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INTERIOR SYSTEMS
The Crisis Without a Name

In the last issue it was pointed out that President Nixon had vetoed the Senate-inspired Manpower Employment Act, which contained many of the features an economics-minded plant superintendent suggested for coping with the nation's unemployment. After reading Nixon's complete veto message, it looks as if the man involved with industry was talking about the fundamentals of today and tomorrow while Nixon is fixated on outworn principles of a bygone era.

In summary, the thoughtful plant superintendent squarely confronted the reality that present and potential automation will not demand enough of a labor force, especially of unskilled labor, to provide full employment for the expanding population of the United States. He advocated the diversion of tax dollars to localities to meet such problems as urban mass transit, such needs as larger law enforcement agencies, recreational areas and the beautification of blighted areas. Senator Gaylord Nelson, Democrat from Minnesota, in presenting the Senate bill, differed only in detail from the superintendent and added such cultural needs as libraries.

The urban-oriented Senate bill for providing employment for 300,000 workers in city and state jobs was supported very strongly by men of national consequence. Among the outspoken supporters were John Gardner, former HEW chief and now chairman of Common Cause, and 60 former members of presidential commissions who urged Nixon to sign the bill: Andrew Heiskell, chairman of the board of Time, Inc.; Ben Heineman, president of Northwest Industries; I. W. Abel, president of the United Steelworkers; Walter Heller, former chairman of the council of economic advisers; Roy Wilkins, executive director of NAACP; and the National League of Cities' executive committee mandated its president, Mayor Richard Lugar of Indianapolis, to press the issue on Nixon. Certainly these men represent a cross-section of national interests, without—at least in this case—any political ax to grind.

In vetoing the bill, Nixon said he found it "completely unacceptable because it ignored the lessons of the last decade and would create a national manpower program that would relegate large numbers of workers to permanent, subsidized employment." Now, since he scarcely wish to continue permanent, subsidized unemployment, he must be under the delusion that the unemployment problem is temporary, and can be controlled by government salvage operations such as the handouts to Penn Central, Lockheed, and Boeing for the SST. To support the possibility of this delusory thinking, he continued in his message to say, "Such a program would limit, not expand, individual opportunity." The very idea of stressing individual opportunity under the conditions of unemployment today shows how far removed he is from today's fundamental problems and how close he is to the thinking of another age.

Herbert Hoover regarded the Depression as only "a passing incident in our national life," in which "the economy is fundamentally sound." This judgment was made when 86,000 businesses had failed, when corporations' gross profits before taxes had changed from 3.3 billion in 1930 to (Continued on page 81)
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New Corporate Members

CONRAD MASON KNIGHT
Born December 25, 1934 in Henry County, Knight received his B.A. and M.S. Degree from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University graduating in 1959. He is currently a partner in the firm of Evans and Knight, in Martinsville.

ANNE PHILLIPS
Born January 22, 1918 in LaGrange, Georgia, Miss Phillips attended Randolph-Macon Women's College and (Continued on page 8)
Furman University. She is currently with the firm of William B. Dew, Jr. in Middleburg.

ROBERT FRANCIS SHERERTZ
Born October 4, 1926 in Roanoke. Sherertz received his B. S. Degree from the University of Virginia in 1948. He is currently a partner in the firm of Sherertz and Franklin in Roanoke.

ANTONIO C. VELOSO
Born August 20, 1940 in Manila, Philippines. Veloso received his B. S. Degree from Cebu Institute of Technology in 1961. He is currently with the firm of Clay & Griggs in Roanoke.
ELBERT VINCENT WALKER
Born November 25, 1938 in Richmond, Walker received his B. S. Degree from Hampton Institute in 1964. He is currently with the firm of Henry L. Livas & Associates in Norfolk.

WILLIAM M. WILSHIRE, JR.
Born January 23, 1930 in Cambridge, Mass., Wilshire received his B. A. Degree from Princeton University in 1957. He is currently with the firm of Williams and Tazewell and Associates in Norfolk.

(AIA News continues on page 51)
WILEY & WILSON first became involved with IBM projects in the Manassas area of Northern Virginia in fitting up—design of lights, piping, wiring, etc.—of the Substrate Manufacturing Facility, a 55,000 square foot pre-engineered building. This first building was completed in July, 1969, only five months after the building was announced. The Lynchburg-based firm of Engineers, Architects-Planners then completely designed a 20,000 square foot manufacturing addition to the Substrate Facility, and later designed and engineered an additional 75,000 square foot office building and computer center as part of the complex.

Construction of pre-engineered buildings helped the company step up its production schedule. In August 1969, IBM began producing micro-miniature computer circuits, called Solid Logic Technology (SLT), for use in the company's System/360 computers. Construction of the second 75,000 square-foot building started in September of 1969 and was completed in the first quarter of 1970. It houses engineering and administrative employees,
a computer center and an employee cafeteria. These are just the first two buildings in a comprehensive program designed for the 485-acre site one mile west of Manassas.

The computer center portion of the newest building covers some 10,000 square feet and was designed with a raised floor to accommodate computer wiring and air conditioning. Both structures, connected by an enclosed walkway, are air conditioned throughout. Some manufacturing areas have year-round humidity control, required for the manufacturing processes.

Internally, the manufacturing section is fitted with a variety of mechanical equipment such as a perchlorethylene recovery system, to recover the cleaning solvent for reuse; and a complete dust collection system for the polishing operations. There are also ultrasonic cleaners, firing furnaces, a deionized water system and holding tanks for chemicals used in the manufacturing processes. Compressed air and process chilled water systems were also provided.

By utilizing pre-engineered buildings initially, IBM was able to get into production quickly and provide space to support its long range building program which will be completed in late 1972.

Subcontractors and Suppliers


to tell the Virginia Story
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FOR their new Richmond District Headquarters, VEPCO required complete facilities to house administrative, sales, accounting, engineering, service, storage and repair sections. Ample space was needed for storage of materials, parking of maintenance trucks, cars and other support facilities. VEPCO purchased a large site in Western Henrico facing Route 250, and Carneal and Johnston was asked to develop the plans.

The building, completed in the Spring of 1970, includes three major sections—a two-story office structure, a one-story maintenance and storage wing, and a separate garage, for a total area of 106,000 square feet. Offices are arranged to take advantage of the landscaped central court. The latter is also designed for demonstration of the latest exterior lighting fixtures. A separate drive-in window, similar to bank teller units, is provided for the paying of bills.

Principal feature of the one-story maintenance and service wing is a continuous 30-ft. precast concrete, cantilevered canopy which protects trucks and materials from the weather. Infrared lights are used along the loading dock and under the canopy to provide radiant heat during periods of extreme cold.

An additional feature is the packaged heat pump unit which generates hot and chilled water as needed throughout the year. Heat is conserved in several ways. Special lighting fixtures release their heat direct to return air. Heat exchangers extract all available heat from exhaust air for re-use in the heating system. Walls, floors and ceilings are insulated. Exterior glassed openings are kept to a minimum. Treatment of the building exterior is contemporary to harmonize with other new structures in the West End of Richmond and to blend together its

(Continued on page 74)
The new Home Office of Southwest Virginia Savings and Loan Association is located at the corner of Campbell Avenue and Second Street, S.W. Roanoke. The new structure is approximately 40 feet by 107 feet and joins the building the association previously occupied. The previously occupied building has been completely remodeled. Southwest Virginia Savings and Loan Association occupies the entire first floor of both buildings, a por-
The new structure consists of four stories and a basement, with a steel frame structure utilizing a three inch metal deck, integrated floor system providing maximum electrical and communication flexibility. The three upper floors are leased.

Exterior materials are anodized aluminum with bronze glass for upper floors with marble and exposed aggregate finishes being used in some areas. Entrance to the main floor and elevator lobby is from both Second Street and Campbell Avenue. The entire first floor is carpeted, as well as upper floors.

The first floor banking area is enclosed almost entirely by glass with a planter extending the full length of the Campbell Avenue elevation. The main floor contains seven tellers' windows, private offices, large waiting and lounge areas, and bookkeeping areas. The board room is located on the second floor. Employees lounge, storage, and boiler rooms occupy the basement.

Carpets, marble, woods, vinyl wall coverings and draperies blended together form the background for the banking operation on the First Floor.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
(Roanoke firms unless otherwise noted)


Also, Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., hollow metal & metal windows; PPG Industries, curtain wall & glass; Shields, Inc., resilient floor & acoustic tile; John H. Hampshire, Inc., lathe & plaster; Mahone, Inc., toilet partitions; Graves-Humphreys, Inc., toilet accessories; Skyline Paint and Hardware, Inc., finish hardware; Cates Building Specialties, Inc., plastic signs, mail box & wall urns; Dover Elevator Co., Inc., elevator; Valley Air Conditioning Corp., plumbing & air conditioning; and G. J. Hopkins, Inc., electrical.
GENERAL ELECTRIC EMPLOYEES' FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

KINSEY, MOTLEY AND SHANE
Architects & Engineer

FRYE BUILDING COMPANY
General Contractors

— Photos by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr. —
This General Electric Credit Union is located on a main thoroughfare and is within walking distance of the industry control division, a component of the General Electric Corporation, located in Salem, and employing approximately 3,600 persons.

The client requested a building which would be an advertisement and a symbol for the business. Site size, parking requirements, and building program requirements indicated the need for utilizing more than one level. The above requirements, with consideration for scale, proportion, and relationship to fast moving traffic passing the front of the site, dictated the design solution. Exposed brick and concrete waffle slab construction inside and outside were chosen for their structural and visual integrity and simplicity. They were selected for hours of darkness as well as daylight with the interior and exterior lighting designed to provide one total expression.

Increased business since opening exemplifies the fact that appropriate architecture is a sound financial investment.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
(Roanoke firms unless otherwise noted)

Frye Building Co., general contractor; Thomas Brothers, Inc., general excavation & fill; Valley Steel Corp., Salem, reinforcing steel, metal dome pan rental & special vault reinforcing; Thompson Masonry Contractor, masonry complete; Al-Steel Fabricators, Inc., miscellaneous metal work; South Roanoke Lumber Co., millwork & wood doors; Leonard Smith Sheet Metal & Roofing, Inc., roof, sheet metal & dampproofing; and Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., hollow metal & toilet partitions.

