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ON A RECENT Saturday afternoon, I watched a neighbor across the street carefully lock his bicycle to the lamppost in front of his home. His streetmap is one of a half-dozen which residents on our block have installed at their expense, for the maintenance of which (including a monthly charge on our utility bills and $25 to replace globes broken by vandals) each of us is responsible. The lamps are most reminiscent of the old city street lamps which impeded on the quiet blocks of my childhood, when a lamplighter named Latt as a familiar figure making his rounds at dusk.

My neighbor, a state official, uses his bicycle for exercise on the weekends and, when the days are long, sometimes in the early evening. Seeing him chain the bicycle to the lamppost in front of his home in broad daylight reminded me of the bicycle I rode from about the ages of ten to fifteen. It was called a "Giant," bought by mail-order, and its arrival was greeted with far more excitement than the purchase of a car by high school age children today. But what I remember most vividly was the absolute absence of any apprehension for the safety of this prized possession.

On Saturdays we used to ride our bicycles "uptown" to go to a movie—William S. Hart in his peerless Westerns or Pearl White in her famous "Perils of Pauline." Such fare was shown at the long-since demolished Victor, on Broad and Eleventh Street, and during the show we left our bicycles propped up against the side wall of the theatre. It never occurred to us that anything could happen to our bikes while we were watching the picture any more than that the theatre itself, against which they were propped, would be gone. Back home, since there were few automobiles parked on the street in those days, the bicycle (or "wheel," as we sometimes called it) was propped against a tree at the curb.

When I outgrew it, the sturdy Ranger was given to a younger cousin, like a heirloom, for—if anyone under forty can believe it!—few teenagers owned bicycles. Thus, they were more of a rarity than they are in this automobile age, comparatively, a more valuable possession than in today's affluent economy. Yet, I never heard of one being stolen or damaged by vandals. Remembering that era of security, it occurred to me that nothing I had read—in newspaper editorials and magazine articles and books, published findings of commissions on crime—really explained how all that could have changed in one person's lifetime to the current "fear in the streets."

Certainly the "law and order" theme propounded by politicians is beside the point. Since the great majority of citizens are not criminals in the meaning that they commit crimes against the persons and property of their fellows—that is, they do not contribute to "crime in the streets"—it is obvious that the majority of Americans prefer the existence of a law enforcement system which would return a feeling of safety to the communities. But it is also obvious that the majority's preference cannot implement any change.

Then, the claim that Americans are a violent people is too simplistic. It is true that Americans were settling frontiers while...
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OFFICERS – 1972

JOHN W. CHAPPELEAR, JR.
President

Mr. Chappelear was born February 3, 1929 in High Point, N. C. and attended N. C. State University. He applied for Corporate Membership in December 1956 and was assigned to the Virginia Chapter as a Corporate on April 15, 1957. Chappelear has held the following Virginia Chapter offices: Treasurer, 1967; Secretary, 1968-69; Vice President 1970; and, President-Designate 1971.

KENNETH G. MacILROY
Vice President and President-Designate

Mr. MacIlroy was born October 30, 1918 in Los Angeles, California. He attended the University of Wyoming and Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he received his Bachelor of Architecture Degree in 1942. MacIlroy applied for Corporate Membership in August 1950 and was assigned to the Virginia Chapter as a Corporate in October 1950. He subsequently transferred to the Connecticut Chapter in 1958 and transferred back to the Virginia Chapter in 1960. Virginia Chapter offices held include: Treasurer, 1968; Director, 1969; Secretary, 1970; and, Vice President, 1971. He has served on the following Virginia Chapter Committees: Executive, 1968-1971; Membership (Chairman), 1971; Headquarters Office (Chairman), 1971; Planning, 1971; Budget & Finance, 1971; Public Affairs Meeting (Chairman), 1971. Mr. MacIlroy also served as a Director, 1970-71 and Trustee 1971 on the Virginia Foundation for Architectural Education.
GEORGE ALAN MORLEDGE
Secretary

Mr. Morledge was born May 28, 1930 in Cleveland, Ohio. He received his B. A. in 1953 from Rice University, and his Masters in Architecture in 1958 from Harvard University. He was also the recipient of the Biddle Scholarship for study at Ecole des Beaux Arts, France.

An Associate Member of AIA in 1964, he applied for Corporate Membership in August 1969. He was assigned as Corporate Member to the Virginia Chapter in October 1969. Morledge was a Virginia Chapter Director in 1971 and served on the following committees: Membership, 1968-69; Continuing Education, 1969-71; and, Historic Preservation, 1963-67.

HENRY J. BROWNE
Vice President

Mr. Browne was born April 28, 1932 in Hamden, Connecticut. He attended the University of Virginia where he received his B. S. in Architecture in 1955. He was also the recipient of the Alpha Rho Chi Gold Medal.

Browne applied for Corporation Membership in December 1963, and was assigned to the Virginia Chapter as a Corporate in February 1964.

He has held the following Virginia Chapter offices: Treasurer, 1969-70; and, Secretary, 1970-71. Committee service for the Virginia Chapter includes: Membership, 1963-65; Public Relations, 1965-67; Student Affairs, 1968-70; Future Meetings, 1968-70; Chapter Organizations, 1969; Planning Committee, 1970; Bylaws & Resolutions (Chairman), 1971; Budget & Finance (Chairman 1970—Vice Chairman 1971); Headquarters Office, 1971; and Public Relations, 1971.

DAVID WARREN HARDWICKE
Treasurer

Mr. Hardwicke was born November 23, 1928 in Richmond. He attended the University of Richmond and the University of Virginia where he earned his B. S. in Architecture in 1950.

Hardwicke was a Junior Associate Member of AIA in 1952 and was assigned as a Corporate Member in the Virginia Chapter in October 1954.

He was a Virginia Chapter Director in 1969 and has served on the following committees: Collaboration with Design Profession 1956-60 (Chairman 1958-60); Industry Relations, 1960, 62, 63; Joint Cooperative Committee (Secretary) 1960-61; Relations with the Building Industry 1964-65, 67-68; and Aesthetics, 1966.
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ROBERT S. FRY, III

Born December 3, 1942 in Roanoke, Fry received his Bachelor of Architecture Degree from the University of Virginia in 1966. He is currently an Associate Designer at the firm of Kinsey, Motley & Shane, Salem.

OTIS S. MEEKINS, JR.

Born November 7, 1934 in Norfolk, Meekins has been an Associate since 1963. He attended Chicago Technical College. He is now self employed in Norfolk.

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ROBERT M. J. ULLMAN
Born March 26, 1926 in Washington, D.C., Ullman has been a Professional Associate member since 1968. He attended the University of Virginia and received his B.S. in 1951.
He is currently self employed in Richmond.

DONALD B. FRANCIS
Born January 5, 1943 in Omaha, Nebraska, Francis attended the University of Omaha and the University of Nebraska. He received his Bachelor of Architecture Degree in 1967.
He is currently employed as a Civil Engineer for the United States Air Force at Langley Air Force Base.

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PAGE TEN VIRGINIA RECORD
CLAUDE W. HARRISON
Born April 9, 1946 in Emporia, Harrison attended the University of Virginia where he received his Bachelor of Architecture in 1970.
He is currently employed as a Draftsman with the firm of Rawlings, Wilson & Fraher, in Richmond.

STANLEY ELNORICE TAYLOR
Born October 14, 1946 in Williamsburg, Taylor received his Bachelor of Architecture Degree from Hampton Institute in 1970 and his Master of Architecture Degree from the University of Nebraska in 1972.
He is currently employed as Executive Director, Community Housing & Design Center (CHAD), in Richmond.

WILLARD M. SCRIBNER
Born April 6, 1948 in Charlottesville, Scribner attended the University of Virginia where he received his Bachelor of Architecture Degree in 1971.
He is currently employed as a Draftsman by the firm of Glave, Newman & Anderson in Richmond.

RICHARD LEWIS JONES
Born May 25, 1930 in Roanoke, Jones attended Old Dominion University and Virginia Western Community College.
He is currently employed as a Draftsman by the firm of Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern in Roanoke.

GAY ETHERIDGE VICK
Born July 6, 1947 in Norfolk, Vick received his Bachelor of Architecture Degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1970.
He is currently employed as a Project Manager by the firm of Shriver & Holland in Norfolk.

Transfer Memberships

W. EUGENE GEORGE, JR.
Mr. George is a Corporate Member from Austin, Texas. His transfer to the Virginia Chapter was completed in October 1971.
He is currently employed by Colonial Williamsburg.

WILLIAM C. MONROE
Mr. Monroe is an Associate Member from Youngstown, Ohio. His transfer to the Virginia Chapter was completed in December 1971.
Born November 22, 1938 in Youngstown, Ohio, Monroe attended Youngstown University and Kent State University where he received his Bachelor of Architecture Degree in 1969 and his Master of Architecture Degree in 1971.
He is currently employed by Hampton Institute in Hampton.

(AIA News continues on page 106)
In 1966 a dynamic new educational concept took shape in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Virginia Community College System began.

The system’s aim: to offer relevant educational experiences to all individuals who can benefit . . . Quality education at a relatively low cost within commuting distance of citizens throughout the Old Dominion.

This fall 20 comprehensive community colleges, on 2 campuses, are located across the state, and colleges for three regions not presently served are planned for opening within the next two years.

Preliminary enrollment for the 1971 fall quarter totals 35,462 different students. Because of the individuals who begin their educational careers during the winter, spring, and summer quarters, total different student enrollment for the 1971-72 year is expected to reach nearly 50,000. By comparison, during the first year—1966-67—a total of 7,573 different students attended two community colleges and five area vocational-technical schools.

Virginia’s community colleges are comprehensive in nature. They offer one and two-year occupational-technical education programs oriented to careers, two-year college parallel curricula for transfer to four-year institutions, developmental studies in basic subjects, continuing education courses for both credit and non-credit, and community services designed to regional interests.

Emphasis is on career-oriented education—around 70 percent of the offerings—which is in line with manpower needs of the state’s increasingly industrialized economy. There are programs leading to Associate in Applied Science Degrees such as Architectural Technology, Business Management, Construction Management Technology, Data Processing Technology, and Drafting and Design Technology, to mention only a few.

Also, there are the rather unusual programs offered at only one community college but open to students statewide — such as Environmental Technology at Wytheville Community College; Forest Technology at Dabney S. Lancaster Community College at Clifton Forge; Marine Science at Thomas Nelson in Hampton; Mortuary Science at John Tyler, Chester.

Numerous shorter programs are offered, too, leading to certificates and diplomas in a variety of technical career fields.

For individuals interested in obtaining baccalaureate — and perhaps advanced—degrees, the colleges offer freshman and sophomore courses acceptable for transfer to four-year colleges and universities. These include Art, Business Administration, Liberal Arts, Music, Pre-Engineering, Pre-Teacher Education, and Science.

Continuing education courses and community service programs are varied as the needs of citizens in the region served by each college and include such offerings as beginning and advanced Spanish and French, pharmacology for nurses and radiograph for dental assistants, art classes and exhibits, as well as workshops, seminars, film series, lectures, and conferences.

For individuals weak in certain subjects necessary for success in occupational-technical and college transfer curricula, the colleges provide developmental studies in English, reading, mathematics, and science.

The tremendous progress of the system—now into its sixth year—is due partly to the vital role it plays in filling the urgent educational need of placing quality post-high school education within reach of all citizens of the Commonwealth.

The system’s success also can be attributed to the modified “open door” policy at the community colleges. Individuals don’t have to have a high school diploma or equivalent. They may be admitted if they are 18 year of age or older providing they can show, through testing and counseling,

(Continued on page 129)
Typical of the newer colleges in the Virginia System, individually designed to harmonize with their localities, is Germanna Community College.

Germanna is picturesquely situated on a wooded knoll overlooking the Rapidan River near the small Orange County community of Lignon. It opened for classes in the Fall of 1970, and serves the counties of Culpeper, Louisa, Madison, Orange, Spotsylvania and Stafford; parts of Caroline, Fauquier and King George, and the City of Fredericksburg.

The attractive 100-acre site for the campus, which fronts on State Route 3, was a gift to the Commonwealth from the Germanna Foundation. (This chartered group, dedicated to preserving local historic landmarks and local history, is composed of descendants of the original German ironworkers who first settled this historic area in 1714. Many Foundation members still live in the area; in fact, one of the college’s faculty members, and one of its board members, are among those descendants.)

Germanna students can choose from such two-year occupational/technical degree programs as Accounting, Agricultural Business, Automotive Technology, Business Management, Construction Management, Electrical/Electronics Engineering Technology, Merchandising Management, Nursing, Secretarial Science. Shorter certificate courses include Clerical Studies, Electricity/Electronics, Drafting, and Automotive Diagnosis and Tune-up.

Students headed for a four-year degree can take two-year college transfer programs in Business Administration, Liberal Arts, Pre-Engineering, Pre-Teacher Education, and Science.

In 1970-71, Germanna attracted 583 different daytime students; 860 enrolled in 60 evening offerings.

The building now completed is the first phase of a plan designed to eventually serve about 650 full-time equivalent day students and 235 evening students.

The first phase, covering 62,783 square feet, houses administrative offices, classrooms, shops, labs, faculty offices, a learning resources center (library), a student lounge and a student services area.

There is parking for 509 cars. A second parking lot planned for 184 cars may be constructed when funds become available.

The first building is a one-story unit with a U-shaped wing housing science labs and shops. The exterior is brick, the interior walls concrete. Heavy-traffic areas have floors of
Chemistry

Audio-Visual

Nursing Science

Biology

Typical Classroom

Automotive

PAGE FOURTEEN

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 18
monolithic terrazzo, and the classroom porches are vinyl-asbestos. Heating is by natural gas, and the heating and ventilation system is composed of multi-roof-mounted units.

Germanna, like all the new members of the system, has special design features to aid the handicapped: ramp sidewalks for wheelchairs, fluted doorknobs and numbers on classroom doors to help the blind, sills, telephones and water fountains at special heights for the physically handicapped.

Landscaping is being carried out with the help of local garden club volunteers.

Architects for Germanna are Macroy & Parris, AIA, of Richmond.

Subcontractors & Suppliers


A NARROW L-shaped site and off-street parking requirements set the design criteria for this two-story L-shaped office building, located adjacent to exit 4 of the Norfolk-Virginia Beach Expressway on Rosemont Road in Virginia Beach.

Spread footings and concrete columns provide support for the second floor construction of steel joists and concrete deck, which in turn provides covered parking for 25 cars on the ground floor. An additional 24 off-street parking spaces are provided around the building on this .45 acre site.

During the design phase of an office building, one cannot anticipate the tenants requirements of space and function. Rather than restrict tenants to limited size offices, flexibility was obtained by initially constructing the 10,000 square foot building without interior partitions. As tenants became available, each was provided with a custom designed office to meet his needs. Greater efficiency and utility of space was accomplished by planning offices in this manner, while providing occupancy for both large and small tenants.

Narrow tinted glass windows allow convenient arrangement of office furniture while calling attention to fewer distractions outside and reducing the sun’s glare. Skylights above the main stairs and corridors provide natural light in interior areas. Carpeted stairs and corridors, sound conditioning in walls, floors, and ceilings assure privacy. The roof mounted mechanical units provide controlled heating.
air conditioning for comfortable working conditions. The use of stucco, accented by the darker painted columns and beams, screenwalls, and landscaping on the exterior provide a very pleasing appearance for passers-by. The tasteful use of redwood, travertine tile, lighting, and contemporary decor provides a warm and relaxing place to work.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Norfolk firms unless otherwise noted)
A building program study has been under way since 1965 on new sanctuary and educational facilities for Moffett Memorial Church. The study was brought to a climax in 1971 when lightening struck the roof of the old building causing fire to start in the attic space and spread through half of the building. The damages to the building were estimated at $300,000.00.

The congregation approved preliminary plans submitted in August which will include a sanctuary to seat 660, a chapel to seat 96, a church parlor with a small kitchen accessible to it. Additional educational space will be provided for two adult departments and married young people. Other facilities will include a church library, choir rehearsal room, music library, office space for the pastor, assistant pastor, minister of music, church office and Sunday school office. New construction will have a total of 22,100 square feet.

The new building will be located in Danville on North Main Street at a point which is high in elevation giving the building a very prominent site. The Colonial style of design blends in with the classic architecture of this neighborhood. The interior appointments will be selected to enhance the overall design.

Completed contract documents will be completed at the first of the year 1972 with construction to begin in the early spring.
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EXPANSION plans by institutions are brought about primarily by two causes: one to improve the quality of service at the same location; the other being to take that same service to their regular or potential customers.

The Southern Bank and Trust Co. in the early 1960's, noting that more and more business firms were locating on the outer fringes of the city or nearby counties, embarked upon a program to bring an improved and complete banking service to their customers and to these businesses.

The firm of Ballou and Justice, Architect & Engineers was commissioned to design a prototype building that would adapt to environmental conditions in various parts of the city or counties adjacent to the city to provide this much needed service.

The first of these banking centers

On this page, the Banking Center at Westwood Ave., North Boulevard and Hermitage Road, showing the front and a detail of the drive-in teller.

to tell the Virginia Story
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(Continued on page 26)
On the facing page are the typical site
and floor plans for the basic plan.

This page, the Main Street Banking Cen-
ter, its interior decorated for Christmas.

was built on Buford Road, located in
the Bon Air Shopping Center area,
and was completed in 1962. The suc-
cess of this operation is evidenced by
the fact that in 1963 another banking
center was built on West Broad Street.

This was quickly followed by the
Westwood Banking Center in 1964
and the Southside Banking Center,
also in 1964. In 1969 the Mechanics-
ville Pike Banking Center was built,
and the Main Street Banking Center
came into being. In 1970 the Tucka-
cee Banking Center was constructed;
and plans at the moment call for an
addition to the Broad Street Banking
center in 1972. Additions have already
been made to the Bon Air and West-
wood Banking Centers.

The exterior of the prototype bank
features large glass areas for the lobby
with use of red brick and white trim,
which has proven to be a happy
choice, since the simplicity of the de-
sign blends harmoniously with sur-
rounding buildings; whether on quiet
treets or a heavily travelled thorough-
fare. Planters and trees on the exter-
ior provide a warm and pleasant ap-
proach.

The banking centers, as designed by
Ballou and Justice, feature a drive-up
to tell the Virginia Story
teller, safe deposit box facilities, a light depository and large parking area.

As evidenced from above, the banks are in locations widely separated, but each serves a limited part of the community; therefore the interior square footage of 2,000 sq. ft. is adequate for the intended purpose. There are four lobby tellers in addition to the drive-in teller. To the rear of the lobby is a work area, a conference room and a utility room to house the heating and air conditioning equipment. The safe deposit boxes are housed in a modern vault just off the main lobby and guarded by sophisticated electronic protective equipment. The banks are furnished and decorated in soft warm colors befitting the dignity of a banking institution.

