' effort.

- Credibility of white professionals to work in city slums depends in part upon their ability to open professional jobs to minorities, Zimmers noted. Less than two percent of the nation's 30,000 licensed architects are black, he cited as an example of the challenge.

- Objectives of the AIA include:
  1) Full accreditation for six mostly black schools of architecture so their graduates will not have to wait long periods before taking licensing examinations. AIA efforts will be based on needs and plans developed by the schools.
  2) Foundation scholarships of $500-$000 for students to be augmented by AIA funds.
  3) On-the-job training of far more draftsmen and architectural technicians.
  4) Close ties between schools and the AIA's 173 chapters.
  5) Acquisition of funds and equipment for the schools, particularly those working to get accreditation.
  6) Spread of collaboration between advanced and developing schools, such as the association between University of Michigan and Tuskegee Institute.
  7) Promotion of equal opportunity in construction and in architectural practice once graduates leave school and are licensed.
  8) Expansion of the National Urban League summer program to place black architectural faculty members in architectural offices so they can better link theory with practice in the classroom.

- "This is a very promising first step in breaking open barriers that have existed for so long in this vital industry," said Whitney M. Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League.

- The six black schools working for accreditation are Southern University at Baton Rouge, La., Hampton Institute at Hampton Roads, Va., Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., North Carolina Agricultural and Technical University, Greensboro, N.C., Tennessee State University, Nashville, Tenn., and Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College 45 miles from Houston, Texas. A seventh mostly black architectural school, at Howard University in Washington, is accredited.

- Black faculty members from six schools spent last summer in leading architectural firms in Boston, New York, San Francisco, St. Louis and Houston.

- Clifton James, Southern University architecture instructor, said: "It was very useful because it helped me coordinate all aspects of building from programming through design and construction. This will help me show students how to organize a more effective practice when they leave school."

- Professor James' school has about 80 architectural students out of a total student body of 10,000 and is active in research including small town planning at Grand Coteau, La., and rehabilitation housing in a large lumber firm.

OPERATION BREAKTHROUGH HERALDED BY ARCHITECTS

- Operation Breakthrough, to start in 10 cities in 1970, shows "great promise" of increasing the nation's supply of quality housing.

- The AIA commenced the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Secretary George W. Romney for sponsoring a record number of architects, engineers, planners, landscape architects, and corporations to offer well-designed experimental housing units, built mostly at the factory. Around 2,000 apartment units, townhouses, and single-family residences will be constructed as part of Operation Breakthrough. The program will investigate new building materials and assembly methods as well as improved land use, financing, and marketing.

- Eleven architectural firms are among the groups Secretary Romney announced to plan the sites and help select the mix of housing types for each location.

- Twenty architectural firms are included in the 37 consortiums and corporations that have been chosen as finalists to build the prototype units. In addition, most of the corporations in the competition have staff architects. The 20 winners will be named by HUD in late January.

Out of the 263 housing proposals which could be built immediately (termed Type A) and the 363 ideas that need more development, dozens of other architectural firms and schools of architecture were involved. Type B winners are to be announced during 1970.

- "The Breakthrough competition shows the increasing role and interest of architects in finding housing solutions," noted Jack C. Cohen, FAIA, of Silver Spring, Md., chairman of AIA's national housing committee.

- The National Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Bureau of Standards will test and evaluate the housing types once they are occupied. AIA staff officers have been named to evaluation panels doing this work.

- William L. Slayton, Executive Vice President of AIA, said: "The nation's architects commend HUD and the corporations, cities, and individuals working to fulfill the great promise of Operation Breakthrough. Architects are deeply committed to this attempt to deliver new quantities of well-designed housing people can afford." Slayton said AIA is pleased that HUD "has given close attention" to superior design in the units and also em...
phasis on financing, reform of building codes, enlarging of the housing market for more efficient production, and improved land use.

Units will be constructed in a variety of income ranges and sizes at Indianapolis, Ind., Jersey City, N.J., Kalamazoo, Mich., Macon, Ga., Memphis, Tenn., Sacramento, Calif., St. Louis, Mo., and Wilmington, Del., plus unnamed locations in Texas and the state of Washington.

Hud will purchase over 500 acres. Some of the sites are on the edges of cities, others are in older center city locations. They range from seven to 100 acres. All were made available with the help of mayors, county officials, and governors.

The prototype proposals offer construction from a low of $5 to $6 per square foot up to current market averages, explained Harold B. Finger, HUD Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology. "It looks as if the high-rise proposals should be well below current [housing construction] costs." Low-rise and single-family homes in the experiment may not show such great savings, he added. National costs for new housing run from $5 to $6 through $10 and $18, Finger added. The quoted estimates and current costs do not include land.

Romney said access to the housing from all races will be stressed as well as fair employment during construction.

Common greens and open space and other recreational and public areas also will be emphasized, added Finger.

Around $15 million in HUD research funds will be used as well as large amounts from existing HUD programs such as open space and low-rent subsidies. Private capital should invest around $35 million in Operation Breakthrough, Romney estimated.

Major innovations in the offers to build include stressed skin panels, lightweight plastic shells which Finger said "are very rugged," reinforced plastic earth systems, and concrete that expands.

"About one half of all these systems are concrete. About one fourth are wood frames, with around 15 percent metals, mainly steel, and 10 percent plastics," said Finger.

Among architectural firms named to do site planning are: Caudill, Rowlett, Scott, of Houston; Building Systems Development Inc., of San Francisco; David A. Crane, of Philadelphia; Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, of St. Louis; Louis and Henry of Louisville; Perkins and Will Partnership, of Chicago; Reynolds, Smith and Hills, of Jacksonville, Fla.; RTKL Inc., of Baltimore; Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, of Washington; and Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons, Inc., of San Francisco.
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AIA-CEC Public Affairs Conference

Top officials of the Nixon Administration and Congress will address 650 engineers and architects in Washington, D.C., February 17-18.

Design professionals from all 50 states are expected for the two-day Public Affairs Conference of The American Institute of Architects and the Consulting Engineers Council.

