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ON OUR COVER is the entrance to the Richmond Career Education Center. The structure was designed by Macllroy & Parris, Architects and is presented on page 19 of this issue. (Photograph by Huffman Studio)
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IN THE PAST FEW YEARS there seem to be less of those violent denunciations of the medical profession as a whole than one heard a decade or so ago. Of course, newspapers and magazines, frequently carry articles dealing more or less dispassionately with rising costs and other problems of health care, publishers bring out books evaluating — some quite harshly — the health care system, and Democratic Senator Edward Kennedy is pushing for some national health insurance bill that seems destined to increase taxes, create more Federal bureaus to the probable end of making medical costs higher and the whole system more complicated. Yet, the population of patients (or victims) remains unexcited.

Among the older generation a certain resignation seems to have set in, accepting the medical system much as they do the Congress. Among the younger generation, say under 35, one is likely to encounter a blandly derisive laughter at the medical profession as a whole, much as they laugh at politicians. Of course, the younger generation, without personal memories of the old-time family doctors who not only came to the house but treated every one in it, came up with a more generalized cynicism about all our established institutions.

Yet, there is no oldster so resigned nor any younger person so cynical who does not have at least one doctor by whom he swears without reservation. Usually this admired doctor — usually, but not always — is a specialist. The reason for this is obvious: the specialist treats an isolated disease, upon which he can concentrate all the modern drugs and techniques (which sometimes involve innumerable tests made by other persons) that have been developed in the science of medicine. The specialist does not need to know or to care about other aspects of health in the patient as a total human being. He can bring a single-minded clarity to the precise problem at hand, often as unrelated to the total human being as if he were working out a problem in the laboratory.

Even so, specialists make their share of incompetent performances, whether from inability or a hasty judgment, or from indifference or the rush of the assembly-line of patients. However, in my experience and in that of friends, these faulty performances are the exceptions. Although I personally have been the victim of three bungling performances in the past two years — one by a highly reputable urologist, one by a highly reputable ear-nose-throat doctor and one by a so-called surgeon — these indeed are exceptions to the wonderful care members of my family and I have received over the past decades from surgeons, our ophthalmologist, my diabetes doctor (who, as my former internist, does care for me as a total person) and, among others, my children’s pediatrician who was so dearly loved that they refused to leave his care until they were nearly twenty-one.

No, while specialists, like any profession, contain those capable of poor performances, the patient’s problem with specialists is not the risk of encountering incompetence; for, if one fails, he can

(Continued on page 67)
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AS WE ALL should know, the four issues of the Virginia Record Magazine designated as The Virginia Architect Section represent the only viable program of the Public Relations Committee.

Those of you who read the quarterly letters from this committee and Virginia Record, know that we are constantly pleading for submissions and we are using this space as another plug. We need submissions for publication. In September, the Honor Awards entries will be judged and, we hope, will be published in a subsequent issue of the magazine. As we did two years ago, we are asking that you give us permission to use all of your submittals for future issues of Virginia Record Magazine.

Speaking of Honor Awards, we remind you that they will be judged at our fall meeting at the Homestead in September, the 23rd and 24th. In addition to Honor Awards, we will be concerned with progress made toward formation of Chapters and thus, completion of our task to unite all Virginia Architects in the Virginia Society, AIA. We therefore, urge you to make every effort to attend this meeting.

The Public Relations Committee Virginia Society, AIA

F.E. Baukhages IV, AIA
Chairman

CSI Honors Bosserman

Architect Donald L. Bosserman of Alexandria has been awarded the Technical Commendation of the Construction Specifications Institute. The award was presented to Mr. Bosserman at the 20th annual convention of the Institute held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 21-23, 1976.

Technical Commendation awards are made by the Institute to recognize outstanding contributions by individuals and organizations to the technical program of the Institute. Mr. Bosserman is a member of the architectural firm of Saunders, Cheng & Appleton of Alexandria and has practiced as a consultant in construction documentation. He is the author of several publications, one of which was adapted for use in the Institute's Manual of Practice.
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NORTHERN VIRGINIA CHAPTER, AIA

RONALD W. LOWRY, AIA
Born December 14, 1947 in Alexandria, Lowry received his Bachelor of Architecture degree at VPI&SU in Blacksburg. He is an architect with the firm of Wimot, Bower, Quinlan, in Silver Spring, Md. Ron has been a Corporate member of the Northern Virginia Chapter since April 30, 1976.

SHELDON A. BLUE, AIA
Born June 10, 1933 in Lafayette, Louisiana, Mr. Blue received his Bachelor of Architectural Engineering from Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge. Sheldon transferred as a Corporate member from Atlanta Chapter, AIA, February 18, 1976. He is Vice President of Marketing at Edw. R. Carr & Associates, Inc., in Annandale.

CHARLES E. STANMYRE, AIA
Born April 17, 1942 in Syracuse, New York. Mr. Stanmyre received a B. A. degree from LeMoyne College, and a Bachelor of Architecture from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York. Charles has been a Corporate member of the Chapter since April 30, 1976, and is an Architect with the firm of Jansons Associates in Reston.

WAYNE L. HUGHES, AIA
Born May 9, 1947 in Flushing, New York, he received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Oklahoma. He has recently opened his own Reston office: Roberts & Hughes. Hughes joined the Northern Virginia Chapter on April 30, 1976, as a Corporate member.

KENNETH E. BLANKENSHIP, AIA
Residing in Virginia Beach, and employed by Williams and Tazewell, Architects and Engineers, Mr. Blankenship has had a wide range of professional training and practice since his graduation from VPI&SU in 1970 with a Bachelor of Architecture degree. He went on to receive his Masters of Architecture in 1973.

WARREN RONALD KARK, AIA
Born November 5, 1937 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. Kark

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to tell the Virginia Story
received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. He went on to earn a Masters of Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1966. Working now as an Associate Professor at the College of Architecture at VPI&SU, he also works privately on part-time residential design work.

Cameron Wolfe, Jr., AIA
A native Virginian, Cameron Wolfe, Jr., attended VPI&SU, from which he graduated with his Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1970. He has been working as a project manager for Echols-Sparger & Associates in Marion since that time.

Warren H. Hayden, AIA
A native Richmonder, Warren H. Hayden attended VPI&SU where he received his Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1971. Mr. Hayden is a former Associate and Professional Associate Member of the Virginia Chapter and is employed by Shriver and Holland Associates in Norfolk.

Howard Douglas Whitmore, AIA
Born in Bridgewater on October 10, 1931, Mr. Whitmore attended the University of Virginia in Charlottesville where he received his Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1962. He is a member of the Shenandoah Valley Association of Architects and owns his own business in Harrisonburg.

William Bauman, Jr.
Born on June 27, 1939 in Bay City, Michigan, William Bauman, Jr. is now an Assistant Professor at VPI&SU in Blacksburg. He attended University of Notre Dame in Indiana and University of Michigan in Ann Arbor to receive Bachelor of Architecture degrees, and finally, Cornell University in Ithaca, New York to earn his Masters in 1971. Mr. Bauman resides in Blacksburg.

Larry B. Blevins
Born August 27, 1949 in Elizabethton, Tennessee, Blevins received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from University of Tennessee in 1973. Larry joined the Northern Virginia Chapter as an Associate, January 29, 1976. He is a Project Manager with the firm of Strang & Downham in Annandale.

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SHERMAN T. BROWN
Born in Marion, Sherman Brown now resides in Hampton. He attended Hampton Institute where he graduated in 1974 with a Bachelor of Architecture degree. While at Hampton Institute, he participated in the Student Chapter, AIA. He is now employed by Oliver, Smith & Cooke, Ltd. in Virginia Beach as a designer.
MICHAEL B. BROUGHTON
A native Richmonder, Mike Broughton attended Virginia Commonwealth University and received his Associate of Science degree in 1968. He has been employed with Baskerville & Son in Richmond since 1965 as a Job Captain.

THOMAS RONALD HODGES
Born in Chicago, Illinois, Hodges attended VPI&SU in Blacksburg where he received his Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1971. He is now employed by Clark, Nexsen & Owen, Architects in Lynchburg as a Draftsman.

PAUL GERALD FINCH
Born in Boston, Massachusetts in 1952, Finch is now a resident of Norfolk and is employed by Shriver and Holland Associates. He attended VPI&SU in Blacksburg where he received his Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1975.

GEORGE L. DRINKARD III
A native of Lynchburg and a member of the School of Architecture Association at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. Mr. Drinkard attended the University of Colorado in Boulder, Colorado before completing work on his Bachelor of Architecture degree at UVA. He is now employed with M. Jack Rinehart, Jr., Architect in Charlottesville as a Draftsman.

DAVID ANDERSON LYON
Born in Petersburg, Lyon attended Syracuse University in Syracuse, New York. He received his Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1972 with his Masters in Architecture. With experience in drafting, design, construction supervision and project management, he now works for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Norfolk.

BRANDOL MAURY HARVEY
A native Virginian, Mr. Harvey attended Hampton Institute where he received his Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1973. He went on to earn his Masters in Architecture at Ohio State University in Columbus, Ohio. Residing now in Hampton, he is employed by the City of Newport News at the Department of City Planning & Community Development as a Planning/Design Coordinator.

DAVID ERIC RHODES
A resident of Roanoke, Rhodes is employed by Frantz & Chappelear, Architects in Roanoke. He was born January 19, 1949 in Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania and received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from VPI&SU in Blacksburg.