Additions have been made to the Air and Westwood banking centers to provide another vault and vault lobby, a conference room, a work room and storage and at least one additional drive-up teller.

The Main Street Banking Center, the largest of all the banking centers located at 14th and Main in Metropolitan Richmond and provides a convenience for Southern Bank's customers in the East End of Richmond. The branch is a larger version of the prototype since it serves a larger area and larger clientele.

All of these banking centers have been constructed by Jas. Fox & Sons, Inc., General Contractors, except the Tuckahoe Banking Center which was constructed by Barker Construction Co.
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(Continued from page 22)

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FEBRUARY 1972 PAGE TWENTY-SEVEN
MOBLEY RESIDENCE – McLean

This residence, selected as a First Honor Award Winner in the 1969 AIA sponsored, “Homes For Better Living” competition, is “by the architect, for the architect.”

Located in McLean, on a wooded, three-quarter acre plot of land adjacent to a public park, it presented both difficulties and opportunities in siting to challenge the designer and produce a most unusual and delightful house.

Robert Wilson Mobley’s land was bordered by a small stream causing a legally established flood plain in which no construction was allowed. With the side yard setback restrictions, the flood plain restrictions combined to leave a building envelope of only 16 feet in width.

The architect’s program was to design a small house for his young family of four which would be capable of future expansion. The house was to be informal, take full advantage of the wooded view, yet maintain a sense of privacy from nearby neighbors and the street. The budget of $16,000 was to include carpeting and appliances.

Mobley felt that with the severe restriction caused by budget and the building restriction lines, an extremely efficient plan would be necessary and it could contain no wasted space. The entrance was located in such a position that access to all spaces would be possible without passing through other habitable spaces. All plumbing was located in one wall, minimizing plumbing costs.

To meet the requirement for future expansion and yet maintain a sense of large open space in a house so small, the architect provided a 2 1/2-story high living room which would allow an additional bedroom to be located in the upper reaches of this space at a later date.

The methods and materials of construction were kept simple and conventional in order to speed construction.
CREDITS:

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FEBRUARY 1972

PAGE TWENTY-NINE
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PAGE THIRTY VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
tion and minimize construction costs. From start to finish the house was completed in 60 days.

The foundation for the house was constructed of 10" diameter concrete sono-tubes on spread footings spaced approximately 12 feet on centers. The floors are of 2x10 fir joists at 16 inches on center covered with plywood and finished with carpeting. Exterior walls are roughsawn pine board and batten while the interior surfaces are of pine board and batten and drywall. The ceilings are formed by the exposed floor framing. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Heating is with electric baseboard and the plumbing fixtures American Standard.
THE Dowell J. Howard School located on a 20-acre site just outside Winchester, provides vocational training for students of the three school systems of Clarke and Frederick counties and the City of Winchester. The school was designed to accommodate a maximum of 440 students from high school and a total 880 students for all programs. Ample space has been allotted for future expansion which is normally required for this type facility.

The physical and accessibility requirements for vocational education spaces have arranged the facilities into three major areas: 1. administration; 2. classroom and labs; and 3. shop areas. These are located around an interior open courtyard, which serves as a central area for student activities and associated classroom work.

Labs have been provided for Cosmetology, Nursing, Drafting, Secretarial Science, Electricity-Electronics, Automated
Data Processing, and complete Commercial Food Service. Shop areas for automotive, metal trades, masonry, and building trades, each have an adjacent outside work area and have drive-in facilities for trucks and large equipment. These "dirty" areas have complete wash-up and locker facilities to reduce the maintenance to the remainder of the building. Extensive use of ceramic and quarry tile and epoxy paint also aid in maintenance.

Precast concrete was used throughout for the roof and canopy framing system. The use of structural wood fiber deck with the precast concrete provided the finish for the ceiling. The 51,850 square foot facility was constructed at a cost of $18.51 per square foot.

Adjacent to the school is a 75,000 square foot paved driver's training course area with a two-story teacher observation tower.

The school, which was occupied in September 1971, offers a complete range of vocational education and stresses more complete training for the trades that are in most demand in the Northern Virginia area.

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Others were: Donald L. Hope, Excavating, Purcellville, excavating; Hepner Bros., Mt. Jackson, steel; Liphart Steel Co., Inc., Richmond, steel; W. R. Grace & Co., Brunswick, Ga., roof deck; G. A. Largent Construction Co., Inc., Cumberland, Md., roofing; J. B. Kendall Co., Washington, D. C., windows; and, PPG Industries, Hagerstown, Md., glazing.

To provide a quiet retreat where the aged and infirm could find a genuine concern for their needs was the challenge met by Chesterfield County thru the construction of this ninety-eight bed nursing home.

The surrounding space, rich in grass, shrubs and a natural forest, is in striking contrast with the variety of interior activities available to the patients. An open court in the center of the building provides a sheltered area where the patients can enjoy sunshine, flower gardens and the birds that frequent the feeders placed among some of the trees which were part of the original forest. A solarium within the court allows the patients to explore the area visually during inclement weather. All facilities are on one floor level so that a continuous corridor provides access to every room and lots of traveling distance for the energetic wheelchair patient.

A complete laundry, housed in an adjacent building, the emergency generator, kitchen, dining room, pharmacy and occupational and physical therapy departments place this home on a self-sustaining basis and all these facilities plus the administrative suite were designed for or are expandable to the needs of a two-hundred bed home.

Exterior walls are buff colored split block which reflect the ruggedness of the rural atmosphere. The only other exterior materials visible to the casual observer are aluminum and glass at windows and doors, and the off-white asbestos-cement fascia panels. The service court is screened from patient and public view by decorative walls of split block.

Interior walls are concrete masonry units throughout, ceilings are acoustical tile or lay-in panels and floors are vinyl asbestos tile on concrete. In wet areas the floors are ceramic or quarry tile, walls are finished with ceramic tile or epoxy paint and ceilings are plaster. Splashes of bright color were used at the wheel chair storage alcoves in the corridors and otherwise pale or neutral colors were used for walls and floors, allowing maximum flexibility of accent colors in curtains, drapes and furniture fabrics.

The interior design was the product of collaboration between the owner, the architect's interior design department and several senior interior design students at Virginia Commonwealth University. The students volunteered to research the project and to present four design solutions as their plan.

(Continued on page 130)
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JAMES T. BUCK, ASLA, CONSULTING INTERIOR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

THE Richard E. Byrd International Airport Terminal Building Expansion Program at Richmond has tripled the size of the Terminal Building and served more than 1,400,000 passengers in 1970 and 1971.

Due to detailed work schedules, demanding planning, and phasing of the construction program, no major closing of any function, since construction began in 1967, was required. The Terminal was operational throughout all construction periods.

One of the primary design challenges was to expand the original Terminal Building and ramp facilities constructed in 1950 for propeller aircraft to accommodate jet aircraft, some of which were still on the drawing boards, for 1971 and 1980 and one million passengers per year.

The project was designed to be constructed in four phases.

Phase One involved the addition of 50,000 square feet of floor space housing a new ticket lobby, baggage lobby, ticket counters, concessions, offices, restaurant, and extensive renovation of the original building.

Phase Two involved the addition of the South Concourse, gates and holding area, extensive paving, and the service loading docks for air freight operations.

Phase Three, the North Concourse, gates, and holding area, has not yet been funded by the City of Richmond.

Phase Four involved the addition of covered driveway approach entrances...
The new waiting area (above) utilizes the old waiting area plus flight lounges extending onto the ramp area.

The original Terminal Building was incorporated into a new plan as the hub of a stylized "X-Form." Positioning of the new ticket lobby and baggage lobby at complementary "legs" of the "x" allowed enplaning passenger traffic and deplaning passenger traffic to be separated reducing traffic congestion. Complementary "legs" of the "x" on the opposite side of a waiting lounge "hub," house the concourses, gates, and holding areas.

Enplaning passengers entering the ticket lobby move directly to airline ticket counters, are ticketed, have their baggage checked, and move directly into the central waiting lounge before going to their respective concourses, gates, and holding areas. Checked baggage moves directly from the ticket counters to the service loading area by conveyor systems.

From the central waiting lounge, a passenger has direct access to a new restaurant, public restrooms, nursery, bank, newstand, gift shop, vending...
area, and access to a second-level lounge mezzanine, T.V. lounge, writing area, enclosed observation area, airport administrative offices, the FAA, and the National Weather Service.

Deplaning passengers arrive at one of the ten gates (five gates in each of the concourses), enter the central waiting lounge, and move directly to the rental car counters and the baggage lobby. Automated baggage conveyors and carousels provide a rapid and convenient baggage claim system at the baggage lobby exits.

The legs of the "X-Form" housing the ticket lobby, baggage lobby, and concourses are designed so that future expansion of the areas can be accomplished with minimum interference to current operations.

The exterior materials were selected for their compatibility with the original building materials and to reflect the colors and warmth of traditional Virginia architecture.

The interior finishes and color schemes were selected to express the Virginia Story.

Airline ticket counters occupy many times the space in the new addition (above) than the former area (below) in the existing building.
progressiveness of Richmond, as Virginia's capital city, and to relate the traditional with contemporary elements.

The designers, striving for a compatible union of Earth and Space elements, provided a warm "earthy" atmosphere in the ticket and baggage lobbies with buff quarry tile floors, dark plastic laminate counters under cantilevered luminous canopies, green foliage trees in free-form combination planter/seat units, and accents in bright "spatial" blue with white vinyl covered walls. As the enplaning passenger moves into the open two-floor waiting lounge, he is visually tempered for his air travel by a custom designed mini-check wall-to-wall carpet in two shades of blue and black (the black introduced to camouflage cigarette burns), contrasted by "vibrant" color accents of blue, lime green, and purple. Green foliage trees are silhouetted against a large bronze-tinted glass bow window softened with a bronze-colored netted casement floor to ceiling.

A uniform signing system was designed thus distinguishing air traffic information with blue background from the general passenger service information which uses a bronze color background. Pictograms—picture symbols—are incorporated at certain key services.

A unique feature of the carpet design was the use of a narrow tweed textured selvage on either side of the 54" carpet width. The selvage accomplished three things; first, it minimized possible problems in matching the carpet pattern; second, it produced a stripe effect providing direction to the traffic flow; and third, the stripe mirrored linear patterns created by the blue exposed ceiling beams.

Since the newly designed and renovated facilities have opened, traffic flow has been efficient and convenient with many new or increased services. Airport officials have indicated that maintenance costs have been reduced,

(Continued on page 130)
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VIRGINIA RECORD
PAGE FORTY-TWO

Founded 1878
THE newly formed Capital Savings and Loan Association of Richmond had acquired a small site immediately in front of the International Shopping Center in the west end of Richmond. The need was for an economical savings and loan building with built-in expansion features and the capability for easy expansion in the future.

In fulfilling this need the building not only captures the feeling of the adjacent shopping center but at the same time has the intimate scale necessary for a small building.

Its customers are served by three tellers and a walk-up teller, a platform area for loan officers, a private office and a conference room. A lunch room vault, storage room and toilets complete the building facilities.

Externally, the building is composed of brick panels, glass panels and redwood panels tied together with a cement asbestos fascia. Internally, the (Continued on page 132)

Tell the Virginia Story
Craddock-Terry Corporation's Wood Heel Building was designed specifically for the manufacture and storage of wooden shoe heels.

As such, the 122 by 262-foot building has a complete manufacturing area, processing areas for raw materials and a small area devoted to covering the heels with the various finishes dictated by the fashion market. There are two spray rooms, a three-bay interior truck dock, a small office area and a hospital room.

There is also a partitioned area with a separate entrance for the factory outlet sales room, and a separate storage facility.

The brick exterior has a masonry block back-up with a structural frame. A covered concrete walkway extends from the street to the entrance of both the main building and the sales area. Three large overhead doors close off the truck bays.

The building is directly behind the existing central plant, a part of a complex which includes general offices just off the North-South Expressway in Lynchburg. Wiley & Wilson, engineers architects for the entire complex, designed the Wood Heel Building to conform to the style of the other buildings.

Steam to heat the building is supplied by the central boiler through underground pipes and conduit. The factor sales area is air conditioned.

Craddock-Terry Corporation is manufacturer of men's and women shoes under several well-known tradenames. The company operates plants in several other areas in Virginia.
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to tell the Virginia Story
THE architect, Rocco V. Tricarico, A.I.A., was given the assignment that upon completion the Buchanan House would be hailed as the ultimate expression in apartment facilities and amenities slanted toward the luxury market. Buchanan House will shortly become an integral part of National Center which is a self-contained seventeen acre complex consisting of high-rise office buildings, motor inn, covered shopping mall and underground parking for 6000 automobiles. The center is located along the Jefferson Davis corridor in Arlington just across the George Washington Parkway from National Airport.

The prospective tenant is able to choose from a total of seven different floor plans varying from a 576 sq. ft. efficiency to an 1866 sq. ft. three-bedroom, plus study apartment for a grand total of four hundred and forty-two units. All of the two and three bedroom apartments provide two full baths, and all one, two and three bedroom units give the tenant an abundance of large walk-in closets, kitchens that are large enough for a breakfast table in addition to a separate dining area, and a complete appliance package which is built into the kitchen. Balconies up to a length of twenty-nine feet long enable all residents to have their own private outdoor sitting area with access provided by floor to ceiling sliding glass doors.

Communication with nature is further enhanced with a landscaped plaza deck the size of a football field, that includes a swimming pool, party pavilion and astro-turf putting green. The apartment building is not only located conveniently within its host complex but also to adjacent developments, thus offering in close proximity a multitude of restaurants, a theater and various other sources of leisure time activities including covered tennis courts located on the adjoining plaza level. Residents will be able to journey from one location to another both within and outside the complex by a series of pedestrian bridges arching as much as sixteen feet above the ground and by underground pedestrian passageways. Coupled with all of this is a soon to be completed shopping mall connected to the lobby and plaza levels that will offer a landscaped and
weatherproofed environment for a multitude of shopping needs. So it commences to become evident after taking into consideration that National Airport is only a ten minute walk away and a future Metro Station will be located very close by, the critical reliance on the automobile becomes greatly diminished and all of the problems associated with pedestrians having to dodge cars are alleviated. Obviously, it is difficult to only speak of the Buchanan House as a singular project unto itself and not constantly relate to it as an integral part of a more total concept.

The architects were faced with a multiplicity of challenges comparable in scope to those that a host of many projects might present. Besides the planning of the interrelationship of a significantly variable list of functions and activities, they of course were charged with the solution of a significant range of problems dealing with the human environment of more than just an ordinary intensity and scope.

It was mandatory to concentrate a great amount of effort on creating an agreeable atmosphere that was pleasant and inviting both indoors and outdoors to counter the drawbacks of being situated in an area embodying the lights, sounds and inherent characteristics of a multi-use environment situated adjacent to one of the most active air terminals in the world and railroad yards serving the Nation's Capital and Northern Virginia areas. Toward the comfort and privacy of life inside residents are being provided individually controlled air conditioning, tinted glass, and sound conditioning from both exterior and interior sources by implementation of special wall and floor acoustical construction. The owners are very sensitive to the universal complaints of tenants with regard to their lack of acoustical privacy. Who of us enjoys hearing someone else's stereo or worrying about disturbing our neighbors when entertaining?

Some mention might be made of the entrance lobby that serves four of the six high-speed elevators. The material used for the floor is imported Italian marble with hand carved wood paneling a fireplace, handwoven rugs, etc. helping to fulfill the owner's desire that the Buchanan House entrance is to reflect a feeling of charm and warmth. In conclusion, additional amenities include complete sauna bath facilities for both men and women and party room facilities for use by the tenants.

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GREEN RUN, the first PUD in Tidewater, is located in Virginia Beach northwest of Princess Anne Court House. The project was announced in 1968.

Green Run was conceived as a residential development "where houses would be built to conform to people's needs rather than being lined up like rows of dominoes." The PUD concept is a means of making the best use of residential land. The most striking departure in Green Run's approach to living is the development of homes in increasingly large circles away from a recreational and commercial center.

In November 1969, construction was started on the first village which comprises 270 acres and will cost an estimated...
IN SEPTEMBER, 1971, the Calhoun Community Center was dedicated and opened to the public. This facility, located on Richmond’s northside, serves a segment of the city comprising approximately 40,000 people. It was made possible by the joint efforts of the Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority, the City of Richmond, and the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The City of Richmond not only gave financial aid to the project, but helped write the program with the assistance of the directors and staff of the Department of Recreation and Parks, Department of Public Health, Department of Public Safety, General Services, and Planning Commission. Other groups involved in the programming and review of the facility include the YMCA, YWCA, Gilpin Residents Advisory Council, and Richmond Community Action Program.

Upon entering the Center, the visitor’s attention is focused on the information desk—the operational center of the facility—and then upon a glass wall dramatically overlook-

to tell the Virginia Story
$33 million. It will contain 1,500 residences including townhouses, apartments and single family homes of a wide variety in design and price. Approximately one third of the dwellings of this phase are completed or under construction and about 350 units are occupied.

Green Run will be completed about 1979 at a total cost of $150 million, the four villages will surround a "Town Center" which will include a regional shopping center and a junior and senior high school.

The recreation complex is a focal point for the Planned Unit Development, and serves as an office building for the sales representatives of the development until the property owners are sufficient in number to use it for full time recreational purposes.

The pool proper conforms to A.A.U. regulations. For the tots there is a wading pool and a free-form sand area.
The athletic enthusiast may enter one of the dressing rooms and either go upstairs to the gymnasium or go downstairs to the swimming pool.

The gymnasium features a synthetic floor covering which permits basketball and other activities to be played in street shoes. There are six basketball backboards available in the room which allows maximum use of the space. The gymnasium has a hammered wire glass clerestory window throughout its entire perimeter which affords diffused but completely adequate natural lighting on all but the darkest days. Of course, ample artificial lighting is provided since the gymnasium is available for evening use.

Across the hall from the gym are one large (34' x 54') assembly room, a smaller (18' x 36') meeting room that can be sub-divided, and a small kitchen.

The Richmond Department of Public Health staffs a clinic having primary access from the east parking lot. The complex consists of a waiting room, reception counter, staff offices, interview room, semi-private waiting room, dressing rooms, examining rooms, and a small laboratory. The Richmond Department of Public Welfare occupies a portion of the building also having access from the parking lot. There is a reception and waiting area, supervisor's
with exercise oriented playground equipment. Sunning areas are spacious. Shower, dressing and exercise rooms for both men and women complete the complex.

The central building has a large activity area in the center, a salon for large meetings or entertaining and smaller rooms on the perimeter for smaller group activities and offices. There is also a kitchen, toilets and storage areas. The structure reflects in materials and detail the contemporary residences being built in the development.

