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BUILDING TYPES STUDY: URBAN AND SUBURBAN STORES
FULL CONTENTS ON PAGES 4 AND 5

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

JULY 1969 7 A McGRaw-HILL PUBLICATION TWO DOLLARS PER COPY
De Anza College is an all-new, fully accredited, two-year college in Cupertino, California. On the beautifully landscaped, 112-acre campus are over 50 buildings designed in the Early California Mission motif. **Architect:** Kump Masten and Hurd Architects Associated, Palo Alto, California. **General Contractor:** Barnhart-Dillingham General Contractors, Santa Clara, California. **Flooring Contractor:** Harry L. Murphy, Inc., Floor Covering, San Jose, California.

To fit into the master plan of De Anza College, floors had to be functional without looking institutional. Thus, over 15,000 square yards of Armstrong Tessera Vinyl Corlon were installed in classrooms, offices, and student center. Its random pattern of tiny vinyl chips is smart, contemporary, noninstitutional.
Also, since classes at De Anza are held daytime and evening, floors had to be as maintenance-free as possible. Tessera Corlon met this specification because it's easy-to-clean vinyl, and the textured surface hides heel and scuff marks.

The floors of Tessera Vinyl Corlon throughout De Anza College were installed with Armstrong's exclusive Perimillor® System. Because this system requires adhesive only at the perimeter of the floor area and where the six-foot-wide sheets of Tessera join, installation is faster, seams are more tightly bonded, and the job looks better all around.

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ARCHITECTURAL RECORD
July 1969

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complex.

Architects plan a whole new community college from the ground up. And from the floor up. Their choice: Armstrong Tessera® Vinyl Corlon®

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So now when you get forty kids playing indoors and out, there's no danger of broken windows. All because of LEXAN sheet.

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Precast concrete panels have made the old tar paper palace a thing of the past. They just don’t build barracks the way they used to anymore.

Has the Coast Guard gone soft?
Negative.

General Portland Cement Company

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Reports of the profession’s death are greatly exaggerated

The word is out: architects are obsolete. All small architectural firms will shortly be out of business. Package builders are going to take over the world. If they don’t, the proliferating professional consultants will. If they don’t, the giant corporations will. If they don’t, the aerospace industry will, as soon as they have time to spare.

Nonsense.

The opportunity for architects has never been greater, the need for architects has never been greater—and at every scale of practice, in private and public work, at the community, city, and national level.

- It is one thing to say that “architecture as it is now practiced is going to disappear” and quite another to say that “architecture and architectural practice are going to undergo great change.” Of course architecture is going to change. Great change will also occur, I predict fearlessly, in the practice of medicine, the practice of law, in fine art, in music, in professional football, and in magazine editing.

- It is one thing to say that there are new breeds of design-oriented consultants, and another to say that the profession is in danger of losing its role in the building process. There are indeed new kinds of programing consultants, working with the client and/or the architect to help the client develop the program. There are new construction-cost consultants, working with the client and/or the architect to develop hard figures on what the client can afford to pay and/or should pay for a new building, and working with the architect who needs that kind of help in creating design within the budget. There are interior-design consultants of all degrees of professionalism that offer to the client and/or architect specialized knowledge of developed skills in that area of design. But let’s remember:

Architects have long worked in a businesslike, professional, mutually-advantageous relationship with engineers, landscape architects, graphic designers, planners, traffic consultants, and other professional advisors—without the kind of anxiety that seems to accompany the rise of these “new consultants.” Some architects and architectural firms are qualified to do—and choose to do—all of their own engineering work. Many small, and many large, architectural firms choose not to have that kind of in-house capability and farm it out. So it will be, generally, with the “new consultants.”

For example: The programing for the great bulk of new buildings will be, as it is now, within the programing capability of their architects. And I cannot get upset or conjure the demise of the role of the architect if he calls in soils engineers for advice on a complex foundation problem.

In short, the relationship of the client to the architect to the new consultants will surely be simply a function of the complexity of the individual building job and the capabilities of the individual firm involved. And one might note that most of the new consultants are themselves, or have as key members of their staffs, architects.

- It is one thing to see developing new consultants in the construction-management area, and another to say that most architects do not thoroughly understand the relative costs and merits of various building configurations, construction techniques, mechanical arrangements, and material and product options.

You don’t need to be a construction expert to know which construction system is best for the job at hand—that, for example, in designing a New York City office building it will almost surely save money to use standard “stick” framing, or that most apartment buildings in New York are standard flat plate construction.

And you don’t need to be a construction expert to know that it is generally cheaper in a tall office building to have a mid-building mechanical floor; but you do need to be an architect to consider whether or not to have a mid-building mechanical floor considering all of the factors (not just that part of the mechanicals’ cost) involved. Further, it is one thing to see developing new construction-management consultants, and another to say that most architects are not qualified or capable of construction management on most jobs.

Years, most firms (depending on the scope of the work they choose or are called on to handle) have been developing their expertise in management. CPM, PERT, and the use of computers are no mysteries to most architectural firms.

The emergence of the new construction-managers (and the best of them are very good at their work, of course) grows out of, to be sure, very real problems and unmet client needs. Too many buildings—from houses to giant urban complexes—do cost more than the architect said they were going to cost and take longer to build than the architect said they were going to take.

But it is of course true that many buildings “cost too much” because of un predictably skyrocketing labor and materials costs, and that many other buildings “cost
too much" because in today's booming construction market many bids (quite properly if unhappily) are not based on any kind of estimatable costs but on what the market will bear. And it is of course true that many buildings "take too long" because of unpredictable strikes or weather or supplier delays that the "new breed" won't be able to control either. And there is, of course, no evidence that anyone else will be able to control these uncontrollables.

- It is one thing to say that systems analysis is becoming more and more important in every phase of our lives, and another to say that the "systems people" will soon be designing everything we live in, work in, get cured in, travel in, and look at.

Let's admit that there are few architects with the same highly sophisticated problem-solving capabilities. And let's admit that their sophistication is needed in the face of some of the terrifyingly complex problems we face in urban planning, transportation, population, water, and air-pollution.

But let's remember that—while we should all hope and pray that "the systems people" can solve these problems—most problems are not that complex.

And let's remember that while systems technology can and has solved some exquisitely complex problems it can do only that: solve problems. It cannot define the problems—which is a terribly important role of the architect. It can answer questions, but cannot frame questions—which is a terribly important role of the architect. And it cannot create a design that offers something beyond the functional solution and responding to human needs—which is a terribly important role of the architect.