CHARLES HEILIG
Born March 15, 1939 in Chester, Pennsylvania, Charles Heilig attended William and Mary and Old Dominion University in Norfolk. He resides in Virginia Beach and is employed by Oliver, Smith & Cooke, Ltd.

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The Joint Cooperative Committee is composed of: Virginia Chapter, The American Institute of Architects; Virginia Branch, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.; Consulting Engineers Council of Virginia, Inc.; and The Virginia Society of Professional Engineers. These organizations have joined in presenting to the business community of Virginia, the Construction Industry Guidelines which their agencies have adopted.

This publication is offered to provide the various segments of the building industry with logical solutions to industry related problems in the form of guidelines which clearly delineate the functions, duties, and expected performance levels to which those in the building industry should adhere in order that all segments can work harmoniously, efficiently and cooperatively. They can also serve to acquaint a prospective owner with what is considered to be fair and equitable practices in the construction process.

The guidelines set forth herein are not intended to supplant the responsibilities of contracting parties; nor do they preclude adjustments in order to safeguard or control a given contract; for in the final essence these conditions must be established to suit the individual needs of each project as set forth in documents for that specific contract.

These recommendations have made reference to various AIA documents and forms, since they are widely accepted throughout the Construction Industry and are generally available in most localities. Similar documents and forms sponsored by other technical and engineering societies may be used when they are deemed to better serve the objectives of the Contracting Parties.

Throughout the year of 1976 the guidelines in their entirety will be presented to the Virginia business community. It is our hope that they will be beneficial to all who peruse them.

In this edition of the Virginia Record we present for your information the Construction Industry Guidelines on: (15) Submittal Data and Equipment Quality Control; (16) Bonds; and (17) Bidder Qualifications.
submittal data and equipment quality control

It must be made certain that the equipment submitted for approval meets the specification criteria. This means that correct and complete submittal data be furnished. The manufacturers must assume their share of the responsibility for furnishing accurate submittal data and proper equipment that meets the design specifications.

To this end two actions are recommended:

1. That the architect/engineer include in his specifications the following:
   
   A. That the manufacturer’s submittal data should include the following, as the individual needs occur:
      
      (1) Dimensions and weights.
      
      (2) Performance data consisting of capabilities, RPM, BHP, pressure drops, design and operating pressures, temperatures, performance curves, noise level curves, power characteristics and consumption. The data shall conform as closely as possible to the design criteria incorporated in the plans and specifications.
      
      (3) Where necessary, certified shop drawings and certification of performance as described in (2). This certification should apply to major equipment such as: boilers, refrigeration compressors, chillers, large motors, service switchgear, pumps, fans, air handling units, and fan coil and induction units. This certification shall be signed by an officer of the corporation manufacturing the equipment.

   B. When so specified, the manufacturer shall conduct an equipment test in his plant, or it shall be performed by an independent testing laboratory. This test may be witnessed by the engineer or certified by the testing laboratory.

2. That the mechanical or electrical contractor include in his purchase agreement with the manufacturer provisions which will have the following effect:

   A. That all materials and equipment covered by the purchase agreement be subject to the approval of the architect, engineer, or any other party mentioned; and that the manufacturer furnish the required number of submittal data or samples for approval.

   B. That, in the event approval is not obtained, there is no liability on the part of either the contractor or manufacturer unless the order is placed with the understanding that the material is to be supplied of the type and in such a manner as to meet the requirements of the plans and specifications. In which case manufacturer shall comply without further cost to contractor.

   C. That all material, equipment, and its performance shall be in strict accordance with plans, specifications, and general conditions, and in the event the equipment does not meet the foregoing requirements, manufacturer shall immediately, on notice, pay all costs to replace same or remedy any deficiency and shall further assume responsibility for consequential loss or damage resulting therefrom.
bonds

BID BONDS

When an owner decides he must have some security to protect against disadvantages that may occur because of a contractor refusing or not being able to sign a contract after submitting his bid proposal, there are several methods open to him. In any case, the bid security should represent at least 5% of the contractor’s bid proposal. Bid bonds, certified checks, cashier’s checks and sometimes negotiable securities are accepted as bid security. We recommend the bid bond because the cash security frequently imposes a financial burden on the bidding contractor. Bid bonds should be in the amount of 5% of the contractor’s bid proposal.

PERFORMANCE BONDS AND PAYMENT BONDS

In the performance bond the surety has an obligation to the owner for any additional costs to complete the contract due to the contractor’s failure to comply with his contract requirements. The most common reason for a contractor not completing a contract is insolvency. Therefore, sureties should be interested in the financial conditions as well as other qualifications of a contractor before writing a performance bond.

In the payment bond the surety guarantees payment of all legitimate labor and material bills that result from his performance of the contract. The surety has an obligation to the owner for the additional costs that are the result of the failure of a contractor to pay the labor and material bills due to his performance of work on the contract.

Combination performance and payment bonds, including in one instrument the obligation for both the performance of the contract and for the payment of laborers and material men, has resulted in difficulties and delays in handling claims. We recommend separate bonds issued by surety as a “package” for which no additional charge is made. Under the two-bond system, surety is enabled to make payment without awaiting a determination as to owner’s priority. We also recommend that each bond be in the amount of 100% of the contract price.

When prime contractors require a surety bond from their subcontractors, the prime contractor’s position is similar to that of an owner. Prime contractors should be careful to obtain bonds from their subcontractors that are of the same form and not less than the guarantee the prime contractor is giving the owner under his own bond.

SUMMARY

We recommend that, wherever possible, the requirement for Surety Bonds be eliminated by limiting bidders to properly qualified contractors who, by the financial stability and record of satisfactory performance, make the additional cost of bonds unnecessary. Performance and Payment Bonds are not guarantees of a trouble-free job, but do protect the owner from additional costs due to the contractor’s failure to complete a contract.
bidder qualifications

It is unfair to both bidder and owner to wait until after the bids have been received before determining whether or not the low bidder should be awarded the contract. Either the bidder suffers the expense of preparing the proposal and the embarrassment of disqualification or the owner will have to give the contract to someone who is not capable of performing the work properly. It is, therefore, imperative that the current status of prospective bidders be made available to the construction user in ample time for a proper evaluation of his qualifications before the bidding documents are issued. If this is done, the following benefits will be obtained:

1. Assurance that the low prime bidder and his subcontractors will be competent, responsible, experienced and will have adequate resources to handle the job without becoming overburdened.

2. Contractors who have limited financial resources, inadequate or inexperienced organizations, or commitments that already involve them to the limit of their capacity will be eliminated even though they may be able to obtain a performance bond.

3. The number of bidders will be under reasonable control, so the qualified bidders will not refrain from bidding or will withdraw.

4. A prime bidder will not be offered the temptation to base his proposal on an unusually low bid from a subcontractor of unknown qualifications to guard against the likelihood that a competitor might use the doubtful proposal to produce a lower prime bid.

A bidder candidate should be examined on the basis of information supplied not only by himself, but also by others. A confidential bidder qualification form for this purpose should include data on the following:

- Financial status
- Organization
- Experience
- Availability
- References

It is particularly important that the data be current. Experience and organization may not be as subject to change as other factors to be considered, but it is pointless to submit data that is outdated and not relevant to the recent performance of the contractor which is the best indicator of what can be expected. Financial status should be based on a certified public accountant statement not more than one year old. Availability to do the job will depend on how much work is in progress or under contract, and it is very important to know if the applicant is the low bidder on a job not yet awarded. Finally, not the least important is the nature of the comments received from references such as owners, bankers, architects or engineers he has worked with, bonding companies, subcontractors, and those who sell him material and equipment.
The Richmond Career Education Center is an educational facility providing a wide range of employment-oriented occupational training experiences for approximately 250 students.

The curriculum and types of shop spaces were selected after an intensive investigation of the employment opportunities within the city. On the first floor are the shops that need direct access to the exterior. These include a trowel trades shop, automotive shop and a carpentry shop. A multi-purpose shop for special training programs and a shoe repair shop are also located on the first floor.

On the second floor are spaces for training students in the commercial trades, industrial sewing, health services, food services and barbering. In addition to the shop area, classrooms are provided on both the first and second floors to be used in conjunction with the shops.

Students entering this school require above average counseling and testing to assist them in evaluating and selecting a vocational program. Such assistance is given in the evaluation laboratory and in the offices of guidance counselors, psychologists and social workers, all located on the second floor.

The school is located on a site adjacent to the Richmond Technical Center and thus the students can use some of the facilities of the Technical Center.

As students progress beyond the scope of instruction offered in this school, they can advance their education at the Technical Center.

The building is a fireproof, reinforced concrete structural frame on concrete caissons extending to bedrock. The structural design anticipated future expansion consisting of two additional floors. Exterior materials are face brick, aluminum windows with a medium bronze finish and precast "Mo-Sai" panels. Interior walls are of concrete masonry unit construction. Floors are terrazzo in corridors, carpet in administrative offices and in the student counseling areas, armored concrete in heavy shop areas and vinyl asbestos tile in all other academic spaces. Acoustical tile ceilings were installed throughout the building.

The source for heat is steam from a central heating plant from the adjoining Technical Center. Chilled water is also obtained from this central plant through underground distribution. All
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PAGE TWENTY

VIRGINIA RECORD

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classroom and administrative areas are heated with perimeter hot water radiation, with supplementary heat furnished with heating coils in the terminal air units. Shop areas are heated with air. Ventilation for classroom and administrative areas is provided in the air system with exhaust ventilation from toilets and other areas using roof top exhaust fans. Ventilation for shop areas is provided in the air system which has the capability of 100% outside air. Classroom and administrative areas are air conditioned with a dual duct system designed for 100% air for cooling with outside air whenever possible. Shop areas are not air conditioned. There is a pneumatic control system with the capability of having all control points monitored and reset from a remote control center in an adjacent building. All rooms have individual temperature control.