Rustic beauty is achieved by stained wood vertical siding and exposed structure both interior and exterior. A deep shingled fascia focuses particular attention to the strongly defined upward sweeping roof. The roof form creates a high, open ceiling in the main salon, and accentuates the building’s position as a landmark.

Mechanical services are concealed and electrical service and lighting are integrated within the structure.

The recreational complex was owner constructed.
office, two interview rooms, and a workroom for six case-workers.

On the first floor adjacent to the lobby are located a reading room, a staff room for the Center's director, and an office for RCAP.

Adjacent to the basement swimming pool are located a large game room and an arts and crafts room. A storage room and kiln room complement these spaces.

The mechanical room is located in the basement and houses the boilers, air-handling units, electrical switchgear and emergency generator. A stair leads from this space to the sub-basement filter room and pipe galleries serving the swimming pool.

An unusual feature of the structure is the terne metal enclosure encompassing the upper portion of the building. This innovation permitted duct-free, exposed ceiling construction in the gym, and also made possible the continuous band of uninterrupted clerestory windows. The exterior duct enclosure also permitted maximum duct-free, exposed ceilings in the sloped-roof spaces projecting from the main body of the structure.

Maintenance considerations were a major factor in the design of the Center. The building is windowless except for the bronze plate glass at the entrance and the clerestory windows in the gym. The budget permitted the use of quarry tile in the main lobby and first floor corridors. The natatorium, shower rooms and drying rooms have ceramic tile floors and walls.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)


Also, Anti-Hydro Waterproofing Co., Newark, N. J., waterproofing; Fendley Floor & Ceiling Co., acoustical & resilient tile; Wilton & Den' on, Inc., plaster; Stonnell-Satterwhite, Inc., ceramic tile; Campostella Builders & Supply Corp., Norfolk, millwork; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., steel doors & bucks; Ocean Electric Corp., Norfolk, electrical work; Harris Heating & Plumbing Co., Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; and, Pleasants Hardware, hardware.

to tell the Virginia Story
OCTOBER 23, 1971, marked the dedication of the new Headquarters Building for the Front Royal Volunteer Fire Department and Rescue Squad. This replaces the existing facilities which shared a building with the Town Hall and had been in use since 1935. This had been quite a problem because it is the only fire department in the town and the older building could not house all of the equipment under one roof.

The new building designed by Hubert T. Stratton, A.I.A., is located on a 3.2 acre site in close proximity to the downtown area and fronts on a four-lane bypass which provides quick access to the remainder of town. Paved parking provides spaces for 157 cars.

While providing housing for firefighting equipment, the new building will serve as a center for various community and recreational functions. This became an influence in the design of the building because of the functions associated with a volunteer organization.

The building itself is completely fireproof and has a precast concrete floor and roof framing system. Exter-
ior finishes are brick and exposed aggregate.

The apparatus room consists of four drive-through bays and accommodates five trucks, three ambulances, and one boat. A shop bay includes a pit and complete repair and maintenance facilities. Also, on the first floor is an office, alarm room, day room with kitchen, and a squad room which provides sleeping quarters and showers for twelve men.

The second floor contains a banquet and meeting room for four hundred people, a complete kitchen, coat room, classroom, and a 30 ft. hose tower.

Air conditioning is provided in all areas except the apparatus room and shop. A generator was installed for emergency use.

All of this combines to make the building one of the most complete and efficient fire departments in the area.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
From Winchester were: Howard Shockey & Sons Inc., general contractor, painting; Crider & Shockey, Inc., ready-mix concrete; S. L. Haymaker & Bros., masonry; Shockey Bros., Inc., prestressed concrete; Anderson Sheet Metal Works, Inc., roofing; Winchester Tile Co., ceramic tile; and, Miller Hardware Co., hardware.

Others were: T. R. Patterson Construction Co., Front Royal, excavating; Hanover Iron & Steel, steel; J. B. Eurell Co. of Va., Richmond, roof deck; C. E. Building Products, North Miami, Fla., windows; Hagerstown Paint & Glass Co., Hagerstown, Md., glazing steel doors & bucks, overhead doors; Manson & Utley, Inc., Richmond, acoustical; Dodd Brothers, Inc., Falls Church, aggregate work; Gott's Linoleum, Inc., Merrifield, resilient tile; Miller Mfg. Co., Inc., Richmond, millwork; Julius Blum & Co., Inc., Carlstadt, N. J., handrails; Chandler Electrical Co., Front Royal, electrical work; S. W. Brooks Plumbing & Heating, Front Royal, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating.
VIVARIUM ADDITION TO UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA HOSPITAL

BROCK & DAVIS CO., INC.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS

The Vivarium addition to the University of Virginia Hospital, designed by Wiley & Wilson—Architects-Engineers-Planners, provides much needed space for the operation of the department.

A 32 by 86 foot addition of brick veneer on block bearing walls to match the appearance of the existing structure, the Vivarium consists of a full basement and one floor, for an added area of 5300 square feet. The existing area was 4200 square feet.

The unique feature of the Vivarium is the air conditioning-heating system, which provides extremely precise temperature and humidity control, 72° plus or minus one degree, at all times. The system utilizes 100 percent fresh air exhaust and intake, and provides a complete air change every four minutes. The University's central boiler plant, which supplies hot water for heat for the entire campus through some 30 miles of pipe, provides water. Chilling is by a direct expansion freon compressor. Each room of the Vivarium has individual temperature control.

The Vivarium is a very necessary adjunct to the medical research program of the University. The staff there was the first to raise cats by artificial insemination, and has probably done more work in cat reproduction than any other organization. Cats are used in cardio-vascular research, and may be a research model for leukemia in humans, because of certain similarities. Cats are also necessary for research in hemorrhagic shock-control of high blood pressure and urology. In line with this research, the Vivarium will soon start a colony to raise 500 cats a year.

According to Dr. Nickolas J. Sojka, who heads the Vivarium, the U. Va. facility is the only one in the country to raise cats indoors in large numbers.

Interior walls of the Vivarium are painted with a glazed paint to provide ease of maintenance. There is an acoustical tile ceiling, and provisions for maintaining light and dark cycles—simulating day and night—have been provided.

The floor is concrete slab on steel joists, interior partitions are of masonry block and there is a built-up roof.

Project manager was T. J. Etherton, Jr. AIA, with architectural drawing by John Page and Arthur Lamb. Struc-
tural design was by Charlie Parker, PE, of the Richmond office with assistance by Tom Ingram. Jack L. Kerner, PE, Richmond, was responsible for mechanical design, with assistance by Wayne Haflin. Ralph Roberson, PE, Richmond, handled electrical design, with drawing by P. L. Gammon.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

to tell the Virginia Story
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In December 1, 1971, the Travelers Insurance Company occupied the first pre-engineered modular space frame, multi-story structure to be built in this country. Due to the rising cost of construction and the need for flexible rental space, this five foot modular system was conceived by Butler Manufacturing Company.

Structurally the building is a four story pre-engineered Space Grid floor and roof system. Due to extremely poor soil bearing conditions, the foundation is a waffle, two foot thick floating slab; the exterior is brick on two sides with glass and aluminum wall units accenting the front and rear.

The interior office space is divided by vinyl faced movable wall units. The floors are carpeted, ceilings are acoustical and coffered. They combine fire protection, architectural treatment, lighting, air return and supply registers integrated within the Butler framework. The electrical and telephone ducts are under floor to provide a more flexible system.

The heating is a hydraulic system utilizing perimeter baseboard for heat and an integral heating coil within fan coil units to provide winter ventilation. Summer cooling is provided by gas absorption air conditioners supplying chilled water to fan coil units. Each floor is zoned under individual controls for both heating and cooling.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Roanoke firms unless otherwise noted)

EDWARD H. GUNST RESIDENCE
Richmond

The Edward H. Gunst house was designed around a bay window, a greenhouse, a roof, and a childhood spent in Colorado.

The requirement for bay windows in the living room and dining room led to the use of diagonal corners in most major rooms. The living room and dining room are both elongated octagons and all the principal bedrooms have splayed corners on exterior walls, in effect making the rooms themselves king-sized bay windows. Although this contributes to a degree of interior formality, the angled windows have the major benefit of reaching out to bring direct sunlight into the bedrooms on the north side of the house.

Over the years at their previous home, Mr. & Mrs. Gunst had nurtured a bare yard into one of Richmond's finest private gardens. When it came time to move, they knew they would bring many of their specimen plants with them and from the beginning, the new house was designed around their new garden-to-be. The breakfast room opens onto a two-story skylit atrium into which large semitropical plants may be moved for the winter. This room in turn opens into a traditional greenhouse, where new plants are started. The garden itself, designed by Landscape Architect Thomas Church, is a deceptively simple blend of formality and low upkeep, entirely appropriate to the house and its setting.

From the exterior the hovering mansard roof dominates the house. The diagonal corners of the walls carry over into the plane of the roof giving a faceted appearance to the form of the house, particularly from the western end. Windows to the upstairs bedrooms are carved into the roof, both lightening its apparent weight and adding to the overall sculptured effect. From the
northwest, as one approaches the house, the strong roof form anchors the building securely to the ground, so that it appears to have grown naturally from the site. The weathered wood-shingle appearance of the concrete tile roofing material adds to this effect.

From her childhood in Colorado Mrs. Gunst remembered how well the silver-brown wooden structures indigenous to that area had blended with their natural environment. Here the stained redwood siding contributes an air of country informality which provides a welcome offset to the formality of the precisely defined interior spaces.

The spirit of this contrast of opposites flows through the house. The formal spaces are never quite what they seem to be at first glance. The front door is off-axis from the entrance porch but on-axis within. The sunken living room, which is actually a story-and-a-half high, can appear to be high or low, spacious for a party or comfortable for tea, by the flick of a switch which puts indirect lighting on the tray ceiling, or direct lighting on the walls, or simply area lighting by floor and table lamps. Clear skylights bring unexpected natural light into interior spaces. A narrow hall opens around a corner into a wider hall, and a free-flowing, informal circulation plan leads to more traditionally formal rooms.

These structural contrasts lend a sense of variety and vitality to what is in fact a large house, and this in turn enables the house to function well at the several scales of use for which it is intended—that is, for two people, or a

(Continued on page 132)

to tell the Virginia Story
The Convention Hall seen across the brick paved podium at Scope. (Photo by Abourjile)

The Norfolk Scope

STUDIO NERVI, ROME, ITALY
Dome Consultants

FRAIOLI-BLUM-YESSELMAN
ASSOCIATES
Structural Consultants

ERNER-SCHMIDT ASSOCIATES
Mechanical-Electrical Consultants

SASKI, DAWSON & DEMAY
ASSOCIATES, INC.
Landscape Architects

BOLT, BERANEK & NEUMANN
INC.
Acoustics-Theater
Consultants

DANIEL CONSTRUCTION
COMPANY OF VIRGINIA
General Contractor
SCOPE, the new Convention and Cultural Center of Norfolk, is certainly one of the nation’s finest public facilities. It is located on a fourteen-acre site in a downtown renewal area, and exhibits quality and architectural excellence rarely seen in this kind of facility.

The name SCOPE was the result of a study of more than 500 names, and was finally selected after an exhaustive study. It was derived from the Greek word "kaleidoscope" and reflects the variety of events that will be held there. The idea, of course, is to have a uniquely marketable name, recognizable instantly nationwide. There are, incidentally, more than 100 “Coliseums” throughout the United States.

The project was designed by The Williams and Tazewell Partnership of Norfolk, under the leadership of E. Bradford Tazewell, Jr., the partner in charge of design for the firm. The interesting dome roof was the concept of Italian Pier Luigi Nervi, and special consultants in varied fields contributed substantially to the design of SCOPE. Daniel Construction Company of Virginia was the general contractor for...
the job, which is the largest of four new centers in Virginia.

Two major structures rise above ground level. The larger is a dramatic domed arena, called the Convention Hall, with seating up to 12,000 persons. The second structure is Chrysler Hall, an impressive Civic Center which will open early in 1972. It is a domed rectangular building, 183 ft. wide and 232 ft. long, with seating for 2,500 persons.

Beneath the plaza and adjoining the Convention Hall is the Exhibit Hall, primarily for conventions and trade shows. Adjacent, and likewise beneath the plaza, is a two-story, 640 car parking facility directly accessible from all parts of the project.

Extensive landscaping enhances the brick paved plaza and provides a complementary setting for the dome and theater. As a focal point, there is a large reflecting pool with an impressive lighted fountain display. Flags for the fifteen NATO nations fly from poles just south of the pool on the plaza.

The overall structure of SCOPE is essentially a very large boat. It is in

Above, broad steps and bold Teak railings are evident at the street entrances to the plaza. Below, ramps for the handicapped are provided at each podium entrance.

PAGE SIXTY-FOUR
a real sense like an iceberg, since the great majority of finished areas are not visible from the outside. The structure is well below the water table, and extends down as much as fifteen feet below ground water. Four thousand concrete piles stabilize the project, some keeping it from sinking and others keeping it from floating up. The floor slab is about three feet thick, and there are more than 2,700,000 cubic feet of concrete overall; enough to build a sidewalk four feet wide and 100 miles long.

If the beams used in the construction were placed end to end, they would stretch 1600 miles, or from Norfolk all the way to Austin, Texas. This is 100 train carloads in all.

The air conditioning system at SCOPE is large enough to comfortably cool 150 average sized homes. There are actually 34 separate air conditioning systems in the project, all controlled from one completely computerized control center located in the basement of Chrysler Hall. Individual temperature readings of the various areas can be monitored and adjusted from this location.

The largest visible structure of the SCOPE complex is the Convention Hall, designed to host sports and entertainment events as well as conventions and banquets.

The dome has a clear span of 340 ft. and is 440 ft. in diameter. It rests on a concrete tension ring supported by twenty-four sculptured concrete buttresses. The roof was constructed of 2,496 triangular shaped precast concrete forms, 2" thick, topped with a thin layer of cast-in-place concrete. The thickness varies from six inches at the top to twenty-four inches at the tension ring. Atop the dome is a circular building 40 ft. in diameter housing mechanical and electrical equipment.

Below the 2½ acres of dome is almost an acre of continuous glass enclosing the space. Windows are bronze tinted, set in bronze anodized aluminum frames.

Inside are 8,300 permanent seats with provisions for some 3,700 portable seats, for a total seating capacity of 12,000. These theater-style seats are fully upholstered in a bright fabric especially woven for the project. All offer an unobstructed view of the playing floor, and sight lines and circulation are excellent.

There are two sound systems in the Convention Hall, one for regular sports events and another for excellent sound reproduction of musical events and
Above, the entrance to the arena is over a bridge spanning a sunken garden. The garage is below the plaza on the right. Below, buttresses are 60 ft. long and weigh 40 tons each. They were poured-in-place using fiberglass molds cast from rough board forms.

The lighting for the 25,000 sq. ft. of arena floor comes from a clearly designed precast concrete ring supported from the dome roof by ½ stainless cables. It is far superior to the lighting in any similar facility and provides illumination capabilities up to 325 foot candles. Color television programming is excellent, and closed circuit television can be produced anywhere in the SCOPE complex.

The scoreboard in the arena will be one of the nation's largest, measuring 30 feet square and approximately 15 feet high. It will contain not only all the usual scoring equipment, but also animation boards on all four sides which will be capable of cartooning all sorts of exciting displays. The board is hung from the dome ceiling, and the height is adjustable, depending on the event going on. Coming attractions will be brought to the attention of the public by two giant computerized message boards located at corners of the project. There will be no shortage of information about events at SCOPE.

One of the largest blackout curtains ever made, 1,000 ft. long and from 10 to 30 ft. high, surrounds the seating bowl. They are controlled by two sections, each being powered by 24 motors. The curtains are used for matinees and other shows that require periods of complete darkness. When not in use, they are raised to a position near the perimeter of the concrete ceiling.

The ice rink located in the arena floor, has twenty-two miles of steel tubing buried in the concrete and provides ice not only for the Tide-water Wings of the A.H.L., but also for public skating. The ice will remain in place most of the winter, and the basketball floor will be laid over it.

Two large openings at either end of the arena floor lead in one direction to the exhibition space, and in the other to dressing rooms and storage areas at lower concourse level.

The combination of these various elements makes the Convention Hall one of the finest facilities in America for both the spectator and the performer.

The second major visible structure at SCOPE is Chrysler Hall which offers most elegant, functional, and complete theatrical facilities. It features two theaters, with seating capacities for 2,500 and 550 respectively, plus 20,000 sq. ft. of exhibit space and ten meeting rooms. It will open in the spring of 1972.

The exterior is a tasteful combina-
tion of Italian travertine stone and bronze tinted windows in bronze window frames. Thirty-six columns, circular at the top and bottom and tri-form in between, set off the structure.

The interior is carefully detailed, and makes use of travertine walls, mahogany and teak paneling, and red velvet seats and carpeting to achieve a dignified refined feeling.

Like the Convention Hall, much of Chrysler Hall cannot be seen or appreciated from the outside. The structure actually has five levels and is about as tall as a seven story building.

The Orchestra Level features continental seating with 1,260 permanent and 230 temporary seats. All have an unobstructed view of the stage as the aisles are on the side of the rows but not down the middle. Entrance is from the side lobbies with nine pair of doors leading into the seat bank. To the rear are: a ticket office; two coat rooms; rest rooms; and areas for light and sound effects plus sound control and recording.

The lighting system is very sophisticated and can be programmed by computer controls which predetermine all lighting intensity and color requirements for an entire Broadway show production.

The stage opening is 31 feet high and 58 feet wide. Out of view are 64 sets of lines, stored above the stage opening and there is much space at the side stages for sets and grouping of performers. The "Green Room," a dressing room and lounge for star performers and VIP receptions, is also on this level.

The orchestra pit is on an elevator
and can accommodate sixty musicians. The first several rows of seats can also be removed to provide space for an additional thirty musicians. One level above the Orchestra Level, the Dress Circle Level has 418 balcony and box seats. Four aisles afford entrance to the balcony seats from the rear and there are two box seat entrances from each side lobby.

Overlooking the plaza at the front of the building is the main public space in Chrysler Hall. Measuring 120 ft. x 30 ft. with a 32 ft. high ceiling, it will be used for civic receptions and intermission gatherings. It features two giant crystal chandeliers, which were specially designed by the architects for the project.

The Top Balcony Level has another 583 seats, entered from four aisles in the rear. There are ten office or meeting rooms on this level as well.

Just below the Orchestra is the Sub-stage Level, which contains seven dressing rooms, practice rooms and dressing rooms for both male and female musicians, a trap room, and storage for musical instruments and seats. The gallery for the "little hall" is also on this level, with seating for 66 persons.