Daniel P. Moynihan, principal urban affairs advisor to President Nixon, and House Majority Whip Hale Boggs (D-La.) and Minority Whip Leslie C. Arends (R-Ill.) accepted invitations to speak.

New housing programs plus aid to cities, how the federal construction cutback will affect engineers and architects, product boycotts, taxes, a national policy on urban population growth and other major issues before Congress and the public will be discussed. Sessions will be at the Mayflower Hotel.

Second day of the annual conference provides time for architects and engineers to meet their Congressmen and Senators. There will also be a reception Feb. 17 at the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of History and Technology.

AIA President Rex W. Allen, FAIA, of San Francisco, and CEC President Art V. Maxwell, P.E., of Salt Lake City, announced these additional speakers: Senators Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and William Proxmire (D-Wis.), Representatives John B. Anderson (R-Ill.) and Jack Brooks (D-Tex.), Interior Under Secretary Russell E. Train, Assistant Bureau of the Budget Director Maurice Mann, and John R. Wikoff, Census Bureau expert on design profession statistics.

Computer Application Sessions Planned

- The American Institute of Architects, in cooperation with Computer Technology, Inc. of Dallas, Texas, will present a four session series entitled “Practical Computer Applications in Architecture,” as part of the AIA Professional Development Program for 1970. Each of the four sessions will be of one and one-half days duration, and will be completely self contained so that one or more sessions may be attended as desired.

The first four session series will be conducted at the Harvard Graduate School of Design, Cambridge, Massachusetts, on March 6-7, March 20-21, April 3-4 and April 17-18. The session subject titles are: Building Programming and Schematic Design; Design Development Applications; Schematic and Construction Cost Applications; and Contract Document Applications. The fee for AIA members will be $100 per session.

The Boston Society of Architects will serve as the host chapter for this series and a circular describing the course, the lecturers, and registration procedure, will be distributed to each AIA member in February.

The series will be repeated in Chicago, San Francisco and Atlanta later in the year.

Architects Invited To Vienna School Seminar

American architects are invited to attend an international seminar in Vienna on the emerging social role of schools.

The International Union of Architects (UIA) meeting May 24-31 is expected to attract architects from 30 nations, according to Mario Celli, FAIA, of Pittsburgh. Celli is a well-known school architect and general chairman for the Vienna seminar.

Speakers from the United States will include educators pioneering in the application of space systems technology and methods in building schools.

Cities throughout the world are "plagued with all kinds of social unrest," Celli noted. "One strong hope" for improving city life is better schools which will be explored at the Vienna sessions, he added.

Registration and information are available from the Congress Coordination Center, 9 East 38th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016. Early registration is necessary because of space limits.

Roundtrip group airfare is $299 plus a minimum of two weeks' hotel accommodations and the $58.35 conference fee. Extended tours at extra cost are also available.
RICHARD BUCKMINSTER FULLER TO RECEIVE AIA GOLD MEDAL

Richard Buckminster Fuller, Hon. AIA, Hon. F.R.I.B.A., designer of the "geodesic sky-break dome," the American Pavilion at Expo 67, has been selected by The American Institute of Architects to receive the 1970 Gold Medal, the highest honor accorded by the national professional society.

Scientist, engineer, lecturer, author, Mr. Fuller has achieved international prominence for his Dymaxion houses, cars, maps, and ways of living, all based on the more effective use of generalized principles operative in the universe. Since 1947, his geodesic domes have covered more space on earth than any other single kind of shelter.

More than 10,000 Geodesics have been constructed in 50 countries around the world. In addition to several thousand home domes the geodesics are being used for such diverse purposes as field houses, one-room schools, U.S. Marine Corps shelters from Antarctica to Okinawa; Radomes to house the listening devices of the Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line, exhibits at global trade fairs in such places as Warsaw, Casablanca, Istanbul, New Delhi, Bangkok, and Tokyo; factories, and municipal auditoriums. Requiring less structural material to cover more space than any other building ever devised, the domes are structurally unlimited to size and inexpensive to construct.

Mr. Fuller designed his first Dymaxion house in Chicago in 1927, and built the Dymaxion three-wheeled automobile six years later; then came the Dymaxion one-piece bathroom in 1930-36, his book "Nine Chains to the Moon" in 1938, and his Dymaxion AirOcean World Map in 1913. The latter, the first and only cartographic projection system to receive a U.S. patent, shows the whole surface of the earth in a single, flat view with no visible distortion.

Born in Milton, Mass., on July 12, 1895, Mr. Fuller attended Milton Academy, Harvard University, and the U.S. Naval Academy. In 1959, he was appointed to the faculty of Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, where he is now a Distinguished University Professor, although he spends most of his time lecturing throughout the world, logging about 250,000 miles annually. In Carbondale, he devotes himself to the establishment of the $16 million World Resources Center. His firm, Fuller and Sadao, Inc., is located in Cambridge, Mass.

In addition to lecturing at more than 200 universities around the world, his special academic appointments have included: the 1961-62 Charles Eliot Norton Professorship of Poetry at Harvard; Critic at Cornell, Michigan, Princeton, Minnesota, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of California, and Washington University; The 1953 Trowbridge Lecturer and 1968 Hoyt Fellow at Yale; The Hill Foundation Lecturer at St. Olaf; Loredo Taft Lecturer at the University of Illinois, and the Students' Trust Fund Visiting Lecturer at the Universities of Natal, in Durban; Witwatersrand, in Johannesburg; Pretoria, Cape Town; at Kumasi in Ghana; Zaria in Nigeria; Luvanium in the Congo; Makerere, in Uganda; East Africa, in Nairobi, Kenya; Hong Kong University, and the University of Burma. In 1967, he delivered the One Hundredth Anniversary address in Engineering and...
ARCHITECTS SET "DIFFERENT" CONVENTION FOR BOSTON

The 102nd annual convention of The American Institute of Architects at Boston June 21-25 will be "exciting and different," pledges a Host Chapter Convention Committee headed by William J. Geddis, AIA.

For the past year architects—practitioners, teachers and students—have been organizing the convention and Building Products Exhibit expected to draw around 5,000 persons.