The electrical system is a 277/480 volts, 3-phase, 4-wire system. Lighting is predominantly fluorescent, utilizing recessed troffers with prismatic lens and air return features. The return air from the space is removed through the lamp chamber and out through the top of the fixture into the return air plenum. There is a television distribution system which provides for the use of television cameras as well as receivers. In addition, there is an intercommunication and program distribution system which has access to all areas, an automatic clock and program system, and a supervised fire alarm system.

to tell the Virginia Story
Fairfax County Fire Station #26 was completed in December 1974, and the facility is located on Carolina Place, Springfield, near the intersection of Interstates 95 and 495 in Fairfax County.

This fire station indicates a new concept in fire station planning for Fairfax County and is the result of a joint effort involving George H. Alexander, Director of Fire and Rescue Services, and his staff; Harry L. Hale, Special Assistant to the County Executive; and Strang, Childers and Downham, AIA, the architects.

As is readily apparent, the physical arrangement of this fire station is somewhat contrary to traditional station models. Yet, it is more than just a “different” fire station. Aside from physical design, the planners deliberately incorporated a multiple-use philosophy. It is superimposed over the entire station and includes special uses such as accommodation of governmental functions (other than fire) on a satellite basis; a temporary center for injured and displaced civilians in disaster situations; and a friendly environment for community and the fire service personnel.

The operational design of Station #26 provides for the dual functions of fire safety and rescue. These functions are well served by this particular plan with its central core of supporting facilities flanked on either side by apparatus rooms. This concept is highly functional in terms of access to apparatus
utilities and easily facilitates future expansion.

The exterior of the building is maintenance-free brick. The interior, with quarry tile apparatus floors and carpeting in the living quarters, will reduce daily maintenance significantly.

Eugene Thomas Construction Co., Inc. of Alexandria was general contractor and handled excavating, sodding, seeding, etc., foundations, concrete and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Firms from Alexandria were: Newton Asphalt Co., paving contractor; Mt. Vernon Masonry, Inc., masonry contractor; Fairfax Millwork Co., Inc., roof trusses; Higham Co., Inc., caulking & painting contractor; Wayne Insulation, Inc., wall insulation; Allstate Carpets, resilient tile & carpet; Charles W. Pooley, Jr., skylights; and Metrion, Inc., heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor.


to tell the Virginia Story

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**C & P TELEPHONE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA**

**4A TOLL SWITCHING OFFICE BUILDING**

KJELLSTROM AND LEE, INC.

General Contractor

DEMENTI

Photography

*This building* is part of a Telephone Company Communication Center, which includes a smaller equipment building and a long distance operator facility.

Presently it consists of two stories and a basement, and is designed to expand to seven stories (including basement) and to the rear.

The neighborhood is a mixture of inexpensive housing, commercial and agricultural facilities which had little architectural influence to offer.

Compatibility with the adjoining Telephone Building is maintained through the use of the same building materials, and carefully coordinated site layout, landscaping and lighting.

The emergency electrical system turbine exhaust stacks were used as a design feature on the north elevation, and the carefully coordinated cooling tower enclosure on the south side of the building is of interest.

Materials are tan brick panelized by bronze aluminum strips which match the bronze aluminum panels on the front elevation. Front columns, fascia and planter coping are precast concrete with exposed quartz aggregate.

Kjellstrom and Lee, Inc. of Richmond was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Richmond firms unless noted)

Lingerfelt & Carpenter Construction Corp., Mechanicsville, furnished & installed storm & sanitary sewer & water distribution system; Laird’s Nurseries & Garden Center, Inc., plants & planting; L. W. Diacont, Jr., Ashland, topsoil, sod & seeding and maintenance of same; Brookmeade Sodfarm, Doswell, subcontractor of L. W. Diacont to furnish & install sod; Hawthorne Brothers, subcontractor of L. W. Diacont to perform Hydro-seeding; and, A. W. Riggan, Sandston, subcontractor of L. W. Diacont to spread topsoil.

J. A. Walder, Inc., clearing, grading, excavation, de-watering, site concrete; Seaboard Foundations, Inc., Jessup, Md., drilled foundations; Blakemore Construction Corp., paving & surfacing; Dee Shoring Co., Inc., furnished & erected formwork for columns, flat slabs & beams; Bethlehem Steel Corp., furnished reinforcing steel & WW mesh; Dixie Steel Erectors, Inc., placed reinforcing steel; Massey Concrete Corp., furnished ready-mix concrete, including Anti-Hydro as required; and, Harris Construction Co., Inc., Chester, furnished concrete pump & operator.

Thomas Brothers, provided specified finish on concrete slabs; Earley Studio, Inc., Manassas, furnished precast concrete; Capital Masonry Corp., masonry work & precast concrete erection; Liphart Steel Co., Inc., furnished structural metal framing, metal decking &

(Continued on page 66)
The Thomas H. Henderson Middle School accommodates 1440 students in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades. The site is adjacent to the John Marshall High School on Old Brook Road in Richmond.

A display of this school was exhibited at the 1975 annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators in Dallas, Texas, at which time it was selected for display at the International DIDACTA School Exhibition in Basle, Switzerland in March 1976.

The school is developed around the open plan concept, but designed in such a manner as to permit the addition of walls if enclosed, self-contained classrooms are desired in the future. For control and to provide small cohesive educational units, the total
student population of 1440 is divided into four academic units of 360 students. Each academic unit has three "pods," one for each grade level, with 120 pupils in each grade of sixth, seventh and eighth. The pods are further divided by movable "teaching walls" to provide flexible space for mathematics, science, social studies and language arts. At the center of each academic unit is a suite to accommodate a guidance counselor, conference room, secretarial space with a file room, and a faculty office with desk space for easy access to Instructional Media Center and the Administration office.

The home economics, fine arts and industrial arts spaces conform to the open space concept to encourage both boys and girls to participate in a unified arts program.

Since the auditorium at the John Marshall High School is available for those occasions when it is necessary to assemble the entire student body, this school has a small Little Theater - Lecture Room that seats 225 people. This facility is easily accessible for community use.

The physical education and cafeteria-kitchen spaces are located at the back of the building so the noise from these activities will not be disruptive, and to make them accessible to the community. The cafeteria has a small stage and can function very well for P.T.A. and other community functions as well as for school related functions.

The structural system is a fireproofed steel frame on a conventional concrete foundation. The exterior walls are insulated cavity walls with face brick and a sculptured fascia of precast exposed aggregate concrete. Windows and entrances are aluminum with a medium bronze anodized finish and polycarbonate glazing. Floors are carpeted except for synthetic flooring in the gymnasium and ceramic tile in the kitchen, toilets and locker rooms. Acoustical ceilings are provided in all spaces. Interior walls are prefinished movable metal partitions and painted concrete masonry.

The school is totally air conditioned. Gas fired boilers, with a standby No. 2 fuel oil system, provide the heating media to the school. The system and building temperatures are monitored from a remotely located, computer oriented data center, which in the
future will control the temperature in all of the city schools.

The electrical system is a 277/480 volt, 3-phase, 4-wire system. Lighting is predominantly accomplished with fluorescent recessed troffers with prismatic lenses and return air features to reclaim the heat generated by the fixtures. There is a television distribution system which receives as well as providing for the use of television cameras. Also provided were, an intercommunication and program system, an automatic clock and program system, and a supervised fire alarm system.

John W. Daniel and Co., Inc. of Danville was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)


Also, N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., waterproofing, built-up roof, roof insulation & sheath metal; Manson & Utley, Inc., caulking; W. W. Nash & Son, wall insulation & foundation insulation; John J. Bagley, metal doors & frames; Ar-Wall, Inc., windows; Bin­swanger Glass Co., storefront & glazing contractor; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., plaster contractor; Stonnell-Satterwhite, Inc., ceramic tile & terrazzo; W. Morton Northen Co., acoustical treatment & resilient tile; Miller & Roads, carpet; Liskey Aluminum, Inc., Glen Burnie, Md., computer flooring; Frick, Vass & Street, Inc., painting contractor & wall covering; William H. White, Jr., plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and, Central Electrical Service Corp., electrical contractor.
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JOHN SAMMER, Photography

THE LAKE RIDGE Professional Building, recently completed on Davis Ford Road in Woodbridge, provides 6000 sq. ft. of professional office space.

The program was not complicated, however it was necessary to produce an attractive building for a reasonable cost. To achieve this end, brick veneered, masonry bearing walls with steel bar joist floor and roof construction were selected as the basic structural system. In addition, stock sized wood casement windows were used within a projecting wood sub-frame in conjunction with brick detailing at the belt course and base, to provide a textural relief on the facades. Brick arches provide necessary emphasis at the entrance.

Each floor is divided into roughly two equal rental areas and each is serviced by rooftop mounted, electric heat pump HVAC units. This provides each prospective tenant individual climate control with an economy of operation.

