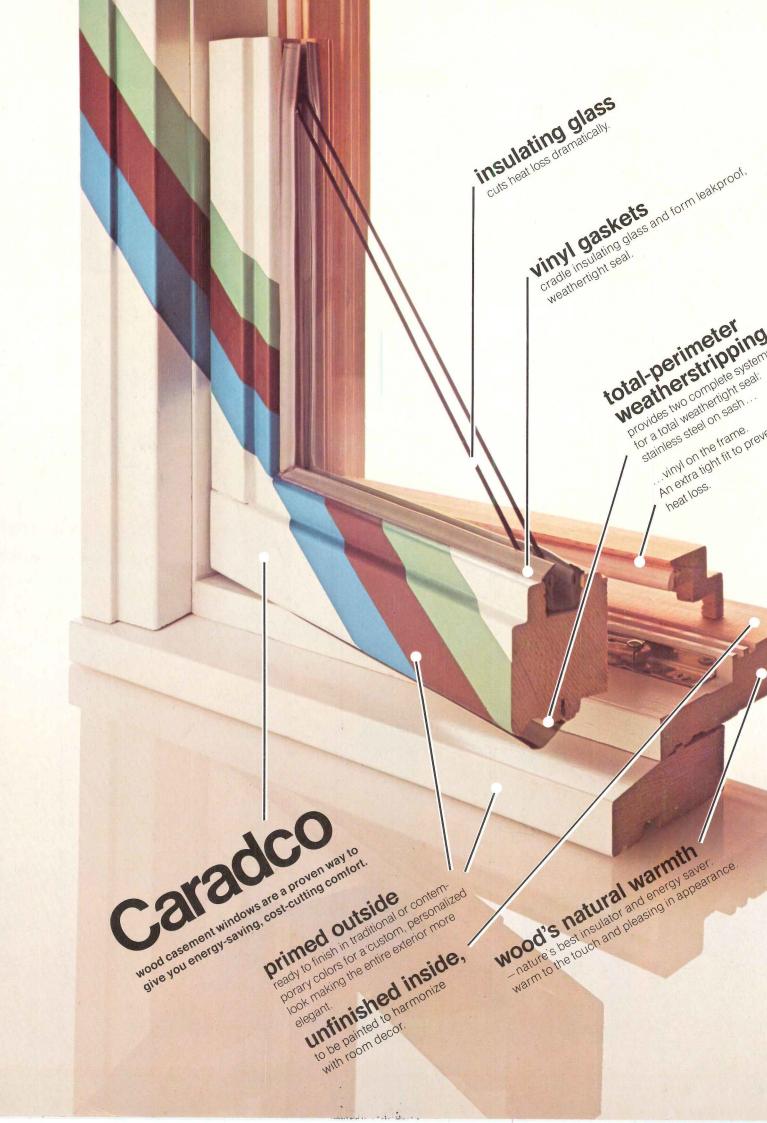


IBM SANTA TERESA LABORATORY IN CALIFORNIA, BY McCUE BOONE TOMSICK

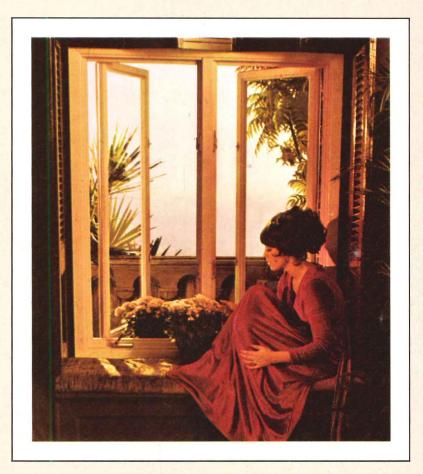
RECYCLING OLD BUILDINGS FOR NEW USES: BY HARDY HOLZMAN PFEIFFER ASSOCIATES TWO LIBRARIES BY MITCHELL/GIURGOLA ARCHITECTS SMALL BUILDINGS BY MARCEL BREUER AND ASSOCIATES

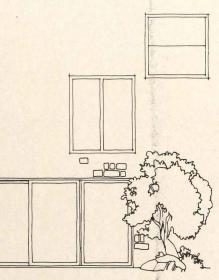
**BUILDING TYPES STUDY: HOSPITALS** FULL CONTENTS ON PAGES 10 AND 11

# ARCHITECTURAL RECORD



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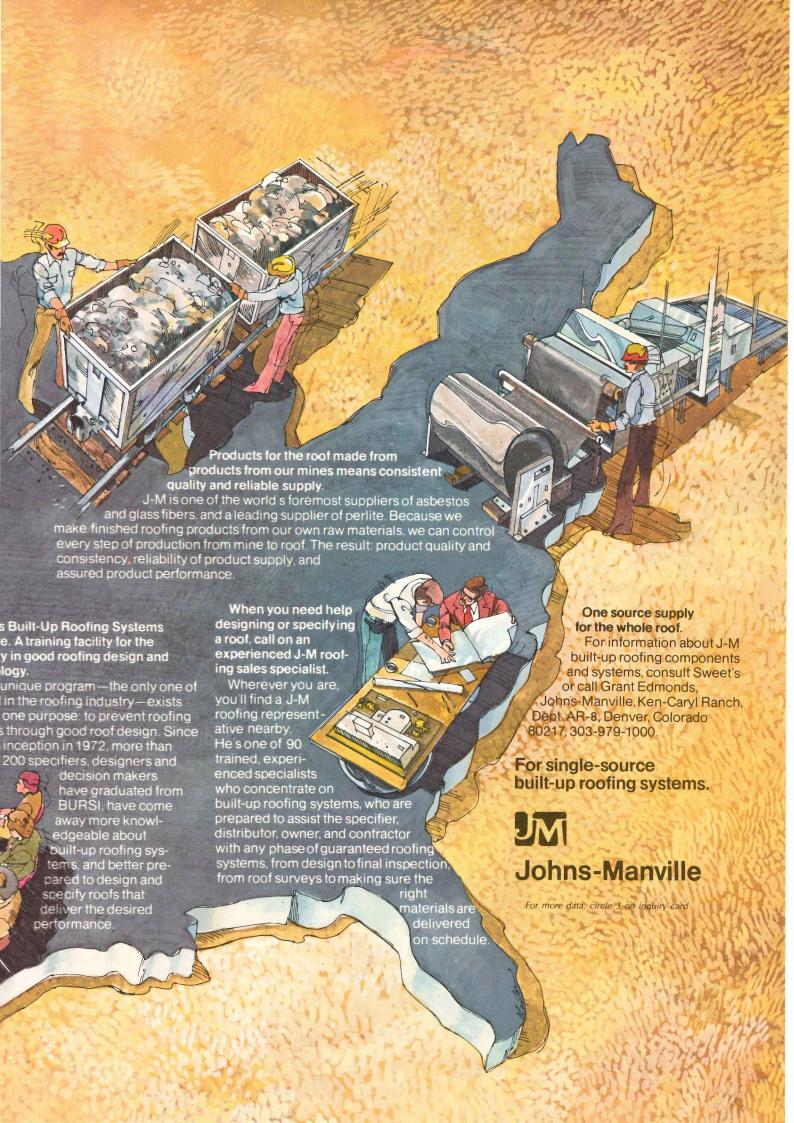


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#### Letters to the editor

It was delightful to review the April 1977 Building Types Study 500, including your perceptive introduction. The series has been very important to the profession through the 40 years and 500 issues of its existence. It has been the major, ongoing feature of the architectural press, and the one which many of us had good reason to look forward to each month. A few years after my graduation from Carnegie Tech. I was fortunate to be included in the series. Our St. Charles, Illinois Civic Center was published in March 1941 (and is number 26 in the 500 article). Believe me, as a young architect, the thrill of being included in the BTS was tremendous. It was my first published project since the academic days, and inclusion in the Arts Beaux Bulletin! Many publications and honors have been received since, but none have been as important as the BTS of March 1941. My architectural education, and the approach to design has changed much since the time the St. Charles project was conceived and designed. However, the building was certainly representative of the period.

> D. Coder Taylor, FAIA Coder Taylor Associates, Inc. Kenilworth, Illinois

Your article on Stockton State College (May 1977) was very well written. More often than not, one is disappointed, both substantively and stylistically in what others have said about us and what we tried to accomplish. Your story is a refreshing exception. I believe you accurately captured the essence of what we all had in mind for the physical environment.

Richard E. Bjork, president Stockton State College Pomona, New Jersey

I thought that the June issue of RECORD was excellent, and particularly admired the article on John Hancock Tower in Boston. It was a difficult assignment, beautifully handled.

Robert F. Gatje Marcel Breuer and Associates New York, New York

The extensive article by Moore and Oliver on the Building Types Studies (April 1977) is, in my view, most remarkable. Perhaps it is even the most important article you have ever published.

What is astonishing about this low-key, almost informal piece is the brilliant but simple clarity with which the authors see the fundamental prob-

lems of architectural esthetics: one might have thought a critic or esthetics professor might have been able to cut through all of the justifications of style that fail to relate to users, but here we have two practitioners doing the trick!

Bravo, and let's have more of this. Who knows, someday we may even find the schools teaching past styles, proportion and beauty!

The article "Two houses by Charles Moore," in the June issue was an interesting one. The photographs were very good. It's always a pleasure to see Chuck's work. But from what I know of that job, Richard Oliver didn't receive credit in the body of the text for his part in its design and management. Following the great-man formula of journalism and reducing a codesigner and project manager to "fellow architect" seems unfair. I know Dick chooses to work with Charles Moore rather than for him in order to maintain an independent identity and avoid the label of just another MLTW groupie. I hope you will set things right.

Jeffrey W. Limerick Yale University School of Architecture New Haven, Connecticut

It is true that Richard Oliver played a larger role in the design and administration of the construction of this house than my article suggests and I regret not having acknowledged this in my text. My subject, however, was the architecture of Charles Moore as expressed in two houses. Moore is an artist and his houses are conscious works of art. I do not believe that to interpret his work in this strict context is following "the great-man formula of journalism."

M.F.S.



#### Erratum

In the June 1977 issue (page 99), we erroneously credited this picture to Thomas Brown. It is by John Ebstel.

#### Calendar

**AUGUST** 

**15-19** Joint U.S.-Mideast Business Conference, sponsored by the joint Mideast-American Business Company; St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Calif. Contact: John J. Fogarty, Director of Marketing, Joint Mideast-American Business Co., 420 Lexington Ave., Suite 646, New York, N.Y. 10017.

**18-20** Stanford Conference on Design, sponsored by the Stanford Alumni Association; Bowman Alumni House. Contact: Ann Zieger, Bowman Alumni House, Stanford, Calif. 94305.

**19-21** First Annual National Solar Energy Convention and Exposition, "Solarcon," sponsored by Solarcon; Civic Center/Brooks Hall, San Francisco. Contact: Solarcon, P.O. Box 27231, San Francisco, Calif. 94127.

**27-31** Third Annual Meeting and Solar Product Exhibit, sponsored by the Solar Energy Industries Association; Fairmont Hotel, Dallas. Contact: SEIA Annual Meeting, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Ste. 632, Washington, D.C. 20036.

29-31 "Solar Heating and Cooling: Practical Design and Economics," sponsored by the Center for Management and Technical Programs, University of Colorado, Division of Continuing Education. Contact: The Center for Management and Technical Programs, P.O. Box 3253, Boulder, Colo. 80307. 30-31 The 1977 Annual IES Technical Conference and International Lighting Exposition, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City. Contact: Linda Madden, The Illuminating Engineering Society of North America, 212/644-7920.

#### SEPTEMBER

11-12 Conference on Solar Energy Applications for Buildings, sponsored by Interactive Resources, Inc.; the Oakland Museum, Calif. Contact: Kathy Mayer, Interactive Resources, Inc., 29 Washington Ave., Port Richmond, Calif. 94801.

12-16 Plant Layout and Facilities Planning, The University of Kansas; instructed by Richard Muther & Associates. Contact: Richard E. Meyer, Director, The University of Kansas, Linwood Center, 9900 Mission Rd., Shawnee Mission, Kansas 66206.

16-24 Solar Heating/Cooling Systems Seminar and tour of French solar installations, sponsored by the University of Colorado and Management Research Corp.; Le Grand Hotel, Paris. Contact: Richard J. Nachman, Management Research Corp., Sussex Bldg., 1430 Larimer St., Denver, Colo. 80202.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD bined with AMERICAN ARCH ARCHITECTURE and WI ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER)

August 1977, Vol. 162, No. 2. Ti

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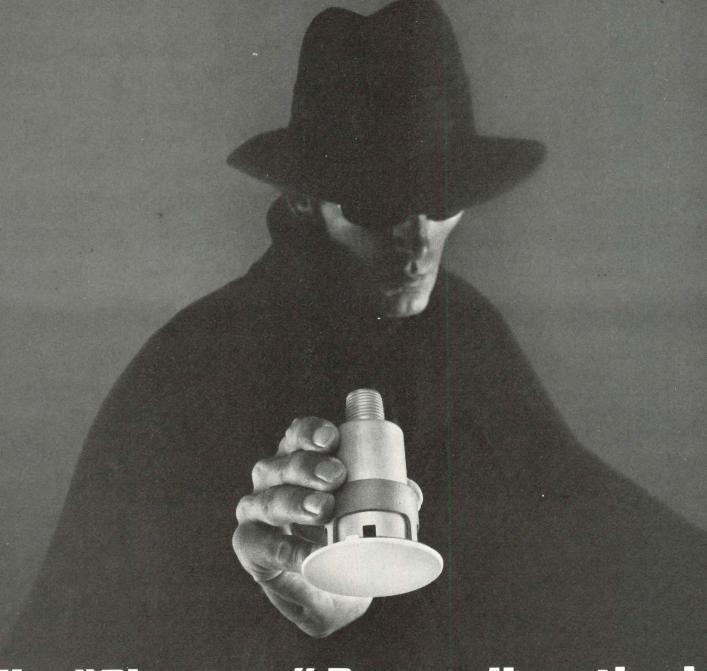
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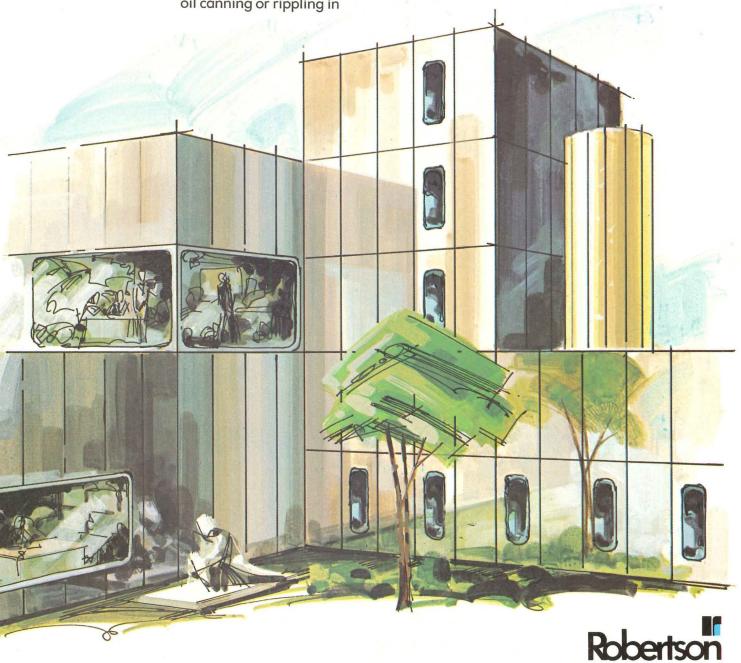
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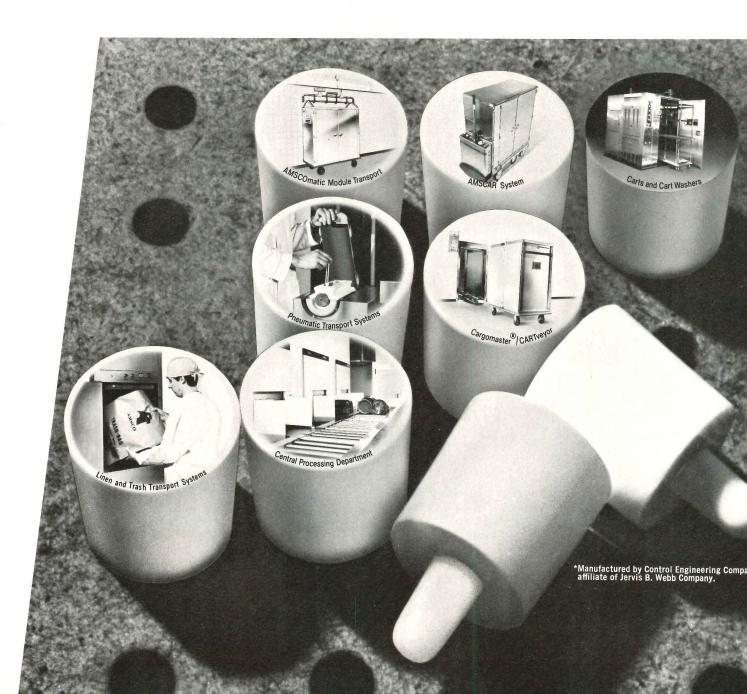
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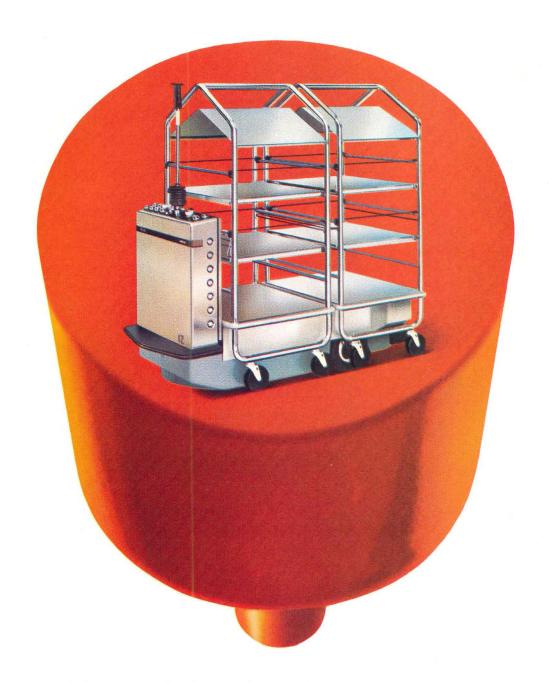
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#### Recycling architectural masterpieces and other buildings not so great

A portfolio of five remodeling and restoration projects by Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates, followed by an article by the architects on how they do it.



#### Relating common solutions: two libraries by Mitchell/Giurgola

A small public library for Tredyffrin Township in Pennsylvania and the large University of Washington law school/library in Seattle are very different buildings designed with mutual concerns and hence solutions: an uncommon regard for the manipulation of views and natural light, direct access to the main spaces and a sense of drama when the users are in them.

#### IBM Santa Teresa Laboratory San Jose, California

The first facility of its kind for IBM, this integrated complex was designed specifically for 2000 computer programmers and related staff. A combination of aluminum and reflective glass facade creates a handsome complex that is deliberately distinct from its surroundings.

#### Three small buildings by Marcel Breuer and Associates

Each of the three buildings—a house, a manufacturing plant and a building for a telephone company—was designed by Breuer in conjunction with one of his associates. Taken together, they hint at what we can expect from this distinguished firm in the years ahead.

#### **BUILDING TYPES STUDY 505**

#### 113 How the hospitals are

Construction in the health facilities field is up just three per cent over 1976, but programmatic and design innovation are jumping on several levels of care as architects work out ways to make conceptual hay out of financial, legal, and environmental constraints.

114 Hennepin County Medical Center
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#### **COMING IN MID-AUGUST**

The fourth annual issue of "Engineering for Architecture" featuring: 1) Thirty pages of case histories demonstrating effective collaboration between architect and engineer; 2) Solar Energy: What architects should consider as they embark on a solar job; 3) a report on RECORD's Round Table: Cost-effective Strategies for Saving Energy in Buildings; 4) Computer Graphics: an article on new developments at Cornell that enhance the approach for the design professional; 5) Wiring methods for lighting and power flexibility-a pictorial presentation of the latest techniques; 6) Review of a book by August Komendant on what it was like to work with Louis Kahn.

#### NEXT MONTH IN RECORD

#### **Building Types Study: High-density housing**

The ever-continuing search for more and better inner city housing has been strained in recent years by changing cultural factors beyond the need for redevelopment and low-income housing—statistically demonstrated in part by increased numbers of single persons and people moving back into the city after fleeing to the suburbs years ago. In September, the RECORD will show a wide range of architectural innovations in new and renovated structures that make living in high-density housing in a downtown area more appealing.



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# CARB: tough talk on recertification, hics and the testing of young architects

a few weeks after the AIA at its annual rention hotly debated issues of ethics and tification, the National Council of Arctural Registration Boards, meeting in Beach, had some tough talk about the sissues. And as if those subjects weren't by enough fare for one meeting, the RB state board members also voted to tate the design examination for all candist for registration (the abandonment of a hic examination was a hot potato just a years ago, and this move is a reversal).

While the AIA debates on the subject were more colorful, the NCARB debates are in a ways more critical to any architect—for aple, if the AIA thinks you should undersome continuing education and you denot to bother, probably the worst thing could happen is that you risk losing your hree initials; if the NCARB member board our state decides you shall undertake some nuing education, you undertake it—or risk losing your license.

The NCARB is nothing if it is not cautious careful in its deliberations and actions— it requires a fragile consensus of state ds which sometimes have conflicting ideas which are at any rate subject to the sures of differing state legislatures. Etheless, all 55 member boards of NCARB ned some agreements a month ago that t every architect and architectural student e country. Items:

e delegates approved a set of "hard-edged" of conduct to be used as guidelines by idual state registration boards. Two years evelopment, this new code (NCARB has r before promulgated such rules as an ory to the state registration boards) incortes recommendations not just from tects-but from "many government, proonal, and consumer-related authorities were invited by NCARB to study a preary draft and submit their comments." A per of state boards have already indi-I that they plan to adopt the new —and NCARB hopes that, with only ir change, all states will adopt the ested rules. As is appropriate, the NCARB of conduct are mandatory and enforcesince they deal with "the public health, ', and welfare" and they are quite differi intent from the AIA code which, in large though it does include some mandatory of conduct) expresses "goals toward n members of the AIA should aspire and guidelines for professional performance and behavior."

The delegates also voted to reinstate the traditional "graphic design problem" as part of the licensing examination for all candidates for licensing. A few years ago, the NCARB recommended to its member boards that—at the same time they adopted the uniform Professional Examination (which is given nationwide, is machine-gradable, and intended primarily to test "the knowledge, skill and experience of the applicant in situations requiring the application of professional-level judgment")they drop the requirement for a design examination—which almost by definition must be judged subjectively. The assumption that any graduate of an accredited architecture school was a competent designer (and therefore did not need to be tested in design) was not accepted by many of the state registration boards-and (importantly) was not accepted by California, New York, Illinois, and some other large states which, in themselves, license the majority of new architects. Thus-to reestablish the uniformity of examination for all candidates for registration—the NCARB delegates voted to reinstate the 10-hour design problem for all candidates, beginning in 1978. NCARB is recommending to its member boards that the examination be graded not by architects within the state but on a regional level—to avoid any criticism based on "protectionism" at the local level.

■ On the hot-potato subject of required continuing education as a condition of recertification, the NCARB is pushing hard (against considerable opposition within AIA) for a uniform system of continuing education and testing. Many NCARB member boards are clearly under considerable pressure from their state legislature, and so NCARB is now pressing actively for development of a nationally-uniform "Architect Development Verification Program"—in the "recognition that it is in the public interest for registered architects to demonstrate their continued professional competence from time to time." The vote on continued development of such a program was unanimous.

At the AIA Convention, in contrast, most of the speakers from the chapters (except those faced with imminent state action) were strongly against the concept of mandatory continuing education. The arguments expressed in various resolutions included "recognizing [recertification] as an exaggerated problem which

may be counter-productive to the best interests of the profession and society . . . ", or that "criteria for recertification would [likely] be so basic and elementary that they would have little if any influence on the upgrading of the competence of the practicing professional . . . " or that "many architects believe that the improvement of initial educational and basic licensing standards is perhaps a more certain method of ensuring competence . . . " or that "mandatory recertification by state boards based on minimum standards and the lowest common denominator would be self-serving, misleading to the public, and of little meaningful value. . ." The resolution which finally passed at the AIA convention simply directs the AIA Board to "1) Develop and publish a policy espousing high-quality education, licensing standards and active practice as more dependable assurance of professional competency than mandatory recertification. . . . 2) Encourage broad membership participation in voluntary continuing education programs as the best means of developing specialized skills . . . . and 3) encourage active participation by the membership and maintain a strong liaison with groups involved in education and licensing to assure professional guidance and leadership in the continuing development of professional practice standards."

From what one editor hears, so general an offer of "liaison with groups involved [i.e., most especially, NCARB]" ain't gonna be enough. NCARB is now studying a quite specific program of mandatory study of new developments in many areas affecting the public health and safety—for example, environmental issues, hvac, electric and plumbing, energy conservation, solar energy, building code changes, life-safety code changes, fire safety, OSHA. One present proposal within NCARB would require study of monographs in one or more of these areas and an examination as a condition of recertification. AIA, while it hasn't talked about it in public, does have an alternate system in draft form. Given the pressures coming down in this area, now would seem to be a splendid time for a detailed comparison of attitudes and techniques.

And in a broader context: with NCARB deeply into a number of areas that drastically affect the profession, right now would seem a good time for every chapter and every architect individually to make some effort to plug into what's happening up there at the State Capitol.

-W.W

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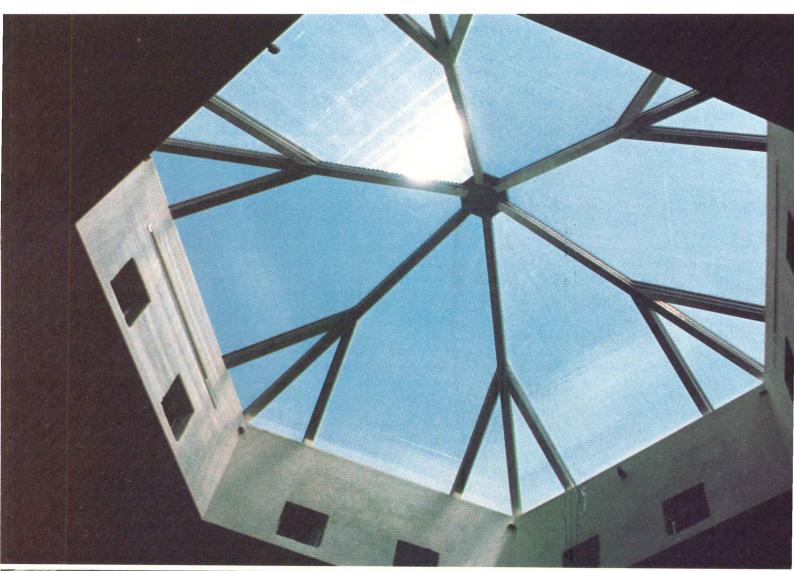
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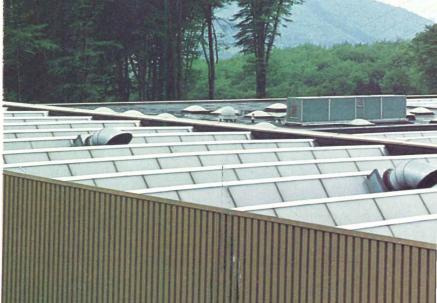
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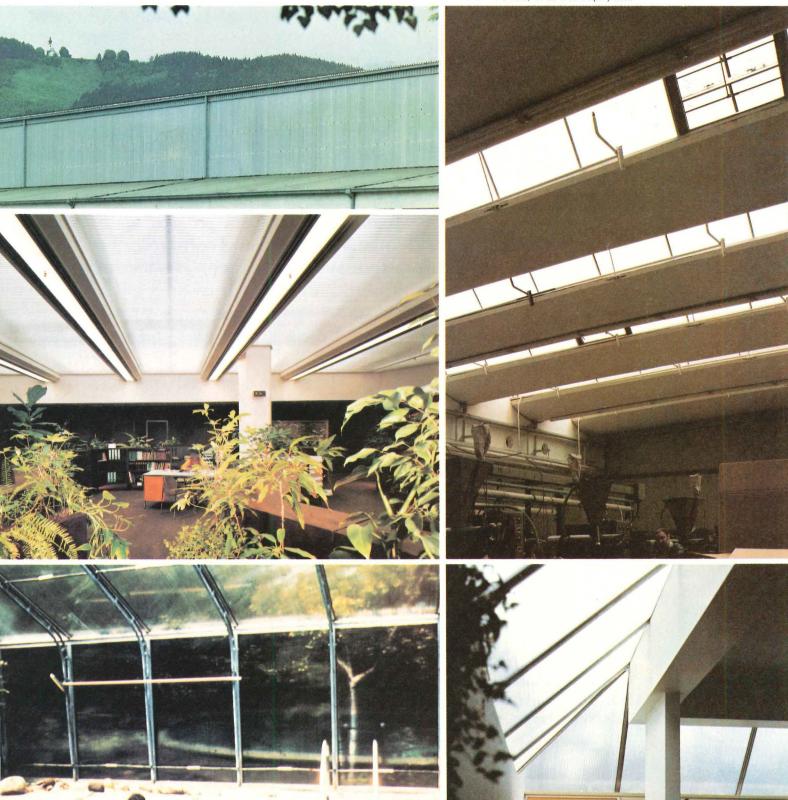
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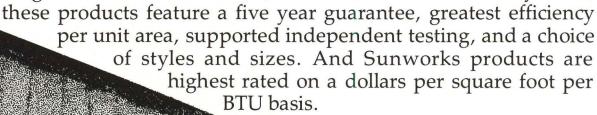
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Sunworks manufactures both liquid and air cooled flat plate solar collectors, and a series of easy to install Solar Pak domestic water heater kits. Designed for use in residential, industrial and commercial systems,



Tomorrow's energy is here today. From Sunworks.



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SPECIALISTS IN SOLAR ENERGY EQUIPMENT P.O. Box 1004 • New Haven, CT 06508 • (203) 934-6301



are 10 new and most unusual pattern innovations.

Color on color! An exceptional number of very different design

Color on color! An exceptional number of very different design interpretations! And dynamic media for light - always changing, always interesting.

So, for prestige applications where your design statement requires a touch of the unique - one of the 22 Wilson Art brand Metallic Laminates may be exactly what you are looking for.

We'd like to show all of them to you in our new Metallic Laminates brochure. Write today. We'll respond promptly.

Tomorrow's design innovations . . . available for the way we live today.



Copyright® 1977, Ralph Wilson Plastics Co., 600 General Bruce Dr., Temple, TX 76501 Wilson Art-manufacturers of Wilson Art high-pressure laminated plastics, Chem-Surf, Tuf-Surf, Dor-Surf, Metallics and Contact Adhesives.

#### **TESTS PROVE:**

Of the leading roofing systems, Fiberglas Perma Ply-R withstands thermal sho better than any other



©O.-C. F. 1977 \*Reg. T.M. O.-C. F.

The results are in.

Grueling, independent tests by Bowser-Morner Testing Laboratories using National Bureau of Standards performance criteria for built-up roofing systems—have proven what we've been saying all along:

When it comes to thermal shock performance, our Fiberglas\* Perma Ply-R built-up roofing system is superior to con-

ventional systems.

As defined by the National Bureau of Standards, "The Thermal Shock Factor (TSF) is an indicator of the roof membrane's ability to withstand the normal temperature changes of its environment. Values of the coefficient of expansion, tensile strength, and load-strain modulus can be used to calculate the TSF."

The heart of our system is the unique, inorganic Perma Ply-R felt. It works two ways to give the system its strength.

First, when daily temperature changes cause a roof to expand and contract, Perma Ply-R is the best reinforcement it can have. That's because the Perma Ply-R felt is made of strong,

continuous strand glass fibers. So its physical strength characteristics are similar, both longitudinally and transversely.

Second, Perma Ply-R helps create a monolithic roofing system. The strongest kind of system there is. The reason: Perma Ply-R is a porous felt. So it meshes totally with the bitumen.

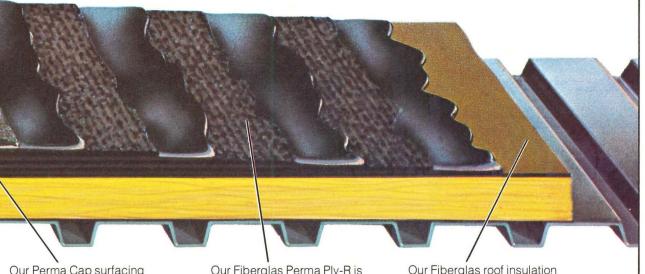
What does all this mean to anyone who's faced with specifying a built-up roofing system?

Simple.

Properly installed, our Perma Ply-R system minimizes the possibility of splitting, blistering, and internal deterioration of membranes. It has the potential to outlast any other BUR system money can buy.

If you want to see the "Thermal Shock Performance Comparisons," please contact your local Owens-Corning representative or write: M.H. Meeks, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Fiberglas Tower, Toledo, Ohio 43659.

They've got the test results that prove every word.



Our Perma Cap surfacing sheet combines two materials: Fiberglas—so it's tough, won't warp or rot. And inert, noncombustible white ceramic granules that reflect sunlight and help minimize thermal shock.

Our Fiberglas Perma Ply-R is a porous felt. So it can mesh with the bitumen, creating a monolithic roofing system that minimizes interply blistering and adds to the roof's outstanding thermal shock performance. Our Fiberglas roof insulation has its own Fiberglas reinforced asphalt cover. So the bitumen can be applied directly to it, making the insulation an integral part of the membrane.

Owens-Corning is Fiberglas





#### Electric heat required top insulation— Upper bracket units demanded the finest quality—

# Only a Pella package ould deliver it all

e contemporary bay window treatment of the Fairmont adominium is not for looks alone. It is used to house the extric heating and air conditioning units for each apartent. These units are located directly below the windows in abinet that's flush with the inside wall. Pella clad panels a louvers below each window provide venting for the air additioners.

The building is experiencing lower heating costs than

were projected, thanks, in part, to Pella's Double Glass Insulation System which was used in combination with the Pella Slimshade®. The Contemporary Double-Hung window was selected for its elegant look of luxury and low heat loss factor. Pella Sliding Patio Doors complete the Pella package — a package of products and features that are not available from any other wood window manufacturer in America.



a offers an aluminum dding in attractive coloutside — the natural mth and beauty of wood de. Aluminum exterior ds no painting — won't o, crack, or peel.



Pella's Contemporary Double-Hung pivots as shown for easy washing of outside glass from inside. This makes extraordinary maintenance such as sash removal for reglazing easy and economical.



Pella's Double Glass Insulation System has a full 13/16" air space between panes—provides maximum insulation at lowest costs. Precision wood construction and snug weatherstripping make it truly Energy-Tight.



Pella's optional Slimshade® helps reduce both heat loss and unwanted solar heat gain. Also provides privacy and light control at the touch of a dial. Fits between the panes of the Double Glass Insulation System.



Pella's Sliding Patio Doors feature a self-closing screen — it automatically glides shut and latches itself. Doors may be specified in either all-wood, or wood with aluminum cladding in attractive colors.

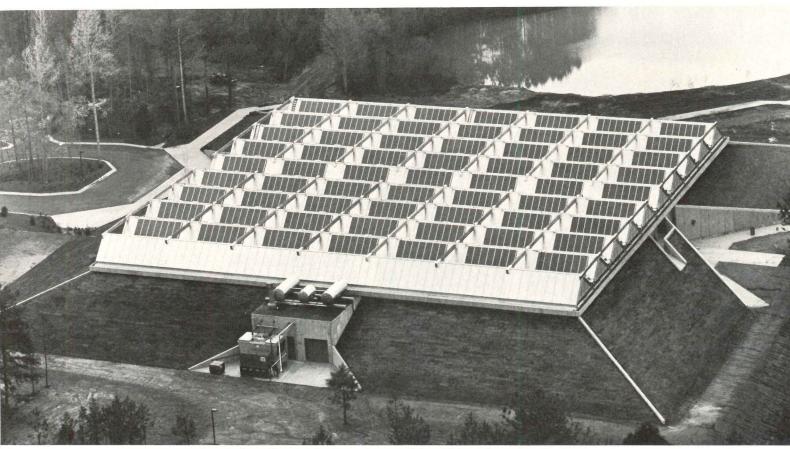
For more detailed information, use this coupon to send for your free copy of our 28-page, full color catalog on Pella Clad Windows & Sliding Glass Doors. Call Sweet's BUYLINE number or see us in Sweet's General Building File. Or look in the Yellow Pages under "windows", for the phone number of your Pella Distributor.

mont, nwyd, PA. t: Goldner Associates or: Curcillo Associates

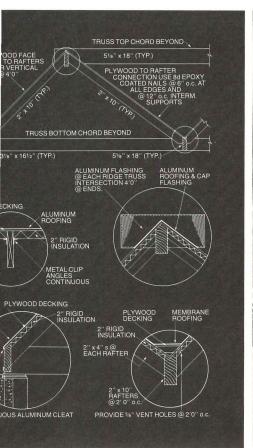
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	Doors, Dept.T31H7 100 Main St. Canada. This coupon answered		

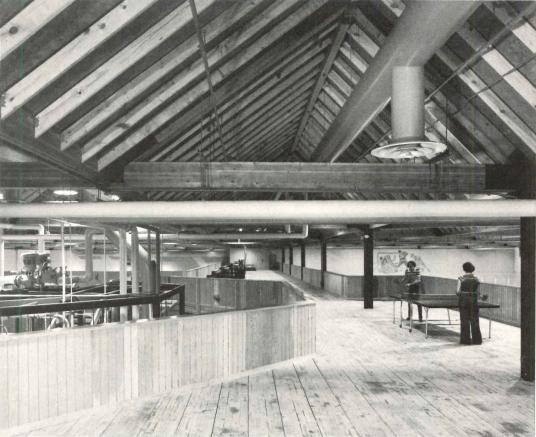


#### **Plywood Design Series-2**



 $Shen and oah\ Solar\ Recreation\ Center:\ Shen and oah\ Development,\ Inc.,\ owner;\ Taylor\ and\ Collum\ Architects,\ Atlanta,\ Georgia.$ 





## Solar design. The large economy size.

When architects Richard Taylor and fom Collum designed the roof of this 9,000-square-foot community center is one giant solar collector, there was nly one decking material that made ense at all.

Plywood.

The roof is a folded plate system of rood trusses and ½" CDX 32/16 APA rade-trademarked plywood attached o diagonal truss members and rafters the same slope. The plywood is

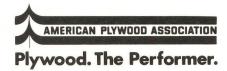
sheathed with reflective aluminum, and collector panels are mounted on the south slopes.

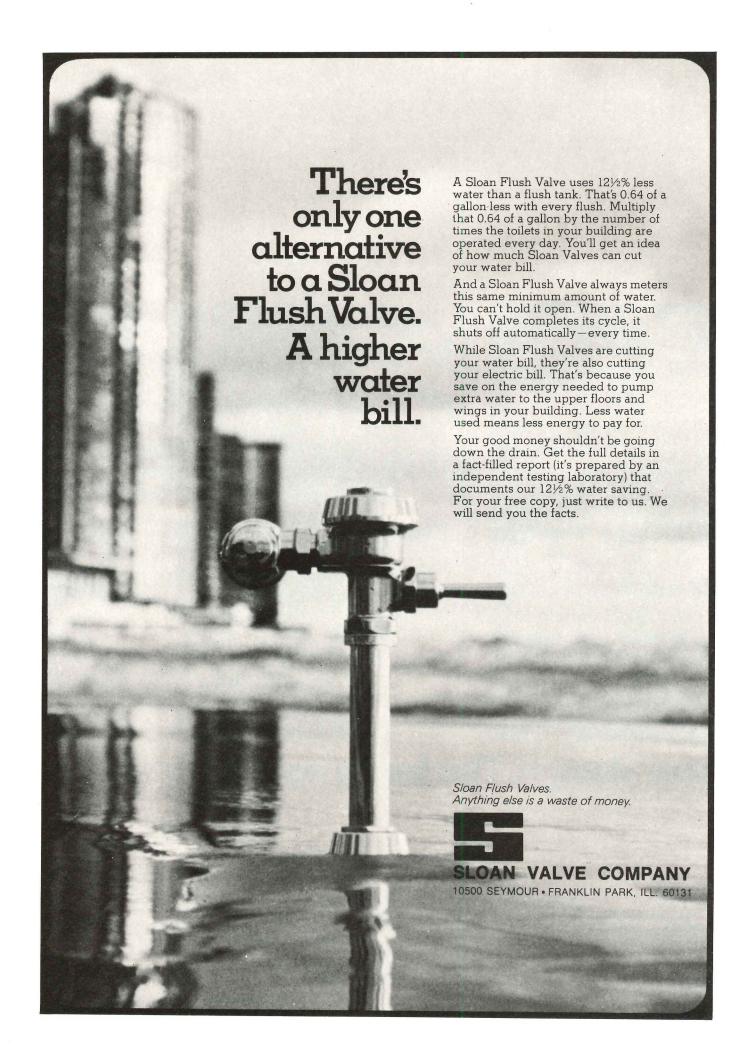
Besides being the most economical material, plywood provides extra stiffness, in-plane wind load resistance and out-of-plane dead and live load resistance.