An unusual "Day of Awareness" in which AIA members will form regional seminars to chart actions to protect and improve the environment promises to be a high point of the meeting, Geddis said.

Geddis is Vice President and Director of Operations for The Architects Collaborative, a Cambridge, Mass., firm. He is also chairman of AIA's Internship and Licensing Committee and next year will head The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. He lives in Brookline, Mass., where he is chairman of the town's planning board.

Geddis said AIA officers throughout the nation will be asked to bring to the convention at the Sheraton-Boston Hotel facts and recommendations "that can result in action by the Institute." Helping plan the Day of Awareness are Robert S. Sturgis, AIA, whose firm is Feloney and Sturgis of Cambridge, and Mike A. Interbartolo, student at Boston Architectural Center and President of the 17,000-member Association of Student Chapters AIA.

In addition, more than 150 persons are assisting the Boston Society of Architects to host the conclave.

This year the Building Products Exhibit, chaired by Douglas Cole Smith, AIA, of the firm Ashley, Meyer and Smith at Cambridge, will offer visitors photographs and other materials showing the 1970 national AIA Honor Award buildings. Over 100 exhibitors are expected to bring displays for the show on the second floor of the Boston War Memorial Auditorium which is connected to the hotel.

The 1970 meeting will be the sixth national AIA convention to come to Boston. The organization, which represents around 23,500 architects, convened in the historic metropolis in 1871, 1877, 1891, 1937 and 1954.

The convention will also offer a recessed session June 29 in London. Special flights will carry architects to the capital of Great Britain.

Geddis' firm, TAG, is involved in another major AIA effort, design and construction of a new headquarters building to be erected behind the historic Octagon House and Garden in Washington.
Dynamite Hits
The National Office of A.G.C.

By Nickie Arnold

(Carl M. Halvorson is nearing the end of his term as President of the National A.G.C. The Virginia Branch of A.G.C. offers the following as a tribute to his many accomplishments in that office.)

DYNAMITE in a package six feet, two inches and weighing 185 pounds, named Carl M. Halvorson has hit the National Office of the Associated General Contractors of America. Mr. Halvorson was installed as President of the National A.G.C. last March in Washington, D. C., and everyone has to admit that things have been moving since then! His poise and charm will make you think of a velvet glove—but beware—under that glove is an iron fist. A man of great purpose, he will tell you his personal philosophy of life in a single sentence: "I would like to think it has made a difference that I have lived."

A strong and dedicated man, Carl Halvorson said, "The A.G.C. is on an ascending scale of performing an effective job for its members." "A strong association is increasingly necessary because of the growth in size and power of the Federal government, which has come to have a bearing on nearly all phases of a general contractor's business," observed Mr. Halvorson.

He further stated, "Our association services need to be tremendously expanded in all the areas in which we are now involved. In addition, it is essential for all of us in A.G.C. to recognize that we have a responsibility going beyond our day-to-day activities as general contractors. We must plan and carry out economic studies and research not only into machines and methods but also, and even more importantly, into ways of gaining greater capability in learning how we are influenced by events which seem on the surface to have no connection with our business."

Carl Halvorson's concern can best be conveyed by a statement made by him September 6th at a Washington, D. C. press conference, which we quote in part:

"It is most unfortunate that the power of the building trades unions is so great and their wage demands have become so intolerable that the federal government must step in and curtail necessary public works projects in order to cool the economy. This means that the American public will be denied necessary construction services until some later date.

"Rationing construction by use of cutbacks, in a surging expanding society, is self-defeating, because these projects will be built later at sharply increased costs. The answer is to get rid of some of the archaic labor laws which protect the already 'overly protected' but powerful building trades unions. But the cutbacks won't affect the unions who have increased much of the current inflation by their outrageous wage demands. The cutbacks hurt the contractor who needs to schedule his work in an orderly manner, and the public who need schools, hospitals, and other necessary public works.

"We welcome the President's stated objectives of a greatly expanded manpower training and educational program. This can be a great help in curing the structural ills of the industry if a pragmatic approach is taken.

"We also welcome the creation of a cabinet committee on construction to review the vast range of federal construction activities. In the past, federal stop-and-go tactics have imposed great hardships on the general contractor and have substantially increased the cost of public works.

"If this curtailment of construction is to be anything other than an expression of frustration in the face of 'Union Created Inflation' in the building industry, additional meaningful and forthright actions are required in the following areas:

"Review the validity of federal labor laws which were created in times of unemployment and under employment in the light of today's full employment economy.

"Elimination of current featherbedding practices and the use of skilled workers where unskilled workers could be more economically employed.

"Evaluation of a general $9.00 to $10.00 per hour wage increase already provided for in many existing agreements in this industry and the lateral effects on the manufacturing and service industries and on our competitive posture in world trade.

"The government must review the impact of deferred wage increases already structured into existing labor agreements which have been considered too inflationary at this point. Under the Davis-Bacon Act, inclusion of these future rates will greatly increase the cost when these now deferred projects are finally built.

"Correction of inflationary forces in the construction industry will require practical bi-partisan political solutions if we are to pursue and develop our stated national goals of full employment and an enriched environment. Congressional hearings should be held promptly to fully explore the problem and to devise acceptable solutions."

Mr. Halvorson also called for a Congressional investigation which will put the spotlight on the inflationary forces at work in our industry.

The foregoing is but one instance which illustrates his purposeful approach. We are sure that it will "make a difference that he has lived," and wish him well in years to come.
FOR THE RECORD

CORRECTION . . .

In the feature on the offices of Jones and Strange-Boston, Richmond architects and engineers, on page 14 of the November issue, we inadvertently erred in crediting the String Sculptures to Nancy Camden Yates. This should have been Nancy Camden Witt, who with her husband Jack, also a sculptor, has newly opened their Galleries in the Old Mill just west of Ashland.

AND IN DECEMBER . . .

The Christian Science Society in Blacksburg, on page 16 of our December Religious Architecture issue, was erroneously credited to Robert L. Mills, AIA. The architectural credit for this project should have gone to the firm of GRIGG, WOOD and BROWNE.

