by BLAIR PATRICK, CAE
Executive Director
Washington Council,
American Institute of Architects

"WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY AND HE IS US!" Quoting Pogo (Walt Kelly) may best describe this individual's perception of the Washington State construction industry lobbying efforts. Very often during the recently concluded legislative sessions various organizations which in part make up the construction industry in this state were at odds lobbying behind the scenes, and openly, to revise and/or kill one another's legislative efforts. Usually, these efforts occurred with little or no communication between the various construction industry organizations.

One example of conflicting efforts was SB-2868 which proposed that the State Building Code Advisory Council be granted the authority for future updating of the referenced codes in the State Building Code Act. A number of organizations within the construction industry, after a year's study and effort, agreed on promotion of the legislation but it was effectively killed by other construction industry organizations. Opposition was not presented in the form of public hearing testimony nor was there any communication with the sponsoring organizations. SB-2466 which proposed to make certain construction contract provisions null and void was sponsored by one construction industry organization and was openly opposed by another construction industry organization; and the list goes on.

Because of varying levels of sophistication, commitment and effort toward lobbying by the various organizations making up the construction industry in the state, communication and coordination of efforts ranges from very little to none. Construction industry organization representation at the legislature runs the complete gamut from no representation to representation by full-time professional lobbying staff. Architects, electrical contractors, general contractors and home builders are examples of construction industry related organizations which have full-time lobbying staff while many other construction industry related organizations, e.g., building officials, building owners and managers, some engineers and others, have lobbying efforts underway ranging from part-time staff to coordinated and/or uncoordinated volunteer member activities.

The construction industry in Hawaii has developed a mechanism entitled, "The Construction Industry Legislative Organization" (CILO), which may be worthy of consideration here in Washington State. CILO is a group of concerned businesses and individuals who have joined together to promote good government, provide for the growth and welfare of the construction industry, and to promote the general well being of the people of Hawaii.

Membership is open to any owner, officer or employee of a general contractor, specialty contractor, architect, engineer, supplier, material or equipment dealer, financial institution or any other firm which services the construction industry in the state of Hawaii. The members elect a Board of Directors to govern the organization.

Through unified, industry-wide effort, CILO is recognized as the

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Additional contributions are welcomed at the offices of the Washington Council, American Institute of Architects, McCleary Mansion, Suite 6, 111-21st S.W., Olympia, Washington 98501.
Design
Student Health Center, University of Washington

Existing
Health Center
Clinics
Addition
Study Health Center continued

A combination of new construction, renovation and modernization was the design assignment for a general health care facility to accommodate a student body of 38,000 at the University of Washington. The existing Health Center, located on the central campus, was to be renovated and an addition provided.

The new facility was to provide ambulatory care clinics and support services which included laboratory, X-ray, pharmacy, records, supply and other related services. The existing in-patient infirmary was to be renovated and modernized, providing 22 patient beds together with examination rooms, lounge, sun deck, and kitchen service.

Architects Cummings/Schlatter Associates were asked to site the addition on land area to the east and rear of the existing building where ground elevation dropped steeply down hill. Student access was through the existing building with check-in at central reception at the mid-level floor. This level became the top floor of the addition with the clinics located at this level and on the floor below. Mechanical and electrical spaces were located on the lowest ground level with connection provided to the University tunnel system.

Student pedestrian circulation around the addition on the lower hillside suggested a covered walkway with the opportunity for sitting and viewing Lake Washington and the Cascade mountains. It is a major thoroughfare from a lower parking section to the main campus.

The architects selected light buff sandblasted concrete and reflective glass for the addition with the exterior materials relating to other concrete structures on the east hillside. The exterior further complements the warm buff brick of the existing gothic-styled Health Center.

The interiors are designed to be warm and inviting. Vertical oak paneling, bright accent wall colors, and interior plantings de-emphasize the clinical atmosphere. Color graphics assist the student in circulation throughout the building.

The facility was occupied during the entire construction process, by accomplishing work in two phases. While the addition was being built,
the Health Center remained in operation and, for the second phase, all staff moved into the addition while the 34,000 sq. ft. building was gutted and totally renovated. The architects note that the accomplishment of construction was successful because of the fine cooperation of both the Health Center Staff and the general contractor, Sellen Construction Company.

The project was completed in the fall of 1977, at an overall construction cost of $2.3 million ($41.07/sq.ft).