The lower of the five levels, the basement, is used primarily for storage, but is also the location for the main floor of the "little hall." This is used primarily for symphony rehearsals; but also for informal stage performances, small conventions, ship parties, etc. The performing area measures 58 ft. x 34 ft. and has seating for 200 persons. There are five dressing rooms nearby.

All levels of Chrysler Hall are accessible from the plaza or by elevators or stairs from the underground parking garage.

The name of the game today is "Convention," and SCOPE has provided the largest exhibit facilities in Virginia. The total available space is about 120,000 sq. ft. of which the main Exhibition Hall contains slightly more than half. It is below plaza level, directly accessible from the main arena floor, can be arranged in numerous ways; and can be divided by movable partitions. There is an additional 10,000 sq. ft. adjacent, for storage and setup.

Next to the Exhibit Hall are 10 meeting rooms also flexible in size and arrangement, providing seating for more than 1,000 persons.

All areas feature movable walls and portable equipment, plus more than ample electrical, telephone and television facilities.

The exhibit areas are directly accessible from Brambleton Avenue on ramps large enough to accommodate any vehicle that utilizes public roads. Loading docks, crate storage, table and chair storage, a concession area, rest rooms, and a banquet kitchen that can serve 5000 persons, are all adjacent to the exhibit areas.

The main entrance to the Exhibit Hall is from St. Paul's Boulevard, and the facilities may be also entered from the underground parking garage and from the Lower Concourse of the Convention Hall.

Beneath the main SCOPE plaza is a two-story, 640 car parking facility, with vehicular entrance from St. Paul's Boulevard. All areas of the SCOPE complex are directly accessible from this area. Parking admission is $1.00 per car, and the garage can be completely emptied in fifteen minutes. There are also more than 5000 parking spaces operated by the city within easy walking distance of SCOPE, in addition to numerous commercially operated lots.

SCOPE is the largest, most comprehensive, and most expensive of the new public facilities in Virginia. Its cost, which was the subject of considerable local controversy, was $28,500,000 including all equipment.

Since the project is in the Downtown Renewal Area, the City of Norfolk will receive Federal Credit for 25% of this total cost; and SCOPE is truly one of the greatest bargains of all time.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Daniel Construction Co. of Va., Richmond, general contractor, foundations, carpentry & wood flooring.
From Norfolk were: Southern Materials Co., Inc., concrete; Snow, Jr. & King, Inc., masonry; Southern Block & Pipe Corp., precast, prestressed concrete; Ajax Co., Inc., ceramic, quarry
tile, marble & stone work; PPG Industries, glazing; Shaw Paint & Wallpaper Co., Inc., painting & plastic wall finish; Elliot & Co., millwork; E. C. Ernst, Inc., electrical work; Ames & Webb, Inc., paving; Charest Enterprises, fabricated fiber glass forms; Door Engineering Corp., installation of rolling doors, toilet partitions; Fowler Roofing Co., Inc., roofing; Walker & Labege, Inc., glass & glazing; Acme Camera Shop, film processing; Addington-Beamor Lumber Co., Inc., lumber; Batchelder & Collins, Inc., building materials; Butler Blue Print Co., blueprinting; Caddell Electric Co., Inc., electrical tool repair; Calhoun Sign Co., crane rental; Gibson Equipment Co., Inc., electrical equipment rental; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., reinforcing steel; Lone Star Industries, concrete; Tidewater Supply Co., Inc., building materials; and, John E. Wool Lumber Co., Inc., lumber.


Others were: American Steel Products Corp., Woodbridge, steel doors & bucks, hollow metal work; Lightolier, Jersey City, N. J., lighting fixtures; Kohler of Kohler, Kohler, Wisc., plumbing fixtures; Lloyd E. Mitchell, Inc., Baltimore, Md., mechanical (Trane fixtures); W. W. Moore & Son, Inc., Richmond, Dover elevators & stage lifts; Russwin, New Britain, Conn., hardware; Anti-Hydro Waterproofing Co., Newark, N. J., treated concrete; A. Belanger & Sons, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., roof insulation, waterproofing; Bonitz All-Weather Crete Co., Greensboro, N. C., thermo setting insulation; The Ceco Corp., Blendaleburg, Md., concrete joist construction; Coating Services Co., Long Beach, N. J., moisture curing concrete sealer; Cut Rate Window Cleaning Co., Richmond, window cleaning; Dee Shoring Co., Richmond, concrete forming; Flowers School Equipment Co., Inc., Richmond, stage rigging work; Kalman Floor Co., White Plains, N. Y., concrete ice rink floor; R. E. Lawrence & Co., Inc., Chesapeake, reinforcing rods & wire mesh; National Prestress, Corona, N. Y., post tensioning work; O’Ferrall, Inc., Richmond, sprayed-on asbestos; Service Steel Erectors Co., Chester, reinforcing rods & wire mesh; Welch Industries, Va. Beach, drive steel sheeting; and, Worsham Sprinkler Co., Inc., Mechanicsville, automatic sprinkler.

And, Able Equipment Co., Inc., Richmond, Allen Form wall ties; American Concrete Forms, Athens, Texas, pedestal & bare ring form work; Barnum-Bruns Iron Works, Inc., Chesapeake, steel fabrication; Bethlehem Steel Corp., Bethlehem, Pa.; steel; Burton Lumber Corp., Chesapeake, building materials; Capital Equipment Co., Inc., Richmond, equipment rental; Erico Products, Inc., Solon, Ohio, rebar splice kits; Eure-Spivey Rentals, Inc., Chesapeake, portable toilets, safety barricades; Fischer & Porter Co., Warmminster, Pa., parking control equipment; L. B. Foster Co., N. Y., N. Y., furnish sheet piling; T. A. Gaskins Lumber Co., Birmingham, Ala., plywood; George J. Kreier, Philadelphia, Pa., flying buttress forms; McIlhany Equipment Co., Inc., Newport News, equipment rental; Patent Scaffolding Co., Baltimore, Md., sectional steel shoring; and, Toby Form Rentals, N. Y., N. Y., fibreglass air diffusers.

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FAIRFAX COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY—KINGS PARK BRANCH

SITE:

Two and a half acres with gentle slope toward the northeast, located near the intersection of Burke Lake Road and Rolling Road, in the rapidly growing Kings Park area. The surroundings are predominantly residential in character.

PROGRAM:

Provide a meeting room of 80 seats; adult services to house 33,500 volumes with 40 reading seats; children's services to accommodate 17,350 volumes with 30 reading seats; staff work area to accommodate 5 librarians and 8 aides. Parking requirements for approximately 70 cars. Recommended total gross floor area, 12,000 sq. ft. Future expansion possibilities to be provided.

DESIGN SOLUTION:

Dual main entrances are introduced to ease the vehicular congestion frequently experienced at many single entrance libraries. Major parking spaces are placed at both sides and rear of the site, whereby most patrons may reach the library via sidewalk without crossing vehicular traffic. Parking spaces are avoided at front of the building so as to create a landscaped setting to enhance the library and the neighborhood. Provisions are made at the rear of building to allow for flexible and orderly future expansion.

The basic floor plan contains the meeting room at the front, adult services on the right side, children services on the left. Work and service areas are placed at the rear, and lobby and circulation area in the center. The circulation desk is so located for good service and easy supervision. The work area is arranged in between the adult and children areas for efficient operation. A skylighted lobby-lounge is created as a focal point to welcome visitors whereby informal seating, plantings, and exhibits will take place. During off-hours, a motorized grille lock off the main library, keeping the lobby-lounge, meeting room and toilets open for civic and social activities. In the children's area a pre-schooler sunken-pit is introduced for story telling and picture book reading. The staff work area is planned for maximum flexibility. A landscaped office system will be used.

The building masses are composed in moderate scale to harmonize with the general character of the neighborhood, yet preserving its own identity. Higher ceilings are achieved under pitched roof areas at the reading rooms and meeting room where more people will congregate. To gain wall spaces for books, narrow windows are used only at limited locations. However, at the reading rooms, and staff lounge where a pleasant view exists, larger windows and clerestory windows are provided.

CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS

For economy, bearing wall, ordinary construction uses only two sizes of steel joists. All exterior walls are brick. Pitched roofs and gravel stops are copper. All windows, and entrances, are duranodic bronze aluminum with solar bronze glass.

The interior walls of public areas are predominantly brick, and work areas have painted concrete block. All public areas and work areas except toilets are carpeted. All ceilings are acoustic tile on concealed spline system.

To reduce heat gain in summer, for efficiency and visual comfort, metal-halide electric fixtures are used to illuminate most areas. A central system of HVAC with humidification and dehumidification is provided by linear (Continued on page 133)

FEBRUARY 1972

PAGE SEVENTY-ONE
SMITHEY & BOYNTON, Architects and Engineers have recently moved into their new office building at 4818 Starkey Road, SW, Roanoke, Virginia.

The exterior features white brick panels with a white porcelain enamel fascia, solar gray insulating glass and black spandrelite in black steel frames, and black exposed concrete. The entrance of Vermont Slate flagstone is cantilevered six feet from the main building line. On the spacious grounds two large oak trees dominate the site. There is a connected outside storage room for lawn maintenance equipment and facilities are provided for parking forty-five cars.

This contemporary building is accented by interior furnishings by Knoll Associates, Herman Miller, Steelcase and Scandix.

The building was designed with flexibility and expansion as a primary concern. By using a 3' module space frame, the interior partitions may be moved as future space requirements dictate. This need for flexibility and expansion was recently demonstrated when it was announced that Shumate, Williams, Norfleet & Eddy, Consulting Engineers of Roanoke would merge with Smity & Boynton for professional practice on January 1, 1972. The combined firms continue under the name Smity & Boynton, Architects & Engineers.

The merged firm, with a total staff of thirty-six, has a completely balanced operation, in that its own civil, electrical, mechanical, sanitary, and structural engineers have the capability of performing all of the engineering work required for architectural projects. In addition, the firm can handle industrial, sanitary and civil projects where the engineering requirements predominate, as well as offering all engineering consulting services.

The first floor, with approximately 7,400 sq. ft. contains the main drafting room for architectural, mechanical, electrical, structural and specifications departments, the design department, eight private offices for project managers and inspection personnel, two conference rooms, lobby, secretarial and clerical work space, toilets, and a vault for current projects.

The basement with 1,400 sq. ft. contains the main record storage vault,
sample room, model making shop, storage and equipment spaces and a complete photographic lab.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Roanoke firms unless otherwise noted)
THE new St. Mary's Catholic Church designed by Sheridan, Behm, Eustice and Associates, is located on the corner of Rt. #3, William Street and Stafford Avenue, Fredericksburg. It was dedicated June 20, 1971, with Reverend Father Vincent S. Sikora as Pastor. This church replaces an older structure that was located on Princess Anne Street.

The new church was built on a 2½ acre site and is planned so that a rectory and an eight classroom educational center can be constructed in the near future.

As you enter the church you are immediately aware of a total integration of plan, form, and use of materials.

The nave has a seating capacity of 560 and is designed in a fan arrangement for greater community participation in the celebration of the Mass. The entire area is carpeted, wide aisles are provided for easy access to seats and movement during Mass, and special attention has been given to sound and lighting.

The organ is recessed into the floor at the front of the church where the choir will assemble but be seated with the congregation.

Interior furnishings i.e., the altar, pulpit, baptistry font and statue base are designed to belong to their surroundings, using the same colors and materials as the church itself.

The ceiling of the nave is wood, finished natural, and rests on three girders. The girders slope up from the entrance of the nave and lead the eye to the crucifix, which is splashed with light from the cathedral glass clerestory.
above. The side walls of the nave are slabs of brick. As each slab of brick changes direction, a floor to ceiling window allows light to streak across the next slab. This accomplishes a seating of people who cannot see the direct light from the outside but the result of this light, which creates a stimulating environment for the liturgy.

One of the newer concepts of planning proposed by Father Sikora was the location of the sacristy near the entrance of the church. Here is where the priest can greet the people, robe, and have the procession through the congregation to the sanctuary for the celebration of the Mass. The priest is again at the front entrance as the people leave.

Across the foyer from the sacristy is a multi-purpose room. This room can accommodate 36 people for daily Mass, can be used for meetings, brides room, and on Sunday can be used for small children (crying room).

The entire church is air conditioned. The sacristy and all-purpose room being on a separate system from the main church.

At the rear of the church, the organ speakers, and sound equipment are located over the mechanical and storage room.

The exterior and interior photographs indicate the simplicity of the architecture achieved through the honest and direct expression of the use of this building.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

From Falls Church were: Earl K. Rosti, Inc., general contractor, excavating, piling, foundations, concrete & carpentry; Davenport Insulation, Inc., insulation; and, Dodd Brothers, Inc., drywall.

Washington, D. C. firms were: Global Steel Products Co., toilet partitions; Graham & Van Leer Co., folding doors; Lightoliier Corp., lighting fixtures; and, Kitt Music Co., Inc., organ.

Others were: James Masonry, Fairfax, masonry; Liphart Steel Co., Inc., Richmond, steel & steel roof deck; Manassas Roofing Co., Inc., Manassas, roof deck; James A. Cassidy Co., Beltsville, Md., stone work; Woodbridge Glass Co., Inc., Woodbridge, glazing; and, John Torrice & Sons, Fredericksburg, painting.

SENIOR GIRLS DORMITORY FOR MADEIRA SCHOOL

Green Way — Fairfax County

DEMORY BROS., INC. — GENERAL CONTRACTOR
ADEIRA School is located in Fairfax County between McLean and Great Falls on a large wooded tract overlooking the Potomac River. The first buildings for this girls' boarding school are in the classical Georgian tradition but, in recent additions to the campus, attempts at breaking this mold have produced some rather interesting contemporary structures.

The Senior Girls Dormitory is situated on the property nearest the river cliff. The room arrangement was dictated by the sloping topography and the view of the rapids below the Great Falls. All of the seventeen double rooms on the three floors, as well as the faculty apartment and Commons Room, face the river with interior circulation at the center of the building from an on-grade entry on the top floor. Each floor has access to a balcony or terrace. Spaces against the hill are devoted to utility and service functions.

The structure is of masonry bearing walls with precast concrete floor panels which also provide exposed interior ceilings and the balcony decks.

The recessed windows and curved brick panels on the street facade create a pleasing elevation while preserving the interior privacy. These panels are illuminated for nighttime interest.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

SITED on a knoll in the midst of an extensive planned development north of the Atlantic Rural Exposition grounds in central Henrico County, this station houses two fire companies and serves an eight square mile residential and commercial area.

As this is the county's first “drive-through” facility, vehicle and pedestrian traffic were prime considerations in design. These are directed from a glass-enclosed control communication booth on the apparatus room floor which operates communications, automatic doors, alarms and traffic signals.

The apparatus room houses an aerial truck and an engine combination pumper-chemical unit truck, with hose drying room and equipment cleaning rooms adjacent. Fully glazed aluminum doors are featured providing daylight inside and attractive display of firefighting equipment at night. A dark brown ceiling accented with white bar joists and a brown colored concrete floor are used to increase the apparent width of the room, and the wide blend brick is used to create “live” walls.

Each wing houses a fire company dormitory, bath, and Captain's suite. A dayroom and kitchen occupy the remainder of one wing and boiler and storage occupies that of the other.

Dormitories, Captain's suites and dayrooms feature carpet, air conditioning, custom draperies and fabric wall covering in tones of brown and yellow with occasional accents of orange. Bathrooms are in cream tile and off-white formica with red toilet partitions.

The exterior is wide-blend sand finish reddish-brown brick with gray glass and black-brown metal trim. Deep reveals are used at window panels to house air conditioning units.

Construction is a blend of metal stud bearing wall with brick veneer and 12" brick masonry bearing walls. The roof is metal deck on bar joists, with a suspended wallboard ceiling. Partitions are metal stud with two layers of gypsum wallboard. The floor is a concrete slab on grade with an insulated lower edge around the perimeter. Interior doors and frames are wood; all exterior doors are of anodized aluminum and gray glass.

Hot water coil unit heaters and incremental units provide the HVAC system in conjunction with a gas-fired boiler. As a temporary measure septic tank and tile field are provided with future connection planned to public
A complete vehicle fuel-dispensing system and water-fill station are located beside the rear drive for service.

The lighting system is largely surface mounted fluorescent. Emergency lighting, power operated doors and key communications are backed up with an emergency generator. All kitchen appliances are electric, as is the hose drying cabinet.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)

W. M. Walder, Jr., Inc., general contractor, foundations, concrete & carpentry; E. G. Bowles Co., excavating; C. A. Guard, Masonry Contractor Co., masonry; Holmes Steel Co., Inc., steel; Richmond Roofing Co., steel roof deck & roofing; PPG Industries, windows & glazing; Harris Painting Contractors, painting & wall covering; E. S. ChapPELL & Son, Inc., caulking; Robert Wilson, insulation & drywall; General Tile & Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile; Manson & Utley, Inc., resilient tile; TMS Builders Supply, millwork; Dixie Electric Supply Corp., lighting fixtures; Enterprise Electric Co. of Va., Newport News, electrical work; Catlett-Johnson Corp., plumbing (Noland fixtures), air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Pleasants Hardware, hardware; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., overhead doors; Carpet Systems, Inc., carpet; and, Jack deTreville & Sons, Inc., draperies.
IHE first church was erected on this site June 7, 1891 through the leadership of Dr. Josiah Felix, the pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lynchburg. The membership was less than 100 and the church was then named Mt. Madison Baptist Church. Under the leadership of Rev. Frank Robertson, father of the late Senator Willis Robertson, the Church proceeded to make great strides both in membership and in work accomplished.

About 1920 a larger, new frame church was erected and remained until this sanctuary was completed. In 1957 a new brick and steel education building was built at a cost of $900,000.00 on the rear of the site, this building was 80'-0" from the 1920 building. In 1966 Charlie L. Vail, Jr., AIA was employed to design a new sanctuary with additional education space below which was to be connected to the existing educational building. The sanctuary was to seat 538 and therefore the entire 80'-0" between the two buildings was needed for the sanctuary proper, leaving no space for tower base, fire stairs and portico. The first stage sanctuary was completed and the old church was removed with the tower base, stairs and portico becoming the second stage. This sanctuary was erected under the leadership of Rev. Hugh Bumgarner at a cost of $200,000.00.

The interior of the sanctuary is finished with hard plaster paint using classical columns set into the ends of every fifth pew. These columns are actually the end of interior buttress which strengthen the exterior wall. The North and South aisles pass through the buttress and give the effect of a narrow high pitched sanctuary with a concentric arched ceiling. The classical cornice above the columns has a light cove built in and allows the light to wash up onto the curved ceiling. The baptistry screen rises behind the choir having two fluted doric pilasters crowned by an arched pediment. The rear wall of the baptistry is ornamental plaster forming a curve up to the arched opening just below an 18" diameter disk which has the Descending Dove (Holy Spirit) raised on the face.