The editorial staff was completely confused, with three religious projects located in Blacksburg—two done by Mr. Mills and one by Grigg, Wood and Browne—two of which had similar names.

Our sincere apologies to all involved in the mix-up.

LEADERS OF TRAFFIC ENGINEERS

These officers were elected to lead the Virginia Association of Traffic Engineers during 1970 at the organization's annual meeting at Afton on November 13. From left: Charles R. Keller of McLean, of Alan M. Voorhees and Associates, president; R. J. Humphrey of Roanoke, with Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern Architects & Consulting Engineers, vice-president; W. C. Nelson, Jr., of Richmond, a traffic engineer with the Virginia Department of Highways, secretary-treasurer; Norman E. Hood of Bristol, district traffic engineer for the Department of Highways, director; W. C. Scruggs, of Arlington, chief of that county's traffic engineering division, director; James D. Sink of Roanoke, superintendent of traffic engineering and communications in that city, director; and Thomas F. Stewart of Richmond, a traffic engineer with the Department of Highways, director. At far right is J. P. Royer, Jr., of Richmond, with Wilbur Smith and Associates, consulting engineers. Royer is immediate past president of the association.
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Martin Named Sales Manager of Rochester Corp. Division

• The appointment of Thomas I. Martin, Jr. as Sales Manager of the Electro-Mechanical division of The Rochester Corporation has been announced by company President Ralph H. De Rubbo.

Mr. Martin will be directly responsible for sales in the manufacturing of undersea cables systems for oceanographic and fishing industries, as well as logging and perforating cables for the oil industry.

Martin, prior to the new assignment, has held the positions of Wire Rope Engineer, Assistant Sales Manager and Regional Manager for the five state middle-Atlantic area.

Before joining The Rochester Corporation in 1952, he was an engineer with Reynolds Metals Company in Richmond.

He graduated from Virginia Polytechnic Institute where he received a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Engineering. Martin served in World War II as a pilot in the U.S. Air Force.

CSI 1970 Convention Theme Announced

• The theme, keynote speaker, and general program for CSI’s 1970 Convention have been announced by Institute President Arthur W. Brown, FCSI. The Institute’s 14th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago, June 8-10, at the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

"The Orderly Revolution" is the theme for the convention. Institute President Brown said that the program would be a follow-up to the International Conference on Industrialized Construction, the theme of the 13th Annual Convention held in Houston in 1969.

Dr. Myron Tribus, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology, has been named as the Keynote Speaker for the convention. In making the announcement Institute President Brown said that the selection of Dr. Tribus was the first of a star-studded group of speakers scheduled to participate in the convention.

The three main subject areas of the
1970 Convention will be: The Orderly Revolution in Construction Practices, The Orderly Revolution in Construction Materials and Components, and The Orderly Revolution in Construction Communications. The background philosophy for the convention theme was developed by the Convention Program Committee consisting of the three Institute Vice Presidents—Arthur J. Miller, FCSI, Chairman; Ben F. Greenwood, FCSI, and Robert E. Vansant. The program is structured to explore technological innovation which is producing revolutionary changes in construction.

In elaborating on the theme, the committee said that convention speakers would discuss the effect of economic conditions, the constraints of construction regulations and the role of the construction labor in a dynamic industry.

In keeping with the Institute's plans and programs for developing a Total Construction Communications System, the committee stated that "systems" is a key word in The Orderly Revolution. The concept of the program stresses that the specifier must continuously evaluate systems and materials in his practice. Industry members of the Institute must keep abreast with the rapidly expanding flood of new products and furnish appropriate information to the specifier. The changing role of the specifier and new methods being employed at the forward edge of the profession will be explored in depth at the convention.

Also to be featured as part of the convention is the Annual Exhibit of building products. As of Dec. 30, 233 of the available 248 booths had been reserved by manufacturers of building products.

Institute members attending the convention will be treated to a full social and cultural program during the three-day meeting, and a Post Convention Tour is scheduled to Montreal and Quebec.

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See Picture of Our New Gretna Plant on Page 33
John M. Graham II
Retires From
Colonial Williamsburg

John M. Graham II, vice-president and curator of Colonial Williamsburg, retired Jan. 1, after 20 years of association with the organization. He was succeeded as curator by Milo M. Naeve.

Under Graham's guiding hand, the Colonial Williamsburg Collection has grown to its present international importance as one of the finest collections of English and American decorative arts in the world. Since 1950, Mr. Graham has obtained for the Collection more than 26,000 eighteenth-century items from massive pieces of furniture to tiny ceramic statuary, from elegant silver epergnes to plain everyday objects used by 18th-century householders.

Naeve joined Colonial Williamsburg in 1967 as assistant director and curator of furniture. He was previously associated with the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum at Winterthur, Del., for ten years, after earning his Master of Arts degree from the University of Colorado.

Naeve is the author of numerous articles in Antiques, The Art Quarterly, Museum News, and other publications, has lectured at museums across the country, and has spoken twice at the Williamsburg Antiques Forum.

Graham joined Colonial Williamsburg in 1950 as curator, was named director and curator of collections in 1957, and was elected a vice-president of Colonial Williamsburg in 1961.

After undergraduate study at Lehigh University, Graham continued his education in interior architecture at the New York School of Fine Arts, both in New York and the school's wing in Paris. Extensive travel through Europe, and private study in Paris and Rome followed. Graham joined the Brooklyn Museum in 1940, and during his ten years there, wrote a handbook on American pewter which has been printed in many editions. He was responsible for bringing the exhibition of Wedgwood ceramics to the Museum during the war years, and wrote the catalogue, "A Living Tradition," in collaboration with Hensleigh Wedgwood.