Architect    Cummings/Schlatter Associates
Structural Engineers   Anderson-Bjornstad-Kane-Jacobs
Mechanical Engineers  Ervin/Halvorson Engineers
Electrical Engineers   Beverly Travis & Associates, Inc.
Landscape Architects  Jongejan/Gerrard Associates
General Contractor    Sellen Construction Company, Inc.
Mechanical Contractor  W.A. Botting & Company
Electrical Contractor  Jim Wells Electric Company
Design

One Union Square

Owner          Union Development Company
Managers       Unico Properties, Inc.
Architects     TRA
Structural     Skilling, Helle, Christiansen, Robertson
Mechanical     TRA
Electrical     Beverly A. Travis
Landscape      Jongejan/Gerrard/Associates
Elevators      Lerch, Bates & Associates, Inc.
by GEORGE C. OISTAD, AIA

The design problem presented by a high-rise office tower is a complex interaction of aesthetic, cultural, economic, and technical goals. In the design process for One Union Square, these considerations were further complicated by a strong awareness that time as a design parameter is an unrenewable resource. Working with time in this context has had a profound influence on the design process of One Union Square. (The project was activated on June 18, 1979.)

As originally stated our goal was to design an 800,000-square-foot office tower that could be occupied 480 days after the start of construction. This was to be accomplished without sacrificing aesthetic aspirations or building quality and was the beginning of a design adventure that has had some interesting and unexpected results.

Since the new building would rise 450 feet above the ground, it became clear that gravity would be a major design factor. It was also clear from the onset that seismic forces would strongly influence the shape and form of the final design.
While studying structural systems and their aesthetic implications, a concurrent evaluation was made of the construction times required for each system. It became quickly apparent that conventional construction methods would not meet the projected construction schedule. The result of this analysis was the selection of a composite system of concrete moment resistive core in conjunction with a steel frame. Additional research led us to a core design which could be slip formed in much the same way as grain elevators are constructed.

The advantages of this structural system are considerable. From an aesthetic standpoint it allowed the building perimeter to be free of major seismic constraints. Because the building corners are not required to transmit major rotational forces they can be opened wide by diagonal windows. Since exterior walls are not the major moment resistive elements, perimeter columns can be spaced much farther apart than in other systems. This allowed spans of 46 feet between columns and drastically reduced the number of frame connections required.
Probably the most fascinating results of this building design is its implications from a construction timing standpoint. The core will be extruded vertically by the slip-form process at a rate of eight inches an hour, perhaps 24 hours a day. This means that the core can rise 450 feet in roughly 40 days. Once in place, the core can receive elevators while it is being used as a platform for erecting the steel frame. Because the steel frame has only 25% of the connections found in other systems, it can be erected at a rate of two floors every three days. The combination of these and other time benefits inherent in the design means that beneficial occupancy could occur 480 days from the start of erection.

We shall see!
In 1973, the Seattle 2000 Commission set "Goals for Seattle" in a report subsequently adopted by Mayor Royer and the City Council. The goals were further defined in the 1979 Capital Improvement Policy Plan which asked for improvement of pedestrian and open space linkage between various activity areas in downtown.

The City of Seattle, Department of Community Development, commissioned Richard Carothers Associates, Seattle landscape architects, to make a Central Waterfront Beautification Project study, as a response to the 1973 report and the 1979 plan.

The Seattle Central Waterfront Beautification Study area is bounded by Virginia Street, Washington Street, First Avenue and Alaskan Way. Although the study area is physically limited to those specific streets, to both the tourist and the city resident the district is most easily identified by four well defined and increasingly popular landmarks. To the north is the Pike Place Market; to the south, the Pioneer Square Historical District; the eastern boundary comprises the Central Business District, and the western boundary is defined by the waterfront.

The project focuses on five major pedestrian corridors and one major waterfront promenade. Evaluated in the study were existing street features, past and ongoing planning efforts, and public rights-of-way. The four major concerns were pedestrian circulation, vehicle circulation, parking and public transit.

The study area is currently the major parking reservoir for the Central Waterfront visitor. People either park within this area or pass through it as pedestrians from the business district. Although the waterfront has seen many improvements within the last few years, the study area has remained virtually unimproved and therefore is unable to accommodate the increased demand for safe and enjoyable pedestrian movement.

The corridors selected for study were chosen on the basis of the potential as critical pedestrian linkage to previously constructed attractions, the physical relationship to one another, and the projected future commercial, office and residential development.

The north/south corridor is related to the east/west corridor through a gateway design feature which will include pedestrian nodes with information and guidance signage and a streetcar stop for the recently purchased trolleys which will serve as an old-fashioned but easy access to other interesting sights.