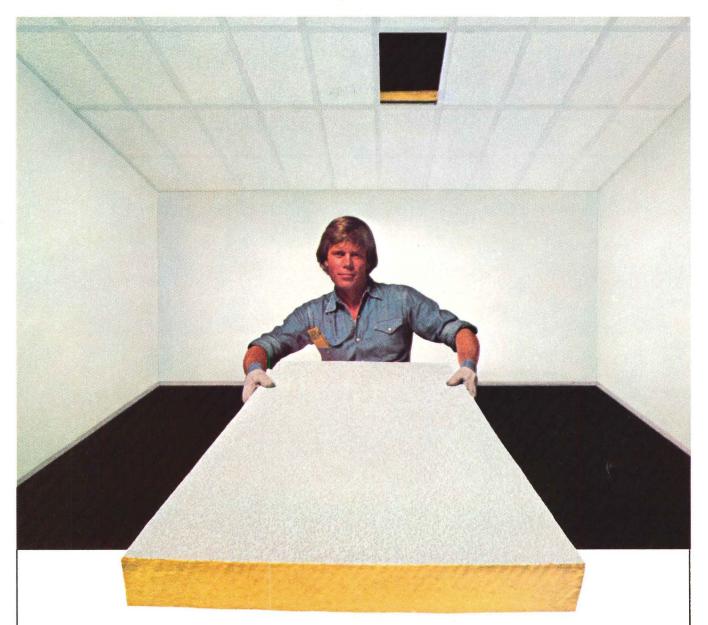
The solar system produces 95 percent of the heat for the building, two-thirds of the cooling, and heats an out-door swimming pool, too.

And saves about \$77,000 a year in utility costs.

For plywood design data, write American Plywood Association, Dept. AR-087, P.O. Box 2277, Tacoma, WA 98401.







# This simple ceiling helped GTE Sylvania save \$40,800 on heating and cooling costs in a year

It's a fact: Inadequate ceiling and roof insulation is a major source of heat loss—especially in one-story, flat-roof buildings.

That's why GTE Sylvania Incorporated put one of our Energy Saving Ceilings in a Massachusetts lab.

Result: Comparing similar buildings, 1975 heating and cooling savings totaled \$40,800. Savings on equipment needed for air conditioning: \$100,000.

#### A quick payback

First-year energy savings were almost *five* and a half times the added cost of our insulated ceiling.

You can save energy with our Fiberglas\* 3" Ceiling Panels. Or Film Faced Ceiling Boards with Sonobatt" insulation. Both are easy to install on any standard exposed grid system.

#### Make old ceilings save, too

Just slip our Sonobatt insulation on top of your present ceiling. You'll increase thermal efficiency up to 731 percent, depending on thickness.

Find out how much energy *your* building can save—free. Any Owens-Corning sales office or ceiling contractor will analyze it in-depth using the most economical Energy Saving Ceiling for you. Write Mr. P.W. Meeks, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Fiberglas Tower, Toledo, Ohio 43659.

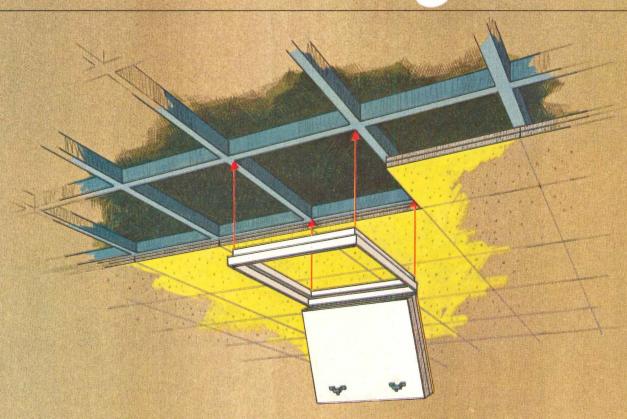
Or call us today. You'll put a ceiling on your energy costs tomorrow.

Owens-Corning is Fiberglas



\*T.M. Reg. O.-C.F. © 1977 O.-C.F.

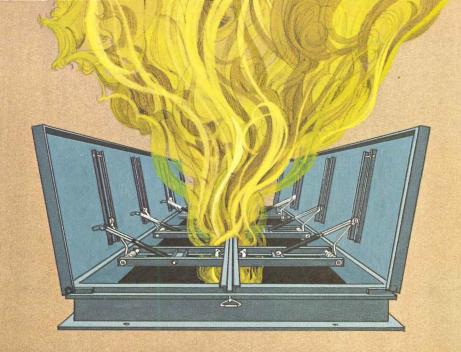
# What's Rew in Doors (8) Vents from Inryco?



Milcor® Brand Steel Access Door for Fire Resistive Suspended Drywall Ceilings.

Door panel is recessed to receive double layer of wallboard or layer of wallboard and layer of ceiling tile to maintain integrity of fire resistive ceiling surfaces. Inside frame is offset for installation in ceiling supporting grid system without additional framing or grid adjustments. Units are custom sized to match modular sizes of wallboard and tile, eliminating material waste.

Catalog 33-1 describes this and other styles of Milcor access doors for walls and ceilings. See Sweet's, section 8.12/Inr, or send for your copy.



Big Smoky™ – Heat and Smoke Vents for 5'0", 5'6" and 6'0" Joist Spacings.

The first automatically operating Heat and Smoke Vent available in economical steel construction in widths to span wide joist spacings...permitting installation without special supplemental raming. Furnished in lengths from 6'0" thru 12'0". Underwriters' Laboratories listed and Factory Mutual approved. Also available in aluminum.

Catalog 34-1 has complete details on Big Smoky and other Inryco/Milcor heat and smoke vents, roof hatches and floor and sidewalk doors. See Sweet's, section 7.8/In or send coupon for catalog.



Inryco® Telescoping Door for High Traffic Openings In Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Buildings. Unique telescoping design offers many advantages over traditional certically opening, power operated doors. Reduces maintenance costs—has no counterbalancing springs or weights, multiple hinges, pivot joints and roller guides subject to wear and tear. High reliability and lamage resistance minimize down time losses. Superior draft exclusion and excellent insulating values onserve energy. Fast, quiet operation. Attractively finished with durable, two coat baked enamel. Wide ange of standard and custom sizes. See Sweet's, section 8.9/In, or send for catalog 36-1.

For more data, circle 17 on inquiry card

To receive catalogs describing any of these new and practical Inryco/Milcor products, just fill out this coupon and mail to the address shown at left below.



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INRYCO, Inc.

Milcor Division

Dept. H-4033

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Milwaukee, WI 53201

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- ☐ Milcor Access Door for fire resistive drywall ceilings
- ☐ Big Smoky Heat and Smoke Vents

☐ Inryco Telescoping Door

Name\_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Address

City State Zip\_



When Tampa Who sale Company built a ne headquarters for its Kash'n Karry Superma kets on Florida's booming west coast, they decided to reflect the pa of their business. They cast the building in gold And they struck th purest vein of gold in th marketplace: PPG Solarban Gold Twindow units. They are a longawaited solution to the brassy and greenish me lic tones that character earlier gold glass. PPG <u>Solarban</u> Gol has a uniform coating of pure gold. Its transmitte nt is a pleasant, soft, uish-gray. And the terior is a glorious reflecn of the lovely Florida y and landscape.

But aside from its thetic appeal, Solarban old delivers very tangile thermal benefits. It is elbest of all PPG high-rformance glasses and inserves energy significantly by reducing solar at gain, as well as concted heat gain or loss.

Contact your local PPG architectural representative for information about this or any of our family of high-performance glasses.

Or, if you prefer, write to PPG Industries, Inc., One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.
PPG:

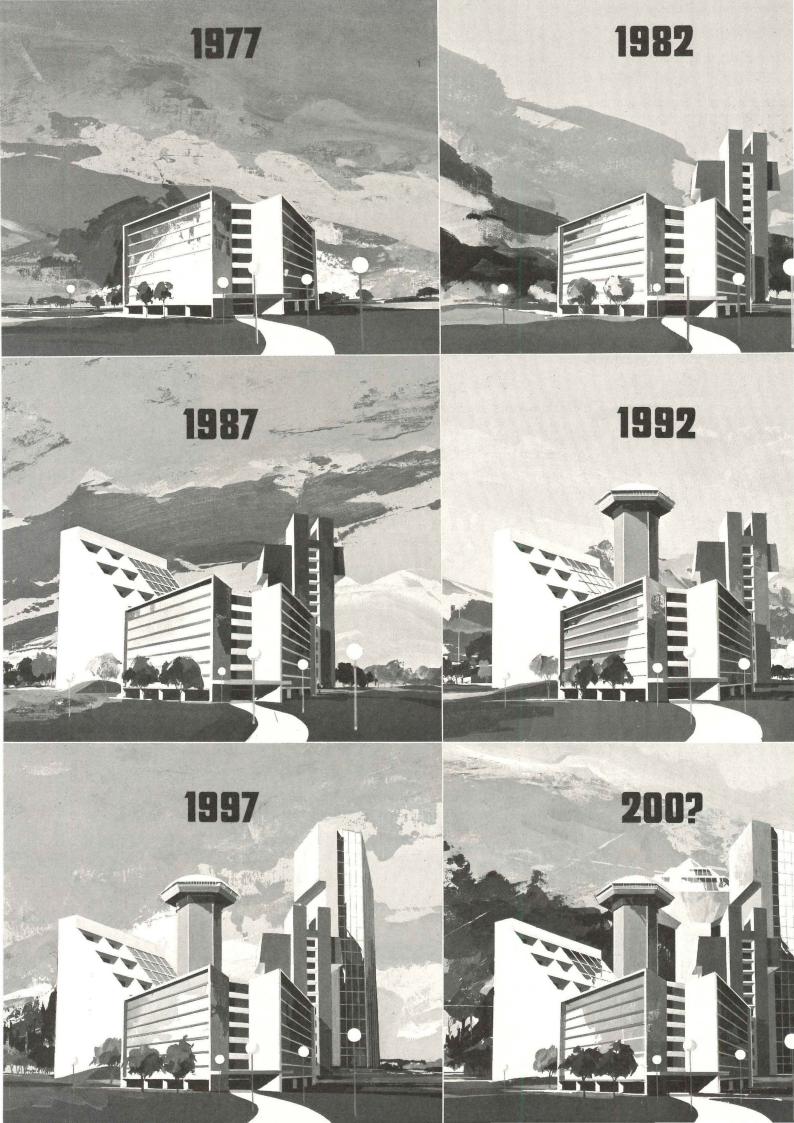
a Concern for the Future

Tampa Wholesale Company, Tampa, Florida, utilized these performance characteristics of PPG <u>Solarban</u> 490 <u>Twindow</u> units for the Kash 'n Karry headquarters: Shading coefficient: 0.14

U-Value: 0.29 winter nighttime
0.30 summer daytime
Relative heat gain: 32 Btu/hr-sq ft., when
ASHRAE Solar Heat Gain Factor is 200
Btu/hr-sq ft. and the outdoor temperature is
14°F warmer than the indoor air temperature.

Owner and Architect: Tampa Wholesale Company, Tampa, Florida





# STYROFOAM\* BRAND INSULATION SAVES ENERGY COSTS AR AFTER YEAR AFTER YEAR.

STYROFOAM brand insulation helps cut heating costs—and air conditioning costs. And it will do its job just about as efficiently and effectively in the 21st century as it does the day it's installed.

One key to the long-lasting effectiveness of STYROFOAM brand insulation is its moisture resistance.

No other plastic foam insulation resists moisture as well as STYROFOAM brand insulation.

And that's important because moisture is the enemy of insulation. When insulation becomes wet it conducts heat away, rather than retaining it

than retaining it.
STYROFOAM brand insulation is also sturdier than most other plastic foam boards, so it handles easier on the job without breaking. And it acts as its own vapor barrier, eliminating the need for

separate vapor barriers.

STYROFOAM brand insulation is accepted by most major national building codes. Inspectors know it and can approve it without delay.

You can install STYROFOAM brand insulation easily in virtually any type of commercial structure, as shown in the illustrations below

And because it is virtually impervious to moisture it can be placed outside the foundation, around the perimeter of the building, to cut heat loss through the basement walls.

STYROFOAM brand insulation is backed by an exclusive written ten-year money-back warranty. Essentially, we will rebate 10¢ a board foot of your purchase price if it loses more than ten per cent of its rated effectiveness at any

time within ten years.

For specific information regarding warranty details and conditions or for more information on how STYROFOAM brand insulation can help you, contact your local salesman or write: The Dow Chemical Company, STYROFOAM brand insulation, Midland, Michigan 48640.





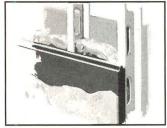
\*Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company



Apply to the inside of masonry walls with STYROFOAM brand mastic No. 11.



Insert between interior and exterior walls in cavity type construction.

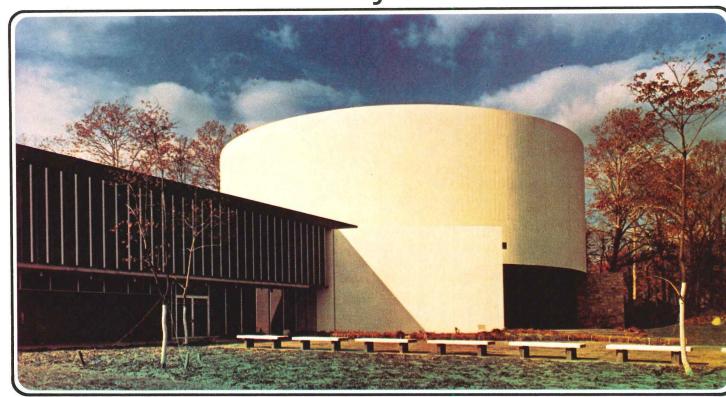


Apply to outside of studs just as you would apply conventional sheathing.

# 16 year old surface looks great!



# ...and still will 16 years from now



Visitor's Center & Cyclorama Building, Gettysburg National Military Part, Pa.

Arch: Richard J. Neutra & Robert E. Alexander, Thaddeus Longstreth Assoc. Painting Cont.: Ralph E. Jones, Inc. Harrisburg, Pa.



7800 N.W. 38TH STREET, MIAMI, FLORIDA 33166

#### SPEEDY, SPRAYED-ON WATERPROOF TEXTURED FINISI

This Cyclorama Memorial at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania wabuilt 16 years ago using poured concrete. The architect designed vertical flutings that were a very essential part of the design. The problem was the finishing and protecting of these unusual architectural details without losing any of the dramatic effect. An overall waterproof texture was achieved with a coaing technique that at that time was revolutionary. THOROSEA PLASTER MIX was applied using a plaster type spray gurackey. 60 was added to the mixing water to provide positive adhesion and built in curing. After 16 years the building stinus its "brand new" look.

THOROSEAL PLASTER MIX protects surfaces with a decontive, durable waterproof textured finish. It adds uniformity. Lig or heavy textures can be achieved. It fills and seals hole voids, form marks and honeycombs thus eliminating rubbin It possesses high density and compressive strengths, gre durability, hardness and is waterproof. Comes in dry form; ju add water. This building is our testimonal! Write for cir. #7

For more data, circle 20 on inquiry card

NEWS REPORTS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS BUILDINGS IN THE NEWS REQUIRED READING

A Supreme Court ruling allowing lawyers to advertise casts doubt on the legality of professional bans in this area. In a 5-4 decision, the Court said that an Arizona prohibition violated the attorneys' constitutional right of free speech. Details on page 34; see also Legal Perspectives, page 63.

Power plants pushed May's construction contracts up 64 per cent over last May for a record \$15.9 billion, according to monthly figures issued by the F. W. Dodge Division of the McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company. Even after adjusting for the extraordinary nonbuilding construction figures, however, Dodge economist George A. Christie observed, "May contract data still showed a 25 per cent across-the-board improvement in general construction activity." Nonresidential building, up 11 per cent, showed special strength in commercial projects—stores, shopping centers, warehouses and office buildings—which were up 33 per cent. Residential building, totalling \$5.7 billion, reflected 40 per cent gains in both single-family and apartment buildings.

Congress has voted \$1 million in start-up funds for the National Institute of Building Sciences. Counting on this funding, NIBS has already named Gene C. Brewer a part-time consultant; he is expected to become president, the Institute's full-time chief staff officer. Details on page 35.

The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards elected Paul H. Graven president at its recent annual meeting. Mr. Graven heads the architectural firm Graven Associates of Madison, Wisconsin. Other new officers include president-designate Lorenzo D. Williams, of Williams/O'Brien, Minneapolis; second vice president John R. Ross, of Ross & Levin Associates, San Luis Obispo, California; and secretary Dwight M. Bonham, of Griffith and Bonham, Wichita. Mace Tungate, Jr., of Calhoun, Jackson, Tungate & Dill, Houston, continues as treasurer. For comment on actions taken by NCARB at the meeting, see editorial, page 13.

A HUD task force has recommended the continuation of the Federal Housing Administration in its present form, but has also called for FHA's aggressive and innovative participation in housing markets. Details on page 35.

The White House may acquire solar heating, in keeping with President Carter's known interest in this technology. (Readers may remember the solar-heated inaugural stand.) Under commission from ERDA, PRC Energy Analysis Company, mechanical engineers of McLean, Virginia, and the Ehrenkrantz Group, architects of New York City, have completed feasibility studies and preliminary design of a system to supply the mansion and its east and west wings with heating, cooling and domestic hot water. Considerations included the discreet placement of collectors, the modification of existing systems and the possible generation of security problems.

The University of California in Berkeley has named Allan B. Jacobs chairman of City and Regional Planning. Mr. Jacobs has been a professor in the Department since 1974, and earlier was director of San Francisco city planning.

The National Bureau of Standards has issued a five-volume series, "Building to Resist the Effects of Wind." Published by the NBS Center for Building Technology, the 3½-year study was undertaken to improve design criteria for low-rise buildings exposed to extreme winds, and had special reference to typhoon and hurricane areas. The series is available for \$7.70 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402.

Three regional workshops on "Developing an Accessible Campus for the Handicapped" have been scheduled by the National Center for a Barrier Free Environment and the Association of Physical Plant Administrators of Universities and Colleges. Focused on practical techniques for removing barriers, the meetings will take place September 21-23 in Washington, D.C., November 9-11 in Palo Alto, California, and December 7-9 in New Orleans. For information and applications: National Center for a Barrier Free Environment, 8401 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20015.

Author Brent C. Brolin seeks examples of new buildings designed to fit sympathetically with existing neighbors for inclusion in his projected book *In Context: A Primer for Designing to Fit In.* Architects of buildings filling this description are asked to communicate with Mr. Brolin at 25 Washington Square North, New York, New York 10011.

The Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute has issued a Call for Entries in its 1977 CRSI Design Awards Program, designed to honor "creative achievement in cast-in-place concrete structures using conventional reinforcing bars." Open to registered architects and engineers, the program requires no entry forms, but does have a deadline of November 15. For information: Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute, 180 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60601.

The Livable Cities program offers matching grants of up to \$30,000 for research and planning for community projects. The grants, available to nonprofit, tax-exempt organizations, are administered by the National Endowment for the Arts. Application deadlines are October 14 (for projects to begin March 1, 1978) and February 1, 1978 (for projects to begin June 1, 1978). For information and applications: Architecture + Environmental Arts Program, Mail Stop 503, National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D.C. 20506.

#### Supreme Court rules that attorneys may advertise, and speculation flourishes among the other professions

Architects and other professionals who have maintained ethical bans against advertising have been stirred to a flurry of speculation by the Supreme Court's ruling that state registration boards and professional societies cannot lawfully prevent professionals from advertising. Early guesswork on the decision's effect suggests that some architects, especially those in small firms, may begin to advertise their services—particularly for such routine work as single-family housing.

The American Institute of Architects, which reaffirmed its ethical code ban on advertising at its June convention in San Diego, is expected to reverse its position at a meeting of the organization's Board of Directors next month.

The case before the Supreme Court involved two lawyers in Arizona who were disciplined for violating a State Supreme Court rule governing the conduct of attorneys by placing a newspaper ad offering to perform certain routine legal services—such as uncontested divorces—at reasonable prices.

By a 5-4 vote, the U.S. Supreme Court said that the ban, which was suggested to the state court by the American Bar Association, was a violation of the attorneys' First Amendment right to free speech.

The Court did not specifically mention architects or other professionals, but most legal experts surmise that they are covered. A refusal by professional societies to lift ethical bans would almost certainly prompt legal action by the Justice Department, which has been badgering the groups to permit advertising.

AlA General Counsel Nancy Truscott says she has already sent Justice "two batches" of material on the Institute's advertising ban. Requests for such material often precede legal action by the Department.

The Institute's ban on advertising says that members "shall not purchase advertising in the public media to offer architectural services." It further says, "Members who advertise other services or products in the public media shall refer neither to the architectural profession nor their AIA membership."

The National Society of Professional Engineers has a similar ban, but its members can use "professional cards and listings in recognized and dignified publications." Milton Lunch, NSPE general counsel, expects a lifting of the advertising ban early in the fall.

Two other organizations of construction design professionals—the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Consulting Engineers Council—have less rigid bars, mainly restricting advertising to that which is dignified and not self-laudatory.

Professional society representatives surveyed by ARCHITECTURAL RECORD expressed concern that the Supreme Court ruling will lead to further erosion of professional images. But they differed in their views on whether the decision will alter practices of architects and/or engineers. (See also "Legal Perspectives" page 63.)

"It [advertising] is not a very productive way to market your services," says Bruce Vogelsinger, executive director for operations and programs at ACEC." I don't see how the ruling will have any impact on architects and

engineers in any manner," he said.

"I don't think anyone who is not now advertising will begin doing so," says Mr. Lunch at NSPE.

Mrs. Truscott was not so sure. She sees architects getting a wider foothold in the single-family housing business. This business, she says, is largely untapped because homeowners do not know how to find architects for this work.

The Supreme Court, in its ruling, made it very clear that the only question addressed was that of advertising for routine services in newspapers. Mrs. Truscott and Mr. Vogelsinger both point out that almost none of the work done by architects and engineers fits into a "routine" category.

Nevertheless, Justice Lewis F. Powell, dissenting, said that the decision "will effect profound changes in the practice of law."

The majority opinion, written by Justice Harry A. Blackmun, did not dispute this, but it did argue that professionalism need not suffer just because lawyers are able to advertise their services. Justice Blackmun disagreed with the argument that "price advertising will bring about commercialization, which will undermine the attorney's sense of dignity and self-worth."

"At its core," Justice Blackmun said, "the argument presumes that attorneys must conceal from themselves and from their clients the real-life fact that lawyers earn their livelihood at the bar."

Additionally, he said, "It appears that the ban on advertising originated as a rule of etiquette and not as a rule of ethics."

Still, Justice Blackmun's opinarrowly limits advertising by presionals. The court said it was not dressing the question of advertisin radio and television. Only newspadvertising is mentioned. By extenshowever, the ruling is expected cover all print media.

The Court specifically said actising by attorneys could be regula "Advertising that is false, deceptive misleading of course is subject to straint."

Moreover, it said "... advert claims as to the quality of service matter we do not address todaynot susceptible to measurement or ification; accordingly, such claims be so likely to be misleading a warrant restriction."

At the same time, the Court die foreclose the possibility of a warning disclaimer on professional advert to "assure that the consumer is misled." While holding that the actising ban violates the First Amment, the Court said it was not ill under the Sherman Antitrust Law cause the so-called Parker Doc exempts a "state action" from antiprosecution. This rule may have in cations for the NSPE, which is fight Justice Department attempt to force lift its ban on competitive bidding

Some 16 states—including C Texas and Tennessee—may be affe because they have licensing be which have adopted the price bid ban as state law. Even if NSPE los case, now pending before the Supi Court, the ban may remain in effet those states.—William Hicker World News, Washington.

#### "200 Years of American Architectural Drawing" opens at the Smithsonian's Copper-Hewitt in New York City

A distinguished and comprehensive exhibit documenting the history of American architectural drawing as an art form will soon tour the nation.

"200 Years of American Architectural Drawing" was organized by the Architectural League of New York and the American Federation of the Arts, which is sponsoring the exhibit's tour after its stand at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum, the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of Design in New York City.

Over 200 original drawings by more than 80 architects are arranged in six historical periods on display. The exhibit includes the work of such architects as Thomas Jefferson, William Strickland, Frank Furness, Marion Mahoney, Richard Neutra and Louis I. Kahn.

The exhibit was compiled by architectural historian Deborah Nevins, program director of the Architectural League, and David Gebhard, director of the University Art Galleries and professor of architectural history at the University of California at Santa Barbara. They are the authors of a book of the same title published simultaneously with the exhibit's opening.

After its closing in New York at the end of July, the exhibition will be

seen February 5 to March 19 at the Jacksonville Art Museum in Jacksonville, Florida, and April 15 to June 4 at the Art Institute of Chicago. AFA expects to schedule other showings.

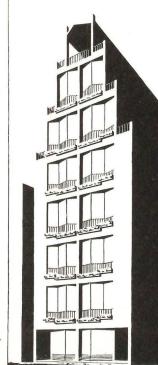
Grants from the National Founda-

tion for the Arts, the New York State Council on the Arts, the Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies on the Fine Arts, the Architectural League of New York and the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation financed the exhibit.

Among the drawings in the hibit: the Bank of Louisville (1) James H. Dakin, 1834; studio al ments (2), by Francis Barry By 1926.—Deborah Higgins, Architural Record, New York City.



1 Lent by New Orleans Public Library



#### HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: WORLD NEWS



#### chairs win \$10,000 each in international competition

nternational Chair Design Comon has produced two first-place ers: Motomi Kawakami, a furnidesigner in Tokyo, and architect Lance of San Antonio. Both men \$10,000 awards. The competition ponsored by the San Diego Chapf the American Institute of Arcts, and drawings and prototypes competition's nine finalists were ited at the San Diego Fine Arts ry during the recent AIA national ention.

Ar. Kawakami's winning design for a folding, stackable chair with lded plastic seat and a backrest integral arms. The jury comed on the chair's "extremely sticated design and elegant apnce" and on its "ingenious" fold-nechanism. It also remarked that thair is "comfortable for long ds of time."

Mr. Lance's saddle-leather sling (2), which has a tubular chrome of folds completely flat and can be in a closet. The jury said that the lightweight chair is "extremely comfortable" and "would look great in anyone's living room," and further remarked on the "very well thought-out folding features."

The jury also awarded \$5,000 each to artist Darcy Bonner of Dallas for a "wearable walking chair" and designer Ralph Henninger of Scottsdale, Arizona, for a folding oak chair.

Each of the competition's nine finalists received \$1,500 to construct prototypes of their designs.

The exhibition of competition finalists will tour the country under the auspices of the San Diego Chapter AIA and the San Diego Fine Arts Gallery.

Jurors for the final judging were Cini Boeri of Italy and Warren Platner of the United States, both architects and furniture designers; Sherman Emery, editor of *Interior Design* magazine; and Mildred Friedman, coordinator of design at the Walker Art Center, Minneapolis, and editor of *Design Quarterly*.

#### is gets tough with community block grant applications

ng Secretary Patricia Harris is g many cities across the country end more of their Community opment Block Grant funds for ng and other projects specifically iting low- and moderate-income

os Angeles, Birmingham, ma, Boca Raton, Florida, St. County, and Atlanta are among than 40 communities that have neir third-year applications for a of this year's \$3.2 billion turned. They were told to change their rations to conform more closely e law and HUD regulations; vise they would have their grants ack or cut off entirely.

he law says that "maximum feasriority" must be given to projects iting the poor, but up to now officials have routinely approved it every application they receive. HUD's local offices and headers staff have been screening apions for fiscal 1977 grant money more than 1,300 cities entitled to it under the law's formula.

as a condition for approval of third-year funds, cities are being

asked to show how they have performed on the plans—particularly plans for subsidized housing for lowincome families—that they included in their first- and second-year applications.

Atlanta, for example, received official warnings to get many of its planned projects underway or its grant—\$13.8 million next year—is in jeopardy.

In its application for \$48.6 million, Los Angeles had some 50 spending projects questioned by HUD. After negotiations and amendments, HUD held back approval of some \$5-million worth of projects until the city justifies them, or until it comes up with alternative projects that HUD officials will approve.

Birmingham was told that its application included too many city-wide projects, and too few projects directed to benefiting low-income neighborhoods.

Boca Raton was told to include low-income housing in its plans or face rejection of its application for \$408,000.—Donald Loomis, World News, Washington.

#### Levittshahr will bring development housing to Tehran

American homebuilder William J. Levitt of Levitt Industries plans to turn a squatters' settlement in south Tehran, Iran, into a \$600-million community for 70,000 people. Although some squatters will be displaced, many will occupy the new facilities.

Mr. Levitt announced in June that he will build a housing complex of 14,100 condominium apartment units with schools, mosques, a shopping center and swimming pool in a pattern similar to the low-cost Levittown communities he has constructed in the United States and other countries. It will be known as Levittshahr, the Iranian equivalent of Levittown.

Apartments in the 6-, 9- and 12-unit buildings, similar to garden apartments, will cost from \$40,000 to \$50,000; but according to Levitt, they represent low- to middle-income housing for Iran, where the average middle-class houses cost \$160,000.

Tehran's squatters are working class people who must live in slums because of a housing shortage, Mr. Levitt said. Although their exact number is not known, many of these people, Mr. Levitt feels, will be able to afford the 25 per cent downpayment needed to buy a condominium.

Mr. Levitt reports that he did not buy the land for the project; it was furnished by the Iran Ministry of Housing. Ground leasing and mortgage financing will be available, but the houses will not be government subsidized. Occupants must work out agreements for buying the land from the Iranian government.

The 1-, 2- and 3-bedroom apartments measuring from 500 to 1,100 sq ft will be constructed of concrete; other building materials have not been chosen since the design is only preliminary. Mr. Levitt did say, however, that probably no more than 25 per cent

of the materials used will be imported and most laborers will be local. As much off-site production as possible will be utilized. International Construction Co., Ltd., chaired by Mr. Levitt, has been licensed to build in Iran for the project.

Levittshahr will occupy 800 acres, most of which is vacant land. The land will be cleared and temporary housing provided for the squatters until the first group of units is completed. Construction will begin in six months, with project completion by mid-1981.

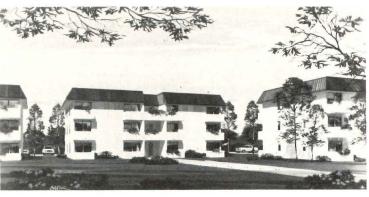
Mr. Levitt said he is hoping to bring innovations to low-cost housing, such as air conditioning and modern kitchen facilities. Garages will not be furnished. Sewers, roads and utility stations will be constructed as needed.

Design plans also call for integration of Iranian housing styles with those of American design. Apartments will be constructed with access to flat roofs, for example, because it is customary for Iranians to sit or sleep on housetops on summer evenings.

Mr. Levitt indicated that the housing development may be the first of several in the Moslem country. He estimated that another 50,000 units may be constructed. "We do not intend to stop here," he said.

International Construction Co. thus begins a period of volume home-building abroad, especially in Third World or developing countries where housing in newer urban centers is scarce. Mr. Levitt said his company has given up construction in the United States for the forseeable future because not enough land is available for large-scale projects and because of present constraints on the building industry. Levittshahr would cost twice as much to build in the United States, he said.—Deborah Higgins, Architectural Record, New York City.





## Galvanized rebar protects the health and beauty of this health center



PHOTO BY LAWREN

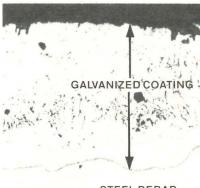
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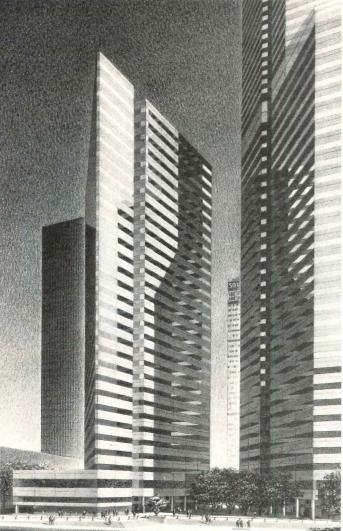




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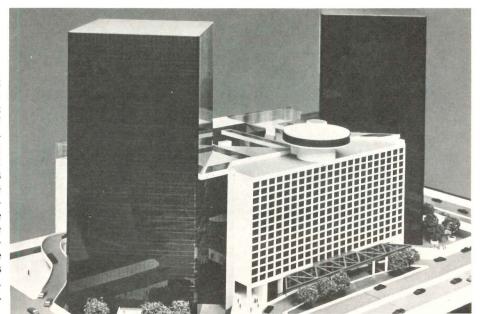
Three angular towers mark Pei's design for Dallas Centre

The more or less four-square geometry of the downtown Dallas business district will be fractured by the two-block Dallas Centre complex, designed by I. M. Pei and Partners, with Henry N. Cobb as partner in charge of design. One Dallas Centre, a 30-story rhomboid office tower, and Two Dallas Centre, a 51story chevron with a 500-room hotel atop 30 floors of offices, will stand on a two-story base containing a shopping gallery. A pedestrian bridge will join these with Three Dallas Centre, a 400-unit luxury apartment building across the street; this building is also a chevron, with a terraced wing overlooking a private garden and recreation areas. The curtain wall wrapping all three buildings will alternate strips of gray-colored aluminum and silver reflective glass. Developers of the \$200-million complex are Carrozza Investments, Ltd., in partnership with a subsidiary of Republic National Bank.

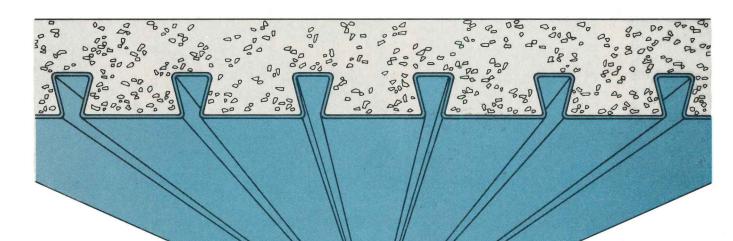
#### 'executive haven' combines offices, hotel

its developers as "the al business environrtainment facilities in n Dallas. Designed by s/engineers Harwood and Partners of Dallas, llion-sq-ft multi-use will join two 25-story wers with a 15-story, n hotel. A 15-story ens and a retail-entercenter, as well as a r parking garage. The

a of the Americas, in- landscaped ice arena. The dark office towers, of bronzecolored solar glass, will flank vill combine business the lighter colored hotel, of cast-in-place concrete. A revolving cocktail lounge will surmount the hotel, which will be operated by Trust Houses Forte, Ltd., of London. Toddie Lee Wynne, of American Liberty Oil Company, and Clyde C. Jackson, of Plaza of the rium will serve these Americas, Inc., are directing development. Construction of the \$100-million 5.5-acre project is expected to start this autumn, the atrium will be a with completion in late 1979.



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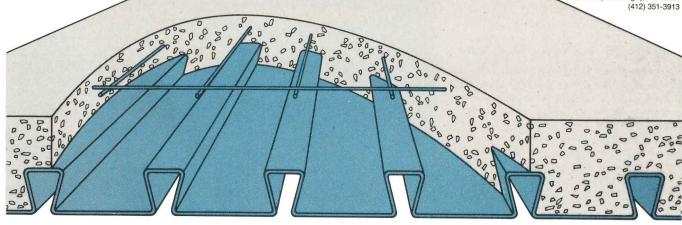
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#### lernism that did not ude nostalgia

RAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE—ARCHITECT MASTER OF MANY ARTS, edited by Charles Whitaker; Da Capo Press, New York, 1976, ations, \$35.00.

ewed by Richard B. Oliver

ne far side of the International Style, in the quarter of this century, Bertram Grosvenor thue stands out as an architect of intrigubut enigmatic proportions, who was onsible for the design of at least half a n great American buildings. Was he the orilliant gasp of a worn-out historicizing tectural tradition, or was he the precursor kind of modernism only now starting to be rstood? Goodhue's death, in 1924, oced just before the International Style really ed on American soil, and the overming critical interest in the avant garde ements of the past fifty years has preed any evaluation of someone like Good-His achievements have been shrouded by ggressively singular views of the Modern ement. And yet Goodhue has not been out his admirers. Paul Cret had Goodhue's e inscribed on his architecture building at University of Texas along with the names ree other architectural heroes: Vitruvius, elangelo, and Palladio. Goodhue has been a personal hero of mine. Indeed, my hood was full of Sunday afternoon outto Balboa Park, in San Diego, where I d wander through the grounds and build-Goodhue had designed for the 1915 Pan-California Exposition. To a young child on convinced of his future profession, e buildings in San Diego were extraorily influential.

I mention the latter only to suggest the onal pleasure I have in noting the republin of Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue: Archiand Master of Many Arts, by the Da Capo s. The original volume was published in i, by the American Institute of Architects s, as a memorial volume shortly after dhue's apparently untimely and somewhat erious death. The new volume reprints the nal in the same size and format, with two ges. The four-color reproductions of dhue's watercolors are now reproduced in cand white, and the new volume includes ort introduction by Paul Goldberger, an arecture critic for The New York Times. The me consists of several short essays by





Sketch of an imaginary site by Bertram Goodhue

friends and collaborators of Goodhue. The writing is unfortunately characterized by a pervasive sentimentality, and little critical distance. Nevertheless, there is a good deal of insight into Goodhue, especially through the use of lengthy quotations from his own writings. Without doubt, the most enjoyable and revealing part of the book is the collection of drawings, sketches, plans and photographs of Goodhue's work. The visual evidence is a rich feast indeed! The major drawback to the presentation of the visual material is that none of it is dated. The only clue to dates are the credits for the various drawings, which attribute the work before 1914 to the two partnerships involving Ralph Adams Cram, and after 1914 to Goodhue's own office.

The republication of this volume is an important publishing event, because it makes available to the public one of the few sources of information about Goodhue. The original volume has long been out of print, and copies can be obtained from obscure, out-of-the-way second-hand bookstores only with the greatest of difficulty. Little else is written about the man. There is a collection of his "voyages imaginaires," or drawings of imaginary places, entitled The Villa Fosca. There is a commemorative volume on the 1915 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego, including essays by Clarence Stein, and Goodhue himself, where he writes that he was intending to create a "city-in-miniature wherein everything that met the eye and ear of the visitor were meant to recall to mind the glamor and mystery and poetry of the old Spanish days." Occasionally his name has appeared in articles, usually cast in the role of the charming but somewhat naughty eclectic, admired and yet suspect for designing "Gothic" churches. One page was devoted to Goodhue in The Architecture of Choice: Eclecticism in America, 1880, 1930, by Walter C. Kidney, Recently, Gerald Allen wrote an article re-evaluating St. Thomas

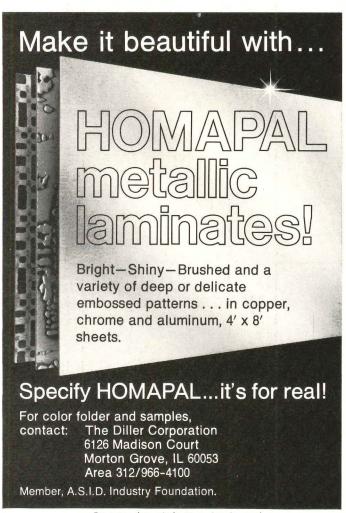
Church, in New York City (RECORD, April, 1974, and reprinted in his book *Dimensions*). Beyond that, there is very little. But surely, Goodhue will soon be the subject of a serious critical evaluation, because this does seem to be the moment of his rediscovery among architects and architectural historians.

Why does his work seem so especially interesting now? Bertram Goodhue was an architect who used a traditional architectural language to create buildings that are astonishingly modern in feeling and composition. His work displayed an eagerness to develop a "modern" architecture without losing the intrinsic symbolism, drama, and nostalgia of historical forms and eclectic styles. Toward the end of his career, he moved rapidly from the "Gothic" St. Thomas Church, and the "Byzantine" St. Bartholomew's Church (both in New York City), through a "Spanish" period in southern California, to a culminating Modernist period with the Los Angeles Public Library, and the State Capitol at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Despite the labels, Goodhue's work seems to have transcended the limitations of "style," by being grounded in the particularities of site and context, the possibilities of structure, and most importantly, the power of dramatic space and surprising scale. Drawings, especially those of the house for Frederick Peterson and the sketch for Eugene Weston (above) emphasize the verticality of a house or chapel sitting atop a steep rocky promontory. His designs seem calculated to have an air of romantic flamboyance and power.

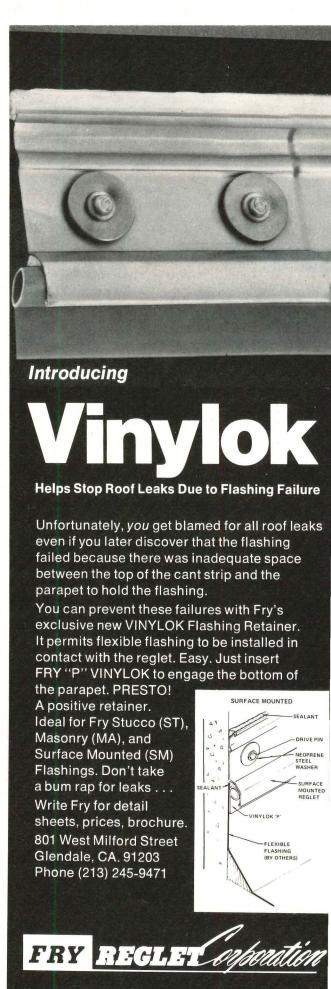
Goodhue's work shows a great sensitivity not only the physical site and its surroundings, but to a sense of the region. St. Thomas Church responds both to the grid system of Manhattan, and to the connections between "Gothic" forms and religious power; the San Diego Fair responds to the mesa upon which it is built, and also to the dual regional fantasies of southern California (nostalgia for the "old Spanish days," and the desire for a Garden of Eden landscape); the Nebraska State Capitol responds to the vastness of the Great Plains with a great domed tower.

What does the book tell us about Goodhue? That he was a "romantic archeologist"; that he had a facile imagination which "tended to the borderland of fantasy"; that he could draw easily and well and spent his schooldays drawing dream cities; that he preferred "freer styles" (those without rigid and codified rules of composition) to the classic tradition; that Lethaby's Architecture, Mysticism, and Myth was number one on his recommended reading list. The book concludes with a lengthy quote



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from The Villa Fosca, the last part of which I want to include here because it offers clues to Goodhue's work: "Suddenly I received my answer, for from the shores far below us, in the clear manly baritone of some sailor, came the opening notes of 'de Provenza al mar al suol,' well remembered yet unworn, and therein seemed to lurk the expression of all that Italy has been, is or may yet be, all the pathos and glamor of a forever vanished past."

