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Photo by: Taylor Lewis
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Will Politicians Be The Last To Learn?

There is a new book of essays, "The Death of the Past," by the British historian, J. H. Plumb, which almost assuredly will not be read by that segment of the population who need it most—our politicians at all levels, local, state, and Federal. Our political bodies perfectly reflect the traditional American antagonism to the intellect, the American suspicion of uses of the mind, and recent performances in our state and in the nation's capital show a tendency to carry this habitual distrust to the point of negating even intelligence. The being the state of affairs, it is regrettable to realize that we are presumably in charge of our earthly destinies will not be enlightened by the insights offered in this small volume which C. Vann Woodward has called "an intellectual adventure."

The title, "The Death of the Past" does not refer to the past in the usually understood meaning nor to the frequently mentioned divorce of modern man from a sense of history. The past to which Professor Plumb refers was the interpretation of earlier times by pre-scientific historians who created a past to give sanction to the institutions of the present, such as a form of government, as a dominant class, as a moral concept. This is not to infer that the pre-scientific historians deliberately falsified the times of which they were writing. But the existing facts, including original documents, were arranged with emphases and viewpoints to make this "past" useful to the purposes of the present. In the United States, for instance, the great romantic historians of the nineteenth century were bent on creating a self-concept for Americans that included a sense of special destiny and moral superiority.

These basic historians felt, writes Plumb, that America was cleaner, purer, less corrupt and more in the way of God and godliness than the evil world which had been left behind in Europe . . . Free from the age-old corruptions of Europe, America had nurtured a tougher, harsher, nobler, purer breed, less sophisticated but more honest. The struggle with nature had developed a true manliness . . . a noble breed of virile men." Along with this fundamental concept, there was, outside the Southern states, a post-Civil War self-appropriation over "freeing the slaves" which confirmed non-Southerners in their sense of moral superiority. The Southern states, as is invariably the way with regions cut off by defeat from the mainstream, developed a countering nostalgia.

Since this self-image was formed, there has been a gradual rise of the scientific historian whose purpose is to reconstruct the past objectively as it was. Professor Plumb makes a distinction between true history and the past as recreated for the present. This is, of course, an arbitrary distinction, and many modern practitioners of scientific history are not freed of their own subjective biases in making judgments on the times about which they are supposedly objective. Ideally, I suppose, the true history of Professor's Plumb definition would be written without judgments and, if humanly possible, without bias. However, the work of the scientific historians has tended to eliminate from much of modern history the myths that colored earlier concepts of the past.

Yet, even when concepts of the past were shown to be based on false assumptions, nations were reluctant to part with their emotional (Continued on page 108)
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RICHARD ALAN HELLEGAS
Born May 26, 1940 in Montclair, New Jersey. Hellegas received his Bachelor of Architecture Degree from the University of Virginia in 1965. He is presently a Project Manager in the firm of Chapman & Miller, Architects in Washington, D. C., and resides in Falls Church.
CARLYLE PAGE HIGHFILL
Born January 29, 1937 in Richmond. Highfill received his Bachelor of Architecture Degree from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1960. He is currently a partner in the firm of Hyland and Highfill in Richmond.

ELLIS RANDOLPH LOWRY
Born June 28, 1928 in Richmond. Lowry received his B.S. Degree from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1952. He is currently a partner in the firm of Baskervill & Son in Richmond.

ROBERT ALLISON BOYNTON
Born October 3, 1944 in Richmond. Boynton received his Bachelor of Architecture Degree at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1969. He is currently with the firm of David Warren Hardwicke & Partners, Architects, in Richmond.

HALSEY WORLINE BROWNING
Born March 20, 1941 in Bluefield, Virginia. Browning graduated from Manchester High School and attended Richmond Professional Institute. He is currently with the firm of Glave, Newman, Anderson in Richmond.

TERRY LEE EACHO
Born June 27, 1948 in Richmond. Eacho graduated from Varina High School. He is currently with the firm of Rawlings, Wilson and Fraher in Richmond.

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Founded 1675
(Continued from page 7)
(Continued on page 71)
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THE OCTAGON

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A CHERISHED old Washington landmark has been restored by a Virginia team of architects and engineers and opened to the public as a museum under the auspices of the American Institute of Architects Foundation.

The Octagon, at 1799 New York Avenue in the nation's Capital, once the temporary White House where the greats of the country met and where a war's formal end was consummated, has been restored as nearly as possible to its appearance during its days of glory in the early 1800's.

Architect on the project was J. Everette Fauber, Jr., AIA, of Lynchburg. Mr. Fauber chose the Lynchburg firm of Wiley & Wilson as the mechanical and electrical engineers.

The appearance of the building has been changed very little; a new roof of treated wood shingles is the only noticeable alteration on the exterior; inside, original fireplaces have been restored and some rooms reconstructed.

Most important work, according to
Mr. Fauber, in addition to the new roof, was to make the building structurally sound and to install year-round climate control, security systems and special lighting.

Exhaustive research was a prelude to the restoration work. Since the AIA had obtained a lease on the property in 1898 and purchased it in 1902, AIA minutes were combed and a search was made in family records, diaries, old newspapers, insurance records and manuscripts. In addition, explorations and probings on the structure yielded much additional information.

The structure itself was generally sound, although just prior to 1898, when the AIA first obtained a lease, 10 low income families were using the Octagon as a dwelling, and the past few years had seen the structure at its bleakest.

The original building was completed about 1800. It was built as a city dwelling for Colonel John Tayloe on a site suggested by George Washington. Architect was Dr. William Thornton, the self-taught designer of the U.S. Capitol.

President and Dolley Madison used the Octagon as an official residence after the White House was burned by the British during the War of 1812. Here, on February 17, 1815, Madison ratified the Treaty of Ghent ending the war. The treaty table and a dispatch case used to bring the treaty to Washington are on display in the second floor room over the entrance hall. The circular treaty table was taken from the Octagon to San Francisco and survived the earthquake and fire of 1906 when it was rolled in bedding and carried away by its owners. The San Francisco AIA chapter later purchased the table and returned it to the Octagon.

Many notable Americans visited the Tayloe home. Among them were Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Stephen Decatur, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, the Marquis de Lafayette, and John Calhoun.

Restoration was started on March 15, 1968, when architects and skilled labor began deep probes into the superstructure at salient points. These investigations resulted in identifying the original floor and wall finishes for the old kitchen in the basement. Sections of original brick floor paving were uncovered in areas of the wine vault and a small closet. Later, the same typical flat herringbone brick paving was revealed under the concrete slab floor in the storeroom, as well as in other locations.

Later changes and additions were photographed and removed, and frequently revealed original conditions to tell the Virginia Story.

Photos by James M. McElroy
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PAGE FOURTEEN

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
throughout the house. One of the unique and most attractive features of the Octagon is the triangular service stair extending from basement floor to the third floor ceiling. It has been cleared of extraneous appurtenances and structurally reinforced to become a part of the exhibit area and the only inside access to the basement.

Bed chambers on both wings of the second floor had been opened up and converted to large exhibition galleries. The wing on the New York Avenue side has been restored—the Dolley Madison bedroom, the nursery or dressing room, and the small hall leading to these rooms, could, in the future, be furnished and presented as bedrooms to complement the restored house exhibit.

Although the ceiling had to be replaced in the Treaty Room and the entire third floor structure had to be replaced, this was done without disturbing an original ornamental plaster cornice in the Treaty Room.

The architect's research indicated that the roof was probably changed about 1818 from a flat roof to an oddly shaped, sloping roof which still covers the building. New treated shingles were used to match as closely as possible the size, exposure and type found under the terne roof.

The extensive mechanical equipment necessary for climate control has been divided between a utility room in the basement and the attic. Electric heat was selected primarily because of its flexibility of installation, low installation cost and cleanliness and safety. As in the restorations Wiley & Wilson has done for Colonial Williamsburg, mechanical and electrical work was done in such a way as to be quite unobtrusive.

In most cases on the first floor, air supplies are ducted to floor-mounted grills in recesses under the windows, with similar treatment on the second floor. Electrical systems were concealed as much as possible by using recessed face plates, which are flush with walls and painted out. Light switches, where they are used, are generally below the chair rail and are also utilized with flush plates. Thermostats are recessed into the wall.

A radar-type burglar alarm system, in which there is a transmitter in one corner of the room and a receiver in the opposite corner, was installed in every major room of the building. This system is turned on when the building is closed at night, and connects with a central ADT office in Washington.

A rather elaborate fire alarm system was also designed by Wiley & Wilson and located in areas where the detectors
are relatively unobtrusive, but still operate effectively. In some areas a "rate of rise" system has been installed, while other areas are protected by ionization detectors, which read minute smoke particles in the air. All air conditioning systems have ionization detectors in return air ducts, as well as in the machinery room in the attic.

A 30-ton chiller in the basement mechanical room supplies chilled water to four air handling units, two of which are in the basement, two in the attic. Heating is done by electric heaters mounted in the ducts. The system has all-year humidity control, designed to add moisture as necessary in winter, and lower the humidity in summer.

Humidity control is essential in restored buildings to preserve the wood in the building, any wood paneling, and the delicate, often irreplaceable, furnishings. The entire system provides temperature and humidity control and an air cleaning system utilizing high efficiency filters.

Restoration of the Octagon was made possible through the contributions of some 9,100 AIA members and others. Cost of the project was approximately $350,000.

Although the Octagon is misnamed—the building has six sides rather than eight—it is considered an excellent example of late Georgian, or, in the Washington area, Federal Style for mansions and public buildings erected from 1791 to 1850. It will be open to the public, with hostesses on duty, daily except Monday from 10:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m., and from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m. Sundays. There is no charge for admission.

Much priceless antique furniture has been used in furnishing certain rooms. Two iron stoves in the front circular hall are thought to be original to the house. The hall at the base of the circular stair is furnished, as are the drawing and dining rooms, and a portion of the old kitchen in the basement. The Dolley Madison Bedroom and Nursery, and the 18th Street room are not furnished at this time, but are used as exhibit galleries. The third floor area is used as offices.

Since 1961, the Octagon House has been a registered historic landmark by the Department of Interior. With the completion of the restoration, the AIA Foundation is to be congratulated for an effort which should preserve for all time a fine work of art and an excellent example of the Federal Style of architecture.
THE OCTAGON

Source List for the Furnishings

FRONT HALL

Iron Stoves—thought to be original to the house
Mahogany table—

STAIR HALL

Maple settle (fret work back, caned seat)—Gift, Thornton Tayloe Perry, 1934*
Maple Arm Chair (matching settle)—Gift, Thornton Tayloe Perry, 1934*
Maple Arm Chair—Gift, Miss Phyllis Snyder, 1935*
Maple Arm Chair (Henry Clay Chair—Empire Style)—Gift, Thornton Tayloe Perry, 1934*
Mahogany Candle Stand (round top, tripod legs)—Gift, AIA Virginia Chapter, 1958
Painting of Cupid—found in Octagon attic around first decade of 20th century
2 Red Oriental Carpets—?

DRAWING ROOM

Pair transitional English (Chippendale-Hepplewhite) side Chairs—Chippendale bookcase, denticulated corinice—Gift, Ralph Walker, FIAA, 1960
Pair Chippendale mahogany semi-circular tables flanking fireplace—?
Pair, Sheraton mahogany card tables, reeded legs—Purchased by Mr. Hyde in Baltimore, Md.
Pair, Wedgewood jardinières on semi-circular tables—Purchased from Wm. Black Co., Bermuda, nd
Pair, gilt wall bracket, eagle and snake motif—Purchased from John L. Matthews, Baltimore, nd
Pair, antique Chinese blue “Hawthorne” Ginger jars, with covers and bases—Purchased from Mrs. J. L. Whittle, Towson, Md, nd
Pair, Waterford crystal candelabra on mantelpiece—Purchased from Mrs. Ruth Willis of Baltimore, nd
Pair, round mirrors, gilt frame in wing motif—Purchased from Mrs. William Wright, Baltimore, nd
Antique Mahall Carpet—Purchased, 7 January 1970
16 light crystal chandelier, c.1810, with swan motif—?
4 two-light wall brackets, crystal, silver gilt backing—Purchased recently from Nesle, Inc., NYC


DINING ROOM

Furnished as a memorial to John Walter Cross, FIAA, by his family, here abbreviated JWC

Round end, three part mahogany dining table—Gift, JWC, 1955
English Hepplewhite mahogany inlaid sideboard—JWC, 1955
Breakfront, Scottish, Mahogany—JWC, 1955
Round, convex mirror, gilt frame, English—JWC, 1955
Dining chairs (2 arm, 10 side) Sheraton shield back, English—JWC, 1955
Pea Hepplewhite knife boxes, mahogany, inlaid—JWC, 1955
Sheffield water urn, ivory spigot handle—Purchased, C & G Sloane, from Devore Estate.
Pair, Sheffield wine coolers, motto “Labor et Honore” —JWC, 1955
Pair, Sheffield candlesticks—JWC, 1955
Pair, Sheffield two-brush candelabra—Gift, AIA Baltimore Chapter, 1960
Sheffield rimmed looking glass plate—Gift, Edward Taylor, 1946*

Portrait, Col. John Tayloe, by St. Menin, crayon on paper—in purchase by Edward Taylor, 1923*
Pair, semi-octagonal tables, mahogany, halves of Sheraton-type octagonal dining table—Purchased from Betty Rote, nd
Portrait, Dr. William Thornton, architect of house, by St. Menin, crayon on paper—Loan, American Colonization Society, 1954
Vienneese Tureen, 18th century, green and white—AIA Board Member’s Wives, 1966
In breakfast: Staffordshire china, blue—JWC, 1956
Grown Derby china—Gift, Misses Anne, Katharine and Sophie Snyder, 1939.
Meissen Vases—Gift, Thornton Tayloe Perry, 1934*

Carpet, antique India palace, yellow background, flora and fauna—Purchased, Fritz and La Rue, Philadelphia, nd
4 two-light crystal wall brackets, silver—same as drawing room
Eight light chandelier, with hurricane globes—Purchased, 1970 from Nesle, Inc. NYC


CURTAINS AND VALANCES—same as drawing room

HALL

English Barometer, mahogany, inlaid—?