Golf Course Development and General Contractor, Inc. of Manassas was general contractor and handled excavating, sodding, seeding, etc., foundations, concrete work, reinforcing, carpentry and waterproofing.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Manassas firms unless noted)
Lake Ridge Garden Center (Mark Stratton), Woodbridge, landscaping & landscaping contractor; N. L. Boiling, paving contractor; Virginia Concrete, Springfield, concrete supplier; Miller Masonry, Springfield, masonry contractor; Washington Concrete Block, Gainsville, masonry supplier & mortar; Arlington Iron Works, Inc., steel supplier, steel erection, steel roof deck, other roof deck, steel grating, miscellaneous metal & handrails; Manassas Lumber, structural wood, metal doors & frames and hardware supplier; and, C. F. McCloskey, Alexandria, caulking & painting contractor.

Also, Quality Roofing, built-up roof, other roofing & roof insulation; Davenport Insulation, Inc., Springfield, wall insulation; C & M Air Conditioning, sheet metal & heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Woodbridge Glass Co., glass, glazing contractor & storefront; A-1 Drywall, gypsum board contractor; Mullins Tile Co., Dale City, ceramic tile; Manson & Utley, Charlottesville, acoustical treatment & resilient tile; Duron Paints, paint supplier/manufacturer; Lowe's Plumbing & Heating, Warren ton, plumbing fixture supplier & plumbing contractor; Interstate Electric, Fairfax, lighting fixture supplier & electrical equipment supplier; and, H. A. Beard, Dumfrees, electrical contractor.
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PAGE THIRTY-TWO VIRGINIA RECORD

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Founded 1878
FORT LEE HAS A BRAND NEW campus style Bachelor Officers' Quarters. The facility is designed to accommodate 96 officers and is arranged in six interconnected buildings. The quarters buildings are two-story structures and the service building is one-story.

Clark Nexsen and Owen, Architects and Engineers, designed the facility under contract with the Norfolk District, Corps of Engineers. Construction supervision was under the direction of Mr. Robert W. Cleland, Area Engineer. Colonel Newman A. Howard, Jr., District Engineer in the Norfolk District, recently turned the completed facility over to Major General Van Lydegraf, Commander, Fort Lee.

The recently completed facility provides living quarters for 80 Junior Officers and 16 Field Grade Officers.

The Junior Officers' unit consists of a living-sleeping area, a bathroom, a small kitchenette and closet space. The Field
FIRST FLOOR PLAN (2ND FLOOR SIMILAR)
Grade Officers' unit consists of a living room, small separate bedroom, bathroom, kitchen area, dining area and ample closets.

The Service Building is planned for recreational as well as utility services and consists of lounge area, office, toilets, laundry area, housekeeping supply and work area, storage area with bins for seasonal clothing and equipment and mechanical and electrical spaces.

The exterior design combines warm-toned exterior wall wood finishes, asphalt shingles, bronze-colored metal railings, gutters and downspouts and native Virginia brick into a residential atmosphere. The interior design provides an extension of the warmth from the exterior by incorporating multicolor carpeted floor, paint-tints with accent colors in vinyl on the walls. The interior finish of the service building also includes the extension of the exterior brick for some wall areas and glazed pavers for the floors of the entry and loggia. The site planning combines parking, walks and planting into a casual appearing campus type living complex.

The mechanical system consists of central recirculating hot water heating, domestic hot water and chilled water cooling equipment. Concealed ceiling type fan coil units are provided in the living areas and floor mounted fan coil units in public spaces of the service building.

Endebrock-White Company, Inc. of Newport News was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Richmond firms were: Industrial Fence Co., fencing; Capital Masonry Corp., masonry contractor; Liphart Steel Co., Inc., steel supplier; Commercial Caulking Co., caulking; Ace Tile & Floor Covering, Inc., resilient tile; Keys Painting Contractor Co., Inc., painting contractor & wall covering; and, Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., prefabricated kitchen units.

Others were: Welch Industries, Inc., Virginia Beach, piling; Winn Nursery, Inc., Norfolk, sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping & landscaping contractor; Burton P. Short & Son, Inc., Petersburg, paving contractor; Friend Sand & Gravel Co., Inc., Petersburg, concrete supplier; Hanover Fabricators, Inc., Ashland, steel joists; Weaver Brothers, Inc., Newport News, millwork; and, J. D. Miles & Sons, Chesapeake, built-up roof & other roofing.

Also, Door Engineering Corp., Norfolk, metal doors & frames; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., Hampton, windows; Paul Thornton Drywall/Acoustics, Hampton, gypsum board contractor; E. J. Puma & Assoc., Hampton, ceramic tile; Mill End Carpet Shop, Virginia Beach, carpet; Progressive Enterprises, Inc., Farmville, plumbing fixture supplier, plumbing contractor & air conditioning contractor; and, E. H. Saunders & Sons, Inc., Hopewell, electrical contractor.
THE BANK OF GOOCHLAND'S new branch on Route 250, was designed in keeping with the architecture in that part of Goochland County.

The branch is built for planned expansion. The drive-up window, banking area and parking lot can all be expanded in the future. A trailer was used as a temporary branch until the project could be completed. The building consists of 1,846 square feet on a site that is a little more than an acre in size.

The roof is of wood shakes and the exterior is composed of a beaded wood siding and brick. A large bay window is at the front of the building and a porch with two columns leads to
the glass-transomed double entrance doors which are painted Palace Arms Red.

There is another bay window on the south side of the building and these two windows are dominant features in the design of the structure.

The lobby is a bright, airy space with its marble terrazzo floor and large corniced window behind the customers' check desk. The light colored wall covering is white and yellow wallpaper. In addition to recessed lighting, there is a Colonial brass chandelier with ten lamps.

The tellers' counter is directly beyond the entrance doors and behind the counter is the tellers' work area. Just beyond this is the drive-up window section.

To the left of the lobby is an open office space separated from the lobby by a railing. This area is carpeted in a blue-green color. Here is a desk and a waiting area for customers also. There are gold drapes at the corniced windows. Next to this space is the manager's office, with yellow painted plaster walls, blue-green carpet and recessed lighting. Even when the door to his office is closed, the manager can view the lobby and office area from his desk through the multi-paned inside window. This window lends itself to the overall impression of spaciousness inside the building.

A vault, kitchen area with units and cabinets, coupon booth, closet, janitor room and restrooms complete the building, along with a night depository unit.

The office, vault and drive-up window have fluorescent lighting and the remainder of the rooms, incandescent.

Interior finishes are vinyl asbestos tile in the utility area and painted plaster walls with simulated acoustical ceilings. The heating system is a heat pump with supplement electrical baseboard units.

The building's structural system consists of masonry bearing walls and conventional wood frame walls with a slab on grade.

Furniture and fixtures were designed and furnished by American Furniture and Fixture Company.

Harold L. Keeton of Manakin-Sabot was general contractor and handled landscaping, foundations, roof deck, carpentry and foundation insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)


Also, J. M. Deshazo & Son, built-up roof, other roofing, roof insulation & sheet metal; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; Oliva & Lazzuri, Inc., ceramic tile; Capitol Floor & Decorating, Inc., resilient tile; American Furniture & Fixture Co., carpet; W. W. Nash & Son Co., painting contractor/supplier & special wall finish; LeFebure Corp., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, equipment; Stratton Supply Co., plumbing fixture supplier; Richard C. Seay, Plumbing Co., plumbing contractor; Howell's Heating & Air Conditioning Co., heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Thomas Harris Co., lighting fixtures supplier; Smith-Taylor, Inc., electrical contractor; and, Protex Weather Strip Co., weatherstripping.
TWO PROJECTS BY OLIVER, SME\[4\]

**BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING**

**ELECTRONIC SWITCHING STATION CENTER**

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FRAIOLI-BLUM-YESSELMAN ASSOCIATES, INC., Consulting Engineer, Structural
CHEWNING-HOGGARD-ADKINS, INC., Consulting Engineer, Civil
CONRAD BROTHERS, INC., General Contractor

The Bell Telephone Building on Brickell Road is one designed for the C & P Telephone Company of Virginia for an electronic switching station center.

The building is basically two single-story, concrete frame, rectangular units, one to house telephone equipment, the other for mechanical equipment; jointed at right angles by a two-story connecting, curved unit containing the stairs, conference room, rest rooms and access to the second floor, which is to be built later. All three units are masonry block faced with brick and with precast concrete coping. This first phase of construction contains 14,500 square feet of enclosed space and was completed in July 1974.

The new E. S. S. Center is located on a wooded site in a residential neighborhood. Mechanical equipment is screened from the surroundings and the site is landscaped to make it a desirable addition to the area.

Conrad Brothers, Inc., of Chesapeake, was the general contractor.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
Norfolk firms were: Ames & Webb, Inc., paving & find grading; E. Caligari & Son, Inc., painting & special coatings; Electrical Mechanical Specialties Co., electrical contractor; Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile, acoustic treatment & stone work; Orkin Exterminating Co., termite control; Roof Engineering Corp., roofing & sheet metal work and asphaltic concrete insulation; Grover L. White, Inc., resilient floor covering; E. V. Williams Co., Inc., excavating, filling and backfilling, parking lot grading & replacing top soil; C & P Air Conditioning Corp., mechanical and plumbing.

Others were: Dee Shoring Co., Inc., Richmond, concrete work; Carl D. Terry, Virginia Beach, calking; Sprinkle Masonry, Inc., Chesapeake, masonry.
SPACE WHERE THREE PHYSICIANS and two dentists could provide professional services was required. The solution is a cluster of three strategically located rectangular structures affording ease of access and convenience by means of central parking and a common courtyard. The structures are set against a backdrop of moderately tall trees, along a much traveled roadway, in a light commercially zoned area.