Also, PPG Industries, store front & glazing; John H. Hampshire, Inc., lath & plaster; Charles J. Krebs Co., resilient flooring; Billy R. Ayers & Son, acoustic tile; DeHart Tile Co., Christiansburg, tile & stone; L. R. Brown, Jr., Painting Contractor, painting; Wallace Brothers, toilet accessories, aluminum door letters & metal equipment screen; Graves-Humphreys, Inc., finish hardware; Bud Weaver Heating & Air Conditioning, mechanical—sewer & water; Engleby Electric Co., Inc., electrical; and, Phoenix Concrete Products, Inc., precast stair treads.

to tell the Virginia Story
T HIS RESIDENCE is located in Henry County, near Martinsville, and in the rolling hills of the Chatmoss Country Club. The clients expressed a desire to incorporate the French influence on the design of the building exterior and interior.

The exterior design incorporates, simply, the style without much of the embellishment. The photographs show the original brick color. The brick will be painted an off-white color to complement the wood trim.

The first floor contains three bedrooms, with separate dressing rooms and baths, library, living room and dining room. The foyer is floored with white marble that was purchased by Mr. & Mrs. Hermes in Europe along with a marble mantle and surround in the living room.

Most of the architectural hardware was purchased in Belgium and was cast after the design was selected.

Mr. Hermes, a chemist and president of Martin Processing Company, Inc., required a large laboratory and office on the ground floor which occupies a fourth of the total floor area and was equipped with all first quality equipment.

Other areas on the ground floor include a recreation room, two-car garage, yard equipment storage, two bedrooms and bath room.

One unusual installation was that of a tub in the Mechanical Equipment Room to bathe the owners' 150 pound German Shepherd named "Yogi."

All interior appointments and color selections were made to complement the French Period design.
ONE OF THE cornerstones of any institution of higher learning is its library facilities. Richmond Professional Institute, later to become the Academic Division of the Virginia Commonwealth University, was no exception. It suffered from inadequate facilities for many years. The main library was housed in an antiquated building totally unsuited for its use.

In 1966 the firm of Lee, King and Poole, Architects was commissioned to design a new library to be located on the block bounded by Park Avenue, Linden Street, Floyd Avenue and Cathedral Place. Old houses on the site had to be removed before construction could begin.

The project was to be constructed in two phases. Phase I would contain a basement and first floor geared to providing basic library functions. This would insure proper library facilities at the earliest possible date and allow for careful planning of future space needed in Phase II. The second phase would consist of three or four additional floors on top of Phase I.

Constructing the building in segments posed many technical problems. The foundation would have to be designed to carry the load of the ultimate building. Mechanical systems would also have to be carefully considered and equipment placed to receive the addition. Adequate fire exits and elevator service would also have to be provided.

Aesthetically the problem was even more acute. The facade of the building had to be so designed as to accommodate a single story as well as multiple...
floors. This was accomplished by using exposed aggregate precast panels for the exterior. The first floor consists of story height panels designed to receive a temporary roof and later additional panels. A wide band at the ceiling of the first floor acts as a fascia for Phase I and a belt course for Phase II.

The library is appropriately named for one of Richmond's most famous authors, James Branch Cabell. He was born in 1879 and wrote more than fifty books during his prolific career. A group known as the Associates of the James Branch Cabell Library, Inc. has been formed to seek “manuscripts, books, letters, and literary memorabilia and particularly records of old Richmond which Cabell loved.”

Subcontractors and Suppliers
(All Richmond firms unless noted)

to tell the Virginia Story

FEBRUARY 1971

PAGE TWENTY-ONE
THE Bank of Montross is located in the town of Montross, the county seat of Historic Westmoreland County. When the bank decided to build a new building, the most important requirement was that the building had to be in keeping with the charm and dignity of this conservative community. To meet this requirement, the building was designed with traditional detailing using brick quoins, rubbed brick arches along with the heavy wood cornice and wood entrance.

The brick is a wood mould, soft mud brick of pastel pink and tan colors, and the woodwork is painted a Williamsburg gray-green. The roof is of Virginia Buckingham Slate. All combined to give a very pleasant result.

The interior was designed and furnished by American Furniture and Fixture Company of Richmond. The interior design is also of traditional style. The public space has a terrazzo floor and the desk space and tellers' areas have carpeted floors.

The building is completely air conditioned for both summer and winter. Heat is supplied by an oil fired hot water boiler.

The building contains 4900 square feet including a mezzanine of 850 square feet that is used for the mechanical equipment and storage.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)


Also, Wm. S. Rice, painting; Columbus Coated Fabrics, Div. of Borden Chemical, Columbus, Ohio, plastic wall finish; A. Bertozzi, Inc., plaster; Martin Tile & Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile & terrazzo; Atlantic Electrical Supply, lighting fixtures; Ernest Y. Brooks, Warsaw, electrical work, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Pleasants Hardware, hardware (Schlage); and, American Furniture & Fixture Co., Inc., fixtures.
MEDITERRANEAN VILLA

SITE PLAN

RESTON, VIRGINIA

DAVIS AND SMITH, AIA
Architects & Planners

DOUGLAS N. CARTER
Designer

ALLISON AND MEYER
Consulting Engineers, Structural

WELLBORN DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
General Contractor

FIRST PRIZE AWARD:

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON HOME BUILDERS
($35,000 to $40,000 townhouse category)

PROBLEM: Design 37 townhouse units on the site in a mix of 3, 4 & 5 bedrooms.

Site: A lot of approximately 7.5 acres, sloping steeply from southwest to northeast, approximately 2/3 of a mile from Reston's first village center. Heavily treed on the perimeter and bounded on the east and south by

PAGE TWENTY-FOUR

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
Visual excitement is created in the living areas by keeping dividing walls to a minimum, allowing a feeling of increased space. The ceiling of the living area is formed by exposed beams, pitched to form a cathedral slope by virtue of the fact that the second story is smaller in area than the first. Kitchen and family room form one space with a breakfast bar serving as a divider. As with all the houses, washer and dryer are planned into the upper level, the source of 90% of soiled linen.

The use of the three bedroom house is restricted to those areas of the site which are reasonably level.

Site Restrictions: The site was already zoned for 37 standard townhouses. Planning was restricted by a 10' sanitary sewer easement running parallel to Route 606 and approximately 70'-80' inside the site, thus making a sizeable part of an already tight site unusable.

Solution: In an attempt to improve upon the standard townhouse concept, a solution was developed that placed a double garage unit alongside each house, forming a connection between two adjacent houses. Along with planning one of the houses with a "blind" facade this creates a completely private court with the whole side of one house opening onto it. One end of the court therefore is formed by the rear wall of the double garage, and the two sides of two adjacent houses. The fourth side, in the majority of cases, is left open to the surrounding open areas. By advancing the garage, some 10' to 12" in front of the house, a front entrance court is created, onto which the family or living room opens, also providing the front of the house with a usable and private court.

(Please turn the page)
FOUR BEDROOM HOUSE (18 UNITS)

Two versions of the four bedroom unit will be available. One, a split level entry to accommodate those areas of the site with 10' to 12' of slope across the length of the house, and a standard entry model (as illustrated) used where there is less than 10' of slope across the length of the house. Both houses feature a sunken family room opening out to the common areas of the site. Kitchen, dining room and family room form one single space with level differences being created by the use of knee walls for a more informal form of living.

Due to the site slope certain models (other than those forming the roadway arches) will have a two level garage structure with studio space below the garage.

As with the three bedroom and five bedroom houses, purchasers will have the opportunity to create a master bedroom suite consisting of sitting room (with fireplace) and bedroom area including master bath and large walk-in closet.

The resultant site plan demonstrates the possibility of the land usage of townhouse developments while providing privacy that is seldom achieved with single family houses, even on lots of up to one acre. Due to the tightness of the site, plus the increased area requirements of this type of house compared to a conventional townhouse, a central "double loaded" road is used, running the length of the site with a cul-de-sac at the west end and a spur road dropping steeply to a cluster of five bedroom houses at the east end. To create visual excitement while driving along this roadway, the houses are formed into four groups, each group being separated from its neighbors by an archway spanning the road. The arches are given emphasis by creating a loft over the garages to which the arches are tied. The effect then becomes one of driving through four large open areas formed by the constricted openings in the two-story elements.

Access to garages whenever possible is grouped to maintain a maximum amount of greenery within the internal area of the development.

Pedestrian walkways penetrate the solid mass of houses at several points, giving access to the internal areas. The walkways being defined by the use of

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Reston Virginia 22070
The middle floor of the five bedroom model contains the main living areas, with the kitchen opening onto a breakfast patio formed by the garage, and living room opening onto a full length balcony. Living and dining rooms are connected by arched openings.

The lower floor contains family room, utility and the fifth bedroom. In certain cases where an exposed end wall is available (as illustrated), the lower floor storage room may be converted into a sixth bedroom.

Small scale arches. To keep these internal areas pleasant for pedestrian usage automatic door closers are included on each of the garages, keeping automobile clutter to a minimum. Small visitors' parking areas are provided, bringing the parking per unit to a count of 2.7:1.

In keeping with the cluster concept developed to a large extent in Reston, the open areas provided on the site are for the common use of cluster residents. Residents pay annual dues for the maintenance of all site and commonly owned facilities.

Materials: The developer requested a contemporary Mediterranean atmosphere, and accordingly stucco and dark stained wood combined with colored concrete roof tiles are the major components of the house exteriors. The tight grouping of the houses, and the house design itself, featuring trusses spanning the length of the house in conjunction with the steeply sloping site creates an effect evocative of the many small villages climbing the steep hills of the shores of the Mediterranean.