TREATY ROOM (Second Floor)

“Treaty Table” round pivoted, embossed green leather top, drawers around skirt, tripod legs—Gift, AIA San Francisco Chapter, 1911*
Round mirror, convex, gilt frame surmounted by eagle—Gift, Thornton Tayloe Perry, in memory of Mrs. J. Arthur Evans, 1954*
Pair, girandoles, 18th century, English, gilt, with eagles—Gift, Royal Institute of British Architects, 1952
Windsor comb-back chair, oak—Purchased from Mr. Stoll Kemp, New Market, Md. nd
Wing chair, antique, upholstered in old English yellow linen—Gift, AIA Delaware chapter, 1960
Chandelier, crystal, Regency—Gift, Frederic R. King, FIAA 1959
Dispatch case, leather studded, with arched lid, lined with patterned paper, used by Henry Carroll to bring Treaty of Ghent to President Madison in 1815—Gift, Carroll Fitzhugh (family of Henry Carroll), 1940

DOLLEY MADISON BEDROOM AND NURSERY

Not furnished at this time—used as exhibit galleries

EIGHTEENTH STREET ROOM

Not furnished at this time—used as exhibit gallery

THIRD FLOOR BEDROOMS

Not furnished at this time—used for offices, committee rooms, and storage

OLD KITCHEN (Basement)

To be furnished as a memorial to Henry Saylor, FIAA

Wrought iron swinging crane in fireplace, wrought iron andirons with hooks for a spit, saw tooth trammel, spider griddles and iron ladles—Given long ago

Bench, chairs, standing griddle, fireplace trivet, bowl, molds for candles, butter, cookies and cake, long-handled waffle iron and several iron pans—Purchased, 1970

Oven rake, “tin kitchen”, iron roaster, bar scale, crocks, wooden bowl, roaster, covered pot and saucepan on legs, long handled waffle iron, hanging griddle, short trammel, pot hooks, utensils, iron kettle with hanging tilter, and spit back with weight and crank handle—Gift, Bryden B. Hyde, AIA, 1970

Rocking chair, woven split oak seat—Gift, Mrs. Helen Bullock, NTHP, 1970

Other chairs—late windsors and arrowbacks, and a stretcher type doughboard—?

WINE CELLAR

Wooden Firkin—Loan, Colonial Williamsburg whose cooper made it, 1970
Wooden Kilderkin—same

4 green glass wine bottles, copies of 18th century style—Loan, Williamsburg, where made

BASEMENT

Rest of basement not furnished in original manner

STAIR WELL

Antique hanging lantern—Gift, Glenn Stanton, 1960

8* Original Octagon Furnishings
nd—no date of acquisition

SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS


Other were: The Mathy Company, Fairfas, exterior sheet metal; Lloyd E. Mitchell, Inc., Baltimore, Md., plaster; Walter Truland Corp., Arlington, electrical contractor; Honeywell, Inc., McLean, controls. Grills, regulators & diffusers were by Barber-Colman Co.; electric heaters by Tennessee Plastics, Inc.; baseboard heaters by Electrozone; and pumps by Taco Pump Co.
A NEW traffic signal repair facility for Richmond has just been occupied. This will coordinate all traffic engineering, signs and signals in one area of the city.

The new master controllers for the city traffic signal system are also located in the facility.

The traffic engineers are in constant touch by police radio to all traffic signal problems throughout the city.

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From Richmond were: Industrial Contracting & Fabricating, Inc., structural steel; Bethlehem Steel Corp., steel joists; Joe M. DeShazo Roofing Co., roofing; Richmond Block, Inc., block; W. H. Stovall & Co., Inc., windows; Marable Brick & Supply Co., tile, marble & brick; Richmond Glass Shop, Inc., glazing; Devoe Paint Div. of Celanese Coatings Co., painting; A. Bertozzi, Inc., plastic wall finish & plaster; Southern Tile Distributors of Richmond, Inc., resilient tile; Richmond Tile & Marble, terrazzo; The Staley Co., Inc., steel doors & bucks; R. L. Dixon, Inc., lighting fixtures & electrical work; Pleasants Hardware, hardware; Lee Hy Paving, paving; Garber’s, Inc., overhead doors; Industrial Fence Co., fence.
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LUTHER W. MACHEN Elementary School is a 30-classroom building developed from four previous round schools based on a 25-classroom prototype. The major advantage of prototype construction is reflected in the 1969 contract price of this project. The base bid averaged 16.00 per square foot and included a 10,000 s.f. covered play area, total electric heating and air conditioning individually controlled in each room, and all library shelving and furniture. Extensive site improvements added 75 per square foot and the acceptance of three alternates brought the total cost of the project to 17.50 per square foot. The alternates included terrazzo floors in all areas except carpeted library and general offices, a fallout shelter, and liquid glazing above ceramic tile wainscots on corridor walls.

The plan for 850 students includes five large kindergarten classrooms with outdoor play areas, 24 classrooms for grades 1-6, and one classroom and two smaller spaces for special education. Centralized facilities include a library with private conference and work rooms, a large audio-visual storage room, a "resource room" for group instruction that can be subdivided by folding partition, and a large multipurpose room, including stage and full kitchen equipment for cafeteria service. General offices, various storage and display areas, toilets, and a central open court round out the plan.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
Food Industries, Inc., Richmond-based parent company of Kelly's has been keeping up with or ahead of the rapidly changing fast food industry since it entered the Virginia market. This new unit opposite Eastgate Mall in Richmond, along with two similar buildings in Norfolk and one in Hampton are the culmination of several years of planning backed up by many more years of operating experience in this company’s existing units.

The public's demand for "creature comforts" has dictated that Kelly's provide comfortable, pleasant, air-conditioned dining rooms, a varied menu and the lowest possible prices. The answer seemed to be a self-service cafeteria system with double drink lines and cashiers for peak periods, backed up by a versatile, high-output preparation area requiring a minimum number of operating personnel. All areas are designed with materials which will require the least possible maintenance effort to present a clear fresh appearance, with the help of a color scheme which is intended to convey warmth.

Decorative glass tile panels and specially designed lighting fixtures are the same as those used in other recent Kelly's.

The decorative hood over the entrance has been raised above the roof line to give identification to the building, and is part of the visual image which is being used not only on other buildings in the chain, but is echoed in the new signs, to carry the design theme even further. Although this

(Continued on page 103)
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PIETRO BELLUSCHI AND KENNETH DeMAY—Associated Architects for Design

HANKINS, ANDERSON AND MONCRIEF—Mechanical & Electrical Consulting Engineers

WILLIAM T. ST. CLAIR—Structural Consulting Engineer

C. P. STREET CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
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— Photography by Ed Roseberry —
Since the establishment of a formal architectural curriculum at the University of Virginia following World War I, the faculty and students have been quartered in hand-me-down facilities, first in Washington Hall on East Range, then in the former gymnasium, Fayerweather Hall. With the expansion of the degree requirements to five years of undergraduate study in 1949, and the increase in the number of students, during the 1960’s, a temporary building was erected adjoining Fayerweather Hall, and all available space in Bayley Museum was converted into classrooms, studios and faculty offices. As the degree programs in Architectural History, Planning, and Landscape Architecture were added in the 1960’s, the need for additional space became critical, and appropriations were sought for a new building to house the School of Architecture in adequate and appropriate space.

During the development of the Master Plan of the University by Sasaki, Dawson, DeMay Associates in 1964-65, the concept of a unified Fine Arts Center was developed. This recognized the need for new and larger facilities for not only the School of Architecture, but also the Departments of Speech and Drama, Music, and Fine Arts. By grouping these curricula in a unified Fine Arts Center, the University policy of inter-departmental interchange and inter-action could be implemented and encouraged.

The site chosen for the Fine Arts Center was a steeply sloping area north and west of the president’s home, Carr’s Hill, and immediately adjoining Fayerweather Hall and Bayley Museum. Because of the difficult terrain, this property had been largely undeveloped although it is close to the Rotunda and adjacent to a very heavily travelled student route between living quarters and classrooms. Recognizing the difficulties inherent in the one hundred and twenty-foot slope across the site, and the presence of several valuable oak trees over two hundred years old, the master plan for the Center was developed into a series of stepped building around a central court, with the oaks carefully blended into the total composition of buildings, terraces, well defined vistas and natural planting.

The materials for the exterior of the buildings were chosen to comply with the policy of the University to blend the new buildings with the older structures through the use of dark reddish-brown brick and white “trim.” For reasons of economy, white architectural concrete with a lightly sandblasted finish to expose the warm beige aggregate was selected for the exposed structure, and wood mold, oversize-brick laid in Flemish bond used was used for the walls. Brick and architectural concrete paving on the terraces blend with the building to create a sense of spatial unity. A batten seam copper roof on a sloped monitor roof at the highest portion of the building repeats the copper roof of the Rotunda.

The structure of the buildings consists of poured-in-place concrete waffle slabs and columns arranged in multiples of a basic thirty-eight inch module. Employing re-usable fiber glass dome forms for the waffle slab, the contractor was able to complete the basic structure rapidly and economically, with a minimum of rubbing and patching of the exposed concrete ceilings. A five-inch thick concrete fill over the slabs contains thermal insulation, radiant heating coils, underfloor electrical duct, and conduit, thus eliminating the usual delays in pouring the basic structural slabs.

The portion of the building housing the School of Architecture is four stories high. The upper two floors consist of large drafting studios, each two hundred and twenty five feet long and approximately sixty feet wide. To overcome the immensity of the spaces, seminar rooms and stair towers are introduced at strategic locations, and the two levels are inter-related by light wells and open stair. Schools of Architecture traditionally have had extensive interchange between the various classes, with lower classes assisting upper classmen and the upper classmen guiding and advising the younger students. The seminar room “islands”
serve to group the individual classes while the light wells and stairs promote this inter-class exchange. The long north side of the drafting studios employs extensive glass areas, and a north-facing monitor window extends the length of the building roof to introduce natural daylight to the central areas of both floors, another reason for the light wells. Fluorescent and color-corrected mercury vapor lighting provide an illumination level of one hundred footcandles throughout, and an underfloor duct system has sufficient flush outlets for each student to have his own drafting lamp and power-operated drafting equipment at his drafting table.

The second level is the main public entrance floor, and is accessible from Rugby Road across the Museum Terrace, over a broad service court (to be planted and landscaped when funds become available), down a few broad steps and under a glass-walled “bridge” that forms a part of the Fine Arts Library. This approach was carefully studied to give a variety of spatial experiences, thus adding vitality to the pedestrian approach. Once inside the building, the administrative offices are to the left, and a large exhibition space for display and judgement of student work is directly ahead. An open well on the right leads the eye to the lower floor, and a large glass wall opens to a view of the distant Blue Ridge.

The administrative area contains offices for the Dean and Assistant Dean, the secretarial staff, and a student organization office. Also in this area is a Faculty Conference Room, an extensive photography-darkroom suite, and storage for drawings and models. The exhibition space is lined with tackboard walls, with a system of movable display panels that permits an infinite number of spatial arrangements and patterns within the basic thirty-eight inch module. Lighting is movable and flexible to provide proper illumination of the exhibits.

Eight two-man faculty offices occupy the remainder of the second level, while other faculty offices and seminar rooms are dispersed throughout the building. Each office is equipped with a chalkboard wall, a tackboard display wall and built-in shelving, and can be used for small seminar-type classes with ease.

The first floor contains a variety of spaces and uses. A student-operated supply shop and blueprint room is centrally located near the main entrance. The model studio, equipped with power tools and worktables, is immediately adjacent to the service entrance and materials storage room. The structural classrooms and testing laboratories are also near the service entrance, and the service court is designed to accommodate the erection and testing of various structural concepts. The noise generated by these activities is isolated from the remainder of the building by having these facilities in a one-story wing separated from the lecture rooms, draft-
One of the more unusual features of the building is the Environmental Technology Demonstration Area. This consists of two large classrooms separated by a service and storage room. One classroom is used for teaching the principles of illumination and acoustics, and is extensively equipped with many various types of lighting fixtures, dimmers, controls, audio-visual apparatus, and color modification devices. In addition, provisions have been made for the installation of electronic teaching machines and stereophonic sound equipment.

The other classroom is equipped for instruction in the mechanical engineering aspects of architecture — heating, ventilating, air conditioning, and plumbing. A retractable duct descends from the ceiling to demonstrate a multiplicity of dampers and air diffusion devices through the use of colored smoke. A large wall panel containing refrigeration piping is used to give students experience with the effects of "radiant cold." Audio-visual equipment and extensive display panels are included in the classroom. Indeed, the mechanical system of the building itself is recognized as a teaching tool, and controlled access to it is to be a part of the instructional program.

There stepped-floor lecture rooms are also located on the first floor under the Fine Arts Library, and broad corridors connect them to the exterior and the remainder of the building. These lecture rooms will be used by the other departments in the Fine Arts Center as well as the School of Architecture, and are therefore closely located to a separate entrance lobby. The largest room, containing one hundred and fifty seats, is also suitable for public lectures. The two ninety-nine seat rooms can be used for public functions, but are conceived primarily as student lecture rooms. Each lecture room has a separate projection room for slides and eight millimeter motion pictures, with an operable chalkboard that disappears to expose the projection screen. Sound amplification is provided, with controlled acoustics and variable lighting.

A snack bar is located near the lecture rooms and eventually will serve the entire Fine Arts Center as well as neighboring fraternity houses. Operated by University Food Services, it will remain open twenty-four hours a day through the use of vending machines. A small hot foods kitchen will provide hot dogs, hamburgers and other quick (Continued on page 103)
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THE Virginia National Bank purchased this rather unusual site for the location of their Longwood Office. The site comprised a vacant lot, an abandoned street and a lot with a building. The building was torn down and the lot cleared leaving an ell shaped lot with 94' fronting on Main Street and 50' fronting on one-way Venable Street.

This branch bank is primarily to serve Longwood College and the Shopping Center across Main Street and to provide drive-in service for all of their Farmville area customers.

Provisions were made for 2 drive-in tellers, 3 inside tellers, a vault, one private office, storage and staff space.

The exterior of the building enclosing the customer area is dark green glazed brick with duranodic finished, aluminum sash members. The two story pylon is of white glazed brick with white cast stone coping. The fascia is Kawneer's Mosaic panels of duranodic finish aluminum.

The interior of the building has vinyl asbestos flooring, acoustical tile ceiling with recessed fluorescent light fixtures and the walls are drywall with vinyl coated fabric. The private office has Weldwood Cherry Vee plank paneling.

The interior decorations including furniture, counters and booths were designed and furnished by American Furniture and Fixture Company of Richmond.

The building is air conditioned with a heat pump installed in the front section of the pylon.

Andrews Large & Whidden, Inc., Farmville, was general contractor, and did excavating, piling, foundations, concrete & carpentry. Subcontractors & Suppliers were: Scruggs & Thomas,

(Continued on page 30)
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PUTTING up a roof and later adding a building may seem an odd way to go about construction. But a Richmond developer is doing exactly that and he's learned two things. First, starting at the top costs more initially. Second, it pays off in the end.

William E. Singleton, vice president of Raab and Co., Inc.—Realtors, is the developer who decided a backward approach to developing might meet a need that existing commercial markets weren't reaching.

Having found the small shop owner difficult to sell on shopping center space when it was all on drawing paper, Singleton conceived the idea of putting up a shell "so the tenants could see what they'd be getting." Singleton said, "we gave the prospective tenant everything we could to see what he'll have, and everything else can be tailor-made for him."

Singleton developed McGuire Center at Southside Plaza in this fashion. The roof went up and as the space was leased the shop space was finished. The space went quickly.

An advantage of this type of construction, Singleton said, is that with the building partially constructed, a tenant may be in the shop five weeks after the start of shop construction.

McGuire Center, completed more than a year ago, contains about 10,000 square feet and is located at what was McGuire Circle in Chesterfield County.