Computers can solve the trajectory problems of sending a rocket to Venus but they cannot play chess and they cannot design a house that meets all of my (or your) personal requirements. This terribly critical limitation of systems analysis has been analyzed in terms of our educational system by Anthony G. Oettinger (who, among a distinguished list of credits, is former chairman of the Harvard University Computing Center and president of the Association for Computing Machinery) in his book "Run, Computer, Run." The following quotation from the foreword by Emmanuel G. Mesthene of the Harvard University Program on Technology and Society, has some implications for architects and architecture: "Cannot systems analysis contribute at least as much to educational policy as it has to our national security policy? Perhaps, but consider the staggering greater complexity of the educational 'system.' It comprehends the pupils, the teacher, the principal, the parents, the school board, city hall, the taxpayer, the foundations, and the Federal government, all of whom have different ideas about the proper ends of education. This is not to mention the neighborhood bookie, television, comic books, the local drug trafficker, Selective Service, the professions and disciplines, the hit parade, the nation's foreign policy, the Urban League and the John Birch Society, which must also be taken into account at some point. It is an extraordinarily complex system, and the techniques have yet to be developed that can subject it to a genuinely exhaustive systems analysis." So it is, I believe, with architecture.

- How and why did this outside criticism and critical self-analysis by architects start snowballing?

Partly because of irresponsible journalism, which has reported some terribly important new developments without putting them in perspective.

Partly because of perfectly proper self-promotion by the new consultants who, in the manner of all of us, are looking for work and a chance to make a profit on that work. Partly because many architects—to their great credit—are not only deeply and genuinely concerned with their part in the failure of society to solve its social and economic problems, but also ready to take too much of the blame.

Partly because, in this terrifyingly complex world, all of us have a perfectly human desire for simplistic solutions to our problems. In all areas of development (not just architecture) there is a penchant for wanting quantifiable measure of results—so before you make a decision you "have the facts" and do not have to take the responsibility for a qualifiable measure. But it is one thing to set up performance standards for the manned landing on the moon, and another (much more difficult, if you think about it) thing to set up performance standards for a house, or an office building, or a city. It is one thing to set up performance standards for air temperature and movement, vertical transportation, and efficient communication within a building, and another to set up performance standards for all the human conditions involved.

Let us, in considering the future role of the architect, agree that some architects (like some doctors, some lawyers, some artists, some musicians, some professional football players, and some magazine editors) are very, very good; and some are horrendous. Let us agree that some buildings work, and some do not; some are beautiful and some are ugly; some raise the spirit, and some kill it. Let us agree that some architects are capable of solving the most complex problems and some are not. Let's admit that some architects have channeled too much of their effort in the creative direction and too little in the measurable areas of cost and time; and that many have become successful (as businessmen, not architects) by doing pedestrian work that scarcely contributes to the world we live in. But let's insist that most architects are very good at their work. And let's insist that the creativity that makes good architecture is critical in the process of building—and that in that area architects stand alone and unchallenged.
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Seaside luxury on Key Biscayne

Built with Lehigh Cements

The new Sonesta Beach Hotel will provide deluxe accommodations for vacationers on a 10-acre site at Florida’s Key Biscayne. Every room will have a 12’ long private terrace. And the unusual “step” design will provide an extra-luxurious treatment of the end suites on each floor. The entire structure is cast-in-place concrete with concrete masonry partition walls and features a corrugated concrete vertical center panel, running the full height of the main building. Lehigh Cements were used throughout the new complex. Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Allentown, Pa.

HCA’s new seaside complex is a self-contained resort just 20 minutes from the Miami Airport. It is 10 stories high and will contain a specialty restaurant for 300, coffee shop for 85 and a night club for 200. Meeting and ballroom facilities for 550 persons are also planned as are four smaller meeting rooms.

The architectural design is a pleasing contrast with the sea on the one side and the semi-tropical landscape of the island on the other. And the natural color of the exposed concrete surfaces of the structure enhance the effect. Sloping sections of each end of the hotel contain the stair wells.

Owner: A. J. Andreoli, Akron, Ohio
Hotel Operator: Hotel Corporation of America, Boston, Mass.
Architect: Keith Haag & Associates, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio
Structural Engineer: Ernst J. Troike, P.E. & S., Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio
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News in brief

GSA's Meritorious Service Award has been presented to Karel Yasko, Special Assistant to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service, "for exceptionally meritorious professional leadership, superior critical techniques, and unswerving devotion to the finest quality in the design of Federal public buildings throughout the United States." The award was presented on May 15 in ceremonies in the GSA auditorium in Washington, D.C., by the new GSA Administrator, Robert L. Kunzig. Mr. Yasko, a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, has enlisted the enthusiastic support of architects around the country for GSA's efforts to elevate the quality of Federal architecture. He was instrumental in the establishment of the National Advisory Panel on Architectural Services, which supplies GSA with professional advice and support from the private sector.

Delbert Highlands became head of the Department of Architecture at Carnegie-Mellon University on July 1. Mr. Highlands, who has been an associate professor in the department, succeeds Paul Schweiker, who headed the department for 11 years. Mr. Highlands, who got his B.A. and M.A. in architecture at Carnegie in 1958 and 1960, is 34 years old. He is a painter as well as an architect.

A large-scale program of new cities in the United States has been proposed by the National Committee on Urban Growth Policy, a bi-partisan group of senators, congressmen, governors, mayors and county commissioners. The group advocated the building over the next 30 years of 100 cities of 100,000 population and 10 even larger cities in a three-pronged program—new cities within existing cities; "accelerated growth centers" (rapid but planned build-up of existing smaller communities); and the creation of entirely new communities of city size. The study was sponsored by the National Association of Counties, the National League of Cities, the United States Conference of Mayors and Urban America.

The American Institute of Steel Construction has announced the opening of its 1969 Architectural Awards of Excellence Program, tenth in an annual series intended to encourage "the creative use of structural steel in building construction." All registered architects practicing professionally in the United States are invited to enter steel-framed buildings constructed anywhere in the United States and completed between January 1, 1968 and September 1, 1969. For entry forms: A.I.S.C. Awards Committee, Suite 1501, 101 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017.

A. Lawrence Kocher, a pioneering modern architect and ARCHITECTURAL RECORD's managing editor from 1928 to 1938, died June 6 at his home in Williamsburg, Virginia. He was 83 years old. Mr. Kocher, a distinguished teacher and historian and the author of several books, was architectural records editor of Colonial Williamsburg from 1938 to 1954. A graduate of Stanford University with an M.A. from Pennsylvania State College, he had studied also at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and New York University. He was head of the Department of Architecture, where he had taught since 1912, from 1918 to 1926, and headed the McIntyre School of Art and Architecture at the University of Virginia from 1926 to 1928.