The tower base is finished to a point just below the roof of the classical portico, when completed it will rise 126'-0" above the portico floor.

The windows are wine-colored double rolled cathedral set in 1-7/8" wood muntins.

PAGE EIGHTY

MADISON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH

Founded 1878
Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Lynchburg firms unless otherwise noted)

George E. Jones & Sons, Inc., Amherst, general contractor, excavating, foundations, carpentry & insulation; Lynchburg Ready Mix Concrete Co., Inc., concrete; Clements Iron Works, Madison Heights, steel, steel roof deck, steel grating, steel doors & bucks, handrails; Woodall & Lang, Inc., roofing & waterproofing; C. M. Worsham, Madison Heights, stone work; Danville Lumber & Mfg. Co., Danville, windows & millwork; Automated Structures, Inc., Charlottesville, structural wood; J. D. Crance Co., painting; Paul E. Styles, acoustical & plaster; Kennedy Linoleum Shop, resilient tile; Mid-State Electrical Supply Co., lighting fixtures; Hundley Bryant Electrical Contractor Co., electrical work; Cleland Co., plumbing fixtures; Southern Air, Inc., plumbing, air conditioning & heating; and, Bailey-Spen cer Hardware Co., Inc., hardware.
A one floor plan with a minimum of steps or levels was the basic requirement for this residence on a sloping, wooded lot.

The attached two-car carport gives sheltered access to the service entrance while a covered walkway shelters the main entrance.

From the main entry door, a foyer and gallery give access to the master bedroom wing, the living, dining, den wing and to the guest bedroom wing.

A large deck off the living room and a small deck from the master bedroom give views to the downhill side of the property.

The breakfast table is set in a bay window facing the south with a view of lawn and garden and is conveniently separated from the kitchen and food preparations area by a large isl...
to tell the Virginia Story
and counter with a hanging cabinet above.

Foyer and gallery are floored with Vermont slate flagging. All main rooms are carpeted, with vinyl in kitchen, laundry and breakfast room and ceramic tile in bathrooms.

The site plan provides for a future swimming pool and a cabana is provided in the service wing. The master bedroom suite is separated from the main living rooms by the den with floor to ceiling bookshelves, fireplace and stereo-music equipment. Two individual bathrooms and a large dressing room complete the master suite.

The guest wing includes three bedrooms with baths and a powder room.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)
D. G. Payne, Henrico County, general contractor, carpentry; J & J Masonry Contractors, masonry; Welding Service Co., steel; Cedar Roof of Richmond, Inc., roofing; Stonnell-Satterwhite, Inc., stone work & ceramic tile; Binswanger Glass Co., Inc., windows (Caradco), window walls (Arcadia) & glazing; Miller Mfg. Co., Inc., Richmond, structural wood trusses; Sam Steward, painting; W. K. Hawkins Engineering Co., weatherstripping & insulation; Douglas Hall, resilient tile; Ruffin & Payne, Inc., millwork; A. E. Allen, Inc., lighting fixtures; Webb Electric Co., electrical work; Lawrence R. Muse Plumbing-Heating-Air Conditioning Corp., plumbing; J. W. Blue, Jr., air conditioning & heating; Pleasants Hardware, hardware; American Seamless Flooring, Inc., Torginol decks; Kitchen Distributors of Va., kitchen & special cabinets; and, Venetian Marble Co., lavatory counters.

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To tell the Virginia Story

FEBRUARY 1972
PAGE EIGHTY-FIVE
EDUCATION is opening up. It is becoming alert to the special problems and needs of the individual student. The architect’s challenge is to open up the learning environment to complement and facilitate new, less confined concepts of teaching and learning.

The Charles Barrett Kindergarten in Alexandria, in its use of color, graphics and space, is an example of the trend to greater openness. It was designed by Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger, the architectural, engineering and planning firm with offices in Alexandria, Virginia and Hyattsville, Maryland.

The school addition has been presented an award for Excellence in Architecture.

The award presented at the Metropolitan Board of Trade’s 26th Biennial Architectural Awards program, was given to Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger, the Alexandria School Board, and Miller Brothers of Arlington, Inc., the general contractor.

The jury of five was made up of three architects, a builder, and a developer from outside the Washington, D.C. area. The award jury includes John C. Harkness of Architects Collaborative, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.; George E. Kassabaum, FAIA of Helmut Obata & Kassabaum, St. Louis; Charles E. Lamb of Rogers Taliaferro Kostrisky & Lamb, Inc., Baltimore; Hunter Moss, developer in Miami, and John A. Walker, builder, of J.W. Bateson in Dallas.

Chairman of the Board of Trade, Stuart L. Werner, stressed that principal recognition was given to the importance of the building’s harmony with its environment and architectural improvement and betterment of the community.

The kindergarten is a facility designed for use with an existing elementary school in Alexandria. Its design provides for a distinct relationship with the elementary school and certain shared functions, yet it maintains a
design characteristic reflecting its individual programs and functions.

The facility is designed as a self-contained unit with its own teaching spaces and play areas. These areas remain separated from the school and can function on a time schedule related to its particular needs. However, direct access is provided to the elementary schools administration, dining area and auditorium. The self-contained arrangement satisfies the program requirement of this unit to serve as a day-care center during non-school periods of the year.

The building plan evolved as a three-unit structure to accommodate a morning and afternoon session. Three instructional areas or pods are identifiable, yet each flows into an interior skylighted Commons area. Each class area is painted its own cheerful color, to give the pupils an intimate and personalized learning space. Immediately outside each teaching area is an enclosed play court which allows for a small number of children to play outside while the teacher has other activities going on inside. This design allows for supervised control from inside each classroom.

The Commons area, forming the nucleus for the three pods, allows for considerable interchange of students and teachers as well as an easy flow from one area to another. The Commons area is a multi-purpose space and includes provisions for “wet” activities and special projects. Located adjacent to the Commons area are the faculty planning room and an audio-visual and story-telling area which has a lowered floor for instruction space and tiered seating on three sides, arranged for viewing a teaching wall equipped with a projection screen, chalkboard and bulletin board.

The structure of the building consists of heavy timber construction of laminated wood beams and exposed wood decking, supported by 8” bearing walls. The interior has exposed brick walls, accented by brightly colored vinyl-covered tackable surfaces. The light stained exposed wood is accented by indirect lighting, utilizing pendant mounted fixtures.

The exterior is informal with its sculptured use of brick and metal, in
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order to blend into the adjacent neighborhood, and is scaled to accommodate the age-group using it. The residential character of the design reduces the institutional impact and softens the child's encounter with the educational world. Playful round windows were included to further add a sculptured interest as well as introduce a feature in scale with the children in the facility. The ferme metal roofing which peaks at the skylight of the high ceiling, commons area, flows down to low fascias and soffit, further blending with the scale of the surrounds and further developing the scale desired for the student.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

From Arlington were: Miller Bros. of Arlington, Inc., general contractor, excavating, piling, foundations, concrete, waterproofing & weatherstripping; Perrin & Martin, Inc., roof deck & roofing; and Electric Service Co., lighting fixtures & electrical work.

Fairfax firms were: Ballard & Associates, structural (glazed) tile & painting; Richard I. Schoenfelder, Inc., operable wall; and, Fairfax Tile & Linoleum Co., Inc., resilient tile.

And, from Alexandria; Northern Virginia Demolition Corp., demolition, razing; James Steel Fabricators, Inc., steel & steel roof deck; Korok Div., The Enamel Products Co., plastic wall finish, chalkboard & tackboard; Arlington Johnson Co., acoustical; Dwyer, Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; and, Better Termite & Pest Control Co., Inc., soil poison.


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ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA

FEBRUARY 1972 PAGE EIGHTY-NINE
FROM a 1926 statement assuring the public that the cash in the vault was covered by robbery and burglary insurance, the Bank of Essex has come a long way.

Located in Tappahannock, the bank was chartered in 1925 and opened the following year. The original building has now been encompassed by a new addition, completed September 1970. The entire structure includes 36,000 square feet.

The necessity for enlargement resulted in a new one-and-a-half story building with a mansard roof, by altering and adding to the original two-story brick structure built before 1926. Though the bank officers and employees suffered the inconvenience of working in the existing building while the new one was being constructed, and then moving into the new structure while the work on the older one was being completed, it was felt by all concerned that the advantage of maintaining the familiar site outweighed the temporary inconvenience.

The new structure recaptures the Colonial period of architecture. It is reminiscent of the past, which is just what the owners wanted—to preserve a link with their past—in order to maintain the atmosphere of warmth and small-town familiarity with their customers. The new building also accomplishes the purpose of reminding their clients (including customers in 22 other states) that they are a progressive firm in ideas and new systems.

Wood post lamps along the sidewalk and parking area and antique copper hanging lanterns fixed on either side of all entrance doors present an inviting appearance and enhance the period mood of the structure. The red brick building with its Williamsburg colors used on blinds and trim as well as on the inside, emphasizes the Colonial theme. Entering the lobby on the ground floor, a beige-hued terrazzo plated floor and off-white painted walls reflect a bright welcome. Furnishings and fixtures are black walnut, and the doors and trim are gold. Interior lighting consists of fluorescent lights and three chandeliers in the lobby. The lighting suggests a bright atmosphere of warmth and the charm of the past united with the conveniences of the present.

Some of these new conveniences include an enlarged space for additional tellers with 2,280 square feet of work space behind the tellers to increase their operating efficiency. The owners were able to add five (5) tellers to the original four (4) which the old building allowed. Two coupon booths are added over the original one. The loan office was changed from an open area to a private room.

The employees have the added comfort of carpeted floors which they did not have in the old building. The interior design was accomplished by American Furniture and Fixture Co., Inc.

The spacious lobby opens on Prince Street, and there is a side entrance on Route #17. In the rear is a drive-up window and parking space for custo-
tomers. Between the lobby and drive-up window are several offices and the transit department. A new vault was also installed.

The former lobby in the original building is now the enlarged bookkeeping department. There is an assembly room on the second floor which has been completely refurnished. This room is accessible to the public and has a new, separate entrance to enable groups to enter without going through the banking offices.

A board room, employees’ lounge, other offices and service areas complete the second floor portion.

Another use of the older building was obtained by flooring-in the upper part of the lobby to provide a supply area.

Buckingham Blue was used for the sloping portion of the mansard roofs, and the flat roof portion has built-up roofing. The exterior walls are of brick and block and the interior of plaster. Acoustical plaster ceilings also were installed.

A spokesman for the bank said, “The expansion of the physical plant is but a sign of the greater economic expansion.” The spirit of the people in the bank and the town it serves, “warm and friendly,” is mirrored in the nostalgic aura of their new building with its contemporary technical improvements. The construction, which began in March 1969, was completed in October 1970.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

From Richmond were: James W. Sale, Jr., general contractor; Bowker & Roden, Inc., reinforcing steel; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., cast stone work; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., windows & millwork; Harris Painting Contractors, painting; Manson & Utley, Inc., screens; J. F. Prezioso, plasterer; General Tile & Marble, Inc., terrazzo; Tom Jones Hardware Co., Inc., hardware; and, American Furniture & Fixture Co., Inc., interior fixtures & decorations.

Others were: Essex Concrete Corp., Tappahannock, concrete; Raymond Sismon, Heathville, masonry; Mosler Safe Co., Hamilton, Ohio, safes; Barson & Ware, Tappahannock, electrical work, plumbing, air conditioning & heating; and, Industrial Iron & Steel Co., structural & miscellaneous steel.

Photos by James M. McElroy
N O T H E R milestone in the expansion of George Mason College has been reached by the completion of the Arts and Sciences Building designed by Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger, the architectural, engineering and planning firm with offices in Alexandria, Virginia and Hyattsville, Maryland. This is the ninth major project completed by VVKR at George Mason College subsequent to their completion of the master plan in May of 1967. Other projects on campus include a lecture hall, administrative and faculty office buildings and a 50,000 volume library.

The new Arts and Sciences Building at George Mason College was de-
signed to satisfy demands of students and requirements of teaching within the constraints of a limited budget. Flexibility of lab space was of primary importance in satisfying these demands and requirements.

In addition to lab areas, the building provides general classroom space, seminar rooms, related faculty offices in suites of six to ten offices, student union facilities and specialized labs for the rapidly growing student body at George Mason.

The labs are for Statistics, Earth Sciences and Psychology. Specialized areas include experimental facilities, an audio-visual room, learning centers, and a sound-insulated music room. Student union activity rooms are for the yearbook, bookstore and student lounges.

The L-shaped building consists of the main portions providing a total area of 75,000 square feet at a cost of less than $1.7 million. This essentially doubles the teaching space at George Mason College. It provides 34 classrooms, 67 offices and 10 specialized labs. The Dean of College I and the Chairmen of seven academic departments make this building their headquarters.

The two-story 15,000 square foot section contains classrooms and offices. The three-story 60,000 square foot section contains the more specialized spaces, in addition to some classroom and office space. The building accommodates 1329 students, with over 35 square feet of class and lab space per student. A two-story lobby, the principal access from a landscaped student court, is so located that it unifies the two sections of the building.

The majority of the larger classroom spaces are on the main level, while the more specialized and smaller seminar rooms are on the upper and lower levels. This contains the larger traffic loads on the main level and avoids congestion in the rest of the building.

Faculty offices are located mostly around the perimeter of the upper floor to provide as much light as possible to these spaces. These offices are to tell the Virginia Story
expressed in the exterior design by lightly cantilevering them over the upper floors, thus creating a strong ascia around the perimeter. The recessed windows with their predominant overhangs provide sun control to the interior spaces of the air conditioned buildings, thus allowing major use of glass for excellent lighting and views.

The L-shaped building was conceived to repeat the pattern of court spaces formed by the existing buildings. The exterior building design was developed to harmonize with architectural expression established by the adjacent buildings in terms of mass, scale, approaches, materials and visual relationships.

The structure is exposed, poured-in-place concrete columns, beams and labs with exterior walls constructed of brick consistent with that used on the existing buildings. Landscaping within the student court is designed to provide areas for the students to meet informally.

The heating, ventilating and air conditioning system for the building is a basic four pipe system with classroom unit ventilators in the classrooms and fan coil units in the small offices, corridors, lobby and lavatories.

Interior classrooms are supplemented with a supply of fresh, tempered air via a system of ducts running above the corridor ceilings from air handling units. The internal environment is maintained at optimal conditions regardless of variations in the air conditioning load.

VVKR has anticipated future needs. A crawl space under the lower level labs and classes provides the flexibility to change or add lab facilities and instruments.

Sensitivity to the special needs of wheelchair students is revealed by lower and main level, ongrade entrances, grab-bars in the lavatories, and an elevator connecting the three floors.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Also, Wm. S. Alt & Son, Chicago, Ill., painting; Peter Gordon Co., Washington, D. C., waterproofing, weatherstripping & drain tile; Dodd Brothers, Inc., Falls Church, acoustical, plaster & drywall; Marty's Floor Covering Co., Alexandria, resilient flooring; Acme Iron Works, Inc., Tuxedo, Md., steel doors & bucks; H.M.S. Electrical Corp., Chevy Chase, Md., lighting fixtures & electrical work; Krueger Plumbing & Heating, Hyattsville, Md., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Otis Elevator Co., Richmond, elevator; and, Atlantic Builders' Hardware, Washington, D. C., hardware.

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There are few types of buildings wherein the architecture has a greater effect upon the occupants than does a church building. A physical expression of worship creates impressions which are very personal and the response by the individual depends upon the degree of agreement between his expectations and the actual structural presentation. The church building can thus guide the individual in his worship activities either blandly, creatively, or belligerently.

In the church, worship is normally a corporate experience and the Architects Grigg, Wood & Browne were instructed to represent this corporate nature in the design of St. Luke's. This was accomplished by the interior arrangement and the exterior expression.

The building is so arranged that all of the various activities are grouped around the central worship area, an arrangement as obvious from the exterior massing as from the interior circulation. The worship room is square with the chancel and the choir a part of the congregation, creating a feeling of community among the worshipers.

The room is very plain, allowing the...
people and the activity to dominate the space, stimulating rather than intimidating. Color is furnished by stained glass clerestory windows and the marvelous banners and hangings designed and made by church members.

The walls are of natural brick with stained wood, slate floor and plaster ceiling. The removable chancel platform and kneelers allow flexibility in the use of the area.

St. Luke's is very near Mount Vernon and the fact that the neighborhood is very cognizant of its geographic heritage is evidenced by the character and style of the residences. The church exterior is of brick as in most of the adjacent houses; the massing and proportions are in the spirit of Georgian architecture but there is no attempt to produce a slavish example of the "Colonial" style. In scale, materials and appearance, it is an integral part of the community it serves. Future plans for the exterior include a cupola for bells on the peak of the main roof.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Earl K. Rosti, Inc., Falls Church, general contractor, carpentry; Bob Banks Construction Co., Inc., Springfield, excavating; Goodman Brothers, Manassas, masonry; Adams Fabricated Steel Corp., Washington, D. C., steel,
THE Millard Fillmore Office Building, designed by Rocco V. Tricarico, AIA, Architect, is the most recent arrival on the scene at the National Center complex which is located on the Jefferson Davis corridor just across the George Washington Parkway from National Airport in Arlington. When it is completed in early 1972, National Center will consist of five major high-rise office buildings (of which the Fillmore Bldg. is No. 4), a soon to open 442 unit apartment building, a 400 unit Stouffer's Inn and a totally covered and air conditioned shopping mall. Three levels of underground parking for a total of about 6,000 spaces exists under this seventeen acre “mini-city.”

It is difficult to speak only of the Fillmore Building, and for that matter any other singular project within this complex, without relating to it as an element of a more total concept. Future tenants of this building will be recipients of certain advantages by being situated at this location. Some of them will take advantage of the close proximity of the adjacent apartment house, and have available to them a wide variety of units from efficiency size to apartments featuring three bedrooms plus a study. Office workers as well as apartment dwellers will have the convenience of access to a multitude of stores, shops, restaurants and leisure time activities with overhead walkways and underground pedestrian passageways completely eliminating conflict with vehicular circulation. Landscaped plazas will provide pleasant noontime strolling for office workers, and with National Airport only a ten minute walk away and a future Metro station to be located very close by to supplement bus service, reliance on the automobile will be further reduced.

The structure itself is dynamically situated on the site with unobstructed views of Washington, the Potomac River and all of the exciting activity associated with the operation of a major airport. Six high-speed elevators serve nine floors of typical office space of 26,076 sq. ft. per floor, two levels of commercial space (adjacent to shopping mall) and three levels of underground parking. In addition

(Continued on page 133)
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THE design of John Tyler Elementary School reflects sensitivity to the rapidly changing approach to education. Open learning environments to provide flexibility and versatility in teaching techniques are enabling teachers to be more sensitive to the individuals' abilities and needs than has been possible in conventional classrooms.