"Parking is a big factor," Singleton said. "You can get a better idea if it's paved and not just mud."

After the shell is completed, Singleton shows prospective tenants where the building is, what it looks like and how much parking space there will be.

If the client then decides to lease, he sits down with J. Calvin Holcombe, the architect for the center and tells him his firm's needs. Singleton cites this aspect of his shell plan as an unusual advantage for small shop owners. "It's seldom that local tenants can get new buildings tailor-made to their specifications," he said.

Singleton credited the owners of the land and shopping centers with enabling him to pursue his hunch. "There's more risk in this," Singleton said. So it took a backer who was willing to gamble on putting money in a shell and parking area and then finding someone to occupy the space.

McGuire Center is owned by James S. Stanley, a former Richmonder who now lives in Princeton and Denmark.

Building costs in the shell method exceed $15 a square foot, Singleton said. "Construction costs are higher because you're not building all at once."

Holcombe agreed. "Economy is not the thing, although I'm proud of the costs we've gotten."

"It's a more difficult approach architecturally," Holcombe said. Instead of... (Continued on page 103)
THE James M. Duncan, Jr. Branch Library designed by Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger of Alexandria, completes the Mount Vernon School and Community Center complex. The library, located adjacent to the Mt. Vernon Elementary School was designed as part of the total community Master Plan. Together with the school and its recreational facilities, the Community Center will provide educational and both passive and active recreational opportunities for the citizens of the Del Ray community of Alexandria.

VIRGINIA RECORD

The library facilities are housed in a single story, 9,000 square foot brick structure nestled among the tall trees bordering Commonwealth Avenue. The color and texture of the brick has been chosen for its compatibility with the adjoining school, yet the building's in-
dividuality is expressed in its rounded corners and deep recesses.

The library will have a working capacity of 40,000 volumes. The shelving units are utilized to separate the reading room into adult and children sections as well as special areas for new books and displays. The support facilities for the library include a workroom, staff lounge, and librarian's office.

In addition to the reading room and the support facilities, a meeting room is also included. This room has been designed for community use during or after library hours. The meeting room and library proper share a common entrance foyer which enables the meeting room to function while the reading rooms and stack areas are closed.

Maintenance-free material composes the interior of the building. Carpeting, brick, and quarry tile are used as floor materials, while the walls consist of brick, vinyl wall covering, or ceramic tile.

The mechanical plant, located in a partial basement, will provide the building with year-round temperature and humidity control. The lighting design incorporates polarized lenses to reduce glare.

Off street parking is shared with the school complex. Brick planters allow for gradual changes in grade rather than steps.

The library has been designed for future expansion. As the Del Ray community grows, the library can expand and double in size. This expansion will be primarily reading and stack areas, although some support function will be necessary. The mechanical and electrical systems have been designed to accomplish this expansion with minimal disturbance to library activities.

Subcontractors and Suppliers


to tell the Virginia Story  
MAY 1970  
PAGE THIRTY-THREE
T

THIS two and one-half story, 12,000 square foot office building in Falls Church, was completed in record time last October 1969. The owners' requirement was for an attractive new building which could be built in three months to meet an occupancy deadline.

For this reason, the architects designed a structure to accommodate a precast concrete slab and steel joint system recently introduced to the Metropolitan Washington Area by the National Brick and Supply Company. The system known as Conodec was used for the first and second floor and roof decks, with the loading carried on brick bearing walls.


left the job for more than 4 hours at a time until their work was complete. The second floor and roof decks went on just as fast.

Four foot wide vertical openings pierce the exterior wall for the full height of three floors. This includes the ground floor which averages 3.5 feet below grade. Into these openings were placed an anodized bronze-aluminum window wall system with fixed, solar bronze, plate glass and aluminum louvers for ventilating through-the-wall heating and cooling units.

Through-the-wall incremental units were chosen to provide the tenants with maximum comfort. Each office has its own all-electric heating and cooling unit which can be operated independently from the others. A tenant or individual office can select heating or cooling anytime of the years to suit its own specific requirements. This system has eliminated the common complaints that often occur when switching central systems from the heating cycle to cooling cycle and vice versa. In addition, heating or cooling requirements on the south side of a building normally differ from those of the north side. The incremental system presents an ideal solution.

With the basic structural system complete in a little more than three weeks, the builder had gained enough time to complete the interior work prior to the occupancy date. The first interior item was wall insulation sprayed on between wood furring strips. In addition to being a fast method of insulating, it made hard-to-reach areas, such as duct shafts, easy to insulate.

Typical of the interior finishes which added to the speed of construction, were suspended lay-in acoustical tile ceiling, commercial carpeting laid in mastic and prefinished wood panelings.

The all electric building has an estimated operating cost of 40 cents per square foot. Together with maintenance and management costs, the owners believe they have attained a building which is economical to operate.

The permanent loan was placed with the Equitable Life Insurance Company, Washington, D.C. by the Cameron Brown Company, with the Suburban National Bank of Virginia as the construction lender.
An Urban Residence

RICHMOND

HYLAND AND HIGHFILL
Associated Architects

A. W. DUNBAR
Structural Consulting Engineer

BRANDT AND MORSE
Electrical Consulting Engineers

PROGRAM requirements for this urban residence suggested an Atrium design approach. This enabled a positive indoor-outdoor relationship of the open-planning via the central courtyard with controlled vistas through the perimeter of the house onto the circular balconies on the outside.

The form of the structure evolved with four wings revolving about the Atrium and enclosing approximately 3,000 square feet of living space. Warm colors are distributed over rough sawn wood siding, brick, roof shingles, bronzed aluminium sliding glass doors, and exposed aggregate concrete.

Other special design emphasis was placed upon composing the structure on the site, relating it to the adjacent structures, the open circulation, and then protecting it with a complete security system.
Photos
By
James M. McElroy

Subcontractors
and
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From Richmond were: Chas. N. Valentine, Jr., excavating & clearing; Orkin Exterminating Co., Inc., termite proofing; Merwyn L. Wilson, masonry; Industrial Contracting & Fabricating, Inc., steel; Smith Door & Window Specialties, windows (Pella); Richmond Glass Shop, Inc., glazing; L. W. Stratton Bros. Painting & Papering, painting; Richmond Primoid, Inc., waterproofing; E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., weatherstripping; W. K. Hawkins Engineering Co., insulation; Ace Tile & Floor Coverings, ceramic tile & resilient tile; Republic Lumber & Building Supply Corp., millwork & lumber; W. H. Stovall & Co., Inc., sliding aluminum doors & bucks (Arcadia); Atlantic Electrical Supply Corp., lighting fixtures; Ace Electric Co., Inc., electrical work; Lawrence R. Muse Plumbing & Heating, plumbing; Pleasants Hardware, hardware (Schlage); Robertson & Moseley, Inc., cabinets; Miller Systems, central vacuum system.

Others were: W. A. Patterson, Glen Allen, roofing; Woodrow W. Kellum, Mechanicsville, carpentry; W. J. Garrett, Rockville, dry wall; Community Heating & Air Conditioning Co., Inc., Glen Allen, air conditioning & heating; Hanover fabricators, Inc., Ashland, wood trusses; plumbing fixtures by American Standard.

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A DENTAL STUDENT looks into a microscope at his laboratory workbench and studies a red and blue stained slide of gum tissue.

Looking away from the microscope and above his desk, the student sees the identical slide with the same red and blue stains on one of more than a dozen 18-inch color television sets in the Virginia Commonwealth University School of Dentistry—the first dental school in the United States to use color television as an aid to instruction.

A dental school in the United States to use color television as an aid to instruction. Color television is the heart and life-line of the new $4,000,000 addition to the School of Dentistry at the Medical College of Virginia, the Health Sciences Division of VCU in Richmond.

Enlargement of the physical facilities for the MCV School of Dentistry, the only dental school in Virginia, has been possible through a $2,000,000 grant from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and appropriations from the state totalling $1,900,000.

The new four-story addition, which is connected on the first two levels with 16-year-old Wood Memorial Building, went into use this fall. Designed by Lee, King, and Poole, the new building with its emphasis on color television instruction is one of the most advanced dental education facilities in the United States.

MCV and the School of Dentistry began using educational television in January, 1953. With more than $100,000 in color television equipment, funded by a grant from the United States Public Health Service, the dental school this fall began extensive use of
Above, actual dental procedure is filmed in new building's educational television quarters for later viewing by dental students. Below, left, television receivers are strategically placed for visual aid in Histology lecture, a study of cellular structure. And below, right, centrally located television control room is focal point of the MCV School of Dentistry's extensive use of color television in teaching.

Color television to increase the efficiency of both learning and teaching.

Television itself is not new to up-to-date dental schools; most dental schools in the country have educational television to some degree or another, said Dr. Harry Lyons, dean of the School of Dentistry.

Color, however, adds other important dimensions to the use of television as an educational tool.

"In studying histological material," Dean Lyons said, "stains are used to differentiate various cell structures. If these stains cannot be reproduced in television—as in black and white television—then the value of television is limited. In clinical work, shades of red, blue, and yellow, among other colors, make it possible to teach pathologic changes in tissues and teeth."

"When inflamed, the gums, tongue, and lips are much redder than normal," Dean Lyons said. "In some instances of inflammation they turn cyanotic (blue), and this can be demonstrated only with color television, not black and white television."

Color also packs a psychological punch that makes the initial learning and remembering what is learned, easier for the student.

"Man is a color-oriented creature, and color is just another dimension of human involvement. The student exposed to color television becomes more emotionally involved with the image, more intense," said Melvin C. Shaffer, director of the MCV Visual Education Department.

Shaffer's department is responsible for integrating the techniques and skills color television, not black and white television.

A new $75,000 color television camera is housed in the new building's fourth floor television headquarters. The camera can be attached to a microscope to film the identical color slide that students are viewing in individual microscopes in the dental laboratory.

The television headquarters also is equipped with two high-quality black and white television cameras. Adjoining television studios also enable simultaneous taping of two live educational programs.

The laboratories in the new dental building are "bugged" electronically so that the student can direct questions to an instructor based in the projecting studio. The instructor also can show a pre-taped demonstration of a laboratory procedure. Any number of students may watch the tape on television and then perform the procedure themselves with better clarity of understanding, Dr. Lyons said.

All of the laboratories in the new facility are equipped with color television receivers, one for every four students.
In the lecture rooms, each seat is in view of one of four receivers per room. Color television also is being used for teaching clinical dentistry, including treatment of gum diseases, techniques of restorative dentistry, and oral surgical procedures.

The special design of a cubicle for oral surgery on the second floor of the new building allows a television camera to film an oral surgery technique via remote control from the fourth floor.

The new building gives the School of Dentistry 130 percent more floor space with 105 dental operating areas equipped with modern high-speed equipment. The new operating areas include 26 areas for orthodontics and 10 units for oral surgery with recovery rooms and efficient sterilization quarters.

The addition has permitted the MCV dental school to step up enrollment of dental students, increase the number and variety of courses for dental auxiliary personnel, and give clinic patients a modern health care setting.

Entrance to the dental school addition, which was dedicated in late January this year, is level with the street. Wheelchair patients can be rolled directly into the lobby and into elevators.

Two escalators, capable of carrying 19 times as many people in a given time as an elevator, whisk other patients and students to the second floor clinic waiting room.

"The waiting room purposely has been designed to condition the patient for dental care," Dr. Lyons said.

The new waiting room is a far cry from clinic waiting rooms so often decried because of rickety chairs and gloomy, aged appearance.

There's carpet on the floor and bright blue sculptured chairs. The walls are light cream with an entire wall painted a muted orange. The waiting room overlooks a courtyard that will be planted this spring into a garden.

The new building also has given the School of Dentistry space needed to expand new training programs in the dental health field. A new B.S. degree program in dental hygiene was begun this fall with programs for laboratory technicians and dental assistants planned for the near future.

With the additional space, the dental school also will be able to extend research and postgraduate training programs as well as continuing education programs for practicing dentists throughout Virginia.

"Although television has made teaching more efficient, the teacher pays for that efficiency by the necessity for better preparation," Dean Lyons said.

With the extensive use of television, the instructor and the full-time cameraman assigned to the School of Dentistry must conduct a "dry-run" of the instructional program before the class meets.

Also with the help of television, fewer instructors are required to teach an ever-expanding number of students.

The new dental building enabled the School of Dentistry to expand its entering class this fall from 80 to 100 stu-

With the new facility, emphasis on self-study will increase with the potential development of a video tape library for students studying at night.

The television control room, now operating on a two-channel system, can be expanded to 12-channel capacity so that as many as 12 tapes can be shown simultaneously from a library of catalogued tapes on clinical and technical procedures.

Space also is available in the new building for an honors laboratory for students who progress faster than normal, offices for the expanding dental faculty, and a new lounge and study halls for the dental students.

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PAGE FORTY-TWO
GYMNASIUM—ST. EMMA MILITARY ACADEMY

J. HENLEY WALKER, JR.
Architect
KENBRIDGE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.
General Contractor

ST. EMMA Military Academy founded in 1895 is located in Powhatan County. Its campus of Gothic architecture is situated on 1,800 acres of rolling hills and woods.

A site, which would allow for future expansion of the building, was selected adjacent to the existing athletic field; thus concentrating group activities and sports events in one area and in so doing obtain multiple use of common facilities.

The facility consists of a lobby with public toilets and concession stand to be used in conjunction with all sports and activities. The massing and roof lines of the building are determined by the functions within. Split block, because of its buff color and rough texture was selected as the basic exterior material to

(Continued on page 104)
RALPH E. KARAU
ORTHODONTIC BUILDING
FAIRFAX COUNTY

VOSBECK VOSBECK KENDRICK REDINGER
Architects—Engineers—Planners

CANNON CONSTRUCTION CORP.
General Contractor

— Photos by J. Alexander —
THE DESIGN of the Ralph E. Karau Orthodontic Building by Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger of Alexandria is the result of close interaction between architect and client. The two-level building, located in Fairfax County, is a steel frame masonry-faced structure with pre-cast concrete spandrels and glass walls. The mansard roof is of concrete tile.

The first level is open, and the entry stair is reached through a well-landscaped court with walks of exposed aggregate and brick. Also located on the first level is the mechanical room.

The upper level, approached through an open glass stairwell, contains the waiting room (isolated from the rest of the area), the working area and the doctor's office. The key to the design is found in the circular shape of the treatment area which contains five treatment stations separated by screen partitions. In the center is the control counter which is used for storage of supplies and equipment and is also the assistant's work stand. This area is set back under the roof allowing the patients a very pleasant view of a nearby golf course. Dr. Karau in presenting the program to the architects, asked for the most efficient means of getting from patient to patient and to supplies. The solution resulted in placing the treatment areas adjacent to each other, radiating out from the control counter. Thus mobile equipment is not needed, and much visual clutter is eliminated. The rectangular roof overhangs the building core allowing for natural light while eliminating glare.

The Karau Office Building received an award for excellence from the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, Twenty-fifth Biennial Awards for Excellence in Architecture, 1969. The citation read: "The pleasant exterior expression is a direct reflection of a highly functional scheme."