Richard A. Richards, a June graduate of New England School of Art, has been named winner in Royalmetal Corporation's seventh annual Student Design Competition. Mr. Richards received a $500 award for his design conforming to the theme of the competition, "Furniture for Office Landscaping Areas." Contestants were invited to plan a small general office using the office landscaping concept of open space planning, with furniture and equipment of original design or proprietary manufacture. Second prize, $300, was awarded to Ringo Yung of Kansas University, Lawrence, Kansas. Third prize of $100 went to Terry F. Lewis, a student in the Department of Housing and Applied Design at the University of Maryland. Honorable mentions of $50 each went to: L. Horne, Virginia Commonwealth University; Lawrence Imamura, Washington State University; and John E. O'Brien of Texas A & M. Judges for the competition were A. Gordon Lorimer, F.A.I.A., Chief Architect of the Port of New York Authority; Richard Meier, A.I.A., architect; and Herbert L. Smith, Jr., A.I.A., senior editor of ARCHITECTURAL RECORD. Presentation of the awards was made by D. Dadourian, president of Royalmetal Corporation.
Arson suspected in fire at Yale Art and Architecture Building

A three-alarm fire gutted the Art and Architecture building at Yale University on June 14. It broke out at 4:00 A.M. without tripping the school's alarm system and raced through the fourth to sixth floors before it was spotted by a passerby.

New Haven Fire Chief Francis Sweeney said: "I will consider this fire to be of suspicious origin until we prove differently." Mr. Sweeney reported that flames blossomed with unusual rapidity, intensified by the solvents and paints associated with the students' work. Although the fire was brought under control in 45 minutes, damage was estimated at from $500,000 to $1 million.

The floors that received the most damage (where the flames apparently started) were used for painting and architecture courses, and contained drafting tables and plywood partitions, according to Howard Weaver, dean of the school. The first floor library containing thousands of priceless volumes was spared from heavy damage.

Relatively unaffected also was the top floor, much of which is used as a cafeteria and eating area. The heat was intense enough, however, to curl the plastic coverings to the lighting fixtures there.

Police and fire department investigators combed the fire-ravaged building for clues to the cause of the fire. Pending results of the probe, fire marshal Thomas Lyden declined to comment on the origins of the blaze.

The fourth and fifth floors were completely gutted with the exception of one small area on the lower floor. The sixth floor, which is partitioned off into small rooms, also was heavily damaged. Some water damage was done to the floors below, and heat damage penetrated to documents and records on files on the second floor.

Yale officials, in the meantime, have been girding for the problem of what to do when the fall term begins. Although the razed sections of the building will not be in service by September, the school will continue its programs.

The major problem for the university is the speedy reallocation of space for students. It is complicated by the entrance this fall of coeds on the campus.

Among the surviving spaces in the seven-story concrete building are the first floor library, the administrative spaces on the third floor, and the basement and sub-basement areas, used by graphic design and sculpture students.

It is not known at this time how many students lost tools and drawings in the blaze. One university spokesman said, however, that the personal loss toll would have been much worse if the fire had struck when classes were in session.

One student reportedly lost five years worth of architectural renderings and plans.

Heat from the fire was of such intensity that steel beams were warped floors above the fire's core. A structural engineer will be taking a survey of the building to check for any damage to the main supports.

In addition to instructors and staff, an undetermined skeleton complement of students remained at the school as part of an "evaluation school," which is to chart recommendations for school policy and administration in the future.

Controversy has marked the history of this building since its completion in 1963 to Paul Rudolph's "monumental" design (RECORD, February 1964). While no direct accusations have been made, one observer noted that on the day before the fire leaflets were being circulated among students stating that the building has no point and should be burned.
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IBM Headquarters, Stuttgart, Germany, is to be comprised of three office buildings—two will be four-story, and the third, five-story—and a two-story employe cafeteria, which will seat 850. The $16-million complex, designed by Prof. E. H. Egon Eiermann, will be located on a 27.4-acre plot and will employ about 2,000. Construction schedules are being plotted and controlled by means of a network technique using computers. The architect of the new complex, to be completed early in 1971, also designed Bonn's embassy in Washington, D.C.

Corporate Headquarters Building, Burlington Industries, Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina, is a six-story central glass prism framed within diagonally braced steel trusses mirrored by the exterior glass walls. The exterior of palest topaz-tinted glass and rich sable-brown steel, will contrast with a white masonry base at ground level. The building will contain approximately 400,000 square feet of space for executive offices. A two-story steel and glass wing with large open floor areas will partially enclose three sides of the central building and its continuous landscaped court. Underneath the complex will be a lower level accommodating service and maintenance operations. Parking for some 700 cars will be landscaped and screened from the building and its neighbors. Architects: A. G. Odell, Jr. and Associates.

Worcester County National Bank, Worcester, Massachusetts, designed by Kevin Roche John Dinkeloo and Associates, will have a large enclosed, landscaped public space which is an extension of the plaza and forms the entry to the bank and office tower above. This 80-foot-high glass-roofed hall will provide access to the bank—the main banking floor extends beneath the plaza—and the tower elevators. The high and low bank elevator shafts and stair towers form bearing columns, one at each end of the 46-story, 695-foot-high building. Between these, the floor spans 75 feet without additional support.
Interdenominational Chapel, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, has a rough circular exterior wall enclosing gardens and water. Various openings in the wall serve to monitor sunlight into interior spaces, to produce moving light patterns, or to allow entry to the forecourt. Smooth concrete walls extend from a 36-foot central cube to form an entrance, side chapel spaces and apse. There will be areas for daily services, discussion groups and offices. Architects are Paul Schweikher, Robert Taylor, Troy West.

Walled Lake Exchange Building for Michigan Bell Telephone Company, Walled Lake, is a windowless building in a semi-residential area. The building, which houses telephone switching equipment, is a reinforced concrete frame with sandblasted, poured concrete walls and a painted terne fascia. Architects: Linn Smith·Demienne·Adams·Inc.

Gyrotron structures housing the major entertainment ride for the permanent Man and his World Exposition, Montreal, originally Expo 67, has received the R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award for 1969. English architect Boyd Auger has received $25,000, the largest monetary award in architecture. He was selected by an A.I.A. jury: David N. Yerkes, Chairman, Max Abramovitz, Ralph P. Youngren and Walter Eijkelenboom, who with Abraham Middelhoek received the award last year.

La Residence, Philadelphia, a high-rise studio apartment project, will contain apartments comprised of three groups of duplex studio units separated by single floors of one-story apartments. The sixth floor, which will be devoted to social and recreational activities, will have an open-air patio and glass enclosed swimming pool atop part of the four-story garage. The first floor of the 21-story, reinforced concrete structure will have a lobby, elevator foyer and commercial space. Said the architect, Milton Schwartz, "The vigorous rusticity is produced by the use of materials in their natural state without superficial adornment or concealment." To heighten the naturalistic effect, deep window frames in natural finished wood will be used for the two-story vertical windows. Occupancy is scheduled during 1970.
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Borden's Pressure Locked steel grating is used extensively as the flooring of the continuous balconies surrounding the new Washington, D.C. German Chancery building shown here. An integral part of the design of this striking 95,000 sq. ft. steel-and-wood-framed structure, the grating adds the practical advantages of sun shading, ease of window cleaning, and requires no maintenance.