The study objective was to recommend various low-cost concepts to increase pedestrian accessibility, safety and appearance within the study area. The construction cost estimate, in 1978, was $200,000. Funding is presently being sought to implement the plan.
The Associated General Contractors (AGC) is the largest general contractor group in the country, representing virtually all types of construction.

"We've been in operation for over 60 years now," said Terry Deeny, president of the Seattle Chapter of the AGC. "As the largest group of its kind, we get involved in a great many facets of the industry."

Deeny, who is also president of Deeny Construction Company, Inc., an underground utility contracting firm, is a staunch and outspoken advocate of the benefits of the service-oriented Association.

"The days when you knew how to build a building or a highway or bridge, and you just went out and did it are just not here anymore." Today's firms, Deeny said, have had to increase their overhead considerably just to handle all the special areas of concern which have surfaced over the last decade or two. Safety, Equal Opportunity, Manpower and training, Environmental and Legal are just some of the issues which confront today's builders.

"And that's where the Associated General Contractors come in," Deeny explained. "Both our local staff, as well as our national staff in Washington, D.C., are organized into specialized departments to handle problems and provide information on just such matters as labor relations, governmental relations, safety and accident prevention and a lot more."

Deeny explained that the Seattle AGC is governed by a group of 32 trustees, and that Interim Chapter business is handled by an Executive Committee made up of Chapter officers and the Labor Committee Chairman. The Seattle Chapter currently has some 195 general contractor members from Bellingham to Aberdeen and Port Angeles to Yakima.

The many programs of the AGC are implemented by the various committees, such as Ethics, EEO, Labor and Education Committees and the like. One of the most important and active of these is the AIA-AGC Joint Committee.
How to put your building on a strict Btu diet.

Energy, as we all know, is money. It disappears faster than we can put our fingers on it. Soon, every one of us is going to have to start budgeting energy. The high costs of energy, as well as government regulations, are going to demand a strict accounting of the way our buildings consume energy.

But there are ways to make a Btu stretch farther. We believe there are four important things that every business manager should know about cutting down energy expenditures:

1. To do a good job of saving energy, you have to be concerned with the energy performance of the entire building, not just a component like the walls, or a single system like heating and cooling. Every facet has to be taken into account. The mass, or weight, of the walls, proper insulation, heating and cooling systems, air infiltration through doors and windows, water and lighting systems—all are critical.

Building performance standards that take this overall "thermal performance" (measured in Btus—British thermal units) into account are the best kind of standards. They give designers and builders freedom to use their skills and ingenuity. They encourage such things as proper solar orientation of buildings, reduced air infiltration and efficiently-sized mechanical equipment. A true "performance standard" simply sets an energy conservation goal, expressed as an energy budget for an entire building, and then permits that goal to be achieved by the designer, builder, and owner in whatever ways they can devise.

2. We can use the sun's energy to cut energy costs. There are both "active" and "passive" solar collectors. "Active" solar collectors collect energy from the sun and then use mechanical equipment such as pumps or fans to distribute that energy. "Passive" collectors simply collect the sun's heat and hold it until it is released by radiation or conduction.

No materials serve as "passive" collectors better than masonry—brick, concrete block, stone. Passive solar collectors have many advantages over active solar collectors. They have no working parts—nothing to go haywire. They are simple to design and build—and they are more economical.

3. Massive walls of masonry, even when they're not designed as passive solar collectors, keep buildings warmer in winter, cooler in summer. Because of their weight, or mass, masonry walls act like thermal blankets. In many cases, masonry walls will mean that heating/cooling systems can be reduced in size.

4. Insulation is important when properly used, and when its limitations are understood. We are still learning about the limitations. It's already clear that insulation is cost-effective only when used with restraint. After a certain point of thickness has been reached, the cost of additional insulation will no longer be recovered in energy savings.

And it's becoming clear that some assumptions made in the past about insulation are not justified. For example, there are indications from preliminary studies that in regions where more energy is expended in cooling than in heating, insulation used in the standard fashion in all walls may actually increase, instead of reduce, energy consumption.

One of insulation's limitations is that it affects only conduction—it doesn't affect air leakage, which is estimated to account for 25-30 percent of the thermal loss in buildings. A significant amount of air leakage occurs through windows and doors, so it's important to reduce the size of, and shield, these openings.

Masonry walls will further reduce air leakage because they are hand-fitted on the site (like custom-made suits) and thus are more airtight.