Subcontractors and Suppliers


FEBRUARY 1971

 PAGE THIRTY-ONE
Public Housing for the Elderly

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

ARCHITECTS: Randolph Frantz and John Chappelear

MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL CONSULTANTS: Sowers, Rodes and Whitescarver

STRUCTURAL CONSULTANTS: Fraioli-Blum-Yesselman Associates

GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Nello L. Teer Company

CONSTRUCTION will be completed in May 1971 on this 9-story 212-unit public housing project for the elderly. The building is being constructed under HUD's "turnkey" program and will be purchased by the Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority. The 150,000 sq. ft. structure is being built on a steeply sloping 5½-acre site in the northwest section of the city, and will contain efficiency, one-bedroom, and two-bedroom apartments.

Outdoor facilities will include paved terraces and recreation areas, a gazebo, and a small concrete umbrella-shaped bus shelter. The first floor will house tenant and community facilities, which will include a multi-purpose room and kitchen, lounges, counseling offices, craft and hobby rooms, a medical suite,
and administrative offices. The second through ninth floors will be devoted to apartments, and each floor will be provided with laundry and trash facilities.

Because of an unstable soil condition, the building is being constructed on a 3-ft. thick reinforced concrete mat foundation. Floor and roof construction is reinforced concrete flat plate supported on concrete columns. Exterior walls are to be steel studs and drywall faced with tan colored brick. Windows are horizontal sliding aluminum units. The exterior exposed concrete fascias and balconies will have an epoxy coating.

Interior partitions will be steel studs and painted drywalls. Finish floors will be slate, vinyl asbestos tile, and quarry tile. Public areas will have acoustical tile ceilings, and apartment ceiling will be textured paint on concrete. Doors and frames are to be steel. Kitchen cabinets will be wood with plastic laminate tops, and each kitchen will be furnished with a range, refrigerator, and garbage disposer.

The first floor will be air conditioned and all tenant floors mechanically ventilated. Apartments will have hot water baseboard heating supplied by gas-fired boilers. Lighting in public areas will be fluorescent, and incandescent in apartments. Each apartment will have an emergency alarm, telephone outlets, and central television antenna outlets.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

THE PROBLEM: A town government center, including separate functions of the public library and the police department. The site: 1.4 acres near the center of town bounded by four streets. Emphasis on refinement of design was important in this university town. The solution: Modified pavilions — administrative, library and council chamber using a common lobby and reception area. The council chamber has a warm, yet governmental character using theatre type seats. The two-story open library employs a mezzanine to gain additional stack and reading space. The administrative area uses one floor with provisions for a future floor with elevator space. The police department on the lower level functions separately.

"Approach this new building from any angle and it is truly a delight, but to me a real test of a building comes from daily use. After some six months our employees continue to praise its pleasant working environment. The services offered in this building, including the library, help involve our citizens in a more personal way with town government."

William R. Cook, Town Mgr.

Construction:
Exposed concrete columns, beams and ceiling in council chamber and library. Exposed brick and block walls in all administrative areas. Carpet in all areas except lobby and police department which have terrazzo. Acoustical tile ceiling in administrative and police areas.

Lighting:
Linear lighting on exterior brick gives identity and additional nighttime character.

Mechanical:
Building is heated and cooled with forced air from three roof top units serving seven zones. One multizone unit serves administrative offices and lobby, consisting of five zones. One heat pump serves the council chamber and another serves the library.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
Valley Contractors Corp., Salem, general contractor, excavating, masonry & carpentry; Blacksburg Block & Supply Co., Blacksburg, concrete; Al-Steel Fabricators, Inc., Roanoke, steel; Leonard Smith Sheet Metal & Roofing, Inc., Salem, roofing; and, Salem Glass Corp., Salem, windows & glazing.

Hundley Painting & Decorating Co., Roanoke, painting; Shields, Inc., Roanoke, acoustical; DeHart Tile Co., Christiansburg, ceramic tile & terrazzo; Valley Lumber Corp., Roanoke, millwork; Roanoke Engineering Sales, Inc., Roanoke, steel doors & buck; Martin Electric Co., Dublin, electrical work; Weddle Plumbing & Heating, Roanoke, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Graves-Humphreys, Inc., Roanoke, hardware; and, Wallace Bros., Roanoke, specialties.

WILLIAM R. COOK, Town Manager
WASHINGTON COLLEGE is a co-educational, four year college of the liberal arts and sciences. It is the tenth oldest college in the United States, started in 1782 it is named for our first president who served as a member of the Board of Visitors and Governors until 1789 when he became president.

The campus is located on 90 acres of high ground not far from the Chester River in Chestertown on the Eastern shore of Maryland.

PAGE THIRTY-SIX

The program developed for the college called for the new library to be built on the site of an existing building in order to take advantage of the well established and major student and faculty pedestrian traffic pattern in the center of campus life, between the main class building, the student union and dormitories. The immediate need for a new library arose from a decision to increase the enrollment at the college. Housing for 165,000 volumes and provision of seating for 400 persons were major considerations with future expansion to be planned for another 100,000 volumes. Analysis indicated that it would take approximately 40,000 sq. ft. of floor space to satisfy these requirements and this would translate to the site as a three-story building of about 13,500 sq. ft. each. The site would accommodate a building which was square in plan, a shape that works for maximum economy in a library of this size, both as to construction cost and as to the number of staff
members required to operate the library successfully.

A planning module 22'-8" square was adopted, permitting bookstacks to run in either direction, at 4'-6" spacing, and with building columns absorbed into the stack runs without requiring special shelves. This type of planning affords complete flexibility to areas devoted to books and readers because any single module or group of modules can be efficiently laid out for any combination of bookstacks and reader stations required. The plans of the three floors were developed to use various arrangements in the modules—stacks only, readers only, and some for both uses. The free-standing bookstacks, reading areas and study spaces are dispersed throughout the building and can be re-arranged at will. This is particularly important because this College's curriculum is designed to develop in each student a capacity to educate himself.

Entrance to the structure is from the brick paved terrace onto the middle floor where central library services are located. This one entrance eliminates the security and control problems created by having more than one means of public access. The contemporary design of the new library harmonizes with the traditional buildings, adjacent to it, through the color and textures of the brick and trim. The creation of the wide landscaped terrace across the front serves as a pleasant transition in the walks between buildings and provides an inviting entrance to the library.

The interior finishes of painted plaster, vinyl and grass cloth wallcoverings, wood paneling, carpeted floors, upholstered furniture in soft browns, greens, blues, oranges and golds combine to create an inviting atmosphere. Air conditioned for year around use, the integrated ceiling fixtures provide heating, cooling, ventilating and lighting.

The structure consists of reinforced concrete columns and flat slabs to provide a fireproof building. Exterior columns are exposed on the ground and main floors with the second floor extended to provide the overhead cover for entrances, etc.

The building was completed in November 1970 and occupied immediately thereafter. Careful planning done (Continued on page 75)
The design is contemporary throughout including the use of the most up-to-date equipment and the latest techniques of operation.

The exterior of the building has a dominating bronze-colored terne metal canopy to accent the angular entrance as well as providing partial cover for customers in inclement weather. The store front is bronze aluminum and plate glass that harmonizes with the canopy and bronze sun screens.

The sun screens flank the canopy and become secondary design features that are set between brick piers and terminated at the top by a stucco cap or hood. Although the screens are aesthetically pleasing, they prove to be
quite practical in controlling glare and concealing the awning type windows that are necessary to ventilate the plant area thereby providing added security.

In an effort to soften the base of the building, cast stone planters were used between brick piers.

Interior spaces include a 1500 square foot basement area for the storage of seasonal clothing, a generous customer call office, a 510 square foot shop for the rental of formal attire, a complete plant area including employee lounge and lunch rooms as well as Puritan's central offices.

The customer call office and offices on the upper level are fully carpeted. The manager's office is so situated and designed with view windows that he can easily observe the plant area. Color selections for the customer call office are predominately lively yellows and lime greens with navy blue accents.

The lighting is dramatic from the chandeliers inside to the exterior downlighting that accentuates the design features by night.

Heating and air conditioning is accomplished by the use of roof top heat pumps and in the plant area, where complete air conditioning was impractical, an evaporative cooling system was installed to provide comfortable working conditions.

For their foresight in planning of these facilities, the owners should be well rewarded by having a building designed around their specific operational requirements, rather than by making the necessary compromises when trying to work within existing walls.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
(All Richmond firms)

— Photos by James M. McElroy —
THE DANVILLE Wednesday Club is an organization of gentle­ladies for the purpose of providing cultural programs to its all female membership. The club is an old established organization with a membership in excess of 550.

The old club building, a late 19th century Victorian residence, was not adequate to fulfill the needs of the organization. An investigation was made to determine what, if anything, could be done to the old structure to incorporate the necessary changes and additions required for club expansion and activities. It was found that the cost of remodeling would be expensive with regard to the final design and the club voted to raze the old club building and erect a new one.

The new building was designed in the traditional Georgian style. The facilities include an auditorium that will seat 250 people, a large reception room where teas, bridge parties and receptions are held, a supporting kitchen adjacent to the reception room, and a board room which also can double as a small meeting room.

The building was designed to allow for renting parts of the building for wedding receptions and parties. From the entrance foyer, one can enter the auditorium, reception room or the board room. Any of these rooms can be closed up and only the part being rented is accessible.

All interior appointments were selected for their period value and compliment the total design of the building.

At the conception of the design, Mrs. Mozelle M. Fairer was president of the club and later served on the building committee. Mrs. Henry L. Roediger, Jr. served as chairwoman of the building committee. The current president is Mrs. Harold I. Grousbeck.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

Originally conceived as an addition to Kaufman Hall which houses the undergraduate programs of the School of Engineering, it was ultimately concluded that a separate building placed between Kaufman Hall and the new Education Building would have a more satisfactory appearance without materially impairing instructional efficiency.

When completed in early 1971, this building will house the major graduate activity of the School of Engineering for the next several years. Since modern graduate programs must be closely tied to research, the laboratories have been designed for maximum convenience to the research worker. Because we do not know what research projects will be pertinent ten or fifteen (or even five) years from now, the emphasis has been placed on versatility of large laboratory spaces rather than smaller cubicles designed for specific engineering research functions.