Designed by Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger the architectural and engineering firm with offices in Alexandria, Virginia and Hyattsville, Maryland, the school serves 800 students in kindergarten through Intermediate III (grade six).

The two level school has three instructional areas or “pods” on each level. Although now assigned by grade level, these pods can easily be assigned by subject discipline. The interior walls of each pod can be easily moved, creating a variety of classroom options, including five conventional spaces or one large area for multi-functional teaching. This open environment facilitates use of the new, less confined concepts of teaching and learning.

The open space of the pod makes possible greater movement, exploration, discovery, interaction, and cooperation of both students and teachers. The upper pods are grouped around the library learning center and the lower pods grouped around the art and science resource area and the atrium. Student use of the common facilities is encouraged by the planned free circulation through them. The library, or instructional materials center, has been planned for future advances in educational programming with carrels wired for present and future electronic teaching devices. The atrium, at the heart of the school, is an exterior teaching space—an outdoor amphitheater accessible only from within the school. The reduction in the number of stairs through the use of ramps has resulted in elimination of architectural barriers and provides ease of movement for the students.

Maximum flexibility of space is found throughout the design. The dining room is separated from the multipurpose room by operable walls so that the space can be opened into a large room for group meetings and community use. The stage can be used as a teaching station by closing an operable wall. The music room can be opened onto the stage for use in large group instruction or large stage performances.

The kindergarten space is treated as a separate entity with its own outdoor play area and entrance. The kindergarten can be divided into three classrooms by operable partitions.

The site development was unusual in view of the extreme topographical conditions of the steeply sloping and wooded site. Part of the natural terrain, which is particularly steep and located between the main road and the school, was retained as a natural buffer area, and a winding access road.
on a more level grade leads up to the
school.

There are flat playfields for such
ports as soccer and softball, however,
due to the site conditions, it was neces-
sary to split the playfields, locating

different activities on each level. An-
other feature of the site development
is the outdoor amphitheater which is
located on an adjacent hillside.

The building itself is constructed of
a composite steel and concrete system
with masonry load-bearing walls. These walls are sculptured in their use
of brick. The upper floor is stepped
back from the vertical plane of the
lower floor. The parapet, in turn, is
recessed from the vertical plane of the
upper floor. The sculpting creates at-
tractive shadow lines and variation
in the external facade.

The composite construction is used
throughout except in large column-
free areas, such as in the multi-pur-
pose and dining areas, where exposed,
to-cast concrete "tees" are used. Tackable walls are used extensively
throughout the school. Portable par-
titions provide flexibility of arrange-
ment. Wall to wall carpeting provides
comfort as well as sound control.

The heating and air conditioning
system consists of heat pump units
with a closed circuit condenser water
loop served by a temperature control
center. The system maintains the in-
terior at optimal conditions regardless
of the variations in exterior tempera-
ture and solar radiation. It is possible
to obtain heat or air conditioning in
individual spaces at any time inde-
pendently of each other.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

E. H. Glover Inc., Bailey's Cross-
roads, general contractor, foundations
concrete; Bob Banks Construction
Co., Inc., Springfield, excavating; United Masonry, Inc., Alexandria,
Masonry; Southern Iron Works,
Springfield, steel; Perrin & Martin,
Inc., Arlington, roofing; Capital Pro-
ducts, Inc., Washington, D. C., win-
dows; Vienna Glass Co., Vienna,
carpentry; and, Higham Co., Inc., Alex-
andria, glazing.

FEBRUARY 1972

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GENERAL CONTRACTOR

INTERIOR DESIGN BY
THE ARCHITECT

Also, Washington Ply-Rite Co.,
Washington, D. C., waterproofing;
Southern Floors & Acoustics, Merri-
field, acoustical; Dodd Bros., Inc.,
Falls Church, plaster; Franklin Mar-
bile & Tile Co., Inc., Washington,
D. C., ceramic tile & terrazzo; Marty's
Floor Covering Co., Alexandria, re-
silient tile; Arlington Woodworking
& Lumber Co., Inc., McLean, mill
work; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co.,
Inc., Roanoke, steel doors & bucks;
Electrical Service Co., Arlington, elec-
trical work; Baco Co., Inc., Alexan-
dria, plumbing, air conditioning, heat-
ing & ventilating; J. B. Kendall Co.,
Washington, D. C., hardware; and,
Tyler Bros., Construction Corp., util-
ities.

PAGE ONE HUNDRED ONE
WHEN members of the Church of the Good Shepherd in Burke outgrew the historic little church that dated to the beginnings of their congregation, they had mixed feelings about moving into a new, larger church.

Yet through an efficient architectural blending of design and materials, they now enjoy the same close-knit intimacy and sense of tradition in a strikingly handsome new structure that meets the needs of the congregation.

The original Episcopal church served 850 baptized members from Burke and the surrounding communities of Fairfax, Annandale and Springfield. As the congregation grew, however, the old church, dating to 1885 and seating 125, became increasingly crowded at services.

To design a new church, the Building Committee retained William Phillips Brown, AIA, of Alexandria. The completed structure is located at 9350 Braddock Road, Burke, a quarter of a mile east of the original church.

"The primary design influence was the old church, and represents an attempt to carry a bit of the original into an entirely new, contemporary structure," Mr. Brown said. "This was accomplished in the shape and configuration of the nave, and by using the narthex as the central point of the building."

The blending effect is entirely unified. The bell from the old church hangs in an open bell tower of laminated timber, surmounted by a cross. Directly below, to one side of the main entrance, the original baptismal font is installed in the narthex.

The new Church of the Good Shepherd is contemporary in design, with brick siding, a modified mansard roof, and a sloped open end above the nave and sanctuary. Jones Masonry Company was nominated for the 1971 "Masonry Excellence Award" of the Masonry Institute for outstanding work on this project.

The broad expanse of roof is covered with rustic, handsplit cedar shakes. Cedar shakes were specified to harmonize with the surrounding wooded landscape, and because of their insulation value. "Also, cedar shakes lend themselves to contemporary design, yet as a material from the past they have a unique ability to link past with present," Mr. Brown said.

In order to conform with Fairfax County's building code, Koppers Company, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., supplied U. L. Class "C" rated cedar shakes that are pressure-impregnated with fire-retardant chemicals. The treatment does not alter the rich, natural appearance, improves the weathering characteristics of the cedar, and increases resistance to decay.

The interior of the church gains grace and beauty from a series of interrupted arches of natural grain lam-
Subcontractors & Suppliers


FEBRUARY 1972
This elementary school, designed by Mills and Obenchain & Associates, will house kindergarten through fifth grades plus special education in an open plan utilizing team teaching. The open space has an equivalent of fifteen classrooms for grades one through five and five classrooms for kindergarten. Flexibility in the instructional area will be achieved through the use of movable furniture. Thereby allowing instructional areas to change as educational concepts change. Facilities provided in addition to instructional areas include: administrative, library and audio-visual, multi-purpose room, teachers' work area, two lecture rooms, music area, kitchen and health. The school will have a capacity of 550 students.

The library is centrally located in the instructional area for grades one through five. The children pass through the library in going to their respective instructional areas. Complete audio-visual aids will be available at individual carrels in the library.

A stepped story pit, convenient to all instructional areas, allows a teacher to present lectures and other learning activities to the students.

Two lecture rooms will allow small or large groups to view audio-visual aids in privacy without disturbing other students. These lecture areas will be stepped, allowing students to sit on the carpeted floor.

Exterior walls will be brick and concrete block with concrete block being used for most interior walls. A metal fascia (medium bronze) will blend with the earth-tone brick.

The entire structure will be carpeted with the exception of wet areas which will have quarry tile.

A vaulted acoustical ceiling integrated with the lighting and mechanical systems will be used in most areas.

The arrangement of the toilets in the instructional areas presents a vision barrier eliminating the need for doors and providing the teachers with better means of supervision.

The building will be heated and air conditioned throughout using central gas fired hot water boilers and electric radiation as the heat source, and five single-zone air conditioning units located on the roof near the area served for the cooling source. Each air conditioning unit will contain a fan for circulating conditioned air, and a complete refrigeration circuit with electric motor driven compressor and a cooled condenser. Individual room area control will be provided with hot water heating coils for terminal relief in the branch supply duct of the areas served.

A supply duct system from each air conditioning unit to the respective areas will be run in the space above.

VIRGINIA RECORD

PAGE ONE HUNDRED FOUR
The ceilings. A major portion of the building will have air supplied to the spaces through a slotted tee with a near diffuser which is part of a basic system in an integrated modular ducted lighting/ceiling. Air will be turned to the air conditioning units through light fixtures using the space above the ceilings as a return plenum.

A separate roof mounted air conditioning unit with hot water heating coils in the supply ductwork along with a ducted return system will be provided for the multi-purpose room.

Minimum ventilation air for all rooms will be introduced through the air conditioning units. This outdoor air will be exhausted by a system of network plenums and exhaust fans. Bathrooms, storage room and other similar areas will also be provided with mechanical exhaust.

Supplementary heating will be provided at the perimeter of the building with electric wall fin radiation and with hot water type heating units. Hot water from the central boiler system will be pumped through a system of pipes located above the ceilings to all heating coils and supplementary heating units.

Temperature will be automatically controlled in each space or zone by a pneumatic control system.

The multi-purpose room will be used for various activities including physical education and assemblies. A folding partition will be used to separate the music room from the multi-purpose room to allow various activities to be carried on simultaneously.

Meals will not be served in the multi-purpose room but from portable carts set up in the wet areas of each instructional space. The location of the multi-purpose room is such that it may be used at night while the remainder of the school is closed.

Kindergarten and special education are located adjacent to the entrance drive for convenience of parents who may bring their children to school. A large exterior enclosed play area is provided for the combined use of kindergarten and special education children.

The site is extremely small (7.12 acres) and required considerable study as to the best use of the land. The slope is from high point at east to low point at west. The street in front of the site dictated the entrance and first floor elevations. Parking is provided for 37 cars.

The 44,800 sq. ft. building will be a steel frame structure. Steel columns, beams and joists will allow construction to proceed with minimum interference from cold weather. It will enclose 612,400 cubic feet at an estimated cost of $810,000. Space per student is 81 square feet.
The Richmond Community Workshop

In June of 1971 the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects established a community workshop. The objectives of the community workshop are to provide a mechanism to: (1) bridge the communication gap between citizen groups and various agencies charged with community planning, rehabilitation, and reconstruction; (2) involve citizens in open decision making; and (3) involve citizen control and participation in equal partnership with academic groups.

It is the concern of the community workshop to provide various necessary interdisciplinary services for effective, comprehensive planning, community housing programs, and architectural projects, such as day care centers, self-help programs for housing renovation, community centers, recreational facilities and other similar projects directed toward public improvement. Projects undertaken should: (1) represent a "felt" need of the community; (2) be feasible within the scope of available citizen and academic group inputs; (3) have potential of financing; and (4) be designed so that implementation can be carried out by others in the community. It is not the intent of the workshop to demand or command an aspect of community participation and development. Therefore, the priority of locating a workshop in any community relies upon the community.

Geographic location of a workshop can alter the basic guidelines established by the National Community Development Center (Community Development Centers—CDC—is the correct name for the workshops. The names of the CDCs vary with geographic locations). It has been considered that involvement and participation is of a higher degree when the CDCs relate to their locations.

In all cases, regardless of location, the relationship of the workshops must be positive with the community where they are located. Positive attitudes on the part of the professionals will add to the involvement of the community. Volunteers, outside of the community, must understand the community in addition to their assigned responsibility.

Regardless of the degree in which the community is understood and the level of involvement, the workshop is not dormant and can be expected to change with time. The change will be due partly to citizen participation in open decision making which will build the self-confidence of the community and the formation of strategies and programs as they affect a range of community development situations.
In setting up the Richmond Community Workshop, six purposes were announced as its primary goals.

1. To assist in organizing the community for community self-development.
2. To provide communities with professional technical assistance with the problems concerning their community.
3. To encourage and assist in the recruitment of minority people for the architectural profession.
4. To help the community develop a rapport with planning officials so that the communities may assist in the planning of their community.
5. To involve other disciplines in the planning process of a community which will broaden the resources available to the poor in planning their community.
6. To provide professional services in the form of teams to do feasibility studies, research in new concepts of low-income housing, investigations, and zoning.

These purposes along with the objectives of the workshop have been the basics of operation since June. Active involvement of architects and other professionals is necessary to the success of the workshop. Since their participation is voluntary, payment is only through satisfaction of accomplishments.

Also, organizations such as the garden clubs, the bar association and social workers are as vital to the program as are general laborers. The workshop is open to everyone and of any age. If a person feels he or she has something to offer the poverty community, he is welcomed. The range of involvement in the community by the workshop will vary from community facilities to single and multi-family dwellings.

The workshop has set up its program in the Randolph Community. Although it is located and is actively involved with several projects, there are many in-house problems to be resolved, such as: A board of directors needs to be developed to form policies of operations; funds are needed for operating; and the involvement of citizens outside the community is needed to help in the further development of the workshop.

The Richmond Community Workshop, in concluding, will be working for community-city participation in achieving goals for design and development of a healthy environment for all. The process of design will render the many factors real clients facing the insurmountable task.

Working with the various agencies of the city and, also, with the community projects must reflect the inputs of these multi-sources. The workshop must stimulate and give priority to their impact on the end product. The full range of design knowledge must be applied to ensure project completion and user satisfaction.

Stanley E. Taylor is Executive Director of the Richmond Community Workshop.
AIA National Convention

Houston — May 7-10

The American Institute of Architects will hold its national convention this Spring in Houston, Texas. As a result of the annual meetings of the group, each new one tries to out-do the last.

Information to the thousands of AIA members went out last month and included:

"A WELCOME FROM THE PRESIDENT"

Come to Houston May 7-10 and help launch a new kind of AIA convention. Bring your wife, because women too are interested in national affairs and because she'll love the whirl of social events in the warm style of Texas hospitality.

Stay on in Houston May 10-12 for the second annual Building Tear Conference, this year given time itself following the AIA Convention.

Come to Mexico City May 12-13 and let Mexico's architects give you a very special glimpse of their country, old and new, and of Mexican hospitality in fabulous settings. The President of Mexico will welcome you, and there will be a memorable reception in the architecturally splendid courtyard of the new Museum of Anthropology.

Stay on in Mexico after May 13 and choose among five tours of Mexico's historic wonders. Stay for two days or five or seven and discover for yourself Mexico's architectural treasures. Discover, too, a welcome wonder in the low air fares from Houston to Mexico City.

Do you believe that architects should have a voice in shaping public policy affecting the built environment? Come to the 1972 Convention and join the new efforts of the Institute to influence national policies by putting forward constructive strategies.

Would you like to exchange ideas informally with colleagues, clients, and consultants, and producers of building products? Would you like to hear about new approaches to architectural practice, innovations in materials and technology, new kinds of commission for new kinds of clients? Come to the Convention and shop the Marketplaces of New Ideas—a collection of learning centers, exhibit booths, and meeting areas, with strategically placed free buffets and cash bars.
Would you like to explore a fascinating city—the only major U.S. city which has never had a zoning ordinance—and see for yourself the Astrodome, NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center, and some very special architecture? Come to Houston. Where you can do all those things and more. Enjoy a series of gala social events arranged by our Houston Chapter hosts. This year's Convention will begin a few hours earlier than usual, with a Sunday afternoon ceremony for presentation of Institute honors and the keynote address by Dr. Rene Dubos. The traditional Gold Medalist's Ball will end the Convention events on Wednesday night. Then, on to Mexico City.

The 1972 Convention is a painstakingly planned mixture of major national policy decisions, opportunities for each architect to add to his own core of knowledge and expertise, and UN—both north and south of the order. You can supply the one missing ingredient. You. Make plans early to come to Houston!

Max O. Urbahn, FAIA, President, The American Institute of Architects

HOUSTON: NATIONAL STRATEGY/72

This year, architects have a chance to play a vital role in determining the shape of the future. Members who come to Houston will have a chance to make their voices heard as they examine, debate, and vote on one of the most far-reaching proposals ever advanced by the architectural profession: the Report of the AIA's Task force on National Policy.

A year in the making, the report recommends a number of strategies aimed at insuring intelligent use of our dwindling land reserves and providing for creative, humane rebuilding of our crumbling and chaotic urban areas.

The task force which drew up the report—Archibald C. Rogers, FAIA; William L. Slayton, Hon. AIA; Jaquelin Robertson, AIA; Ieoh Ming Pei, AIA, and Paul Ylvisaker, professor of public affairs and urban planning at Princeton University—has produced a document which proposes a strategy for building, over the next three decades, a better environment. The strategy would provide consumers with expanded options as to how and where they live; would develop a mechanism for preserving our open spaces and our historical heritage; would establish an armature of public utilities and services as the primary means of determining settlement patterns.

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It defines and recommends the growth unit as the essential physical building block of a national growth policy. The growth unit, a neighborhood of approximately 3,000 dwellings or 8-10,000 people, represents the concept that our nation's growth and renewal cannot be thought of as mere construction or replacement of individual buildings, but must be conceived at community scale, with the full range of physical and human services which can ensure an urban life of quality.

Concepts like these, and the political and social action needed to translate them into fact, will require a high degree of commitment on the part of our leaders and citizens. To inspire that degree of commitment, it is essential that we—as architects of the future as well as of the buildings it will ultimately produce—fully understand and support the proposals which are submitting to political leaders and thus to the electorate.

As Fortune magazine said last November, "Architects want a voice in designing America." AIA members today have the chance to decide priorities and recommend mechanisms which can change the face of the nation. Be here—and make your voice heard!

Dr. Rene Dubos, the famed microbiologist and experimental pathologist renowned for his writings and lectures on man's relationship to his environment, will deliver the keynote address at the convention's opening session, Thursday, May 7.

In perhaps the most famous of his works, the Pulitzer Prize-winning "So Human an Animal," Dr. Dubos asserts that man is as much a product of his natural environment as of his genetic inheritance, and that environment can easily enhance—or severely limit—man development. Today, he warns, man is in critical danger of losing his "humanness" to his mechanized surroundings. Most of us spend our days in a "confusion of concrete and steel," he says. trapped "in the midst of noise, dirt, ugliness, and absurdity." He asserts the hope that through design, man can adapt his environment to his changing needs. All of us who are charged with responsibility for the sign that shapes man's environment, will find his remarks both a challenge and an inspiration.

Texas Senator John Tower will address the convention during the Wednesday morning, May 10, discussion of the Report of the Task Force on National Policy.