Early in his career in Williamsburg, Graham was responsible for the interior design of the King's Arms Tavern, rebuilt on its 18th-century foundations to tell the Virginia Story

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and widely known today for its good food. This Colonial tavern, one of three operated by Colonial Williamsburg, is furnished in eighteenth-century style. The Brush-Everard House, 1717, was his next project, and it was opened as an exhibition building of Colonial Williamsburg in 1952. In July 1968, four additional original eighteenth-century buildings were opened to the public, and the collecting of antiques to furnish these buildings occupied Graham for many years. Graham also was responsible for the furnishings of Van Cortlandt Manor and the Ferry House at Croton-on-Hudson, New York. This was also a Rockefeller restoration, and Mr. Graham remembers the late John D. Rockefeller, Jr., with respect and admiration, “because he was always so appreciative of my efforts.”

John Graham summarizes his years as a collector, and with Colonial Williamsburg as specialized and rewarding work. He’s enjoyed his work immensely, and now intends to enjoy the fruits of his labors.

His plans for his retirement include travel, lectures, and since he’s an avid huntsman and fly fisherman, pursuit of quail and small-mouth bass. A scheduled lecture in San Francisco in April will afford him the opportunity to travel through the West and Canada for the first time. He will keep his house in Williamsburg for a while, and says of it, it is furnished “with things I like to live with.”
Warren L. Braun Receives Award for Outstanding Design

- Warren L. Braun accepted the award for outstanding mechanical-electrical design for his firm at the annual board of directors meeting of the Consulting Engineers Council of America. The award was made on November 5 in Houston, Texas. Accompanying Mr. Braun at the presentation ceremonies was his daughter Dikki. The firm was cited for its design of an automatic telephone conference connector, which broadens the party-line concept into entertainment usage of the telephone for radio calling programs.

A panel of judges termed the electrical development "an ingenious engineering accomplishment," "with great potential for improving communications among peoples." The device permits a two-way interchange of incoming calls and responses from the radio moderator on the air, requiring an intricately-designed system of electronics to modulate voices from each end.

Actual Specifying Engineer initiated its Annual Awards in 1965 to increase recognition of the valuable work done by mechanical and electrical engineering talents. It has since become one of the most sought-after honors in the profession. The magazine is published by the Chicago Division of Cahners Publishing Company.
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Mid-State Executive Is Head of Foundation

* Nisbet P. Rodgers, Executive Vice President of Mid-State Tile Company, Lexington, North Carolina has been elected to the top office of the North Carolina Design Foundation. The organization supports North Carolina State University's School of Design. Rodgers is president. He succeeds T. T. Hayes, Jr., an architect from Southern Pines, North Carolina.

Rodgers is the only person without a degree in architecture to be named head of the Foundation. He graduated from North Carolina State University with a degree in ceramic engineering.

New Vice President For Doyle & Russell, Incorporated

* John C. Bramer, Jr., corporate manager of economic planning for The Rust Engineering Company, a division of Litton Industries, has been appointed vice president of Doyle & Russell, Inc., a division of Litton Industries, with headquarters in Richmond.

The announcement was made in a joint statement by T. H. Scanlon...
president of Doyle & Russell, and Raymond L. Hess, Jr., president of Rust Engineering.

In his new position, Mr. Bramer will be responsible for business development and new activities. At Rust, which is headquartered in Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Bramer functioned as staff corporate planner, as consultant in the financial and economic aspects of projects and provided special analyses to support decisions related to assets management.

Founded as a general construction contractor in 1925, Doyle & Russell has successfully completed more than 5,000 contracts throughout the eastern United States. A number of these projects were for Richmond, including the new city hall, which will be the state’s tallest edifice, and the Central National Bank Building. Doyle & Russell also was involved in other projects here, such as the State Highway Building, the Seaboard Building, MCV North Hospital, Blue Cross-Blue Shield Building and Azalea Mall Shopping Center.

Doyle & Russell specializes in commercial construction particularly in hospitals, shopping centers, large office and university buildings and other institutional construction. It also builds light industrial facilities and warehouses. Services include general contracting, construction management, construction services, and project development.

Prior to joining Rust in 1967, Mr. Bramer was president of Realty Research and Consulting Corporation, where his responsibilities included project management with emphasis on financial and economic feasibility analyses and implementation assistance.

He is a member of the American Society of Planning Officials, the Urban Land Institute, the American Industrial Development Council, the Greater Pittsburgh Board of Realtors, the Economic Club of Pittsburgh, American Marketing Association, and the Greater Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Bramer received a B.S. degree in psychology and an M.A. in industrial management from the University of Pittsburgh. He also has done post-graduate work in law at Duquesne University and in credit and financial management at Dartmouth College. He is the author of two books and numerous articles on financial management and business research.
New Director of Publications
For Colonial Williamsburg

- Joseph N. Rountree joins Colonial Williamsburg in February as director of publications.

Rountree, last employed as sales manager for the Johns Hopkins University Press in Baltimore, will be responsible for coordinating the printing and publishing activities of Colonial Williamsburg. A graduate of Yale University, he was winner of a book publishing fellowship at the University of Oklahoma in 1960-61. He served as editorial assistant for the university press during that same time.

Rountree also has been associated with the University of Chicago Press. A native of Oklahoma City, he attended Casady Preparatory School there and served as a lieutenant in the Army’s Adjutant General Corps during his military service. Rountree is married to the former Susan Hight of Worcester, Mass. They have one son, Jeffrey.

As director of publications, Rountree will succeed John J. Walklet who held this position for 15 years prior to joining the staff of a New York publishing house. During the interim period, assistant director Richard J. Stinely has served as acting director of publications. Stinely will resume his principal responsibilities in the creative role of designer and artist.

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HALVORSON ADDRESSES PORTLAND CEMENT MEETING

Carl M. Halvorson, heavy construction contractor and president of Associated General Contractors of America, told cement industry leaders they must ask to themselves to correct imbalances in the construction industry.

Addressing the final session of the Portland Cement Association's annual meeting in Chicago, Halvorson told the cement producers the entire industry must "get off the treadmill" and re-examine its traditions and the laws paralyzing them.

Halvorson said that no one else, including Congress, can be counted on to remedy the problems besetting construction today. He traced the origins of most of these problems to the historical development of the industry in an era of under-employment. The rules and laws which applied then, he said, are not valid for today's "over-employment market."

Halvorson made a plea for construction industry leaders to rethink our educational system. He said it did not make sense to continue building more and more educational plants "to be used five hours a day, nine months a year."