Centrally located in the building is the research fabrication shop in which skilled mechanics are expected to be available to prepare the models and research instrumentation needed by researchers in any of the laboratories. In addition, a faculty and graduate student shop is available on a 24-hour day basis to handle emergency drilling of holes, making of minor adjustments, etc., during hours in which the skilled personnel are not available. In the center of the second floor is the main research instrument storage area and large bench for service of these instruments by a skilled electronics technician. Both of these service facilities
are located immediately adjacent to the elevator and appropriate central hallways, making it easy to move apparatus from shop to research area and back to the shop for adjustments or modifications.

Graduate student cubicles are available for 41 graduate students on an individual occupancy basis. These are in the near vicinity of the 24 faculty offices to provide for easy communication between a faculty member and his graduate student assistants.

The pile-supported structure is steel framed throughout, and column spacing is organized for clear-span spaces.

Exterior finishes consist of brick, glass, and precast concrete panels on the front and side walls, and painted concrete masonry on the temporary rear wall. Aluminum window units two stories high, with glazed and opaque panels, occur at each re-entrant space between the brick walls and the precast panels.

Floors are hardened concrete in the laboratories, with terrazzo, hard and soft tiles as appropriate elsewhere. Interior wall finishes consist of exposed concrete masonry, plaster, and drywall. The graduate student study rooms have plywood partitions open above and below. Walls are painted generally, but the "Seminar" is provided with clear-finished walnut paneling. Ceilings are painted construction in laboratories and suspended acoustical or plaster elsewhere. Doors are natural finished elm.

The building is heated and cooled by a combination of systems served with hot and chilled water originating in the equipment room. The administrative and classroom areas in the front of the building are served by a dual-duct high pressure heating and cooling system with an electronic air filter. The rear areas (laboratories, etc.) are served by a four-pipe fan coil system with ceiling-mounted units provided in each space. A pneumatic temperature control system is provided. Exhaust from toilets and laboratories is provided where required, as is the appropriate make-up air, throughout the building.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
(All Norfolk firms unless noted)

LOCATED in a conservative South­west Virginia town the Vinton Branch Library compliments adjacent religious and civic buildings constructed in traditional architectural styles. The client desired a design with the flexibility for contemporary activities and an expression and scale compatible with the surrounding architectural
environment. Flexibility and easy control dominated the program requirements. The building provides adult and children's reading areas, normal service and administrative facilities, and a multipurpose area to be used in conjunction with library activities or separately for a variety of community functions varying from classes and meetings to art exhibits. Limited staff necessitated convenient monitoring of all circulation.

Easy access is provided, to the central foyer, from the main street across a landscaped plaza as well as from the rear parking lot. Development of exterior spaces is strongly related to interior reading areas in order to physically and psychologically increase the building's limits and create an inviting atmosphere for those passing the site from any direction.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

Also, Hodges Lumber Corp., Roanoke, paneling & millwork; Shields, Inc., Winston-Salem, N. C., acoustical & resilient tile; Argabright & Hunt, Plastering Contractors, Roanoke, plaster; Byrd's Terrazzo & Tile Co., Inc., Roanoke, ceramic tile; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., Roanoke; steel doors & bucks; New River Electrical Corp., Roanoke, lighting fixtures & electrical work; Smith's Plumbing & Heating, Salem, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; and, Graves-Humphreys, Inc., Roanoke, hardware.
A 12,500 square foot annex to Cocke Hall, the Virginia Military Institute gymnasium, has been completed to house a swimming pool, visiting team shower and locker rooms, office, storage rooms, filter and equipment rooms, and spectator seating for approximately 150 persons.

Proximity to existing facilities dictated choosing of the site—a restricted area bounded on two sides by existing buildings, a transformer vault on another side, and a highway on the fourth side. The site was criss-crossed with underground utilities which had to be re-routed, and the steam distribution system serving other buildings on campus was carried through a pipe space in the lower level of the annex.

Architectural, structural, mechanical and electrical design was handled by Wiley & Wilson, with Joseph R. Rogers, Jr., of the University of Massachusetts, as swimming pool consultant.

The pool was designed to NCAA standards. Dimensions are 75 feet by 42 feet, with one and three meter diving boards. There is an underwater observation port reached by a manhole and ladder from pool level deck, for viewing divers. The pool bottom is designed to be cleaned by high velocity water. There are seven low velocity water inlets at the shallow end near the bottom of the pool and two drains at the juncture of the bottom and end wall of the deep end. There are four high velocity inlets near the bottom of the south wall at the deep end. When these high velocity inlets are turned on and the regular inlets shut off, a vortex is created which cleans the pool bottom and carries sediment down the drains. Pool bottom and sides are finished in ceramic tile, as is the pool.
deck and a seven-foot wainscot. There is a moisture proof acoustical tile ceiling and upper walls are finished with glazed paint. Space between ceiling and roof is heated and ventilated to prevent condensation of moisture.

The building is constructed of a structural steel framing system with a steel framed roof with concrete on a metal deck. The roof is designed for a future floor load. All steel is protected against corrosion with a vinyl coating. Footings bear on solid rock. Exterior walls are concrete masonry block with stucco finish painted in traditional VMI gray.

Heating is provided by a forced air system of two heating and ventilating units having hot water heating coils. Hot water is generated by a steam/hot water convertor and is circulated by hot water circulating pumps. Steam is obtained from the Institute's existing steam distribution system.

Two vertical steel tanks, each of which contains two pressure sand filters, provide filtration for pool water. The recirculating pump delivers 440 gallons per minute under the filtering operation. Sterilization is by chlorine.

Cocke Hall Annex will provide needed additional facilities for the physical education of the Cadets of Virginia Military Institute.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

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ARCHITECTS MAP
1971 PROGRAMS

- Evolving changes in the climate of public opinion and the design professions' response are the two major areas to which American Institute of Architects' programs for this year are addressed. An expanded scope of activities in 1971 to meet new conditions was approved by the AIA Board of Directors, meeting in Washington, D.C., in December.

Outlining the Institute's 1971 objectives, newly installed president Robert F. Hastings, FAIA, of Detroit explained the structuring of programs to concentrate on public policy and professional performance.

"With the public indicating today a greater awareness of both natural and man-made environments, the climate is right for developing better understanding of choices to be made if progress decay is to be arrested," he said. "It is the design professions' challenge to help society articulate its wants, to make a national commitment to see improvement."

One of the ways AIA will approach this is by working out a system to arrive at well-considered professional positions on public issues. The long-range concerns of housing, community development, urban growth patterns, and natural resources will get increased study in an attempt to develop interdisciplinary policies.

These will spell out the legalities, funding, and other requirements for implementation, Hastings emphasized, and will be used to stimulate national debate as a catalyst to basic change.

"To be realistic, we have to put price tags on the ways to change today's ground rules—financing mechanisms, zoning restrictions, speculative land use—so AIA is launching a 'creative economics' project," said the Institute president, "to find ways to make rebuilding of the cities financially sound."

Expanding its efforts to collaborate in decision-making that affects the environment, AIA is increasing its activities to shape national legislation (the Institute has testified on relevant congressional legislation 55 times in the past year) and adding programs for state and local legislative arenas. Also planned is closer liaison with HUD, HEW, GSA, VA and other major governmental clients for design, with the other design professions, and segments of the construction industry.

A step toward breaking down some of the barriers to better environment is being taken through creation of a Codes and Regulations Center; this will involve architects in promoting changes in restrictive building codes and rules.

AIA will continue the advertising campaign that began two years ago to create a stronger public awareness of the environment, and it will continue to assist the Community Development Centers (CDCs) that are providing professional services in about 50 cities to people who cannot afford to pay for them.

The architects' program of professional responsibility to society will be augmented this year by appointment of a Human Resources Council co-chaired by San Francisco architect Nathaniel Owings, FAIA, and Washington, D.C., architect Robert J. Nash, a national vice president of AIA. As a fund raising and implementing body for the program, it is expected to increase the profession's contribution toward solving today's social and environmental problems.

The profession's response to changes in the public climate will demand changes in the traditional methods of practice, Hastings predicted. "If in the next five to 10 years, demands for building are coupled with continuing fiscal inflation so as to place an escalating value on the time factor in building, then professional practice must increasingly be geared to telecope the design, decision, and delivery processes of building," he said.

Therefore, AIA programs will continue to work out improved methods of accelerating design and building schedules, conducting workshops and seminars for practitioners, revising contract documents, and developing computerized systems for specifications, information retrieval, construction scheduling, and the like. Construction management techniques also will be an important part of the professional practice program in the years ahead, Hastings said.

Specifically, for 1971, the Institute has budgeted to develop a continuing education program to prepare architects for new roles in research, housing, project management, construction management, urban and regional planning. (Retiring Institute president Rex Whittaker Allen, FAIA, noted in his final report to the board that an encouraging expansion of services offered by architectural firms had been stimulated by the economic slowdown which has affected the business volume of architects along with other segments of the construction industry.)

During the coming year, the AIA plans to publish a study on construction management, frame a manual on computerized aids to practice, revise contract documents and other publications to reflect the changing role of the architect in offering his client comprehensive services; encourage insurance companies to expand professional liability insurance to cover the broader areas of practice and develop new
The Institute joined the Construction Industry Foundation, offering its support to research efforts now under way to find solutions to problems affecting all components of the construction industry.

The professional organization of 24,000 architects will continue to assist black schools of architecture in improving their curricula to gain accreditation, and it will continue to fund disadvantaged candidates for scholarships. To encourage the input of bright, young minds to the future development of the profession, the Institute also provides funds to the architecture students’ organization and includes the student president as a nonvoting member of the national Board of Directors and students as members of the national committees.