Goodhue is usually called an eclectic architect, and yet he professed no interest in copying the past ("nothing that apes the past is genuine Art"). How was he able to design buildings so clearly redolent of the past, and yet so modern? I think the key is in his drawings, especially those of imaginary places, which seem to have been such a useful tool in the design of buildings. Indeed, the watercolor of "A Dream City of the East," or the sketch entitled "Xanadu," seem almost prototypes for the composition of masses in the San Diego work. Now those drawings are nostalgic (one is even entitled "A Persian Reminiscence"), and they are the children of reverie. Yet they constitute a strong testing ground for his formal ideas. That is, the "voyages imaginaires" constitute the sort of world Goodhue admired and desired to connect with, and his work, I think, must be viewed as moving in that direction. All the simplification of detail and forms that characterize the progression of his work seems to have been worked out in sketches of imaginary places first. It was a cunning way of having connections to an ideal past without being trapped by a "dry-as-dust precedent." In short, Goodhue made a creative force out of nostalgia. What he was connecting with was not the correctness of history, but the "glamor of a forever vanished past," the nostalgia for bygone and more likely fictitious environments. Goodhue was simply not interested in severing connections with the past, even a made-up past, in order to connect with the present.

It may be this relationship between his work and his voyages imaginaires which causes his work in southern California to seem, in retrospect, his finest, in part because of the freedom to maneuver within the traditions of southern California's own crazy made-up past. Indeed, his work in San Diego and Los Angeles had a lot to do with giving architectural definition to the southern California Dream.

In the final judgment, Goodhue may come to be seen as belonging to a group of architects that includes Borromini, Sir John Soane, Richardson, George Washington Smith, and a few others, architects who were exploring quite new, even revolutionary, ideas of form, space, decoration, and symbolism, all within the context of clearly understood and respected traditions. Which is very likely why Goodhue seems so interesting to those of us who are trying to expand the traditions of modernism, and exploring new avenues of formal expression. In the first quarter of this century, Goodhue developed a kind of modernism that did not exclude a sense of nostalgia (or of tradition). The trace of that development is thrilling to consider, and thanks to the Da Capo Press, it will be easier for more people to do so.

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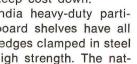
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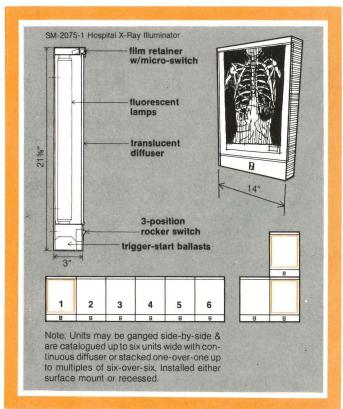
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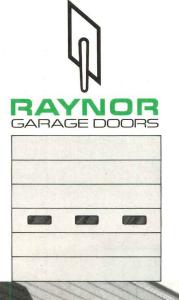
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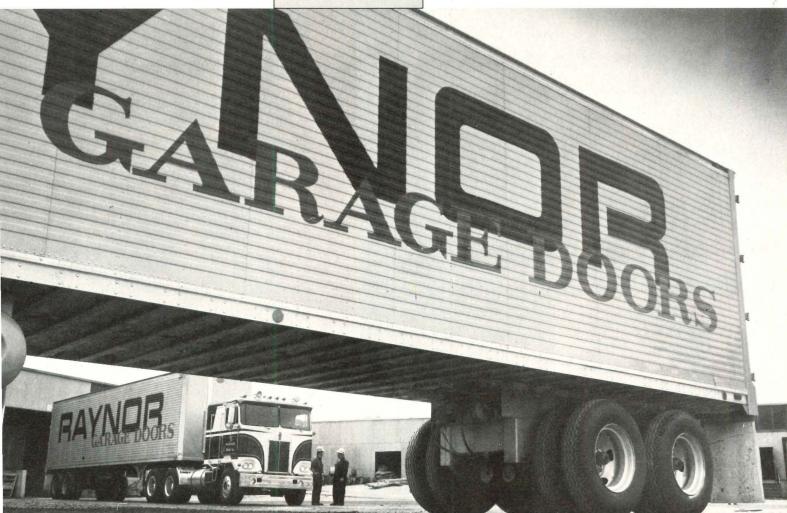
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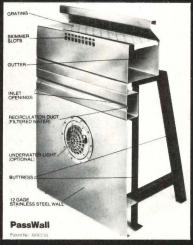
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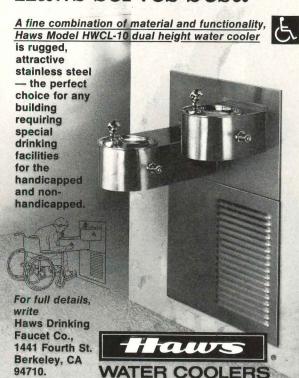
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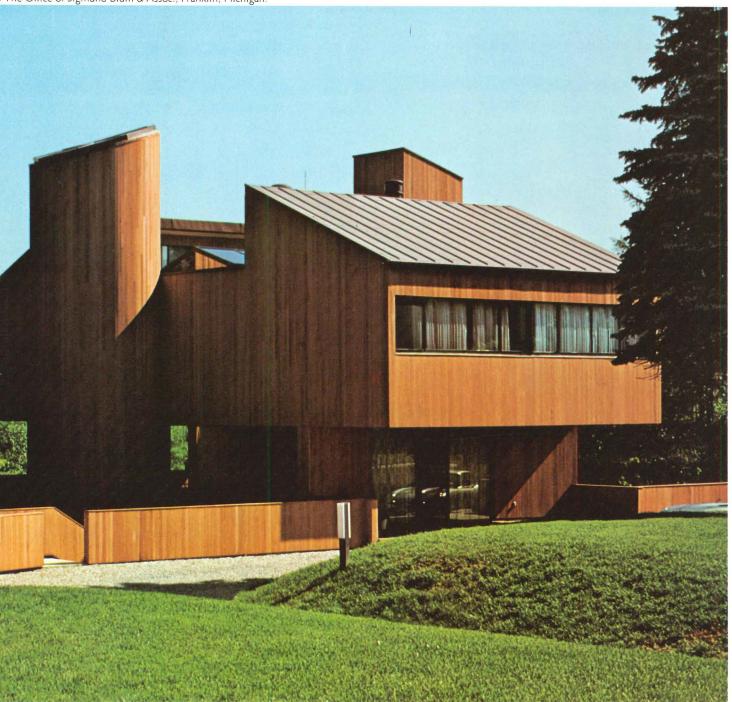
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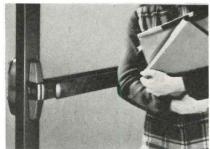


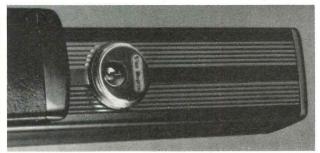


Conventional panic exit door hardware always used to have protruding lever arms. But now, the sleek new Von Duprin 33 rim exit device features a handsome, straight line touch bar that provides uniformly smooth operation; a slight pressure at any point along the touch bar automatically retracts the latch bolt for an easy opening.

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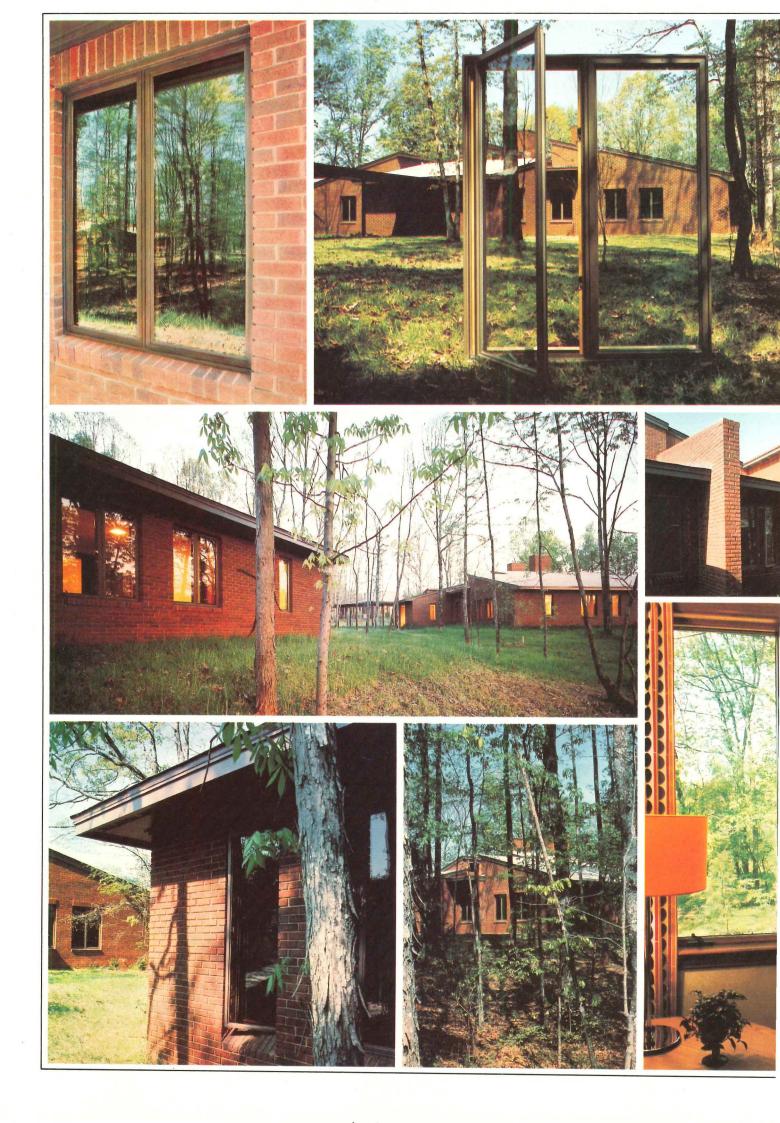
Push-button outside operation is a standard function on 333 outside trims.

Wider contact surface for easier, safer operation.

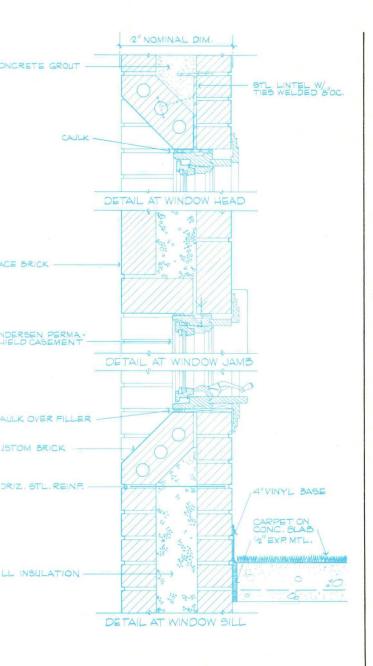
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cklenburg County Mental Health Center patient Addition arlotte, North Carolina

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ting limitations prohibit exact color duplication. actual sample for building specifications.

Windows can be a critical element in the livability of an institutional project.

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fully defines areas and breaks up floor
space. With fashion. Flair. And without
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And you'll take a shine to the no-w surface that resists scuffs and stains. Ar stays looking cleaner than carpet—ev when it's dirty. In fact, it's practically me tenance free. After a time, if heavy tra areas lose a bit of luster, a simple buffi with a lambs wool pad restores the shi instantly.

Melandria and Melandria Square available in 9' widths, so there's less seaming and less labor for hallways a corridors. And of course, like all GAFST Sheet Vinyl floors, the Quite-Cor™ foam interlayer provides comfort and quietr underfoot.

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INESS DEVELOPMENT LDING COSTS AND FINANCING AL PERSPECTIVES NSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT ICE MANAGEMENT

## ne 1977 Dodge/Sweet's Construction Outlook: Second Update ore gains in architectural work are expected

ing up on the halfway point of 1977, construction activity was comfortably ahead of its pace—by 24 per cent in dollar terms, and by 22 per cent in square footage of new lings. Since our February Update anticipated a 15 per cent gain in contract value for 1977, ers of RECORD will be glad to know that—even though that lofty 24 per cent gain will ably not hold up 'til year-end—things are turning out much better than what seemed six hs ago to be a pretty bullish forecast.

ational estir	Second Update July 1977				
onstruction Collions of dollars)	ntract Value	1976 Actual	1	1977 Forecast	Per Cent Change
nresidential ildings	Office Buildings Stores & Other Commercial Manufacturing	\$ 4,122 6,315 4,058	\$	4,800 8,000 4,300	+16 +27 + 6
	<b>Total Commercial &amp; Manufacturing</b>	\$ 14,495	\$	17,100	+18
	Educational Hospital & Health Other Nonresidential Buildings	\$ 4,980 4,590 5,980	\$	5,050 5,100 6,550	+ 1 +11 +10
	Total Institutional & Other	\$ 15,550	\$	16,700	+ 7
	Total Nonresidential	\$ 30,045	\$	33,800	+12
sidential ildings	1- & 2-Family Homes Apartments	\$ 35,958 6,550	\$	45,700 9,500	+27 +45
	Total Housekeeping	\$ 42,508	\$	55,200	+30
	Total Nonhousekeeping	\$ 1,142	\$	1,300	+14
	Total Residential	\$ 43,650	\$	56,500	+29
enbuilding enstruction	Highways & Bridges Utilities Sewer & Water Other Nonbuilding Construction	\$ 7,884 15,610 6,159 3,810	\$	9,500 17,000 7,400 3,300	+20 + 9 +20 -13
	Total Nonbuilding	\$ 33,463	\$	37,200	+11
tal Construction odge Index (1967 :	= 100)	\$ 107,158 194	\$	127,500 231	+19

oor Area of Nevillions of square feet		1976 Actual	1977 Forecast	Per Cent Change
nresidential	Office Buildings	108	125	+16
ıildings	Stores & Other Commercial	343	410	+20
	Manufacturing	151	170	+13
	<b>Total Commercial &amp; Manufacturing</b>	602	705	+17
	Educational	120	115	<b>-</b> 4
	Hospital & Health	74	75	+ 1
	Other Nonresidential Buildings	173	177	+ 2
	Total Institutional & Other	367	367	_
	Total Nonresidential	969	1,072	+11
esidential	1- & 2-Family Homes	1,505	1,795	+19
ıildings	Apartments	307	425	+38
	Total Housekeeping	1,812	2,220	+23
	Total Nonhousekeeping	34	35	+ 3
	Total Residential	1,846	2,255	+22
tal Buildings	,	2,815	3,327	+18

Construction activity was about as erratic as it can get in the opening quarters of 1977. The first quarter was a slow one, and the unusually cold winter deserves some of the blame for that. But after three months' confinement in the narrow range of 203 to 207, the Dodge Index broke loose in the second quarter. April's leap to 250 was a record that stood for only a month, to be topped by May's astonishing 317. (The Index base is: 1967 = 100.)

A lot of the difference between the first and second quarter results involved that most erratic of all construction types: electric power plants. During the past two years of energy awareness, construction of nuclear generating facilities has been coming on strong, and it is expected that between \$15 and \$20 billion of new power plants will be started in 1977.

But when these huge projects bunch up—as they did in April and May—their overwhelming presence obscures what is happening in the rest of the construction market. Setting electric utilities aside clears up matters in two ways: first, it eliminates most of the volatility in the data. Second, and more important, it establishes that even without these huge projects, all other construction in the first half of 1977 scored a solid 20-plus per cent improvement over the same months of 1976.

#### Outlook for the remainder of 1977

Most of that early 1977 strength was concentrated in housing. After two and a half years of recovery and expansion, residential building was still the construction industry's hottest market. But with the housing cycle nearing its top edge (where it could stabilize for a while), nonresidential building is now moving up to fill any slack that might develop. In 1977's first quarter, contracting for nonresidential buildings was up 7 per cent. That margin increased to 11 per cent in the second quarter. For the design professions, this trade-off nonresidential building gaining as housing stabilizes-is the most significant aspect of the construction outlook for the second half of 1977.

#### Residential building

Housing is the part of our 1977 construction outlook that is most in need of updating—to catch up with what has already happened in the early months of the year. Two adjustments to the earlier forecast of 1.8 million units (on the Commerce Department's basis) must be

#### MODULAR GONVENIENGE THAT'S MORE THAN SKIN DEEP

## MEDICAL WALLS AND CONSOLES FROM SQUARE D



le. One is to raise the total by another 300 units (to 1,850,000), and the other is lter the mix in favor of one-family homes. the lower F. W. Dodge basis, our revised 7 housing forecast is 1,750,000 units, conng of 1,275,000 one- and two-family ses and 475,000 apartment units.

The second quarter of 1977, when the and rate of housing starts averaged 1.9 milunits, might have been the peak of the ent housing cycle, but no significant retion in residential building is anticipated in foreseeable future. It is likely, though, that second half of 1977 will show some easof one-family building, offset by further ansion of multi-family starts, suggesting e opportunity for architects.

late: We've raised the year's estimate of housing starts by 50,000 units, but dollar e and square footage need proportionately ger boosts due to the heavier-thanceted share of one-family homes in the contract value is now forecast at \$56.5 por; square footage at 2,255 million.

#### Nonresidential building

It's about time to see some acceleration in the recovery of the nonresidential building market. The oft-cited reasons for its meager progress up to now—the unusually large volume of excess industrial capacity carried over from the 1975 recession, and the depressing effect of declining school enrollments on educational building—will be less potent deterrents in the second half of 1977.

Commercial and industrial building, which collapsed between mid-1974 and mid-1975, has so far made it back about 25 per cent of the way to pre-recession volume. Not surprisingly, most of that recovery has been concentrated in retail building, which has been pulled up by the 1976-77 housing expansion. The depressed office building market also perked up in the first half of 1977.

At mid-1977, square footage of industrial building was ahead by 8 per cent. With 82 per cent of industrial capacity now in use, and—depending on which survey you read—plans for capital spending in 1977 up either a solid

Midwest

12 per cent of a hefty 18 per cent, the second half of the year should bring an acceleration in the rate of contracting for manufacturing buildings. However, some communities may be using public works grants as a substitute for—and not an increment to—local financing for building projects.

Institutional and other nonresidential building aren't exactly booming in 1977, but "rounds" one and two of Local Public Works Act of 1976 allocations are now shoring up two categories that had been sagging: schools and public administration buildings.

Update: Nonresidential building activity has been tracking well through the first half of 1977. Our latest estimates—\$33 billion and 1,070 million square feet—are virtually unchanged since February's. Commercial building now looks a bit stronger, institutional a bit weaker, than earlier expectations.

#### Nonbuilding construction

Highway and sewer/water construction—types of projects that can be started with a minimum of delay—are where public works programs are usually most effective, and current experience bears this out. In the first half of 1977, highway work, at \$9.5 billion (seasonally adjusted annual rate) was up 30 per cent, and sewer/water projects, at \$7.3 billion, were 20 per cent ahead of their comparable 1976 levels. These high rates of contracting are expected to hold for the duration of the stimulus program.

Power plant construction by the electric utilities totaled almost \$9 billion in the first half of 1977. The earlier estimate for the full year 1977—a total of \$16.5 billion—still looks reasonable in the context of longer-term projections of electrical energy requirements, and the fact that the first half of the year brought forth roughly one half the full year's expected total is reason enough not to change it much. It is well to bear in mind, however, that nuclear power plants have a long gestation and a difficult, unpredictable birth.

Update: Nonbuilding construction (like non-residential building) is coming along about as expected. Contract value for the year will be up 11 per cent to \$37.2 billion, largely on the strength of special public works funds involving highways and sewer systems.

#### **Total construction**

An upward-adjusted estimate at midyear brings the 1977 Dodge/Sweet's Outlook for total construction contract value to \$127.5 billion, a gain of 19 per cent over the 1976 amount.

In two years of recovery, the annual value of total construction activity will have advanced 38 per cent from 1975's recession low. In 1976, the first recovery year, a very large part of the 16 per cent advance was concentrated in home building, but this year as the normal lead-lag patterns of residential and nonresidential building unfold, we're getting a better balance of housing and commercial building.

George A. Christie Vice president and chief economist McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company

#### Regional estimates 1977

construction

Second Update July 1977

ontract Value millions of dollars)	Conn., D.C., Maine, N.H., Pa., R.I., Va.,	Northern III., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Mich., Minn., N.D., Ohio, Western Pa., S.D., Wis., W. Va.				
	1976 Actual	1977 Forecast	Per Cent Change	1976 Actual	1977 Forecast	Per Cent Change
Ionresidential Buildings						
ommercial & Manufacturing	\$ 2,213	\$ 2,800	+27	\$ 3,848	\$ 4,500	+17
other	3,564	3,600	+ 1	4,025	4,400	+ 9
otal	\$ 5,777	\$ 6,400	+11	\$ 7,873	\$ 8,900	+13
lesidential Buildings						
- & 2-Family Homes	\$ 4,911	\$ 5,900	+20	\$ 8,465	\$11,100	+31
partments	1,345	1,900	+41	1,678	2,300	+37
lonhousekeeping	168	200	+19	291	300	+ 3
otal	\$ 6,424	\$ 8,000	+25	\$10,434	\$13,700	+31
Ionbuilding Construction						
lighways & Bridges	\$ 1,392	\$ 1,800	+29	\$ 2,206	\$ 2,600	+18
other	5,091	6,400	+26	6,447	6,800	+ 5
otal	\$ 6,483	\$ 8,200	+26	\$ 8,653	\$ 9,400	+ 9
otal Construction	\$18,684	\$22,600	+21	\$26,960	\$32,000	+19

Northeast

1976 Actual	1977 Forecast	Per Cent	1976	1977	
		Change	Actual	Forecast	Per Cent Change
\$ 5,213	\$ 5,800	+11	\$ 3,221	\$ 4,000	+24
4,903	5,300	+ 8	3,058	3,400	+11
\$10,116	\$11,100	+10	\$ 6,279	\$ 7,400	+18
_					
\$12,706	\$16,400	+29	\$ 9,876	\$12,300	+25
1,464	2,300	+57	2,063	3,000	+45
316	400	+27	367	400	+ 9
\$14,486	\$19,100	+32	\$12,306	\$15,700	+28
\$ 3,022	\$ 3,500	+16	\$ 1,264	\$ 1,600	+27
7,628	9,500	+25	6,413	5,000	-22
\$10,650	\$13,000	+22	\$ 7,677	\$ 6,600	-14
\$35,252	\$43,200	+23	\$26,262	\$29,700	+13
	\$12,706 1,464 316 \$14,486 \$3,022 7,628 \$10,650	4,903     5,300       \$10,116     \$11,100       \$12,706     \$16,400       1,464     2,300       316     400       \$14,486     \$19,100       \$3,022     \$3,500       7,628     9,500       \$10,650     \$13,000	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 4,903 & 5,300 & +8 \\ \hline \$10,116 & \$11,100 & +10 \\ \hline \\ \$12,706 & \$16,400 & +29 \\ 1,464 & 2,300 & +57 \\ \hline \$16 & 400 & +27 \\ \hline \$14,486 & \$19,100 & +32 \\ \hline \\ \$3,022 & \$3,500 & +16 \\ \hline \hline \$7,628 & 9,500 & +25 \\ \hline \$10,650 & \$13,000 & +22 \\ \hline \end{array}$	4,903         5,300         + 8         3,058           \$10,116         \$11,100         +10         \$6,279           \$12,706         \$16,400         +29         \$9,876           1,464         2,300         +57         2,063           316         400         +27         367           \$14,486         \$19,100         +32         \$12,306           \$3,022         \$3,500         +16         \$1,264           7,628         9,500         +25         6,413           \$10,650         \$13,000         +22         \$7,677	4,903     5,300     + 8     3,058     3,400       \$10,116     \$11,100     +10     \$6,279     \$7,400       \$12,706     \$16,400     +29     \$9,876     \$12,300       1,464     2,300     +57     2,063     3,000       316     400     +27     367     400       \$14,486     \$19,100     +32     \$12,306     \$15,700       \$3,022     \$3,500     +16     \$1,264     \$1,600       7,628     9,500     +25     6,413     5,000       \$10,650     \$13,000     +22     \$7,677     \$6,600

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#### onsultant profile: the medical equipment planner

lanning for expansion or renovation, today's hospital administrators can expect to spend oximately 10 per cent of their construction budget on fixed or built-in equipment, and an tional 15 per cent for major movable equipment. Although many hospital clients rely on architects to plan, design and specify the built-in equipment, the 15 per cent investment in able equipment constitutes an enormous planning task not easily assigned. Most architecfirms—even those heavily involved in hospital work—do not offer complete equipment ning services, and hospital purchasing departments are not usually staffed sufficiently to ram equipment needs, research all the available products and coordinate bidding operatelivery and installation. Moving in to provide a service where one is clearly needed is ndependent medical equipment planning consultant.

lical equipment is strictly organized by the artment of Health, Education & Welfare\* three groups, each related to separate bital budgets and depreciation schedules. Up I equipment, usually included in the bital's construction budget, is fixed equipt such as cabinetry, surgical lights, soap ensers, etc. Group II equipment, pursed from the capital equipment budget, is or movable equipment such as operating es and X-ray machines. Group III equipt, such items as surgical instruments, nee-and syringes (disposables), comes from the bital's operating budget (and is about 20 per of the Group II budget).

Hospitals commonly obtain equipment ning from any of five sources: 1) the pital's own materials management or puring staff; 2) the architect's staff or consul-3) an independently hired equipment ning consultant; 4) a turn-key supplier as Hospital Building & Equipment Cortion; or 5) equipment manufacturers and ers. Of these choices, the architect and independent equipment planning consulare preferred by larger institutions, acing to Harvey S. Cook, principal design ager (health care facilities) at ISD Incorpod, the New York-headquartered space ning and design firm. Responsible for e of the nation's best corporate interiors, Incorporated has been offering medical pment planning to architects and hospifor three years. Generally, space planning ot part of the service, which focuses arily on the 18-to-36-month-long managet function needed to program and supply ral million dollars worth of Group II and up III equipment in any given project.

ent HEW publications of help to hospital equipment ers are: "General Standards of Construction and ment for Hospital and Medical Facilities," DHEW lation number (HSM) 74-4000; and "Hospital Equipplanning Guide," publication number 930-D-4. Both r sale from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. nment Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The ISD approach to medical equipment planning, according to Mr. Cook, relies on a thorough knowledge of all the equipment available. Often an architect or the hospital purchasing staff will be familiar with several manufacturers of particular equipment, but numerous other manufacturers will also be able to meet the requirements. This, of course, greatly enhances competition among the suppliers—to the economic advantage of the hospital-but at the same time, it poses problems of evaluation. Besides promoting competition among suppliers, the professional equipment planner, says Mr. Cook, must set up the criteria for comparing similar-but not usually identical-pieces of equipment. He must then recommend the selection of equipment; fit it to architectural conditions and budget; prepare specifications and bid documents; arrange the award of contracts; schedule delivery; observe installation; manage the shake-down tests and instruction sessions for hospital personnel; and close out the contracts. This is the responsibility of the professional equipment planner, involving a great deal of management skill throughout what is typically a two-year period.

#### Programming the equipment needs

How this process is conducted by ISD Incorporated is illustrated specifically in a current project—the expansion and renovation of the Norwalk (Connecticut) Hospital, designed by Caudill Rowlett Scott. The illustrations refer to just one department in this project, but the same procedures would be applied to all departments.

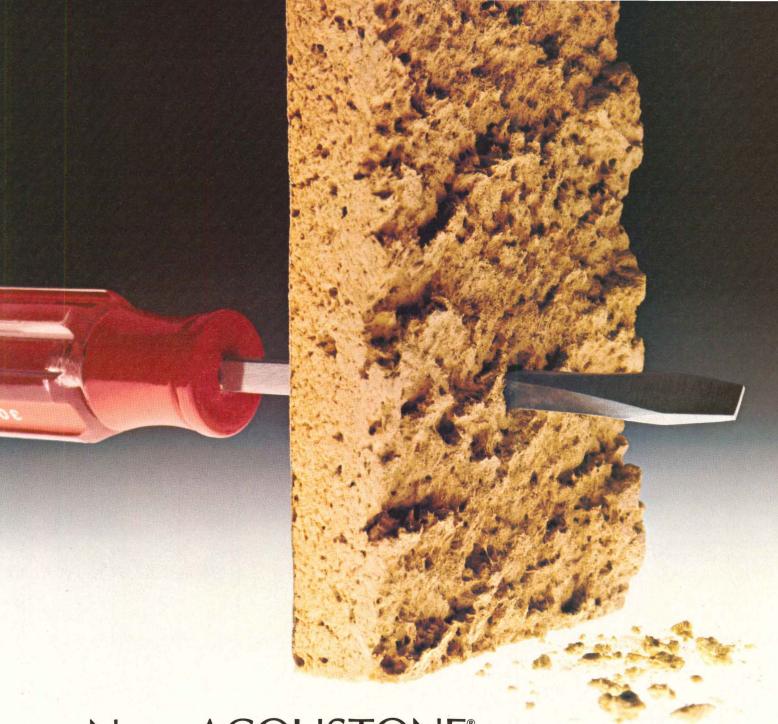
After familiarizing themselves with the architectural and budget requirements of the project, ISD staff members begin their programming effort by meeting with individual hospital department heads and their key staff members to determine equipment-related procedures. Passed out at these meetings is an "Equipment Checklist" (part of which is shown in Figure 1) listing generically almost

every type of known hospital equipment. This list itemizes all room-by-room equipment requirements for the department (in this case, ambulatory surgery), and serves to remind the personnel of what is currently in use. This list, and more interviews, generates the "Equipment Planning Schedule," a formal identification of the equipment requirements for the new department. At this point, ISD personnel conduct an inventory of existing equipment (Figure 2), listing every item, its condition and

		92	PROJECT NO.
			DEPT.
INCORPORATED			PAGE 1of 3
	EQUIPMENT	CHECKLIST	
TANESTHESIA APPARATUS	TCARTS.	I CUBICLE CURTAINS	T FREEZERS,
ARMBOARDS, SURGICAL	LINEN	CURETTAGE UNITS	BONE BANK
ASPIRATORS	MATERIALS HANDLING	CYSTOSCOPES	EYE BANK
AUDIOMETERS	MEDICATION		REACH-IN
AUTOCLAVES	ORTHOPEDIC DRESSING	DEFIBRILLATORS	FURNITURE, CAFETERIA & DINING
	UTILITY	DEHUMIDIFIERS	CLASSROOM
BARS, PARALLEL	GILLIT	DENTAL EQUIPMENT,	DORMITORY
BASSINETS		CHAIRS	EXAMINATION
BATHS.	CAUTERY SETS.	CABINETS	FOOD SERVICE
HYDROTHERAPY	DERMATOLOGICAL	MOBILE UNITS	GERIATRIC
PARAFFIN	GYNACOLOGICAL	DIATHERMY,	LABORATORY
SAUNA	CENTRIFUGES,	MICROWAVE	LIBRARY
SITZ	BLOOD SEPARATION	SHORT WAVE	LOUNGE
BEDS,	REFRIGERATED	DISPENSERS	MODULAR
FÖLDING ON-CALL	ULTRA	DOLLS, TRAINING DRAINAGE SYSTEMS,	PATIENT ROOM THERAPUTIC
ON-CALL ORTHOFEDIC	CHAIRS.	PLEURAL	TREATMENT
PATIENT	BLOOD COLLECTING	UNDERWAYER	WAITING AREAS
RECOVERY	COMMODE	URINARY	WAITING AREAS
BICYLES, STATIONARY	DENTAL	DRILLS	
BIOPSY EQUIPMENT	E.N.T.		GAS ANALYSIS
MOOD BANK SYSTEMS	EXAMINATION		GAS HANDLING
	FLEXION TRACTION	ELECTROSURGICAL UNITS	GAS REGULATING
	HYDROTHERAPY	ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHS	GAUGES, PRESSURE
CABINETS,	NEUROSURGICAL	ELECTRODES	GENERATORS,
BEDSIDE	OPHTHALMOLOGICAL	EEG UNITS	LOW VOLTAGE
BIOLOGICAL	PODIATRY	EMG UNITS	SINE WAVE
FIRST AID FOOD STORAGE	RECOVERY TREATMENT	ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT	· ULTRASONIC
HOT PACK	WHEEL	ENDOSCOPIC EQUIPMENT	GERIATRIC EQUIPMENT
INSTRUMENT	MUEEC	EXERCISE EQUIPMENT.	GERMICIDAL LAMPS
NARCOTIC		BARS	GLOVE DRYER
TREATMENT	CHAMBERS,	BICYCLE	GRAB BARS
UROLOGICAL	DECOMPRESSION	CHEST PULLEY	GRAPHING EQUIPMENT
X-RAY FILING	ENVIRONMENTAL	EXTENSION LADDER	GRINDERS
	HYPERBARIC	SHOULDER WHEEL	GROUND DETECTION UNITS
	CHARTING SYSTEMS	STAIR UNITS	GYMNASIUM EQUIPMENT
CAGES, ANIMAL	CHARTS,	TREADMILLS	
CALCULATORS, BLOOD CELL CANNISTER SETS	ANATOMICAL GRAPHIC/HEALTH	WALKERS	HAMPERS.
CANNISTER SETS	EYE EYE		LINEN, SOILED/CLEAN
CARDIAC ARREST VEHICLES	RECORDING	EYE EQUIPMENT	WASTE
CARDIAC EQUIPMENT.	CLAMPS	FIBER OPTIC SYSTEMS	HEADLIGHTS
DEFIBRILLATOR	COLD PACK UNITS	FILES.	HEAT EXCHANGERS
ELECTROCARDIOGRAPH	COMMODES -	HISTOLOGICAL	HEATERS
HEART MONITOR	CONDUCTIVE YESTERS	PRESCRIPTION	HEMATOLOGICAL EQUIPMEN
HEART RATE METER	CONTACT MEDIUM	X-RAY	HISTOLOGY EQUIPMENT
MONITOR	CONVEYOR SYSTEMS	FILTERS	HOLDERS
PACEMAKER	COOLERS	FLUOROSCOPES	HOODS,
SYNCHRONIZER CARES.	CORONARY EQUIPMENT	FOOD SERVING UNITS,	CLEAN AIR LABORATORY
CENTRAL SERVICE	LABORATORY	HANDLING/STORAGE TRANSPORTATION	HOOKS
CRASH	SPONGE HOLDER	VEHICLES	HOOKS HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT.
DRUG - Rx	CRIBS	FOOTBOARDS	ALUMINUM
FOOD SERVICE	CROUP TENTS	FRACTURE EQUIPMENT	STAINLESS STEEL
HOUSEKEEPING	CRYOSTATS	FRAMES.	HUMIDIFIERS
LABORATORY	CRYOSURGICAL UNITS	TRACTION UNITS	

Figure		_			
			NORV	VALK,	VALK HOSPITAL CONNECTICUT 06856
INCORE	ORATED	_	EQ	UIPME	NT INVENTORY
					ITEM CODE  CABINET, SUPPLY CBS  MANUFACTURER Bifckmon  CATACUG NO. 7950-SS  SIZE 36° 16° 7  TOP BASE CASTERS/WHEELS Conductive (4)  COLOR/MATERIAL Steinless steel  UTILITIES REQUIRED None
QUANTITY	DEPT./ ROOM		MODIFY		REMARKS
3	ACC - 110 CM - 332	X		JCKAI	
1	AS - 247	X	Х		New casters required
2	PM - 144-5	X		Х	Doors missing; unit purchased in 1961.
-					
-					

Figure 2



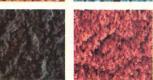
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See your U.S.G. representative. Or write to us at 101 S. Wacker Dr., Chicago, III. 60606. Dept. AR-87.

UNITED STATES GYPSU BUILDING AMERICA use potential. (Because of the variety of tal equipment, names alone do not sufs identification. Therefore, a snapshot of item is always attached to its inventory

)

With the identification of—and agreement equipment requirements for new hospital is, comes the need to objectively evaluate complete roster of competing products. Of e., department personnel have brand prefes for certain types of equipment; while clanners consider these preferences—and some of their own—they encourage the to evaluate all qualified manufacturers. It can be competitively evaluated. ISD mends that hospitals particularly evaluates that are used throughout and usually lassed in lots of some number; beds and hers are examples.

o facilitate a fair and objective comparison, ets up criteria lists (including price) for type of equipment, so that all manufacare competing on the same set of rements. A case in point is seen in Figure 3, an sis of the Norwalk Hospital X-ray equip-(Actual figures are shown, although the sof the competing manufacturers have omitted.) In this case, Maker A—with the t bid—was selected, but an examination table will show just how many intervensests can affect the final costs of otherwise

arable equipment.

ofter compiling the equipment requirefor all departments, ISD identifies what can be standardized. Mr. Cook feels that ardizing diagnostic instruments, for exe, is an efficient practice for hospitals, in cospital personnel can be shifted from deent to department, and still be familiar with quipment. Standardizing also permits ity ordering, which usually provides cost ervice benefits.

natic design and design development

e conclusion of equipment presentations eviews with the client and architects, ISD res preliminary layouts (Figure 4) show-puipment locations and sizes. The goal is ure that equipment requirements correto space and functional requirements ished by the architect. At the same time, raws in the utility requirements and precolor schedules, to complement the inprogram.

ubmitted with the layout for each room is uipment "Cost Estimate" (partly shown ure 5). ISD equipment planners use list in estimating, to establish a margin of for cost. Many manufacturers and s offer discounts, so estimates based on ices will likely represent cost ceilings.

ontract document phase

he client's approval of the above work, repares the contract documents, consist-specifications for each new item apd by the client; plans and/or schedules ting the exact location of new and reequipment; and forms of proposals, inons to bidders and general conditions as be required. The approved documents ovided to the client to obtain competi-

		MY EQUIPMENT QUOTAT Truary 7, 1977	IONS	
ROOM	MAKER A	MAKER B	MAKER C	MAKER D
Radiology Department: (1) Auto Chest R-	346 111,153.00	118,155.00	91,655.00	88,145.00
(2) Tomography R-	128,357.00	119,835.00	107,838.00	109,855.00
(3) Radio/Fluoro R-	208, 186.00	180,935.00	199,900.00	195,600.00
(4) IVP/Mammo R-	355 125,244.00	107,895.00	113,321.00	102,100.00
(5) IVP/General R-	357 91,367.00	98, 250.00	97,686.00	85,000.00
(6) IVP/General R-	75,000.00	98,250.00	81,821.00	85,000.00
(7) Spec. Proc. R-	364 351,385.00	451,356.00	311,973.00	357,700.00
(9) Radio/Fluoro R-	208, 186.00	180,935.00	199,900.00	195,600.00
(10) Back-up Special Procedure R-	327,428.00	354,840.00	369,500.00	333,000.00
(11) Radio/Fluoro R-	354 208, 186.00	180,935.00	199,900.00	195,600.00
RADIOLOGY:	1,834,492.00	1,891,386.00	1,773,494.00	1,747,600.00
Emergency Department:	84,232.00	82,310.00	75,762.00	75,000.00
(2) E-:	72,433.00	95,280.00	81,821.00	73,150.00
EMERGENCY:	176,665.00	177,590.00	157,583.00	148, 150.00
Health Testing: (1) Chest Room T-3	79,235.00	74,165.00	83,155.00	69,000.00
TOTAL EQUIPMENT PACKAGE:	2,090,392.00	2,143,141.00	2,014,232.00	1,964,750.00
Discounts (-)	269,400.00	163,141.00		150,000.00
Shipping Charges	1,820,992.00	1,980,000.00	2,014,232.00	1,814,750.00
Installation by Hospital, estimated Extra Electrical by	1,820,992.00 25,000.00	1,985,000.00	2,014,232.00	1,824,750.00
Hospital				15,000.00
Service Technician (-) Extras in Proposal (-)	1,845,992.00	1,985,000.00	2,054,232.00 50,000.00	1,839,750.00
NET COST TO NORWALK HOSPITA	L 1,821,392.00	1,985,000.00	2,004,232.00	1,839,750,00

Figure 3

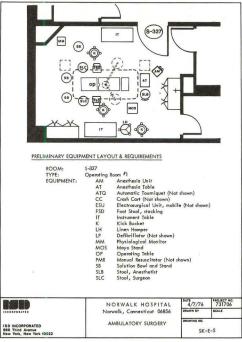


Figure 4

COST EST		HOSPITA	L	AREA	AMBL	ILATOR	Y SURGER	v	
N	orwalk,	Connecticu	ot 06856		Opero	ting Ro	om #1	/5	-327
G	roup II A	lovable Me	edical Equipm	ent PAGE	14	01	46		
CODE	ITEM	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION					UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
OP	1.	1	all electric; (image inten 2-3 pads fo 3 restraint st	TABLE - mode 2" thick condu- sification) caps or armboards; an raps. American Steri Plainview, N.	ctive pa bilities; esthesia	d; radi 2 armi winger	oluscent poards; d screen;		
			Catalog:	(1) BE-55-721 (2) BF-14-100 (2) BF-14-400 (1) BF-07-500 (3) BF-08-800				7,640.00 80.00 25.00 130.00 50.00	7,640.00 160.00 50.00 130.00 150.00
SLB	2.	1	casters.	STOOL - and ol; 15" dia. sea Blickman Healt	t; lockir	ig cond	uctive		
				Fair Lawn, N.	J.				
			Catalog:	7742-SS-C				171.50	171.50
SLC	3.	1	REVOLVING	t; locking const	jean stoc uctive co	l; stain	less steel;		
			MFR:	Blickman Healt Fair Lawn, N.	h Industr J	ries, In	с.		
			Catalog:	7745-SS-C				113,50	113.50
XSLC	4.	1	REVOLVING	STOOL -					EX

Figure 5

tive bids or negotiated proposals, and ISD assists in the awarding of contracts.

Besides listing all accessories and pertinent data in the specifications for each item, specifications include precise delivery instructions to bidders. Equipment is to be packed and tagged in such a way as to direct every item to the precise point of use or installation. This is especially useful if equipment is to be shipped, but temporarily placed in storage.

The lead time on most medical equipment is 90 days, with the longest item being radiology equipment, which might require up to six months for delivery. However, ISD recommends bidding equipment as early as possible, and warehousing it until the time of need because frequent price changes are commonplace. Most manufacturers and dealers will not guarantee the bid price on equipment to be delivered two years hence.