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THE PROPOSED Fairlington Presbyterian Church addition will accommodate a large assembly room and the Sunday School. The school room will become a kindergarten during the week. The two-story design, evolved by Project Architect Edwin Schnedl, ties the different levels of the existing buildings together and, taking advantage of the site topography, enables both school and hall to be entered at grade while taking a relatively small area of the site.

The basic building shape, a Greek Cross, facilitates the internal planning and provides the flexibility necessary to accommodate the various church functions. (The plan provides one major space on each level—a square—with a bay, half as large, on each side.) On the lower floor these bays are divided into two classrooms, the major space acting as a communal resource area. Upstairs one bay houses the kitchen serving the parish hall. Like the school room, the hall may be divided with movable partitions. Between these bays are toilets, storage areas and offices for the school and hall.

In addition to satisfying the client’s program, Mr. Schnedl provided the church with an addition which will, through its flexibility and improved circulation, enable the Fairlington Presbyterian Church to better serve the community.
Wm. P. Lipscomb Co., Inc.

General Contractors

for

THE OCTAGON

Washington, D. C.
A COUNTY-WIDE PROJECT

The Chesterfield County School System was about to blossom into one of the first full-time, county-wide kindergarten programs in the state. This is the story of that process, from the beginning seeds in the minds of educators, through the budding stage, when children finally partake of the fruit.

A total of 93 new classrooms were envisioned to be added to 19 of the county's existing elementary schools. This meant 19 new buildings had to be designed. Each would have to relate to different site conditions, different structures, and different materials; yet, the educational program of each should be the same.

Faced with the decision on how to approach the design process ... whether to commission the architects of the existing buildings, to design an addition for each of the buildings ... or to commission one architect to design all 19; the School Board and Superintendent, with its planning and construction staff, studied the alternatives.

There were few other projects, if any, of this nature from which to draw information. Their evaluation had to draw deeply from the experienced background and knowledge, in both education and school construction.

The decision was made to have all 19 buildings designed by one architectural firm, hopeful that two of the benefits would be speed and economy. The board then commissioned the architects, and the process of preparing the soil for the seeds was underway.
Educational program requirements for the kindergarten facilities were thoroughly investigated, then creatively assembled by the county's instructional staff.

The program called for learning laboratories rather than conventional classrooms. Because of the various interest areas necessary in a positive kindergarten experience, most teachers preferred as many corners in the room as possible. Children of this age love small spaces. The facilities were not, however, going to be "baby-sitting rooms."

The program again called for an active educational process tied into the overall school. The children were to use the existing school cafeteria, library, and other facilities. In many cases the kindergarten pupils would become part of the first and second grade activities, as an ungraded program. Access to these supporting facilities was to be through heated, enclosed spaces... without causing the children to go outside during transit.

As the architectural program began to germinate just behind the educational program, the two continued to develop... assisting each other, and perhaps best of all, challenging each other throughout the project.

One of the first design decisions made resulted from a thorough study of the 19 existing school sites. Considering access to existing primary classrooms, libraries, cafeterias, public parking, and still allowing for future expansion of upper elementary classrooms, all of the sites suggested a remote building attached to the existing, with an enclosed connecting corridor.

This suggested several possibilities from an overall construction standpoint. If all 19 buildings are to be remote structures, why not repeat various components in each, and thereby save in construction cost, as well as time? From the same economic logic that allows one can of peas to sell for 10¢, yet, two for 19¢... then 840 identical windows should result in a construction savings compared to the same quantity in various sizes and shapes. Ninety-five identical heating and cooling units should not only provide an initial savings, but also, a maintenance savings. This was the beginning of the modular concept on this project. It ultimately developed into a prime characteristic, from the forming of concrete slabs, to the custom designed modular furniture.

THE BUILDING SHAPE

The shape of the buildings was another major decision that had to be made. This was not assumed or arbitrarily selected, it instead grew out of the overall program.

The octagon appeared to lend itself best. Some of the reasons are as follows: The perimeter wall of an octagon is approximately 10% less than a square building of the same square footage... 15% less than a rectangular building of the same square footage, where one side is twice the length of the other. The perimeter wall of an octagon is only about 4% more than a circle.

The framing of an octagon can be efficiently accomplished by dividing the shape into 9 parts, as shown by the grid lines on the floor plans. Four of these are right triangles... therefore, the waste from one can be utilized on another. The remaining 5 parts are either rectangular or square, both conductive to simple efficient framing.

Then too, the octagon by its own nature, provided a wealth of nooks and multi-corners that teachers craved for their activity areas. Additional alcoves were added along the perimeter wall to accommodate storage and work counters.
number of classrooms necessary at each of the 19 sites, the architects designed during their preliminary study, 8 different sized buildings, from 1 classroom to 8 classrooms, in order to provide maximum flexibility and assist in the evaluation.

The architects then selected, as an example, the 8 classroom building, and at their own expense, prepared a set of drawings and specifications for the building industry. The specifications called for performance rather than particular materials. This was done to invite industry to propose various materials meeting the performance specified, from which the architects could study in depth. This later played an important role in the final selection of building materials.

The county selected four building modules to best serve the expansion requirements at the 19 sites: the 4 classroom, 5 classroom, 6 classroom buildings, and the 6 classroom modified . . . to accommodate a multi-purpose room.

Final evaluations called for eight, 4 classroom buildings; five, 5 classroom buildings; five, 6 classroom buildings; and one, 6 classroom building modified. This also provided a county-wide architectural image for the kindergarten program.

After the exhaustive research stage developed the concepts, shape, structure, and materials, the final drawings were completed in less than nine weeks.

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

The buildings are steel framed to provide maximum flexibility for the non-load bearing partitions. They can be positioned anywhere in the building, as the program requires. As mentioned earlier, open-web steel joist span across the nine framing bays with metal decking to span over the joist. After completing the concrete floor slab, steel studs are set on the perimeter wall and sheathed. Later, and independently from the interior trades, the wall sheathing is covered by brick to match the existing schools. Cedar siding is used at the alcoves. Because of mason shortage during the time of construction, all of the brick work was designed so that the mason could come and go at his own discretion, not effecting the completion of others. He could feasibly be the last trade on the job.

After the building was sheathed-in, the ceiling contractor began his grid work over the entire building at one time. Then the partitions were readied for installation. The partitions are a new concept developed by United States Gypsum Co., whereby the walls are essentially extruded gypsum sheets with integral gypsum studs at 6" on center, all complete in 4' x 8'6" panels.

Meanwhile, on the exterior of the building, the pre-finished, pre-glazed windows are installed, all identical in size, color, and shape. Above them is the color anodized aluminum fascia, which will never need painting. The unpainted sand finished plaster soffit joins the fascia overhang with the perimeter wall.

The landscaping allowance in the general contract allowed additional design time, so that the architects could prepare a coordinated landscape plan. This too was somewhat modular, as only four types of plants were used over the entire project.

Completing the interiors, involved coordinated materials and colors, which were made standard at all sites. Part of the use of color was provided in the tackboards, as they virtually line the classrooms, in sympathy with the teachers display requirements.

The carpeting was a special selection of durable all nylon commercial grade carpet of various dye colors to carry out the already established color scheme.

To tell the Virginia Story May 1970
Because of the quantity involved, the architects found that custom cabinets could be designed according to the teachers' requirements for about the same price as standard equipment; therefore, special designs were prepared for.

(Story Continues on page 104)

19 Kindergarten Additions
For Chesterfield County, Virginia

Dr. Roy A. Alcorn, Division Superintendent,
June 1965 to June 1969

Dr. Robert F. Kelly, Division Superintendent,
June 1969 to Present

Dr. John E. Galloway,
Assistant Superintendent Instruction

W. W. Gordon, Assistant Superintendent Administration

Robert L. Williamson,
Director of Planning & Construction

Robert A. Lux, Business Manager

Leonard J. Rogers, Coordinator, Elementary Education

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INTERIOR SYSTEMS
FOLLOWING a period of rapid growth over the past decade, the Department of Forestry & Wildlife will soon have a new home, Julian Cheatham Hall, named in honor of the Executive Vice President of the Georgia-Pacific Corporation, a distinguished V.P.I. alumnus and benefactor.

The site provided by the university is part of a quadrangle on a plateau overlooking the dormitories, adjacent to the bio-chemistry building and the new dining hall. Julian Cheatham Hall will relate to them through sensitive handling of scale and materials. Project Architect Donald Bosserman and Project Designer T. C. Cheng, of Saunders, Pearson & Partners, A.I.A., Architects, Engineers and Planners, of Alexandria, and the firm's Chief Structural Engineer, Godfrey Horacek, developed a reinforced concrete frame and slab system. To harmonize with surrounding buildings infill panels will be of the native V.P.I. stone and concrete will be cast in rough-sawn board forms.

In keeping with the departmental function, wood will be used wherever practical for paneling, flooring and furniture, with many local firms contributing a variety of species for different rooms under a program instituted by "Virginia Forests, Inc." called "Emphasis on Wood."

The building has three floors and is designed to permit the future addition of two more. To maintain heavy traffic areas as near grade as possible, the major research, teaching and experimental laboratories with their related service areas are on the first and second floors. The third floor is occupied by administration, resource management, measurement and analysis, conference rooms, economics and recreation. The upward expansion will permit enlargement of these departments or the housing of additional facilities.

In this new home, the Forestry & Wildlife Department will continue to grow and provide an increasingly integrated research, teaching and cooperative extension program related to the renewable natural resources of the Commonwealth.
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SOWERS, RODES and WHITESCARVER—Consulting Engineers
DAYS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.—General Contractor

TO MEET the demands of the electronic age and the needs of a constantly expanding service to its customers, the First National Exchange Bank of Virginia will soon occupy a new, 27,000 square foot addition to its year-old 55,000 S. F. Operations Center located in Roanoke County near Hollins College, just off Interstate Route 81 and only 12 short minutes from the Bank's downtown office. It is one of the few specialized banking operations centers in a suburban area anywhere in the country.

Why a suburban site? In 1966, First National Exchange Bank was well into the planning stages of a major addition to its main office downtown to coordinate its varied financial operations. It became apparent that the space available might handle its current needs but left very little room for any future expansion. An increasing amount of financial material flowed into Roanoke from the bank's family of local offices, from Covington, Lexington and Bedford to the north and east, and westward to Big Stone Gap. Large spaces were required for paper processing and record keeping. The final selection of a county site north of Roanoke offered positive advantages:

1. Accessibility to Interstate 81 and to Woodrum Airport.
2. Convenience to the 200 employees who work at the center, most of whom come from the bank's family of local offices, from Covington, Lexington and Bedford to the north and east, and westward to Big Stone Gap. Large spaces were required for paper processing and record keeping. The final selection of a county site north of Roanoke offered positive advantages:

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3. An abundance of parking space
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Millions of figures from banking
transactions of the 31 offices of First
National Exchange flow through the
center daily. It consolidates six major
operations of the bank: electronic data
processing, proof and transit, auditing,
installment loan bookkeeping and cred­
it records, purchasing and supply, and
the BankAmericard center. In addition,
a full-service banking office is under
the same roof, serving the northwest
Roanoke area and the surrounding
county. Entrance to the Operations
Center is at the rear where a security
guard is on duty around the clock.
Extending the width of the building is
a covered loading area and dock where
two tractor trailers may unload simulta­
neously. Parking space for over 300
cars is provided on the site.

In the Data Processing Department,
sophisticated third generation compu­
ters rapidly scan and digest voluminous
stacks of banking transactions, in addi­
tion to performing a variety of chores
for corporate customers. Payrolls for
approximately 80 companies, accounts
receivable for retailers and industries,
and check reconciliation, sorting and
listing, are but a few of these services.
Unforeseen emergencies are handled by
the use of a two-computer system, a
feature that appeals to other companies
using the bank’s data processing serv­
ices.

Storage of records is an important
function at the center. A photo dark
room for developing microfilm, a micro­
film library and other specially fire
proofed facilities cope with the unend­
ing paper blizzard. Waste paper ma­
terial is disposed of by means of a
shredding and grinding machine, re­
ducing it to tiny granules and then
storing them for pick-up by local sani­
tion crews.

The new addition will house, among
other activities, the bank’s BankAmeri­
card operations. The First National
Exchange Bank is one of the three
Virginia banks that are licensees for
BankAmericard. The Center will issue
cards, keep credit reports, handle cus­
tomers’ accounts and billing, and han­
dle credit sales drafts to participating
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tasks would be impossible without the
use of computers. Accounts can be
maintained, filed and recalled in a mat­
ter of seconds.

A conference room is equipped for
meetings and a classroom is designed
for use in the bank’s training courses.

(Continued on page 106)
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This building which they are now occupying is the result of solid long-range planning on the part of the company's officers, and their forethought in purchasing a 2.6 acre tract long before actual construction. This made it possible to leave room for future possible expansion, to allow space for ample employee and visitor parking, and even some open landscaped area.

Except for the entrance lobby and vision panels in the exterior doors, the structure is windowless, with the inside climate controlled through a system which the owners designed, using their experience to prove some of their own theories and ideas. All activities except for some double-tiered storage are on one floor level, with office space for executive, secretarial, supervisory and drafting personnel grouped in the low-roofed front portion of the building, with controlled access at a minimum number of points to the various shop and warehouse areas. The shop foreman and radio dispatcher have visual contact with the receiving area of the shop, but are in the office portion.

Simplicity of maintenance was a prime consideration throughout, but so was a warm and dignified atmosphere in executive and "public" areas. Wood species for paneling of the offices varies to suit the taste of the occupant and the size of the room, and lighting layout and floor patterns were carefully planned to tie related areas together and relieve the monotony sometimes apparent in strictly functional areas.

From an operational point of view, the building has proved itself worth the inconveniences of moving, and has given the owners some of the comforts with which they supply others.
The first phase of the Master Plan for the design and development of the Fairfax County Government Center has been reached with the completion of the Administration Building and the Health Administration Building. The Master Plan, prepared by Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger, of Alexandria, is based on the projected growth of Fairfax County over the next twenty-five years. The present plan calls for the following sequence of design and completion:

Page Sixty-Two

VIRGINIA RECORD

The Administration Building, 1968
The Health Administration Building, 1968
The Public Contact Buildings, 1975
The Board of Education Building, 1980
The Community Service Building, 1985
The Courts Building, 1990
The Public Safety Building, 1995

County employees are currently accommodated in the existing Courthouse and Administration buildings until the phasing has been complete. It is estimated that by 1995 these employees will number 3,000. To emphasize the Center, demolition is planned for the many small structures which have been pressed into service. In their place, a drive will lead up to the Administration building. The demolition also allows the historic courthouse, which will be used in the future as a museum, to be free of incongruous buildings.
The Administration Building

Twelve stories high, with mechanical equipment on the 13th floor and two sublevels, the Administration Building has a structural steel frame faced with precast concrete and insulating glass. There is an integral structural concrete slab on the first floor, and concrete slab on steel beams for the penthouse floor. The roof system is constructed of a built-up roof on metal deck of structural steel framing. Demountable partitions are used throughout the building.