The board took particular note of the recent forum of the Association of Student Chapters/AIA, as it heard the new student president, Joseph Siff of Rice University, Houston, present resolutions approved by the 400 delegates. Reviewing details of the disturbance during the student day at the Boston convention last June, at Siff’s request, the board went on record to emphasize that the person who disrupted the program was not an architecture student and was in no way connected with the student organization.
THREE GRASSROOTS MEETINGS HELD

Shown discussing new programs of AIA at the annual Grassroots meeting held in Washington Jan. 7-9, are Bud Lindsey, Executive Director of the Virginia Chapter, Bill Vosbeck, Executive Vice President of AIA William L. Slayton, Director of the Middle Atlantic Region of AIA Milton L. Grigg, FAIA, and William Marshall, the new chairman of the national Governmental Affairs Steering Committee of AIA.

They are pictured here at the opening reception of the meeting which was to outline the new programs and directions of the 24,200-member national professional society.

Grassroots meetings were held in Washington, D. C., New Orleans, and Salt Lake City during January to emphasize communication between chapter and national headquarters.

Among the proposals studied was a change in AIA’s structure which would increase representation on a larger, policy-making Board of Directors for regions with heavier membership.

AIA’s efforts in the field of government relations, human relations, aid to minorities entering the design profession, and public relations were also discussed.

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AIA NAMES PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR

Muriel Campaglia, formerly senior editor of the National Urban Coalition magazine, City, has been appointed Administrator of the Public Relations Department of The American Institute of Architects.

Mrs. Campaglia previously was a member of the national staff of AIA, the 24,000-member professional society of architects. She served two years as AIA's Assistant Director of Information Services, and left the Institute in 1967 to join Urban America Inc., which later was merged into the National Urban Coalition. In addition to being a senior editor of City, she also served as special assistant to the editorial director of the Coalition.

A native of Philadelphia, Mrs. Campaglia graduated from Temple University. She had been managing editor of several trade magazines and a freelance writer for national publications.

Before coming to Washington, Mrs. Campaglia was assistant research director of the Philadelphia Inquirer, and publications writer for Vincent Kling and Associates, Architects.

SIBYL MOHOLY-NAGY, WINNER OF MEDAL

Sibyl Moholy-Nagy, the distinguished architect critic and teacher, who died January 8 in New York City, had been selected in December to receive the 1971 Architecture Critics' Medal of The American Institute of Architects.

The Board of Directors had notified her of her selection for the honor on December 11, and she was to receive the award at the national convention in Detroit in June.

The only previous winners of the award are Lewis Mumford, Ada Louise Huxtable, and Henry-Russell Hitchcock. It was established in 1967 to "stimulate, broaden, and improve the quality of architectural criticism in order to increase the public's visual perception of environmental design."

Announcement by AIA President Robert F. Hastings, FAIA, of the Institute board's selection of Mrs. Moholy-Nagy cited her as "a penetrating writer of immense integrity, with a world-encompassing view of architecture."

A native of Dresden, Germany, Mrs. Moholy-Nagy was part of the remarkable assembly of talent that composed the German Bauhaus school in Weimar-Dessau from 1923 to 1929. She came to the United States in 1937 with her husband, the late Laszlo Moholy-Nagy, filmmaker, writer, and exhibition designer. By the late 1950s, she had become one of the most influential voices urging on the American public the need for better design and wiser use of the environment.

When they first arrived in this country after leaving Hitler's Germany, the Moholy-Nagys settled in Chicago where she helped in developing the curriculum and administration of the New Bauhaus, later called the Chicago Institute of Design. It is now part of the Illinois Institute of Technology. When her husband died in 1946, she began the long teaching career that took her to Bradley University, the University of California at Berkeley, and, for 18 years, Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. In 1969 and 1970, she was a visiting professor at Columbia University.

Mrs. Moholy-Nagy has been published in all major architectural journals in North and South America and in Europe, and she was a contributing editor to Architectural Forum magazine and to Formes et Functions, published in Switzerland. Her lectures have taken her to Japan, India, and all through Europe, and in recent years she undertook architectural research in Peru and Ceylon.

Books by Mrs. Moholy-Nagy include: Experiment in Totality, about the life and work of her husband; Native Genius in Anonymous Architecture; Carlos Raul Villanueva and the Architecture of Venezuela; and Matrix of Man: An Illustrated History of the Urban Environment. Also, she wrote the introduction for The Architecture of Paul Rudolph.

In her teaching and in her writing, Mrs. Moholy-Nagy often has challenged architects to take the lead in developing strong public concern for the environment. The AIA's selection of the outspoken writer cited her incisive contributions not only to the general public's awareness of design and urban development issues, but also to the architectural profession and to the students who are its future members.

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HUD CALLS FOR ROLL BACK ON WAGE SETTLEMENTS

Escalated wage settlements by the building trades unions need to be rolled back if we hope to reach America's public housing goals, according to Harold B. Finger, Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Addressing more than 800 architects and engineers from all sections of the country at their first national conference on federal contracting, in New Orleans, Jan. 7-8, Finger outlined the problems, progress, and planned actions on the housing front. In addition to the cost of labor, some other problems which he enumerated were the shortage of money to finance mortgages, lack of suitable available land, shortage of skilled labor, and the number of autonomous units of government. HUD's Operation Breakthrough, Finger said, is "aimed at improving the entire housing business..."

He was joined on the program, co-sponsored by The American Institute of Architects, Consulting Engineers Council/USA, and National Society of Professional Engineers-Professional Engineers in Private Practice, by representatives of the General Services Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Federal Aviation Administration, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Veterans Administration, Post Office Department, and Environmental Protection Agency.

These officials, who supervise billions of dollars worth of construction of schools, hospitals, airports, post offices, experimental housing, waste management, and waterworks, outlined current government contracting practices for architectural-engineering services plus new programs in the environmental field.

The Administrator of the nation's largest federal building agency, Robert L. Kunzig of GSA, said, "I want beautiful federal buildings...a high quality of design...and recognition that time is money..." He was joined on a GSA panel by Arthur F. Sampson, Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service; R. I. Nixon, Assistant Commissioner for Operational Planning in PBS, and Walter A. Meisen, Assistant Commissioner for Construction Management in PBS.

Hospitals, schools, and health facilities under HEW's new Facilities Engineering and Construction Agency (FECA) were discussed by Gerrit D. Fremouw, FECA Administrator, and Robert W. Blake, Chief of Research and Development for FECA.

The Deputy Director of Airports Service at FAA, Clyde W. Pace, and the agency's System Planning Division Chief, Robert F. Bacon, described the new airport and airways development program.

Among the other major topics covered by government officials were changes expected under postal reorganization, new regulations and programs for pollution abatement, and construction of Veterans Administration medical facilities.

The two days were punctuated with several lively question-answer sessions, indicative of the serious attention the nation's architects and engineers are giving these subjects.
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JURORS APPOINTED FOR 1971 HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM

Prominent architects from California, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Virginia have been named to the jury for the 1971 Honor Awards program of The American Institute of Architects. The awards represent the highest professional recognition for distinguished achievement by American architects.


Now in its 23rd year, the AIA Honor Awards program was established in 1949 “to encourage excellence in architecture and to afford recognition of exceptional merit in recently completed buildings.” All licensed American architects are eligible to enter buildings which they have designed, and which have been completed since Jan. 1, 1960, and prior to Dec. 1, 1970, in this country or abroad.

The program is open to architectural projects of all classifications, including urban design and historic preservation. Buildings which receive Honor Awards are eligible for consideration for Bartlett Awards which recognize buildings which provide accessibility to the handicapped.

R. S. REYNOLDS AWARD CHAIRMAN NAMED

Rex Whitaker Allen, FAIA, of San Francisco, immediate past president of The American Institute of Architects, has been named chairman of the jury for the 1971 fifteenth annual R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award for “distinguished architecture with significant use of aluminum.”

The five-man jury also includes two previous recipients of the international award which confers $25,000 and an original sculpture in aluminum. They are Paul Depondt, who has offices in Chicago and Paris, France, one of the winners of the 1970 award for design of a low-cost housing development in Rouen, France; and Joseph D. Murphy, FAIA, of St. Louis, who with a partner received the 1961 award for design of the Climatron there.

The other jurors are:

Carl Koch, FAIA, of Boston, widely known for his innovative housing designs and the recipient of many major architectural awards.

Robert B. Marquis, FAIA, of San Francisco, past president of the Northern California AIA Chapter and recipient of more than 30 awards for housing design.

In keeping with a new AIA policy, the jury also will have a student observer, Glenn Currie of Auburn University.

The jury will meet February 24-25 at headquarters of The American Institute of Architects, which administers the program. The R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award is sponsored by Reynolds Metals Company in honor of its founder.

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NATIONAL OFFICERS INSTALLED

Detroit architect Robert F. Hastings, FAIA, was formally installed as the 1971 president of The American Institute of Architects in ceremonies held at the end of the year. He succeeds Rex Whitaker Allen, FAIA, San Francisco, as leader of the 24,000-member national professional society.

Hastings, president of the 500-man Detroit architectural, engineering, and planning firm of Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Associates Inc., had served as AIA first vice president since June, 1969. Although his term as president-elect extended 18 months, his tenure as president is for one year. He is the first president to take office in a new schedule of succession that elects officers at the June convention, but delays their installation for six months to provide added experience.

Long active in AIA affairs at the national level, Hastings has served as vice president, treasurer, chairman of the Council of Commissioners, member of the Executive Committee, and chairman of the Planning Committee. He is a past president of the Detroit Chapter, AIA, and was awarded its Gold Medal in 1965 for distinguished achievement in the practice of architecture and devoted service to education, the profession, and the Institute.

In Detroit, Hastings is deeply involved in activities of the Chamber of Commerce and the Housing Authority of Michigan. The 67-year-old firm which Hastings heads has won numerous design awards from national, state, and local organizations. He has been directly associated with such projects as the State of Michigan Capitol and Office Buildings, the First Federal Building in Detroit, and the General Motors Technical Center—the latter in collaboration with the late Eero Saarinen.

Also installed at the December 4 inaugural dinner was New York architect Max O. Urbahn, FAIA, as first vice president. He will automatically succeed to the president's office for the year 1972.