One larger building in which the three physicians are located, contains two waiting rooms, twelve examining rooms, general office, doctor’s offices, laboratory, storage space, x-ray room, darkroom, toilets, utility space and employees lounge. The two smaller buildings are similar in design and functions. Each contains a waiting area, business office, doctor’s office, three operatory spaces, laboratory, darkroom, toilets, closets and storage space.

The buildings are single-story, slab on grade, wood frame with brick veneer. The roof line is low with asphalt shingles, simulating a hip roof but actually depressed to a flat surface in the center, to accommodate and shield from view roof-top heating and cooling units. A high ribbon of intermittent fenestration and vertical siding ties the three buildings together with a single vocabulary. Walkways, exterior lighting and landscaping further tie all three units together and tend to lend a feeling of oneness to the complex. The three buildings have a combined area of 6,125 square feet of useable space. The project was started in September 1973 and substantially completed in April 1974.

J. G. Horton Construction Corporation of Virginia Beach, was the general contractor.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
Norfolk firms were: J. L. Construction Co., masonry; Walker & Laberge Co., glass, glazing & acoustical treatment;

Others were: Forrest Exterminating Service, Inc., Virginia Beach, termite control; Floyd R. Davis, Virginia Beach, landscaping; Asphalt Roads & Materials Co., Virginia Beach, paving & concrete work; Byler Plumbing & Heating Co., Virginia Beach, plumbing; C. M. Norris Roofing & Sheet Metal, Portsmouth, roofing & sheet metal work; J. H. Steen & Sons, Inc., Portsmouth, painting & wall covering; Ray's Plastering Contractor, Chesapeake, stucco & gypsum wall board.

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CLIENT REQUIREMENTS for this Virginia Beach Office Building Complex consisted of an office building with a bank on first floor and a restaurant on the top floor. Zoning requirements varied for all three areas regarding parking; thus a rectangular structure was the most practical. Because of specific requirements as to service for the restaurant on top, three interior fire stairs were necessary.

The 72,000 sq. ft. building features a variable volume control system for conditioned air for flexibility in leasing to tenants.

Energy absorbing glass on front and rear of the building assists in controlling the temperature.

The building is designed in concrete with square bays to resist horizontal earthquake forces, in the case of reverse loading.

Eddie C. Rasberry, Jr. (Empire Construction Co.), of Little Neck Point, Va., was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
L. J. Martone & Associates, Virginia Beach, excavating, foundations & concrete supplier/contractor; M. R. Welch Enterprises, Virginia Beach, piling; Conner, masonry contractor; Dominion Steel, drive-in bank teller; PPG Industries, Norfolk, glass; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., Norfolk, window wall; L. F. Chiselbrook Co., Norfolk, elevators; E. K. Wilson & Sons, Norfolk, plumbing contractor; Aircon Ltd., Norfolk, heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and, Arc Electric, Norfolk, electrical contractor.
MOSELEY-HENING ASSOCIATES, INC.—ARCHITECT

DANVILLE JUSTICE BUILDING

RONALD D. WILSON, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
ROBERT S. SPRATLEY & ASSOCIATES
Consulting Engineer, Mechanical/Electrical
ALVIN W. DUNBAR
Consulting Engineer, Structural
SAYRE & SUTHERLAND, INC.
Consulting Engineer, Soils
Interior Design & Photography BY THE ARCHITECT
JOHN W. DANIEL & CO., INC.
General Contractor
THE NEW 65,000 square foot Justice Building for the City of Danville fills the once critical need for modern courts and jail facilities and provides a focal point for downtown revitalization activities. Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc., of Richmond provided a comprehensive range of services for the project, from earliest conceptual planning to interior design and construction administration.

The Central Business District Plan, formulated under the direction of William Ward Moseley in 1969, proposed the courts and jail building as the first phase of a Civic Center. Prior to architectural design, MHA, Inc. assisted the city in passage of a bond referendum necessary to implement the first phase of the CBD plan and helped assemble the necessary land. The architect also assisted the city in securing a $310,000 grant from the Department of Justice and Crime Prevention to fund part of the jail construction.

Extensive programming of space requirements resulted in a functional and efficient design for this highly complex facility, and achieved a reduction in the originally anticipated size.

With the assistance of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the National Clearing House for Criminal Justice, some of the most up-to-date wisdom and technology in justice administration was incorporated in the program. The three district and circuit courtrooms feature circular design to facilitate better vision, acoustics and courtroom procedure. A carefully devised hierarchy of internal circulation provides a virtually complete separation of judges, prisoners, and public at all points. A two-story lobby provides a dramatic central core from which public access logically
radiates with minimal corridor space. Security corridors, a security elevator, and an upper level holding cell provide direct separate access for prisoners from lower level jail to courtrooms, to roof-top exercise area.

On the lower level is one of the most up-to-date holding facilities in the state, with capacity for 94 men and women. The jail complex includes a covered vehicular sally port, complete kitchen, counselling and visiting rooms, a video-recording space, and a TV surveillance system monitored from a single control point.

Based upon economic analysis, a structural system of both steel and concrete was shown to offer maximum economy and flexibility for expansion. The building is fully climate conditioned with a variable-volume high-velocity system.

Strong visual forms relate the new building to the existing municipal building, and impart a feeling of dignity and stability traditionally associated with the courts. An underground parking deck is covered by a landscaped park, with fountain, which offers one of the few landscaped pedestrian spaces in the downtown area. The complex has created a powerful visual focal point which manifests the city's commitment to revitalization of the downtown area.

John W. Daniel & Co., Inc. of Danville, was general contractor and handled excavating, foundations, concrete work, masonry work, precast architectural concrete work, steel erection, miscellaneous metal, handrails, carpentry and flooring — brick pavers.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

From Danville were: Laramore Construction Co., Inc., site preparation (separate contract); Danville Landscape & Nursery, sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping & landscaping contractor; Thompson-Arthur Paving Co., paving contractor; Thompson Ready Mix, Inc., concrete supplier; Danville Lumber Co., millwork, paneling & cabinets; Link Watson Corp., built-up roof & sheet metal; Riverside Hardware, Inc., hardware supplier; Hedrick Brothers Corp., painting contractor; Westbrook Elevator Co., elevators; Hajoca Corp., plumbing fixture supplier; Westinghouse Electric Supply Co., lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier; Danville Electric Co., Inc., electrical contractor; and, Virginia Restaurant Equipment & Supply Corp., food service equipment (separate contract).

Richmond firms were: Richmond Primoid, Inc., waterproofing; E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., caulking; and, Hodgman's, Inc., carpet.

From Roanoke were: John H. Hampshire, Inc., wall insulation, plaster contractor, gypsum board contractor, acoustical treatment & resilient tile; Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Inc., detention equipment; and, Havnaer Supply Co., Inc., laundry equipment (separate contract).

Greensboro, N. C. firms were: The Bonitz Insulation Co., roof insulation; Marus Tile & Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile; and, Andco Industries, Inc., graphics.


Also, L. E. Carpenter & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., wall covering; J.H. Cothran Co., Inc., Altavista, plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and, Motorola, Inc. Communications Division, Norfolk, closed circuit television system (separate contract).
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In 1972, with demolition of their main office imminent, due to METRO construction; faced with major departments housed in numerous locations; and coupled with being one of the fastest growing banks on the east coast, Clarendon Bank & Trust embarked on a major building program. The program centered on the construction of a new headquarters building. The 6.7 acre site is in Tyson’s Corner, Virginia, easily accessible and fast becoming a major office and commercial center for the Northern Virginia and the Washington Metropolitan areas.
Functional programming and space requirements were established by The Space Design Group. Working as a team the space planners and Dewberry, Nealon & Davis, Architects and Engineers, conceived a general building shape of four, eight and twelve story elements; arranged around a central core containing elevator, toilets, and stair tower. Bold vertical elements housing additional stairs, and mechanical equipment were strategically located to further define, connect and relate the masses one to another. These elements also define points of entry to the building. The spandrels express the levels, connect the vertical elements and provide a shading effect on the glass areas during the peak air conditioning season. The orientation of the building adds to its distinction and allows the spandrels to function more effectively. Grey precast concrete was chosen for the building's horizontal and vertical elements reflecting a solid permanence and contrasting with the solar bronze glass areas.

The building extends upward and through the Plaza Level. This Plaza Level extends and encompasses three-fourths of an acre of the site, is elevated and separates the building from the parking areas. Consisting of five elements — open exterior plaza, covered exterior plaza, building lobby, banking room and building core — the Plaza will provide a pleasant indoor-outdoor atmosphere permitting customers, employees and tenants an open environment without having to leave the building environs. The Plaza is defined by a low parapet wall and paved with earth toned brick, which is continued into the interior. The covered exterior plaza area is further enhanced by a sculptural treatment of the columns in this area. Enclosed elements of the Plaza are defined by changes in level. First Level facilities such as drive-in banking and service area are provided under the Plaza and located so that they do not interfere with pedestrians or other vehicular traffic on the site. Access for the handicapped is accommodated in the design, with ramp-type curb at the southwest corner and ramps inside the building lobby at level variations, and other facilities within the building are designed to accommodate the handicapped.

Landscape architects of Dewberry, Nealon & Davis enhanced the building with a wide variety of flowering shrubs and trees as well as a variety of evergreens. A number of existing Monarch trees have been retained on the site.

Located on the highest point in Fairfax County, from which one can experience superior panoramic views of the metropolitan area, this building reflects the functional needs of the bank and its employees. Its strong character and dynamic quality is apparent to the observer as viewed from different vantage points, and is a statement of the institution's personality.