Furthermore, the effectiveness of insulation depends on the wall to which it is attached. Promoters who compare wall materials with insulation are making a meaningless comparison—the two have different functions, and one is not a substitute for the other.

Keeping to a strict Btu budget for your buildings is important today and will be even more so tomorrow.
Four structures designed by Northwest architects and engineers and featuring precast prestressed concrete have been named for top awards in the 1979 program of the Washington Precast Concrete Industry.

Two top awards, of equivalent merit, were given in the Buildings Category: The Imax Theatre Addition to the Pavilion at Spokane Riverfront Park, Spokane; and the Safeco Insurance Company divisional office building, Spokane. The theatre addition, owned by the City of Spokane, was designed by TSG/Architects with Lawrence H. Peden as structural engineer. The Safeco project was from the office of architects and engineers Walker McGough Foltz Lyerla.

The Georgia Pacific-Bellingham Outfall took top honors in the Bridges and Other Structures category. The engineer was ABAM Engineers, Inc. An award of special merit was given for the Campus Entrance and Clock Tower at Spokane Community College. Jerry F. Ressa was architect and Atwood-Hinzman Consulting Engineers, structural engineers, for the project owned by Spokane Community College.

Jurors were James M. Harris, FAIA, Harris Reed Litzenberger & Tsang; Randolf G. Martens, Martens/Chan, Inc.; and Larry Johnson, Prime Construction Co., Inc.

Imax Theatre Addition, Spokane, was cited for use of single tees with tapered stems, giving the illusion of a truncated cone instead of a cylinder as the building shape. The jurors commented: "The sculpturing of the building has excellent scale, particularly in relation to the surrounding environment. The use of a standard precast concrete member to achieve the curved, tapered and rounded form is very unique, and yet cost effective for such an unusual structure". The project was designed by TSG/Architects with Lawrence H. Peden as structural engineer.

Safeco Corporation divisional office is a 76,000 sq. ft. open plan building serving as regional headquarters for eastern Washington, Idaho and Montana. The jury noted "The restraint and detail in design is handled well. The simple massing of flat panels and absence of ornamentation, along with the melding of the flat panels through the use of glass and recessing, create an image of quiet elegance". Architects and engineers were Walker McGough Foltz Lyerla.

Georgia Pacific-Bellingham Outfall is a 1.5 mile submarine precast outfall to provide discharge of pulp mill effluent after secondary treatment. Constructed under water, the 60" inside diameter pipe beams are 130 ft. long and weigh 100 tons each. The jury cited this as "an outstanding engineering effort in providing the proper solution. The details and simplicity of connections are well thought out. An excellent example of using the team approach in design-construction". ABAM Engineers, Inc. were project designers.

Campus Entrance and Clock Tower, Spokane Community College, is 10 ft. wide by 86 ft. tall, constructed with eight precast prestressed concrete panels. The jurors said "The ease of erection and low maintenance factors made precast concrete a natural choice for the tower. A comparable result in a high structure of this type would have been difficult to achieve with other materials". Jerry F. Ressa was architect and Atwood-Hinzman Consulting Engineers, structural engineer.
Dear Editor,

Northwest Architecture is maturing rapidly. Its progress to date suggests a long, useful life.

My suggestion at this point relates to a deficiency in making architectural credits more obvious. Pictures illustrating honor awards include the architect’s name in the caption. However, three of the feature articles so cleverly hide the designer’s name that only by careful reading can they be ascertained. This is also true of those responsible for the stained glass.

As you know, there are a number of “freebie” building magazines that show the architects’ names in print almost too fine to read. This hardly appears to set a pattern for the masthead of the architects of the Evergreen State.

With best regards,
Robert L. Durham, FAIA

Gentlemen,

I am not sure how or why I received the December issue of Northwest Architecture, but wanted you to know I’ve enjoyed it. Especially the article by Al Kelly entitled “Competitive Bidding, A Red Herring”.

He has hit the nail on the head. Now, if only his thinking could be transmitted to future clients. I concur the whole construction industry and the clients would surely be better off.

Sincerely,
Robert L. Hale
Pendleton Electric Co.

(Ed. Note: Please see our apologies on another page in this issue.)
People

Durham Anderson Freed/HDR assumed the name of Henningson, Durham & Richardson officially as of June 1. The Seattle based firm merged with the Omaha firm in 1974. HDR has more than 20 offices throughout the country. Milton Smith, executive vice president and manager will become a regional vice president and continue as manager. Founders of Durham Anderson and Freed, Robert L. Durham, FAIA; David R. Anderson, AIA; Aaron Freed, AIA; Richard V. Peterson, AIA; and Harold Roe, PE, will remain active in the firm.