Six new members elected to the Institute's Board of Directors by members of their individual regions also were inducted last night. They are: Carl L. Bradley, AIA, Fort Wayne, Ind., East Central States Region; Max Flatow, FAIA, Albuquerque, Western Mountain Region; James J. Foley, AIA, Columbus, Ohio Region; Hugh McK. Jones, FAIA, Guilford, Conn., New England Region; Louis R. Lundgren, AIA, St. Paul, North Central States Region, and Darrel D. Rippeau, AIA, Watertown, N.Y., New York Region.
SIX BUILDINGS
SELECTED FOR AWARDS
IN AIA-NAVFAC PROGRAM

• Three Honor Awards and as many Awards of Merit will be presented to winning entries in the second biennial Awards Program for Distinguished Architectural Achievement sponsored by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command of the Department of the Navy in cooperation with The American Institute of Architects. The winners, announced in November, were selected from 48 entries.

Selected to receive Honor Awards were: Chapel and Religious Education Building, U.S. Naval Training Center, Orlando, Fla. (architect: James A. McDonald, Architect, Jacksonville, Fla.); Enlisted Men's Barracks, Naval Air Station, No. Island, San Diego (architect: Delawie, Macy & Henderson, San Diego), and Medical Library, U.S. Navy Hospital, San Diego (architect: Delawie, Macy & Henderson, San Diego).


The members of the jury for the program were: Charles W. Moore, FAIA, Essex, Conn., chairman; Edward G. Grafton, AIA, Coral Gables, Fla.; William Marshall, Jr., AIA, Norfolk, Va., and Dan Childress, Student Observer, Eugene, Ore. In their report, they commended "several entries which added qualities of life and humanity well past the demands of their programs."

The awards will be presented at NAVFAC ceremonies in divisions where the winning entries are located.

FIRST WINNERS NAMED
IN NEW PROGRAM

• Nine winners selected from 78 submissions have been announced in the first design awards program for nonprofit sponsored low- and moderate-income housing. The program for distinguished accomplishment in lower-income housing was sponsored by The American Institute of Architects, National Center for Low- and Moderate-Income Housing, National Urban Coalition, and the Urban Design and Development Corporation.

The winning entries which will receive Awards of Merit include eight new construction projects and one rehabilitation project. They are: Columbia Interfaith Housing Corporation, Columbia, Md. (architect: Collins & Kronstadt, Leahy, Hogan, Collins, Silver Spring, Md.); Episcopal Development Corporation, Altadena, Calif. (architect: Carl Maston and Edward R. Niles, Los Angeles); Kukui Gardens, Inc., Honolulu (architect: Daniel Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall of Hawaii in conjunction with Daniel Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall of Los Angeles), Martin Luther King, Jr. Community, Hartford, Conn. (architect: Hartford Design Group).

Also, Sacramento College of Married and Student Housing, Calif. (architect: Smith Barker Hansen, San Francisco); St. Francis Square, San Francisco (architect: Marquis & Stoler, San Francisco); Warren Gardens Inc., Roxbury, Mass. (architect: joint venture by Hugh Stubbins and Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)

The nonprofit housing design awards were presented in November at a Special Awards Luncheon at the National Nonprofit Housing Conference, Washington. D. C. Harry M. Weese
AIA, Chicago, Chairman of the
awards Committee, made the presen-
tation.

The National Nonprofit Housing
Conference is sponsored by the Non-
profit Housing Center of the National
Urban Coalition, which is a co-spon-
or of the Design Award competition
or lower income housing, and the
National Association of Nonprofit
Housing Organizations.

FILM ON URBAN
SCHOOL GIVEN AWARD

The American Institute of Archi-
(3) Distinguished Adver-
tests has received its sixth award dur-
ing 1970 for its national public relations
and advertising program focusing on
environmental concerns. The latest is
first-place award from the Public Re-
tions Society of America Film Festi-
gal, in the $50,000 to $100,000 produc-
tion category, for "A Child Went
forth." It is a 28-minute, color film
bout the urban school and innovations
eeded to improve it.

"A Child Went Forth" was produced
by the AIA in cooperation with Ed-
cational Facilities Laboratories, of
New York City, and the United States
Office of Education. To produce "A
Child Went Forth," for six months film
crews photographed the urban school
as it is. They roamed classrooms, cafe-
terias, alleys, and new kinds of schools
in Cleveland, Baltimore, Chicago, New
York, New Haven, and Berkeley, Cali-
ifornia. They filmed and talked to
teachers, parents, students, and drop-
outs. The result is a widely acclaimed
production that clearly indicates the
urban school does not have to be a
fortress of failure.

It was scripted and filmed by Larry
Madison Productions, Inc., of New
York City. Free loan prints are being
distributed to adult groups by Modern
Talking Picture Service, Inc. Sale
prints are $75 each, including postage,
through the AIA Library, 1735 New
York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.
20006.

The PRSA Film Festival, which
judged 150 films, also made awards to
the Western Electric Company, Crown
Zellerbach, the Hughes Aircraft Com-
pany, and the Falstaff Brewing Cor-
poration.

Other awards received during 1970
by AIA include: (1) Moral Tone in
Advertising Award from the Manhat-
tan School of Business for "America
the Beautiful" television spots on hous-
ing and on air and water pollution;
(2) Distinguished Advertising in the
Public Interest Award in the Saturday
View magazine awards program for
magazine ads on urban planning and
pollution; (3) Distinguished Adver-
tising in Public Service Award in the
Saturday Review magazine awards pro-
gram; (4) a citation from Psychology
Today magazine in its environmental
photo awards program for the outdoor-
sign pollution photo used in one of the
AIA magazine ads; and (5) the First
Damon Woods Award of the Industrial
Designers Society of America in recogn-
ition of PR and advertising efforts
and other AIA programs geared to
betterment of the environment.

TEN WINNERS NAMED
IN COMMUNITY AND
JR. COLLEGE DESIGN
AWARDS PROGRAM

Five Honor Awards and as many
Awards of Merit have been presented
to winners of the second annual Com-
munity and Junior College Design
Awards program. Announcement of
the winners was made last month by
The American Institute of Architects.

The program is sponsored by AIA in
conjunction with the American Asso-
ciation of Junior Colleges (A.A.J.C.)
and the Office of Construction Services
of the Office of Education of the U.S.
Department of Health, Education, and

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Welfare. Awards will be presented Tuesday, March 2, at the 51st annual A.A.J.C. convention in Washington, D.C.

Honor Awards will be presented to (architects are in parenthesis): Cypress College Phase I, Cypress, Calif., new facility (Caudill Rowlett Scott, Houston, and William Blurock & Partners, Corona del Mar, Calif.); Mount Vernon College Chapel, Washington, D.C., new facility (Hartman-Cox, Architects, Washington, D.C.); Cypress, Calif., new facility (Caudill Rowlett Scott, Houston, and William Blurock & Partners, Corona del Mar, Calif.); Mount Vernon College Chapel, Washington, D.C., new facility (Hartman-Cox, Architects, Washington, D.C.); Phase I & II, Portland Community College, Ore., new facility (Wolff Zimmer Gunsel Frasca Ritter, Portland); Community College of Allegheny County—Boyce Campus, Monroeville, Pa., comprehensive campus master plan (Celli-Flynn and Associates, McKeesport, Pa.); and Joliet Junior College, Ill., comprehensive campus master plan (Caudill Rowlett Scott, Houston).

Awards of Merit will go to: Allen County Community Junior College, Iola, Kans., new facility (Schaefer, Schirmer & Eflin, AIA, Wichita); Yann-Benton Community College, Albany, Ore., comprehensive campus master plan (Jeppsen, Miller & Tobias, Architects, Corvallis, Ore., and Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall, Consulting Architects and Engineers, Los Angeles); Manchester Community College, Conn., comprehensive campus master plan (Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall, Washington, D.C., and consulting architect Philip J. di Garcia, AIA, West Hartford, Conn.); Seattle Central Community College, Wash., comprehensive campus master plan (Kirk, Wallace, McKinley AIA & Associates, Seattle), and Washenaw Community College, Ann Arbor, Mich., comprehensive campus master plan (Tarapata-MacMahon-Paulsen Assoc., Inc., Bloomfield Hills, Mich.).

Established last year to provide guidance in the design of junior colleges, the program seeks to identify distinguished facilities and campus plans. All registered architects were able to submit buildings occupied no earlier than September, 1960, and no later than September, 1970, and comprehensive master plans approved by a college's authoritative body.

The 68 entries this year were judged within four categories: comprehensive campus master plans, new facilities, converted facilities, or remodeled facilities. Members of the jury were: Bill N. Lacy, AIA, Chairman, former Dean of the School of Architecture at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville; Dr. Charles Chapman, President of Cuyahoga Community College, Cleveland; Robert Entzeroth, AIA, St. Louis; Robert H. McCabe, Executive Vice President of Miami-Dade Junior College in Miami, and Oscar Padjen, AIA, of Beverly, Mass. Janet Null, student at the University of California, Berkeley, served as student observer.
HUMAN RESOURCES COUNCIL ANNOUNCED

The program of professional responsibility to society launched by the nation's architects in 1968 was given strong impetus in December with The American Institute of Architects' announcement of a Human Resources Council to raise funds for implementing its socially directed concerns.

Appointed co-chairmen of the council were San Francisco architect Nathaniel Owings, FAIA, founder and partner in the firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, and Robert J. Nash of Washington, D.C., the first black architect to be elected a national vice president of the AIA.

The idea of a body distinct from, but within, the AIA to raise substantial, tax-deductible contributions was conceived when it became apparent that the AIA, as a sole source, could not provide sufficient financial support for the ambitious program it envisioned.

For the last two years, the AIA has been supporting, and seeking outside funding to assist, a network of Community Development Centers offering professional services to citizens in poor neighborhoods. The Institute has also been trying to increase the numbers and the professional skills of minority citizens through a dual approach: helping black colleges of architecture improve their curricula and funding disadvantaged candidates for scholarships for architectural education.