Senator Tower, the first Republican whom Texans have sent to the Senate since 1870, is a member of the Banking and Currency Committee which was instrumental in passage of the 1970 housing and urban development legislation, under which an expanded new communities program was created.

The Senator is also a member of the Armed Services Committee and the Joint Committee on Defense Production, and served as chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee during the 91st Congress.

"MARKETPLACE OF NEW IDEAS"

Something for everyone in the Marketplace of New Ideas. How will attending the Houston Convention help you, personally, deal with the hard realities and practicalities of conducting an architectural practice? Come shop for the answer in the Marketplace of New Ideas.

The Marketplace is the theme of the 1972 Exposition. But it's really much more. It is a setting, a mood; it is the platform for new ideas in architectural practice and the construction process. It is an exchange between architects, invited representatives of prominent construction industry associations, directors of federal agency construction programs, and producers of products and services.

What are you looking for?
Up-to-date information on practice aids? There will be presentations on construction cost control; automated practice technology; M A S T E R-SPEC®; financial management and accounting for architectural offices, use of computers in cost estimating, perspectives, working drawings, mapping, space planning, fast-track scheduling, structural and mechanical systems . . . and more.

Contact with Federal agency representatives? We're bringing Washington to Houston—by bringing together expert and responsible officials from General Services Administration, Housing and Urban Development, Health, Education and Welfare, Corps of Engineers, Veterans Administration, . . . and others . . . with special presentations on fire protection; systems approach; construction management; value engineering; and the government and the architect (by our own experts).

Help with professional practice problems? Sit in on discussions of professional liability and other insurance; employer-employee relations.

The BIG picture? AIA goals? Participate in meetings on housing and the architect; new communities; pollution;
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Getting your piece of the action? Arm about the architect in the development team; the American court-use; directions for corrections; new e for old schools; college and university planning; national health pro-

grams (and their architectural implications); Simu-school; architecture of recreational facilities.

Technical problems? Help is at hand with color communication; architects' responsibilities under the Occupational Safety and Health Act; encapsulated space; architecture for sterile environments.

Education (did we do something wrong?) Argue with the experts—AAB; NCARB; students (ASC/A—displays and discussions); AC-

Presentations and discussions on these topics and more will complement commercial, professional and edu-

cational exhibits in the Albert Thomas Convention and Exhibit Center on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, April 8-10.

The facility will accommodate 200 exhibit spaces, 25 classrooms, buffet serving areas and cash bars, and activity centers and lounges. And layout has been designed to allow for movement and easy access to activity—to let you see and do much as possible.

The Marketplace, business sessions, and the Report of the Task Force on National Policy do not overlap or conflict with each other. You will have an unprecedented opportunity to participate in all phases of the 1972 Convention.

THE BUILDING TEAM CONFERENCE" The second annual Conference for Building Team will be held in Albert Thomas Convention Center May 12 (to avoid conflict with AIA business sessions.) There architects can meet with other members of the building team, exchange ideas, and be kept abreast of new developments in construction management and technology.

The conference is being developed by the Producers' Council in cooperation with AIA, Consulting Engineers inc., Associated General Contractors of America, Builders' and Managers Association International, National Society of Professional Engineers, National Electrical Contractors Association, and Building Research Institute.

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BLACKSTONE, VIRGINIA

FEBRUARY 1972
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required to attend the conference. The Producers' Council, which is handling registration, will mail full information about the conference, along with registration forms, by February 1.

“SOCIAL EVENTS”

CHAMPAGNE CITYWIDE TOUR OF HOUSTON: Sunday, May 7, and Monday, May 8, 9 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Bus tours of historic City Hall, Market Square and Allen's Land (Houston's birthplace); through downtown streets with pauses at early modern architectural landmarks; past the famed Texas Medical Center and the mansions of River Oaks; and to the “Eighth Wonder of the World,” the Astrodome, where champagne will be served in the Astrodome Club ($8 per person includes bus transportation, champagne, and a guided tour of the Astrodome.)

McGRAW-HILL/DODGE PARTY: Sunday evening, May 7. All convention registrants are invited.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION BREAKFAST: Monday morning, May 8.

NASA MANNED SPACECRAFT CENTER TOUR: Sunday, May 7, and Monday, May 8, 9 a.m.-1 p.m. The control center for man's journey into space, where one of the astronauts will serve as the information officer for the tour. The Mission Simulation and Training Building and the Apollo H of Exhibits (actual spaceflight vehicles and moon rocks are among the features) included in the tour. ($8 per person includes transportation and tour.)

LADIES' BRUNCH AND GALLERIA SHOPPING SPREE: Monday, May 8, 10:30 a.m.-4 p.m. Hosted by the Houston Chapter Women's Auxiliary. First, brunch and an entertaining speaker at the Warwick Hotel, richly furnished in antiques and treasures. Then to the Galleria, a three-level, glass-roofed shopping complex overlooking an indoor ice-skating rink and containing such merchants as Neiman-Marcus, Tiffany's, and Mark Cross Ltd. ($10 per person includes transportation; limited to 50 at brunch.)

“NIGHT AT THE ALLEY THEATRE”: Monday, May 8, 8:30 p.m. One of the nation's finest resident professional companies will perform one of Broadway hit, “Child's Play,” followed by a champagne party backstage and a tour of the widely acclaimed...
Harris County Heritage Society Tour: Tuesday, May 9, 30-11:30 a.m., and Wednesday, May 10, 12:30-2:30 p.m. A ½-hour walking tour of Sam Houston Park, where six of the oldest structures in Texas have been restored and maintained by the Heritage Society. An oasis of history in the shadow of skyscrapers. ($3 per person; limited to 30 each day.)

The Bayou Bend Collection of the Museum of Fine Arts: Tuesday, May 9, 12:45-1:15 p.m., and Wednesday, May 10, 30 a.m.-Noon. The 24-room residence of former Texas Governor James Hogg now houses a rare collection of American furniture and decorative arts spanning two centuries from primitive to early Victorian. ($5 per person includes transportation; limited to 30 each day.)

The President’s Reception: Tuesday, May 9, 6-8 p.m. Pin Oak’s Stables. A gala cocktail party for registrants attending the “Texas Fiesta” Host Chapter Party.

“Texas Fiesta”: Tuesday, May 9, 7 p.m. Pin Oak’s Stables. The Host Chapter Party. Drawing on four of the cultures that molded Texas—Mexican, Western, Cajun, and Greek—the “Texas Fiesta” will offer their food, music, customs, and gala glimpses into their past. Costumes in the spirit of the Texas-style evening (gunfighter, pirate’s wench, cowboy, Mexican bandido, saloon dancer, etc.) are encouraged but not required. ($18 per person includes transportation and fiesta; $9 for students.)

“Yellow Rose of Texas” Happening: Wednesday, May 10, 5-5:30 p.m. A gourmet luncheon at River Oaks Country Club, fashion show staged by Neiman-Marcus, and an intimate tour of some of Houston’s finest homes. Past presidents of the Houston Chapter Women’s Auxiliary will act as hostesses. 12.50 per person includes transportation and luncheon; limited to 0.)

Gold Medalist’s Ball: Wednesday, May 10, 8 p.m., Rice Hotel. A formal dinner-dance in the Grand Ballroom. Final convention ceremonies including presentation of the Gold Medal to the 1972 recipient. ($13.50 per person.)
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LAW NOW PERMITS PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS IN NATION’S CAPITAL

Architects and other professionals may now incorporate their practices in the District of Columbia. A Professional Corporation Act, Public Law 92-180, was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Nixon on December 10, 1971.

Similar laws have already been passed by the 50 states.

Under the provisions of the act, architects practicing in the District of Columbia have the option to do so in a professional corporation.

Prior to the passage of the law, licensed individuals could practice in the District only as sole proprietors or in partnerships.

Any such corporation will be required to use the words “professional corporation,” the initials “PC,” or the word “chartered” in its corporate name.

Thomas A. Kamstra, a partner in the Reston architectural firm of Kamstra, Abrash, Dickerson and Associates, has been elected as a Director of the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA), according to a January 27 announcement by John W. Chappelear, Jr., President of the Virginia chapter.

According to Chappelear, Mr. Kamstra was elected to a year term on the Executive Board of the State chapter which represents the architects of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A primary concern of the Board this year is the organizing of continuing education programs for Virginia’s architects.

Mr. Kamstra is currently Chairman of the Environmental Planning and Design Committee for AIA’s Virginia chapter. In 1971 the Committee was instrumental in organizing a study of Falls Church by outside AIA experts. ‘Crossroads of Change’, as the study was called, gained national acclaim for an appeal to Falls Church citizens to promote a strong city center plan,” said Chappelear.

Mr. Kamstra is a member of the national Trust for Historic Preservation, the Guild for Religious Architecture and the Construction Specifications Institute. He holds a Bachelor of Science in Architectural Science from the Wabash University.

Mr. Kamstra resides with his wife and three children in Reston’s Wainwright Cluster.

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A Statement to AIA Members

The American Institute of Architects has released the following statement to its members:

1. During 1967 and '69, correspondence and discussions took place between the Institute and the Department of Justice, largely as a result of formal inquiry by Justice concerning the Institute's Anti-Competitive Bidding Standard and its enforcement. These matters culminated in June of 1969 with no further action by the Department of Justice.

2. In June of 1971, the Institute received a Civil Investigative Demand (CID) from Justice, which proceedings required us to furnish them certain papers and data. This material was made available to them in August, 1971. Several months prior to our receipt of this Demand, a similar one had been received by ASCE. The ASCE board deleted bidding prohibition from its Standards on October 19, 1971, at this time, no further action has been taken against ASCE by the Department of Justice.

3. On December 7, 1971, the Justice Department informed Sam Spencer, our general counsel, that they wished to discuss alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act by the AIA.

4. Since that time, a number of meetings have been held with our general counsel and others and certain discussions taken to resolve, hopefully, this problem in a manner satisfactory to the Board. Those primarily involved in these deliberations have included your present-elect, chairman of Government Affairs, the executive vice president, and members of the AIA staff.

5. Among other things, with agreement of the Executive Committee on January 3, 1972, the Institute has retained the services of a top law firm specifically qualified in anti-trust law to work with us and our general counsel.

6. Currently, the Institute, through its legal advisers, is continuing these discussions with the Justice Department to determine whether an acceptable accommodation can be negotiated. Whether or not the AIA will be involved in litigation depends on the outcome of these negotiations and, of course, on other factors including a decision by AIA.

7. Because of the very delicate and complicated legal nature of this problem and the current negotiations, and upon advice of legal counsel, we believe it is not in the interest of the Institute and its members to elaborate further, at this time, on this extremely critical matter.

It should be understood that this action is being taken by the Justice Department and not by the federal agencies which contract for our professional services. Many of these agencies have made public statements that competitive bidding for professional services is not in the public interest.

8. We assure you that further information will be made available and that the maximum possible discussion and interchange will be arranged with the membership, your officers, and the Board before final decisions are made which will affect the Institute and the profession. We ask your patience, your support, and your faith and trust in this critical time for our profession.
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MASTERSPEC Format

Agreement by three professional organizations—The American Institute of Architects, the Construction Specifications Institute, and Production Systems for Architects and Engineers—the section format for MASTERSPEC, the automated master specification system, has paved the way for AIA and CSI to work together in the arena of automated specification technology and master specification content.

A panel representing AIA and CSI proved the CSI three-part format the "most appropriate section format" for MASTERSPEC. As a result, CSI endorsed the use of MASTERSPEC. This will facilitate its use through COMSPEC, CSI's automation program.

This agreement was reached at a meeting of representatives of AIA, CSI, and PSAE (the nonprofit corporation established by AIA for the purpose of developing automated practice aids) at AIA headquarters on February 1 and was signed by the presidents of the three organizations: Max O. Urbahn, FAIA, for AIA; Philip Will Jr., FCSI, for CSI; and John P. Vansant, FCSI, for AIA, for PSAE.

The main point of discussion involved whether MASTERSPEC should continue to be written in its present as-part format without section parts or whether MASTERSPEC should follow the three-part section format advocated by CSI, which is receiving increased acceptance by various segments of the construction industry. Following extensive presentations by representatives of PSAE and CSI, the panel concluded that it would be preferable for the MASTERSPEC sections to be in the three-part format.

Appointed to the panel by AIA were Philip Will Jr., FAIA, and Robert E. Vansant, FCSI, and by CSI were Robert E. Vansant, FCSI, and Philip Will Jr., FAIA, and by PSAE were Robert E. Vansant, FCSI, and Philip Will Jr., FAIA.

The formal statement of the panel read: "It is agreed among AIA, CSI, and PSAE that the most appropriate format for the PSAE automated master specification system (MASTERSPEC) is the CSI Three-Part Section Format as set forth in the CSI Manual of Practice Chapter MP-2B dated August, 1970.

"This will be adhered to as the official section format for MASTERSPEC, subject to future mutually approved modifications. In this format, the use of MASTERSPEC will be endorsed by AIA, CSI, and PSAE."

1972 Program Told

A strong voice in public policy and an expanded role for the architectural profession in shaping the physical environment are the major thrusts of the 1972 program which the Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects approved at its December meeting here in Washington, D.C.

Noting that in recent years "the emphasis in the development of the manmade environment has been heavy on quantity; there has been a decreasing emphasis on quality," the board went on record that its major effort will be to reverse this trend. It will work in 1972 to provide for mechanisms which will make possible the building of an environment that recognizes the need for more than adequate shelter.

"Indeed, today's environment does not provide even adequate shelter for a large percentage of the total population," said the Institute's newly installed president, Max O. Urbahn, FAIA, of New York City. "In too much building, only lip service is paid to sound planning and superior design."

More than lip service will be paid by the national professional association as it directs a major portion of its $4.4-million operating budget to implementation of the recommendations of its National Policy Task Force. This special task force, has been at work since last April.

Its recommendations, adopted by the board in principle at the December meeting, will be translated into proposed legislation, proposed national policies, and proposed systemic changes.

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unity itself can serve as client, and now the architect can serve this newly emerging client. This advocacy effort is used in the Community Design Center (CDC) program, the architects' version of the lawyers' "neighborhood legal services" program.

A major tool for expanding this part of the AIA's "professional responsibility to society" area is a new film on the operation, problems, and aims of the CDCs. Made with an urban renewal demonstration grant from HUD, the film will be used to encourage the contribution of funds and personal involvement in the program. The expanded role of architectural firms foreseen by AIA in this kind of development called for will be backed by a broad range of technical programs. The documents, forms, and contracts, which have long been a bastion of the AIA operation, will be banded with the addition of automated practice aids. The "Masterspec" item was the first such venture by AIA; computerized financial management has just become available.

Now a full-scale Technical Services Center is planned, with the affiliation of the PSAE organization (producer of Masterspec) as an integral AIA service for production and marketing of both documents and automated services. The proposal is for PSAE to maintain its separate corporate structure, contract with AIA for support services such as accounting, marketing, printing, and it will be supported by income from the programs developed under it.

AIA's 1971-initiated activity to involve architects in the writing and vision of building codes and standards will continue, but efforts will be directed toward influencing federal, state, and local agencies to coordinate their regulations. States will be encouraged to establish statewide building code based on model codes.

New aspects of architectural practice call for continuing education aids, to assist the practitioner in such roles as regional planning and design, land-use planning, economic and administrative management, design, and the behavioral sciences. A variety of audio cassettes and short course programs are being developed now.

In the area of research, building on a research data retrieval resource established in 1971, an experimental program is testing the willingness of architectural firms to link up with computer data.

Among books to be published in a $200,000 book-publishing program are a volume on the architect as member of the land-development team, a manual on business development, a study on design review boards, and two books based on conferences sponsored by the Institute: "Open Space for People" and "New Communities."

The future professionals — students now attending colleges of architecture — will be represented on 25 AIA national committees and receive Institute support to publish their newspaper and hold a national forum. The AIA will award $75,000 in its traditional scholarships program, and spend $200,000 in scholarships in a special AIA/Ford Foundation program for disadvantaged students now entering its third year.

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FOR THE RECORD

New Partners Join Alexandria Firm

Saunders, Pearson & Partners, the Alexandria firm of Architects-Engineers-Planners, have announced, effective January 1, 1972, the admission of C. James Appleton, III, AIA and Tung C. Cheng, AIA as partners. Appleton will assume the position of Managing Partner and the firm will henceforth be known as SAUNDERS, PEARSON, APPLETON & PARTNERS.

The partners, Joseph H. Saunders; Charles A. Pearson, Jr. and Alexander Ewing, of the affiliated firm of Odell Associates, stated, "These changes have been made to keep pace with our present momentum and growth, and the additional partners will enable us to serve our clients more effectively."

Appleton, who received his architectural education at the University of Pennsylvania, joined the Alexandria firm in 1970 after being associated with the Philadelphia firm for three years and has practiced architecture in Washington and Philadelphia for the past 14 years.

Cheng, as a graduate of Taiwan College of Engineering, was the recipient of several design awards in Taiwan before coming to this country where, in 1957 under a teaching assistantship, he received his graduate degree in architecture at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and has been associated with the Alexandria firm for the past 14 years.

Odell Associates Names J. M. Harris

- Odell Associates Inc. of Charlotte and Greensboro, North Carolina, Planners-Architects-Engineers, has named Joseph M. Harris an Associate of that firm.
- Harris, a native of Richmond, is a graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects.

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VVKR Firm Adds Associate

Louis B. Rodenberg, Jr. has been named an Associate in Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger, the architectural, engineering and planning firm with offices in Alexandria, Virginia and Hyattsville, Maryland. He becomes Director of Construction Services.

Mr. Rodenberg has had a key role expanding the firm’s services related to the control of construction quality, time and scheduling. Under his direction, the firm has developed improved methods to accelerate schedules, to minimize excess costs, and to assure better quality in meeting strict performance standards.

One of Mr. Rodenberg’s chief responsibilities will be to bring the firm closer coordination and involvement with contractors in the building industry toward a goal of common concern. That goal is to achieve greater quality in construction in the face of more complex technologies and less forgiving tolerances.

A native of Frankfort, Kentucky, Mr. Rodenberg served in the Army eleven years before joining the firm. While in the Army he served one year in Vietnam, where he had responsibilities for long-range logistical planning for the 350,000 man Army contingent there. In July 1969 he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service.

Prior to service in Vietnam, Mr. Rodenberg was Assistant Professor of Engineering at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. He is, himself, a graduate of the academy, Class of 1958. He holds a master’s Degree in Civil Engineering from Princeton University. Mr. Rodenberg left the Army in August 1969 with the rank of Major, and joined VKR.