The facade is never static, but is articulated in such a way as to add movement and interest to the building. The wall treatment is a result of window openings, each containing two reflective units. The lower portion (18%) slants in and picks up the reflection of any objects on grade level such as people, cars, and landscape areas. The upper portion (82%) slants out and reflects the sky and clouds. There are 1,100 windows in the tower portion of the building with 40,000 square feet of external insulation glass of Solarban Bronze Twindow. The reflections also give an open feeling to the building.

The building stands on a two-foot raised platform and is covered by smooth white precast concrete. The bronze colored lobby glass is eighteen inches in height and is set back twelve feet from the building overhang. There are four entrance vestibules, one at each corner. Lobby walls are smooth.
finish, earthen-color brick with dark, recessed, mortar joints. The floors are of natural slate.

The reception and information desk occupies the front part of the lobby. An open stair of exposed aggregate concrete connects this lobby to the Board of Supervisors' room on "A" level below. Special low brightness lighting is continuous over the lobby ceiling of acoustical plaster.

"A" level contains the Board of Supervisors' room with seating for 200 and TV facilities, and also a lunchroom for employees, data processing and service rooms. "B" level is the Civil Defense Emergency Operating Center with day-to-day use by Fire and Police Communications Departments. This level is independent from the rest of the building and has its own emergency generator and water system and its own separate air conditioning system. This entire level is below grade.

The penthouse, which is lighted with quartz iodine lamps, houses the building's mechanical equipment and a Centrex system for the Telephone Company. The top section also has a main antenna for the Civil Defense Center.

Floor uses for this Administration Building are:

Sub-Level B
Civil Defense, Fire and Police Communications Department

Sub-Level A
Board of Supervisors' Restaurant, Data Processing

Floor 1
Entrance Lobby

Subcontractors and Suppliers—Health Building
Subcontractors and Suppliers—Administration Building
From Washington, D. C. were: Blake Construction Co., Inc., general contractor, concrete, masonry & carpentry; Morauer & Hartzell, Inc., excavating; Thomsson Steel Co., Inc., reinforcing steel; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., glazing; Franklin Marble & Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile; Lank Woodwork Co., Inc., millwork; E. C. Ernst, Inc., electrical work; Otis Elevator Co., elevator.

Floor 2
Administration and Finance

Floor 3
Assessments, Data Processing

Floor 4
Real Estate, Mapping

Floor 5
Land use Administration, Plumbing Inspector, Administrative Services, Inspection Services

Floor 6
Electrical Inspection, Building Inspection, Public Utilities Inspection, Lounge, Housing

Floor 7
Design Review, Administration, Bonds

Floor 8
Engineering

Floor 9
Department of Welfare

Floor 10
Purchasing, Operations Division, Personnel, Department of Welfare, Communications Services

Floor 11
Executive Floor

Floor 12
Planning, Development, Budget, Management Analysis and System Design

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(Continued on page 107)
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It is completely air conditioned and contains an elevator. The exterior design provides for parking under the upper floors and is constructed of Lawrenceville buff brick with cast stone trim. An unusual feature are the round corners that soften the architectural effect and are designed to fit the required zoning setbacks of the restrictive irregularly shaped site.

Imperial Construction Company was the General Contractor for the approximately $250,000 project.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
(All Richmond firms)

Imperial Construction Co., Inc., general contractor, excavating, foundations & waterproofing; W. D. Taylor Concrete Contractors, concrete; Southern Brick Contractors, Inc., masonry; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., steel, steel roof deck & handrails; W. O. Grubb Steel Erection, Inc., steel erection; Bethlehem Steel Corp., steel reinforcement; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., stone work; Allied Glass Corp., windows & glazing; Lane Brothers, Inc., painting & plastic wall finish; E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., weatherstripping; W. K. Hawkins Engineering Co., insulation; Manson & Utley, Inc., acoustical & resilient tile; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., plaster; A. E. Tate Lumber Co., Inc, millwork; J. S. Archer Co., Inc, steel doors & bucks; Rabe Electric Co., Inc., lighting fixtures & electrical work; H. C. Gundlach Co., plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; W. W. Moore & Sons, Inc., elevator (Dover); Guy Smith Hardware, Inc., hardware.

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Opportunities are plentiful here in the Old Dominion and nearby. For the sun-worshipers there are beaches and lakes in abundance, places of quiet or of lively activity. For the fisherman there is the chance to go out once more for that big one that got by last time. Mother may appreciate wild flowers and mountain trails or museums or antiquing. Children may once again run and explore all the wonders about them. Boating enthusiasts can again feel the touch of the spray as they traverse the waves.

Travelers will be taking to the roads by the thousands, all seeking the great change from daily routine to help them “catch that breath.”

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PAGE SEVENTY
VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
New Associate Members (continued)

THOMAS ANDERSON
GANNAWAY, III
Born September 19, 1944 in Arlington. Gannaway received a Certificate from the Richmond Professional Institute, School of Engineering Technology in 1965. He is currently with the firm of Rawlings, Wilson & Fraher in Richmond.

LEWIS ALBERT PATTERSON II
Born June 26, 1911 in Athens, Ohio. Patterson attended Virginia Military Institute and received his B.S. Degree in Architecture from the University of Virginia. He is currently with the firm of H. C. Johnson, Jr., AIA, Architect in Fredericksburg.

THOMAS MARSHALL GILBERT
Born June 25, 1942 in Richmond. Gilbert graduated from John Marshall High School and attended Virginia Commonwealth University. He is currently with the firm of McGaughy, Marshall & McMillan in Richmond.

DONALD ELMER SMITH
Born June 7, 1943 in Freemont, Virginia. Smith will receive his Associate of Science Degree from the Virginia Commonwealth University in 1970. He is currently with the firm of Rawlings, Wilson & Fraher in Richmond.
Federal Construction Cutback to End in June, AIA-CEC Told

- President Nixon's 75 percent cutback on new Federal construction contracts should end this June, the Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget told 650 architects and engineers in Washington, D.C.

The cutback announced last September has only dented the construction industry slightly and has not at all affected architects and engineers, insisted Maurice Mann.

"Design contracts were not affected" and the Federal order "has had no affect on architectural-engineering contracts," Dr. Mann told the third annual Public Affairs Conference of The American Institute of Architects and the Consulting Engineers Council.

Other speakers at the conference criticized the Administration's deferral, saying the projects simply will cost taxpayers more later. From the audience, several engineers and architects said the cutback had had an impact on the work of design professionals.

Dr. Mann pointed out only $1.8 billion had been deferred in authorized projects for fiscal 1970 out of a total $90 billion construction industry. Actually only $300 million would be cut out in fiscal '70, $800 million in 1971 and $700 million "stretched out in the years beyond '71" due to time delays, he noted.

These amounts will still be chopped even if the Administration should stop the 75 percent freeze this June, he noted.

Wurster Exhibit To Open at The Octagon

- Selected works of Gold Medal architect William Wilson Wurster, FAIA, will be on display at the Historic Octagon House, headquarters of The American Institute of Architects, from April 7 to May 29. The well-known California architect received the AIA Gold Medal, the highest honor accorded by the 23,300-member national professional society, last year.

The photographic exhibit features 16 projects spanning a period of 40 years. Mr. Wurster's residential work of the 30's and 40's comprises a large part of what became known as the "Bay Region Style" of architecture, which used native materials, took advantage of views and climate, and emphasized indoor-outdoor living with sheltered patios and decks. His fresh, direct approach to environmental conditions drew from the local architectural heritage without being tied to eclectic styles.

His more recent projects, as a principal in the firm of Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons in San Francisco, have included Ghirardelli Square, Golden Gateway Center, Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences at Palo Alto, and the new Bank of America Building, all in the San Francisco Bay Area.

An educator as well as an architect, Mr. Wurster served as Dean of the School of Architecture and Planning at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1944-50, Dean of the College of Architecture at the University of California, Berkeley, 1950-59, and Dean of the College of Environmental Design there, 1959-63.
J. Everett Fauber, Jr. of Lynchburg, and Floyd Elmer Johnson and William B. O'Neal both of Charlottesville have been elected to the College of Fellows of The American Institute of Architects, a lifetime honor bestowed for their outstanding contribution to their profession. They will be formally invested during special ceremonies at the annual convention of the AIA in Boston, June 21-25.

Although AIA is the 23,300-member national professional society of architects, only 957 members have been advanced to Fellowship. Other than the Gold Medal, which may be presented to a single architect from any part of the world, Fellowship is the highest honor which The Institute can bestow on its members.
Virginia Architects Entertain Legislature

Shown upper left are Governor and Mrs. Holton being welcomed by AIA Chapter President John E. Wilson. Upper right, Richmond Delegate and Mrs. Carl E. Bain chat with Delegate Arthur H. Richardson from Dinwiddie and Mr. and Mrs. J. Milton Portewig. Center left, Delegate B. R. Middleton of Virginia Beach, Delegate Stanley C. Walker of Norfolk and Louis A. Oliver. Center right, Delegate and Mrs. Russel M. Carneal of Williamsburg and Delegate Julien J. Mason of Bowling Green. Lower left, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene N. Brooks with Mrs. Edgar Bacon and Delegate and Mrs. John N. Dalton of Radford. Lower right Delegate William M. Dudley of Lynchburg with Bill Joe Addison and AIA Chapter Executive Secretary Nancy E. Quensen.
During the annual meeting of the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the members played host at a reception and dinner to Governor Holton, members of the Legislature and other distinguished guests.

Upper left, Delegate Thomas W. Moss, Jr. of Norfolk, Delegate and Mrs. W. Roy Smith of Petersburg and James Lee Williams. Upper right, Ken Calvert, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shriver, Mrs. Glenn Yates with Delegate and Mrs. John R. Sears, Jr. Center left, Governor Holton flanked by Louis W. Ballou and Richmond Mayor Phil J. Bagley. Center right, Delegate and Mrs. Junie L. Bradshaw and Senator Carrington Thompson of Chatham. Lower left, a view of the reception and lower right the two charming ladies who handled the details, Brenda Smith and Bobbi Tenser.
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R. S. Reynolds Award for Community Architecture

The town center megastructure contains stores, offices and apartments on different levels.

The Biblical city of Beersheba in Israel, where a completely-planned "new town" is being built in the ancient desert settlement, has been honored by the second R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award for Community Architecture.

The architects and planners of Beersheba will receive the international award, which confers $25,000 and an original sculpture in aluminum "for the design of a community in which architectural planning and design have made a most significant contribution," the American Institute of Architects announced today. The AIA administers the program sponsored by Reynolds Metals Company.

The award will be presented at the AIA annual convention in Boston on June 25 to a representative of the Ministry of Housing, which administers the new towns program. The $25,000 will be used for study grants in urban design under the administration of Technion, Israel's technical university.

In selecting Beersheba the Institute jury paid tribute to the entire new towns program of Israel.

"Beersheba was selected as an outstanding symbol of the Israeli new urbanization program because it is the oldest and largest of a series of some 25 new, reconstructed and substantially enlarged towns started little more than 20 years ago," the jury report stated. "The very existence and growth of the country depends in large measure on the placement and the social and economic success of its orchestration of new towns."

Beersheba lies on a plateau at the entrance to the Negev Desert, about 100 miles south of Tel Aviv.

The jury praised the designers of Beersheba for its "dynamically evolving" plan which is successfully overcoming the admitted shortcomings in earlier planning.

An initial master plan for Beersheba begun about 1950 was based on the concept of an English garden city, with low population density, winding streets, one-story homes with large garden plots, and extensive open spaces. This plan soon was recognized as unsuitable for a desert community, and new plans were developed in the mid-Sixties.

The new master plan seeks to integrate the older housing areas and a thriving commercial-entertainment district with a now-developing Town Center and new high-density residential sections. All planning and architectural design have been carried out under the direction of Israel's Ministry of Housing, but private architects have designed many of the individual buildings.

All construction has been handled by private firms, although ownership is vested in the government.

"The jury believes Beersheba to be of international significance in the evaluation of town planning," the report said. "It represents the full spectrum for community evolution. It is, in the totality of development of new and old, an outstanding symbol of a national urbanization policy."

The jury consisted of Daniel Schwartzman, FAIA, of New York, chairman; George T. Rockrise, FAIA, of San Francisco, a vice-president of the Institute; and Jules Gregory, FAIA, of Lambertville, N. J. They visited Beersheba and other Israeli new towns.

The first R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award for Community Architecture was presented in 1967 to Cumbernauld, a new town near Glasgow, Scotland.

The R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award for Community Architecture is one of three architectural awards sponsored by Reynolds Metals Company and administered by The American Institute of Architects. The others are the R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award, for architecture with use of aluminum, and the Reynolds Aluminum Prize for Architectural Students.
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VIRGINIA RECORD
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Leading Spokesmen on Environmental Quality Meet at Octagon House

Pictured at the reception honoring the members of President Nixon’s Council on Environmental Quality given by The American Institute of Architects at the historic Octagon House are, left to right: Council Chairman Russell E. Train, Congressman Hale Boggs (D-La.), Rex W. Allen, FAIA, President of AIA, and William L. Slayton, Executive Vice President of AIA.

Chairman Russell E. Train, Robert Cahn, and Gordon J. F. MacDonald, members of the newly created Council on Environmental Quality, were honored at a reception in Washington last night, sponsored by The American Institute of Architects and the AIA Foundation. They were welcomed to historic Octagon House, headquarters of the 24,200-member national professional society of architects, by AIA President Rex Whitaker Allen, FAIA, AIA Executive Vice President William L. Slayton, and Raymond S. Kastendiek, FAIA, President of The American Institute of Architects Foundation.

In introducing Dr. Train and the other distinguished members of the Council to the Senators and Representatives, architects, and other spokesmen for national environmental concerns, Mr. Slayton reaffirmed AIA’s support of the consolidation of responsibility for the environment, both natural and man-made, in the office of the Chief Executive.

Noting the establishment of the Council as an important step towards setting national priorities as a context for community design and urban development and pointing to the resources of the Institute’s national Committees on Regional Development and on Urban Planning and Design, Mr. Slayton offered the assistance of the Institute in identifying and articulating crucial issues on the national agenda.

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MAY 1970
Senator Muskie, Walter Reuther To Address AIA

- Environment and labor, two key concerns of the nation, will get priority attention at the 1970 Convention and Building Products Exhibit of The American Institute of Architects in Boston, Mass., June 21-25.
- Senator Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) and Walter P. Reuther, President of the United Auto Workers, will deliver major addresses on these subjects. The announcement was made today by Rex Whitaker Allen, FAIA, San Francisco architect who is President of the AIA. He also announced that a recessed session of the Convention will be held in London, England, on June 29th, in conjunction with the Royal Institute of British Architects.

A Convention highlight will be a June 24th "day of awareness" jointly planned by architectural students and architects to bring into focus environmental programs and concerns. Other sessions will stress the major changes underway in the building and construction industry and the future of the profession of architecture. The Producers Council is planning a special presentation dealing with the forces affecting change in the building industry. The Convention theme is "The Architect in a Dynamic Society."