Mr. Cook cautions that sometimes the product specified is obsolete by the time it is installed, model changes being nearly as frequent as price changes. This is particularly true of radiology equipment. To minimize this risk, ISD inserts a clause in bid documents requiring manufacturers to deliver their *latest model*. In other words, if a manufacturer's successful bid is based on a product that is subsequently changed, or eliminated from the line, the newest item must be delivered to the hospital. Price changes must be noted well in advance.

#### Contract administration

This portion of the equipment planner's work concentrates on obtaining conformance and compliance with contract documents and entails: review of samples and shop drawings of modified inventory items; shop observation of in-production items; periodic observation at the project site; installation scheduling; preparation of installation punchlists; in-service education reviews of new equipment; and preparation of Certificates of Payment.

Of considerable importance is the equipment planner's ability to manage detail throughout the equipment planning process. But this function is especially critical at delivery and installation time. In the case of X-ray equipment, important questions arise. How is it to be delivered? Who is going to install it. What are the union jurisdictions? Does delivery mean to the hospital loading dock, and if so, how does the hospital get it to the installation location? If left to chance, these are expensive questions.

Shake-down tests can be as simple as turning on a switch, but—as in the case of radiology equipment—testing can take several months, and it is up to the consultant to prepare the test criteria. In the case of sophisticated equipment, ISD provides the client with standards that must be met by the vendor to assure that the equipment meets performance specifications. The data gathered during tests is evaluated by ISD personnel and sent to the hospital if approved. When punch list items are corrected or completed, ISD prepares and issues Certificates of Payment, concluding a two-year process. ISD's compensation for this service is based solely on time charges—not a percentage of the contracts.

## Fringe benefit.

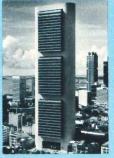
There's been a quiet revolution under way creating a bright new world of pleasant working conditions for American employees in offices, retail firms and even light industry.

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### upreme Court rulings during the 1976-77 term: ome good news, some bad news (and some maybe's)

Arthur T. Kornblut, Esq.

1976-77 term of the U. S. Supreme Court has drawn to a close. While no case decided during term directly involved an architect, issues in a number of cases were of significant interest to gn professionals and the construction industry. So it is timely to review some recent decisions presently pending cases involving antitrust matters, labor relations, occupational safety and th, and advertising restrictions. Briefly . . .

#### advertising: a ban on ethical grounds ates the First Amendment

all the cases going before the Supreme rt during the past year, the one involving sure of two lawyers for violating a bar ciation's advertising restrictions (Bates and teen v. State Bar of Arizona) probably atted the greatest interest among architects. Supreme Court ruling in the Arizona Bar was against a blanket ban on advertising. The significance of the Arizona Bar case ooth lawyers and architects, as well as other essionals, is most uncertain. However, the sion is significant, if for no other reason the Court's clear statement (if a 5 to 4 sion can be called clear) that an ethical nibition against advertising without regard he specific evils sought to be prevented ates the First Amendment. (The censured neys also claimed the prohibition violated Sherman Antitrust Act. The Court rejected argument because the prohibition was nulgated and enforced by the Arizona Sune Court and thus was exempt from the rust laws as "state action.")

The very narrow holding in this case must ecognized. The majority opinion limited decision to the issue of whether the adverg by licensed attorneys of "routine" legal ces, including prices for those routine ices, could be prohibited by the state bar ciation. In holding that the advertisement ch generated this action was protected by First Amendment, the Court did not rule on ertising by other professions, did not rule dvertising by professionals that contained ments about the "quality of services," did lefine "routine" legal services, and did not on the permissibility of other than newser advertisements. In fact, if any generalizacan be drawn from this case, it seems to be the majority believed the bar both collec-/ and individually has an obligation to m the public about the availability of legal ces, including price information for rouservices.

It is difficult to guess how the Court would reacted had the case involved the censure architect by a state registration board or In this case, five members of a panel of judges, all of whom are lawyers, decided that certain legal services can be characterized as routine and thus are amenable to being advertised in the printed media. Even so, the dissenting justices felt it necessary to comment on the undefinability of routine legal services.

But, what would they say about advertising "routine" architectural services? Whether or not the Court will have an opportunity to be confronted with that issue depends in large part on any future steps taken by AIA to further evaluate its ethical prohibition against advertising in light of the *Arizona State Bar* case and potential action by the Justice Department on antitrust grounds. (Unlike the Arizona Bar, the AIA's advertising ban, promulgated by a private organization, does not enjoy the "state action" exemption from the Sherman Act. However, a registration board's ban might be considered exempt if it could survive the First Amendment problem.)

#### On collective bargaining: unions cannot tamper with the designer's specifications

Dating back over a few years, a number of cases have gone before the National Labor Relations Board and the courts involving the right of a union to refuse to work on or install prefabricated systems, products and equipment that violated a collective bargaining agreement and, in effect, reduced the need for on-site labor. In many instances, the issue became one of whether the union's collective bargaining agreement with the contractor took precedence over the project design and specifications, or vice versa.

In a decision handed down on February 22, 1977, the Supreme Court appears to have put the matter to rest for the time being—and in a way favorable to the design professions. The Court ruled 6-3 that a union's refusal to install prefabricated climate control units constituted an illegal secondary boycott in violation of the National Labor Relations Act. (NLRB v. Enterprise Association) The union in this case had a collective bargaining agreement with an hvac subcontractor on a retirement home project, but it had no agreement with the general contractor and engineer who prepared the specifications. The inability of the immediate

employer (the subcontractor) to change the specifications to call for something compatible with the collective bargaining agreement made the union's refusal to install the prefabricated units an unfair labor practice.

For architects, this ruling means that project designs and specifications can be prepared in light of the needs of the client and the project, without having the collective bargaining agreements of potential contractors and subcontractors be a controlling factor.

#### On OSHA: employer's right to jury trial is not violated by agency penalties

In a major test of the constitutionality of the penalty provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Supreme Court on March 23 found 8–0 that the Seventh Amendment is not violated even though a jury trial is unavailable to an employer cited for an OSHA violation. (Atlas Roofing Co., Inc. v. OSHRC.) The Seventh Amendment provides that in "suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved . . .")

The Court noted the Seventh Amendment was never intended to establish the jury as the exclusive mechanism for factfinding in civil cases. It held that when Congress creates new statutory "public rights" (in this instance, the right of each employee to a safe and healthful working environment), it can assign their adjudication to an administrative agency with which a jury trial would be incompatible.

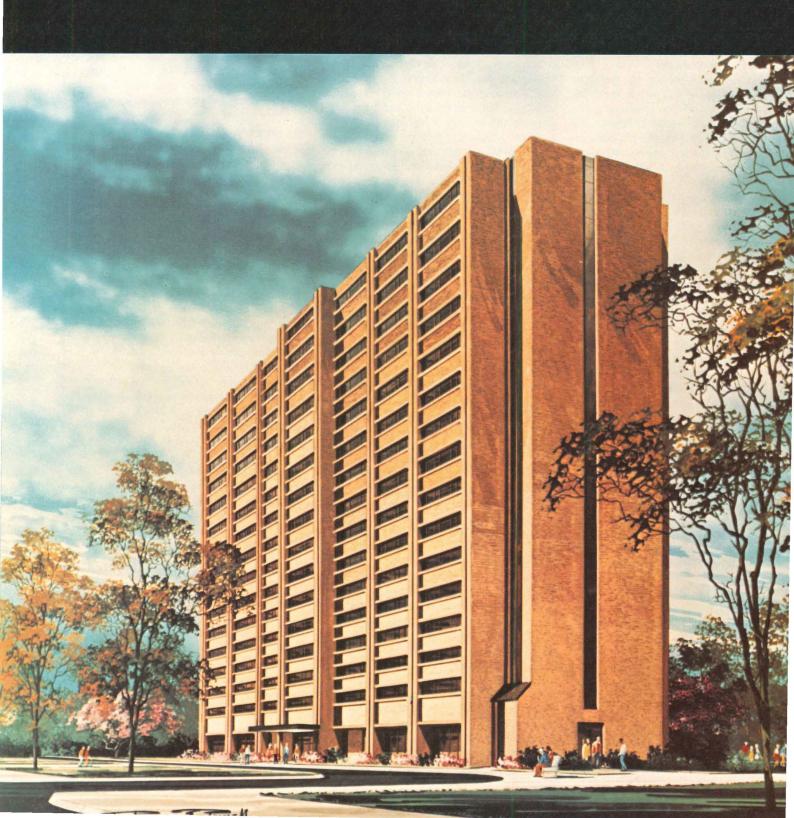
#### On antitrust and professional ethics: no decision on Court review of NSPE

During the past year, the National Society of Professional Engineers again was rebuffed by a lower Federal court in its attempt to show that its ethical prohibition against competitive bidding was within the "rule of reason" exception to the antitrust laws. Following a unanimous ruling on March 14 by the D. C. Circuit Court of Appeals that the ethical standard in question constituted a *per se* antitrust violation, NSPE sought to have the decision reviewed by the Supreme Court. It remains to be seen whether review will be granted.

Mr. Kornblut is a registered architect and practicing attorney in Washington, D.C.

"Legal Perspectives" is published with the understanding that the publisher is not rendering legal service. If legal advice is required, the services of a competent professional should be sought.

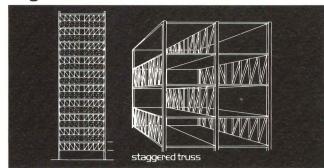
# Residential tower \$526,300 under budget...





r view during construction shows large, column-free Typical bays measure 53 ft 6 in. by 22 ft. Bethlehem ed 700 tons of structural steel for the project.

## thanks to a staggered truss steel framing system.



In the staggered truss system, story-high steel trusses, arranged in a staggered pattern, span transversely between exterior columns.

The reinforced concrete floor system, supported on steel openweb joists, acts as a diaphragm, transferring lateral loads in the short direction to the truss chords. Lateral loads are resisted by truss diagonals and are transferred into direct loads to the columns.

Columns, therefore, receive no bending moments in the transverse direction. This allows the designer to orient the columns so that the strong axis is available to help resist bending due to longitudinal wind forces.

The trusses, 54 ft long and 10 ft high, are fabricated in the shop and shipped to the construction site ready for installation.

There's another factor favoring the use of the staggered truss framing system with open-web joist floor-ceiling assemblies: open spaces above the ceilings simplify installation of the mechanical and utilities systems.

Freedom of interior plan

The interior of the first level of the tower is column free and contains no trusses. The entire first floor, therefore, could be one large room, if it did not have to be divided into support areas for the tenants.

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m Park Tower, Worcester, ., is a 16-level, 195-unit residal building for the elderly. 53,900 sq ft structure is being ructed at \$24.84 per sq ft. 1973, a plan for a similar ing on the same site was 000 over budget. For that a conventional concreteing system was considered. That key factor made the big ence? Speed of construction: rels erected in 32 days using aggered truss steel framing m.

c**ory-high trusses** eveloped in 1965, the system

sts of story-high steel trusses ning transversely between or columns of the building d 22 ft apart and arranged in gered pattern.

he big advantage the system high-rise apartments or motel projects is the large spaces for complete layout ility—in this instance—unucted spaces 22 x 54 ft. Clear s are defined only by trusses a serve as walls between hing living units.

ter Housing Authority, ter, Mass.

cts:
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or developer, an architect or specifying engineer, you should be aware of this growing trend toward stricter fire protection regulations. Learning all you can about sprinklering properly now could save you money in the future when you come face to face with one of these tough new codes.

Save you money? That's right. Permissive clauses in building codes vary from area to area, but sprinklering your next high-rise will make it safer and could save you money in many or all of the following ways:

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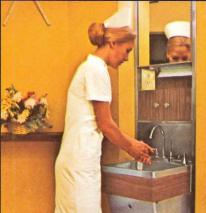
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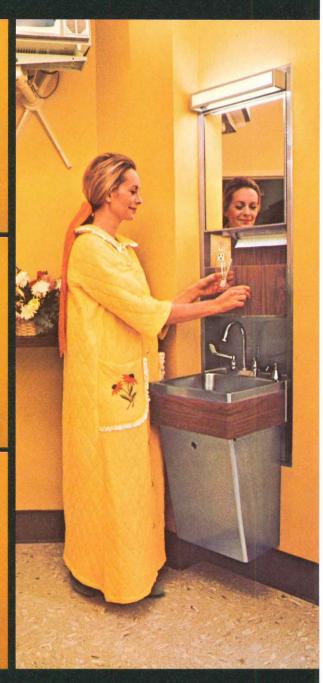
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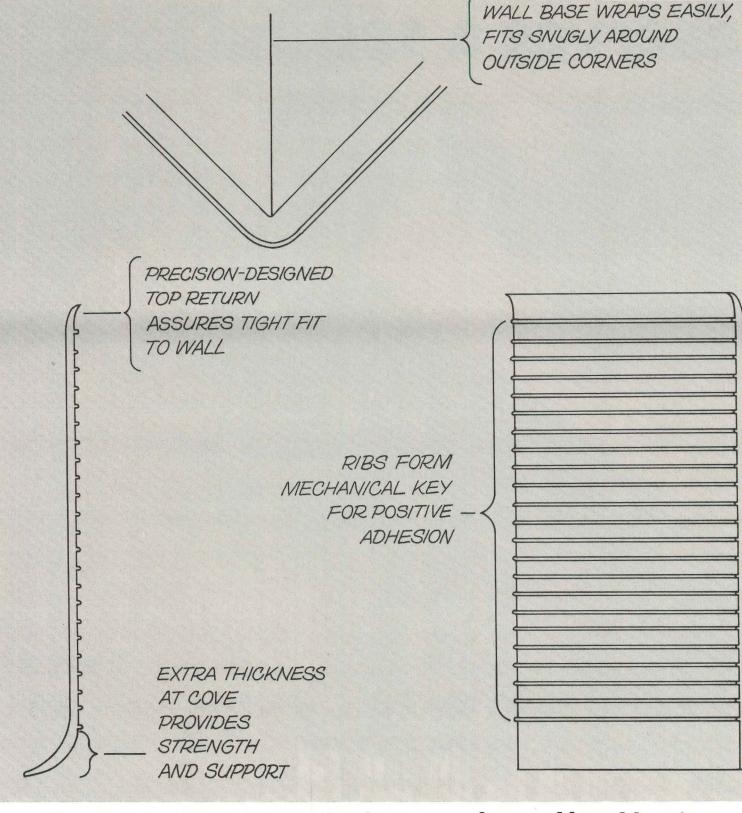


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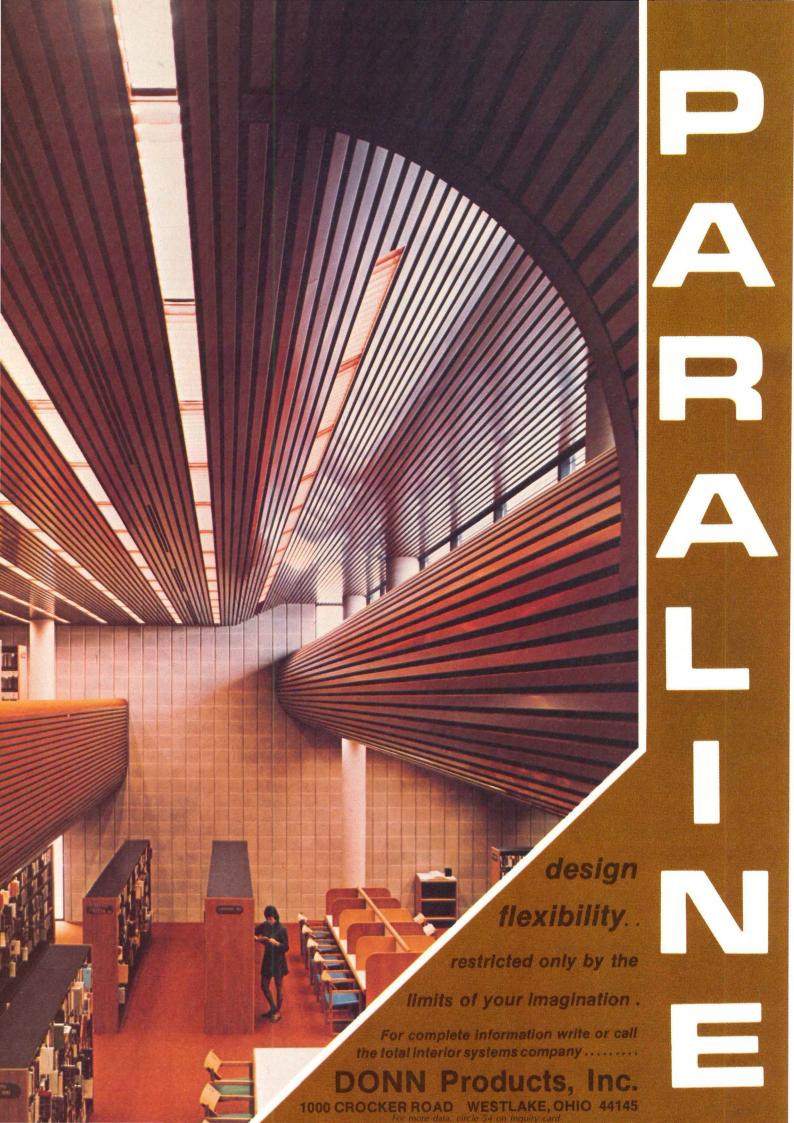
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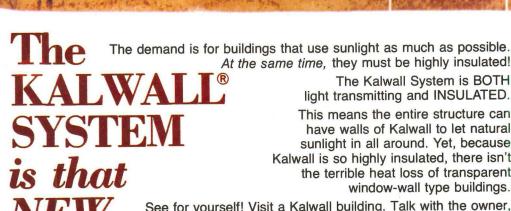
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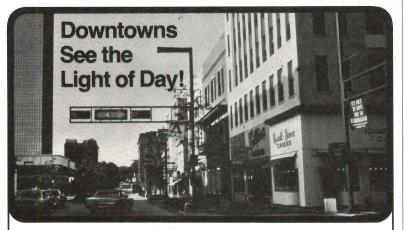
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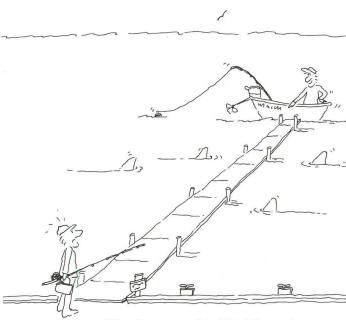
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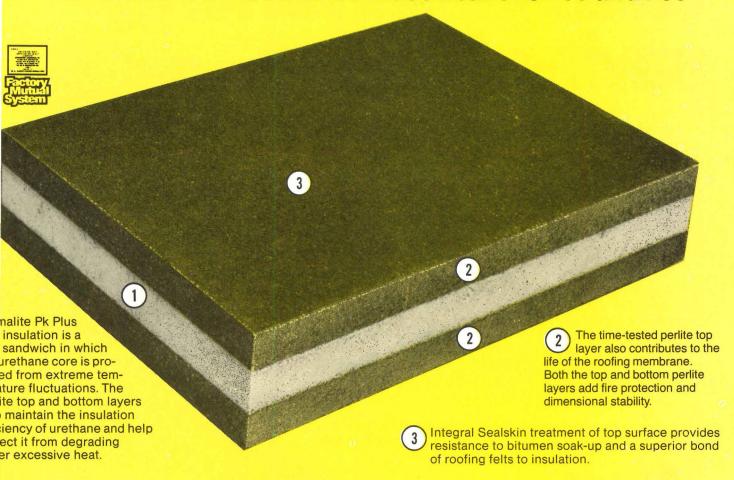
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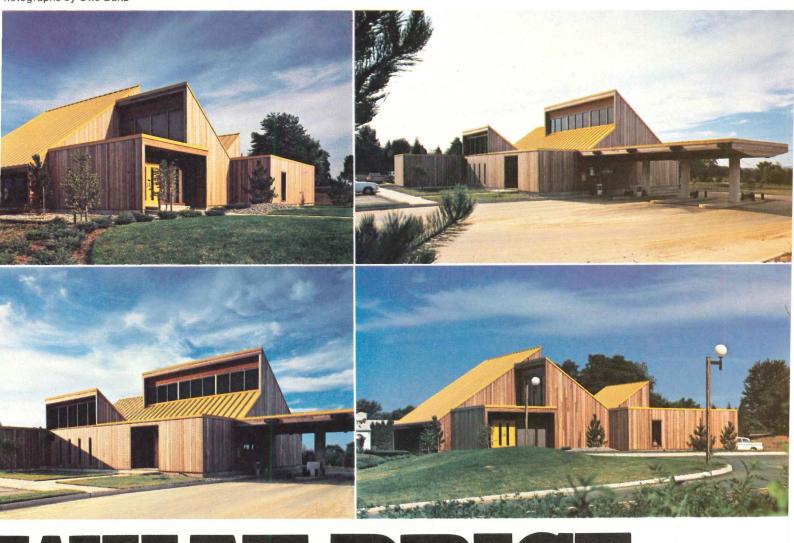
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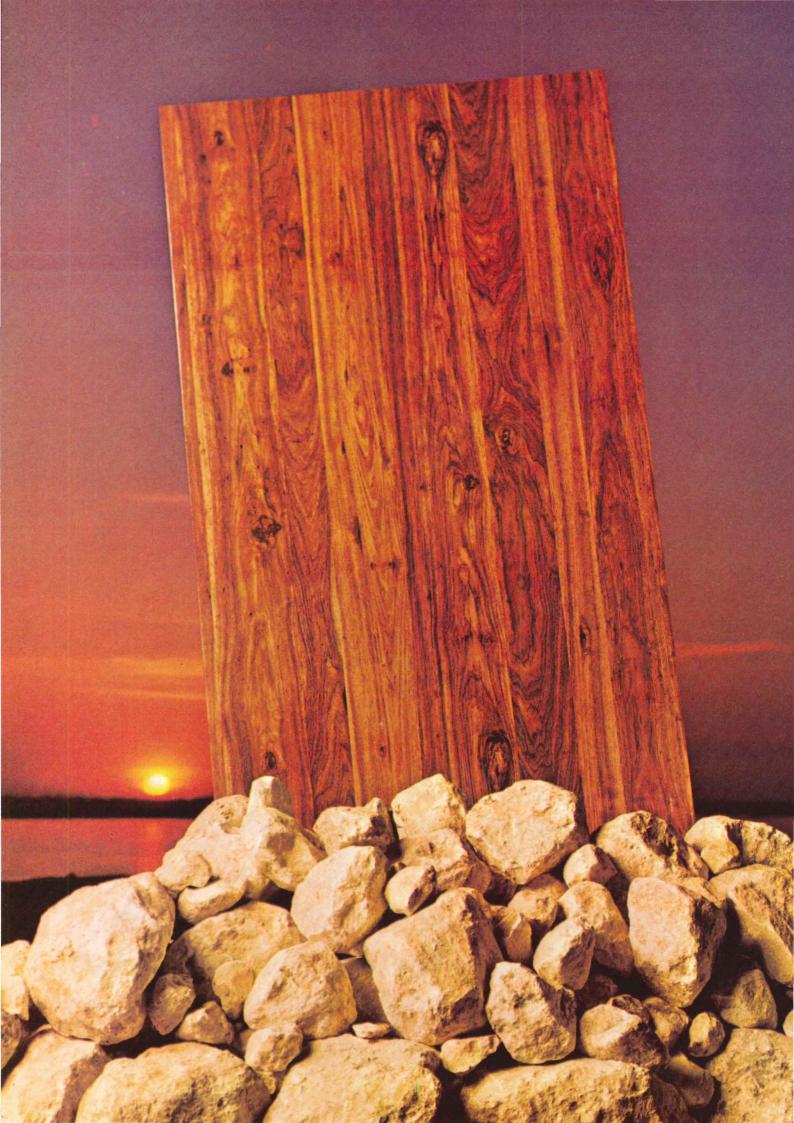
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itizens' Bank, N.A., Readington Township, New Jersey inne · Lyman · Finne · Reese, rchitects-Engineers, Elizabeth, New Jersey cofer: J. Strober and Sons, Ringoes, New Jersey hotographs by Otto Baitz

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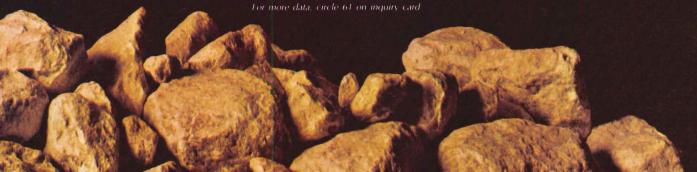
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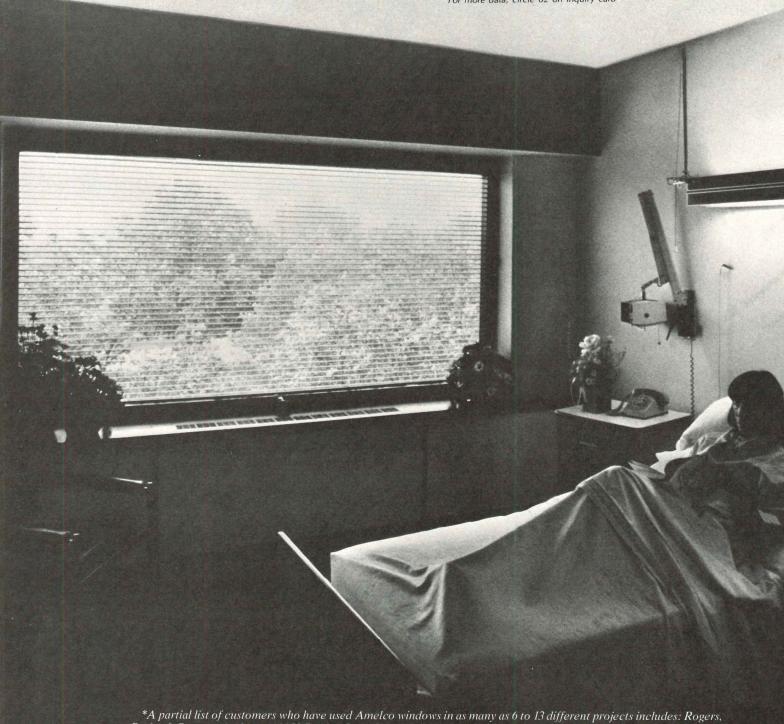
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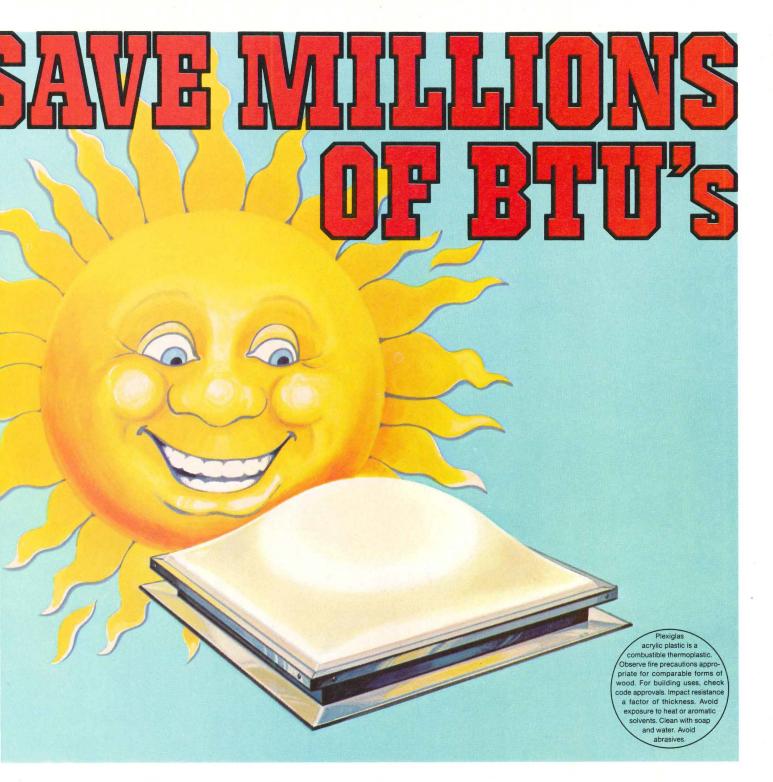
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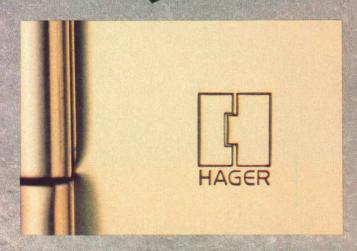
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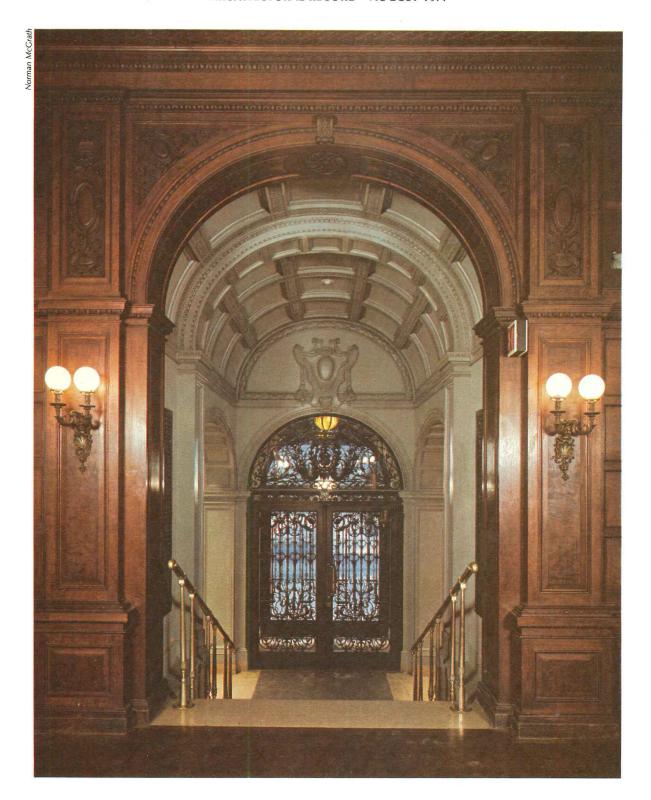
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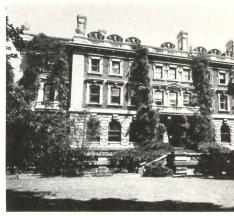


# Recycling architectural masterpieces – and other buildings not so great

the firm's beginning, and long before it became the thing to do, Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates have been turning behouses into museums, barns into schools for the performing arts, and almost anything into theaters. Chances have come to we such splendid buildings as the Carnegie mansion (above and overleaf) and Cass Gilbert's St. Louis Art Museum (page 88). Ortunately, sometimes a good project is delayed indefinitely, a sad example being the transformation of the Cincinnati Union hinal (pages 84-85), still empty because of conflicting views by clients and public as to how it should best be used. Just as interesting the firm are the chances to recycle into new usefulness buildings of no particular distinction, such as those which will comprise the Madison Civic Center (pages 86-87); or landmarks of uncertain pedigree like Galveston's Grand Opera House and Hotel. Inning on page 90 Hugh Hardy with Malcolm Holzman and Norman Pfeiffer describe their zestfully undogmatic, interpretive yet stical approaches to the most subtle and exacting of architectural problems.—M.F.S.

#### The Cooper-Hewitt Museum in New York City: a turn-of-the-century mansion built by

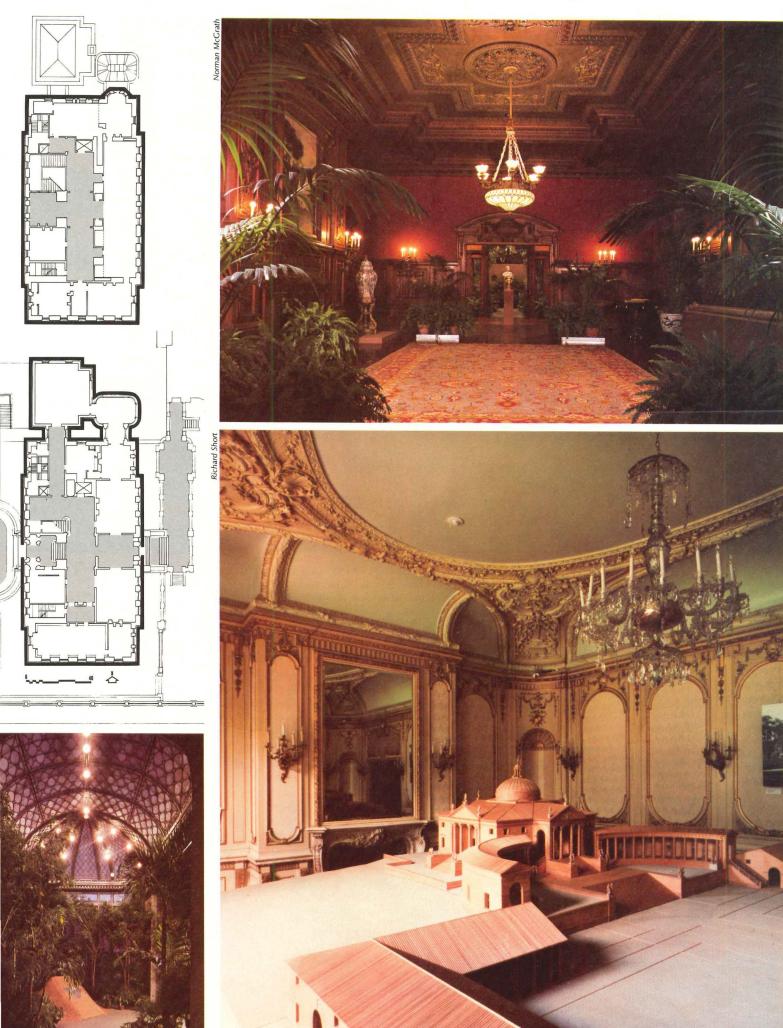




Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates made few obchanges in the mansion. The teak parquet floors, hand carved oak ceilings, wrought bronze grillewe and quartered oak paneling were left essentially. An elevator was inobtrusively installed in the spaoccupied by a pipe-organ in Carnegie's day (left) ornament was carefully cleaned and restored wh the jambs and lintels of new openings were expemade to match the remaining original door frame and the basic axial arrangements of the house were respected. The old rooms have become elefor such objects as the Villa Tressino (opposite paincluded in an exhibit of models of the work of f



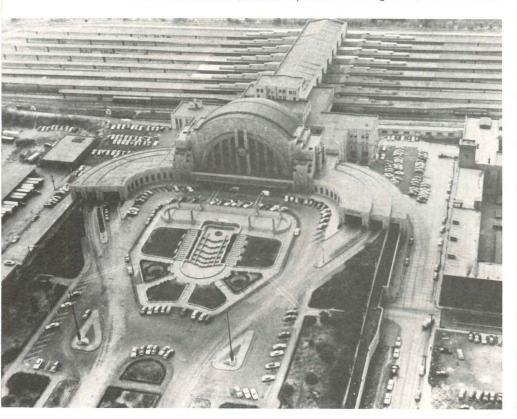
#### ie, recycled into the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of Design

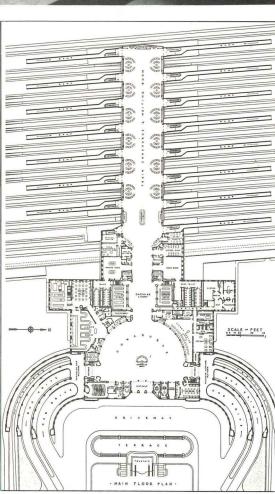


#### The Cincinnati Union Terminal: a maimed and abandoned landmark that could be main



The terminal, completed in 1933, affirmed its builders' misplaced faith in the future of passenger rail transportation. It was never used to capacity and indeed served as a passenger terminal for only a brief period after it was inaugurated. In 1974 the concourse (included in photo and drawing below) was demolished.

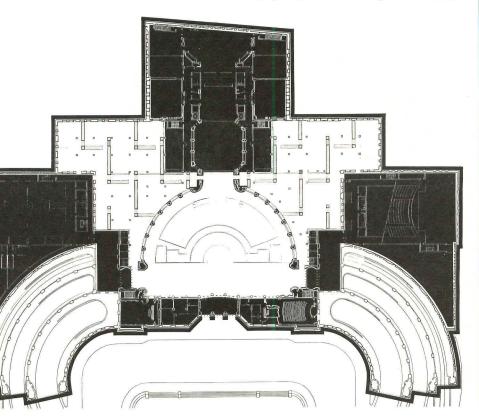




#### ed and successfully re-used as a school for the arts



In 1975, Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates began to plan a school for the performing arts on the upper floors of the terminal. A bus garage was under study for the lower floors. Unfortunately there was no agreement on how the terminal should be restored (see page 90), and the building remains unused.



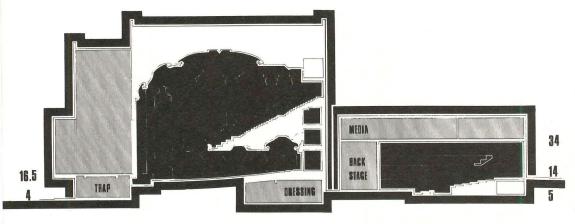


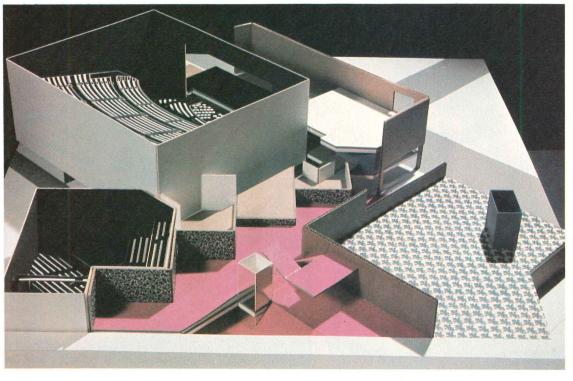
#### The Madison Civic Center: a new art gallery and auditorium which grew from a former

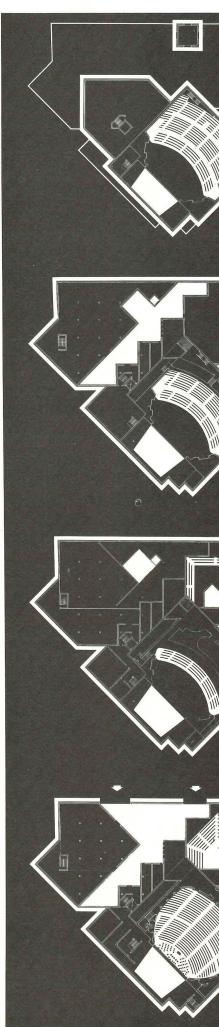




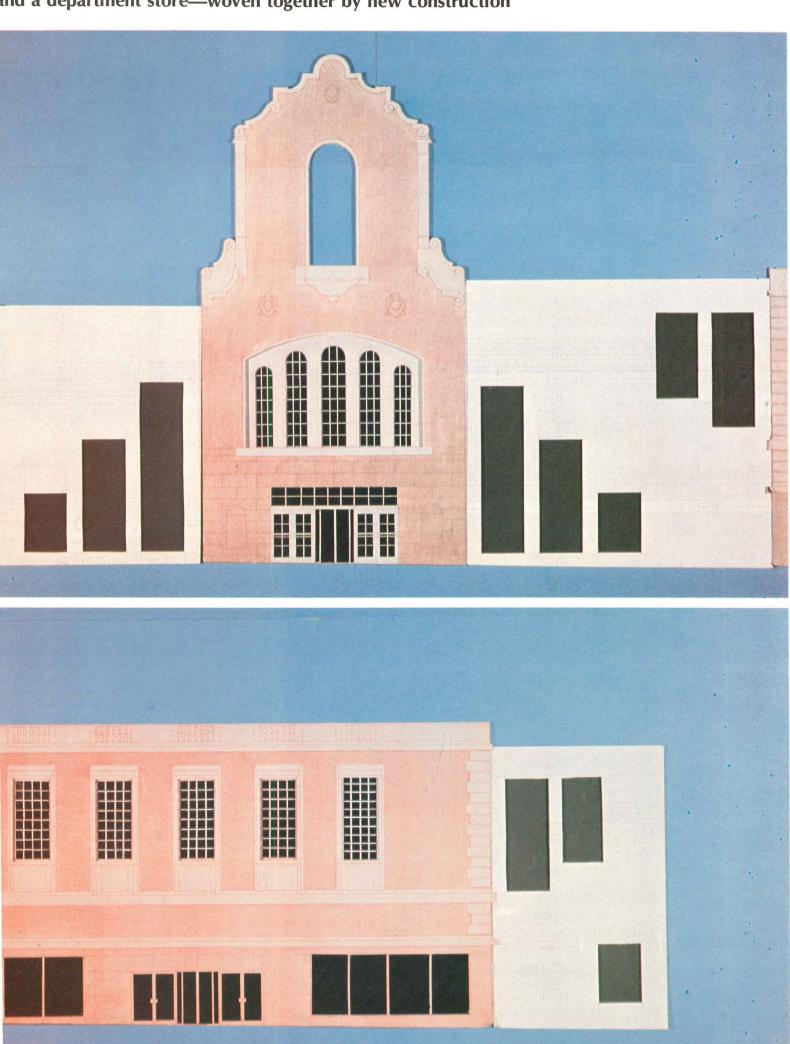
Neither the Capitol theater (above right), nor the Montgomery Ward store adjoining it could be considered important landmarks. Their right to be preserved and recycled is vested in their position on State Street, Madison, Wisconsin's principal thoroughfare, which is now being revitalized, and the economics of re-use. Together with adjoining properties the two buildings are being transformed by Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates into an auditorium, a thrust stage theater, an art gallery and a media center, at a saving of approximately \$2.1 million over the cost of new construction. The drawings (opposite page) are early studies of the massing and proportioning of the new construction as it relates to the former movie palace. When complete, the public space will interconnect four levels of the project with three different exterior public entrances and ten interior entrances.