Eugene Simpson & Brother, Inc. of Alexandria was general contractor and handled sodding, seeding, etc., foundations, concrete work, carpentry and foundation insulation.
Subcontractors & Suppliers

From Alexandria were: Newton Asphalt Co., paving contractor; Columbia Building Products, Inc., metal doors & frames; and, Allstate Building & Carpet Supplies, carpet & special wall finish.

From Washington, D. C. were: Quality Woodwork, Inc., millwork & wood doors; Max Greenwald & Son, built-up roof, other roofing & roof insulation; Stromberg Sheet Metal Works, Inc., sheet metal; J. B. Kendall Co., hardware supplier; Hajoca Corp., plumbing fixture supplier; R. E. Anderson Co., Inc., plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Diebold, Inc., bank equipment; and, Wilmar Distributors, Inc., kitchen equipment.

Others were: Amex Excavating, Inc., Rockville, Md., excavating; Franki Foundation Co., Arlington, piling; Campbell & Ferrari, Annandale, landscaping & landscaping contractor; Trowbridge Steel Co., Inc., Leesburg, reinforcing; Virginia Concrete, Springfield, concrete supplier; Arch Masonry, Falls Church, masonry contractor; Millstone Erectors, Marlow Heights, Md., stonework contractor; Arban & Carosi, Inc., Woodbridge, stonework supplier; Atlas Machine & Iron Works, Inc., Gainsville, steel supplier; Williams Enterprises, Merrifield, steel erection; Inland-Ryerson Construction Products, Baltimore, Md., steel roof deck; Anning-Johnson Co., Newington, other roof deck; Hallmark Iron Works, Inc., Lorton, steel grating, miscellaneous metal & handrails;

Custom Walls & Windows, Inc., Kensington, Md., handrails, glazing contractor & window wall; and, American Furniture & Fixture Co., Richmond, paneling & cabinets.

Also, Prospect Industries, McLean, waterproofing; Wilcox Caulking Co., Lorton, caulking; Davenport Insulation, Springfield, wall insulation; PPG Industries, Hyattsville, Md., glass; Dodd Brothers, Inc., Falls Church, plaster contractor & gypsum board contractor; Franklin Marble & Tile Co., Inc., Capitol Heights, Md., ceramic tile; Acoustic Ceilings, Inc., Fairfax, acoustical treatment; Southern Floors & Acoustics, Fairfax, resilient tile; Liskey Architectural Systems, Baltimore, Md., special flooring; Commercial Painting, Inc., Accokeek, Md., painting contractor; The Space Design Group, Inc., New York, N. Y., wall covering; U.S. Elevator Corp., Beltsville, Md., elevators; Brown's Automatic Sprinkler Co., Silver Spring, Md., sprinkler contractor; Maurice Electric Supply, Fairfax, lighting fixtures supplier (General Electric); Truland Corp., Arlington, electrical contractor; Bohem Manufacturing Co., skylights; J. M. Benson Co., Silver Spring, Md., isolation floor; and, Singer, incremental units (elec.).
Situated on the corner of Holland Road and Baxter Road in Virginia Beach, the new 25,000 sq. ft., one-story fluted block and metal panel building, in which the office and warehouse for Schell Supply Co. is located, was designed by Oliver, Smith and Cooke, AIA, Architects. The office facade is of fluted concrete masonry units in a soft tan color, laid in a stacked bond pattern. This comparatively new material for exterior construction has a sculptured look with both interesting texture and strong vertical lines which add design interest.

The architects greatly reduced the scale of the entrance and lobby by calling for a three foot earthen berm on three sides of the structure.

One of the most interesting design features of the building is its use of 45 degree angles to help accentuate the entrance and draw you into the lobby.

The office and sales area is tastefully decorated with glazed brick pavers and carpeted floors, wood paneled walls, and
contemporary furnishings. Included are an executive office, a manager's office, a purchasing agent's office, a bookkeeper's office, sales area and showroom. The office lobby is highlighted by a suspended acoustical ceiling with recessed incandescent and 2x2 fluorescent lighting.

The executive office is beautifully carpeted and wood paneled and includes a secretarial and waiting area which connects to the control office and leads directly to the warehouse sales and secondary entrance.

The facility also includes an employee lounge, vending room, storage, janitor’s closet, and public restrooms.

H. L. Temple, Inc. of Norfolk was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Norfolk firms unless noted)

Orkin Exterminating Co., Inc., soil treatment; Ames & Webb, Inc., paving contractor; W. F. Stier Masonry Corp., masonry contractor; Chesapeake Steel, Inc., steel supplier; Cardinal Building Corp., miscellaneous metal; Burton Lumber Co., Inc., Chesapeake, millwork; and, Fett Roofing & Sheet Metal Co., Virginia Beach, roofing & sheet metal.

Also, Binswanger Glass Co., glass, glazing contractor & storefront; Grover L. White, Inc., ceramic tile; Manson & Utley, Inc., acoustical treatment; Ajax Co., Inc., resilient tile; Shaw Paint & Wallpaper Co., painting contractor; James O. Nixon Co., Virginia Beach, plumbing contractor; Bodner & Manuel, Inc., heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Branham Electric Corp., Chesapeake, electrical contractor; Montgomery Doors, Inc., overhead doors; and, Howard E. Marquart, Inc., toilet partitions.
DAVID R. GALLAGHER, AIA — ARCHITECT
JOHN MARSHALL LIBRARY
ERIC PAEPCKE — LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
GOODWIN H. TAYLOR
Consulting Engineer, Mechanical
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Consulting Engineer, Structural
E. H. GLOVER, INC.
General Contractor

FLOOR PLAN

1. Children's Reading Room
2. Children's Stacks
3. Administration
4. Adult Stacks
5. Adult Reading Room
6. Main Reading Room, 'Spine'
7. Desk
8. Entrance
9. Public Meeting Room

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VIRGINIA RECORD
Founded 1878
THE JOHN MARSHALL Library, which serves the Rose Hill Neighborhood of Fairfax County, was completed in January of 1975. The scope of the project included a 13,000 SF neighborhood library facility containing a separate meeting room for after-hour use.

The 1.8 acre site presented a special design problem because of its triangular shape. A high tension wire tower with the related easement occupies 30% of the site area. These restrictions along with the desirability of orienting the entrance toward the adjacent school influenced the final solution.

The design solution encompasses both the creation of a strong geometric exterior form with sufficient height to counter the dominant appearance of existing tower, and creation of a significant interior space which forms the building "spine." The parking has been divided into two areas, one of which is located behind the building in order to reduce the visual impact of automobiles on the site, and to give the building maximum presence to the passing community. The major entrance is oriented toward the parking areas from which the majority of users will arrive. The secondary en-
trance is oriented toward Rose Hill Drive. Both entrances are identified by exterior landscape courts formed by converging adjacent building walls. The higher “spine” portion of the building contains a clerestory on both sides while windows elsewhere are minimally used as accents. Special interior effects are achieved by the use of metal strip ceilings in the reading and assembly areas, color coordination of the furnishings with interior building colors, and lighting fixture selection to dramatize changes in the volume of the building components.

E. H. Glover, Inc. of Bailey’s Crossroads was general contractor and handled concrete work and masonry work.

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The first phase of Cedarwood Towne has recently opened at Green Run in Virginia Beach. This latest project of Housing Systems, Inc. is a development of "for sale" townhouses. The exteriors of brick and natural wood siding offer not only interesting styling, but are of lasting durability. Covered entrances, patios, landscaping, and wood privacy fencing add the finishing touches.

Inside, spacious rooms and thought-
ful floor plans represent the concept of townhouse living. Sliding picture windows allow floods of natural light and add even more to the feeling of airiness.

The townhouses are two and three bedroom models ranging in area from 1,275 sq. ft. to 1,550 sq. ft. There are 165 sites in Cedarwood Towne, and 96 townhomes have either been built or are under construction. There are four models priced from $32,950 to $38,950.

Truss construction was used instead of usual floor joists, which provides many structural advantages. Truss construction provides greater strength, prevents cracks in the plastering and eliminates the need to drop ceilings in order to accommodate ducts. Ducts can be run perpendicularly through the trusses. The extra depth acts as a sound barrier—a help if there are noisy kids.

Truss construction also provides a wider nailing surface for subflooring, helping to eliminate floor squeaks. Because of the extra strength and support provided by trusses, it is possible to use a water bed on the second floor. The extra weight causes no problem.

The Green Run community is a total Planned Unit Development with a great variety of recreation facilities and areas designed to insure proper growth.

The community has two adult swimming pools, one of Olympic size, plus a kiddie pool. Four tennis courts are in operation and two more are under construction. Six fully equipped play-grounds are available for use by children.

Canals throughout this large development lead to a large stocked lake, which offers fishing and boating. Canals are deep enough for canoeing and cruising. Walkways border the waterways and a large modern clubhouse serves the community.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
From Virginia Beach were: Forrest Exterminating Service, exterminating; Gunter Brothers, concrete contractor; Baillio Sand Co., fill sand; C & C Ornamental Iron, handrails; Gravely Construction Co., Inc., carpentry; Georgia Pacific, lumber; McDaniel Roofing Corp., roofing; Ayres Insulating & Supply, wall insulation; Redco Industries, windows; Plaza Hardware, Inc. and Greenwich Supply Co., miscellaneous building materials & hardware supplier; and, Virginia Beach Marble, cultured marble.