The Convention will be held in the new Sheraton-Boston Hotel, designed by Charles Luckman Associates. The adjacent John B. Hynes Civic Auditorium, designed by Hoyle, Doran, and Berry, will house the Building Products Exhibit where more than 100 companies will display their newest products and services.

In addition to business sessions and those involving resolutions, there will be special meetings of architectural students, and presentations of awards. The Gold Medal, highest honor the profession can bestow, will be presented on June 25th to Richard Buckminster Fuller, designer of the "geodesic sky-break dome."

There are varied other events planned for the architects and their ladies.
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Money, Not Research Needed in Poor Cities, AIA Conference Told

- Can the authentic voice of the people operate through community design centers to remake the poor neighborhoods of America?

Yes, if government and foundations will fund projects instead of more research studies, if architects and other professionals will serve instead of dominate, and if city halls will loosen their death grip over Federal funds, 250 persons heard at the first national conference on Community Design Centers.

Sponsored by The American Institute of Architects and held March 13-14 at Howard University, the meeting drew participants from Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, Denver, Chicago, Miami, Atlanta, New York, Philadelphia, Houston, New Orleans, Tucson, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Camden, N. J., Wilmington, Del., Corpus Christi, Tex., Lexington, Ky., Dayton, O., Peoria, Ill., Knoxville, Tenn., Raleigh, N. C., Troy, N. Y., Washington, D. C., and other cities.

There are now CDC's in around 30 cities, started or sponsored by AIA, universities, community groups, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and others. The centers, located in stores, churches, and other local sites, offer professional planning and design services at the request of community organizations and citizens. They are advocates for the poor, helping arm them with information essential to the survival and improvement of neighborhoods.

Representatives of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Office of Economic Opportunity were told the centers are starving for support.

"Our flimsy but vital services from New York to Watts may evaporate if we can't be productive," said Eugene Brooks, co-director of the Watts Urban Workshop in Los Angeles.

In five years since the Watts riots "not a damned thing has been done. There's been no essential change," Brooks reported. It has taken his community design center five years to get 36 units of housing started, yet 50,000 units are needed in the black South Central Los Angeles slums, he said. Government regulations have been a factor in stalling projects, he added.

"There is plenty of money for studies, on the drug problem for an example. But no funds for action programs already set up. Something is wrong," said Magnolia Small of the Watts Workshop staff.

"East Harlem is the capital of the world for studies," said Willie Vasquez, director of the Real Great Society.

Chicago's city administration has squandered funds on hiring junior policemen and repairing curbs when poor whites, Indians, blacks, Orientals, and Latins face rats and hunger, said Charles Geary, president of the Uptown Coalition of 15 citizen organizations.

"We can't get money from city hall when we're fighting it," he added.

"The AIA did a beautiful job in setting up the CDC. But it wouldn't have been beautiful if the community didn't have control," Geary said.

The community leaders and architects working in the centers as paid staff or volunteers told OEO and HUD officials they are organized to use funds effectively. "You don't have to identify us; we're trying to identify you," explained Rodney Wright, AIA, director of Chicago's Uptown Design Center.

"I see this as the most creative effort the American architect has ever been involved in," he said.

"We're viable in the community but not billable," said William Smith of the Watts Workshop. The FHA process for obtaining help on low-income housing is taking three years in Cleveland, said Paul Cheeks of the Cleveland Design Center. Help from private business and...
industry has been slow, conferees were told. The national Ford Foundation and local foundations such as the Astor Foundation in New York have assisted.

William L. Slayton, executive vice president of AIA, said his organization is working to secure funds for CDC's from HUD and OEO. He reported progress but pointed out that the current administration is transmitting funds through city halls and state houses and CDC's will have to follow this channel.

Answering complaints that AIA has devoted only one percent of its income to helping the CDC's, Slayton said, "The AIA does not look upon CDC's as an AIA-controlled program but as a very important movement which we should encourage."

"The community design centers can become the community government of the future; very clearly that's where we're going," Slayton told the meeting.

AIA members in a number of cities now lacking centers said they are organizing such programs, based on local needs but using lessons from operating CDC's.

"This information will help us get started," explained Arthur Brown, AIA, of Dayton, Ohio. "They came to a common conclusion," said George T. Rockrise, FAIA, of San Francisco, AIA Vice President and Chairman of the Task Force on the Profession's Responsibility to Society. "The work of the design centers must be based on what the community wants. The community must organize to tell the professionals, and the professionals must listen. It takes professionals to find alternatives and the facts; it takes the community to express the need and control the design centers. This is the way we read the conference."

"The community is telling us it needs funding for the centers and that the CDC's must grow with continuing community control," said Hugh Zimmers, AIA, of Philadelphia, staff director for the task force.

"You have to work on all levels, with more radical elements and the establishment," explained Robert Nash, AIA, of Washington, D.C. "Sometimes if you get something done, you're a radical."
AIA Report Cites Power Of Historic Preservation

Almost every American city has a historic building or site that can become a catalyst for citizenship and an anchor for urban renewal, says a new report by The American Institute of Architects.

“The Power of Preservation” cites examples across the country of new uses for old places that help add variety and color to the urban scene. “There is still time in most parts of the nation and public opinion is growing to reverse the trend” toward devastation of traces of the past, says the AIA.

The pamphlet, of which single free copies are available by sending a stamped, addressed envelope* to Historic Resources Committee Document PR-32, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006, explains that small cities as well as metropolitan centers like San Antonio and New Orleans can use historic preservation.

A shopping center at Fremont, Calif., saved a pioneer farmhouse to add color. Rocky Mount, N.C., converted a jail into an art gallery. Private clubs, bookstores, taverns, professional offices are salvaging attractive older buildings and meshing them with new construction to offer interesting neighborhoods, the AIA notes. Urban renewal planners have come to accept the value of reminders of the past in the rebuilding of core cities. Recent Federal grant programs, available to cities, underscore this point.

“Since the United States has a potential supply of perhaps 300,000 buildings, sites and places of historic or architectural significance, almost every city has a chance to use preservation,” says the AIA. Economic rewards from tourism and added property tax revenues can result.

Commissioned by AIA’s national Committee on Historic Resources, the report includes these suggestions to citizens considering preservation:

—The 10 regional planning offices of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development should be contacted to see if government funds could be used.

—The AIA has a Preservation Coordinator in each state who may be of assistance. He can be contacted through local and state AIA offices or by writing the Historic Resources Committee at AIA headquarters in Washington.

—Restoration and/or preservation will usually cost more than the owners think. Architects who have experience in this field consider they spend 100 percent more time on restoration than on design of a new building.

—Restoration takes time because it must proceed cautiously, skilled craftsmen are scarce, and work sometimes stops while the building reveals new details that must be studied and perhaps added to the renewal plan.

—The restoration architect at work is a detective and a surgeon finding the building’s true identity, then restoring life.

—Use of the building after restoration must be weighed by citizens, since not all restored sites can support themselves as museums. Sponsors also need to consider the setting; a landmark isolated by traffic, noise and fumes may be difficult to sustain. It’s best to tie a restored building to the activity of a neighborhood or place.

—Planners ought to realize that successful preservation can create side problems that need solution when restoration begins. Some poor families have been forced out of neighborhoods where restoration hiked rents.

“Even if it didn’t mean one dollar in new tax revenues or business,” the salvaging and use of historic places is a sound investment for a city, points out Michael Barker, Director of AIA’s Urban Programs. “American cities badly need a sense of community, a feeling of belonging. Historic settings that generate fun and participation can help mold the elusive thread of citizenship that concrete alone can’t deliver,” Barker points out.

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AIA Proposes Dues Increase

Architects attending the 1970 Convention of The American Institute of Architects, in Boston, Mass., June 21-25, will be asked to vote on a major revision of AIA's ethical standards, a proposed dues increase to finance expanded services to the membership and government-related programs, and a proposed expansion of membership to permit related professionals to join the AIA as Allied Professional Associates. These recommendations and other actions were taken at the April Board meeting of the AIA in Hilton Head, S.C.

Mr. Allen announced that the following architects are candidates for positions as national officers, or as regional directors who serve on the national Board. The election will occur at the convention. They are: First Vice President—Max O. Urbahn, FAIA, of New York City; and Secretary—Preston M. Bolton, FAIA, of Houston. The following are candidates for three Vice President slots: Sidney W. Little, FAIA, of Tucson; Richard M. Bennett, FAIA, of Chicago; John L. Webb, AIA, of Baton Rouge; and George M. White, AIA, of Cleveland. Director candidates are: East Central States—Carl L. Bradley, AIA, of Fort Wayne; New England States—Hugh McKinley Jones, Jr., FAIA, of Guilford, Conn.; New York—Darrell D. Rippeteau, AIA, of Watertown, N. Y.; North Central States—Louis R. Lundgren, AIA, of St. Paul; Ohio—James J. Foley, AIA, of Columbus; and Western Mountain—Max Flotaw, FAIA, of Albuquerque. The current First Vice President: Robert F. Hastings, FAIA, of Detroit, will automatically be AIA's President in 1971. Additional candidates are anticipated.

The AIA Board approved the establishment of the Indian River Section of the Palm Beach Florida Chapter and the Bloomington, Illinois Normal Section. Approval was given to changing the name of the Reno Chapter to the Northern Nevada Chapter, and to granting a charter to the Florida Southwest Chapter located in Fort Myers.

In regard to the dues increase, Mr. Allen said that convention delegates will be asked to change corporate dues of individual members in proportion to the change in the cost-of-living index with a base of June 1968. This will increase corporate dues of members of three-year's standing from $75 to $84.

It was also proposed that supplemental dues—that paid by firms on an employee basis—be authorized to rise from 2% to 5% of their FICA payment on each employee to Social Security, but no more than 1% per year. This is now $15 per employee and would increase to $22.50 per employee to be paid to AIA by each firm.

Mr. Allen said, "We want to also set up a legislative information service to pool legislative information and strategy on the state and municipal level, and we plan to strengthen and expand our public relations and advertising programs." The AIA President pointed out that the small architect is under pressure and needs help to continue in his practice. "A stepped-up business development program for architectural firms of all sizes would be undertaken along with a continuing education program and urgently needed action in regard to codes and regulations," Mr. Allen said.

The AIA President pointed out that the new category of national AIA membership, Allied Professional Associates, will enable professionals who are not architects, such as engineers, planners, landscape architects, etc., but who work directly with the architectural profession, to participate in the AIA.

Work has been underway on the proposed revision of the AIA Standards of Ethical Practice since June, 1968, through a Task Force headed by Jack D. Train, FAIA, of Chicago. The revision covers areas expected to be extensively debated at the convention, such as competitive bidding, involvement in contracting, and non-discrimination. In general, the revised ethics recognize the widespread changes that have taken place in the architectural profession and attempt to bring the ethics into line with current operations.
Educate Public to Environmental Danger, Architects Ask Congress

The American Institute of Architects has asked Congress to fund a permanent environmental education program for citizens and school children so the nation’s new-found concern for its environment won’t die “as a lad of the 1970’s.”

Rex Whitaker Allen, FAIA, of San Francisco, President of the AIA, told a House Committee on Education and Labor panel, “We must equip the average citizen to make rational judgments on environmental matters.”

For “public concern to be translated into action,” Allen testified, “the public must become more astute, it must be able to challenge professionals, pressure groups and even politicians on environmental issues.”

The AIA, said Allen, supports pending legislation in the House and Senate which would provide funds to colleges, school districts and private organizations to collect and distribute facts and solutions to environmental problems. “We believe that a quality environment can be furthered through a long-range extensive education program directed to both children and adults,” the AIA official added. He said such efforts are underway in schools in Philadelphia, Dallas, Marin County, Cal. and other places and should be expanded.

Allen told Representatives John Brademas (D-South Bend, Ind.), James H. Scheuer (D-New York City), Alphonzo Bell (R-Los Angeles) and Oral Hansen (R-Idaho Falls, Id.) “the enactment of such an education program would instill in the citizen the ability to foresee the long-range consequences of man-made projects before they occur.”

To prevent environmental quality education from being “limited or haphazard,” Allen suggested it include not only conservation and protection of natural resources such as streams, lakes and forests but also quality in housing, neighborhoods and cities. “Visual pollution, urban physical deterioration affecting social processes and misuse of land are all examples of” damaging man-built environment, he pointed out.

Allen noted that the pending House bill, HR 1433, and its companion Senate version, S 3151, would allow grants for course development, information spread in schools and communities, teacher training and other programs to be allocated by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Allen said AIA would like to see professionals such as architects trained to aid the community education programs and non-profit organizations such as AIA help prepare materials under the proposed Environmental Quality Education Act sponsored by Rep. Congressman.

Responding to questions at the hearing were Allen, William A. Bowers, PE, of Roanoke, president-elect of the Consulting Engineers Council, Taylor Culver, Howard University, past president of AIA’s Association of Student Chapters, and James Pratt of Dallas, chairman of AIA’s Joint Committee on Public Education. They told the legislators that architects, engineers and other design professionals are learning to work together in teams to combat environmental dangers.

“Architects are showing now a much greater sensitivity to what the man-made environment does to the community,” Allen assured Rep. Brademas. Architects “are more responsive to the need” to tell clients about the impact of a proposed building on a space and the people who use it, he added.
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PAGE EIGHTY-EIGHT

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On February 25, 1970, the Consulting Engineers Council of Virginia selected award winners in a competition of innovative engineering projects completed during the past year in Virginia.

A twin-bridge project involving 218 foot bridges with gracefully slanting leg supports, which will carry Interstate 64 across U.S. 250 near Charlottesville, was selected as the top award winner. Engineering studies and design for the bridge project was performed by Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern, Architects and Engineers with offices in Roanoke and Washington.

Named second in the competition was a solid state digital environmental control center for several buildings at the Medical College of Virginia. The Consulting Engineers' firm for the design of the control system was Roache, Mercer and Faison of Richmond.

Certificates of merit were awarded to Thompson and Litton, Consulting Engineers of Wise, for their design of a sewage treatment facility for the town of Hillsville; and to the firm of Sowers, Rodes and Whitescarver, Consulting Engineers of Roanoke—designers of a variable-constant volume terminal reheat system for the Virginia Western Community College.

Top award winners from the state will be entered in the Consulting Engineers Council of the U. S. National Engineering Excellence Awards Competition.
For The Record

Hampton Roads Concrete Technical Committee Created

- Six companies that supply concrete in the Hampton Roads area of Virginia have joined forces to create the Hampton Roads Concrete Technical Committee. This committee has been created to improve and extend the use of concrete and to provide a clearing house for exchange of information concerning the local concrete industry. The members of the committee will include Engineers and Concrete Specialists employed by the supporting companies. This committee will offer the concrete supplier's views to assist Architects, Engineers, Government Organizations, Testing Laboratories, and others in areas such as design requirements, specifications, materials, inspection, testing and procedures.