Available in many subtypes, Borden's Pressure Locked Type B, approved for all general purposes, was chosen for the above application. For complete information on this and other grating types, including Riveted and All/Weld in steel or aluminum, write for . . .

a free copy of
The 16-page Borden Grating Catalog

BORDEN METAL PRODUCTS CO.
MAIN OFFICE: 822 GREEN LANE, ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY 07207
* Elizabeth 2-6410
PLANTS AT: LEEDS, ALABAMA; UNION, NEW JERSEY; CONROE, TEXAS

For more data, circle 46 on inquiry card
Construction Industry Foundation sets up shop

The Construction Industry Foundation held its first organizational meeting at A.I.A. headquarters in May. Architect Robert Cerny, who has been the force behind formation of the Foundation and is its president, reiterated the goals of the organization. As stated in the by-laws, those goals are:

“To provide a forum for the mutual review and understanding of the problems within the construction industry, and to clarify and improve relationships among all elements of the industry for the general benefit of the public and of the construction industry, by the adoption and promotion of programs:

“to establish research programs;
“to establish educational programs;
“to advise and recommend clarifications and improvements in the relationships, documents, laws and customs applicable to the construction industry;
“to assemble legal precedent and other information as a guide to the construction industry and the public;
“to educate the professional societies, trade associations and others representing and serving the public and the construction industry for the development of fair and reasonable agreements and documents;
“to develop model laws affecting the construction industry.”

Representatives from practically every segment of the industry attended the meeting. Homebuilders, subcontractors, bankers, surety bondsmen, insurers, materials manufacturers, engineers and architects were there—everyone, in fact, except general contractors and labor—two groups whose disinterest could greatly hamper the effectiveness of the organization according to some observers.

C.I.F., for which the A.I.A. national board in June of 1968 authorized launching funds and an advisory task force (RECORD, December 1968), is envisioned as a membership-funded repository of both money and talent from all segments of the industry. The Foundation is authorized to sponsor research—often through grants to legal authorities—to catalog areas of overlapping responsibility, confusion and inequities, and to provide a forum in which these problems may be negotiated. The Foundation seeks an equitable division of responsibility with neither special favor nor protection to any part of the industry.

C.I.F. tackles problems via sponsored research

Short-range problems tentatively outlined as targets for reform include escalating litigation (particularly against third parties), survey and soil exploration errors, poor cost estimates, quantity surveys, etc. An immediate project will be a search for means to clarify plans and specifications with industry-wide consistency in order to eliminate bidding and liability hazards.

One first-priority long-range problem the Foundation hopes to solve is stated as “financial order and reform,” i.e., the orderly transfer of a client’s money to the contractors, subcontractors, materials suppliers, manufacturers, etc. Tentative suggestions to amend the withholding procedure without harm to either client or contractors were outlined in the agenda for the meeting: “The owner must demonstrate financial responsibility and agree to pay a penalty for delayed payments. Perhaps the Federal government must discipline itself to a reasonable compensation pattern rather than the 60 to 90 day delay common on Federal projects. Perhaps the retainage system must be reformed, possibly with escrow funds invested, interest accruing to the contractors. Perhaps the entire lien waiver process needs reform.”

Another long-range proposal that met broad support is an industry-wide research effort to clarify guarantees, and establish workable standards for products, applications and guarantees. The objective would be to clarify professionals’ and contractors’ responsibilities for the failure of materials, and help to check a growing problem of subtle dilution of quality through the “or equal” clause used in specifications. The professional often finds it difficult to reject products which are fractionally inferior, but there must be some standard of quality, fixed and established, which will allow for fair, competitive bidding, maintain representatives of the Foundation.

Professional and construction associations generally agreed to endorse the Foundation and encourage it, but some maintained that financial support at $1000 per member for the proposed $500,000 per year budget should come from individual companies and practitioners rather than associations. Cerny has already raised some $13,000 from architects after speaking in three cities.

Incorporators include members of Armo Steel Corp.; Honeywell, Inc.; A.I.A.; the National Electrical Contractors Association; and Cushman and Obert, Esquires, Philadelphia law firm. Officers of the Foundation are: president, Robert C. Cerny; executive vice president, Robert F. Cushman; first vice president, Richard H. Oakley; second vice president, Bernard H. Trimble; secretary, J. W. Rankin.

Engineers take direct action on liability problems

Liability insurance was among prime industry problems getting direct action at the annual meeting in May of the Consulting Engineers Council of the United States.

Released at the meeting was a Professional Liability Loss Prevention Manual published as a part of C.E.C.’s program to correct the problem of professional liability claims and losses. The manual was developed by Risk Analysis and Research Corporation in cooperation with the C.E.C. Professional Insurance Committee. Copies of the manual are being offered for sale.

C.E.C. also adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of a C.E.C.-managed and directed insurance program with some self-insurance features. The Professional Insurance Committee recommended a program basically providing coverage up to $50,000 with reinsurance included, and with excess insurance coverage provided for amounts over $50,000. It also was recommended that the manual consultants be retained as the administrative agency.

The Board unanimously approved pursuing development of the proposed active insurance company and temporary financing. It also authorized renewal of the contract with the consultants for one year to update the loss abatement manual and to develop a new loss abatement and legal defense procedural program.
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Building Products Division, 630 Shatto Place, Los Angeles, California 90005

A subsidiary of General Refractories Company
In recent testimony before a special House labor sub-committee, Mr. William E. Naumann, chairman of the A.G.C. legislative committee, stated his position about construction unions:

"How responsibly construction unions are exercising their great powers today should be looked into, before more time is spent in attempts to add more power to what they already have. Construction unions already have many special privileges and powers not accorded to other unions or other segments of society. These include the following: Construction unions have great power at the bargaining table, enabling them in recent years to lead the inflation parade. The construction industry at this moment is having many strikes over exorbitant wage demands. This year, a discernible hard-line pattern is emerging in the form of demands for 20 and 30 per cent wage increases per year, with the average wage, based on unimpeachable Labor Department sources, now reaching $5.85 an hour. Construction unions have a special exemption from the ban on 'hot (hazardous) cargo' agreements, which are, for them, enforceable in the courts. Construction unions have a special exemption (which permits them) to have compulsory union shop agreements before their men are even present on the construction project (except in states having right-to-work laws). Construction unions have a special exemption to operate exclusive hiring hall systems. The NLRB and the Supreme Court have told these unions they can block the use of prefabricated products on construction sites to preserve customary handicraft work, or to recapture work their members used to do."