Other appointments include Michael Edward Smith as director of architecture and Virgil G. Meedel as director of engineering.

The Metal Building Dealer's Association announces the formation of a Greater Northwest Chapter to serve the Oregon and Washington area. Jack Keyes, J. R. Keyes Co., Seattle, was elected president; Robert L. Wright, the Wright Company, president-elect, and John McCormack, Western Structures, Spokane, secretary-treasurer. Serving on the board of directors are Vic Kaufman, Kaufman Brothers, Olympia; Tim Hulbert, Western Steel Span, Seattle; Doug Emison, Truss-T Structures, Woodburn, Oregon; Bill Harper, Crystal, Grady & Harper, Portland; Ed Chytraus, Sollitt American, Seattle; Terry Johnson, J.T. Johnson Co., Seattle. Coordinating secretary is LeRoy Geist, Everett.

Thomas E. Sparling, president of Sparling & Associates, Seattle, has been honored with an outstanding achievement award from the Industrial Power Systems Department of the Industrial Application Society, IEEE, for his work on the national electrical code.

Robin Kipp, AIA, has been named a vice president of McGranahan, Messenger, Associates, Architects and planners, Tacoma. He will be responsible for production coordination, scheduling and project management.

Harstad Associates, Inc., Seattle-based engineering firm, has opened a branch office at 1705 E. College Way, Mount Vernon. Roy Widen is responsible for the four-man office.

Peter E. Jobs has been named president of Olympic Engineering Corp., Seattle. Jobs, an executive vice president with the architectural/engineering firm, has had responsibility for marketing since 1974.

Ross Hart has been named special programs division assistant manager for Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc., Seattle. Hart is returning to Seattle from Juneau, Alaska where he managed KCM's Alaska group for three years.
Stickney & Murphy Architects has moved to the recently renovated Westlake Building, 100 S. King St., Seattle.

Barden Erickson, AIA, Seattle, executive director of architecture and store development at Nordstrom, has been named a vice president of the firm.

A new independent architectural practice, Gerald Edwin Schlie, AIA, Architect, has been formed with offices at 6825-24th Avenue N.E., Seattle. Schlie has been with Robert A. Chervenak FAIA & Associates the past four years.

Ed Sigurdson, former Salem, Oregon city engineer, has been named manager of the new Salem office of Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc., Seattle-based engineering, architectural and applied sciences consulting firm. The Salem office will be located at 2755-12th S.E.

DeHart, Lands & Hall, Kirkland, has been renamed Paul Hall-Architects Inc. P.S. The name change reflects the retirement of J. H. DeHart and Lewey T. Lands.

Gary Sortun and Charles Vos have formed Sortun-Vos Architect with offices at 1516 Melrose Avenue, Seattle. Jeanne Iannucci and Kathy Welch Granger have joined the new office. The former partnership of Sortun/Cahill/Granger has been dissolved.

R. Alan Bushley has been elected a partner and Frank K. Dubar and Lowell W. Warren have been elected associates of R. W. Beck & Associates, consulting engineering firm with principal offices in Seattle.
People

Jerry Bennett has been appointed Seattle area manager for Viking Industries, Inc., Portland based manufacturer of insulating windows and doors.

George Bolotin, AIA, Seattle, has been elected president of the Puget Sound Chapter, Construction Specifications Institute. Also elected: Richard Owen, president-elect; Leach, Thomas & Greiner, Architects, Bellevue; Joel D. Wes- sensberg, secretary, Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc., Seattle; John M. Hansen, treasurer, Seattle City Light. New directors are Kenneth Long, architect, Seattle; Janice Freeburg, Zesbaugh, Inc., Seattle; Robert Drury, Northwest Lath & Plaster Bureau, Seattle, and David Thomas, Thomas Architectural Products, Seattle, will continue on the board. Thomas is immediate past president.

Marshall, Barr & Pacquer, Inc., Seattle, has merged into H. A. Simons Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., with a new name, Simons-Pacquer, Inc. Robert E. Pacquer, mechanical engineer, is president, and Kenneth F. Pacquer, civil and structural engineer, has been named vice president. They will continue in the firm's Seattle headquarters at 915 Lloyd Building.

Hine, Carlsen & Associates, Tacoma, and the G.N. Wessel Company, Lakewood, have merged to become Hine, Carlsen & Wessel, Consulting Engineers, Planners and Land Surveyors with offices at 510 S. 11th, Tacoma. Principals of the firm are William H. Hine, PE, PLS; James R. Carlsen, PE, and George N. Wessel, PLS.