Supporting companies and their representatives on the committee are as follows:

   Knox Burchett
   Joseph B. Sadler
   James H. Midgett

2. Sadler Materials Corporation Virginia Beach, Virginia
   Willis S. Riddick
   Whiting Chisman
   Paul Spencer
   William Witcher


4. Chisman Company Hampton, Virginia

5. Chesapeake Ready Mixed Corp. Chesapeake, Virginia

6. Capital Concrete Co. of Virginia Norfolk, Virginia

Carl Lee, the local Field Engineer for the Portland Cement Association will be an ex-officio member of the committee. Willis Riddick will serve as Committee Chairman and Mrs. Myrtle Overby of Southern Materials Company, Inc. will serve as Secretary-Treasurer.

Porcelain 1970—New Brochure Available from AlliedWall Corporation

Porcelain 1970—a 12-page brochure by AlliedWall Corporation, features specifications for porcelain-on-steel and aluminum building panels, including the new 1970 color chart of the popular 3-dimensional Belgrano finish. The brochure also includes detailed construction drawings of laminated veneer, insulated and 1 1/2 hour fire rated panels. To obtain the brochure, write:

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PAGE NINETY
“Cast-in-Place Architectural Concrete” Seminar Held

- Two hundred architects, engineers, general contractors and government officials from the Tidewater Area of Virginia recently participated in a one-day seminar on cast-in-place architectural concrete at the Lake Wright Playhouse in Norfolk. The seminar constituted the first opportunity in Tidewater Virginia for those responsible for the design and construction of cast-in-place architectural concrete to consider together all major aspects of this type construction.

The event was sponsored jointly by Southern Materials Company, Inc., of Richmond and Norfolk and Southern Block and Pipe Corporation of Norfolk. Both companies are subsidiaries of Lone Star Cement Corporation, the world's largest manufacturer of portland cement. Southern Materials is a major supplier of sand, gravel, crushed stone and ready-mix concrete throughout Virginia and adjoining states. Southern Block & Pipe produces concrete masonry units, concrete pipe, precast architectural concrete, prestressed structural concrete and precast wood building units for the construction industry in Virginia and neighboring states.

In his welcoming remarks, Henry Clay Hofheimer II, President of Southern Materials Company, pointed out the increasing use of ready-mix concrete in its application as cast-in-place architectural concrete. He observed that all parties associated with the concrete construction industry including the ready-mix concrete supplier, are affected by these trends—both as to technology and business philosophy—and hence the need for meetings such as this seminar.

Mr. Hofheimer then introduced John B. Baines, Vice President-Operations, Southern Materials Company, who acted as chairman of the day's program. In introductory remarks, Mr. Baines commented that architectural concrete is quite different from normal ready-mix concrete and, for this reason, has created new and additional problems for the ready-mix concrete supplier, the general contractor and the architect. Some of these problems are caused by inadequate communication between the architects, the general contractor and the ready-mix concrete supplier, while others are caused by a lack of understanding or appreciation for the basic properties of concrete in general or for the special attention required for

The guest speakers and hosts. Front row (L. to R.)—Dr. Harry N. Huntsziker; Mr. Henry Clay Hofheimer II, President, Southern Materials Co., Inc.; Mr. Matthys P. Levy. Rear row (L. to R.)—Mr. Richard S. Getsinger; Mr. Harry C. Robinson; Mr. Richard C. Goodman, President, Southern Block & Pipe Corp.; Mr. Whitson M. Overcash.
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architectural concrete. He indicated that the purpose of this seminar was to review some of the more important properties of architectural concrete and to discuss what has been learned from some of the larger cast-in-place architectural concrete projects throughout the country.

The first guest speaker was Whitson M. Overcash, Associate Partner, Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, New York City, who discussed "Will the Trend Continue?" His presentation included an examination of several cast-in-place architectural concrete buildings designed by his firm, including: One Main Place, Dallas, Tex., a 60 story cast-in-place architectural concrete building with an exposed aggregate finish obtained by sandblasting; the American Republic Insurance Company Building, Des Moines, Iowa; and Carlton Center, Johannesburg, South Africa. Mr. Overcash showed colored slides of these buildings and discussed some of the problems experienced in design and construction. He emphasized that the architect must understand the basic properties of concrete to design successfully a cast-in-place architectural concrete building and recommended that local aggregates always be investigated for use.

Matthys P. Levy, Partner, Paul Weidlinger Consulting Engineers, New York City, next spoke on the subject "Design, Detailing and Specifications." He pointed out that many of the basic properties of architectural concrete were actually superior to normal concrete from a structural point of view. Mr. Levy emphasized the importance in design of including rustications at the top of pours, the location and type of through-ties, and the type of forms, concrete mix design and methods of consolidation to be used. He discussed also some of the engineering problems which his company had encountered in designing certain cast-in-place architectural concrete buildings, focusing principally on the American Republic Insurance Company Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

Harry C. Robinson, Managing Engineer, Mid-Atlantic Region, Portland Cement Association, Washington, D.C., provided the third presentation, his subject being, "Selection of Finish, Concrete Materials and Forming Materials." Mr. Robinson discussed some of the finish variations caused by improper placing of concrete, types of forming materials which may be used, and considerations pertaining to the selection of concrete materials. He pointed out some of the basic properties of concrete that must be considered in cast-in-place architectural concrete construction and showed color slides of typical problems which he had investigated.

The final speaker in the morning session was Richard S. Getsinger, Vice President, George Hyman Construction Company, Bethesda, Maryland, who spoke on "Contractor Execution." He described the cast-in-place architectural concrete aspects of the L'Enfant Plaza, Washington, D.C., for which his firm was general contractor. He emphasized the importance of constructing a mock-up at the job site before starting construction, indicating that many lessons can be learned from a mock-up which will contribute to the success of the total project, while at the same time actual finish desired by the architect can be established. He also emphasized the importance of sealing forms to make them leakproof, proper placement of concrete, proper vibration and attention to every detail for successful cast-in-place architectural concrete structures.

Following luncheon, Dr. Harry N. Huntzicker, President, Portland Cement Association, spoke on "The Lively Art of Site-Casting Architectural Concrete." Dr. Huntzicker stressed the "shape-ability" of concrete as a construction material and the architectural flexibility of concrete in achieving a wide variety of surface designs, textures and colors.

The afternoon session of the seminar was conducted in the form of a panel discussion. Written questions were prepared by the audience during the morning session and collected immediately before luncheon. The panel consisted of the morning speakers—Messrs. Overcash, Levy, Robinson and Getsinger—augmented by Mr. Baines, representing Southern Materials Company. The latter responded to various questions from the standpoint of an aggregates and ready-mix concrete supplier. The discussions were moderated by Knox R. Burchett, Manager, Architectural Concrete Department, Southern Block & Pipe Corporation. While time did not permit discussion of all questions which were submitted to the moderator, the panel nevertheless responded to nearly one hundred different inquiries on topics which ranged from the most basic properties of concrete to very theoretical structural design considerations.
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McIntyre Is Mid-State Board Chairman

At a meeting of the directors that followed Mid-State Tile Company's annual meeting, Fred H. McIntyre, Sr. was elected to the position of Chairman of the Board. Fred H. McIntyre Jr. was named President and Jack Wagstaff was elected Vice-President—Sales.

The conception of Mid-State Tile Company was that of newly elected Chairman, Fred H. McIntyre Sr. Mid-State is the only ceramic tile manufacturer in a large area of the Southeast and it all began in a casual conversation. Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre were visiting their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Rodgers in Florida where Rodgers was employed as a ceramic engineer in a tile plant.

When Rodgers told his father-in-law that over half of the raw materials used making the tile came from North Carolina, McIntyre began to entertain the idea for starting a plant near the source of these materials. He talked to several interested friends who were willing to invest in a ceramic tile project and they agreed that he had a good idea. Lexington was the site for the plant because of its locale—the exact center of the state (thus the name Mid-State).

This was all back in 1956 and 57. The plant was then established in July of 1957 and since this time has been expanded three times. The present facility has 60,000 square feet of floor space and can produce ceramic tile for more than 100 bathrooms a day. The plant employs over 150 people, among them a dozen sales representatives. Mid-State sells to distributors that are stationed from New Orleans to Hartford, Connecticut.

Officers in addition to the new elected are: Nisbet P. Rodgers, Executive Vice-President; Walter M. Fulp, Vice-President; J. Benjamin Harrop, Assistant Vice-President; Joyce Y. Hoffman, Secretary; John S. Cox, Treasurer; Joyce M. Rudisill, Assistant Secretary; and Ralph H. Scott, Sr., Assistant Treasurer.
CSI's 1970 CONVENTION SET

- All features of CSI's 1970 Convention program have been set and convention planners anticipate another record-breaking crowd in Chicago, June 8-10, at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, as Institute members gather for the 14th Annual Convention. Although the Institute was founded in 1948, conventions did not become a part of its regular activities until 1957 when the first convention was held in Washington, D.C. Since that time the Institute has alternated its conventions between various parts of the country. The 1969 convention was held in Houston and the 1971 convention is scheduled for Anaheim, California.

Institute President Arthur W. Brown, FCSI, completing a one-year term as President on June 30, 1970, will be the presiding officer at the convention.

The theme for the 1970 convention, "The Orderly Revolution," was drawn from a statement that Brown made at last year's CSI Convention in Houston when he said that the construction industry was in the early stages of a construction revolution. The theme and the three main subject areas comprising it, The Orderly Revolution in Construction Practices, The Orderly Revolution in Construction Materials and Components and The Orderly Revolution in Construction Communications, have caused considerable interest in the construction industry.

Brown said that in selecting the topics for the convention the Institute tried to relate them to the Institute objectives and current Institute programs.

He stated that he felt that the technical program was vibrant and contemporary and at the same time looked into the future with something more than promise.

The Annual Exhibit of building products will be held in conjunction with the convention and has been recognized as one of the foremost of its kind in the country. In addition to the technical business features of the convention, a lively social and entertainment program has been planned.
R. W. Thompson is President of the Va. Asphalt Assn.

- At the 19th annual meeting of the Virginia Asphalt Association, announcement was made of the election of Robert W. Thompson as president. The meeting was held at the Williamsburg Lodge in Williamsburg.

Mr. Thompson is executive vice president of the Thompson-Arthur Paving Company. He began his construction career at age 13 working during the summer in various phases of construction for Thompson-Arthur Paving Company. After graduation from N. C. State University he became a full-time employee. His home is in Danville, where he resides with his wife, the former Martha Sue Holden, and three sons.
CSI ELECTS OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS FOR 1970-71

• Ben F. Greenwood, FCSI, Houston, Texas, has been elected president of The Construction Specifications Institute for 1970-71 it was announced today. His term will begin on July 1, 1970. Greenwood will succeed Arthur W. Brown, FCSI, Boston, whose last official duties will be presiding over the Institute’s 14th Annual Convention in Chicago, June 8-10.

Greenwood, the owner of an architectural firm in Houston will complete a one year term as an Institute Vice President on June 30, 1970. He was a charter member of the Houston chapter when it was formed in 1958 and subsequently served the chapter as Vice President and President and as Chairman of a number of chapter committees. Greenwood served as Director, Region 9 of the Institute from 1964-67, Chairman of the Publications Committee 1965-67 and Institute Secretary 1967-69. He is an alumnus of Rice University where he received both his BA and BS in Architecture and was a winner of the Mary Alice Elliott Award in Design Competition.

Three vice presidents were also elected at this time. They are Charles R. Carroll, Jr., FCSI, Industry Member in both the Baltimore and Metropolitan New York Chapters, who will complete his second consecutive two year term as Institute Treasurer on June 30, 1970;

Glenn W. Frazier, Professional Member, Chicago Chapter who will be completing a term as Chairman of the Institute's Technical Documents Committee; and Arthur J. Miller, FCSI, Professional Member, Cincinnati, reelected as a Vice President.

Elected as Treasurer was Robert E. Simpson, Industry Member, Allentown. He is completing a two year term as Chairman of the Institute Finance Committee on June 30, 1970. Richard E. Ehmann, FCSI, Professional Member, Portland, Oregon, currently serving as Institute Secretary, will continue in office on his normal two-year term for another year.

Newly elected Directors are: Region 1—Harry F. Irani, Professional Member, Boston; Region 6—Fran E. Schroeder, FCSI, Professional Member, Indianapolis; Region 9—Royden Stanley Bair, Professional Member, Houston; Region 12—Walter F. Bishop, Professional Member, Puget Sound; Northeastern Section—Jack W. Weber, Industry Member, Metropolitan New York; and Western Section—Thomas W. Keeton, Jr., Industry Member, Denver.

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PAGE NINETY-EIGHT
• Following a meeting of the Board of the American Road Builders Association in connection with the 68th annual convention at the Americana Hotel in New York, announcement was made of J. W. Thompson, Sr.’s election as vice president of the Southeastern District of The American Road Builders Association.

Mr. Thompson is chairman of the board of Thompson-Arthur Paving Company, Greensboro, N. C. He has been active during his career in many industry-related organizations as well as civic services. His home is Greensboro, N. C. where he resides with his wife (the former Josephine Miller).

J. W. Thompson, Jr.
Elected in N.C.

• Announcement was made at the 21st Annual Meeting of the Carolina Asphalt Pavement Association, Inc. of the election of John W. Thompson, Jr. as president for 1970. The meeting was held at the Carolina Hotel.

Mr. Thompson is president of Thompson-Arthur Paving Company. He resides in Greensboro, N. C. with his wife (the former Veronica A. Newton) and three sons. He is an active member of many industry-related organizations as well as fraternal organizations.
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Members of the panel of judges who made the final selection were: William Accorsi, sculptor and assemblagist, New York; Miss Louise Condit, associate in charge of Junior Museum, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; George Kaye, acting director of art, New York City Board of Education; Mrs. Louisa Kreisberg, arts editor, Westchester-Rockland Newspapers; Sal F. Lazzarotti, art director, Guideposts Magazine, New York; Morley B. Smith, crafts and design editor, Better Homes and Gardens, Des Moines, Iowa; Dr. Kenneth L. Wilson, editor, Christian Herald Magazine, New York; Dr. Donald Wyckoff, executive vice-president, American Crafts Council, New York.

The top prizes and their recipients were: first, $500 scholarship trust for higher education and a trip to the United States—Wang Tai-Cheng (boy), age 7, of Taiwan; second, $300 scholarship trust—Akemi Okada (girl), age 8, of Japan; third, $200 scholarship trust—Leelamma Nedumthara Mary (girl), age 10, of India; fourth, $100 scholarship trust—Hsiao Kuo-Chung (boy), age 13, of Taiwan and fifth, a $50 award—Katsuhiko Kanbe (boy), age 12 of Japan. In addition to these, there were 15 merit awards of $10 each and 10 honorable mention awards of $5 each.

The final judging in an International Handcrafts Contest sponsored by the Christian Children’s Fund was held on March 9 at The Americana in New York.

Theme of the contest was: “What I Have Made Tells A Story About My Country.”

Each child was asked to write a short description explaining what story his handcraft object tells about his country.