Mr. Naumann's last sentence can be documented by some chilling horror stories. The following appeared in a very perceptive and highly recommended article entitled 'The Unchecked Power of the Building Trades' in the December 1968 issue of Fortune:

"The unions often cite historical work practices in construction to justify a veto of even the most elementary advances. The plumbers, for example, have long insisted that piping under two inches in diameter be assembled on the site. The most ludicrous example of this make-work mentality occurred at the Vandenberg Air Force Base, when pipelitters refused to handle a prefabricated manifold, an assembly of pipes and valves used in the hydraulic system of an ICBM launching pad. The unions insisted that the unit be knocked down and reassembled. Since disassembly might have damaged the unit, the union agreed that it would merely charge for the time that would have been expended on the job, and insisted that an appropriate number of men squat around the object. At the end of this period, a welding bead or mark was ceremoniously added and the unit was then trundled off to the assembly site. This ritual became known as 'blessing the manifold.'"

Union power manifested in high government circles

From the Washington Report on Labor:

"The AFL-CIO unions' power was on display in the ceremonial stand where Mr. Nixon took the oath of office, at the White House stand where he reviewed the parade units, and in the grandstands seating the spectators. A non-union construction firm was the original low bidder for the job of erecting the temporary reviewing stands. Enter: the Washington Building Trades Council, spokesman for the AFL-CIO construction unions in the District of Columbia. Complaining that the contract usually went to a union firm, the Council successfully demanded that the contract be increased $50,000 above the original bid, and stipulated that it contain exclusive hiring hall provisions. Furthermore, the 'successful' low bidder—a small builder—was compelled to agree to use only union labor on all jobs for a full year."

Certainly, every practicing architect has his own collection of incidents similar to those described. But what effect do these privileges, incidents, and bargaining powers have on the industry?

First, of course, the cost of construction increases very fast. Today's construction labor costs are 400 per cent of 1941 levels. Another fact we all must get used to is that present labor costs are more than apt to double before 1975. In May, more than two dozen strikes were wiping up some $2.5 billion of construction, or approximately 4 per cent of all construction estimated for 1969. If construction labor was able to negotiate on a country-wide basis (unlike the local or regional arrangements at present), the prospect of a nation-wide strike is awesome and difficult to contemplate.

Can the architect help alleviate the labor cost problem?

Of course. The architect can omit from his design all sections, assemblies, and details that require complicated or large amounts of labor to construct, and thus lower the percentage of high cost labor necessary for completion of the building. If this surgery is too extreme, the National Association of Manufacturers suggests that the architect can influence amounts and cost of labor in other ways:

1. He can request, by specification, that he be kept informed of labor relations and the manpower problems of the contractor, so that he and his client can make appropriate decisions.
2. He should consider the contractor's labor relations competence when awarding contracts.
3. He can insist, by specification, that overtime work not be scheduled on a regular basis, and he and his client can assist the contractor in eliminating overtime except in emergencies. In cases where it is practical, bid invitations should specify that bids are to be on a 40-hour basis (or less, if certain trades work fewer hours before overtime is computed).
4. The scheduling of reasonable commencement and completion dates with a regard to manpower can aid in alleviating the shortage of skilled labor and the resulting pressure for overtime work, and can materially reduce construction costs.

Does the architect have a trump card? Not really. The contractor builds with labor that costs a predictable amount, and the owner pays with money that costs a predictable amount. The architect is in the middle and getting squeezed from both ends; he has played many of the cards in his hand. But he owes it to himself to become very familiar with partial solutions to the infinitely construction-wage-related building cost problem: industrialized construction, systems building, modular construction, prefabrication, call it what you will. Clearly a mechanization of the construction process is overdue to reduce the labor cost as a per cent of the total cost, and to enable the construction industry to get more mileage out of more productive and less expensive labor in general industry.
BUILDING COST INDEXES

The information presented here indicates trends of building construction costs in 21 leading cities and their suburban areas (within a 25-mile radius). Information is included on past and present costs, and future costs can be projected by analysis of cost trends.

The indexes are computed on a basis of 40 per cent labor rate and 60 per cent materials price. Wage rates for nine skilled trades, together with common labor, are used. Prices of four common building materials are included for each listed city.

### ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicators are intended to show only general direction of changes. BUILDING MATERIALS—The U.S. average price of a "package" of common materials. WAGE RATES—The U.S. average wages of nine skilled trades and common labor. Fringe benefits are included. MONEY RATES AND BOND YIELDS—An arithmetic average of the latest prime rate, short term prime commercial paper rates, and state and local government AAA bond rates.

### HISTORICAL BUILDING COST INDICES—AVERAGE OF ALL BUILDING TYPES, 21 CITIES

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Differences in costs between two cities may be compared by dividing the cost differential figure by one city of that of a second, if the cost differential of one city (10.0) divided by that of a second (8.0) equals 125%, then costs in the first city are 25% higher than costs in the second. Also, costs in the second city are 80% of those in the first (8.0=10.0:80%) or they are 20% lower in the second city.

### 1968 average for each city = 100.00

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Costs in a given city for a certain period may be compared with costs in another period by dividing one index into the other; if the index for a city for one period (200.0) divided by the index for a period for a second period (150.0) equals 133%, then the costs in the one period are 33% higher than the costs in the other. Also, second period costs are 75% of those in the first period (150.0=200.0:75%) or they are 25% lower in the second period.

72 ARCHITECTURAL RECORD July 1969
it earns its keep while it's standing by....

that's why

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Some emergency power plants do nothing but stand around waiting for a power failure. But the Waukesha standby unit at Fairview Southdale Hospital in Minneapolis keeps busy while it waits. The engine drive shaft runs right on through the factory matched 300 kw generator and connects to a 575-ton refrigeration compressor. The generator free-wheels during normal operation while the 600 hp gas fueled engine drives the compressor on a constant-duty basis.

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Ellerbe Architects, architect

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For more data, circle 49 on inquiry card
1969: The construction outlook at midyear

The rate of contracting for new construction during the opening months of 1969 has been a continuation of the record pace set in the last half of 1968.Measured against the same months a year ago, total contract value through April was up a healthy 15 per cent, thanks largely to sharp gains in non-residential construction.

Early leads like this sometimes disappear as the year moves on, however, and there are good reasons to believe that this one will do just that. Last year was a lopsided one for construction, with a poor start and a big finish. On a seasonally-adjusted basis, then, the performance so far this year looks good compared with early 1968, but it is barely holding its own relative to the last half of the year. And as things look now, construction is due for some cooling off in the months ahead. For the year as a whole, the gain will be considerably less than the performance so far suggests.

The reason for this bearish outlook is not that there is any lack of demand for new buildings. On the contrary, an overabundance of demand, not only for construction but for most types of goods and services, has led to the inflationary spiral that is currently the number one economic problem. The lack of success to date in controlling soaring prices has led to an intensified use of anti-inflationary measures in recent months. There is little doubt that these renewed efforts at restraint will dominate the economic climate for the balance of 1969.