Dennis W. Finlayson and Philip W. Woodruff have been elected to the board of directors of Valentine, Fisher & Tomlinson, Seattle-based consulting engineering firm. Five members have been promoted to senior associates: Audie Wallace Jr., Donald J. Iverson, Franklin K. Anderson, Ted T. Taylor and Perry Perry. Five new associates have also been named: Jerry V. Hansen, M.E.; Gary L. Gerber, E.E.; Kjell Aakervik, Harold E. Willie and Michael Dick.

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Paul F. Wagner has been appointed architectural sales representative for Kawneer Company serving the Seattle and Tacoma metropolitan areas, Northwest Washington and Alaska. Wagner will be headquartered at 1210 Andover Park East. Perry McCart, former Seattle area representative has been promoted to product manager for Kawneer and will work at the Niles, Michigan home office.

Richard P. Long, Quincy, has been named manager of Columbia Concrete Products, Ephrata-Quincy operations. Long, who has been with the company and the previous owners, Empire Concrete, for 26 years, replaces Ervin Dubes.

Dames & Moore, Seattle engineering and environmental consultants announce three appointments to the firm's senior staff. William J. Graham is named senior engineer specializing in soils and foundation engineering; Jonathan P. Houghton, senior biologist with a specialty in benthic ecology; and William E. Wrobel, to senior ecologist, with experience in performance of environmental impact studies.

Charles W. Dolan has been elected vice president of ABAM Engineers, Tacoma, with responsibility for marketing activities. He has been with the firm since 1967.
R. David Jackson and David C. Layton have been named associates at Joyce, Nordfors & Associates, Seattle architectural firm. Layton is in charge of production management activity and Jackson continues as contract administrator. Tom Varbiro has joined the firm and will be assistant on construction management.

Robert J. Fermanis has been named manager of interior services at WGHT Architects, Planners, Interior Designers, Seattle.

Elwood Carlson has been elected 1979 president of the Spokane Home Builders Association. Other officers are Lyle Mombe, first vice president; Dave Montague, second vice president; Vickie Scott, secretary, and Mary Guledge, treasurer. Builder directors are Jim Higgins, Robert Schoner, Kevin Smith, Steve Wilson and Jim Witherspoon.

Whiteley Jacobson and Associates, a multi-disciplinary design firm with offices in Seattle and Portland, has created two new departments. Jack Whiteley, president, announced that Arthur H. Benedict, Ph.D., has been named director of environmental services and Paul Forsander, AICP, appointed director of planning services.

Eugene J. "Bud" Dale has been named to manage Layrite Concrete Products, Inc. and Layrite Scaffold & Equipment, Inc., both Seattle, as part of the acquisition of the firms by Builders Concrete, Inc., Bellingham.

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NORTHWEST ARCHITECTURE
Metal Building Systems Pass Billion Dollar Sales

Metal building systems are now a billion dollar industry, with these structures having doubled their share of the low-rise non-resident market since 1964.

The 1978 sales volume was a 22.8% increase over the previous record high of $857.1 million in 1977. In 1964, metal building systems accounted for some 24% of the total market for low-rise (up to two stories), non-residential off-farm structures of 150,000 square feet and under. Today that market share is 47.1%.

Commercial type facilities now claim the largest share of the end-use market for metal building systems, 38.3%. Manufacturing structures are the next biggest end-use application with 31.1% of all metal building systems sold. Metal building manufacturers accounted for some $5 billion of in-place construction in 1978.

Submissions Invited for Energy Issue

Energy will be the primary subject matter in the September/October issue of Northwest Architecture. Size of the project will have no bearing—anything from a nuclear plant to a converted residential project will be suitable for editorial consideration. The issue will look at alternative forms of energy along with the standard energy suppliers.

Your editorial input is invited. Do you have a completed project that fits into an energy category? If so, the editors would appreciate receiving information, photos, plans and other pertinent data for review. Is there such a project just in the planning stage? The information on studies, presentations and related material will be welcome.

Send information to Northwest Architecture, 1020 Lloyd Building, Seattle, WA 98101, or phone 206/624-4070.

Northwest Regional Conference, Council of Education Facilities International

Along with the fragrance of Rhododendron blossoms, a looming confrontation with "the regulators" was in the air as more than 120 architects, consultants, and school facilities planners assembled at Alderbrook Inn on Hood Canal May 23rd to discuss the impact of government regulations on the spiraling costs of school design and construction. The meeting was the annual convention, Pacific Northwest Regional Conference, of the Council of Educational Facilities Planners International.