He also called for re-examination of the tradition that everyone should be prepared for college, pointing out that fewer than 20 percent of the children who start elementary school ever finish college.

With the emphasis on college preparation in the schools, Halvorson said, the vast bulk who do not finish college enter society—a work oriented society he calls it—unprepared.

He said we are beginning to change this with the new junior college technical and vocational programs, but that much more must be done to prepare future generations for a working society and to remedy the continuing shortage of skilled workers.

Ellery Sedgwick, Jr., chairman of Medusa Portland Cement Co., and outgoing chairman of the board of the Portland Cement Association, introduced Mr. Halvorson as a builder and businessman whose philosophy is summed up in the line, "I would like to think it has made a difference that I have lived."

During this annual meeting, William J. Young, president of Lehigh Portland Cement Co., was elected to succeed Mr. Sedgwick as PCA's chairman of the board.

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SAN DIEGO STADIUM WINS DESIGN AWARD OF TWO NATIONAL GROUPS

- The President’s Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and the American Institute of Architects gave the architects of the San Diego Stadium the first annual Bartlett Award. The award is given each year for projects of superior design which offer to handicapped persons ease of movement in entrances, interior spaces, and approaches.

Frank L. Hope and Associates of San Diego was the architectural firm for the mammoth sports arena. Frank L. Hope, Jr., AIA, architect in charge of the project, accepted the award from Arthur Froehlich, FAIA of Beverly Hills, a member of the AIA Board of Directors.

The structure was described by the jury as “easy on the foot as well as on the eye.” The jury noted that six ramps, eight escalators, and four elevators clearly identify easy access to all levels and that the site permits sloping ground on all sides of the structure’s approaches.

The presentation occurred during a 2-day regional meeting of architects held at the Hollywood-Roosevelt Hotel in Los Angeles which was called to study the practical aspects of designing facilities for the handicapped. According to a spokesman for the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, host for the seminar, an estimated 26 million Americans have impaired movement of varying degrees due to illness, accidents, war injuries, birth defects, or advanced age. The Chapter is cooperating with the national AIA headquarters in sponsoring the seminar under a grant from the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Bartlett Award is named in memory of the late United States Senator E. L. Bartlett of Alaska, who successfully legislated for accessible public buildings wherever Federal funds are utilized in the construction. The San Diego Stadium is one of three structures around the country which were chosen for the 1969 awards. The others named were the Boston City Hall and the Tenneco Building in Houston, Texas. In addition, all are recipients of the AIA Honor Awards, the nation’s highest professional recognition for architectural excellence.
Century Awarded Church Contract

- The Century Construction Company has been awarded a contract in excess of one-quarter million dollars for renovations to Richmond's historic Second Presbyterian Church. In addition to remodeling the main sanctuary, the chapel will be completely reconstructed.
- A. Linwood Womack of Brooks & Womack is the architect for the project.

Badenoch Fills New Post at VEPCO

- Virginia Electric and Power Company has announced the appointment of William B. Badenoch, Jr. as executive assistant, corporate department, a newly created position in the company. Badenoch was formerly a vice president and assistant to the president at Massey, Wood and West in Richmond.
- Badenoch joined the Richmond Guano Company after graduating from the University of Richmond and later served as a secretary and director of the company. He joined Mallory and Company in Richmond in 1959, serving as a vice president and director.
- During World War II, Badenoch served with the U. S. Navy's 7th Fleet, Pacific Operation.
- He is a member of the West End Kiwanis Club, the Sales and Marketing Executives of Richmond and St. Giles Presbyterian Church.
- Badenoch and his wife have three sons, W. Bryann II, 21; Robert A., 19; and Daniel S., 11.
Predictions and predictors had a bad year in 1969. Who in their right mind would have picked the New York Jets over the Baltimore Colts, and only the wild-eyed, dyed-in-the-wool New York Met fan would have ever envisioned a National League Pennant, let alone a World Series Championship.

Needless to say, those people who predict must be wrong sometimes and this was true during 1969 for those who predicted a 10% increase in construction for the nation as a whole.

All economic indicators, however, pointed to a tremendous year for the construction industry in 1969 and as late as the third quarter of 1969, the predicted 10% increase seemed almost a sure thing. But, then again, so were the Baltimore Colts. The value of work put in place was leading 1968's totals by nine percent. All of a sudden, the bottom fell out, and as the year closes, it is quite evident that the 10% increase will be a predictor's dream.

There were many factors which eliminated this increase, but the two most glaring would have to be the tight money situation and the spiraling wage increases which the unions demanded and got in 1969.

The picture in Virginia, however, does not seem to be quite as bleak for 1969. Construction is slowing down at present, but when you look at the year as a whole it would appear to be as the song goes "It was a very good year."

October figures from the F. W. Dodge people in Richmond, showed a 19% increase in construction in 1969. This figure is sure to be lower when the final figures come out so the increase should be at least 8% to 10%. Many, many firms in Virginia experienced the best year in their history. Although the tight money situation has certainly kept the final figure from being higher, the fact that Virginia did not have the big drop that the nation experienced would lead one to think the economic conditions that prevail in Virginia are to be envied. Although wages did go up in Virginia, among the construction workers they were not as correspondingly high as those in many areas of the country. Virginia, being a right-to-work state, has kept a more favorable labor atmosphere than those areas in the country where wage demands have completely gone out of sight.

Let us leave the past and try once again to look into the future concerning the construction industry in 1970. First, looking at the nation's construction picture, according to F. W. Dodge Construction Outlook 1970, it would appear that the industry is in for a lean year in comparison to 1969. Non-residential buildings were predicted to be down 4%. Inflation will play a key role in this 4% figure. Not only have costs risen faster in building markets than in most areas, but the steps taken by the Administration to cope with national price problems have influenced construction in a special way. Recent large wage settlements and price boosts of basic intermediate goods will be making themselves felt in the cost of final goods for months to come. The opening quarter of 1970 is likely to be the year's weakest according to the F. W. Dodge people, but each quarter thereafter will be a marked improvement. Once credit is eased, the situation will continue to improve itself. For the year as a whole, 1970's national total of construction value won't add up to much more than 1969's $66 billion. The difference between a small decline and a small gain for the year will depend on the precise timing of the next upturn.