As the economy is squeezed into closer balance, it's hard to see how construction markets can avoid suffering some of the side effects. Each category of building reacts differently to a given set of economic conditions, however, so the outlook for the various types ranges over a fairly broad spectrum of reaction.

Residential building faces an uneasy outlook

The old again-on-again monetary policy of the past several months has created a great deal of uneasiness about the outlook for housing. The relatively high volume of housing starts at the beginning of 1969 was supported by last fall's pronounced easing of credit. At the same time, high mortgage rates influenced the shift into apartment construction, where depreciation allowances, equity participation for lenders, and the ability to pass higher costs on to the renter all help to minimize the importance of the interest rate. The outlook for the next few months is influenced by the revival of fears about a new "credit crunch" similar to the one that precipitated the housing collapse of 1966.

While there are some current similarities to the credit conditions that did so much damage three years ago, there are enough differences to take some of the worry out of the 1969 outlook. The single-family market, though not capable of much growth this year, is protected on the downside by pledges of support from both the FHLLB and FNMA to provide mortgage funds if a squeeze develops. Apartment construction is also in better shape to weather 1969's credit tightness. The widespread use of the "equity kicker" puts apartment loans on at least an equal footing with commercial and industrial financing, and the continuation of accelerated depreciation gives apartment building another push.

Taken together, these changed conditions mean that the housing market is now better equipped to compete with other users of credit for 1969's scarce funds than it was during the 1966 crunch. This suggests no collapse, but it doesn't guarantee against some further weakening of housing volume later this year. With several good months already on the books, the year's total of housing units can come out as high as 1.6 million units in spite of a weaker second half, though it's more likely to be closer to last year's 1,548,000.

Investment plans support nonresidential building

Business investment in new plants and equipment has proved to be one of the most difficult areas of the economy to get cooled off. Despite all manner of obstacles—higher taxes, record interest rates, and even a mild amount of excess capacity—businessmen plan to boost their investment outlays by 12 to 13 per cent in 1969. Contracting for industrial and commercial construction so far this year has been very much in line with these ambitious programs.

In fact, by early summer both commercial and industrial building had set a pace well beyond the rate needed to fulfill the goals indicated by this year's capital spending plans. Even in the absence of restrictive credit conditions, then, the pace of business construction would be headed for a slowdown during the second half of 1969. For the year as a whole, the industrial-commercial contracting total is now estimated at $13 billion, a distinct improvement over the original outlook despite the second-half softness.

This year's money markets will be the critical factor in the outlook for institutional building. Current interest rates exceed those that many municipalities are permitted by law to pay, and even non-government building in this category is sensitive to costly credit. Educational building has already slipped to about two-thirds the record rate set in January, and the year's total is expected to fall short of that for 1968. Religious building construction also seems to be feeling the effects of high interest rates. Public building, subject to budget cuts at all levels of government, is slated for a substantial decline. Only in the hospital/health facilities category is there any sign of improving over last year's peak level.

Total nonresidential building—the major category of construction for architects—is expected to top the 1968 value by seven per cent, with almost all of the gain coming from commercial/industrial building. Contract value of all construction, including nonbuilding projects, will increase by five per cent this year, reaching a total of $65 billion.

(A fuller analysis of construction markets at midyear is available from McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.)

DODGE CONSTRUCTION OUTLOOK 1969 MIDYEAR REVIEW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nonresidential building</th>
<th>Per cent change in contract values</th>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>+ 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Educational</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nonbuilding construction</td>
<td>+ 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total construction</td>
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</tbody>
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In Chicago's dramatic new Goldblatt's Home Center, Halo's Power-Strip track lighting system provides a single, sensible solution for both display lighting and general store-wide illumination!

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OFFICES OPENED

Edward N. Simon Jr., Architect, has opened an office for the practice of architecture at 4320 North Kedzie Avenue, Chicago. Present offices remain located at 737 Barracks Street, New Orleans.

Wilsey & Ham, consultants in engineering, planning and architecture, has opened new offices at 42 Fir Street, Ventura, California. The firm also has offices in Los Angeles, San Mateo, California, Portland, Seattle and Honolulu. Joseph H. Lipscomb was recently named an associate, with responsibilities in Seattle and Portland.

NEW FIRMS, FIRM CHANGES

The firm of Ashley, Myer & Associates, Inc., has changed its name to Ashley/Myer/Smith, Inc., Architects Planners, located at 14 Arrow Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Donald M. Frothingham, A.I.A. and Philip C. Norton have been named partners of Fred Bassetti & Company, architects of Seattle. Four new associates have also been named: Donald E. Breiner, James F. Hamilton, Howard S. Petersen and Karlis Rekevics.

Henningson, Durham & Richardson of Omaha has recently acquired the engineering-architectural firm of Thomas B. Bourne Associates, Inc., of Washington, D.C. The firm now operates as the Thomas B. Bourne Division of Henningson, Durham & Richardson.

Brown and Slemmons, Architects and Louis J. Krueger, Architect have recently announced the merger of their offices as Brown Slemmons Krueger Professional Association. The new architectural firm's address is 701 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kansas.

Architect Harold Carlson has recently joined Clovis Heimsmuth, A.I.A. of Houston as an associate.

Two Sacramento architectural firms, Caywood & Nopp and Takata & Hansen have joined as a new firm under the name Caywood, Nopp, Takata, Hansen, Ward, Architects and Planners. Offices are at 1345 Alhambra Boulevard, Sacramento, California.

Robert C. Cunoy, P.E., has been elected vice president for production at Harley, Ellington, Cowin and Stittin, Inc., Architects and Engineers of Detroit.

Dana Larson Roubal and Associates, Architects, Engineers and Planners, Omaha, announce three new partners in the firm: G. J. Zenon, Director of Design; A. D. Johnson, Director of Architecture; and R. Khounek, Director of the Pierre, South Dakota, branch office.

Lynendon S. Eaton, A.I.A. and Lawrence L. Loporcaro, A.I.A. have recently formed the partnership of Eaton & Loporcaro, A.I.A., Architects. The offices are located at 235 Danbury Road, Wilton, Connecticut.

continued on page 222

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continued on page 222
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University of East Anglia

In the recently completed first-phase buildings for England's new University of East Anglia, architect Denys Lasdun has established a physical nucleus which is a microcosm of the projected whole, and an architectural vernacular with which the fledgling institution can confidently meet the imperatives of growth and change, preserving through its inevitable (though unpredictable) evolution the powerful coherence of form that distinguishes its inception.
Simply stated, the charge to the architects for the University of East Anglia was to devise an over-all development plan that would enable the university to grow rapidly to a population of 3000 students over a ten-year period, with provision for further, paced expansion as circumstances suggested and resources permitted.