Members of CEFPI Canadian chapters, traveling from as far as Winnipeg, Manitoba, joined with those from Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Alaska and Washington to participate in two days of seminars featuring panel presentations by top level representatives of federal, state, provincial and county regulatory agencies. Seminar subjects included the delays, complexities and paperwork that plague public funded projects, requirements for accessibility to educational programs and facilities for the handicapped, conflicts and confusions in building and safety codes, and the multi-faceted impact of new energy regulations requiring energy audits and life-cycle studies.

In other business the convention announced the selection of Edward Musgrove, AIA, of Environmental Concern Inc., Spokane, as President-Elect for the region, effective with the October CEFPI International Convention to be held in Baltimore.

CEFPI is a 58 year old organization regarded by many in the industry as the cutting edge in school design and construction. According to membership chairman Cliff Gross, of Harthorne, Hagen, Gross, and Associates, Architects, AIA, Seattle, it is open to school planners, consultants, design professionals, and industry and contractor firms and individuals. The nominal cost of membership includes local chapter meetings and a bulletin service which covers fast breaking developments that affect school facilities, from initial planning through financing, design, construction, and operation of the physical plant.

— by Michael Garrett
ASID National Conference August 3-6 in Seattle

The American Society of Interior Designers will meet in Seattle, August 3-6 for the 1979 annual conference. Barbara Sauerbrey, ASID, national conference liaison, and Don Stevenson, FASID, national conference workshop coordinator, are spearheading “Design Technology, the Challenge of the 80’s.” The Seattle Center will be the site of the meeting. Attendance is expected to reach 2500.

The conference will emphasize group interaction which allows learning from peers as well as from seminar leaders. The strategy for the seminars is to elicit projections for interior designs, to explore new viewpoints and concepts, to openly address controversial issues, and to seek new ways of doing things.

Sunday evening, August 5, will be the ASID presentation of the Thomas Jefferson Award, the Designer of Distinction Award, the Human Environment Award, Interior Design Project Award and the International Product Design Awards.

An International Exposition of Designer Sources, displayed throughout the conference, will be open to the public for the first time on Saturday, August 4, from 10 a.m. to 12 a.m. Admission to this “Consumer Day” is $5.00.

Workshops and seminars will involve professionals from interior design as well as related disciplines. Among leaders are Joan Kron, author of High Tech, New York City; John Stanton, Eastman Kodak, Rochester, New York; George Carter, vice president, Lightolier, New Jersey; Fran Kellogg Smith, vice president, Luminae, San Francisco; Shirley Reznikoff, associate professor, University of Arizona; Lawrence Lerner, ASID, president, SLS Environetics, New York City; Lawrence Al Siebert, Ph.D., and Milton Bennett, Ph.D., Portland. Editors of all the major design publications will be involved in a special workshop on presentation and promotion of interior design, an editorial critique.


ROOFING CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES LECTURE/SEMINARY

As a consultant and lecturer, Paul Tente has presented this program at various universities, such as Auburn and Wisconsin; Construction Industry Advancement Programs, AIA and CSI chapters, and roofing contractor associations across the country. This award winning lecture has been labeled “a tour de force for its comprehensive approach to the subject.”

PROGRAM OUTLINE/SCHEDULE

Questions are taken from the floor throughout the program

Registration
- Overview and analysis of the industry and its problems
- Using technical and test data
- Understanding field conditions
- Decks and securement
- Vapor seal
- Insulation
- Roof design
- Roofing systems

Dinner
- Assurance of proper workmanship through controls
- Analysis of responsibilities of owner, architect, manufacturer, roofing contractor

Portland - July 24
Seattle - July 26
Spokane - August 2
1 P.M. to 9 P.M.

For full details contact:
PAUL TENTE ASSOCIATES
P. O. Box 7508
Colorado Springs, CO 80933
303/781-8941 or 303/598-7076
Bellevue Firm Honored
In Plywood Design Awards

The Mithun Associates, Bellevue architecture firm, has been given a Citation of Merit in the eighth annual American Plywood Association/Professional Builder magazine Plywood Design Awards program.

The firm, one of 11 across the United States and Canada, to be cited in the 1979 program, was honored for a house designed to occupy a steep site with severe topography and difficult soil conditions. The house is clad in vertically grooved APA grade-trademarked Texture 1-11 plywood siding. Don Doman was project architect.