There were 176 handcraft pieces in the final judging. Judges overseas and at CCF headquarters in Richmond, selected these pieces from the thousands created for the contest by children in CCF affiliated homes and projects around the world.
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building is primarily a cafeteria or restaurant, the drive-in customer has not been completely forgotten; he can come through the same cafeteria line, go to a wrapping station next to an exit, and leave without getting into the dining room.

Contractors for the Richmond buildings were Kjellstrom and Lee, Inc. and for all three of the Tidewater area buildings, Barr Construction Co., Inc.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
From Richmond were: Kjellstrom & Lee, Inc., general contractor; P. E. Eubank & Co., concrete; Whiteley, Inc., roofing; Richmond Glass Shop, Inc., windows & window walls; Richmond Lumber & Building Supply Co., structural wood & millwork; Frick, Vass & Street, Inc., painting; E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., waterproofing; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., plaster & resilient tile; General Tile & Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., steel doors & bucks; Welton Co., handrails; Metropolitan Electrical Contractors, Inc., electrical work; Catlett-Johnson Corp., plumbing, air conditioning & heating; Pleasants Hardware, hardware; John G. Kolbe, Inc., kitchen & dining room.

Others were: Richard A. Coates, Ashland, masonry; Mack's Ornamental Iron Co., Colonial Heights, steel & steel roof deck. Toilet partitions were by Mid-South Manufacturing Co.

School of Architecture and Fine Arts
(Continued from page 27)
foods during the day, and can be closed off at night. Seating and tables are provided, and the seating area opens onto a terrace for warm weather expansion into the outdoors.

The Fine Arts Library occupies the second and third floors of the north wing of the building, and has the ultimate capacity of 90,000 volumes. The entrance is at the second floor under the "bridge" referred to earlier. On this level are the main control desk, card catalogs, periodicals, portfolios, the rare book room, the extensive slide collection, and the usual work room and offices. The main reading room is located on the upper floor, and contains the open stacks as well as study carrels, reading tables, and chairs. A booklift rises from the first floor to serve both levels of the library and minimizes the physical effort of returning books to their proper places.

The building was completed and occupied early in February 1970, and the faculty and students are now settling into their new facilities. Moving from their overcrowded and limited previous quarters into a building specifically designed around the curricula of the various degree programs, they are enthusiastic about having one of the most complete facilities for architectural education in the nation.

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McGuire Center
(Continued from page 31)
producing one set of drawings, he first had to produce drawings for the shell and those had to be modified each time space was leased.

"The difficult thing is making sure you’re not putting in things that will have to be torn out later. It’s a stopping and starting process that’s different from the normal architectural process of seeing a thing through," Holcombe said.

Singleton said his original idea was "in terms of building a little bit more." Holcombe convinced him that the skeletal construction would provide more versatile use of the space.

"He made an excellent suggestion," Singleton said of Holcombe's use of a clear span (perimeter support only). "This makes the building much more flexible," he said.

The buildings are heated and cooled electrically, which simplified this type of construction, Holcombe said.

Singleton says they have been complimented on the subtle and simple design of the McGuire Center, which is distinctive in the maze of flashy colors used in Southside Plaza.

Regardless of the risk involved, Singleton said the return is worth it. He's convinced that his unique approach was necessary. "If it hadn't been done like this, it (the building) wouldn't be up," Singleton said.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
(All Richmond firms)
Barker Construction Co., Inc., general contractor; Liphart Steel Co., Inc., structural steel; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., roofing; Sash, Door & Glass Corp. and Richmond Glass Shop, Inc., storefront & glazing; W. W. Nash & Sons, Inc., painting; C. B. Smith Co. and Fendley Floor & Ceiling Co., acoustical; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., millwork; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., steel doors; Ben Collier, Inc. and H. E. Oliver Electrical Contractors, electrical; R. E. Orcutt Co. and Reames & Moyer, Inc., heating, air conditioning & plumbing; Automatic Equipment Sales of Va., Inc., heating & air conditioning equipment; Pleasants Hardware, hardware.

to tell the Virginia Story
St. Emma's Gymnasium  
(Continued from page 43)
create a visual tie between the existing yellow stucco and stone buildings and the new gymnasium. Glazed brick reveals are incorporated with split block in the exterior walls to create a panel effect and reduce the scale of the building to one more in keeping with its setting. A precast concrete fascia is used to emphasize the massing of the building, and carry out the Gothic theme of the existing campus.

Exterior walls are of split block and solite block cavity wall construction. Interior walls are of solite block. Roof framing is of prestressed concrete double tees with precast concrete fascia.

Interior wall finishes are painted solite block with vitreous wall coating. Floor finishes are carpet, wood, terrazzo, and tile. Ceilings are suspended acoustical tile with recessed lighting, sprayed acoustical plaster and exposed concrete double tees painted.

Subcontractors and Suppliers


From Richmond were: Concrete Structures, Inc., prestressed concrete; Chesapeake Concrete Corp., erection of prestressed concrete; Montague-Bettis Co., Inc., reinforcing steel; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., roofing, sheet metal & insulation; Ar-Wall, Inc. of Virginia, aluminum windows; Richmond Glass Shop, Inc., glazing, glass, aluminum entrances; E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., caulking; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., hollow metal; Southern Waterproofing & Concrete Co., Inc., waterproofing; Industrial Contracting & Fabricating, Inc., structural & miscellaneous steel; Orkin Exterminating Co., Inc., termite treatment; G. B. Smith Co., acoustical tile; John G. Duggan, Inc., plaster (acoustical); Costen Lumber Co., flooring (gym); Stonnell-Satterwhite, Inc., terrazzo & tile; W. A. Dagenhart & Son, plumbing; Pleasant's Hardware, finish hardware; General Tile & Marble Co., Inc., carpeting; Safeway Steel Products, backstays & bleachers.

Kindergarten Additions (Continued from page 52)

mobile toy bins, mobile book units, sink work counters, teachers storage units, and mobile wardrobe units. The mobile units were designed to assist the teachers in creating additional activity areas by positioning them in various ways.

The toy storage houses were also custom designed to be preassembled in panels for erection on each site. Forty-six of the modular storage structures were used on the project. During one of the first consultations with the county's teaching staff, a need was expressed for a sandbox cover which teachers could operate. Present covers available were very heavy, and could only be removed by the maintenance department; yet, they were very necessary to protect the sand from animals and trash.

The architects designed a lightweight canopy system, and invested the idea with a local business, which obtained a patent pending. The first 48-units were used for the kindergarten project. The sandbox canopy is raised by simply rotating it around a center support column. It can be locked in both the open and closed position.

COST OF THE PROJECT

The overall cost of the project can best be illustrated by relative comparisons with other recent school additions in the county.

The actual cost of five other county classroom additions was conservatively prorated to include air conditioning and the increase in building cost, since their construction began. The prorated cost averaged $17.84 per square foot; a normal cost for air conditioned classroom additions.

The cost of the kindergarten additions, including all carpet, cabinets and mobile furniture, toy storage houses and sandboxes, averaged approximately $14.60 per square foot . . . an estimated savings of over $3 per square foot. An additional savings of over $61,000 was also generated in design fees, since over 85% of the buildings were repeats of each other. This represents a total estimated savings of over $552,000.

IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

The savings were generated by many factors, a principal one being the School Board's original commitment to the modular concept. This original decision, in fact, appears now to have held more potential and built-in challenges than perhaps was first realized.

One potential is the design itself . . . or more specifically, the concept of the design. The concept, as a result of much educational and architectural research has built-in flexibility and adaptability that goes beyond the kindergarten program alone. It should have...

The development of further uses for the three modules is a natural extension of their modular personality. For example, the building modules can also house new instructional material centers . . . to relieve existing libraries left educationally obsolete and inadequate, through progressive educational programs and classroom expansion. As many school systems have found, the concept of libraries has changed dramatically in the past 20 years, and the libraries built at that time strain to serve today's programs.

In many cases, it may be more economically feasible to convert the existing space to other needed group instruction areas and build a completely new resource center.

The 4-module will house a total instructional materials center, including special library classrooms, conference room, audio-visual center, study carrels, storytelling space, reading room and toilets for a 500 pupil elementary school. The 5-module would serve a 600 pupil enrollment, and the 6-module a 700 pupil enrollment.

The modules can also accommodate new multi-purpose spaces, or they can be left essentially open to serve as an open space classroom block.

The 4-module, for example, can
serve 180 pupils as an instructional block, including group instruction areas, toilets, and storage. The 5-module can serve as a 200 pupil instructional block, and the 6-module a 250 pupil instructional block. Or... as conventional upper elementary classrooms, the 4-module can house 6 classrooms; the 5-module, 7 classrooms; and the 6-module, 9 classrooms.

SUMMARY

Every school system should perhaps develop a well designed flexible, and carefully engineered building module, for their own "drafting into service" at call. Aside from the benefits mentioned, such as speed and economy, there is still another long-range potential. For example, as the need for additions and renovations becomes acute, reflecting a progressive educational program, each existing school site can be master-planned, using each addition as the next progressive step towards possible long-range replacement of parts, or the entire existing structure, as necessary;... thus avoiding certain costly renovations and interruptions in school service.

Master planning, through a modular cycle approach, would not make any of these steps a requirement. It would only allow for them, if and when, it is felt necessary. Having that option in the future may be just as logical as putting casters on classroom equipment... or building partitions that can later be moved.

The modular planning concept, the cost savings, and the other factors of construction logic are still only by-products of the vast team effort put forth by the many people involved.

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MAY 1970
The installment loan bookkeeping and credit records and the auditing department have been relocated from downtown. A dormitory is provided for couriers who transport banking transactions in the late evening and early morning hours throughout the 31-office system.

Original art works by southwest Virginia artists on loan from the Roanoke Fine Arts Center are on exhibit throughout the center. Soft background music is piped throughout the building.

The structure for the building is a modular pre-fabricated steel system, faced with colored steel panels. The branch bank portion is faced with native stone. Fixed partitions are of concrete masonry construction; movable partitions are metal, vinyl faced. Furnishings and banking fixtures were supplied by American Furniture & Fixture Company of Richmond.

The building is heated and cooled by electrically operated rooftop multi-zone all air climate control systems. Auxiliary convector type heating units are provided under the window wall areas in the branch bank and lunchroom.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
and lighting system uses the heat-recovery principle with a double-duct, double-fan system. All air is returned through the lights with 70 percent of the heat from the lights picked up by the return air. The dual-duct system has two fans—one hot and one cold. The air going to the hot fan is undiluted and does not mix with the outside air.

Flexibility of office space is furthered by underfloor raceways in the steel deck system which contain electrical and telephone wiring and can be tapped in any office space without disturbing other areas.

The building, which has a total of 166,322 square feet was begun in July, 1967 and completed this August. The height of the top parapet is 192 feet above “A” level; the area covered by the building is 10,000 square feet.

Health Administration Building

The Health Building complements the Administration Building in its use of identical brick, glass, and concrete. Similar material is also used on the interior which contains exposed brick walls and slate floor.

The design elements of the building are also functional. The projecting brick facade contains vents which carry smoke, acid vapors, and gasses from the medical laboratory located behind the solid brick wall on grade level. The windows above the solid brick wall section slant inward providing working space in the walls, and also clerestory lighting for the laboratory.

The building serves as an out-patient dental clinic with three operating suites, and also serves as a base for the county visiting nurse program. The medical laboratory which offers comprehensive services for the county is located on the lower level. The upper level contains administrative areas for the Director of the Health Program and his assistants.
Will Politicians be the Last To Learn?

(Continued from page 5)

response to what they felt was their past. Plumb's prime example here is the so-called "Whig interpretation of history" in England (which, though Plumb does not mention it, exerted such an influence on Jefferson). "This was the belief that English institutions, like no other in the Western world, were the result of slow growth from Saxon days . . . and their antiquity, their slow growth, endowed them [institutions] with a special virtue, and British history, therefore, was a moral as well as a political example to mankind." Long after academic scholarship had pulled the rug out from under this concept, beginning with exploding the myth of the Saxon institutions on which it was based, the accrued potency of the concept "sustained Churchill's convictions . . . and played an effective part in Britain's concept of its own role in the titanic struggle" against Hitler.

Now, whether or not the affect of the scientific historians is as great as Professor Plumb believes, no one would deny that modern England has lost the conviction about itself which sustained such an educated man as Winston Churchill. It might be said that Britain's past is dead in the sense that it no longer provides a body of convictions on which the people can draw for strength and guidance, for a sense of purpose. From this example, no one would need to belabor the point that America also has lost its self-image of being nature's noblemen blessed with a special destiny, in which progress would perpetually increase the virtue of its citizens and the rationality of its institutions.

America's loss of self-confidence can be seen most clearly of all in the belated recognition of the harmful side effects of technological progress (along with a confusion and bewilderment in all governing bodies about remedies that reflect anything except rationality in the approach) and a loss of respect for the authority of those institutions which were the very foundations of American society—the government, the church, the family, even the university. Yet, in the state capital and in Washington the politicians drift along as if America was indeed blessed with a special destiny in which Providence would work out everything for the best.

In the last session of the General Assembly, for instance, there was an attitude toward the cities which suggested that the lawmakers still regarded Virginia as the state of farmers it was in Jefferson's day, when the problem of the cities did not exist. The Legislature blithely shelved the Aldhizer Amendment which, as I understand it, was designed to facilitate a rational, realistic approach to the merger of the central city and of those county areas which extend from and depend upon the city. Then, the Legislature offhandedly denied Richmond the authority to tax as other cities do, county residents who earn their salaries in the city and substantially increase the cost of maintaining the city. As if to deny Richmond any relief, the Legislature refused to authorize the state even to pay the firemen and policemen who protect the $126,000,000 worth of state property in the city. Finally, as if all of these refusals to come to the city's aid in any way were not enough, changes were made in the state's welfare requirements which will increase Richmond's welfare load by nearly one-and-one-half million dollars.

As a result of the General Assembly's indifference to the plight of the state's capital city, the city manager was forced to propose a 25% increase in the taxes on city property—giving Richmond property owners the onerous task of $2.53 per $100 of assessed value. Since this would be the third increase in the past few years and since the costs of the city will continue to mount, the prospect is that...
real estate taxes will rise to the point where it will cease to be feasible to own property in the city. This result of the General Assembly's attitude makes the current legislation look like a blueprint for the ruin of Richmond.

I am too far removed from the individual or group concerns that motivate such shortsighted and, by implication, destructive legislation to have any notion of or interest in the political considerations that enter into it. But a continuance of whatever the political considerations are can only result in a loss of public trust in the institution of state government in Virginia as has already been demonstrated nationally and in large cities.

Professor Plumb states that “Man’s success [in mastering his environment] has derived from his application of reason, whether this has been to technical or to social questions.” There can be little doubt that the loss of trust in our governmental institutions has been caused, at least in part, by their somewhat outstanding lack of “the application of reason” to problems growing daily more acute. It will be in all ways too late if the politicians are the last to learn that the past—in its meaning of concepts to sanction the present and give authority to its institutions—is dead, long dead.

Clifford Davidge

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