Here in Virginia we hope the construction picture will not be quite as bleak as predicted for the nation. There are some bright features on the Virginia Construction Horizon. Much of the 81 Million Dollar Bond Issue (passed in 1969) is still to be spent in 1970 and many of the educational facilities that this money is allocated for must be built despite tight money.

Virginia is continuing to attract tremendous industrial growth. In 1969, over 202 new plant announcements and plant expansions were developed. This was remarkable despite a slackening rate of expansion in general. Anheuser-Busch Company is building a $40 million brewery in Williamsburg and Imperial Chemical Company is planning a $50 million polyester film plant in Chesterfield County near Richmond.

We look forward in 1970 to more industrial growth and although it will be hard to top the growth we have had in the past.
the past several years, we look optimistically upon the new industry awaiting Virginia.

Many cities in Virginia are in the midst of wholesale urban renewal programs (Norfolk, Richmond, Roanoke, etc.), and many of the programs have reached the stage that to delay them long would be disastrous.

There has been a coliseum building boom in Virginia during the past few years and many of them are just being completed or will be finished in 1970. There are finished structures in Salem and Hampton and soon to be completed ones in Richmond, Norfolk and Roanoke. These buildings will attract more buildings such as motels, shopping centers and restaurants in 1970.

The Whiskey-By-The-Drink Law was passed in Virginia in 1969 and this has attracted much more tourist trade in Virginia and we anticipate even more in 1970. There are many new motels and additions to existing motels planned in 1970 due to this additional tourist trade. With the advent of Whiskey-By-The-Drink, many restaurants are adding on to their present facilities and numerous new restaurants are being planned in 1970 to take advantage of this new attraction.

Virginia, however, like most sections of the country faces one serious problem that will affect the construction industry in 1970—lack of capable and sufficient number of workers. As the shortage of skilled craftsmen grows so will the price paid those already working. Unless adequate recruiting programs are devised, many construction firms will have to restrict their bidding for fear of not having enough workmen.

We, here in Virginia, are experimenting with numerous programs for recruitment of workers and are working with High School Counselors, Apprenticeship Coordinators, State Officials and anyone who will listen. Yes, manpower is a problem in Virginia, but the contractors in Virginia realize it and hopefully will find a way to meet the problem.

In conclusion, we anticipate a good year in the industry in 1970 and are just thankful for the opportunity to bid and negotiate work in the great State of Virginia.

R. E. Lee Elected

- R. E. Lee, Chairman of the Board, R. E. Lee & Son, Inc., (Charlottesville) has been reelected to serve on the Board of Directors of the Associated General Contractors of America for a three year term. Lee has represented the Virginia Branch A.G.C. on the Board of the National Association for six years.

Kessler Speaks To C.E.C.

Virginia Branch A.G.C.'s First Vice-President, J. A. Kessler, spoke at the Mid-Atlantic States Regional Conference of the Consulting Engineers Council of the United States, at the Cascades Conference Center, Williamsburg, Virginia.

The theme of the three-day conference was "Survival in the 70's." Mr. Kessler, president of R. E. Lee and Son, Charlottesville, served on a panel representing the General Contractor. Also serving on this panel were an Architect, an Engineer and a Planner. The two hour meeting was a panel discussion of organizational structures that may be required in the 1970's, including the makeup of the design team and its leader.

Kessler stressed the growing importance of the General Contractor as an integral part of the building team. He said that the contractor should be considered a professional or an expert in construction who is consulted in planning stages—not as a tradesman who prefers the physical function of building the end product.

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FEBRUARY 1970
Church of the Good Shepherd

(Continued from page 15)

struction. A residence was demolished, existing classroom partitions in the parish hall were removed, openings were blocked and temporary exit doors provided. The parish hall was prepared for church occupancy and the existing church and rectory were demolished.

The new educational building, church and chapel were completed. After the new work was accepted for beneficial occupancy, remodeling of the existing educational building and the parish hall was accomplished.

The church complex is complete reflecting functional simplicity. The building materials are warm and earthy; masonry, wood and natural stone. The exterior walls are of exposed natural stone aggregate, a pebble-dash stucco. Walks to the front entrance and to the chapel are brick and exposed aggregate.

Massive double doors at the church entrance are of rough-sawn stained oak as is most of the woodwork in the church. These are flanked on either side by a series of brilliant and vivid stained glass windows contrasting with the other building materials. The windows are designed in abstract horizontal planes of red, blue and green which creates an inviting entrance. The wide span of stained glass and double doors are representative of welcoming outstretched arms, bright, cheerful and wide enough to encompass all who will enter.

Floors of the narthex are laid with hexagonal brick pavers. Most walls are white. Continuing into the nave of the church window colors gradually go from the bright reds and blues to more muted tones of gold and brown which are in turn repeated in the mural or the reredos.

The only recognizable figure in the mural is Christ. It is the celebration of the Holy Eucharist. The work is subtle and does not detract from the altar.

"The mural was a shock to some members of the congregation," said the Reverend Mr. Swann. Robert E. Rambusch, whose grandfather founded in 1890 the designer-craftsman firm he now heads, commented that: "This kind of church demands a new type of visual appointment. We tried to do something that would be in keeping with the best in Christian tradition and yet would be relevant to man of today and the future church."

The high-pitched ceiling of transparent finished, closely spaced, wood
ibs stained to match the oak used throughout is backed by a black ceiling, giving a definite three-dimensional effect. This descends to the mural and windows. It is an intimate, comfortable room and good for meditation.

Again quoting Mr. Rambusch, “I personally find this interior an understated, a simple, a humble, a noble, a living formative space, to help me, as a human being, be more than I was before (I entered and perceived) and yet, have tangency with my everyday life. The church is an experience. You can never come out of an experience the way you were before.”