The funds raised by the Human Resources Council are to be applied specifically to Institute projects focused on the problems of the poor, the minorities, and their environment. According to William L. Slayton, AIA executive vice president, the Council's initial objective of $1 million is expected to be pledged by firms and individual architects. The money will be used to expand existing programs and initiate new ones.

The immediate plan is to enlist an activist corps composed of a member from each of the AIA's 200 chapters across the country. These members will work at the local level to stimulate AIA chapters to become local activists, raising funds and contributing time to undertake locally based programs tailored to meet specific local needs.

"The Human Resources Council's job is to raise the money and stimulate the personal involvement which will be necessary if the architectural profession is to make an important contribution to solving the social and environmental problems of our time," Owings said.

Its financial goal will be to achieve the $15-million commitment made by the membership at the AIA's 1969 convention in Chicago. The commitment developed from a charge by Whitney M. Young, Jr. at the 1968 convention. The Urban League's executive director told the architects assembled in Portland, "You are not a profession that has distinguished itself in the cause of civil rights."

Rising to that challenge, the Institute had named a task force at once to work out programs both for raising and spending the money. Since then, it has obtained a grant of $500,000 from the Ford Foundation, to be matched by AIA, for the disadvantaged scholarship program. Currently, 22 youths are attending college on these subsidies, more than the first year's quota of a three-year program.

The task force also was instrumental last year in obtaining accreditation for three of the six unaccredited black architectural schools (Hampton, Tuskegee, and Southern). A VISTA volunteer program is under way with more than 70 young architects working on projects, and, in cooperation with the Urban League, an on-the-job training program is proceeding.
A-E CONFERENCE PROBES NEW FEDERAL PROGRAMS

- Government officials, architects and engineers who supervise and design billions of dollars worth of schools, hospitals, airports, post offices, experimental housing, waste management and water works met in New Orleans, La., Jan. 7-8, in a unique manner.

For the first time, The American Institute of Architects, The Consulting Engineers Council/USA and NSPE/Professional Engineers in Private Practice brought their members together with top federal agency officials. They examined current government contacting practices for architectural-engineering services plus important new federal agencies and programs recently inaugurated in the environmental field.

Three- to four-hundred engineers and architects attended "The New Look in Federal A-E Contracting" conference at the Jung Hotel.

In recent months Congress has enacted new laws and the Nixon Administration has ordered changes which created new federal programs for airports, water works, historic preservation, post offices, and health and educational facilities, pointed out the three professional organizations. The impact on the planning, design, and construction management of public works needs to be examined now, they added.

Harold Finger, Assistant Secretary for Research and Development in The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Lee Morris, Director of Community Facilities for HUD, described Operation Breakthrough and New Towns development.

Robert L. Kunzig, Administrator of the Human Resources Council, in addition to Owings and Nash, are:

David Yerkes, FAIA, of Washington, D.C., who was chairman of the original Task Force on Equal Opportunities established in 1968; Taylor Culver, also of Washington; Gene Lindman, an architecture student at the University of Illinois at Chicago; Robert Alexander, FAIA, and McDonald Becket, AIA, both of Los Angeles, and Leo Daly, Jr., AIA, of Omaha.

Council co-chairman Nash is also chairman of the Task Force on Professional Responsibility to Society, the outgrowth of the task force first established at Portland.

The Community Development Centers (CDCs) program involves participation by architects in about 50 cities, providing professional services to citizens who cannot afford to pay for the services needed to improve their physical surroundings. The CDC also plays an advocate role in helping the citizens assume some power in the city's planning processes. In one community, a CDC persuaded the city to revamp its redevelopment plan to save a block of small businesses and dwellings belonging to Chinese merchants.

Money from the Human Resources Council campaign can make possible the development of such new efforts as a high school guidance program to counsel disadvantaged youths on the possibilities of a career in architecture; continuing education for practicing architects on the human and social dimensions of their work; publication of guidelines on effective citizen participation in the planning process.

A priority item on the agenda is initiation of a broad study of constraints on building for the poor, analyzing the bureaucracies, financing, construction and design aspects that together impede the vast construction program needed. Results of the study would be used to help CDCs and individual architects working to improve housing for the poor.

Members of the eight-man Human Resources Council, in addition to Owings and Nash, are:

David Yerkes, FAIA, of Washington, D.C., who was chairman of the original Task Force on Equal Opportunities established in 1968; Taylor Culver, also of Washington; Gene Lindman, an architecture student at the University of Illinois at Chicago; Robert Alexander, FAIA, and McDonald Becket, AIA, both of Los Angeles, and Leo Daly, Jr., AIA, of Omaha.

Council co-chairman Nash is also chairman of the Task Force on Professional Responsibility to Society, the outgrowth of the task force first established at Portland.

Impact of the new postal reform law on architects and engineers was detailed by Robert Issacs, Deputy Assistant Postmaster General for Construction.

Officials of The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Facilities Engineering Construction Agency, Federal Aviation Administration, Veterans Administration, Federal Water Quality Administration, Environmental Protection Administration, and Department of Commerce spoke, and, national officers of the three professional societies also appeared.

The conference also provided time for architects and engineers to meet privately with government staff members.
IDSA DAMON WOODS
AWARD TO AIA FOR
“BETTERMENT OF
ENVIRONMENT”

The first Damon Woods Award of the Industrial Designers Society of America was presented to The American Institute of Architects for “conspicuous contribution to the betterment of the environment.” The San Francisco architect, Rex Whittaker Allen FAIA, President of the AIA, received the award at a dinner that climaxed the design society’s thirty-second Annual Meeting.

“The projects and programs initiated by the AIA over the past several years represent today’s professional architect’s sense of priorities concerning environmental needs,” stated Tucker F. Madawick, President of the IDSA and Vice President of Design, RCA in making the presentation. He cited such projects as the “War on Ugliness” fight against visual blight, school environmental awareness education in Dallas, Philadelphia, and other cities, advertisements that effectively drive home these priorities on television and in magazines and newspapers, films on the urban school, transportation, planning, outdoor graphics, and suburban development, community design centers, and urban design assistance teams. “There has been a consistent effort to make AIA members aware of their public responsibility,” noted Madawick. “Counseling by the AIA of local, state and national government regarding new legislation in the public interest has also contributed to our mutual goal of a better, more humane environment,” he added.

In accepting the award, Mr. Allen said “The American Institute of Architects accepts this award from the IDSA as a symbol of increasing collaboration between architects and designers concerned with advancing techniques of industrialization, particularly with regard to increasing our supply of well-designed housing. We are confident that factory-built components can be of quality design and are a necessary prerequisite toward meeting the nation’s serious housing shortage.”

The award is the first of a series that will be presented by the IDSA to organizations and individuals that, in the view of the Society, have contributed materially to the betterment of the environment. It is established in the name of Damon Woods, former Director of Design of Ford of Europe and IDSA member, who expressed concern with the condition of the American scene upon his return from Europe in 1968.
later that year, according to Mr. Madawick, Mr. Woods died tragically in a traffic accident. Mr. Madawick related how Damon Woods had seen the slide presentation, "Why Ugliness—Why Not?"—a show developed by DSA member F. Eugene Smith, an noted environmental designer. Mr. Smith's show had been inspired by participation in an AIA Seminar on aesthetic Responsibility. He is also the designer of the Damon Woods award. Thus when Mrs. Woods expressed the wish that the IDSA establish the Damon Woods Memorial Fund, it seems most fitting that the first award be presented to the Institute," Mr. Madawick commented.

The Industrial Designers Society of America is a national non-profit professional organization whose membership includes consultants, Industrial Designers employed by major corporations, educators, and students.

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VIRGINIA RECORD

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FOR THE RECORD

CASE STUDIES OF CABLE STRUCTURES

The University of Wisconsin-University Extension, will offer a two day institute, “Case Studies of Cable Structures,” at Madison, March 18-19, 1971. It is designed to inform architects, structural engineers and others interested in cable structures of the state of the art of cable supported structures. Its emphasis will be on cable roof structures as applied to small commercial buildings. Other small structures such as pedestrian bridges may be included.

Inquiries should be directed to Lawrence A. Soltis, University of Wisconsin-Engineering Extension, 432 North Lake Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

Summary
Program: Case Studies of Cable Structures
Date: March 18-19, 1971
Location: The University of Wisconsin—Madison
Fee: $70
Institute Director: Lawrence A. Soltis
Assistant Professor—Engineering
The University of Wisconsin—
Engineering Extension
432 North Lake Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

COMSPEC® Scheduled For Implementation

• Henry B. Baume FCSI, President of The Construction Sciences Research Foundation in Washington and Richard P. Godwin, Senior Vice President, Pacific International Computing Corporation with headquarters in San Francisco, have jointly announced Foundation exclusive licensing of PIC to implement COMSPEC® nationwide beginning last month.

The Washington based Construction Specifications Institute sponsored CSRF development of the new computer language for construction specifications. CSRF retained Stanford Research Institute of Menlo Park, California where research was conducted from mid-1969 until project completion last summer.

Already described by many design and construction experts as a highly significant breakthrough for the industry. COMSPEC® services for computer manipulation of construction specifications will be marketed nationally by Pacific International Computing Corporation. The extraordinarily unique features of the new computer language can be used to automate any commercially available master specification and the complete range of master or project specifications proprietary to individual architectural and engineering practices. Therefore, subscribers will be afforded wide service selectivity.

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requirements. For those who need prompt service, on-line access can be linked through an office terminal or the typewriter keyboard variety. This service can also be extended to include high speed printout for a subscriber where essential computer hardware and software facilities are available in his locality.

Designed to accommodate the complete variety of requirements for small, medium, and large architectural and engineering practices, flexibility is the key to the new COMSPEC® computer language service to be offered. COMSPEC® is the first development completed in a series of related projects planned by The Construction Sciences Research Foundation under the CONCOM® or construction communications long-range research plan.

Further information on COMSPEC® service availability can be obtained from Pacific International Computing Corporation, 50 Beale Street, San Francisco, California 94119. Contact Mr. Ratch at area code 415-764-9121.