Norfolk firms were: Winn Nurseries, landscaping contractor; Lone Star Industries, Inc., concrete supplier; Colonial Block Co., mortar; U. S. Plywood, siding; Addington-Beaman Lumber Co., wood doors & trim; Wall-To-Wall, Ltd., resilient tile & carpet; Interior Systems, painting contractor; John E. Wool Lumber Co., prestaining of siding; Olympic Stain, stain manufacturer; Batchelder & Collins, fireplaces; W. D. Sams & Sons, Inc., plumbing contractor; and, Smith & Keene Electric Service, Inc., mechanical contractor.

Others were: Rosenbaum Fence & Hardware, Hampton, fencing; George T. McLean Co., Inc., Portsmouth, masonry supplier; and, Miller Manufacturing Co., Richmond, wood trusses.
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VIRGINIA RECORD
Robert C. McGee, Jr., President of Swan, Inc., has announced that the company has purchased 10 acres of land at Jefferson, Powhatan County, at the intersection of State Routes 522 and 711, and will shortly begin construction of a manufacturing facility. Swan will manufacture a complete line of all aluminum beverage distribution trailers, as well as small-account vehicles and bulk-distribution equipment. The company's products will be largely for the beverage industry.

McGee said that the Swan line is unusual in that the trailers are of the gooseneck type, which can be loaded with up to 10 tons of beverages, yet will require a minimum of power equipment. The trailers, powered by heavy duty pick-up trucks, offer users the advantage of a smaller, lighter trailer which will carry larger loads than the more conventional vehicles at a lower cost. Customers will be beverage distributors who make numerous stops within an area.

Swan, Inc., has leased a building near the site of the new manufacturing facility to begin initial hiring of employees. Training of welders, assemblymen, painters, and electrical and hydraulic installation personnel will be handled by the Special Training Division of the Department of Community Colleges beginning August 1, 1976. Additional special personnel from Reynolds Metals will assist in the training.

McGee, a native of Richmond, holds a degree in Aeronautical Engineering from the University of Virginia. For 10 years he headed a consulting company in Washington D.C., and he has owned Swan, Inc., for the past two years.

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indicated that the new facility, which has a projected employment of 50 within a year, will be in production by the end of 1976.

Working with Swan in its plans have been the Industrial Development Authority of Powhatan County, Powhatan County Officials and the Division of Industrial Development.

SENSCO PRODUCTS, INC.
OPENS NEW OFFICE

- On June 1st, 1976, Senco Products, Inc. opened a District Sales Office in Richmond. Under the leadership of District Manager, Otey Pemberton, the Richmond Office will serve the needs of Senco customers within the state of Virginia.

Located at 8430 Sanford Drive in Richmond, the office will also offer service on Senco tools. An invitation is extended for you to visit this new facility when in the Richmond area.

Correction

In our April 1976 coverage of DePaul Hospital the information on the Mechanical Contract was inadvertently omitted. This contract was handled by HICKS AND INGLE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, INC., of Norfolk.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Is Named by CEC/V

- Harry W. Kincaid has been named executive director of the Consulting Engineers Council of Virginia (CEC/V) to succeed Parker E. Connor, Jr., who retired.

Kincaid holds a B.S. degree in journalism from West Virginia University. He is a former reporter for the Richmond News Leader, and from 1959 until 1964 was on the public relations staff of A.H. Robins Co., Richmond pharmaceutical manufacturer.

For the past 12 years, Kincaid has been in Washington, D.C., where he was a public relations man and editor for the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, and assistant manager of the Institute of Industrial Launderers.

Kincaid is a member of the Virginia and American Societies of Association Executives.

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Major Energy Conference/Trade Show Planned for Denver
October 27-31

A major conference to be held in Denver, Colorado in October 1976, having to do with energy and energy-related products, is developing into what could be the most important of its kind during this decade.

Called "Energysave '76," the October 27-31 conference and trade show to be attended by 2,000 people from the United States and abroad, will provide a massive overview into how our nation and other countries can use one of the world's most necessary resources to everyone's best advantage.

"Energy, and how we use the precious resource, will determine our lifestyle on this planet," said Energysave '76 Executive Director Connie Baehm. "In four days, we intend to provide a setting for the most comprehensive overview of current and future energy supplies, energy-efficient products, capital sources for energy alternatives and up-to-date energy information available in the world," said Ms. Baehm.

Energysave '76 will provide a double-barreled examination of energy resources and hopefully how to use them wisely. Much of the conference will key in on the First International Manufacturers' Conference for Energy-Efficient Products. It will be designed and conducted by the University of Denver Research Institute (DRI).

The DRI and Winterpark Tradeshow, Inc., are cosponsors of Energysave '76. All people and organizations involved in the business of energy, energy conservation, or just those concerned with the problems and possibilities of energy economy are invited to attend.

A huge Trade Show Exhibition will be another feature of Energysave '76. Here, unique energy-product displays developed by dozens of manufacturers, both in the United States and in other countries, will be exhibited.

"We have reservations from people in business, industry, and government from this country and abroad, who plan to attend our conference sessions and exhibit a variety of energy-saving products," Ms. Baehm said.

Selected keynote speakers will highlight major areas of interest and concern. Contributed papers and lectures describing specific issues, products, technologies, and techniques, planning, marketing and financial strategies, and information sources will tell the Virginia Story

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be presented. Topics include: the economics of energy conservation methods and technologies; problems and costs of alternative energy supplies and demands; future trends; marketing strategies for energy-saving products; conservation processes; alternative energy sources; investment and financing opportunities; barriers and incentives to energy conservation and new inventions and technologies.

"One of the major problems facing this nation's energy programs is how to capitalize on all the good technologies, processes, and other ideas we have already developed," said John Craig, assistant director, programs, University of Denver Research Institute.

"It's great fun to sit around and think about how to solve our energy problems, but at some point these ideas must get converted to practice and reach the market. America has always excelled in developing innovation ideas, but major steps must be taken to put them to use. We see Energysave '76 as a major step in bringing many of these ideas to potential users and markets, a place where people can trade ideas, learn from each other and give the nation the benefit of their creativity," Craig said.

Energysave '76 will be a symposium. It will provide a dynamic, international focus on the world's energy needs and problems, and hopefully offer meaningful suggestions concerning what's needed if we are to live in an ever expanding world, now and in the future.

Site of Energysave '76 will be Currigan Hall, Denver's ultra-modern
exhibition center which offers over 100,000 square feet of column-free floor space for exhibitors and conference sessions.

"We feel Energysave '76 offers men and women a great opportunity to join together and discuss and exhibit energy-saving products or ideas," said Denver Mayor McNichols. McNichols said manufacturers of energy-efficient products, wholesalers or buyers, and even inventors, will attend. "We hope all individuals whether business people or just those interested in energy will visit Denver for this vital conference and trade show," McNichols said.

Some of the corporations that will be represented are: Johns-Manville, Martin Marietta, Olin Brass, Solaron, General Electric, Grumman Aircraft, 3M, American Wind Turbine, U.S. Forest Service, and the office of Energy Conservation, National Bureau of Standards.

According to Ms. Baehm, the conference will also provide an opportunity to evaluate the various aspects of government involvement in energy, government incentives, and the role of certain regulatory agencies in energy-business development.

Fee for the 4-day conference is $250 — excluding hotel accommodations, meals, and transportation.

Conference information can be received by contacting the Denver Research Institute, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado 80210, (303) 753-2271.

For information about exhibition space write: Energysave '76, Winterparks Trade Show Inc., 181 East 56th Avenue, Suite 201, Denver, Colorado 80216.
C & P SWITCHING OFFICE
metal fabrications, erection of vestibule framing, front & loading dock canopies, cooling tower framing, metal deck, stairs & support framing at east side of roof for precast concrete; Richmond Lumber & Building Supply, furnished millwork & rough carpentry materials; and, Richmond Primoid, Inc., furnished & installed fluid applied waterproofing.

N. W. Martin & Brothers, Inc., furnished & installed bituminous roofing, insulation, flashing & sheetmetal, membrane waterproofing & roof accessories; Marsteller Corp., Roanoke, furnished & installed elastic roofing (Crossfield Products Corp.); Manson & Utley, Inc., furnished & installed precast concrete caulking, sealants & weatherstripping; Superior Fireproof Door & Sash Co., Inc., Scarsdale, New York, furnished hollow metal doors & frames; Bristol Steel & Iron Works, Inc., furnished special doors (Milor Metal Access Panels); Ar-Wall, Inc., of Virginia, furnished & installed en-


The Staley Co., furnished louvers & vents (Construction Specialties, Inc.); Talley Neon & Advertising Co., sign installation; Virginia Metal Products Co., Orange, furnished & installed demountable partitions; Otto Sales Co., furnished toilet accessories (Bradley Washfountain Co.); Durable Mat Co., Norwalk, Ohio, furnished dock bumpers; Otis Elevator Co., furnished & installed elevator plant; Autoquip Corp., Chicago, Illinois, furnished lift table; Poole & Kent Corp., furnished & installed plumbing, heating, ventilating & air conditioning system; and, Fischbach & Moore, Inc., Mechanicsville, furnished & installed electrical systems.
go to another. The patient's problem arises when his ailment is not readily isolated and, hence, cannot be concentrated upon as a precise problem unrelated to other aspects of the total organism's functions and/or malfunctions. Here the patient must shop around from office to office and, what is worse, reach decisions he is not qualified to make. If his situation deteriorates and anxiety sets in, the bewildered sufferer is not even in a condition to make the decisions for which he is unqualified.