Jury members were Richard J. Berman, AIA, Boston; John D. Bloodgood, AIA, Des Moines, Iowa; and Robert L. Durham, FAIA, Seattle.

Intercity Bridge Wins
ACEC National Award

The Intercity Bridge over the Columbia River, which connects the cities of Pasco and Kennewick, designed by Arvid Grant & Associates of Olympia, has added another award to the lengthening list of honors. The American Consulting Engineers Council presented an Honor Award for bridge design in the 1979 annual Engineering Excellence competition.

"Thus by rediscovering and reinterpreting a time-tested material we make of very old the very new." — Frank Lloyd Wright
Calendar

July 26 — Roofing Construction Techniques lecture/seminar at Seattle. Information from Paul Tente, 303/781-9841, P.O. Box 7508, Colorado Springs, CO 80933.

August 2 — Roofing Construction Techniques, Spokane (see above).


Oct. 14-17 — Prestressed Concrete Institute annual convention, Hyatt Regency, Dallas Texas.

Comment continued

industry’s “voice” in state legislative and political matters and has had a significant impact on the laws and regulations which govern the industry and the state. Among these were: “value engineering” on public works projects to encourage cost savings; a first-time statute of limitations covering work by architects, engineers and contractors; special allowances for the costs of pollution not specified in the original plans; funding for trade training facilities and vocational education; and a “recovery fund” to provide relief to parties harmed by the actions of a licensed contractor. The CILO has also successfully opposed legislation which would have been detrimental to the industry.

On the political front, the CILO promotes voter registration and education. It is bipartisan and provides manpower and financial support to those candidates who show sympathetic understanding of the issues confronting the construction industry and how they relate to the needs of communities throughout the state. CILO-endorsed candidates have maintained an impressive record at the polls.

Steps should be initiated to explore the possibilities of some mechanism or structure whereby the various organizations making up the construction industry in Washington State can communicate and cooperate, where possible, concerning their legislative efforts!

if you are good enough to qualify:

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Wine Vault

Viking Sauna's Wine Vault is a popular addition to built-in options in single-family homes and condominiums. The wine vault is available in custom design or in six pre-built models—from the Demi Petit with 156 bottle storage to the Cellar Master with storage for 1956 bottles.

"Steady Temp," the exclusive cooling unit, is a standard refrigeration unit that cools all of the models in the Wine Vault line. This unique system keeps the wine temperature at an ideal range of 53 to 57 degrees, at the same time maintaining the humidity at the proper level to keep the corks from becoming dry and brittle.

Wines stored in the Wine Vault are also protected from unwanted light and vibration. Placed on their sides in specially designed redwood racks, the bottles are uniformly cooled as cool air circulates around them, from the top to the bottom of the unit.

No special wiring or plumbing is needed for a Wine Vault. The "Steady Temp" system plugs easily into any standard household (120V) outlet. Doors can be ordered with glass for show, or solid as required.


Acoustical Ceilings

Celotone Acoustical Ceilings by Celotex offer a range of textures that vary from light to bold natural fissuring. A specially molded mineral fiber process gives Celotone tile and panels their classic textured patterns.

The reveal edge feature, especially pronounced in the Marquis and LeBaron panels, provides a modular effect in texturing. This type of suspended ceiling system provides total accessibility to the plenum area.

Many Celotone ceilings appear non-directional because of the over-all texturing of the pattern. This produces a distinctive monolithic effect when installed in a ceiling using concealed suspension systems.

According to the manufacturer, a ceiling installed with their foil-back products provides office privacy because of the good sound attenuation value.

Design tile, a face fabricated form of Celotone tile, has bold etched and fissured surfaces and block forms in high relief. This tile is especially suited to executive offices or reception areas.

Contact: Ceiling & Interior Systems Supply, Inc., 1191 Andover Park West, Seattle, WA 98199.
SPI Task Lights offer maximum adaptability, with a variety of mounting options, design and form that integrates with furnishings, and superior local supplemental lighting to ambient systems. Cost reduction is two fold. The initial cost of SPI Task Lighting is generally equal to or less than other task lighting systems. Operating costs are greatly reduced, resulting in an energy cost savings of about $5.00* per work station, per year.

*Based on 5 cents per KWH.

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Under Cabinet SPI Task Light is a fixed wire Task Light for permanent hardwired installation.

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Under Cabinet SPI Task Light utilizes area under shelves or cabinets for work space illumination. Combines Portable Task Light with Under Cabinet Extension Bracket. Variable height mounting permits adjustment to eye-level.

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