C Flakeboard Sales Head Named

Richard W. Miller of Greenville, C. has been named sales manager of Nation Camp Corporation’s new flakeboard operation at Franklin. Harold Rutledge, plant manager, noted that Miller has over seventeen years experience in the building products industry and has had extensive managerial experience as well. Miller, an Akron, Ohio native, was educated at Kent State University. His wife is a former Miss Mary Frances Betz Mansfield, Ohio.

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PAGE ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-EIGHT VIRGINIA RECORD
Community College System
(from page 12)

at they can benefit from a community college program. This policy opens the doors to better careers for many individuals who otherwise would never have had a chance for a higher education.

The relatively low tuition is another factor which gives more Virginians the opportunity to prepare for new careers to upgrade skills for current jobs. Tuition is $60 per quarter or $180 for the academic year, $5 per credit hour for part-time students. Out-of-state residents pay $200 per quarter, $600 per academic year, $17 per credit hour. And, for individuals who cannot afford these fees, there are various types of financial assistance available—state and local scholarships, work-study programs, loans, part-time employment on and off campus.

Presently, 11 of the system's 20 community colleges are fully accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The other colleges are enrolled in the process and proceeding as rapidly as the Association's timetable permits. The community colleges currently in operation include:

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- York Shore, Wallops Island
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- T. Tyler, Chester
- Virginia Tech, Middlesboro
- Mason's River, Dublin
- Northern Virginia
- Eastern Campus, Bailey's Crossroads
- Central Campus, Annandale
- Central Campus, Bailey's Crossroads
- Daniel Street, Martinsville
- D. Camp, City of Franklin
- Pippahannock, South Campus, Glenns
- U.S. Campus, Atlantic Beach
- Virginia Beach Campus, Virginia
- Beach
- Virginia Highlands, Abingdon
- Virginia Western, Roanoke
- Virginia State, Wytheville, Wytheville
- Scheduled to open in 1972 are the two colleges of Mountain Empire at Stone Gap and Piedmont Virginia Higher Education Center at the Virginia Story Campus at Warsaw. By 1973, there will be a comprehensive commuter institution serving every region of the Commonwealth when the first campus of the Richmond metropolitan area college opens. Future plans call for additional campuses to be developed in the Northern Virginia, Richmond, and Tidewater regions.

Another important part of the State Community College System is its Special Training Division which acts as a working partner with the state's businesses and industries to prepare Virginians for jobs with new and expanding firms. Since 1966, this Division has trained more than 20,000 individuals for specific opportunities with 168 companies as diverse as candy and fabric manufacturers, electronics firms, and heavy equipment producers.

Virginia's thriving two-year college network has been headed since its inception by Dr. Dana B. Hamel, an energetic advocate of the "dignity in work" philosophy. It is this which undergirds all the programs encompassed under the Virginia Community College System and which, no doubt has given the program the broad-based support it enjoys throughout Virginia.

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Chesterfield County Nursing Home
(from page 35)
major work for the term. The owners and the architects provided an interesting, educational and productive experience for the students by providing an actual design situation with implementations.

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Also, Howlett Hardware & Specialty Co., Colonial Heights, weatherstripping & hardware; John H. Hampshire, Inc., acoustical & resilient tile; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., plaster; Martin Tile & Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile; Modern Millwork, millwork; Acme Steel Products, Brooklyn, N. Y., steel doors & bucks; Advance Electric Co., electrical work; Harris Plumbing & Heating Co., Inc., plumbing; Ezekiel & Weilman Co., Inc., kitchen equipment.

Airport Expansion (from page 41)
acoustics improved, safety for passengers increased, and that the public has shown an increased respect for the building.

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(Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)
J. W. Enochs, Inc., Hopewell, general contractor, footing, excavation; foundations, concrete, prestressed concrete, carpentry & insulation; E. Bowles Co., general grading; McKinley Drilling Co., caissons; Steve R. T/A Craft Brick, Hopewell, masonry; Welding Service Co., structural steel (Phase I); Andrews-Joyner Iron Works, Petersburg, structural steel (Phases II & IV); Bethlehem Steel Corp., reinforcing steel (Phases II & IV); N. W. Manning & Brothers, Inc., roofing & flashing; Economy Cast Stone Co., stone work, Binswanger Glass Co., Inc., minimum mansard roof, storefront glazing & automatic entrance doors.

Also, M. P. Barden & Sons, Inc., painting (Phase I) & vinyl wall covering; W. W. Nash & Sons, Inc., painting (Phase II); A. Belanger & Sons, Inc., Lodi, N. J., waterproofing (Phase II); Richmond Primoid, Inc., waterproofing (Phase II); E. S. Chaplin & Sons, Inc., caulking & sealing; Morton Northen & Co., Inc., acoustical lining.

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(from page 43)
building contains wall-to-wall carpeting throughout with acoustic ceilings and vinyl-covered walls.
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Bass Construction Co., Inc., general contractor, excavating, foundation concrete & carpentry; Liphart Steel Co., Inc., structural steel, open-web joist & metal deck; R. Willison Roofing Co., roofing; E. G. Bowles Co., excavation; Bowker & Roden, Inc., reinforcing steel; Allied Glass Corp., storefront; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., lath & plaster, gypsum drywall, resilient flooring & acoustical ceilings; and, Garrett Brothers, brick & block work.
Also, Reams & Moyer, Inc., mechanical work; Louis C. Collier, Inc., electrical wiring & fixtures; J. S. Archiver Co., Inc., metal door frames; W. W. Nash & Sons, Inc., painting; Pleasant Hardware, hardware; James P. Dillard, parking lot; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., millwork; E. S. ChapPELL & Son, Inc., caulking & sealants; Lipscomb Brothers Lumber Co., lumber; U. S. Plywood, Inc., fascia panel; and, Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., steel door.
Gunst Residence
(from page 61)
half dozen, or for two dozen or more.
From a technical point of view, the house is of wood frame construction, with a five-foot deep crawl space, with a basement mechanical room. The roof is of different heights, as are the ceilings beneath, and there are second floor rooms at either end of the house, although not in the center. Walls and ceilings are typically of 3/4" laminated drywall throughout, but the floor coverings vary with the room-function: The greenhouse and atrium floors are brick, the kitchen, laundry and break rooms are 3/16" terrazzo tile and the entrance foyer is a primitive 8" quarry tile. The principal rooms are carpeted and the bedroom floors are wood with area rugs.
Heating and cooling is by means of fully modulated tempered air system, supplemented by hot water radiation in certain areas. Relative humidity is controlled to within a range of 35-50 percent. There are seven zones.
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Fairfax County Library
(from page 71)

There is an executive and mechanical space level at the very top for a project grand total of 602,516 sq. ft.

The concrete structural system is set on a twenty foot by twenty foot bay module and the ceilings and special partition systems are easily adaptable to tenant requirements. A true four pipe mechanical system offers total versatility for all tenants' comfort needs. Double glazed and bronze tinted windows serve to minimize acute problems of excessive heat, glare and aircraft noise. The street level lobby will feature handmade precast concrete sculptured wall panels.

In conclusion, it might be noted that the architects endeavored most diligently not only to provide their clients with a sound, functional and economical physical plant, but also an interior and exterior environment that would appreciably add to the feeling of well being and comfort of the day to day inhabitants, knowing full well that above any personal satisfaction the architect and owner might experience by providing a pleasant physical working environment, the financial rewards of a low-vacancy factor induced by satisfied tenants do indeed, in the long run, justify this special concern.

Fillmore Building
(from page 98)

there is an executive and mechanical space level at the very top for a project grand total of 602,516 sq. ft.

The concrete structural system is set on a twenty foot by twenty foot bay module and the ceilings and special partition systems are easily adaptable to tenant requirements. A true four pipe mechanical system offers total versatility for all tenants' comfort needs. Double glazed and bronze tinted windows serve to minimize acute problems of excessive heat, glare and aircraft noise. The street level lobby will feature handmade precast concrete sculptured wall panels.

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“Nervously We Roll Along”
(Continued from page 5)

Europeans were enjoying an ancient culture, and in the late nineteenth century the cattle business in the “Wild West” produced some localized turbulence, out of which evolved some violent individuals who took to robbing and shooting their fellows. But these men were a miniscule part of the population even in the unsettled West. While their glorified exploits have provided escape reading or viewing for generations of the young, these same young regarded the derring-do as something like a fantasy of the young’s yearning for individual assertion, similar to the adventures of Robin Hood. However, even in the most notorious wild towns, such as Tombstone, respectable men were safe. There was a code, that particular era of violence, which de pariah of a man who molested a respectable woman, and in all the words in the Tombstone Epitaph you would find no accounts of innocent people being beaten by muggers for a few dollars nor of wanton vandalism.

It is also true that a legacy of the frontier made the possession of firearms far more commonplace than in other civilized countries and, as distance from the frontier and the increase of crime have shaken the tolerance for the possession of firearms, the manufacturers’ lobby has experienced no more trouble than other lobbies in influencing Congress to protect their financial interests. However, the possession of firearms is as old as mestown: all male members of my family possessed a pistol along with a watch and a penknife (some also had shotguns for shooting game). But it is currently—say, since World War—that the prevalence of handguns become associated with the wave of crimes of violence against persons.

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tell the Virginia Story FEBRUARY 1972 PAGE ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-FIVE
In this new wave, the crimes of violence against persons are not concentrated in the Old Wild West: Tomstone, for instance, is a peaceful tourist town and other hangouts of notorious gunmen have either vanished or exist as decaying ghost towns. Nor are such crimes concentrated in those areas brought forth from the frontier. As known, the crimes are concentrated in cities, and largely cities—such as the nation's capital—of the Eastern seaboard where the frontier influence never felt.

According to crime studies, the ghettos are the breeding-grounds of criminals, just as the turbulent cat West was the breeding-ground for outlaws and the occasional young cowboy who, wearying of the hard monotone work, took a fling at train robbery and joined "the wild bunch." However, there any similarity ends. Today there is no isolated "wild bunch." Although the ghettos are crime breeding grounds, criminal acts against persons and property are not confined to a category of criminals; and beyond crimes of violence—and, hence, unrelated to America's tradition of violent law-breaking has become commonplace among people of all kinds and conditions. My neighbor was not chaining his bicycle to a lamppost in fear of an invasion from a ghetto, any more than fugitives from ghettos are responsible for the epidemic of shoplifting in stores, stealing in colleges and vandalism in the Kennedy Center in Washington.

Where the new lawlessness is most prevalent among the young, it seems to be the other face of the "anarch among the young which, in relation to the community, expresses itself in such ways as mass demonstrations, vandalism and mob-rule in public meetings. Not directly related to the community are their anarchy has been expressed in the language, morals and behavior that derived from the ghetto, as well as the use of drugs. This should not imply that the young (many of whom are affluent and few poor) have any personal or ideological sympathy with the poverty-victims of the ghettos: they have merely adopted what might be called the style of the anarchistic element of the ghettos. However, with an appalling proportion of crimes of all kinds is committed by the young in their renunciation of existing values. The anarchy among youth does not seem to explain the general breakdown in law-abiding conduct any more than does the fertile criminal ground of the ghettos.

While the volume of crimes of vi...
ce committed by ghetto-types and a vast increase in crimes by the young all types has, in boosting the statistics of crime, undoubtedly played a significant part in creating an atmosphere of the jungle in the cities, these ...

All agree that wholesale disrespect and evasion of a law began with prohibition, which also founded the era of criminals who established working arrangements with the authorities in some cities, of which those in Chicago have been the most roughly documented. Then, most enforcement officers agree with Hiram Smith, of the State Highway Police, whose article in a recent issue of this magazine stressed the wholesale flaunting of traffic laws. Not only automobile drivers break the traffic laws, but they feel that the laws do not apply to them. Many use influence to avoid the penalties of their breaking and even where serious violations are brought into court, jurors voted to put themselves in the violator's place and vote for acquittal.

As similar practices of favoritism, including the use of bribery, extend to areas involving lawbreaking far beyond traffic violations, the police are led to become collaborators in evading the laws they are sworn to uphold. Albert Reiss, in the book based upon studies of the police in Boston, Chicago and Washington for President Johnson's crime commission, stated: the judgments of the police and others in the legal system are intricate balanced in a commitment to justice. On the average, the officer's sense of justice is not confirmed, or his moral commitments are not sustained by those he loses his own moral commitment to the system. Where moral commitment is lost, subcultural practices reign over."

These "subcultural practices" are daily described in I, Pig, the documented revelations of a Chicago police chief, who lashes out at the whole machinery which promotes a double standard—one law for the influential one for the powerless. As the public is more aware of this double standard than politicians seem to realize, in generalized disillusionment with the nation's power-structure, a resentment of the double standard has expanded into a rebelliousness—in some elements, a bitter hatred—toward the very competitive capitalistic system.
In this system laws are arranged for the very rich to retain their riches; nation-sized corporations and special interests exert an influence in Washington which is denied private citizens; not only are elected representatives of the people open to persuasion from these faceless forces, but individuals in Congress stoop to petty gouging at the public trough through such means as payrolls and useless trips, while both houses have behaved irresponsibly toward the national interests in the baldest maneuverings for party advantage. The consequent disrespect for American institutions, along with the continuous exposure of corruption and the exercise of special privilege, would appear to have developed in the resenters of the double standard an attitude of "getting theirs" in their own way.

Of course, all societies have historically been formed of the rich and the poor, but what is new in our society is the refusal of the have-nots to accept their lots as part of the natural order. The natural order has been overturned by the new philosophy of "rights"—not so much rights that have been granted as rights that have been promised and talked about. With all the talk of rights in the air, there has been a concomitant fading away of the old principles of an individual's responsibility for himself and to his community. With the decline of this responsible identification with the community has come a loss of respect, not only for themselves and others. This has brought a savage restraint in individuals expressing their instincts. Of these instincts, the common is aggression.

Aggression is expressed by the reckless automobile driver as well as by armed robbers who shoot or beat victims from whom they extract a few dollars. Aggression is particularly evident in the outrages against women. Von Hoffman wrote in the Washington Post, "A National administration which has laid such great stress on safety is allowing Washington to become rape capital of America"—with a 80% rise in this crime in the first months of 1971.

This unrestrained expression of aggressive instincts seems to be fundamental to our new "terror in the streets." Here the reported crimes barely suggest the total anti-social acts and attitudes which characterize a large segment of the American public, particularly among high school and college age youth, which has created a version of the law of the jungle—"
"It jungle," as it is called. This reality, which has been often defined as a symptom of the deterioration of the nation's moral character, is the real case that is not being diagnosed for treatment.

Commissions studying law enforcement are rating on the periphery of the problem. "Police corruption," as recently pointed out in the New York Police Department, is merely the by-product of subcultural practices pointed out in Reiss' study of three metropoles. In fragmentation of our society, the police in all large cities are forced into separate society of their own, but in that (certainly in Virginia) the justice seem to be doing the best they can under most difficult conditions and to do something less than help from the communities they serve.

The prison system comes in for a lot of publicity, and without doubt convicts in some are harsh and in the not pleasant. However, while improvements can be made, to reconstitute the whole prison system so as to please everybody would require far-reaching studies designed for enormous and basic changes, costing taxpayers billions of dollars; since there are so many other urgent demands on the debt-ridden nation and the inmates there because they committed crimes of what should be done will fly increase the din over details of America's imperfections.

In the same way, the charges that Federal courts' rulings in protection of criminals' rights caused an increase in crime are superficial. However, these rulings, along with the ability of big-time offenders to find loopholes through legal technicalities, notably increased the public's cynicism at our institutions. But, as for the point on the criminal manifestations of uninhibited aggression, it would make no difference if the courts reversed themselves tomorrow.

Then crime, as a symptom of uncontrollable aggression, reflects the erosion of a nation's character, no known gods of as of today are going to return us to the streets or respect for the rights of others to those alienated from communities. While blacks have suffered dislocation in the alignments of abandoned cities and white suburbs, we all are experiencing the reaction to too many hereditary panaceas, too many promises, too much social engineering, too much power of legislation in individuals of the Federal judiciary, along with a centralized government whose
"icy indifference" (to quote from Roosevelt's 1936 inaugural speech) has divorced citizens from a feeling of participation in their communities. It is a time when the most self-respecting citizens flee from their fellows in looking to their own "security" and devil take the community, when facades have been stripped away and elemental drives are loosened, when there is expectation without commitment, from the ghetto to the affluent young. As far as most thoughtful commentators can observe, the spreading erosion of the nation's character is irreversible under present conditions.

However, if we are going to start somewhere in returning safety to the streets, short of citizens arming themselves and appointing vigilantes, we had better begin by recognizing that lawlessness—all lawbreaking, not only crimes of violence—is a symptom of a sickness in the society. The difficulty for America in confronting this type reality is that the country has a history of myths and panaceas, of making heroes and villains, of faith in dollars as the cure of all evils: it really knows very little about itself and possibly less about human nature in the rest of the world. Actually, we have come upon a time when America urgently needs to grow into the maturity by which a unity can be restored.

Unfortunately, a growth into unity requires leadership, and today's moral fragmentation is related to the citizenry's lost faith in the government to which they had traditionally turned for leadership. With a more sophisticated electorate since World War II, the people are more aware of the political cynicism and opportunism in Washington and of the obsolescence of legislative machinery. This, however, is not to make a heavy of the government since, as has been said, a people get the government they deserve. It just looks like the individuals will have to develop to where they can deserve, and get, a government more responsive to the needs of the times.

But this is really talking about long years and Americans need safety on their streets today. For a pragmatic solution (in a pragmatic era), against American grain though it may be, only recourse seems to be to galvanize America's technological resources to produce vast systems of a television type of monitored surveillance of streets and avenues twenty-four hour day. Industry was so galvanized in World War II. In doing the same in a War For Safety, thousands of displaced technicians could be re-employed and hundreds of thousands of those receiving "guaranteed incomes" could be usefully engaged in monitoring. With police departments would have to be quadrupled, this could be done by a Federally paid members of the armed forces in specialties of police work (Right now retired persons, in reasonably good health, could free a body of specially trained police officers armed with revolvers and clubs from the innocuous duty of placing tickets on overparked cars.)

Of course, nothing like this will be done as a Federal operation, although experiments in monitored surveillance have been conducted on limited scale in small cities. Since politics replaces the former forces of unity—religion, belief in science, faith in progress which gave cohesive purpose and obtained a moral structure in the communities, rhetoric has come to fill the vacuum. So speeches will discuss "law and order" from viewpoints which range over the whole spectrum of political orientation, even though Bernard Murchland states in his book, The Age of Alienation—"It is no longer possible to say to young people that this is a benevolent or trustworthy or even in any reasonable degree a good society." (In fact, the very young themselves, under 18, are in the forefront in committing crimes of regression against persons.)

However, with our rhetoric, we along to uncertain destination with at least one certainty: commissions will be appointed to study the pimpls of disease.

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