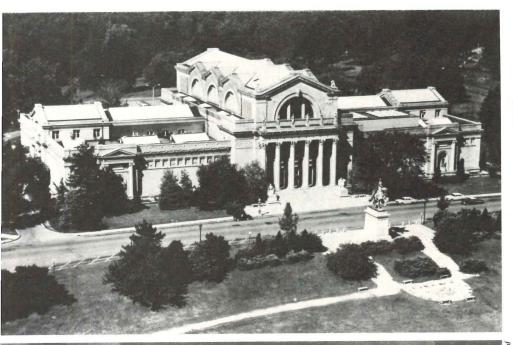


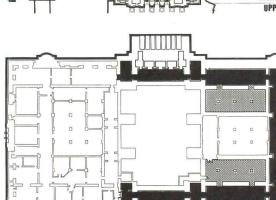


and a department store—woven together by new construction



#### The St. Louis Art Museum: upgrading a seventy-year-old building to today's standards



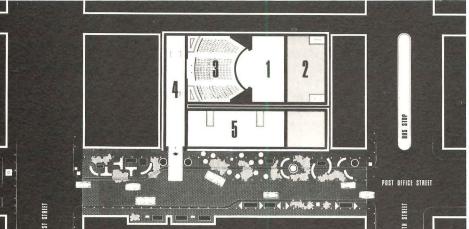


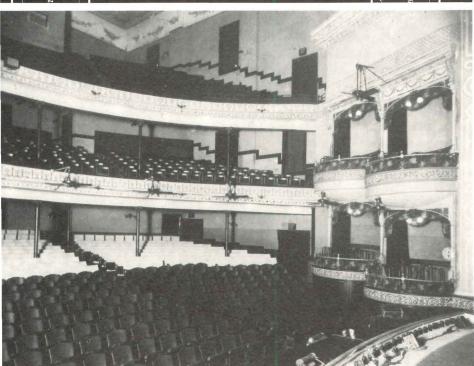


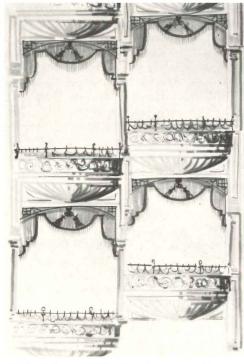
In the office of Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates, this pro is known as the Cass Gilbert Renovation. Gilbert's design was in the spirit of the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904 (belo The original plan was strong and logical, but it became less and less legible through the years as a jumble of ill-considered interior installations added confusion. In addition, the building had developed serious leaks, the temperature and humidity controls were not up to the standards of today's museums and the lighting was inadequated The architects have re-established the four major axes, relating them, by the use of new glazed areas, to the park outside. They are restoring Gilbert's original architectural details, removing the ornament of later periods. Construction workers are covering the gallery walls with invisibly joined sheets of a dense plywood, which can accept heavy art ob anchored to the walls and which can easily be patched an refinished when exhibits are removed. Daylight introduced through new skylights will be controlled at a near consiste level all-year-round while the conservation requirement of maximum light level on the walls of 30-footcandles will no exceeded. The upper glazing level of each skylight will co of thermal glass for energy conservation in which the top I will be heat absorbing glass and the bottom layer opalesce annealed glass. The cavity between the skylight and the gl ceiling will be highly reflective, distributing light evenly through the entire area of this glass ceiling. The latter will be a sandwich consisting of a top layer of ultra-violet omitting acrylic plastic, which is partially opalescent, a middle layer which will be a light directing louver, and a final layer of finely-grained, textured glass that will render the filtering layer invisible.





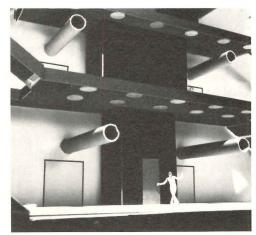






Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates are making no effort to recreate the Galveston Grand Opera House of 1894. For the auditorium itself, they are evoking the style of the period by various means including devising new ornament (above) made up of painted stencil patterns based upon the decorations of the old hall (below). The techniques involved are closer to those of scenery painters than of contemporary architects. The boxes on either side of the proscenium will be recreated but their number, placement and lighting will conform to today's standards. In contrast to the hall, the new public and support spaces will be entirely contemporary. The architects have received a grant from the National Endowment of the Arts to study the building in the broader context of the city and come up with recommendations for the re-use of the old hotel space above the hall. Neither a restaurant nor living quarters appear to be practical.





#### Holzman ....an Pfeiffer

Until recently the economics of real-estate development always favored new construction over re-use. Tax laws, lending policy, construction methods, and design philosophy all once conspired to make the re-use of existing buildings appear to be more costly than demolition and replacement. At the same time, most architects, critics and theoreticians previously used the past only as apologia for present concepts about new buildings.

But now even the pseudo past of Disneyland is admired as offering serious ideas about urban planning. The stylistic manipulations of California movie theaters are used to suggest "new" perceptions about how to combine architectural elements. Moldings, trellises and colored pattern-all of which modernists once believed vanished forever-are returning to architecture in projects by the young practitioners. New York's Museum of Modern Art, once a bastion of the avant-garde, exhibited the scenographic displays of Beaux Arts elevations with considerable self-assurance (although neatly side-stepping any direct suggestions of relevance), and after years of awards for contemporary buildings, the AIA's stately glance has fallen upon old buildings in a national award category called "Honor Awards for Extended Use." In the process of all this revisionism some of the youngest practitioners have philosophically joined some of the oldest in celebrating re-use.

This surprising turnaround could illuminate and enrich the course of architecture, because in consideration of the past, architects are now forced into a greater awareness of the context-both social and physical—within which buildings get built.

Re-use also confronts contemporary architects with one of their most difficult problems in interior design: the use of ornament. Earlier structures have it everywhere: on ceilings, walls and floors. It populates intersections and wriggles across every surface. What to do about it? Should it all be stripped away as impure? Should all the muntins and mullions, arrises, eggs and darts, tendrils and rosettes be banished; or should they be reclaimed or even

recreated where missing? We suggest that now, when architecture is retreating from the concept of buildings as objects, the traditions of ornament (if not their specific results) are worthy of reex-

Beyond ornament and its preservation and restoration is the question of what buildings should be preserved, and if restored how? At one extreme there are buildings of such certified distinction and existing coherence that they must be treated with utmost respect. At the other extreme there are buildings that are run-of-themill in conception or indifferent in execution, although perhaps valid representations of their time. It is our belief that unassuming structures can prove as worthy to their communities as great monuments, albeit for different reasons.

Of course, between these two extremes lie many other possibilities. Especially complex are structures that have been worked over at various periods of time without assimilation of any particular architectural point of view.

When a new use is different from the old, some adjustments must take place. The greatest changes are those required by a new circulation. Then there is the problem of finding the appropriate architectural character. Finally come concerns of detail. All three considerations must reinforce one another. The most difficult problems are those in which a landmark structure must be put to radically different use.

In considering four of our firm's projects in re-use (none of which are examples of pure restoration or pure new construction), it might prove helpful to review our involvement with the Cincinnati Union Terminal (pages 84-85), a project that illustrates almost every aspect of the conflicts inherent in the re-use of buildings, conflicts in this case so great that despite considerable expense by the City, the Board of Education, and the Southwest Ohio Regional Transit Authority, the building still sits empty. With the best intentions of all those involved in assuring its survival, no common perception of re-use was shared. Everyone therefore worked against one another and achieved futility. The result is a stalemate which ensures continued desolation.

Part of the art of architecture lies in resolving conflicts between esthetics and use. In a society where circulation systems are swiftly made obsolete, the original patterns of movement within buildings may cease to function, even though their appearance still offers pleasure. The revolution in transportation caused by the automobile has forced many types of buildings to be abandoned, but none more dramatically or ironically than the Cincinnati Union Terminal

#### Recycling a railroad terminal into an art school turns out not to be easy

The terminal designed by Fellheimer & Wagner was completed in 1933 for \$40,000,000. It supplanted a heterogeneous mix of stations owned by five different railroad companies. One of the most ambitious projects of the railroad era, it offered every conceivable service to the traveler in handsomely designed rooms—a tea shop, cafeteria, private dining room, newsreel theater, tourist shop, nursery, barber shop, bookstore and vast waiting areas.

The terminal was built on the mistaken assumption that passenger rail transportation would expand. Except for the troop movements of World War II the building was never used to capacity, and only for a brief period of inauguration did it serve as designed. The site was selected as the only location on which the trackage of five different railroads could be stitched together and still maintain the required grades. But while this site solved a technical problem, it unfortunately became a no-man's-land, too far from Cincinnati's central business district and too close to subsidized housing to appeal to the middle class.

In 1975 our firm was asked by the Cincinnati Board of Education to plan for a school for the creative and performing arts on the upper public floors of the terminal. George F. Roth & Partners were retained by the City to plan for a maintenance and storage facility for the local bus company on its lower floors. The City of Cincinnati, which purchased the building as the result of intense local pressure by preservationists, became the client for this hybrid.

The school required access for great numbers of people and space for public functions, and thus would benefit from the formality and grandeur of the station's public spaces. The bus company's need for bus storage could

be met by the existing three of parking space built ber the terminal and its landso plaza. The railroad's origina ecutive suite could be t formed into administrative of for the school and vehicula cess to the building at two permitted school buses to be rated from other traffic. In add to using 122,800 square fe existing space in the termina school required 53,595 more gymnasium and theater. The company needed 7,000 se feet to realize its program. T fore, expansion of the terr was called for.

During the six-month ning and design process there little agreement among the p ipants about how to approach use. Three different views em about what the best use of terminal should be. Each wa cally supported by a group of less adherents, each repres an extreme position, and nor cepted the reality of change. group's extreme position w simply wrap the thing up. I belief that rail travel would day recapture the public's tion, they urged that the bu be mothballed until the ter was born again as a rail c Thus future generations wou the work of architecture as nally conceived. This position firms that the problem pres by landmark structures is s tific, not architectural; and "s ization" of buildings by some of advanced technology freeze them in time until a cure for their present illnes comes available. Cryog comes to architecture. A se group believed that the origin of the building was its best therefore new activities wou permitted—so long as they be accommodated without p nent change. Thus archite becomes scenery, a mome illusion providing space for temporary events which v also disappear. This pro assumes the immutability of tecture and ignores the fac even when buildings are fectly "preserved," society ch All buildings exist in a ph and cultural context, which c them to shift in meaningthough their appearance ma change.

The third group favore entific restoration for the rooms. Proposed without res

#### players; we must change them purposefully, yet respectfully, to meet modern needs

te upon the esthetics of "de-" spaces without regard for chnology which supports It renders the terminal an ent joke. Ticket windows iggage rooms would, for in-, be painstakingly refurbut no tickets would be luggage shipped. The origrber shop would gleam, but stomers would use it for ts. The cafeteria would refrom history, but not the ss or the food which gave it ng. Thus scientific restoraould be used to "purify" the ng, purging the natural apges and growths of succeednerations in favor of a fake geneity. The simulated bemore valuable than the real. ach of these proposals reprea rationale to avoid the es required by re-use. Each es the only appropriate use uilding is that for which it riginally intended.

his method would restore

nce (but not life), and con-

nurarchitectural firm believes Inion Terminal needs to be d, because this is the only he landmark can be mainand inhabited—even if in ocess physical changes are ed. Our client believes would prevent the build-destruction.

Our proposed scheme for an retive restoration reinforces asic axial symmetry of the both through the refurbishof major public spaces and eation of entirely new opennteriors. Since the building no longer serve as a ial (because the concourse led to the trains from its otunda had been removed), sic central circulation spine o longer needed. The style of ilding is Art Deco, but it is a tional structure conceived an as a series of separate -Arts rooms, each with its lesign motif.

Ve found it possible, thereto divide the main axis into late spaces by means of glass ons, and introduce two new ation patterns around these to form a totally different spacesign. Academic functions distributed on the first floor; hop functions were placed a second floor using a similar in premise. New symmetrical ons in matching brickwork ined the auditorium and gym. Tajor public spaces were thus

preserved (with the exception of a restaurant whose ceiling mural was to be reinstalled in the lobby of the auditorium), and new areas required by the program were frankly designed to suit present need, all within the basic plan geometry of the original scheme.

Our firm does not regard old buildings as the vehicle with which to practice new geometries for their own sake. We believe existing buildings need not play host to new activities at the expense of their original interiors. As these examples show, retention of major existing spaces in the fabric of totally new circulation patterns is not disloyal to the tenets of good design. Indeed, some old beads strung along new access routes may well improve the final results.

This project, unfortunately, has been abandoned even though construction costs for this school have proven to be competitive with new construction. The reason for such an unfortunate state of affairs lies in the inability of well-meaning people to accept a radically different use.

Against this background of failure I would like to contrast two other projects, each unlike the other. Both are in part a confirmation and extension of their originally designed use: both require totally new circulation systems.

The first project is the transformation into a civic center by remodeling and by combining with new construction a movie theater (designed in 1928 by Rapp and Rapp), and a Montgomery Ward Store (designed in 1940 by a staff architect for the company). The second is the remodeling for continuing use as a public art collection of a certifiable landmark structure, the St. Louis Art Museum (designed by Cass Gilbert for the 1904 World's Fair). Both projects are underway.

#### A grand plan by Wright abandoned in favor of upgrading Main Street

The citizens of Madison, Wisconsin have worked towards the creation of a civic center since the idea was first proposed by Mayor J.C. Fairchild in 1848. In 1939 Frank Lloyd Wright took advantage of the Capital's unique lakeside site to outline a surprisingly Beaux-Arts scheme for a new Civic Center which was never built.

In 1975 the City completed purchase of the abandoned Capitol Theater, Montgomery Ward Store, and adjoining properties for just under \$900 thousand. With \$4.5 million remaining from a previous bond issue and \$1.3 million in private funds, Madison is now moving towards construction of a 2,300-seat auditorium, 299-seat thrust stage theater, 26,900-square-foot art gallery, 4,700-square-foot media center and 42,100 square feet of support space (pages 86-87). If purchased new, a conservative estimate for construction of this project would be \$8.8 million.

Looked at by itself, the Capitol Theater would never make the history books, except perhaps as a footnote to the spread of Southern California culture into alien climes. Its vaguely Spanish style and cardboard quality show a Hollywood cultural ancestry in pale reflection. Although certainly not the most rambunctious or florid of the movie palaces, it is unique to Madison, and as legitimately a pleasure dome for contemporary audiences as for those who inaugurated it fifty years ago.

The Montgomery Ward Store holds even less distinction. Built in 1941 in a loosely Georgian style, it offers a modest brick facade and an open loft-like interior. Its rear elevations are unprepossessing and vaguely cubistic. The adjacent stores are one-story filler, framed in wood, quickly built to take advantage of State Street's once active commercial life. None of these structures by themselves would be given a second critical glance, and all would have been reduced to the debris of an urban renewal limbo, were it not for the progressive mayor of Madison who seized upon them as a vehicle for the revitalization of the principal commercial thoroughfare, State Street.

The two major existing structures have been retained, the rest replaced with new construction designed to weave disparate parts into one so that the inside is an admixture. It is formed by the restored Capitol Theater, and the new thrust theater, all joined by new construction to a reworked Montgomery Ward Store whose open interiors became gallery space below and administrative space above.

The public space is called "Cross-roads" because it connects the four levels of the project with three different exterior public entrances and ten interior entrances.

This frankly contemporary space is defined on one side by a

folded wall of masonry supporting linear patterns of circular fluorescent light. On the other side, a glass wall of industrial sash has 19-foot-tall panes which offer views into the Madison Arts Center, newly housed in the reworked department store. Given only the addition of gallery lighting, the blandness of this open interior provides the perfect background for contemporary art.

The auditorium of the Capitol Theater is brought back to life with all the illusionistic devices of the 1920s: strong patterning in glazes and stencils, indirect cove lighting in three colors, and cascades of draped velour, all tasseled and fringed. Although not a literal recreation, it will nonetheless have the flavor and make-believe of the movie palace era.

On the exterior, elements of the existing facades have been combined with new symmetrical fenestration patterns so that the cohesion of the street wall is preserved. At the same time this device signifies that something new lies within. Even though neither of the existing facades is particularly noteworthy by itself, weaving them into a new design results in a streetscape special to Madison, one which maintains a special continuity.

Here then is a single project composed of distinctly disparate parts. It is the deliberate contrasts between them, not some over-all formal order, which provides an essential character: one intended to encourage community participation.

#### Providing for new activities and better environmental control in a seventy-year-old museum

The St. Louis Art Museum, designed by Cass Gilbert, has goals similar to the Madison Civic Center but they are expressed in a different architecture (pages 88-89).

The original plan for the museum was generated by the placement of separate volumes of gallery space along symmetrical axes. A clear-cut scheme, it first tied the present stone building to three adjacent temporary wood and plaster structures, built to house the arts of other countries. When these pavilions were removed, doors at either end of the main axis were sealed, and in subsequent years the plan became a jumble of "atmospheric" installations in which art objects were placed in pseudo settings whose

#### The juxtaposition of old and new can be better than either

inaccuracy denigrated the art they were trying to embellish. In addition, environmental control was all but lacking, and objects placed in the Museum for safekeeping were actually being destroyed by water damage, temperature-and-humidity oscillations, and air pollution. Finally, all sorts of support activities not imagined when the building was designed, had found odd nooks and recesses, making work difficult and administration haphazard.

How then to restore the logic of the original plan, provide for new activities, and accommodate the technology of present environmental control within a seventy-year-old building?

And how to approach restoration of the galleries? In this case the original plan clearly held the key. By re-establishing its four major axes and continuing them through the building into the park (with new glazed areas) visitors once again will be able to orient themselves inside and view the park outside. At the same time, all stylistic encumbrances of other periods (which obscured most walls, floors, and ceilings) were removed. This was not done to make the galleries more uniform, but rather to establish their inherent variety-stemming from different volumes of space and different ways in which natural light is admitted. By reinstalling architectural detail as it was in the original building, differences in ceiling height, and in the color and intensity of light all become more apparent.

On the exterior, awkward links to construction in the 1950s will be removed, and support functions will be centralized in a new freestanding building. (In the Cass Gilbert building all mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems are concealed in the conventional manner).

Two further examples of interpretive interior restoration by our firm are the National Museum of Design for the Cooper-Hewitt Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, located in the former New York residence of Andrew Carnegie, and the Galveston 1894 Grand Opera House for the Galveston County Cultural Arts Council. Each represents radical changes in public circulation, technological systems, and new construction (in part expressed as such), but both contain rooms deliberately conceived as illusion.

#### Recycling a turn-of-the-century mansion into a museum for the decorative arts

The major interior rooms of the Carnegie mansion have little distinction in their details although their axial arrangement offers an architectural experience of great diversity (pages 81-83). Built in 1901 (a year after the founding of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh and four years before work began on the Carnegie Institute of Technology), it is clearly the house of a man interested in technology. For Carnegie, true distinction lay not in the decor of his house, but in the devices used to heat, cool, and control the humidity of its principal rooms. Even though his human servants were uncommonly well housed in rooms open to light and air, it was clearly the mechanical servants, located in the basement, which most concerned Carnegie.

Upstairs the finish materials are of high quality: teak parquet floors, hand-carved oak ceilings, wrought bronze grillework and guartered oak paneling, but the public rooms are a stylistic jumble (much in fashion at the time), and each is wrapped in a different decorative theme. Our firm thought it inappropriate to "purify" these period interiors by imposing a single style. We decided to consider these public rooms as a background for the display of decorative objects and to leave them essentially alone. Their variety of styles offers an opportunity to set off collections in more than one way, and thus the polyglot character of the house becomes an asset.

The original architects, Babb Cook & Willard, organized each level of the building around a large central hall (set slightly off center in plan so that rooms with a southern exposure overlooking the garden might be larger than those facing north). An elevator introduced in space formerly occupied by a pipe organ interconnects these halls at each level. (The use of an hydraulic lift prevented penthouse machinery from disfiguring the roof). Existing duct systems are used for supplying air, and the shaft that once contained Andrew Carnegie's diminutive private elevator returns air from all floors. Thus the duct work has been neatly contained, leaving the interiors intact.

Perhaps the most subtle—but vitally important—change to the appearance of the main hall is its

lighting. Since this hall needed to become a major public thoroughfare, it was impossible to pursue a scientific restoration to include the original lamps and standing bric-a-brac of Carnegie's era. But something had to be done, nonetheless, to introduce appropriate basic illumination and decorative highlights. We added recessed adjustable lamps, therefore, to provide highlights across newly-cleaned paneled walls, while pairs of period wall sconces not original to the house add the warmth once provided by miscellaneous floor lamps.

On the second floor a tangle of small rooms could not be adapted to contemporary use and one long exhibition gallery was created in their place. In plan it complements the second floor hall. The latter's formal woodpaneled wainscot, carved columns, pedimented door frames and plasterwork ceiling were deliberately left intact to contrast with this simply detailed long gallery. Here the structure of the original steel-beam and concrete-arch ceiling is exposed to view, while the walls are left as neutral display

Bringing an opera house back to life: an exercise in interpretation Present standards of safety, lighting, scenery movement, dressing space, and environmental control all preclude scientific recreation of the Galveston 1894 Grand Opera House that once was. Besides, the Opera House has led many lives. (page 89).

For the auditorium we selected a design which synthesizes elements of the past into a framework borrowed from the original building. In contrast we made the public and support spaces totally contemporary. The lobby's multileveled interior joins all layers of the auditorium into one open multi-staired space animated by patterns of utility and people.

In the auditorium, elements of the original design have been recreated such as the boxes on either side of the proscenium but their location and number have been changed to satisfy contemporary standards of viewing and theatrical lighting. The outlines and color of the original decorating scheme have been maintained but individual details have been adapted to painted-stencil patterns. At the same time patterns not original to the room have been

added to maintain textural contency. In execution a subtle ance must be achieved so what must appear to be old not look too new. Althoug techniques involved are closcene painting than contemparchitecture, we believe the far more appropriate to the spethe original opera house.

To sum up: there are no rul Intelligent interpretations, not design dogma, are called Suggesting as we have in foregoing examples that into tive restoration is a matter for vidual judgment, perception taste, is dangerous because fers no rules. It indicates th no "how to"; no manual of Architects, however, have the pacity to interpret and resolve flicting demands. This is the blood of what they do. Since past represents a continuity velopment, the re-use of old tures demands that attention paid to the context within they grew as much as to the cifics of their built reality.

All of the buildings sidered above form part of masonry tradition in archited. Although in some cases supply steel or reinforced conthey use vocabularies whose gins lie in the use of stone brick. None of them exhibit tural purity or a consistent tionship between outside as side (with perhaps the except of Cass Gilbert's Museum).

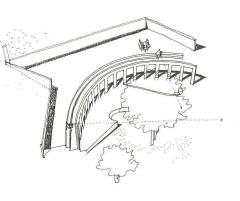
We believe, however these buildings, as we are re eling them, form legitimate of a contemporary context have not attempted to unit style of each one. As a result these buildings represent a chitectural approach which between science and scener accepts the juxtaposition of and new as an asset. This appear too modest an complishment to merit atte but we suggest it is an appro point of departure for those believe the built environ merits use, not destruction. COOPER HEWITT MUSEUM, THE S

SONIAN INSTITUTION'S NATI MUSEUM OF DESIGN, New Yor Architects: Hardy Holzman I Associates—project architect: Jan Rhodes. Consultants: LeMessurier Ass (structural); Golder Gass Associates (f tions); Flack & Kurtz (mechanical/elec Jules Fisher & Paul Marantz, Inc. (lig Wolf & Company (costs); Thaddeu Lazarr (exterior renovation). General c tor: New-Again Restorations, Inc.

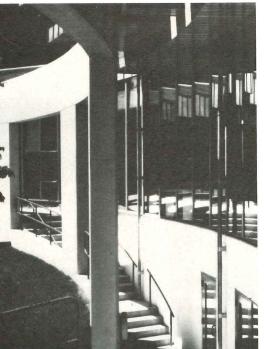
# ELATING OMMON OLUTIONS: TWO

**LIBRARIES** 

BY MITCHELL/GIURGOLA



redyffrin Library merges into its rural site.



While the Tredyffrin Township Public Library (photo and sketch, left) and the University of Washington law school-library (sketch below) appear to be very different, there are common underlying concepts with which they meet the programs for libraries in general—concepts from a design vocabulary that has established an international reputation for the architects.

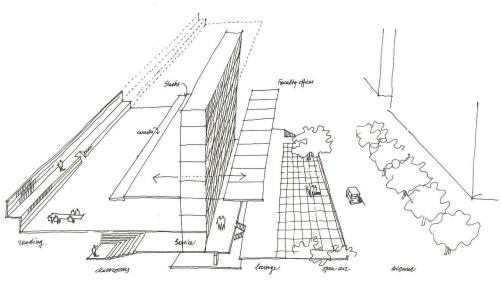
First, the two buildings show an unusual sensitivity in using natural light to best advantage while warding off the direct sun. Both buildings welcome light from the north through clerestories, skylights and windows; but their southern exposures are shielded by walls, outside of and separated from the buildings' actual skins.

In creating these semi-detached walls, the architects have set the stage for a second of their concerns, which is the manipulation of views within and toward the outside of their buildings. Windows and openings in the detached walls are arranged to give differing outlooks from standing and seated positions, which alleviates the possible tedium from long hours in the same environment. The main spaces in each building, the reading rooms, most literally express the concept by gaining light from the north and allowing views only to the south.

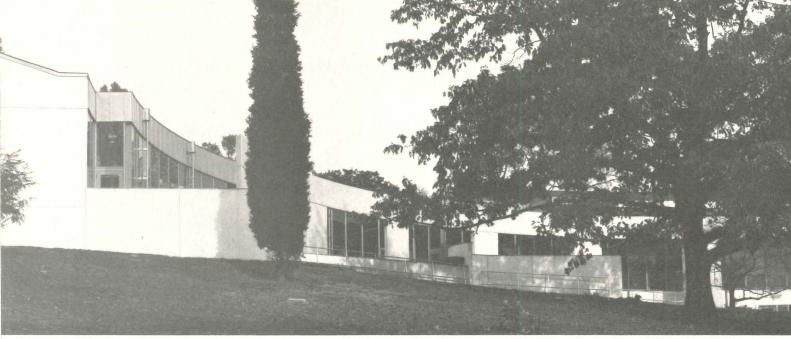
These reading rooms in both cases are treated as theaters: Tredyffrin's is an amphitheater focused southward on a park, which Giurgola modestly terms the building's most important element. The University of Washington's theater is described by the architect as a "tray," which reaches out from under the street wall of the tower and upward toward the north light under a raised platform— or airy "stage."

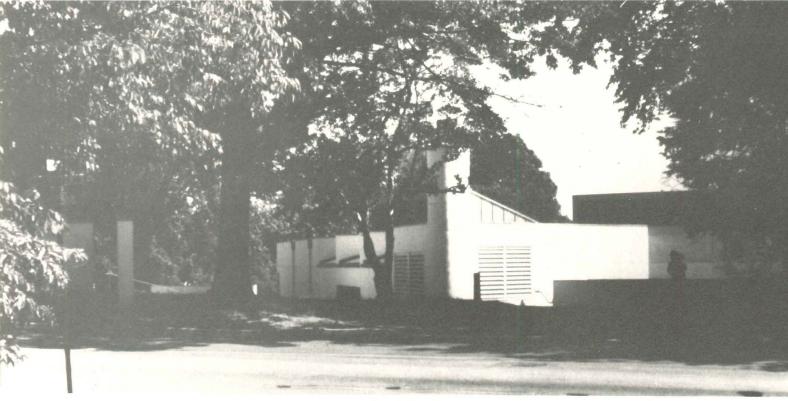
Each building has a quickly apparent organization of functions, so that the users can go directly to the books and reading areas without wandering through hallways for the administration. Says Romaldo Giurgola: "the emphasis is on what you go for." Still, the administration spaces are arranged for close control, as can be seen on the following pages.

Finally, each building is responsive to the varying situations in which it is built. This is a consistency that has characterized all of Mitchell/Giurgola's work, and which explains the obvious differences in the two libraries. The Tredyffrin building in a suburban park nestles into a hill on its street side to avoid visual competition with neighboring houses, while the Seattle building (sketch, below) forms a wall that establishes a downtown boulevard as a real urban space. In one case, the presence is intentionally minimized; in the other, it is maximized. Still, the two projects reveal the results of consistent concerns from a flexible but disciplined vocabulary.—Charles King Hoyt



The University of Washington is a wall to "hold" a city street.

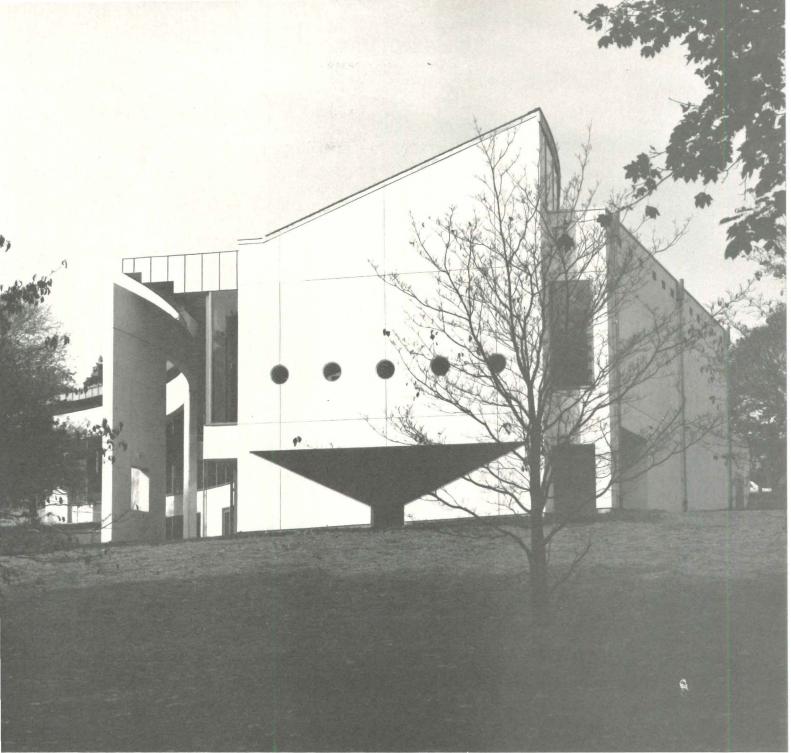




#### Only where the Tredyffrin Public Library has curved into its suburban park setting, can it be perceived as a large-scale building.

In the photo on the opposite page, the view from the park shows the larger two story end. The opposite end has only one story at the upper level, and this is partially depressed below the street (photo above), which recognizes the adjacent residential scale. As expressed in both its form and its construction (stuccoed-masonry bearing walls coupled with lightweight steel columns), the building has a solid entrance side, through which visitors reach an airy, semi-circular space focused on the park. In this space, the impression of an amphitheater is enhanced by seating areas stepped down from the main reading room (sketch on the last page and photo, right), and by a wood ceiling which slopes down toward framed views of the park through the poured-concrete sun-screen wall. This wall is fully detached from the building-even on the end where the roof almost meets it in order to provide a shield from the high western sun. The separation of the two walls is emphasized by their differing visual weights. (The inner wall is green tinted glass in narrow steel frames of stock manufacture, and is



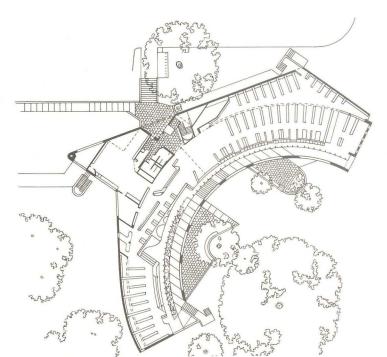


aFrance photos

ounted by a metal fascia.) North-facing clerestories provide an interior light that seldom requires supplemental lighting.

The 18,000-square-foot building has one large reading room, a is quickly perceived by the visitor and is easily controlled by the ian. Main level offices, workrooms and toilets are contained in a ate element which juts out toward the flue (photo, opposite) the lower-level mechanical space. This arrangement allows access to the reading room from the public entrance. Other ons on the lower level include storage, meeting rooms and space ture expansion. And the sloping site allows direct access from floors to the outside.

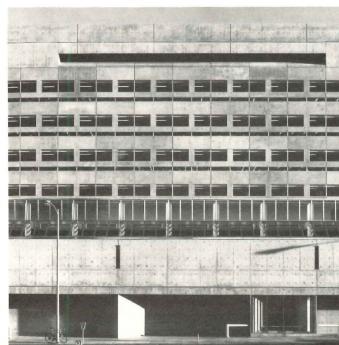
FFRIN PUBLIC LIBRARY, Stratfford, Pennsylvania. Owner: Tredyffrin hip. Architects: Mitchell/Giurgola Architects—project architect: Harold; interior project architect: Bruce Thompson. Engineers: William Elton & ates (structural); Sharpless & Whiting (mechanical); Grover, Stephenson & ates, Inc. (electrical). Consultants: Robert Hansen Associates, Inc. (acous-Cost Consultants (costs). General contractor: Altemose Construction any.





Located off of the main campus, the first phase of the University of Washington's law school-library is a strong building that reinforces an emerging urban pattern. The pattern was started in the generally low-rise neighborhood by high-rise dormitories across the boulevard, to which the law school-library turns the unusually sun-conscious facade seen above. As conceived by Mitchell/Giurgola, the completed building—when extended to its full length (more than double the present-phase)—will form a defined space on the boulevard between itself and the dormitories.

Its genesis is a multi-story wall—typical of urban streetscapes—but in this case not the main wall that is seen from the outside. Instead, this genesis is the centrally located wall of utilitarian functions—stairs, toilets, elevators etc, that protrudes only at the ends—as shown in the photo above. This serves as a spine for the major north-lighted library spaces on one side and for the ancillary offices and (on the lower floor) lounges on the south. The linear concept serves both to explain clearly where to go in the building and to allow its easy elongation in the second stage.



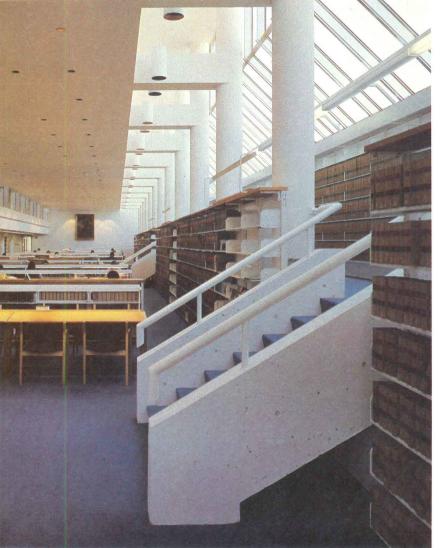


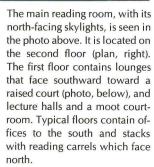
The basic structure is poured-in-place concrete, which is plainly essed by the exposure of both the form marks and the holes ted by the form ties; the holes are plugged with plastic inserts. Like library at Tredyffrin (see previous two pages), this building has a on the south side articulated from the main building, which do against the southern sun. The precast concrete panels that form wall are slotted to provide reflected light on office ceilings, and form one side of a horizontal utility chase for piping and air ditioning. By contrast, the north wall of the building is designed to g in a maximum amount of light, and the glazing is detailed to be a with the precast sheathing.

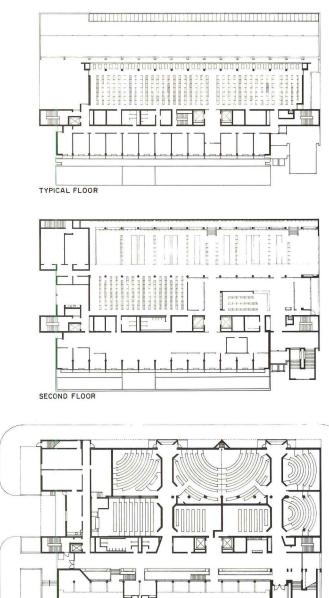
DON HALL, SCHOOL OF LAW/LAW LIBRARY, Seattle Washington. Architects: Mitchell/Giurgola itects—project architect: Rollin LaFrance. Associated architects: Joyce, cland, Vaughan and Nordfors. Engineers: Skilling, Helle, Christiansen, artson (structural); Shannon & Wilson, Inc. (foundations and soils); Bouil-Christofferson & Schairer (mechanical/electrical). Consultants: Robert en Associates, Inc. (acoustical); John Meadows Associates (costs); General actor: John Sellen Construction Company.

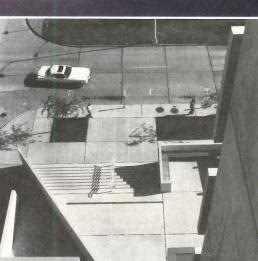














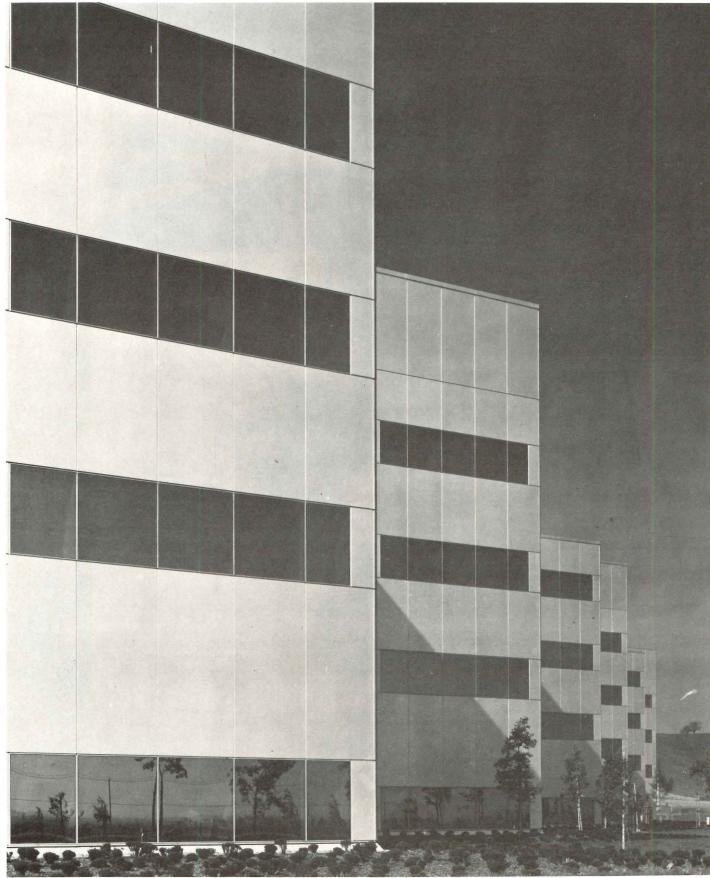
FIRST FLOOR

McCue Boone Tomsick's Santa Teresa Laboratory, in California, is a new feather in the cap of IBM's increasingly long list of significant architecture.

SANTA TERESA LABORATORY

mers, the complex contrasts nature and an appropriately efficient and shiny machine image—but while it is taut and disciplined, the complex presents a kaleidoscope of vistas, colors, reflections and patterns.

Planned specifically for computer program-



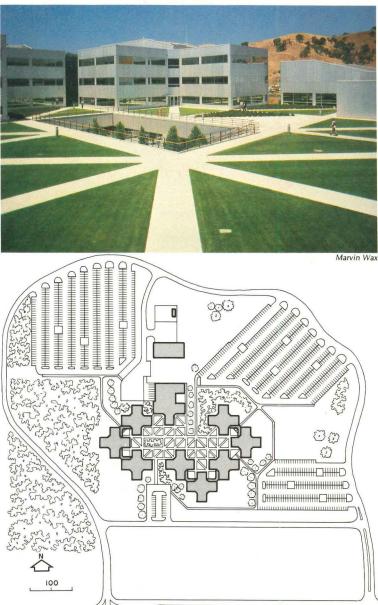


his big, handsome complex for the General Products Division of IBM (used by 2000 persons, mostly computer programmers) solves a long list of seemingly incompatible problems. These, in abbreviated form, include providing for (and doing the most for): a beautiful, but earthquake prone, natural setting; a large group of technical prople needing both extreme efficiency and compensating human comforts and pleasures; and the highly special and demanding requirements of computers. The result is unusually good architecture-very distinct from, but also very friendly with its surrounding world.

Extensive analysis of the programmer's work patterns indicated that nearly 30 per cent of their time was spent working alone, 50 per cent with groups of two or three persons, and the balance with larger groups or carrying out other responsibilities; and a typical department consists of ten to fifteen persons.

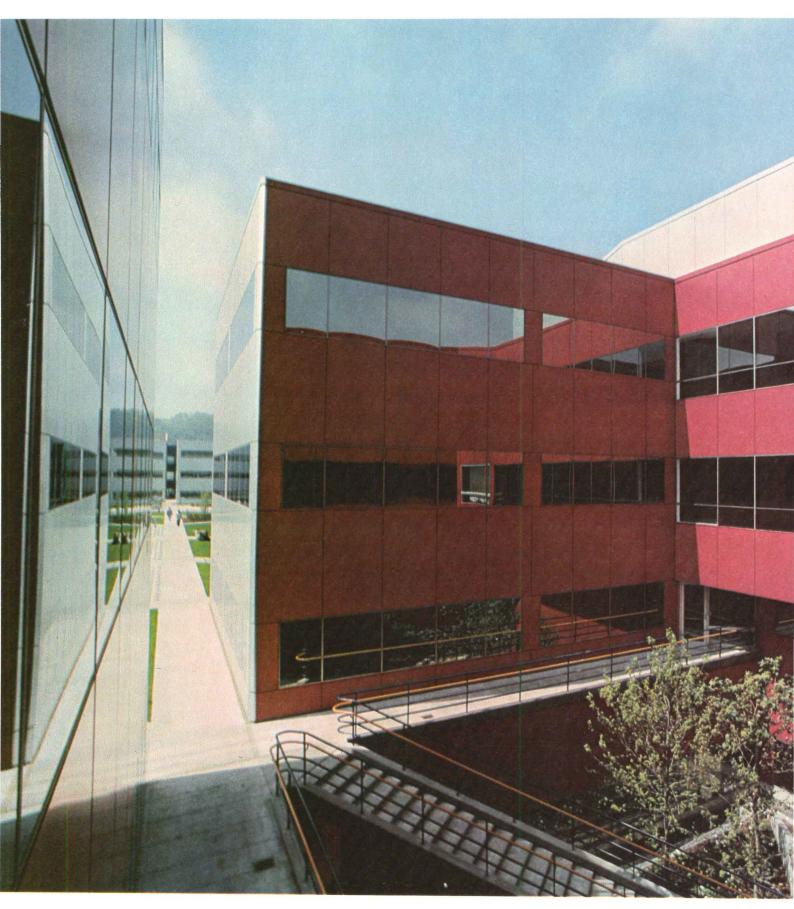
Armed with this and masses of other data, the architectural design team led by Gerald McCue worked through a series of design schemes and cost analyses. From among these studies, a campuslike set of eight cruciform-shaped buildings surrounding a plaza met most of the users' requirementsin particular, the client's request for private offices for the programmers, with as many as possible oriented to the outside views.