The resulting scheme is a faithful—almost literal—architectural interpretation of an educational approach that emphasizes the essential unity of learning, seeking to dissolve the often artificial barriers between disciplines. Related disciplines are grouped in broad-based Schools of Study conceived as social and well as academic communities, which provide the primary foci for the student's activities and allegiance while contributing, through the merging of their boundaries, to his sense of identity with the university at large.

This emphasis on student participation in the schools and, through them, the total university, also influenced the approach to student living arrangements, which are based on the premise that residences should not be independent social entities, but should be fully integrated with the larger university community.

Allied to the underlying conception of the university as an organic continuum of living and learning is the recognition that it is neither possible nor desirable to contain its activities and influence within an arbitrarily designated bit of landscape. The university lies on a south-facing slope rising 70 feet from the River Yare, abutting the outskirts of the City of Norwich and less than two miles from the city center. It enjoys easy access not only to the city but also to a region noted for its research activities—activities the new university can be expected to intensify. Hence the scope of the development plan is extended beyond the boundaries of the site proper to define and anticipate the university's physical relationship both with the city and with the open landscape on the west, providing locations for long-term expansion, independent research institutes, and other specialized activities.

The development plan, flowing from academic decisions and structured by consideration of the site and larger environment, is now in its third draft. It provides for an ultimate student population of 6000—twice the enrollment anticipated at the end of the initial ten-year period—with opportu-
View from southwest (above left) shows school of biology at extreme west of teaching spine, with walkway linkage to adjacent residences, and beyond, the ziggurat-like profile of a second residential block. Southeast view above shows art and chemistry schools at the opposite end of spine; library; and staff residences.

A key planning principle was the development of a circulation system (diagrammed in the first and second phase construction plan at left) separating pedestrian and vehicular traffic—and affording buildings two access levels, thus minimizing the need for elevators. Cars and bikes circulate freely on ground-level roadways; elevated walkways, which also carry services beneath, form continuous pedestrian routes that bring all areas of the university within five minutes walking distance of one another. Photos above and right show two-level linkage between arts (left in photo above) and biology schools, along path of second-phase additions to the academic spine and existing residence clusters. Panoramic view at left shows the whole of the university in its first phase of construction, as it appears looking due north from the opposite bank of the River Yare, which forms its southern boundary.
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

nity for still further growth if desired.

In the first draft, based on consultation with the Vice-Chancellor and the Academic Planning Board, a mix of arts and science teaching and research facilities were grouped on either side of such central university buildings as library, administration, student union, and the like, with pedestrian routes linking residences to the campus center.

With the appointment of the academic staff, review of detailed needs and efforts to devise a viable first-stage building program resulted in a second development draft. This eliminated distinct boundaries between Schools of Study, as the first draft had eliminated them between disciplines. It placed all arts and sciences schools in a continuous serpentine spine, which contains small and large rooms with backyard space. To the south of the spine is a sequence of central open spaces cascading down the sloping site and culminating in a large, re-entrant, rough-grassed "harbor," from which the over-all disposition of buildings and pattern of growth devolves. These central spaces are bordered on the side opposite the academic spine by the corporate buildings. Beyond them, the residential units terrace to the river, penetrated by grass swards which, like the harbor, provide a spatial transition from the open landscape to the more intimate spaces of the university itself.

Though only a fraction of the projected university, first-stage construction (plans, page 103), completed under the second development draft, contains parts of all elements of the ultimate plan and so introduces in microcosm its dominant themes: the continuity of learning and living, and the interlocking of open and closed space combining to form an architecture of urban landscape rather than a collection of disparate campus buildings.

A third, and current, development draft, designed to see construction through the initial ten-year period and beyond, reflects changes in university requirements in two principal ways. The academic spine has been severed at the main entrance to accommodate within it the administration building, and to provide a location for a concert-assembly hall to be built later as a joint venture with the City of Norwich; and social activities previously conceived as centralized in a union-like building have been regrouped into separate restaurant, commons, sports, and commercial facilities.
Much of the impact of the university derives from its essentially urban quality, in sharp contrast with the bucolic sweep of landscape around it—a contrast deliberately achieved by limiting the spread of the university on its site, at the same time allowing the landscape to penetrate the campus through the re-entrant grassed “harbor” and central open spaces, and the swards between residence groupings.

The university’s urban character can be attributed largely to the compactness which the architect felt necessary to permit the merging of diverse activities and to enable the individual to readily comprehend, and thus identify with, the whole as well as its parts. This concentration of plan, reinforced by the juxtaposition of academic and residential spaces, also helps assure that the university will present itself as a coherent entity at each stage of growth, as is evident even in its present state of completion.
TEACHING/RESEARCH BUILDINGS

facilities. In addition, new restrictions on residence hall funding required recasting the eastern part of the site, and allowance was made for more parking.

This modification of the plan while its earliest implementation was incomplete convincingly demonstrates its capacity to allow the university to grow freely, as well as the workability of the basic planning principles rooted in the academic program and site considerations. These include:

- **Concentration.** If the university is truly to be a place where activities merge, and where the individual is aware of his identity with the whole, it must be compact. All activities, accordingly, are to be within five minutes walking distance, linked by continuous pedestrian routes. The accompanying limitation of the spread of the university over its site also secures a recreated natural landscape distinct from the urban environment of city and campus.

- **Linkage.** Elevated walkways, carrying services, are used consistently to hold a horizontal level against the natural slope of the ground. This makes it possible for buildings to be entered one or more floors above ground level, thus permitting an intensity of concentration otherwise obtainable only through a more extensive use of elevators. It also allows the separation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

- **Growth.** Apart from the early establishment of a distinct nucleus, the plan must be able to assimilate the changing needs of the academic program not only by extension and expansion but also by modification within the basic system of structure and services.

This guiding principle of providing options for growth over the short as well as the long run is, of course, particularly crucial to the development of the teaching and research area, which now includes schools of biology and chemistry and four arts schools. These will be followed in the second stage by schools of environmental science and mathematics and physics.

Each school was planned within an allocated space, but with the possibility of altering its internal arrangement or of being replaced by a different use. The aim was to achieve this flexibility economically and yet allow each school to grow within a concentrated plan without having to move repeatedly to allow others to expand.