Mr. Smith said in one of his progress reports to the building committee: “We approached the design of the complex with an open mind and new thinking, based primarily on the very early Christian tradition and the church is not traditional, modern or contemporary. My description of the style we have developed is ‘Good Shepherd’ and it is our belief that this is your desire.”

“The architects have given us everything we wanted” said Rector Swann. No better words have ever been uttered to an architect.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

From Norfolk were Birsch Construction Co., paving; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., reinforcing steel, windows & toilet partitions; W. L. Hughes Construction Co., stonework, precast sills & coping; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., glazing glass & architectural metal work; E. Caligari and Son, Inc., painting & plastic wall finish; Febre and Co. of Norfolk, Inc., insulation, plaster, stucco and dry wall; Manson & Utley, Inc., acoustical; Ajax Co., Inc., ceramic tile; Grover L. White, Inc., resilient tile; Elliot and Co., Inc., millwork & cabinet work; Door Engineering Corp., steel doors & bucks, kitchen pass-through window; C & P Air Conditioning Corp., air conditioning, heating & ventilating; American Steel Equipment Co., Inc., tuckboards; Parker & Co., hardware; and Service Electric, lighting fixtures & electrical work.

timed glass. The concrete podium completes the composition.

The building is an important part of the Seminary Hill area. Saunders Pearson and Partners have provided a useful, well integrated addition to the neighborhood environment while fulfilling the needs of their client.

Eugene Simpson & Brother, Inc., Alexandria, general contractor with the following subcontractors and suppliers:

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PAGE SEVENTY-TWO VIRGINIA RECORD

SEMINARY PLAZA
(Continued from page 17)

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Hugh Mercer School

(Continued from page 27)

The site chosen for the 104,000 square foot building is a beautiful rolling wooded knoll overlooking the city below, including Hugh Mercer's historic surgeon's office and apothecary shop. Besides the twenty-two acres presently developed for the school, the City Fathers have reserved an additional 16 acres for a future eight classroom addition and a recreational area.

With such complete and well appointed facilities, one can understand why Governor Godwin told a group of Hugh Mercer students, "I'd like to change places with one of you."

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PAGE SEVENTY-THREE


NEW TIMES NEW STANDARDS

(Continued from page 5)

Gaining somewhere. Many of the courses offered are actually post-high school training for work in industry and, while this helps the state keep up in the G.N.P. race by providing industry with semi-trained personnel, it bears no relation to the cultural needs of Virginia.

Of the students who entered the community colleges, Governor Godwin said that young people would accept education if it was made easily available for them. This does not apply to education in the higher sense, which is actively sought by young men and women, as is attested by Virginia's place among the eighteen states of the fifty who have more natives going out of the state for graduate degrees than those coming in, but the drift in graduate education. For example, in the whole state there is not one institution offering Ph.D. degrees in clinical psychology. Where do our B.A.'s and M.A.'s in clinical psychology go? They go to other states for their higher degree and, the alarming fact of this is, they usually stay there.

The University of Virginia offers Ph.D. degrees in experimental psychology, but experimental is research, disassociated from any application to human beings. Clinical psychologists work with people, and it is clinical psychologists who are needed in state systems of mental health, in institutions, at universities, at clinics, and who are also available in private practice. Between the research-minded experimentalists and the therapeutically minded clinical psychologists something like a state of war exists in the academic communities, which the experimentalists are winning. In California, with its superb system of state education, the experimentalists so controlled things that two years ago only eleven students were awarded Ph.D. degrees in clinical psychology. The authorities in mental health became alarmed and Governor Reagan opened a separate institution in clinical psychology which, although part of the state system, is not attached to any existing institution. New Jersey is taking a similar step.

In Virginia the battle between the experimentalists and the clinicians has been joined at V.C.U., with the clinical psychologists on the ropes. This is a strange turn because before R.I.T. became absorbed into V.C.U., it had at the Master's level an excellent program in clinical psychology—the only one in the state—and had planned to expand to offer a Ph.D. in 1969. The new president, Dr. Brandt, postponed the proposed Ph.D. program in order to bring more experimentalists into the psychology department. This move was sound enough in theory, but the experimentalists quickly took over the department, and supposedly clinical psychologists in positions of authority became so experimentalist oriented as to say that "psychology has nothing to do with people." If the experimentalists have their way, V.C.U. will duplicate the offerings of the University of Virginia in Ph.D.'s in experimental psy-
Iphology, and the department of mental health will suffer more acutely for want of clinical psychologists.

At the present, the DeJarnette State Sanatorium—which is a private institution (at which patients pay) within the state system—there is one psychiatrist on the staff and no clinical psychologists. The psychologists on the staff have only master's degrees and these not in clinical psychology. The head of the hospital is a M.D. who never sees the patients, and yet it is rumored that such is the sense of power of the experimental psychologists that they are supporting this lady doctor for the job of commissioner of mental health.

It is possible that Dr. Brandt can change the trend at V. C. U. and, removing psychology from the arena of logfights, produce clinical psychologists who can meet the state's desperate needs.

This happens to be one department of the dozens in our state educational system whose needs could have been met without new buildings or significant increases in money. There must be many other areas where the quality can be improved without relation to the new emphasis on quantity. Again, his is not to minimize the benefits of those new community colleges, which put what is called education in the laps of numbers, but it is to stress the lack of relationship between these numerical increases and the quality that should be available, especially in graduate work, for those who ambitiously seek an education.

With the passing of the old attitudes, eruditely based and offered as absolutes, the new governor is in a position to widen and deepen the

breakthrough made by Governor Godwin by leading Virginians to make a greater commitment to advance their state culturally out of the bottom ranks. More money isn't needed for everything that can be done. We need new standards of excellence. One place to start is certainly to reverse the flow of Virginians who want a higher education and now leave the state to get it.

Clinical psychology, as only one example—but a very glaring one—is an area in which we could reverse the ratio and bring in more gifted, ambitious young people than we were losing. For in every area that we lose by migration more than we gain of the young people ambitious for higher education, so much do the state lose of human potential for a richer cultural society. We are attracting the industrialists and the technicians; must we drive out our own natives by neglect of cultural opportunities?

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