The design of an effective circulation pattern became extremely important once this "campus" configuration was selected. All buildings are linked beneath a second level plaza, which is a prime contributor to the "non-institutional" atmosphere of the complex. Most of the buildings are also linked by bridges at the upper floor levels. The core of each building contains the stairwell, elevator (in five of the buildings), restrooms, and "administrative support centers," surrounded by the primary circulation corridor. Radiating from the core are identi-



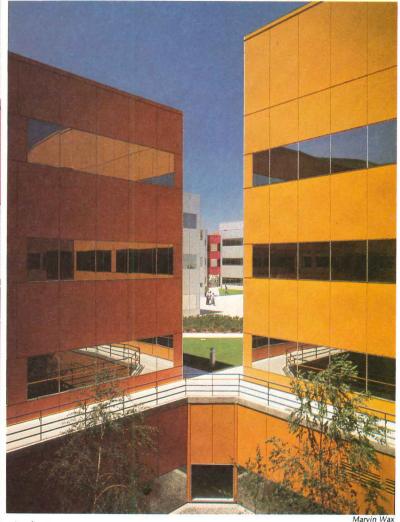
Named after surrounding Santa Teresa foothills, the complex is built on 50 acres of 1,180-acre site contained within a loop road serving as a possible fire break. The facility consists of four-story towers-all having a cruciform shape-and a low, two-story building containing kitchen/ cafeteria and power house, totalling nearly 600,000 square feet. All buildings surround an open, formal plaza, which is level with the second floor of the office towers. Below the plaza is the computer room, lobby, library and small, open court linking the first floors of all the towers.







Jon Naar photos except as noted



Shown is one of six interior courtyards (left) that is formed when two cruciform-shaped

buildings come together in the

designed cluster pattern. The

courtyards act as colorful gate-

ways to the buildings from the

plaza level.

cal arms of private offices, a large conference and common computer terminal room, all serviced by a secondary U-shaped corridor. Therefore, all corridors are short, no longer than 50 feet, with no office more than 15 feet from a window.

The clustering pattern of three buildings offset from the other five marks the entrance from the visitors' parking area and reduces the scale of the complex from the roadway. It also creates a variety of spaces on the plaza, including six courtyards between the buildings, and directs views from the plaza outward to the hills on the north and to the valley on the south. Furthermore, this organization opens up "vista corridors" diagonally and at right angles throughout (seen from within the office towers as well as from the plaza), and views are architecturally emphasized by grass-lined or paved walkways on the plaza level. From certain locations, one can see the buildings' forms march down the site (page 99) or across the plaza quadrangle (left), or perceive a surrealistic view of the landscape framed by buildings across the plaza.

The complex was designed to withstand expected earthquake forces. A moment-resisting steel-frame structure, it is dynamic, capable of moving relatively freely in an earthquake. The buildings' skin, therefore, needed to be lightweight, and the aluminum was chosen for that and its high reflective quality. Mirror glass—set flush with the aluminum curtain wall panels—complete the total reflectiveness of the facade, while contributing to the over-all energy-conscious design.

The structure harmonizes with the site through its scale and proportions. "The building was meant to flirt with the landscape," says McCue. "It does not try to change it. The building ought to become an interesting contrast...[for] it is the juxtaposition of the man-made forms and colors to nature's...[that] heightens the intrinsic values of both."

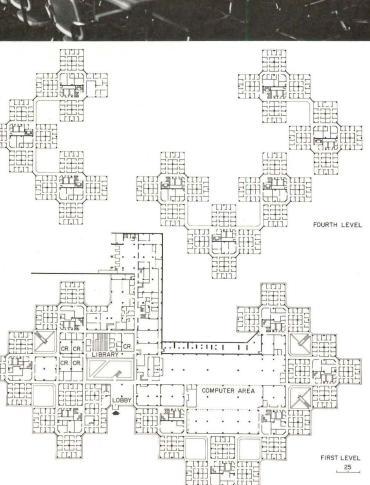
The facade has the incredible ability to reflect—often abstractly—movement on the plaza as well as weather patterns, from the gray of early morning fog to brilliant light on a sunny day, to the golden colors of late afternoon. A subtle aspect of the design, but one with tremendous visual impact, is that the outside corner of each building is beveled at a 45 degree angle, which emphasizes each corner by reflecting light (top photo page 103).

Each building is color-coded with brilliant colors (magenta, red, red-orange, orange, yellow, green, teal and blue) for building identification. The coding is complete, from office tack boards to stairwells, carried to the exterior only where the wings of two adjacent buildings form a courtyard. Therefore, there are two colors in each courtyard, predetermined as complementary pairs.

This is an energy conservative design, including the use of solar reflective glass. Heat generated from the buildings' lighting systems and from the primary computer room—a one-acre area below the grand expanse of plaza—is recovered and used to heat water, which is in turn pumped to all eight buildings (all computer controlled for optimal efficiency). In addition, every room in the complex has its own light switch for individually controlled light use.—Janet Nairn

IBM SANTA TERESA LABORATORY, San Jose, California. Architects: McCue Boone Tomsick (now MBT Associates)—principals-in-charge: David C. Boone and Alan R. Williams; design team: Gerald M. McCue in charge; Philip Copland, Kyle Cumbus, John Damonte, Gerald Dommer, Linda Groat, Charles Jennings, Ron Jewett, Tully Shelly. Engineers: Forell/Elsesser Engineers (structural); John V. Lowney & Associates (soils); Gayner Engineers (mechanical/electrical); George S. Nolte and Associates (civil). Landscape architects: The SWA Group. Interior design/graphics/costs: McCue Boone Tomsick. Consultants: Bert Marshall Jr. (food service); Eugene O. Tofflemire and Associates (curtainwall). Construction managers: Swinerton & Walberg.



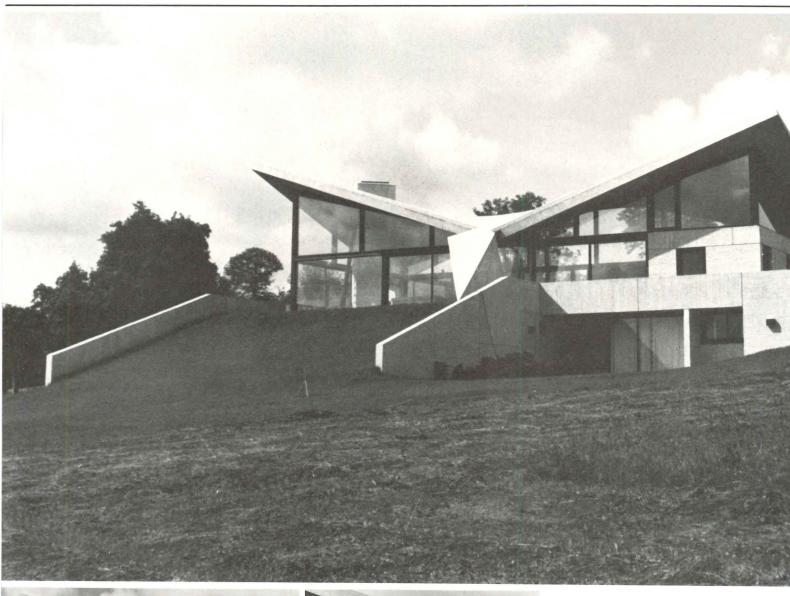


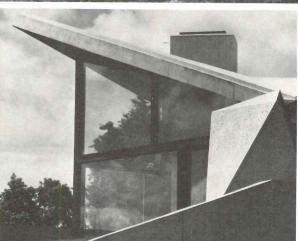
A typical perimeter office (top is oriented to outside view The cafeteria (left), located i the only two-story building i the complex, is large and open capable of serving and seatir all workers, for few peop leave the complex for lunc because of its location at th edge of town. Outdoor eating areas are furnished with colo ful red tables and sun-shade (not shown). The fourth floo plan is identical to the thin level, being distinguished fro the second level plaza area that only the upper stories have bridges connecting most towe for easy circulation.

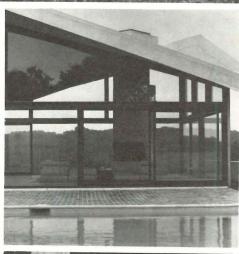
# CONTINUITY IN A FRAMEWORK OF CHANGE



arcel Breuer long made it office practice to share his responsibility for each new project with one or nother of his associates—Herbert Beckhard, Robert Gatje, Tician Papacristou and Hamilton Smith. Here e three small buildings, each designed with a different associate, each displaying a characteristic ancern for excellence, and all dating from the period leading up to Mr. Breuer's recent retirement

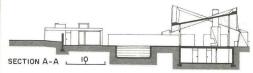






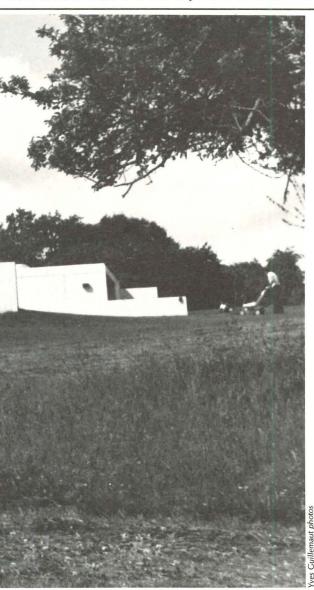






A large measure of the success of the design stems from the intended contrast between concrete the planar material and concrete the plastic substance. It was critical, therefore, that both inside and out, the concrete work be first class. It was-right out of the forms. Little patching or touchup was required after the forms were removed. As a weekend and vacation house, it was also desirable to keep the design as easy to maintain as possible. The durable masonry surfaces answer this need handsomely.

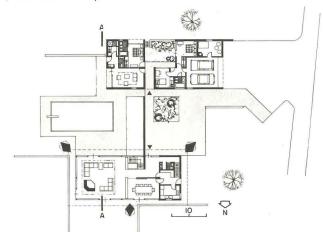
### A PAIR OF HYPERBOLIC PARABOLOIDS, JOINED AT THEIR COMMON SEAM: BREUER AND MARIO JOSSA HAD WAITED TO GIVE THIS FORM A RESIDENTIAL TRIAL

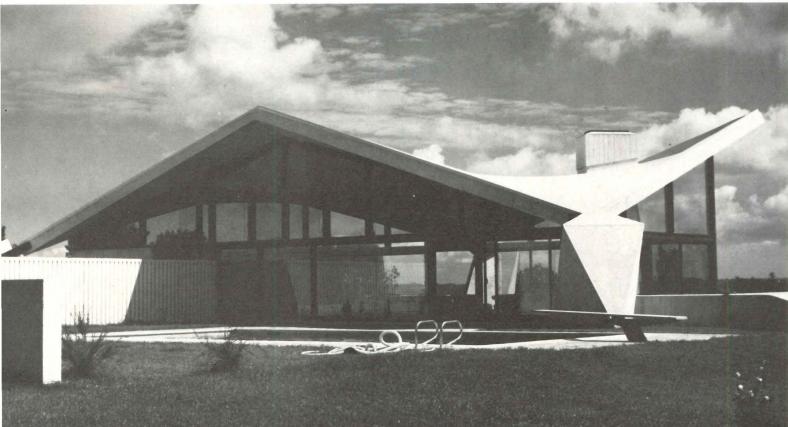


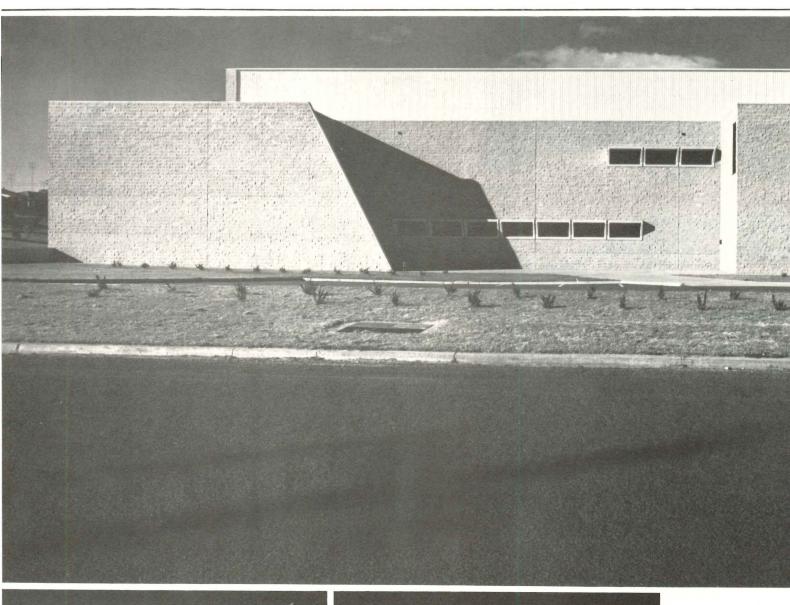
Under this very vigorous roof form, a form that first appeared in Breuer's unrealized design for the Ustinov house in Vevey, Switzerland (1959), is a surprisingly restrained and simply furnished vacation house near Deauville, France for a Parisian businessman and his family. The sheltering roof, warped for stiffness, is brought down to grade at only three points but each of the abutments is an essay in sculptural energy and concrete craftmanship. Long retaining walls lock the house into its site and, in a gesture of reconciliation, soften the contrast between the house and its verdant, rolling surrounds. Though the sea is out of sight, screened by a veil of trees, there are several long views and Breuer has exploited them with abundant use of glass.

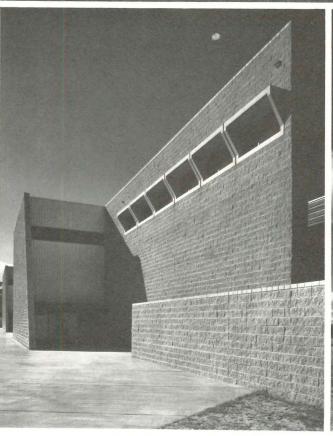
The simple strength and elegance of the exterior forms is translated to the interiors with conviction. There are few applied finishes, virtually no compromises of detail and an absence of contrived relationships between formal conception and functional need. The program was comparatively simple. Breuer, with his Paris associate Mario Jossa, solved it boldly with the concern for pattern, for materials, for structural expression that has characterized the firm's work from the beginning.

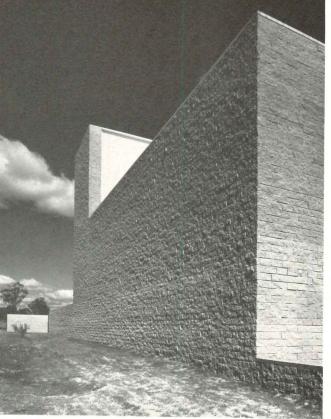
SAIER HOUSE, near Deauville, France. Architects: Marcel Breuer and Mario Jossa. Engineers: Cabinet Dufromont (structural); Enterprise Marion (mechanical). Contractor: Enterprise Marion.





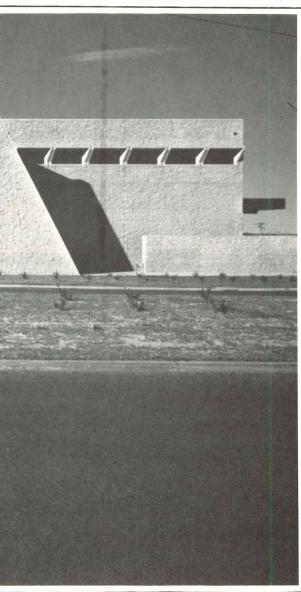






The Torin building uses face block as a principa terior finish. The beautif textured surface that re when it is used in broad, p applications is counterpo here by thin rows of pr window hoods that screen entering the workspaces. over-all composition reta functional character by its fully developed volumetri pression.

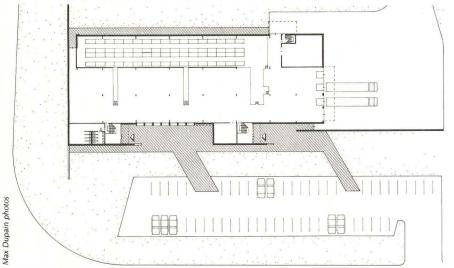
### FOR THE TORIN COMPANY, A FAMILIAR CLIENT, BREUER AND HERBERT BECKHARD DESIGNED THIS PLANT FOR A SITE WHERE THE SUN SHINES FROM THE NORTH



For the Torin Corporation's new Australian plant, Breuer and his associate Herbert Beckhard threw off typical industrial images and relied instead on the design expression and vocabulary of materials the firm had carefully developed through a number of earlier projects for the same client.

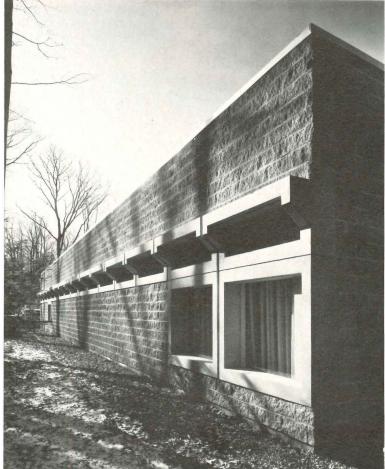
The site is rather flat and exposed. The manufacturing process to be enclosed offered few compelling design clues. The architects therefore developed their design around the program's tall, windowless storage space—a space governed by a rail-mounted crane that aids in storage and retrieval of inventory. The liveliness of the building grows out of the skill with which manufacturing and office spaces are arranged in relation to the storage space and the strongly-modelled elevations that result. The tapered walls (photo left) screen service entrances. Like the other small buildings in this group, this plant shows a remarkable design concern in a building type not always characterized by quality, and a surehandedness in its massing and texturing that has long been one of the happiest hallmarks of the firm.

TORIN CORPORATION BUILDING, Australia. Architects: Marcel Breuer and Herbert Beckhard. Engineers: Paul Weidlinger (structural); Prodecon PTY, Ltd. (mechanical). Contractor: Prodecon PTY, Ltd.

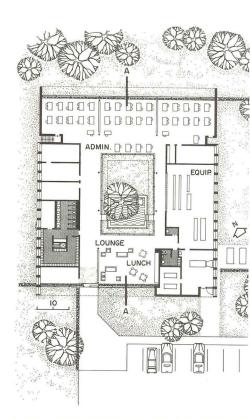








The architects have been careful to preserve the site's natural qualities wherever possible. Parking for 60 cars is provided on the site's northwest side, but the rest of the site is left almost undisturbed. This is in sharp contrast to the interior court, which is formal and urban in intention and feeling.



### THE NEED FOR A SERIOUS WORKSPACE WITH COMMUNITY OVERTONES LED BREUER AND HAMILTON SMITH TO THIS UNEXPECTED ATRIUM SOLUTION



The site for this new Traffic Service Systems Building for the Southern New England Telephone Company is a wooded property adjacent to the Torin Corporation's Headquarters in Torrington, Connecticut. The building is staffed to a greater than ordinary degree by local women who work part-time. In this way the building has a community aspect that Breuer and associate Hamilton Smith sought to give expression to by providing social space in the form of an informal cafeteria area. The courtyard is another expression of this socializing function. Though at first resisted by the architects as a redundancy on a site so wooded, the atrium provides an internal focus when the blinds on the exterior walls are drawn in the evening.

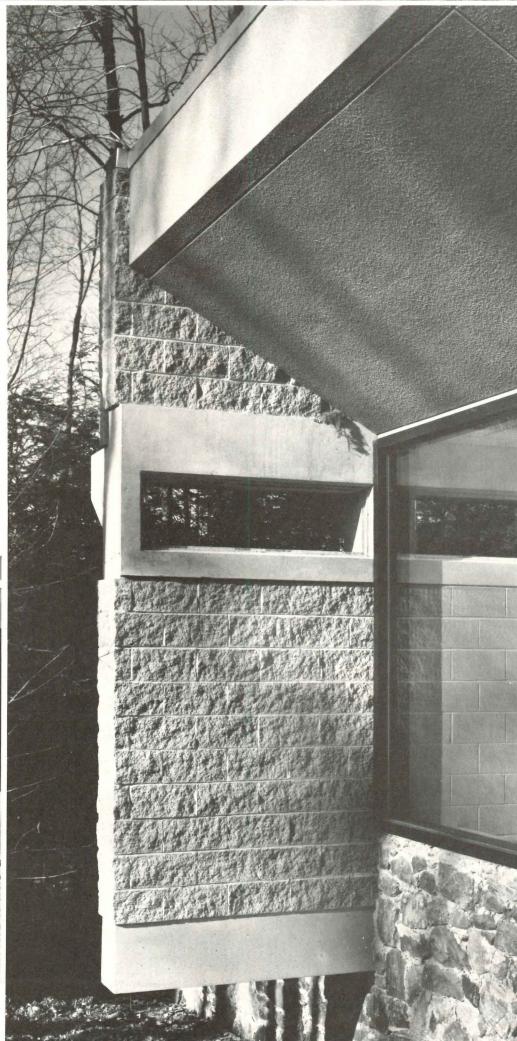
The vocabulary of forms and finishes bears intentional relationships to both the Torin Headquarters next door as well as the Torin facility on the preceding pages. The architects have used split face block mingled here with natural stone. Wall openings are framed out using precast window surrounds and hoods that are sculpturally detailed but remain small enough to be integrated easily into the coursing of the exterior block.

TRAFFIC SERVICE POSITION SYSTEMS BUILDING, Torrington, Connecticut. Owner: Southern New England Telephone Company. Architects: Marcel Breuer and Hamilton Smith. Engineers: Paul Weidlinger; mechanical and electrical engineering by Owner. Contractor: Oneglia and Gervasini Construction.





Photos at right and below show a corner condition in the builda corner condition in the build-ing. Not without an element of fun, the intersection of planes both vertical and canted and the mingling of materials is ex-pressed practically to the point of confession.



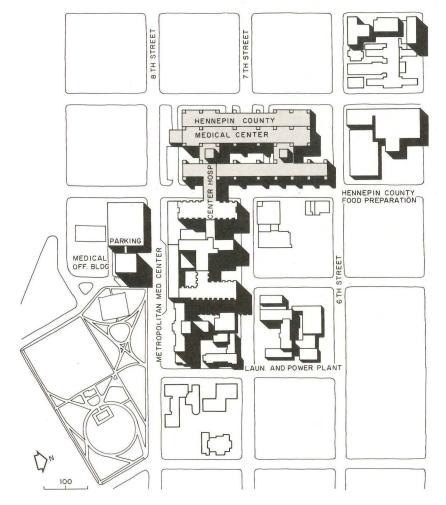


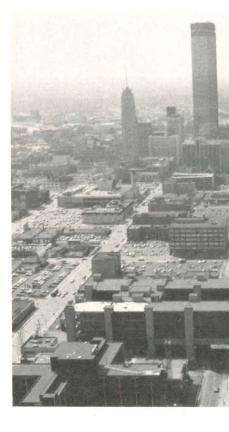
# HOSPITALS

### **HOW ARE THEY?**

Now here is a word for you, from the Greeks. *latrogenesis*. It refers to the process by which physicians originate things, and, these days, it has come to refer to things that make things even worse—like cures that end up intensifying diseases. Put another way, it has come to refer to any medical person or any medical place that induces illness. Very few physicians or allied health-care professionals who work in hospitals, and certainly very few architects who spend a lot of their time designing them, are going to readily admit that hospitals, as worked in or as designed, are "sickening." Or iatrogenic. Yet too many of them are precisely so. Architectural hemlock, even if administered with manifest sympathy, is still architectural hemlock. Why is it that so many of those who are responsible for getting hospitals up, and then functioning, talking about economy and efficiency and humanity in the delivery of health care, so often fail to perceive the practical, curative dividends of good-looking, good-feeling surroundings? And why is it, too, that so many architectural specialists in the hospital field, spending a lot of their time in documenting how expeditiously their firms gave doctors and administrators and trustees what they wanted (within budget, of course), tend to get up such ugly buildings? The fact is, any firm with a solid commitment to esthetic, humanistic, and emotional factors stands a good chance of being excused, early on, by a hospital's building committee should that firm's representatives venture too far away from the routinely expected recitation of technical experience and statistical resources. The results, encrusting the health-care community at every level, constitute an architecture of alienation and intimidation and antiseptic ennui that is scarcely redeemed by colorful supergraphics and potted plants. The very facilities that are meant to return people to normal health are, too frequently, abnormal in their over-all make-up, functional methodology, and certainly in their pervasive mood. No two ways about it, designing such facilities—the places where people go to stay well or to get well—is not an easy architectural task. It takes about as long to finish a hospital as it does to train and qualify a physician—a good eight years, or even longer. The composite of technological and departmental requirements is foreboding, and the internecine contentiousness among the groups comprising the hospital "client" can occasion constant re-programming and re-design. If this complicated, often prolonged process ends up expropriating an architect's concern for the visual, sensory, and psychological impact of the hospital job at hand, it is a process that also ends up expropriating the patients' sense of well-being, or reassurance. Good design would not only be demanded by this type of client but economic arguments against good design would also be honestly put into perspective were this client to frankly acknowledge that it is not good design that "costs" but the shabby balkanized programming tactics that these infinitely wise, well-titled types are given to. That is what is ugly, and that is why so many of the hospitals we end up with are ugly. What does good design cost? Better ask how much it costs to administer a patient, see after his files, or process the checks that he or his insurance carrier writes. Better ask how much it costs to keep a patient for one day in a hospital bed—it's up over 500 per cent in the last 25 years. And better ask why the average construction cost of hospitals is over \$90,000 per bed, especially when over two-thirds of that goes for technical equipment that is mostly outdated in ten years. The health-care industry itself is badly designed and must continually be bailed out. The cost of good design is a false factor in the client's equation of what it can afford. And an environment that is technically proficient and personally attentive in delivering care should also be bright, uplifting, and regenerative in its architectural character. American society is coming up against the challenge of asking itself just what good health is, and it has as much to do with our whole approach to life as with the crippling costs of treatment. What Ivan Illich calls the medicalization of our society is being questioned, finally—the health-care industry having attained a ubiquity that has consumed, more than a hefty amount of our paychecks, an unhealthy amount of consciousness. We need some get-well cards for our ailing assumptions about health and hospitals. Three of them are illustrated in

the following section.— William Marlin





### HENNEPIN COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER, MINNEAPOLIS

It is not for nothing that Minneapolis is being called an architectural mecca, what with the IDS Center by Philip Johnson and John Burgee, the Federal Reserve Bank by Gunnar Birkerts, the Hennepin County Government Center by John Carl Warnecke, that streetspanning, block-splicing slew of walkways, and, of course, the light-stepping, welllandscaped Nicollet Mall. But there is another, newer reason for architects to take a shine to Minneapolis.

The reason is a hospital, an extremely big one, containing 545,000 square feet and almost 500 beds and an incredible amount of institutional as well as structural innovation. It is the Hennepin County Medical Center, and it is a very important building and a very important city building, to boot. A team of architects, called Medical Facilities Associates—General, was specially assembled to get the thing done, and the team was composed of two firms-Smiley Glotter Associates, and Thorsen & Thorshov Associates.

But Hennepin, a teaching hospital, is actually a big piece of connective tissue for a whole network of health-support and healthcare facilities, including the adjacent 736-bed Metropolitan Medical Center, an existing voluntary institution. Put them all together, and it adds up to a 1,221-bed complex, Hennepin itself spreading over a chunk of urban land, one block by two blocks, spanning an intervening street as it does so, and then, turning at a right angle to meet up with Metropolitan, spanning still another. The old street grid is thus given a real go, and there is a feeling, as one approaches Hennepin, walking or driving up beside and, indeed, beneath it, that the architects quite deliberately, discerningly had set about to create a civil, if sizable, urban composition—as vital to their conception, or so it seems, as were the myriad, maddening medical territories that had to be either housed or, thinking of Metropolitan, related to. Certainly the sharing of basic services between a public and private hospital, agreed to back in 1971 with the idea of development savings and, of course, longer-term economies of over-all health-care costs, is itself an innovation worth watching. But for the architectural team, it was an agreement that also meant developing a form of diplomacy through which all those doctors, department heads, administrators, city and county officials, trustees, and (laudably) community representatives might come to a meeting of minds on how the relationship would be resolved. Which is to say, how it would be designed.

Hennepin, being a county institution, embodied some highly specific, and contrasting, requirements. As a teaching facility, it had to have a lot of public space, of various sorts. As an emergency facility, it had to have distinct, controllable definition between those public spaces and the private treatment sectors. As a very large facility, physically linked to an even larger facility, meaning Metropolitan, it had to have some highly efficient means to get people, equipment, food, material, the general accoutrement of caring and curing from one point to another point. Moreover, what with medical science changing its means







The Hennepin County Medical Center, just on the edge of downtown Minneapolis, is yet another bench mark building in a city burgeoning with them these past few years. The architectural treatment stems from a clear, consistent system of free-span spatial modules called "cytoids," which are denoted by a cadence of mechanical and stair towers. The streetscape, given a character and definition that it lacked before, flows under and into the complex.





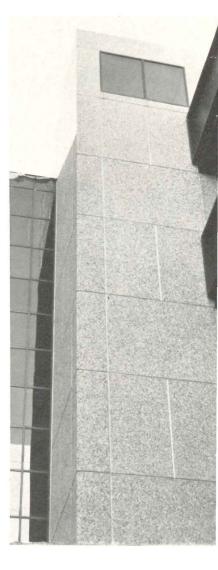
and methodology and its very mind every few years, and even every few minutes, Hennepin was obviously going to have to be prepared to change. And change with agility.

Just programming a way to program something as complex as Hennepin, or to de-program something as complex as the average medical ego, would send most architects flying over the Cuckoo's Nest. But all officialdom involved had committed themselves to a goal in getting Hennepin underway: This was not going to be the last of the old hospitals, officialdom insisted, but the first of the really *new* hospitals. No going back on something like that

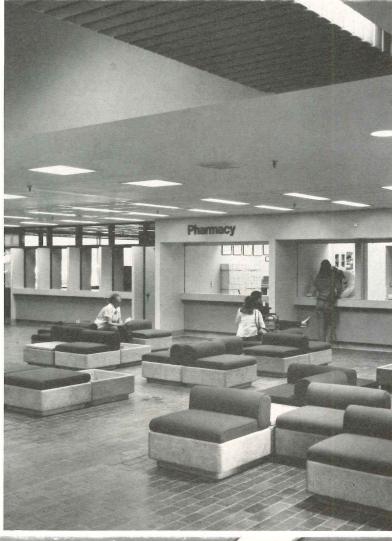
And so Medical Facilities Associates-General, back in June of 1971, hoping to insert some positive mental attitudes into this mix of medical professionals, got everyone inside a warehouse-top administrators and lab technicians and nurses and busy doctors. And for a whole week everyone sweated out what it was, exactly, that they were setting about to do. Metropolitan was well into the basic planning stage by this time, with a second architectural team in charge—the firms of Horty Elving & Associates and Close Associates. But Metropolitan's staff and that of the coming Hennepin complex soon resolved substantive differences, agreeing that the maintenance of the identity of both institutions need not result in physical barriers between them. There had to be give-and-take between them, functionally and symbolically-and in that respect alone, the architect-initiated "charette" was a breakthrough.

But it was a breakthrough in another vital respect. It led to the concept of sharing services, and by the end of that week, the warehouse space strewn with fairly sophisticated programmatic diagrams, everyone had figured out that there must be a couple of dozen different ways, at least, to share them. Actually, it ended up being about 20 different ways-including pediatrics, obstetrics, rehabilitation and extended care facilities, emergency, radiology, communications, the movement of information, the movement of materials, the movement of chilled water, and the movement of food. The technical aspects of how some of this sharing now goes on is extremely interesting. More of which shortly.

To wrap all of this up, structurally, the architects of Hennepin developed a megastructural component called a "cytoid," probably because it had to be called something, but possibly because cytology is a branch of biology that deals with the formation of cells Which is what these "cytoids" are-units of growth. They are 75-feet-square and, at each corner, there is a tower. So with each "cytoid" containing a clear span of infinitely flexible space, and with each having four towers containing stairs and mechanicals and assorted kinds of wireage, the architects had their formative, organizing principle. A "cytoid" could be made to create a perfect replica of itself, and in an architectural rendition of "Send In the Clones," these units of growth were soon seen bunching themselves up and stringing themselves along until, before anyone knew it, a very large composite of







Publicly oriented areas as well as patient-care spaces like the team center (above) are considerately, colorfully detailed to maximize a warm, attentive, and human atmosphere. Support functions such as laboratory space (below) are interspersed throughout the treatment areas, allowing an efficient flow of care in both in- and outpatient sections of the same floor.

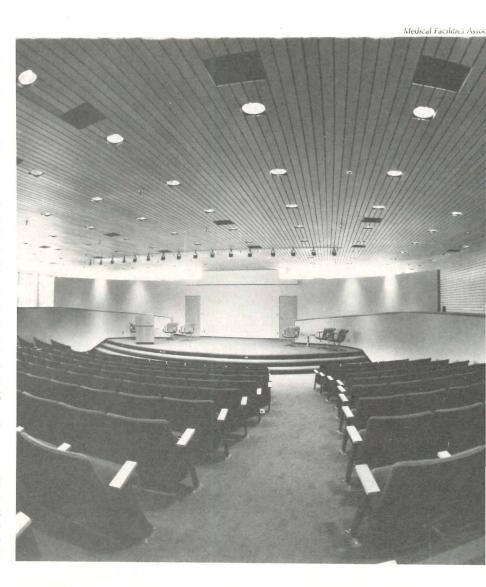


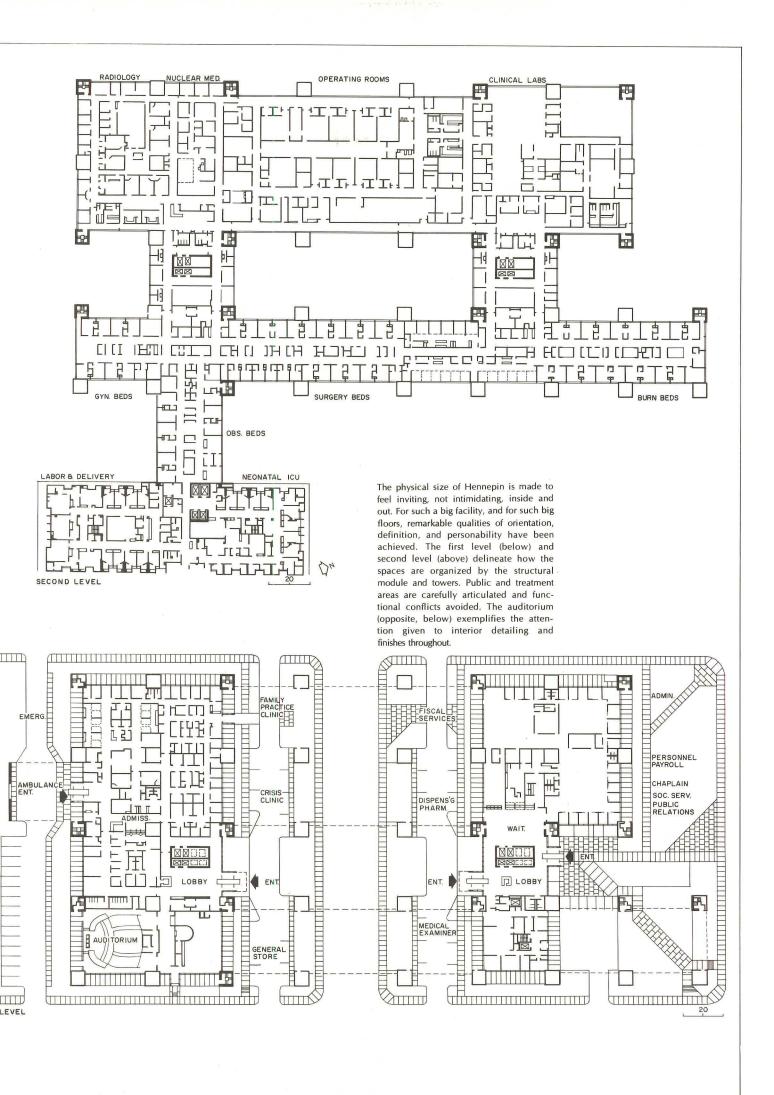


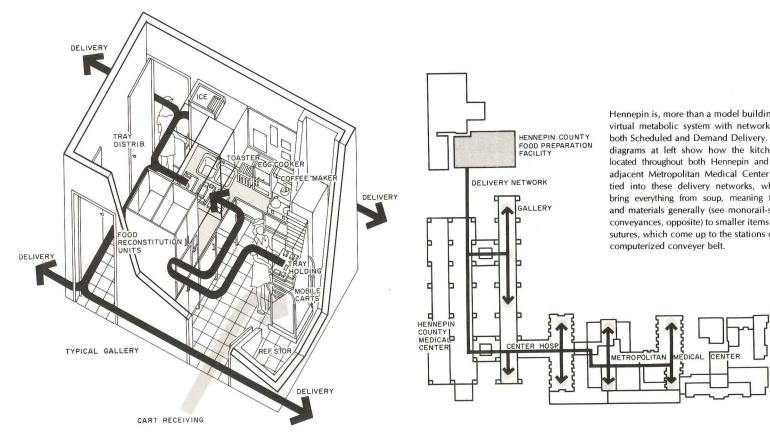


deep steel beams, carrying the four floors and connecting the four towers, and of excellent precast panels had gone up in record time. Fast-tracked, as the project was, it had to-but the clustered "cytoids" are beautifully detailed. Those deep beams, dark and strong, meet the precast panels just so, and the panels themselves, a tawny-gray aggregate that comes off as good old granite, cover the towers, soffits, and the walls of the lobbies that surround the elevator cores.

Those deep beams also denote the interstitial space between each floor, where the horizontal runs of the mechanicals and other systems are accommodated, and easily rearranged or repaired. It is on the level of experience and sensation, though, that this structural system succeeds. As big as Hennepin is, and as big as the over-all health-care complex surrounding it is, the configuration of the "cytoids," both horizontally and vertically. break down this bigness. The result is a manageable, legible, touchable, certainly likeable scale, and though a few local wags have suggested that its "style" recalls the sweltering warehouse in which the crucial "charette" took place, the question cannot be reduced to whether this is an "ugly" or a "beautiful" job. It is a coherent accommodation of highly differentiated functions; it explains its architectural nature; it efficiently directs people and things (the graphics are skilled and spectacular); it hangs together visually, and, where it bridges over to the Metropolitan complex by way of an integral facility called the Center Hospital, which contains several of the shared







treatment services and which is variously managed by the staffs of both institutions, it bridges gracefully, not abruptly. In many important ways, it fits—those "cytoids" getting along just fine with the streetscape, and gradually being enhanced by lawns and trees. And if its design is evocative of the loft-like leeway of the warehouse genre, better that than its design being evocative of "hospital architecture."

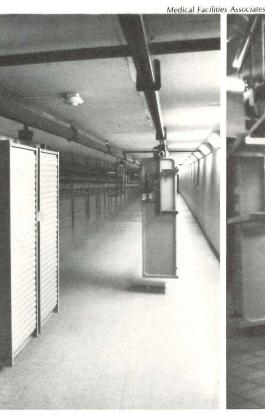
Inside Hennepin, the efficient and considerate arrangement of treatment and support space is worked out with such exactitude that one is left with a pervasive feeling of ease and tranquility, even as, in any number of areas, there are patients in dire straits and personnel in a great hurry to do something for them. Of especial functional significance is the frequent juxtaposition of so-called team centers near the patient rooms or intensive-care units. As physically expansive as these floors are, there is never a feeling of distance or frightening anonymity. It is proximity, physical as well as sensory, that called the shots as an organizing spatial principle on these floors, and the effect is one of great reassurance and personability. This planning also engendered a situation in which in-patient and out-patient services could be located on the same levels, but without functional clash. Economies of time, a crucial factor in the health-care field, are thus realized, and from all reports, personnel find this spatial configuration more conducive to both the precision and compassion of patient care. Which is saying something in a hospital, given most of them.

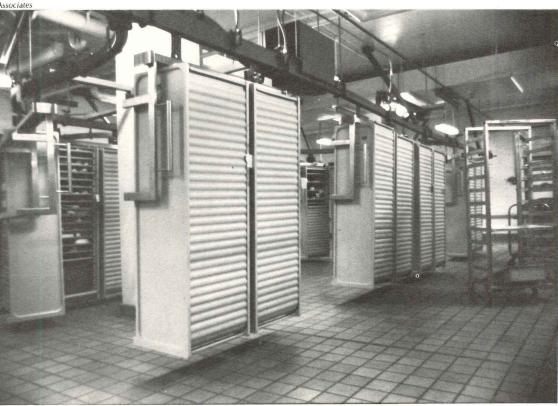
One interesting way in which economies of time are realized is the automation of delivery, and this automation is experienced on several levels of Hennepin. There are two systems, each having come with a few little bugs to be worked out (as genuine innovations invariably do). But it's smooth sailing now. For the first of these to be fully appreciated, one must go down to the lower level of Hennepin which connects with the lower level of every one of the adjacent or nearby buildings that form, or service, the over-all complex. Here one will find a monorail-style track running through the corridors and, frequently, a locker coming along. These lockers are part of the Scheduled Delivery System, carrying food and supplies, and is a major, probably the most major, installation yet of the Co/Struc system of Herman Miller and, interfacing with it is a chain conveyor network devised by American Chain & Cable Company which relates, in turn, to a second system, called Demand Delivery, and upon request, small items can be ordered up on a computerized conveyor belt. The various lockers, containers, sub-lockers, and sub-containers get conveyed all over—through, up, into, and around Hennepin. Food and files and all kinds of material and medicine are automatically injected into this dual system, transported, and ejected at the appointed station. Down on the lower level, interns and nurses have been seen to "hitch rides" on the moving lockers as they come along from the Hennepin County Food Preparation Facility, which is in a separate building across the street from the Center. So from soup to sutures, as some joker at the

admissions desk was saying recently, the Inepin County Medical Center is retogether—a virtual metaphor of metabol and a smashing functional triumph.