This dilemma can be solved by a central supervising physician who, taking charge of the case, spares the victim the stressful worries of decision-making and arranges appointments for him with the proper specialist or specialists. Ideally, this supervising physician is the patient's internist.

Since an internist is himself a specialist in internal medicine, often with a sub-specialty (as in diseases of the heart), he can have either a broad comprehension of and interest in the total person or a relatively narrow, self-limited approach which, in effect, renounces responsibility for the total person. The broadly based internist is usually characterized by care of his patient as a total person and is thoughtful in directing him, when necessary, to specialists with whom the internist often enjoys a close professional relationship.

The self-limited internist, less likely to exercise care of the patient as a total person and is indifferent to assuming supervision for directing a patient to needed specialists. With such an internist, the patient can be for all practical purposes, as much at sea as the patient making on his own tours of specialists' offices. He has no one to turn to for the reassurance which is one of the most vital factors any physician can provide.

The difference between these types of internists is probably explainable by differences in temperament, medical goals and personal ambitions. For the patient, the difference comes down to...
the presence or absence of reassuring patient care. This is the difference between, what might be called, the art of medicine and the science of medicine.

Of course, it is not only among internists that a patient can encounter the presence or absence of true patient care. Through extensive experience over the years with two surgeons, one now dead and one retired, I and members of my family encountered a deep humanity, a compassion, which would be rare in any walk of life. I singled out internists because it is on his internist that the patient is dependent for the reassurance that comes from compassionate, interested care and for direction. But there are doctors in all fields, today especially, who are characterized by what amounts to indifference to the patient as a human being.

Recently, after 80 complaints were brought by patients against physicians, a large Virginia hospital appointed a board of physicians to make a study of the reason for these complaints. These complaints were not in any way associated with malpractice suits; they simply expressed the outrage of patients who had paid for grossly inadequate medical treatment. The findings of the board were these: 2 of the doctors had shown straight-out incompetence; 3 were borderlines; but 75 of the 80 had treated patients inadequately out of lack of care. In these cases, this lack of care does not necessarily mean that the aforementioned absence of care of the patient as a human being but the presence of indifference to the patient in administering therapy.

It is too easy to say that some physicians are indifferent in their treatment of patients, or that others do not include care of the patient, because
doctors are "busy." First, large numbers of persons who are not physicians are extremely busy at important tasks. More directly, many doctors with very heavy schedules, which are often disrupted by emergencies, do not give indifferent treatment and/or exclude patient care. No matter how hacked they are or pressed for time, they never give a patient a feeling of being hurried or, what can be the justified feeling that he is getting a fast shuffle from an inattentive physician.

Nor can sorry performances in a "healing profession" be explained by the accusation that doctors are scurrying after dollars. The American society is characterized by scurrying after dollars and there is no reason to discriminate against physicians. Also, as has been previously pointed out in these columns, the most successful doctor can scarcely hope to compete in earnings with a big industrialist or (sadly) a popular entertainer.

There are doctors who are unabashedly hot in the pursuit of the buck. This, however, is a commentary on those doctors and not on the medical profession. These individuals would be scurrying after the dollar if they were lawyers or merchants or mechanics. But money-grubbing no more than "busyness" — both of which can cause distraction in treating patients — or than plain incompetence are the root causes of the resignation among the older generation and the derision among the younger.

The basic problem is that health care, like the American society, is fragmented. In the society at large and in the medical profession this fragmentation can result in short shift for the individual and even in individual feelings of abandonment. With the modern techniques of diagnosis (including batteries of tests given by others than the doctor) and of treatment for specific diseases, there is a speed-up in the whole system, something like the depersonalization of industry, which has made it an all too common practice among physicians to ignore the patient as a human being in whom one facet may well be related to others.

From the new division of Family Practice at the UCLA School of Medicine, Dr. Shirley Isgar stated, "There is a human aspect of health care that has been lost. Doctors treat diseases, but very often forget to treat the patient ... I certainly won't be satisfied unless I get to know all my patients better than most doctors do."

In expanding her statement, Dr. Isgar stressed her purpose of knowing each patient, within a context of his environment, including family relationships.

Closer to home, Drs. Wood, Mayo and Marsland, in the new Family Practice Department of the Medical College of Virginia, wrote in a paper called A Systems Approach to Patient Care, that "The Millis report in 1966 proposed that there was a need for first encounter primary care physicians whose training reflected the health requirements of society and postulated that medical cure and health care were different entities." In 1971, "Millis indicated that health care is a process, whereas medical cure is an event and, therefore, episodic."

These statements of facts, long known to patients, are something more than straws in the wind. They are an indication that the medical profession has recognized its fragmentation and action is being taken to bring remedies to the situation. Dr. Fitzhugh Mayo, Chairman of the Department of Family Practice at MCV, said, "Family Practice is a phenomenon that has grown out of this vacuum."

This remedy is not coming a moment too soon. Next year training for physicians will abolish the rotating internship in which a medical college graduate spent a year or more as a hospital intern in general medicine, pediatrics, surgery, psychiatry and obstetrics and gynecology. From this hospital-background training, it was usual for the burgeoning doctor to begin his residence in the specialty of his choice. With the elimination of this rotating internship between graduation and specialty residency, the new specialists will have less knowledge of — and presumably less interest in — the patient as a human being than most of them do today. (Also to be eliminated

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PAGE SEVENTY VIRGINIA RECORD Founded 1878
will be the old G.P., who went directly from his rotating internship into practice.)

This is a drift toward the ultimate doctor-oriented medical practice, which emphasizes episodic medical cure, in contrast to a patient-oriented medical practice which emphasized continuous medical care. To correct this imbalance, the new specialty of Family Practice has come on very fast in the past few years. In a large measure, this new specialty—which requires a three years residency—was the result of patients' voiced distress at being lost in the fragmentation of specialists with no one actually responsible for their care.

In Virginia, Mr. Edgar J. Fisher, Jr., director of the Virginia Council on Health and Medical Care, became a leading spokesman for the patients. In his travels throughout the state to place physicians where most needed in rural areas and small communities, Mr. Fisher grew concerned about the growing shortage of family physicians—a concern shared by various groups.

On 6 August, 1968, Mr. Fisher made what might be called the keynote address on the subject to one of the groups which shared his concern: the Women's Committee of the Virginia Farm Bureau Federation.

This committee passed a resolution which, supported by similar resolutions from local Farm Bureaus throughout the state, requested the governor to appoint a committee for the study of and recommendations on the shortage of family doctors. In 1970 the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council Committee was appointed and, after a year of hard work, the committee's recommendations were accepted by the VALC and subsequently by the General Assembly.

Even before appropriate legislation was enacted, Dr. Mayo began in 1970 to develop the Department of Family Practice at MCV, which received full accreditation in 1971. MCV's program was among the first half-dozen started in America. Now there are more than 50 fully accredited Departments of Family Practice in America, including a department at the University of Virginia's School of Medicine, of which Dr. Richard W. Lindsay is acting chairman. The Eastern Virginia Medical School also has a program, although as yet it has not graduated any doctors in Family Practice.

Last MCV and UVA graduated 59 Family Physicians between them, and the three state Family Practice programs aim at graduating 80 Family Physicians a year by 1990. These numbers place Virginia among the nation's two top states in volume of Family Physicians, and a most complicated system of checks and counter-checks has been devised both to maintain the high quality of the graduates and to anticipate the needs of patients in their communities.

The MCV system consists of five separate Family Practice centers: Blackstone, Fairfax, Virginia Beach, Newport News and Richmond. The different centers vary insignificantly in the details of the Three Years Residency, but fundamentally they are similar in their aim to turn out doctors who can assume responsibility for the continuing care of families.

The first year which follows much of the soon-to-be-abandoned rotating internship, is essentially hospital-based and each resident rotates through medicine, pediatrics, emergency room, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, with a variety of special courses offered. The major difference from the rotating internship is that the Family Practice residents are introduced in their first year to the experience of being a "family doctor." With their assignment...
to patients and family groups in the Family Practice Center.

During the second year the resident is assigned to a Family Practice Center team, which includes a third-year resident and a faculty member, and assumes increasing responsibility on a continuing basis for families. This actual "private practice" in the general area where he is most likely to practice takes about 50% of his time in that year. The other 50% of his time is spent in developing skills and knowledge in elective subspecialties. In the third year most of the resident's time is spent in the Family Practice Center, where he becomes the senior resident in the teams; he also sharpens his preferred subspecialties and experiences practical aspects of family practice.

This is a once-over-lightly description of a very intense three-year program which, omitting many aspects of its learning experience, is designed primarily to emphasize the program's strong stress on producing physicians who will resurrect the "family doctor" in modern dress. To indicate the extent to which these new-style Family Physicians can spare patients from their bewildering and depressing shuffle between specialists, in two of the Family Practice Centers 96% and 97% of their patients have been successfully treated without being hospitalized or being referred to a special specialist. Without question, a large factor in these figures is the reassurance given the patient by continuous care.

To repeat something said earlier, there are internists and some other physicians who have steadfastly provided care to their patients. But that there aren't enough of these is evidenced by the recognized need for the Family Practice specialist who knows the patient and his familial situation.

It is certainly not to suggest that the doctors who emerge from the Family Practice programs, in Virginia or anywhere else, will offer a panacea for all the problems and frustrations consequent upon sickness in modern America. It is to suggest that Family Practice is an idea whose time came some years ago, and it should make patients' outlook on the future decidedly more hopeful than it could possibly be in the "vacuum."
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