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FEBRUARY 1971
VEPCO Headquarters
(from page 13)
office and industrial features. Ca-
stone with white coarse aggregat-
painted buff-colored concrete an-
amum windows form the buildin-
g walls. The entire area is attractive
planted and landscaped.

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PAGE SEVENTY-FOUR

VEPCO Headquarters
from page 13
office and industrial features. Ca-
stone with white coarse aggregat-
painted buff-colored concrete an-
amum windows form the buildin-
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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
Dear Mr. Dowdey:

Just finished reading your editorial of June 1970 issue of The Virginia Record. Seems that somewhere back in 1937-1939 you and I apparently drank the same cup of chocolate—you in school and I in the battle ring of New York city business.

Never has that coffee (chocolate) tasted so good since; the second row 15.00 orchestra seats have never been able to give me a better view (or ear) than the top row $.55 or $1.10 by way of Gray's that were come by about once a month.

It has been said that in looking back we remember only the good things—so it, but those 5 cent cups of chocolate coffee, the 5 cent subway rides (in reasonable comfort and safety) the 25 cent martini do evoke some pleasant memories.

I can truly say my sympathy goes to our present young people who may be missing some of those things which can be brought on only by struggle, struggle, work, and more work. However, it's face it—there are many and plenty of tough, hard-nosed young men today going through what you and I did back in the "good old days"—I'm afraid the present day opulent, the loud and brassy voices are developing a smoke screen for those young fellows who areLEXI themselves in condition, hitting low and hard, and keeping their eyes on the ball.

They are enjoying that cup of chocolate, too. Lots of them. Tomorrow's leaders will spring from this group—and they will be GOOD!

Please write a little more in the Record, won't you?

Sincerely yours,

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(From page 83)

Mr. Clifford Dowdey
Virginia Record

Dear Mr. Dowdey:

Enjoyed your "A Quality of Life" in the July Virginia Record, to me maybe we have more than one cause the student un-rest and or revolution among some elements.

We are now reaping the harvest of two generations resulting from The Permissive Society in thought in raising children. Many books have been written on the subject, don't center "the little brat, when he or she acts like one." Yet this does not teach the little one, or at any age, the necessary discipline to make law and order citizens later in life. Unless the child learns young he will be punished for conduct against mankind, he will have learned it the hard way after performing against the law as an adult.

With a PhD. Uncle in the classroom many colleges over the past thirty years, I can understand why many students carry their permissive rearing through college and into the outside world. To me it is far better for the young to learn early in the home, school or college, than bear the benefit of the curbing as a criminal. There is nothing wrong with our system, it is the people in it who have abandoned basic principles of past centuries as being old fashioned. We must not expect culture and discipline to make law and order citizens later in life. Unless the child learns young he will be punished for conduct against mankind, he will have learned it the hard way after performing against the law as an adult.

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Clifford Dowdey, Editor
Virginia Record

Dear Mr. Dowdey:

I enjoyed your editorial in the Augusta Record. I would say the greatest source of trouble is that we are trying to run the nation from Washington. In no small part this results from Do-Gooders who, unable to get what they wanted locally, sold their idea to a politician—or politicians—with more ambition than judgment.

The men who wrote the Constitution knew history and that concentrations of power had always been shining targets for unscrupulous men. They tried to so distribute power as to guard against this. It held fairly well until F.D.R., taking advantage of nation-wide fear, re-interpreted the Constitution to suit himself. So that now we have concentrations of power in selfish groups against which the average citizen is helpless. This feeling of helplessness is the basic cause of our lack of unity. Much of it could be cured by returning to states and localities to right to run their own affairs. This would include a national Right-To-Work law and greater local control of schools.

Another result of this feeling of helplessness is voter apathy. Why vote when the decision is made elsewhere.

Perhaps our greatest danger is our money. History has also shown that men cannot be trusted to set a value on money. As a result of F.D.R.'s having the Congress forbid the redemption of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that of currency in gold, the dollar is only as good as the Nation's credit, and that...
Mr. Clifford Dowdey, Editor
Virginia Record
Dear Mr. Dowdey:

Having recently read the November issue of Virginia Record and your editorial, I would like to offer the following comments.

Speaking as a resident of Richmond and as a former city planner of some 17 years' experience, I believe you to be correct with reference to the Seagram Building. However, I question the new structure imitators on Pa Avenue have not, by their setback, aesthetically detracted from the Seagram Building.

On your comment, "The hodgepodge of every conceivable imitation surrounding the hideous cheapness of the shopping center confronts the sensitive viewer with a vision like something out of a nightmare," I couldn't agree with you more.

Additionally, your comment, and quote: "For Richmond to build freeways through the central city to serve suburbanites, who fight tooth-and-nail against assuming any responsibility for the city, is ridiculous and wasteful, is as inappropriate as the Seagram building would be at the county courthouse," is certainly apropos.

I would respectfully question your following paragraph. However, were I an architect, I would show you the diversity in school buildings and churches. The latter, again, were I an architect, I would not be too anxious to point out, but they do certainly represent diversification.

With respect to city planners; from my experience, whether as a municipal employee or as a consultant, I would assure you that as cities differ, so do their "master plans," and city planners.

Yours very truly,
T. B. Marston, Jr.
Richmond, Va.

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Founded 1875
The Crisis Without A Name
(Continued from page 5)

in us 3 billion in 1932, when 12,-
00,000 workers were unemployed.
When Congress sought to pass a bill in
32 appropriating $500,000,000 to be
ed for state unemployment relief,
ver opposed it on the grounds that
we can not squander ourselves into
osperity." Who was talking about
osperity"? The problem was im-
ediate hunger, homelessness and want,
posed welfare on the grounds
at it would erode the American char­
eracter. What was the crawling fear in
ple's vitals doing to the American
aracter? The national population
id to be saved from the paralysis of
m. This—with whatever else he
ight have done right or wrong—was
at Roosevelt did. He restored the
ation's morale.
Now, in Nixon's veto message, he
ys, "WPA-type jobs are not the
swer for the men and women who
ve them, for the government which is
fficient as a result, or for the tax-
ers who must foot the bill. Such a
ogram represents a reversion to the
edies that were tried 35 years ago.
ure it is an inappropriate and in-
ective response to the problems of
he '70s."
These words represent Nixon's per-
al perceptual view of the manpower
ployment program. It is in his mind
at city and state jobs, performed for
munity projects in response to com-
munity needs, represent a return to the
WPA-type jobs of the '30s. It is his
judgment that the taxpayer must be
ected from supporting such employ-
ments while it is all right for the
taxpayer to support Lockheed or the
ST to bail out Boeing. Nixon has said
that canceling the SST would cost 150,-
000 jobs. What does he do for Boeing
fter the SST? It can be no secret to
ixon that aerospace sales have
dropped and that the industry estimates that employment will be down
y 374,000 people in 1971, 60,000 of
om whom will be scientists and engineers,
or that airlines are in trouble. As long
as government subsidies prop up the
ospace industry, does this not rep-
resent "permanent, subsidized employ-
ment?"
As many observers have pointed out,
the aerospace industry would, without
government subsidies, be forced to di-
versify, as do other industries, where
they could bring the training and re-
search of scientists and engineers to the
olution of urgently pressing community
blems. Diverting the subsidies to the
lem of urban mass transportation
uld scarcely qualify as a WPA-type
ject, and certainly the newly
anned system of intra-urban railroads
uld serve as a far more permanent
good to American communities than
he unneeded SST transport. But this
represents fundamental change to meet
he fundamental changes that have al-
ready occurred, that are occurring and
shall continue to occur in the whole
meral American system, and Nixon seems no
ore able to grasp the meaning of what
problems are many and known to everyone, these seem symptoms of some basic malady that is felt rather than articulated. John W. Gardner, chairman of Common Cause, in a speech at Williamsburg, said (truly, I believe), "There has never been a time like this in all of our experience as a nation. Since the dawn of history many flourishing civilizations have died. Ask yourself if it could happen to us. Ask yourself what the signs of decay might be. The American people . . . see the signs and they are worried. I find everywhere . . . the same troubled mood. It is a curious mixture of apprehension and depression—a kind of agitated melancholia. There is a feeling that things aren't working."

Unquestionably among the things which the people feel are not working is political maneuvering instead of leadership. Nixon is by no means unique in his political orientation. Many supposedly responsible men in the Senate seem motivated entirely by political considerations. In fact, in our own General Assembly there are men whose warmest admirers would hardly praise for their lofty motives and selfless vision. As Gardner said, "There is profound skepticism about our political and governmental processes." But President in time of crisis is required to do more than reflect political practice which lead to a people's disillusionment and loss of confidence.

Nixon's veto of the Manpower Employment Act would not of itself indicate anything about his leadership. It is the reasons for the veto which reveals that lack of the heart's comprehension of the people's real needs which a leader must possess. Nor is this by any means to say that passage of the Manpower Employment Act—providing for unemployed jobs that would meet community needs—would solve all problems. However, it is worth mentioning that Sweden, where unemployment remained under 1.5 percent throughout the Sixties, does have government directed public works projects fully planned and ready to be activated as soon as the unemployment rate hits certain level. Also, the Swedish tax system allows industry to put aside a tax free percentage of its profits into a "reserve investment fund," to be invested in new plants and equipment—diversification—when unemployment threatens to get too high. On this example, the Manpower Employment Act would at least represent action that represented a recognition of crisis conditions.

As a personal survivor of the Depression in the worst possible place of all, New York, I vividly remember the apathetic despair induced by Hoover inaction and the sharp lift of mood when Roosevelt acted in recognition of the crisis. The Manpower Act, as it was designed, need only have been modest beginning of action in recognition of changed needs. For instance where the automobile has become so important in recognition of changed needs. For instance, the trans-transportation problems which many ways a blight and airplane travel at some saturation point, massive industrial innovation could (as it was for World War II) be mobilized to solve the transportation problems which could only grow more acute.

Thousands of concerned, enlightened observers of our national scene have asked why we could not mobilize peaceful projects as we did in war. My answer would be that "political imperatives" dictate, to use Nixon's word, "priorities," except in crises—and on a leader can recognize and act in crisis which is not war.

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