One can now walk, and an unforgett walk it is, some 8,000 feet, from one en Hennepin to the far end of Metropolitai distance of six blocks. And both team architects, for both of these spliced organ tions, have brought off an important first. only in hospital architecture, either, bu hospital architecture as an instrument of u form and city-scale growth. Instead of a i sive physical intervention, this event has another part of Minneapolis on the mend way of planning that was sympathetic to reality and potential of the street as well a the real-life needs of people needing help just two to four stories in height, the mair of this mending job, the Hennepin Co Medical Center, is all the more coge "monument" precisely because of its confi but modest quality. One can't stand taller that, even in amazing Minneapolis.

HENNEPIN COUNTY MEDICAL CENTER, neapolis, Minnesota. Architects: Medical Faci Associates—General, a joint venture of Smiley of ter Associates and Thorsen & Thorshov Associ Engineers: Bakke, Kopp, Ballou, McFarlin (strual); Orr, Schelen, Mayeron & Associates (chanical); Dunham Associates (electrical). Cotants: Westberg-Klaus (interior design); Knutson struction Management (costs). General contra M. A. Mortenson Company.



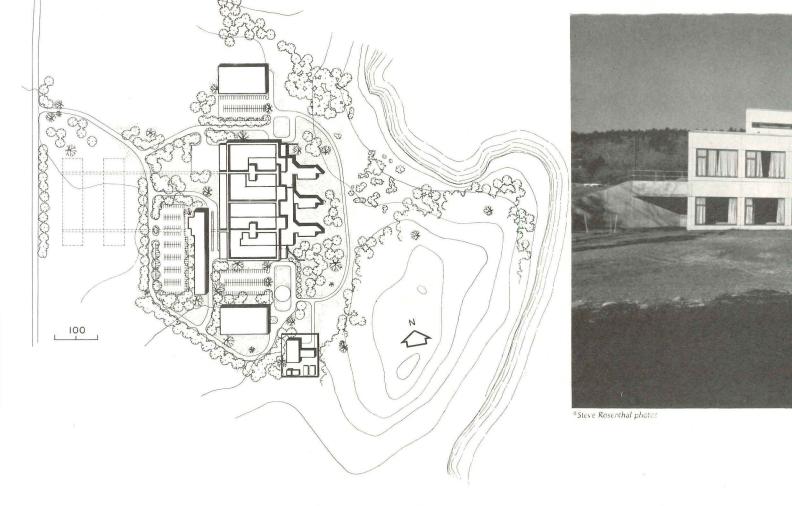


From the delivery of food (above) to the delivery of intensive care (below), Hennepin is functionally efficient and humanistically thorough. The technology of medicine and the trappings of its support, though always near at hand, are arrayed and related with such exactness that a surprising sense of ease and encouragement pervades even the most crisis-prone precincts of the hospital.





Madical Facilities Associates



### PENOBSCOT BAY MEDICAL CENTER, ROCKPORT, MAINE

The firm of Shepley Bulfinch Richardson and Abbott (SBRA), based in Boston, has been around for quite some time. Which hardly keeps it from looking at architectural problems with a fundamentally fresh eye.

The Penobscot Bay Medical Center, designed by SBRA's Sherman Morss, Lloyd Acton, and W. Mason Smith—associated with Webster/Ebbeson/Baldwin/Day, based in Bangor—is very much in keeping with the natural character of mid-coastal Maine. Direct and unadorned, like the manifestations of nature itself, this building is that rare demonstration of exuberance without excess.

It is a completely new acute-care hospital, serving the Rockport region, but its validity as a work of architecture, and as a hospital "job," has as much to do with the plain-spoken Maine-like veracity of its configuration as with the skilled arrangement of complex functions inside. Certainly it exudes vitality, drawing upon, building with, its surroundings. And to the extent that a curative and therapeutic condition is, in no small measure, a function of congenial surroundings, the qualities of the Penobscot Center, being an environment of human encouragement, remind us that such a condition should not be aimed for in just the design of hospitals. (Were it aimed for more widely, in fact, is it conceivable that there would be a decline in the need for hospitals, as such.)

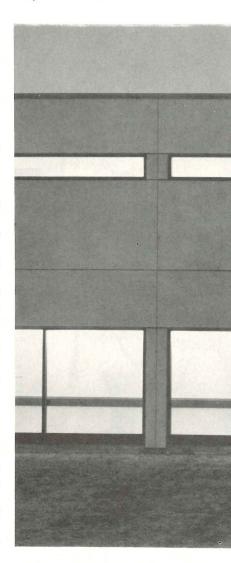
"Death's head continually shows in the present-day hospital," so Frank Lloyd Wright once observed. "Why is the hospital not as humanely practical in esthetic effect as it tries to

be in physical purpose?" It is a comment that these architects might have come across in designing this facility, because it is Life's head that continually shows here; and its completed first phase, with 106 beds, has a built-in resilience or, more aptly, a built-in "give" that will allow the center to expand to 300 beds, or more, as time goes on.

Organizationally, and structurally, this is a horizontal essay. Nursing, diagnostic and treatment facilities, support services, administrative areas—all are zoned horizontally, side by side. And with plenty of "give" space being adjacent to each function, any one can expand independently of the others as requirements intensify.

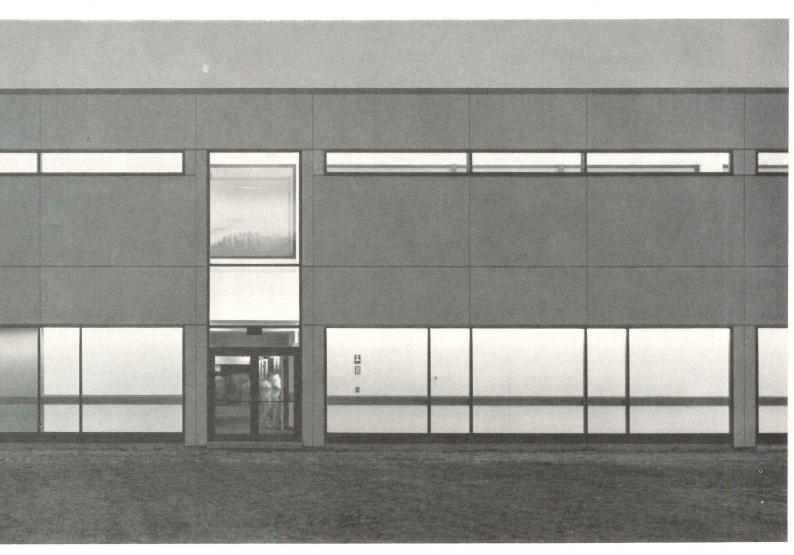
Variation in the specificity of function is also expressed by the structural system, with 33-foot-square bays denoting the treatment and support areas, while 22-foot spans denote the nursing areas. The articulation of exterior wall panels and window surfaces is impeccable. The vertical and horizontal composition of lines, delineating the panels, create a rhythmic chorus with the window mullions, and by day or night, there is a planar, pristine quality, given visual depth by way of studious proportions. There are times, actually, when one could swear that one is looking at a Mondrian, especially coming upon the main trunk of the complex which sets back in, between two flanking wings, behind a grassy knoll that slopes down to become a flat neat lawn which edges right up to the building, enhancing the crisp geometry rising out of it.

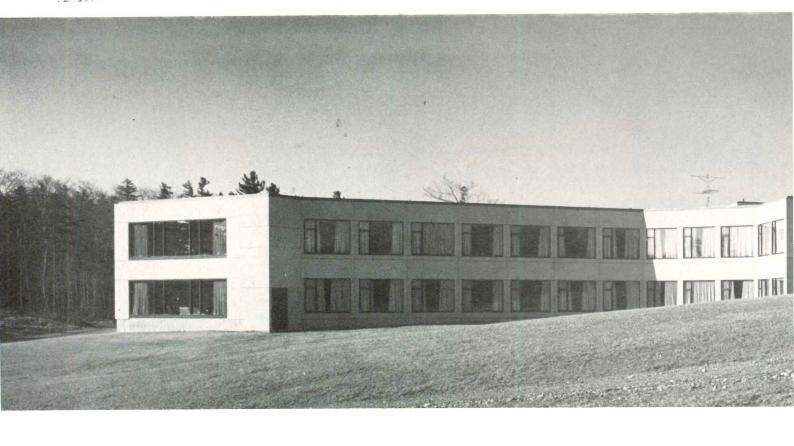
Of especial interest is the integrative, de-





The 106-bed Penobscot Bay Medical Center accommodates extensive acute-as well as diagnostic-care facilities and, zoned in a two-level horizontal configuration, can be easily expanded to 300 or more beds as requirements intensify. The double-height corridors throughout (below) read out as impeccably proportioned relationships of mass and glass—Mondrian-like.





fining function of the double-height corridors which run—no, saunter—throughout the building. Clerestory windows, expansive in some places, ribbon-like in others, infuse the innermost areas with gentle, ample light, and infuse them, too, with pleasant glimpses of the surrounding blue sky and treetops. On the window side of these corridors, a deep wood railing runs, the kind one cannot help but want to lean against, and, along the opposite wall, there is a second railing. Lighting is concealed behind two more wood runners, carried down the corridors just above the windows. The effect is really wonderful, and way overhead, even the ceiling system, with its panels and metal dividers, has been detailed to pick up on the rhythm of the exterior columns and window mullions. Where the ribbon-like clerestories give way, now and again, to deeper, wider lights in the upper sweep of these corridors, the ceiling system foregoes its routine side-by-side arrangement of panels and, pointing up the dimension of those deeper, wider openings, there is a brief counterpoint of a diagonally criss-crossed arrangement. It is subtle, spiffy detailing; but no less telling of the architects' care just because it is a detail that one does not immediately notice.

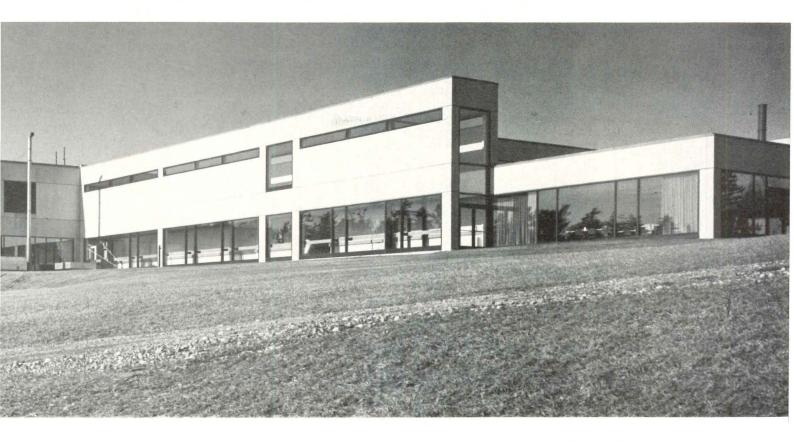
That brings up a crucial question, of course. Just what is it, exactly, that one should immediately notice about a so-called hospital? The paraphernalia with which people are being pulled through whatever it is that is laying them low? Or the people who are laid low? Or the people who are pulling them through? The paraphernalia is here—those 106 beds, surgical

suites, an intensive-care unit, and another for cardiology, a radiology unit, physical therapy space, a mental-health accommodation, maternity and nursery, food service.

What is here, more importantly, is a perceptive architectural expression of wellness, even as their provisions for illness, thoroughly worked out in consultation with the firm of Ryan Advisors, Inc., permeate the inner workings of the Penobscot Center. But the paraphernalia does not jump out at one, any more than the architecture does, and that is as it should be. Medical technology and its attendant trappings need not, and should not, dominate the mood, much less the physical massing, of a curative environment. While there is no point in pretending that people who are on the mend, much less those who are fighting for their lives, spend their time thinking how wonderful it is to be laid up in a "work of art," there is pointed evidence that psychological and spiritual resolve have a lot to do with recovery. Imparting a healthy measure of that was part of the programmatic prescription at Penobscot, and it is the kind of "acute care" that architects should consciously dispense more of-whether designing a hospital or not.

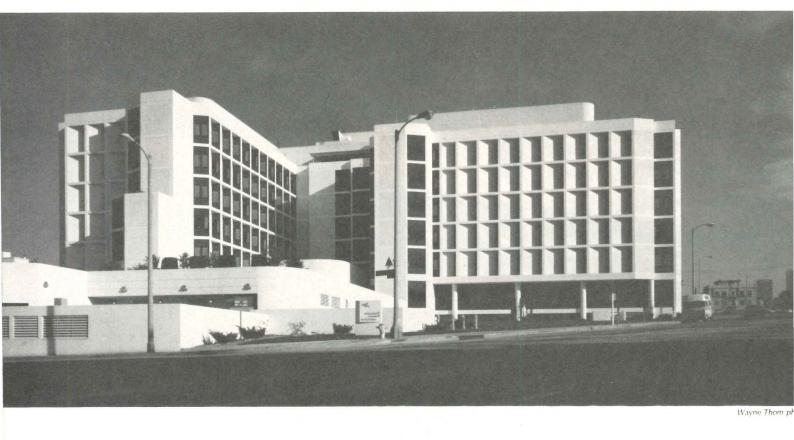
PENOBSCOT BAY MEDICAL CENTER, Acute Care Hospital, Rockport, Maine. Architects: Shepley Bulfinch Richardson and Abbott. Associate architects: Webster/Ebbeson/Baldwin/Day. Engineers: Linenthal Eisenberg Anderson, Inc. (structural); Thompson Engineering (electrical); SBRA (plumbing); Buerkel & Co. (hvac). Hospital consultants: Ryan Advisors. Inc. Construction manager: Salter Corporation.





The Penobscot Bay Medical Center makes the most of its magnificent natural setting, the crisp geometry of its surfaces and the careful orientation of its plan both enhancing the lay of the land and enlivening the interiors. The inside and the outside, as seen in the double-height corridors, are frank expressions of each other.





### ST. VINCENT MEDICAL CENTER, LOS ANGELES

Hospitals have not only tended to be over-powering in their visibility and scale, but they have also tended to *like* it that way. Standing out, so to speak, has been a way of dispensing solace, or a sense of it, to the surrounding neighbors, who might, at any moment, have to rush there.

The firm of Daniel, Mann, Johnson, & Mendenhall, better known to most ambiance chasers as DMJM, have minimized this symbology in their design for the St. Vincent Medical Center-meaning that the new complex, though essentially a freestanding chunk of sculptural concrete construction, manages to come off as an empowering, samaritan-style stalwart in its neighborhood, not far from what is currently considered to be "downtown" Los Angeles. As a result, this hospital, with a century-long history, gives its surroundings a leg up by way of its congenial, cheerful scale, conveying the impression, and a valid one it is, that healthfulness is a normal condition that a health-care facility should radiate symbolically, and augment functionally. Too many hospitals, as suggested, seem to be sending their regrets, in one architectural language or another, that their inner workings is where healthfulness really resides. But the architecture of St. Vincent, accommodating the reguirements of personnel and treatment with great efficiency and amplitude, puts its whole environment in an expectant, even optimistic frame of reference

Working with Medical Planning Associates of Malibu (RECORD, July 1976), DMJM, with Roylance Bird, Douglas Meyer, and King Wong seeing after the job under

Cesar Pelli, then director of design and now the head of school at Yale, has gotten up two eight-story wings which, set at right angles to each other, are joined by a tower. About 353,000 square feet, and 512 beds, are accommodated—314 of those in the new hospital, being acute-care, and single-occupancy; and the others in rehabilitated sections of the old building.

The place of St. Vincent, in the health-care profile of its Los Angeles district, has been the provision of treatment for a high population of older people. So it was necessary that the old hospital keep open while the new was being readied. A carefully phased construction program ensured continuity of service, beginning with the demolition of an apartment complex owned by St. Vincent, to make way for a parking and central utilities facility, followed by construction of the new hospital on the remaining part of the cleared site. Part of the old hospital was demolished after the new one was under full swing, but the old Doheny Wing and utilities plant were kept, fixed up, and connected to one of the new wings by bridges at each level.

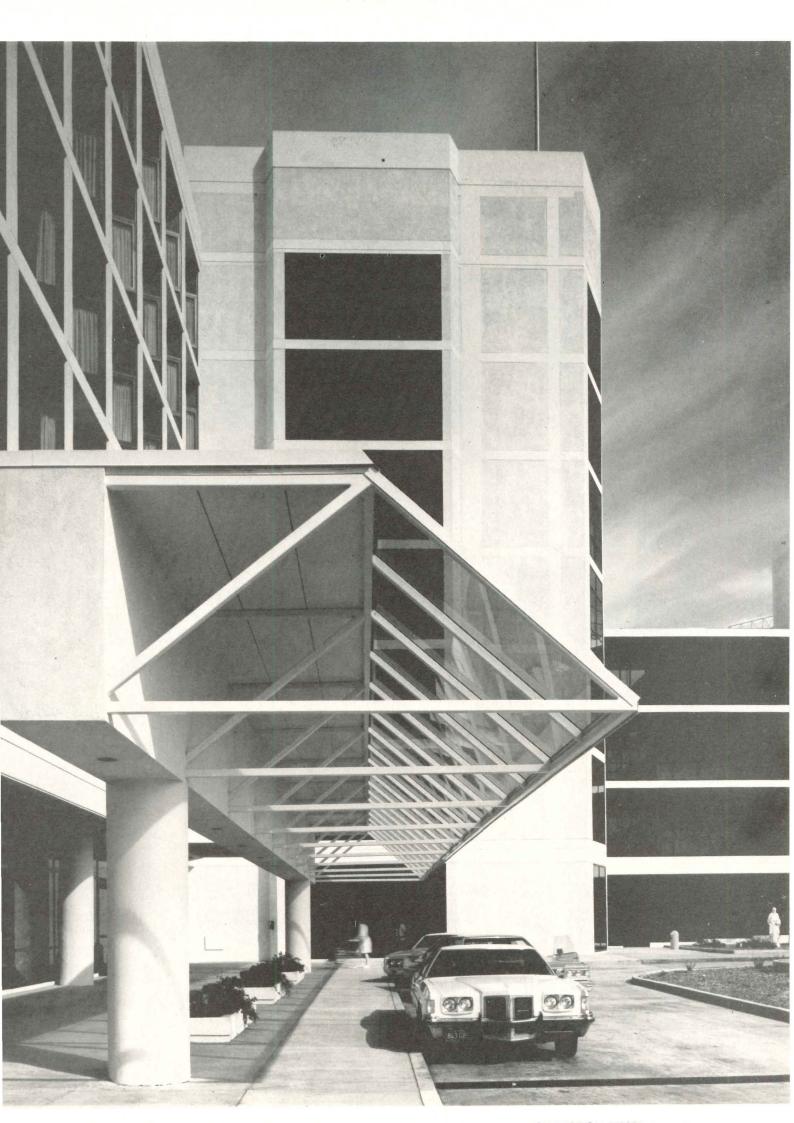
Meant to be attractive from the outside, St. Vincent is surely attractive as experienced inside—efficiency spliced with affability. For instance, there are four units, for nursing teams, on each floor, and each nursing floor, with central service cores in each wing, offer, at the end of the cores, nursing stations that service a U-shaped layout of 16 patient rooms. The cared-for and the caring are close.

The main core, where the wings converge,

is a kind of control point for everything everyone, containing, too, the elevators, p macy, and supervision center for the nur stations. The L-shaped radiation of the wings from this main core also gets rid of usual numbing lengths of corridor, and main path, leading down the floors, co upon a number of secondary paths, man them ending with large light-infusing winde The intimidating ganglia of so many ins tional plans is thus avoided, as is the pade cell impersonability of so many typical hos rooms-these offering, here, a defining, lightful view from most of the individual b Providing this "therapy" of sympathetic re design, orienting the unwell person to the as purposefully as to nearby health-care per nel, has produced the poured-in-place face with a lively play of angled concrete pane

Dug into a beautifully landscaped sl St. Vincent, actually entered on the third l beneath a transparent trellis-like pocochere, is effectively poised on, and set by, a two-level plinth of services and supfacilities. As the slope gives way to the locencircling street, this plinth, its roof made a restful landscaped terrace, provides a pesive sense of repose for the entire facility, thing belongs, combining accommodat invitation, and a likeable urbane image.

ST. VINCENT MEDICAL CENTER, Los Angeles chitects: Daniel, Mann, Johnson, & Mender Engineers: Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mender Consultants: Medical Planning Associates. tractor: Robert E. McKee, Inc.

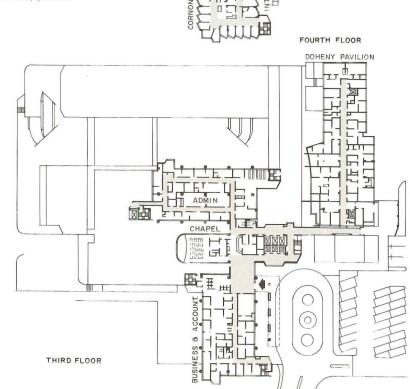




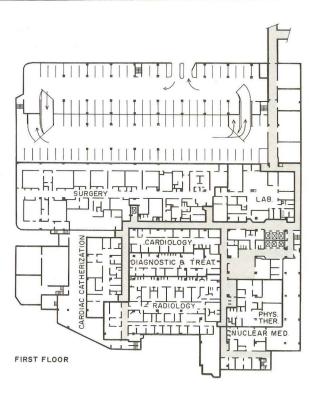




At St. Vincent Medical Center in Los Angeles, emphasis is placed on both efficiency and humanity of the health-care setting. Nursing units and the singleoccupancy patient rooms are within eye shot of each other, and walking time is minimal as the teams and supervising centers are well distributed throughout the facility. The overall mood of St. Vincent is one of healthfulness and genuine cheerfulness, including the provision of well-lit public spaces, lobbies, waiting rooms and, for the patients as well as their visitors, plenty of landscaped spots for recuperation, conversation, or just plain reflection. The L-shaped configuration of the wings also serves to loosen and liven up the unhealthy monotony that afflicts most hospital design—and too many patients.



CARDIAC SURG



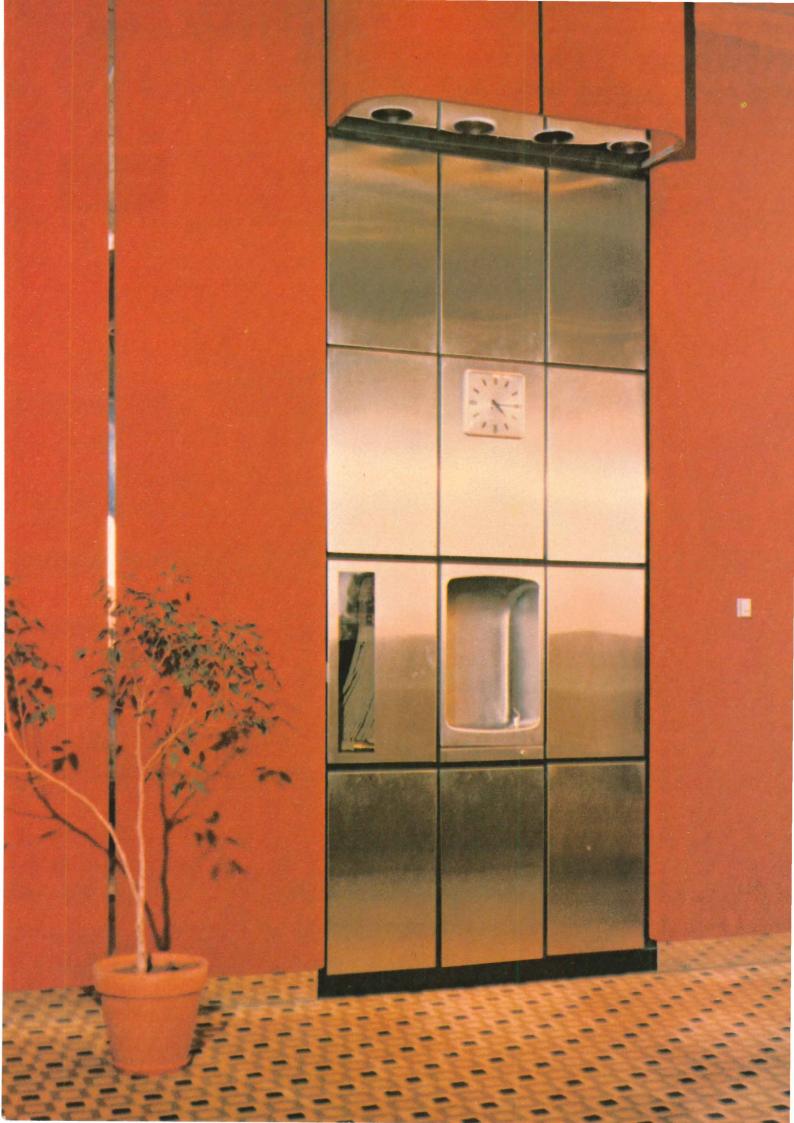
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ppes of modular service panels include drinking fountains... lephones... fire hose and extinguisher cabinets... clocks... directory boards... loudspeakers... ash trays... waste eceptacles... and decorative filler panels.

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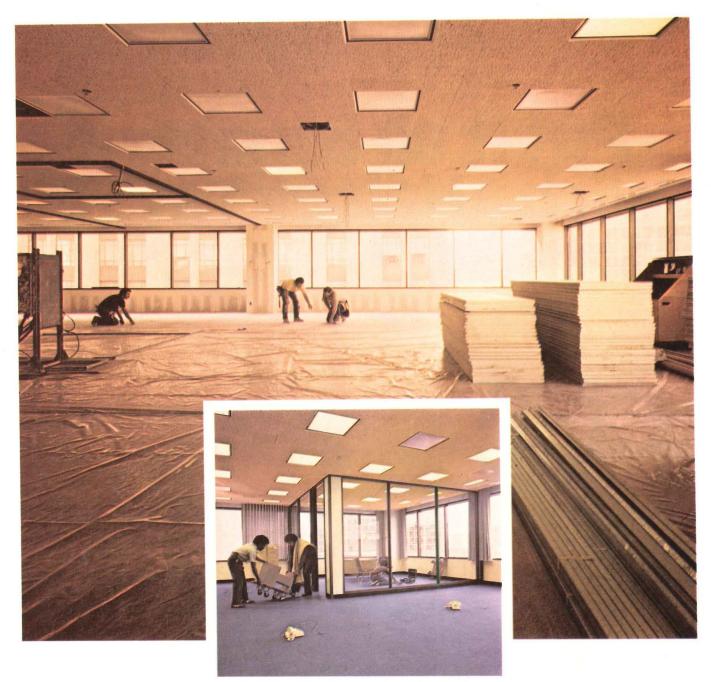
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efficiently by the same partition crew.

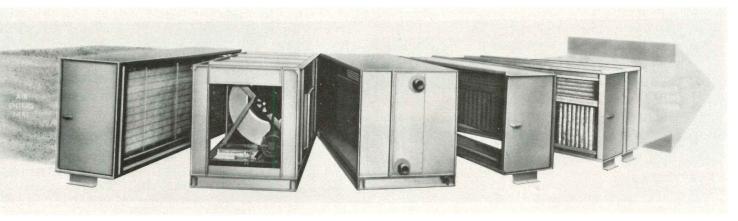
But that's just the beginning of savings. Every time you reallocate space, ULTRAWALL partitions pay for themselves all over again. Just four basic components speed dismantling and reassembly without the dirt, din and delays of breaking out fixed partitions. Other benefits include: 1-hr. fire rating, 40 to 48 STC rating, and possible qualification for investment tax credit and speakers the sevent server the server to the server that the sevent server the server to the server that t and accelerated depreciation advantages.

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For more data, circle 67 on inquiry card

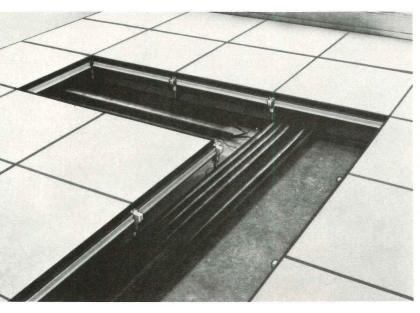
e information, circle item numbers on ervice Inquiry Card, pages 179–180.



filtration air g unit designed pitals Specifically designed for health care facilities, the "Weathermaker" air handling unit, Model 39E, can provide precise cooling, dehumidification, circulation and high efficiency filtration, according to the manufacturer. The unit contains two filter sections (far left and right): one upstream and one downstream in relation to the coil (center section). The up-

stream section can use roll, bag or permanent, cleanable filters. The downstream section accepts standard, commercially available bag filters; rigid-frame filters with higher filtration efficiencies can also be used. The 39E hospital unit is offered in 13 blow-through sizes with capacities from 2,500 to 63,000 cfm. Carrier Corp., Syracuse, N.Y.

Circle 300 on inquiry card



t raised floor creates a plenum conditioning Now available in the United States, the product is made by a subsidiary of Hiross International Corporation S.A. of Luxembourg, and was developed as an adjunct to the company's under-floor airconditioning units. The floor features a galvanized steel framework. A gasket is bonded to the frames to provide an airand dust-tight seal with the floor panels, which are available in a choice of six surface materials.

The seal assures a positive pressure in the plenum, which can be used as an all-over airconditioning and heating supply, as well as a corrosion-resistant space for water pipes, power and signal conduits and other services. The panels are also thermally insulated. The system can be laid over a new slab or old flooring in renovation projects. 
Hiross Denco, Lockport, N.Y.

Circle 302 on inquiry card



### Lavatory/toilet combination for hospitals

The "Hospital Ware Masquerader" is designed to save space in hospital rooms and nursing homes, where it gives the appearance of a compact lavatory in a vinyl-clad cabinet. However, the cabinet swings

away to reveal a stationary water closet. Measuring 30 in. wide by 19 in. deep, the product also comes in a recessed model.

Aluminum Plumbing Fixture Corp., Burlingame, Calif.

Circle 301 on inquiry card



### Audible alarm for hot water systems

The "Aqua-Sentry" gives an audible and visual warning whenever the temperature of a hot water source exceeds a preset limit (usually 110 F), enabling health care facilities to comply with safety rules. The sensor can be mounted at any point in the hot water system.

Powers-Fiat Div., Powers Regulator Co., Skokie, III.

Circle 303 on inquiry card

more products on page 141



## Red cedar shingles enhance tomorrow's energy today.

Red cedar shingles and solar energy. A natural combination . . . joined together in this Oklahoma residence by an architect who realized design solutions can respond to today's and tomorrow's demands and still be aesthetic.

The natural qualities of cedar make it superior to any other roof as an insulator.\* The unique cellular structure of this species, plus the overlapping method of application, allows cedar shingles or shakes to reinforce the efficiency of heating or air conditioning, whatever the energy source.

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ore information, circle item numbers on Reader Service Inquiry card, pages 179-180.

R HEATING EQUIPMENT / Details of the Sun solar energy system are given in an illustrated ict brochure. Three types of heat storage installaare discussed, all part of complete collection, ge, and distribution systems supplied and nteed by the manufacturer. 
Sun Unlimited rch Corp., Sheboygan, Wis.

Circle 400 on inquiry card

S/TABLES / Full-color catalog describes every of modular desk, accessory, credenza, machine and desk return in the "3200 Series" of contemy office furniture. Among desk drawer options 7 different insert trays for index cards and other elated materials. 
Steelcase, Grand Rapids,

Circle 401 on inquiry card

DSCAPE SPRINKLERS / Illustrated booklet diss backflow prevention in sprinkler systems, ding the causes of backflow; examples of cross ections; and various products designed to elimibackflow: vacuum breakers, control valves, k valves, etc. • Rain Bird Sprinkler Mfg. Corp., dora, Calif.

Circle 402 on inquiry card

IGENCY LIGHTING / Literature covers a full of 6- and 12-volt emergency lighting units and te fixtures and heads, as well as AC emergency er systems. Dual-Lite, Inc., Newton, Conn.

Circle 403 on inquiry card

KE/FIRE DETECTORS / Brochure provides basic nation and design features for a series of smoke-. - and thermal fire-detection devices for indusnd commercial use. Ionization and photoelecnits are compatible with both alarm systems and xtinguishant release; Detect-A-Fire thermal den devices are rate-compensated to respond ambient temperatures reach a predetermined pint-from 140 to 750 degrees F-regardless of ate of temperature rise. Literature also covers iolet response detectors which react instantly to esence of flame. Fenwal Inc., Ashland, Mass.

Circle 404 on inquiry card

**DRESCENT LAMP** / Product data sheet explains dvantages of Ultralume fluorescent lamps, said to er colors brighter with high visual clarity, but with r ultra-violet energy generation. Technical data des color chromaticities, spectral responses, iges and lamp life. • Westinghouse Electric ., Lamp Commercial Div., Bloomfield, N.J.

Circle 405 on inquiry card

**RECT LIGHTING FIXTURES** / Color brochure ents the lighting theory behind the Fountain of line of HID fixtures. Said to combine a high en output with good color rendition, these naires feature a utopic optical chamber to nate hot spots and other problems of indirect ng. Literature gives details on a line of portable tanding fixtures for offices, schools, etc., as well ermanently-mounted wall and ceiling units for s, supermarkets, and other dedicated space lightneeds. Specified Products, Inc., Milwaukee,

Circle 406 on inquiry card

ITRACT FURNITURE / Color photos, product ensions, and prices for the Everywhere Series of s, chairs and lounge seating are given in an -page catalog. This recently-introduced line of oak contract furniture includes a number of ral purpose seating units, an all-wood stacking chair, lounge furniture, and trestle-style tables. en Furniture, Boston, Mass.

Circle 407 on inquiry card

VINYL UPHOLSTERY / A looseleaf binder is intended to act as a comprehensive reference, specifications and samples manual for Boltaflex vinyl upholstery material for contract applications. Eight different patterns, with a total of 139 colorways, are grouped according to material formulation, construction, and adherence to Federal, state and local safety code requirements. Code test procedures are explained. Swatches may be cut from the sample strips provided; replacement pages are free. Product information such as facing gauge, nominal thickness, resistance to oil and mildew, etc., are given. The registered binder will be automatically updated with new pattern additions. The "Boltaflex Upholstery Specifications Manual" is available for \$10.00 from The General Tire & Rubber Co., Contract Furniture Group, P.O. Box 875, Toledo, Ohio 43696.

RANGE HOOD/HEAT EXCHANGER / Furnished with air-to-air heat transfer equipment, the Heatrader packaged heat recovery range hood uses heat exhausted from commercial kitchens to warm hvac supply air to design condition. These commercial ventilating units meet NFPA standards and are ULlisted; a 28-page product brochure provides full technical information, dimensional data, lists options such as evaporative cooling, and gives warranty details. Air Systems, Wheeling, III.

Circle 408 on inquiry card

SAFETY COLOR COATINGS / An eight-page brochure describes and illustrates safety colors conforming to OSHA standards. Literature explains the basic principles of color coding, the significance of each color, and the necessity for safety colors to follow traditional and easily recognizable patterns in marking hazards, pipes, etc. Various coating products available in OSHA colors are shown. . The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Circle 409 on inquiry card

GLAZING / "Glass in Architecture" contains information on types of flat glass offered by the manufacturer—clear float glass, tempered safety glass and heat-absorbing float glass in bronze, gray and Sun-X-as well as data on sizes, applications and technical characteristics. Ford Glass Div., Dearborn, Mich.

Circle 410 on inquiry card

CAULKING/WEATHERPROOFING / A four-page sealant selector chart provides quick reference to performance characteristics, specification ratings, joint application sizes, surface types, life expectancies and color availability for a full line of glazing and caulking sealants. Three types of glazing systems-Vision Strip, Poly-Wej compression, and Wej-Grip structural gasket-are illustrated and described. Tremco, Cleveland, Ohio.

Circle 411 on inquiry card

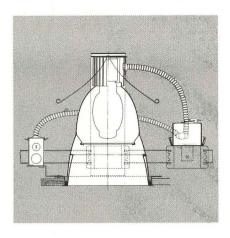
METAL PANEL SYSTEMS / Product brochure introduces a series of interlocking metal panels that can be used for roofs, canopies, walkways, ceilings and subfloors. The system's high strength-to-weight ratio is said to virtually eliminate the need for secondary structural supports. 
Parkline, Inc., Winfield, W. Va.

Circle 412 on inquiry card

COMPUTERIZED HVAC / An illustrated application summary describes how the manufacturer's desktop "9831" basic-language computer may be used with an "HVAC Program Pack" for quick solution of building management calculations. The "HVAC Program Pack" consists of an operating manual, a prerecorded program cassette and six keyboard overlays which define special keys on the "9831" computer. Hewlett-Packard Co., Palo Alto, Calif.

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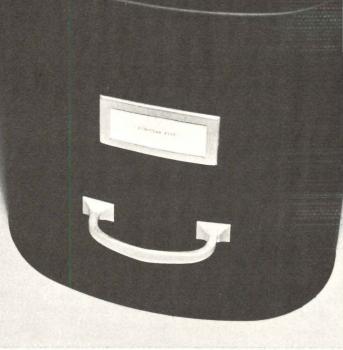
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For more data, circle 69 on inquiry card

Circle 413 on inquiry card

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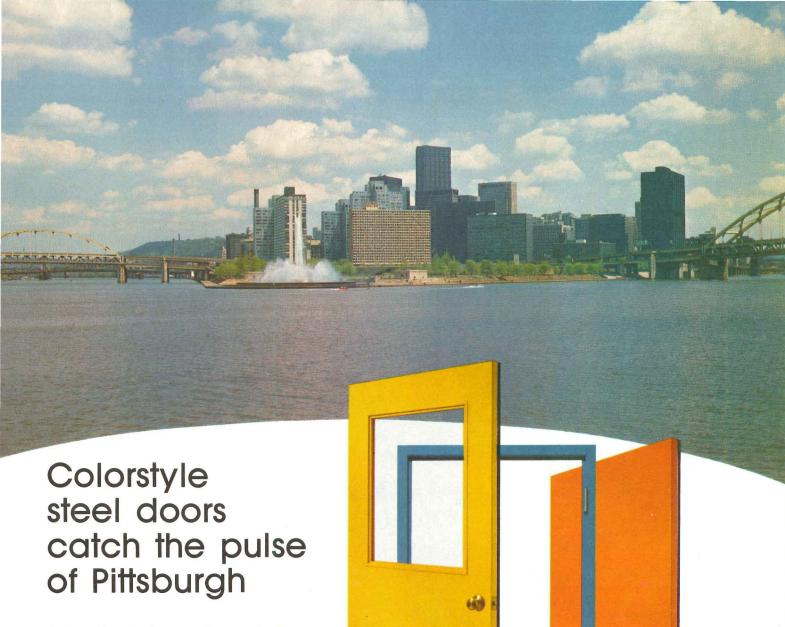
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The door people"

COURT GAMES PANELING / An illustrated data sheet describes a proprietary, highly structured composite thermosetting plastic building panel, reinforced with glass fibers. Available in seamless panels up to 10- by 40-ft, the material is said to be ideal for construction of racquetball, squash and handball courts: its Tedlar surface needs no paint and will not peel; the panels themselves have good playing resiliency and will not shrink, warp or delaminate. Xentex Co., Div. of Exxon Enterprises Inc., Londonderry, N.H.

Circle 414 on inquiry card

AIR DISTRIBUTION PRODUCTS / A four-page folder provides basic performance characteristics of a variety of sidewall, baseboard and floor registers; return air grilles; and floor, wall, baseboard and ceiling diffusers. Leigh Products Inc., Coopersville, Mich. Circle 415 on inquiry card

PRACTICE ROOM ACOUSTICS / Acoustical test reports, summarizing the results of manufacturersponsored independent research, document the noise reduction and noise isolation ratings, and ambient sound pressure levels, of the Music Practice Rooms designed and manufactured by the firm for schools, conservatories, etc. Literature details testing standards, describes the test environment, and lists acous-

tic results. ■ Industrial Acoustics Co., Inc., Bronx, N.Y.

Circle 416 on inquiry card

PAINTS / Fifty-five white and nearly-white pastels are shown on the "Echo Near Whites" color card. Colors are available in a range of interior and exterior latex and alkyd coatings. 

Glidden Coatings & Resins, Cleveland, Ohio.

Circle 417 on inquiry card

LAMINATED PLASTICS / Color brochure displays "Design Group 1 Solid Colors" for high-pressure laminated plastics. New additions to woodgrain, slate, and marble patterns are also shown. Wilson Art, Temple, Tex.

Circle 418 on inquiry card

STEEL CONSTRUCTION PRODUCTS / A color brochure briefly introduces the manufacturer's variety of products for the construction industry, ranging from heavy structural steel fabricating, acoustical walls and ceilings, and pre-engineered building systems to stainless steel corner guards. References are given to more detailed literature for each product. Inryco, Inc., Melrose Park, III.

Circle 419 on inquiry card

**REPLACEMENT WINDOWS** / Replacement window pitfalls and how to avoid them is the topic of an illustrated brochure, pointing out common mistakes made in selecting windows for renovation and modernization projects. Also discussed are the benefits claimed for custom-engineered single-, double-, triple-hung and slider windows. ■ Graham Architectural Products Corp., York, Pa.

Circle 420 on inquiry card

REPROGRAPHICS TECHNIQUES / Reprints of articles originally appearing in "The Kodak Compass" are available for design professionals interested in photofabrication reprographics. Included in the collection is information on light source emission and spectral sensitivity, how to make better original drawings and why they are important in photoreproduction and microfilming, and the advantages of making film intermediates. The 24-page booklet, the first in a series, is available for \$2.50 (prepaid) from Eastman Kodak Co., Dept. 454, 343 State St., Rochester, N.Y. 14650.

**AUTOMATIC WASHING EQUIPMENT / Brochure** outlines a full line of design, manufacturing, and testing services available to specifiers of automatic washing equipment for food processing and service industries, as well as users of metal pre-finishing and parts cleaning machinery. 

Metalwash Machinery Corp., Elizabeth, N.J.

Circle 421 on inquiry card

**HEALTHCARE MATERIALS HANDLING / Features of** the Cart-Matic and Tote-Matic automatic material handling systems are outlined in an eight-page brochure. Dimensional data is given for units designed especially for hospitals and health-care facilities. A typical service level plan illustrates the use of a Cart-Matic system; optional accessories and recent installations are listed. Courion Industries, Inc., Security Fire Door Div., St. Louis, Mo.

Circle 422 on inquiry card

ROOF DRAIN / Data sheet explains the Flex-I-L as a two-part system, providing flexible neop bellows connection to the interior drainage cor which compensates for normal vertical and la pipe and deck movement. Information is given of drain's basic application, composition and mate sizes, properties, and installation and mainter details. Johns-Manville, Denver, Colo.

Circle 423 on inquiry

WOOD MOLDING / Wood molding pattern ca contains full-size illustrations of most of the pa available, with English/metric standard size to v they are produced. Also included are the weight bundling schedules for the different patterns. ern Wood Moulding & Millwork Producers, land, Ore.

Circle 424 on inquiry



PITAL FURNISHINGS / Subdivided by product gory, a 36-page color catalog gives details on the ufacturer's complete hospital furnishings line, ded are beds, overbed tables, furniture, chairs, resses, and cribs. Several pages depict actual a settings to suggest furnishing possibilities, color mes and accessories. Simmons Commercial ucts, Munster, Ind.

Circle 425 on inquiry card

GICAL LIGHTING / Product brochure describes models of the Rotoflex 22-in.-head surgical light se in emergency and exam rooms: a suspension nted light with 360 degree rotation capability; a designed for track mounting; and a portable psion-proof unit. Accessories such as low ceiling age assemblies, I.V hangers, and trolleys are also on. AMSCO/American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Pa.

Circle 426 on inquiry card

OVERHEAD DOORS/OPERATORS / Said to be an easy-to-use guide in the selection of overhead doors and rolling steel doors and operators, a 20-page catalog includes steel, wood, fiberglass, labeled fire, and aluminum doors. Information is given on construction types; hardware and safety features; trajectory; space conditions and track systems; and electric and manual operators. McKee Door Co., Aurora, III.

Circle 427 on inquiry card

**EPOXY COATINGS** / *Acripoxy* water-base, two-coat enamel is said to combine easy application with a shiny, tile-like finish over iron, steel, concrete block, masonry, wood, etc. A product brochure explains how its low odor characteristics permit application of *Acripoxy* coatings in high service areas without shutdown. ■ The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Circle 428 on inquiry card

FIRE-RATED ROOF SYSTEM / Data sheet describes a roof-ceiling system, incorporating perlite insulating concrete and polystyrene insulation board, that has a 2-hr UL fire rating. ■ Perlite Institute, Inc., New York City.

Circle 429 on inquiry card

SITE FURNISHINGS / An illustrated series of data sheets update all items in this line of planters, benches and site accents. Furniture is predominately redwood construction, tongue-and-grooved to fit without nails or glue. Bench options include custom sizes, special finishes and pedestals. Trash receptacles are available round or square with various top configurations including steel, aluminum and wood. 

Sitecraft by Rosenwach, Inc., Long Island City, N.Y.

Circle 430 on inquiry card

**CONCRETE FLOOR TOPPING** / Color brochure covers the on-site installation of selfpolishing *Absorption Process* concrete floor topping for industrial and warehouse applications. Photos and text show how 5,000 to 15,000 sq ft of abrasion-resistant floors are mass produced each day right on the job, in new construction as well as resurfacing of old floors. ■ Kalman Floor Co., Inc., White Plains, N.Y.

Circle 431 on inquiry card

CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH / The first 50 units of a projected 300+ "Technical Aid Series" of documents are now available to the professional seeking construction information on a single building material or component. Each TAS unit follows the Uniform Construction Index, and includes manufacturers, standards, specification aids, publications, and regulations. Among the subjects in the first 50-unit set are Soil Compaction Control, Concrete Admixtures, Brick Masonry, Standard Steel Joists, Asbestos Cement Shingles, and Built-up Bituminous Roofing. The Construction Specifications Institute, Washington, D.C.

Circle 432 on inquiry card

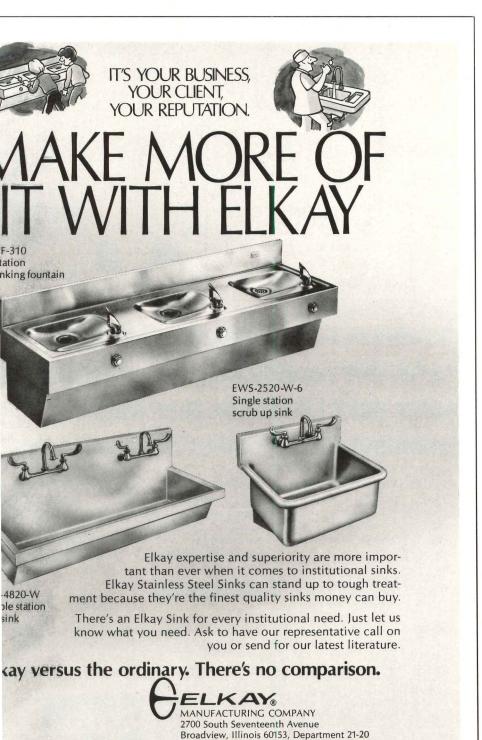
CONTRACT FURNITURE / Furniture for office, conference, classroom, reception, cafeteria and institutional use is displayed in a four-color, 64-page catalog. All dimensional and other data is grouped with product photograph and description for easy reference. • Howell, Div. of Burd, Inc., St. Charles, Ill.

Circle 433 on inquiry card

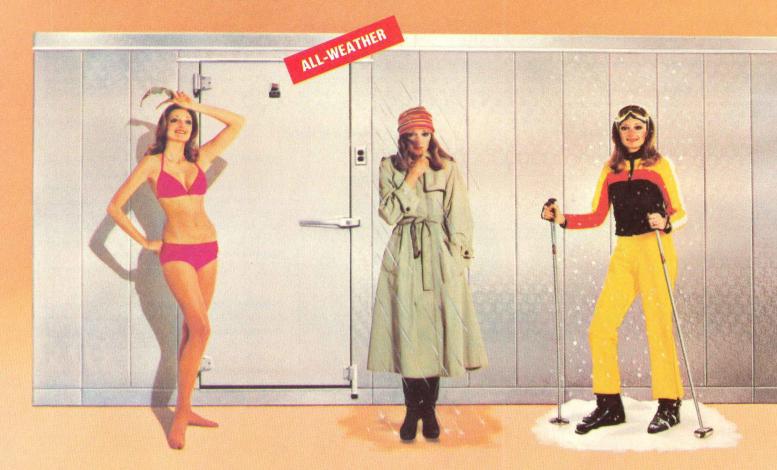
SANITARY FLOOR SINKS / Drains designed to convey liquids from floor areas where a high degree of sanitation must be provided are presented in a 20-page catalog. Included are floor sinks with shallow, medium and deep bodies, and with both round and square tops. Featured is the *Flo-Septor* unit with an acid-resisting porcelain enameled interior and internal aluminum dome. Catalog shows a typical floor plan indicating drain placement for hospitals, food processing plants, laboratories, etc. ■ Josam Mfg. Co., Michigan City, Ind.

Circle 434 on inquiry card

HOSPITAL/WASHROOM ACCESSORIES / Over 2,000 products are featured in this 40-page catalog of accessories, grouped in four sections: washroom; hotel/motel; hospital; and janitorial items. Also discussed are the firm's "Prototype Department" services, intended to assist the design professional in the development of functional new products to meet specialized needs. Accessory Specialities, Inc., New York City.



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AIRWAY ELEVATORS / Designed for especially narrow stairways, the Wheelchair Lift III folds away, or remains parked at the bottom of the stairs, providing clear passage. Lift controls function only with constant pressure: if the operator releases the control for any reason, the

automatically stops. Send and call buttons are talled at both top and bottom of the stairs so lift can be used by wheelchair patients withassistance. Wheelchair Lift III travels at 25 ft per ond, carries up to 350 lbs., and comes with a o-year warranty. 
The Cheney Co., New Berlin,

Circle 304 on inquiry card

CHAIR LIFTS / Engineered for outdoor or indoor pit



installation, the Hydraulic Chair Lift permits persons in wheelchairs to raise or lower themselves from one level to another, such as from a parking lot to an elevated walkway. Various chair lift models will

raise 500-lb. loads from 2- to 7-ft; platforms with nonskid decks are available in sizes from 42- by 60-in. to 42- by 80-in. Life safety features include fail-safe hydraulics; completely enclosed under-deck area; constant-pressure pushbutton controls; and 6-in.-high automatically-operated metal safety guard and bridging plate at the bottom of the platform open end. American Mfg. Co. Inc., Tacoma, Wash.

Circle 309 on inquiry card

FIRE-RATED STEEL PANELS / These open office



panels carry a Class A fire rating to provide fire hazard protection in areas where such protection may be required or specified. The steel panels are available in straight as well as curved surfaces, and are interchangeable with this manufacturer's

office panel system. Straight panels come in four widths and four heights: 40-, 48-, 60-, and 80-in. The curved panels have a 24-in. radius and come in the same four heights. Panels have a baked enamel finish in soft white. • Westinghouse Electric Corp., ASD Group, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Circle 310 on inquiry card

more products on page 143

RAMIC COUNTER TRIM / Contoured to prevent



dripping, these ceramic tile counter trim pieces are designed to be used in either thin-set or conventional mortar installations. Stretcher 6- by 21/4-in. mitered in- and out-corners,

one-piece out-corners are available in 34 bright matte, and 13 crystalline colors. 

American ean Tile Co., Lansdale, Pa.

Circle 305 on inquiry card

RTITIONS / The "Trendscape" freestanding panel



for space division in offices is available in widths to 60-in., and in heights up to 72-in. A number of colors are offered in Videne, carpet or fabric. The "Trendscape"

nel may also be ordered with partial glaz-■ Trendway Corp., Modern Partitions Div., land, Mich.

Circle 306 on inquiry card

AIGHT EDGE GUIDE / The "Glide-Guide" is a



drawing board accessory designed for use with a horizontal straight edge. Tacked into position on the board, the two smooth vinyl surfaces are said to eliminate the need for

dboard strips, strings and powders. "Glideide" lifts the straight edge above the drawing keep it clean and eliminate feathering. The duct features right or left hand use. To inspect wings or replace the sheet, remove the lower ks and swing the guides away. 
Glide-Guide, venport, lowa.

Circle 307 on inquiry card

BILE CHART CARRIER / "Beam Model 26-681"



is a two-tier, mobile chart carrier said to be especially suited for use in hospitals, nursing homes, and at nurses' stations. A rotating lever locks chart holders in place for noiseless movement. For use at

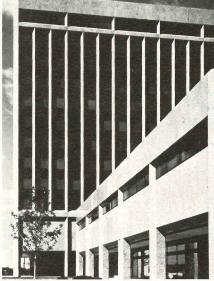
esk, the two back casters are equipped with king brakes. 

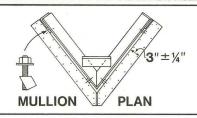
Vernitron Medical Products, Inc., stadt, N.J.

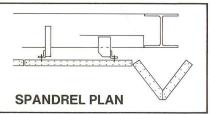
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Conwed, Office ors Div., St. Paul, Minn.

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AMBIENT/TASK LIGHTING / Using an enclosed indi-



rect optics chamber surrounding a 400-watt HID lamp, the *ESP* indirect lighting fixture is said to operate at efficiencies as high as 75 per cent. Luminaires are available either as a 72-in. freestanding optics unit, or as a panel post-mounted fix-

ture integrated with the manufacturer's *ESP* open office furnishings. Light is spread in an even pattern, eliminating "hot spots." The freestanding light shown is available in two chamber sizes, one handling lamps up through 250 watts; the larger luminaires accommodate lamps up through 400 watts. A 1¾-in.dia chromed steel tube supports the chamber, covered by a glass lens; remote, detachable ballasts are in the base. ■ Office Furniture Systems, Youngstown, Ohio.

Circle 314 on inquiry card



**DESKS** / Offered in rift-cut oak veneers, the "SK7 Desk Series," designed by William Sklaroff, includes this full panel, plinth desk, featuring *Accuride* suspended drawers with oak interiors. Also shown is the "T-Back" executive swivel chair and "Profile" bent ply guest chairs. ■ The Gunlocke Co., Inc., Wayland, N.Y.

Circle 315 on inquiry card

more products on page 149

### CE SEATING / Shown is the Responsive Group,



one of four types of chair within the Function Formula Seating line developed and manufactured in West Germany. "Synchron" mechanism coordinates adjustment of seat and back to accommodate forward or reclin-

consitions; seat and back height, tilt, etc. ments can be made from the seated position concealed pneumatic mechanisms. Other units the Function Formula line include leather-stered executive chairs; a two-piece-shell; and an upholstered chair with adjustable ar support for long-term tasks. Almost alleds in the line meet the standards of the an Industrial Norms for office seating, designed ure workers freedom from fatigue and other problems. Haworth, Inc., Holland, Mich.

Circle 312 on inquiry card



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E SEATING / The Babar series, designed by Vandenbueck, comprises 14 office chairs, of which are shown here in a representative ing. Chairs are available with either a five-ase, with or without casters; with a tubular sled base; or with tubular steel legs. Chair , support and tilt are adjustable on many s. All parts of the Babar chairs are designed vide comfort to the user and minimize damage pws, other furniture and walls. ■ Atelier Interial, Ltd., New York City.



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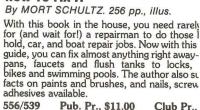
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Circle 316 on inquiry card

PULL-UP SEATING / Designed by Don Albinson with



an oval-shaped chromeplated steel tubing frame, this pull-up chair comes in two sizes-medium and large-to offer comfortable seating for people of varying sizes. Seat and back provide support; cushion covers may be

removed for cleaning. Other, adjustable, office chairs in this manufacturer's line also come in small, medium or large sizes. • Westinghouse Electric Corp., ASD Group, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Circle 317 on inquiry card

HOSPITAL BED/EXAMLIGHT / The "Series 500"



lamp uses a 20-w halogen bulb operating on 24-v to provide high-intensity light for patient convenience and medical examinations. The fixture's low power requirements and rugged construction are said to eliminate shock

and fire hazards. The red plastic lamp housing protects the recessed bulb and remains "cool" to the touch. Operating arms provide a 44-in. reach; spring-loaded friction joints are guaranteed for 10 years. The fixture has a universal mount, which permits either horizontal or vertical mounting on wall, or directly on bed headboard as shown. ■ Sunnex, Inc., Needham, Mass.

Circle 318 on inquiry card



HANDWASHING UNITS / Built into the child-level work counters at Irvine, California's Los Naranjos School (Porter-Jensen & Partners, architects), these "Washfountains" activated by means of electronic tape switches secured to the floor. When

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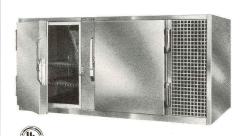


WM-CW\* series eye-level, wall mounted re-frigerators are offered in 4 sizes featuring cold wall cooling systems with push-button defrost and automatic reset. Two removable, adjustable stainless steel shelves are provided. Front mounted grille removes

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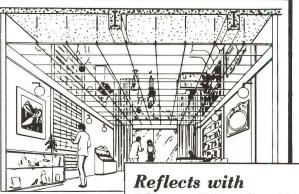
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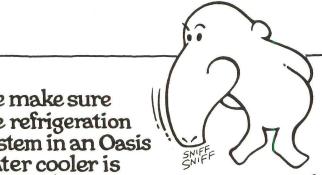
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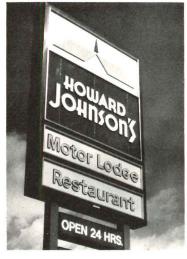


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Every Howard Johnson's restaurant and motor lodge is site adapted, structurally different and varies in number of tables and beds. Each facility expresses its regional character while retaining the Howard Johnson's family resemblance. The corporation spends more per table, more per bed than most of its competitors to accomplish this dichotomy of design.

Creating this diversity within corporate uniformity is the task and problem of the Howard Johnson's Architectural Design and Construction Department. For example, when outside architectural firms are retained they are given a wide selection of fabrics, interior finishes and furnishings to choose from, but the way the Department ensures visual consistency is by placing standard signs in each facility.

The 40-person Howard Johnson's Architectural Design and Construction Department (6 architects, 4 engineers, a Manager of Signs and 31 support personnel) will plan and watch-dog about 30 million dollars worth of new building and remodelling this year. Some years have seen budgets of over

Beyond the orange roofs, these architects and engineers are responsible for the Johnson Corporation's other service chains: Ground Round Restaurants, Three-Penny Inns, Red Coach Grills. Here, the design approach is geared to reflect contemporary tastes—from atmospheric Tiffany-lamplit restaurants to discothegues and mod boutiques.

From the inception of planning to working drawings the department works hand in hand with outside architectural firms retained by Howard Johnson's licensees.

The Howard Johnson's Architectural Design and Construction Department's primary role is protecting its parent company's success image and carrying forward its plans for growth. And thousands of architects and engineers are now performing similar functions for hundreds of America's largest commercial. industrial and institutional organizations.



# the billionaires

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# corporate specifie and the Tower of

The architects and engir who control design and specification within corpo building departments for America's commercial, inc and institutional organizat are a hard-to-reach group are known by many and confusing titles that signiflevels of responsibility.

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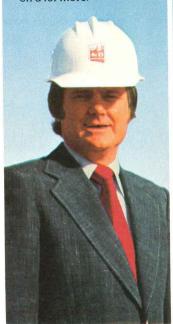
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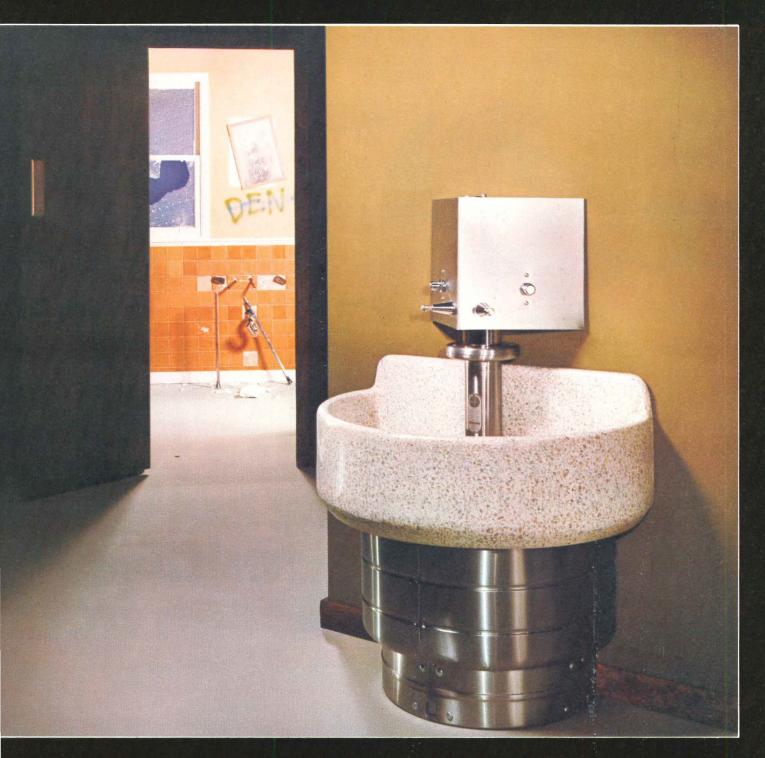
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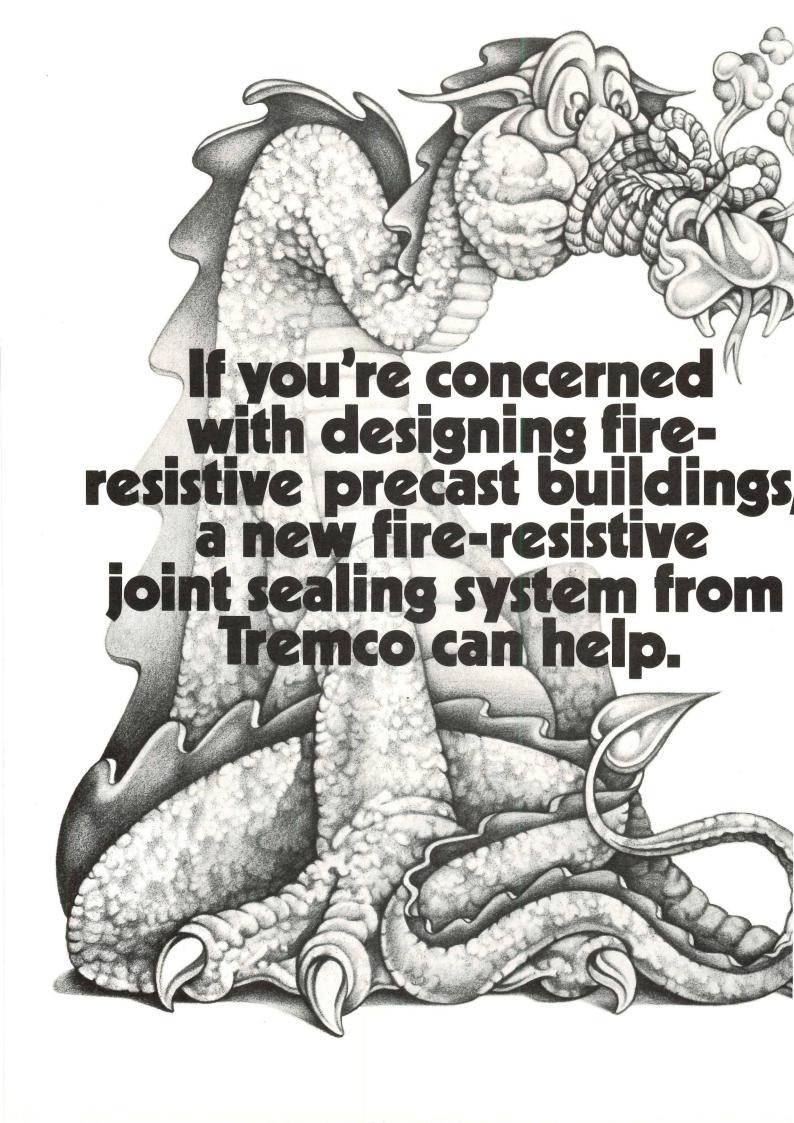
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a building.

at if joints are properly ned and sealed, they can the passage of flames, heat ot gases.

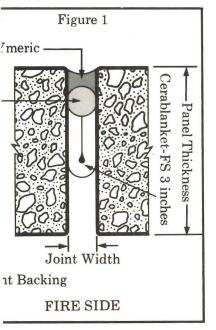
the search for fire-resistive , Tremco participated in a of fire tests in conjunction the Prestressed Concrete ute. (See note.)

ne result: an exclusive joint g system for precast concrete s that is fire-resistive as well atherproof. A system that can ve required fire endurances to four hours at the joint.

# tart off: right materials.

became clear during the g that fire endurance is nced by the type of joint, width, panel thickness and int sealing system. f all the materials tested, est results were provided Ymeric<sup>®</sup> sealant and planket\*-FS. DYmeric is a art, high-performance

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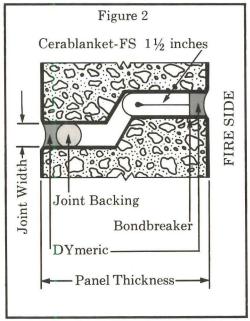
# Requirements for 2-hour fire endurance on 3 types of joints.

A one-stage butt joint requires a 5-inch thick panel, 1-inch DYmeric sealed joint and a 3-inch depth of Cerablanket-FS. (Figure 1)

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(Figure 2)

A two-stage joint with air chamber requires a 5-inch thick panel, ½-inch DYmeric sealed joint and 14-inch depth of Cerablanket-FS. (Figure 3)



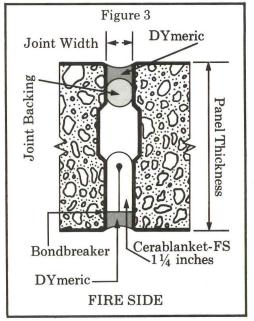
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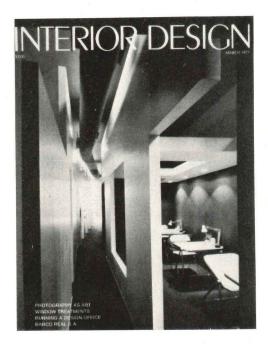
Note: The details of these tests are reported in a paper co-authored by Engineer Armand H. Gustaffero, of The Consulting Engineers Group, Inc., Glenview, Illinois, and Manager, Melvin S. Abrams, Fire Research Section, Portland Cement Association, Skokie, Illinois. The paper is entitled, "Fire Tests of Joints Between Precast Concrete Wall Panels." It was published in PCU Lowers Systems of Concrete View Procedure 1975; is use and PCI Journal September-October 1975 issue and reprinted as Portland Cement Association Research and Development Bulletin RD039.01B.



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The innovative Staggered Truss eel Framing System consists of storygh trusses that span the full building dth at alternate floors of each column e. The trusses are supported only on e two rows of exterior columns and e arranged in a staggered pattern on jacent column lines.

# ARCHITECTURAL FLEXIBILITY

Since columns are needed only at a exterior of the building, the full of the building is column-free, oviding the maximum useable floor ace. And with trusses starting at the cond floor level, large clear spaneas are available at ground level. As esult, the ground level can be more ficiently utilized—for parking, omenades and playgrounds. Also, nstruction within air-rights over isting facilities is made more simple.

Complete architectural units can be aced between trusses, and by varying ass spacing the number of unit sizes thin the spacing can be varied.

For example, in apartment house construction, one, two or three bedroom units can be arranged on a single floor by varying truss and column spacings. And the Staggered Truss system is not only applicable to the basic rectangular configuration: it can also be applied to curvilinear or circular building, or to combinations of offset rectangles.

Trusses can be constructed with any practical distance between chords, so any floor-to-floor height can be met—which might present difficulties with conventional framing methods.

# WHY IS STAGGERED TRUSS ECONOMICAL?

To start with, foundations are only needed for the exterior column lines. This means savings in excavation, concrete costs, and the time spent for foundation construction.

High-strength steel can be used economically, because strength rather than deflection controls the truss design.

With minimum types of truss members, important savings can be made in shop fabrication—which in itself accommodates the maximum use of mass-production. And with fewer pieces to handle in the field, erection time and costs can be cut.

All this helps make Staggered Truss more economical than other systems. For example, in a typical twenty story apartment building, we might expect that the steel requirement for a staggered truss frame is only about 60% of

that required in a conventional framed structure. A possible saving of up to 40%!

Naturally, shorter erection time results in faster occupancy—and this means lower-cost construction loans and earlier rental income for owners.

### THINK ABOUT IT

The benefits of the Staggered Truss system are many, but its biggest advantage is the ability to resist lateral loads. So the value of the system increases as the building becomes higher, and this is why it has been so successful for high-rise residential buildings such as apartments, condominiums and hotels.

Staggered Truss is worth thinking about. In many recent projects, when evaluated against other systems, it has proved to be the fastest, the most practical and the most economical. You'll be surprised how easy it is to work with.

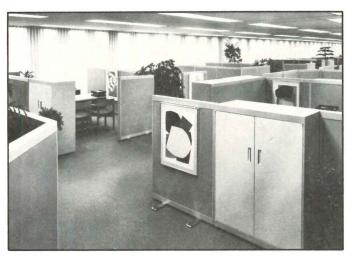
For more information on the design of Staggered Truss structures, contact a USS Construction Representative through your nearest U.S. Steel Sales Office. Or write for our booklets, "Staggered Truss for High Rise Building" (ADUSS 27-5227-02), and "Staggered Truss Framing System-Design Considerations and Commentaries" (ADUSS 27-7165-01), to U.S. Steel, Box 86, (C777), Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.





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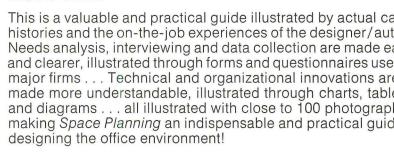
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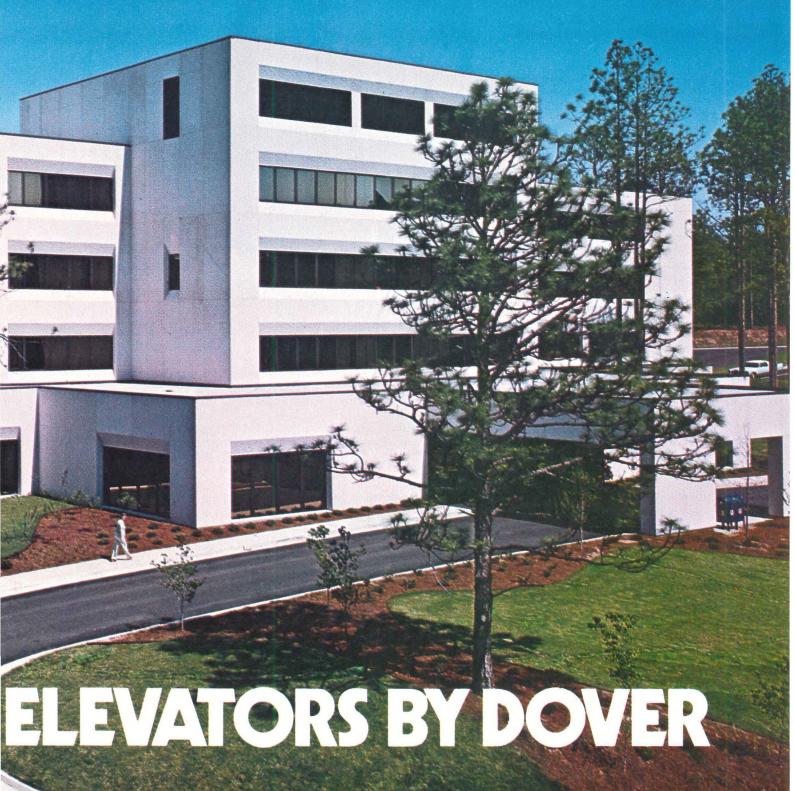
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Aiken Community Hospital, Aiken, South Carolina Owner: Hospital Corporation of America Architects: Gresham and Smith, Nashville, Tennessee General contractors: Joe M. Rogers and Associates, Nashville



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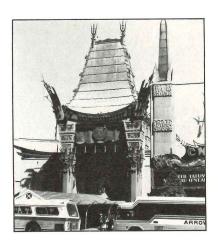
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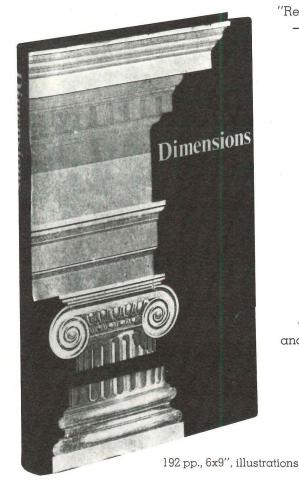
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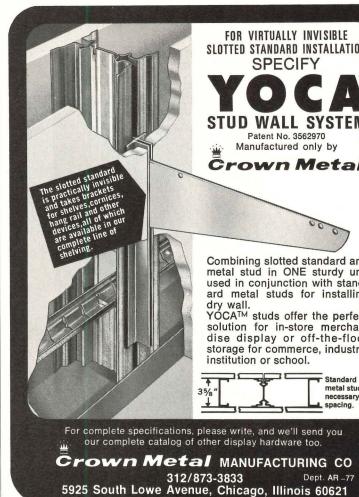
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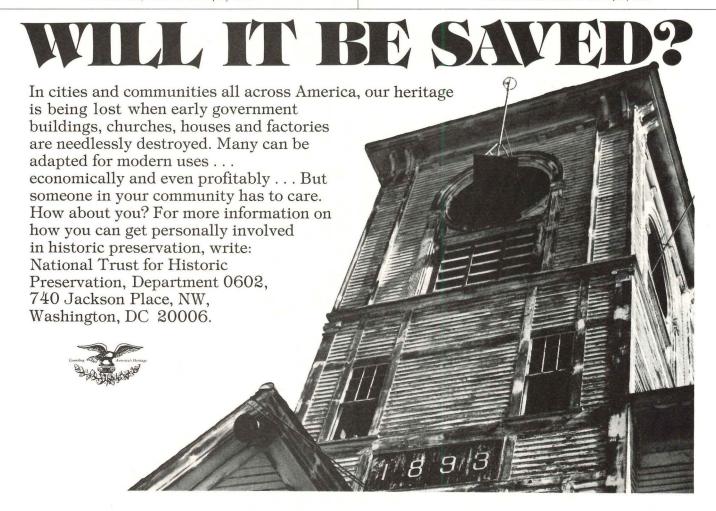
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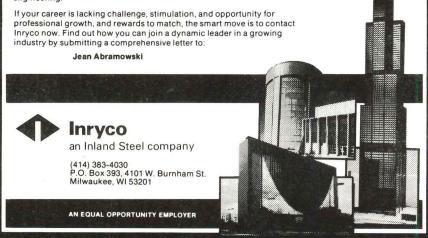
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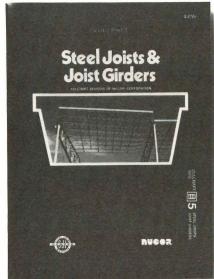
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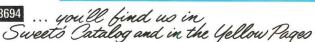


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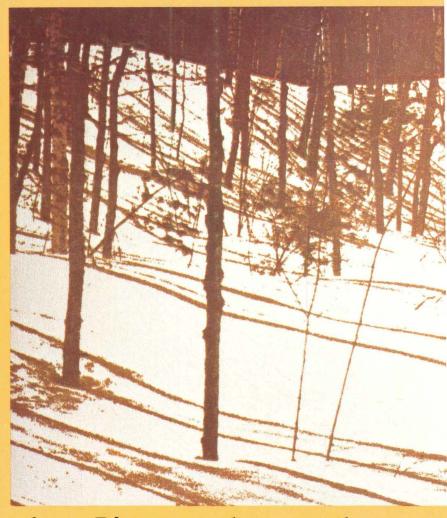


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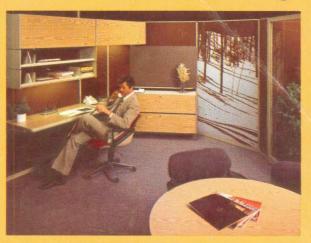


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# task force recommends preservation of FHA

s for any radical restructuring Department of Housing and Development seem just about to that a high-level industryment task force has told Secreticia Harris to keep the Federal g Administration just about as it FHA, oldest housing agency in partment, has more than half 15,000 employees and is relefor the Federal housing inceprograms and the housing programs.

e high-level 23-member task neaded by former HUD Secrebert Weaver, was told to come recommendations on "the fu-FHA" that Secretary Harris use in appearances before the g committees of the Congress. IA, the task force concluded, not be phased out, should not to its original role of insuring ttle-risk mortgages in the subnd should not become solely rtgage insurer of last resort. Inthey said, Mrs. Harris should or an FHA that would "aggresparticipate in both subsidized nsubsidized markets while conto innovate."

te task force was loaded with a from public-interest groups, its, professional consultants, its economists—and present and government housing officials. Its former Secretary Weaver, its of the task force included the commissioners of FHA—W. Brownstein and Neill—and Preston Martin, a former an of the Federal Home Loan oard.

The report spells out how FHA reached its present low state, stemming from "three major reorganizations" during the Nixon years, the "faulty organization, combined with maladministration of FHA (under HUD's direction)" leading to "operational chaos and lowered morale." "Scandals that did occur" were of such "alarming volume" that they "served to damage seriously the image of FHA." The final blow was the Nixon-Romney freeze of 1973, which "was as devastating to FHA as it was to the nation's housing producers."

The task force said FHA should continue to insure mortgages for the secondary mortgage market, and continue to provide insurance "to those households" which cannot get a mortgage from private sources without FHA's mortgage insurance.

The agency should "once again take an active role in the provision of credit in the nation's cities..." for rehab and revitalizing neighborhoods, and it "must play a major role in the provision of multifamily rental housing in all areas."

Mortgages on subsidized rental housing are "sound investments" for FHA to insure, the task force said—and FHA "should be fully and actively involved in subsidized programs."

A major reorganization recommendation was that Assistant Secretary Simons be given "line authority" to the field offices, which would have "one individual . . . empowered to make a final determination on all credit, economic worthiness and management criteria."—Donald Loomis, World News, Washington.

## eadquarters retrofit will cut energy use 52 per cent

ard of Directors of the Ameristitute of Architects has apa budget of \$143,640 for ded construction to reduce energy the Institute's Washington larters building. The total cost of oject is estimated at \$191,000. hergy saving projected in this I report is a hard-to-believe 52 at, with projected savings of 9.4 Btus per year, and dollar sav-\$89,000 in the first year (1978) 504,000 over the next five—and an estimated payback of 2½ years.

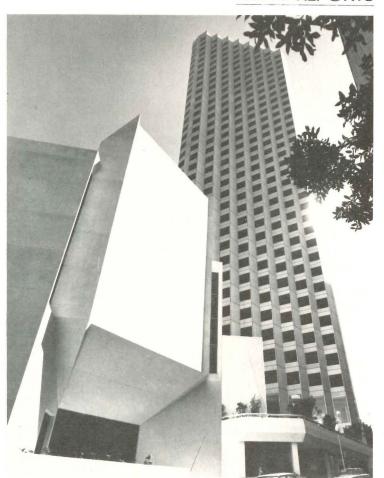
e project architect is Michael ire of Sizemore and Associates, with Newcomb and Boyd as ing engineers. Special consulclude The Architects Collabora-Cambridge, Massachusetts designed the AIA headquarters ig) and Cosentini Associates, ers, of Marvin, Massachusetts. chniques to be used, as exd by AIA President John M. ty at the Institute's recent San convention (see photo at right), lucing daylight glare and solar 3 of the dominant glass wall of ilding by using a specially de-

blind; matching operation



hours to building use; redesigning the lighting system; reducing cooling; and increasing the use of outside air.

Phase III of the program calls for working drawings to be completed later this year. In Phase IV, the results of the program will be carefully monitored, according to Institute officials, and—as a last step—a performance model report will be issued, with the redesign process detailed, in hopes that this job will prove a useful prototype for architects engaged in similar work.—W.W.



# Office tower in Perth, Australia, takes Alcoa award

The Australian architectural firm Cameron, Chisholm and Nicol received the 1977 Alcoa Award for Architecture for Allendale Square in Perth. The \$5,000 prize is awarded annually by Alcoa of Australia Limited, in conjunction with the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, to "encourage the beautification of Australian cities through their buildings," and the "innovative use of aluminum in advancing the bounds of building technology."

The Allendale Square complex comprises a 31-story aluminum-clad office tower and lower "boundary buildings" for commercial use, all linked by a street-level plaza covered by an aluminum space frame with transparent acrylic roof. In its report, the jury "welcomed an active city plaza . . . which is inclusive of the pedestrian movement in the city," and commented further on the building's

"detailed refinements and urban environmental 'fit'."

The building's natural-colored anodized aluminum skin wraps a square plan which presents flush windowless walls to the east and west but which is serrated on its other sides, increasing wall area to allow office floors views of surrounding suburbs and the countryside.

The comprehensive jury report said that "the aluminum curtain wall and the solar glass windows are technically and efficiently refined in detail to cope with the high wind, rain and thermal loads. The sheer and bright surface of the tower is elegantly designed with pressure-equalizing vent lines, determining the pattern of solids and voids, which again presents a variety of geometric arrangements to the viewer. The tower's expression is understated, diminishing the building's presence to meet the street."

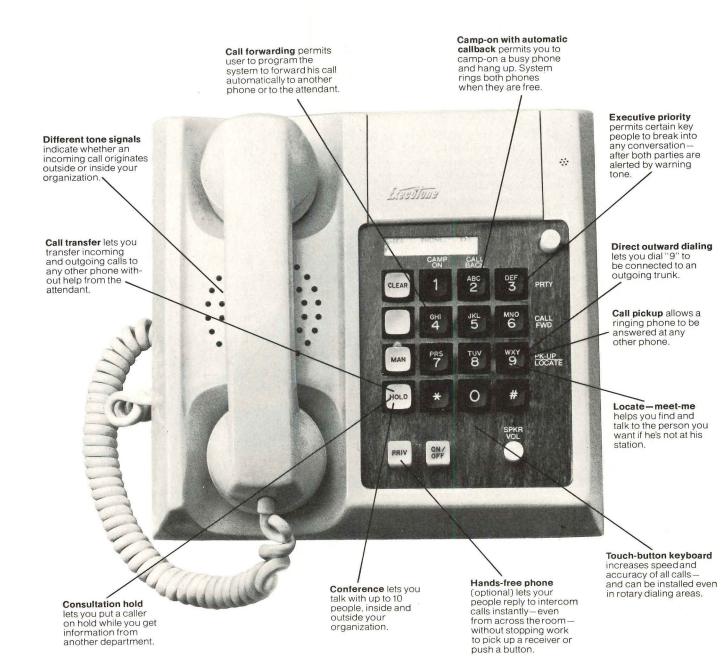
# Congress gives NIBS \$1 million to get under way

Congress has provided \$1 million in start-up funds for the National Institute of Building Sciences, and has suggested that the sum should allow the organization to begin hiring a permanent staff.

Even before the money was voted, the Institute's Board of Directors hired a part-time consultant, Gene C. Brewer, a former building products company executive. He is expected to be named NIBS's full-time president.

In approving funds for the Institute, Congress made it clear that NIBS should be independent from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Many industrial boosters of the organization have worried that appropriation of the funds via HUD would lead to its subservience to the giant Federal agency.

Originally, the NIBS board had sought a \$5-million appropriation from Congress. The lower amount they received reflects a Congressional desire that NIBS become financially independent more quickly. So far, NIBS has received \$140,000 from HUD.—William Hickman, World News, Washington.



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