Analysis of user requirements showed that needed spaces could be broken down into

TEACHING/RESEARCH: TYPICAL FLOOR AND CEILING PLANS

- **ARTS LECTURE**
  - 120-seat lecture theater
  - 2 language laboratories
  - 3 recording/instrument/editing

- **ARTS**
  - 1 lecturer's office
  - 2 secretary's office
  - 3 seminar

- **CHEMISTRY**
  - 1 balance room
  - 2 lecturer's office
  - 3 research laboratory

- **BIOLOGY**
  - 1 instrument room
  - 2 preparation room
  - 3 recording/instrument/editing
  - 4 cold room
  - 5 teaching laboratory
  - 6 microbiology laboratory
To obtain maximum repetition of units and flexibility in the use of buildings, the same precast structural system (diagram above left) was used for both arts and science schools, thus also lending visual unity to the teaching-research spine. Facing photos at top show north side of arts and chemistry block, with projecting arts lecture wing. Above is a view from the residence walkway to the biology school and its approach deck, with animal houses and storage below deck level; at left, the open access route under the arts school; and at right, the entrance to the adjoining chemistry school across a bridge from the elevated walkway.
basic categories of small, medium and large rooms to be planned in close association at each floor level, with varying provision of special services. An arrangement was therefore established whereby two outer lines of 50-foot-wide buildings containing small and medium rooms were set 100 feet apart and linked together by groups of laboratories, lecture rooms and other large spaces. Permanent vertical circulation and service cores were placed at the intersections and, together with their roof superstructure, form pivotal points along the angled teaching wall.

Varying between four and six stories high, this system of continuous linked parallel blocks offers several advantages:

a) It affords maximum perimeter for naturally lit and ventilated rooms.

b) Each school can have its own entrance while sharing stairs and elevators with other schools.

c) Laboratories and lecture rooms are accessible to all departments at every floor level, and are convenient to lecturers' offices.

d) Schools can grow by staged catenation to form a complete circuit about a closed court, or to connect with other schools at each floor level.

The arrangement had the further advantage of making possible the development of a precast concrete structural system that allowed not only rapid initial construction but flexibility in future layout as well.

The structure, which has been used for both science and arts areas, consists of four large basic components—a U-shaped duct column, a duct spandrel, an edge beam supporting the spandrel, and a T-shaped floor beam—site-assembled with a rigid poured-in-place spine. A structural grid of 21 feet (derived from a minimum laboratory width of 10 feet 6 inches), is used throughout, with variations in the requirements of schools handled by adjusting the position of the corridor and the central poured-in-place columns and beams, as shown in the composite plan on page 104.

The library at East Anglia occupies a literal as well as figurative place at the heart of the campus, its location in the “harbor” and adjacent the main central spaces opposite the teaching-research spine allowing both ease of access from residential and academic precincts alike, and enough isolation for a high degree of amenity and quiet.

Designed to be built in two phases to shelve almost a half-million books and seat 1000
Typical library reading room (left) features paired carrels formed by deep precast concrete wall sections which carry increased loads at the perimeter of the reinforced concrete structure, and also serve as natural light diffusers. The 500-seat hall in the adjacent lecture theater block (right) doubles for musical performances, the front three rows of seats being removable to form an orchestra pit. Loadbearing walls of filled concrete block are left exposed on the interior, as are lightweight steel roof trusses and service ducts.

Photos on facing page show two views of the library entrance and gallery, one from the lecture theater across the connecting concourse. Above is the elevated walkway leading from residences past the library and lecture theater and linking finally to the arts school.
readers, with enough adjoining open space to double this capacity if required, the six-story building is entered from a pedestrian walkway at second-floor level. Two floors of reading and stack areas are located above the entrance and administration floors, with two more floors of reading and stacks below. Since services and vertical circulation are concentrated in an internal core, these floors are freed for permutations in layout, within the limitations of the 22-foot 6-inch two-way column spacing. The bulk of the structure is poured-in-place concrete, but increased loads at the perimeter are supported on precast concrete walls, 6 feet 6 inches deep by 8 inches thick, which are arranged to form pairs of carrels around the outer edges of the reading and stack areas, and which also serve as natural light diffusers.

Between the library and the academic spine, and approached from the walkway opposite the library's main entrance, is a block of specially equipped large lecture theaters to be used by all schools. In addition to a main theater seating 500, which is also used for musical performances, the building contains a 250-seat theater that can take overflow from the larger hall, and two 150-seat theaters located partially below ground.

An audio-visual center which provides studio and control facilities for a closed circuit television network links library and theater at road level. Despite its desire to establish the Schools of Study and campus-wide facilities as the principal centers of undergraduate life, and so reduce the importance to the student of where he lives, the university administration felt strongly that where the student might live was of no little importance to the university itself. Since nearby Norwich is too small either to support a commuter institution or to supply sufficient housing for students drawn to the university from elsewhere, the university's growth would depend on its providing extensive living accommodations on-campus. The planning goal therefore was to house some two-thirds of the student body, and make eating and recreation facilities available to all.

As noted earlier, the residences were not conceived as large independent entities. Rather, the concept was to enable students to live in the small social groups they so overwhelmingly favor, and at the same time integrate the groups with one another and with the

© Ezra Stoller (ESTO)
Western block of residences is seen from south in photo top left, and, above, across land-locked "harbor" from opposite residence group. The undercroft formed by the stepped section provides space for parking and common facilities as well as an entrance at road level. A second entrance is at walkway level.

Small groupings of student rooms are terraced up the sloping site in vertical clusters of six, with the lower two built into the slope. All living spaces face south, east, or west, opening to terraces formed by the roofs of the room groups just beneath. Housing for staff and married students is provided in the long, low apartment block below.
university at large so as to create a rich and varied campus community.

Student rooms, accordingly, are arranged in units of 12 (ten single and two double), each with its own bath, utility room, and kitchenette-breakfast room, to form the basic student “habitat.” Within each, all living spaces, including the breakfast room, are placed facing outward from the university to south, east, or west, while the utility-service core is located on the north side.

These basic living units, in turn, are stacked in vertical clusters of six, terraced up the sloping site and stepped back one over another to form an undercroft on the north side which houses game rooms, cleaners, storage, bicycle and car parking areas, and other ancillaries of undergraduate life. The lower two of the six layers are built into the slope, affording entrance to the third level from the roadway, with a second entrance off the pedestrian walkway above. All layers are then linked vertically by a staircase connected to the two entrances, while the walkway, which remains at a constant level, joins the residence clusters to each other and to other parts of the site.

The interlocking section of the stepped-back study bedrooms, built with a lowered ceiling over the interior portion, reduces the floor-to-floor height of the building, and together with the two-level entrance approach has eliminated the need for elevators. This split-level design of the student rooms also provides spaciousness over the greater part of the living area; at the same time it permits obtaining economy of structure through the use of minimum heights in utility-service areas.

The desired speed of student intake demanded a system of rapid construction, which was made possible by the suitability of the repetitive cellular design to prefabrication in large units. Walls and floors were cast on site in single concrete panels; roofs were constructed in planks, and rear walls in large panels, both of lightweight insulating concrete.

In room interiors, paint is applied direct to the concrete, as is the underlaid carpet. Built-in furnishings—bed, desk, bookshelves, tackboard, wardrobe and washbasin—are all grouped on one side of the room to minimize clutter.

Two elegant new buildings by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill's Chicago office, with Myron Goldsmith partner-in-charge of design, use carefully detailed steel to reflect an existing college campus, and to demonstrate a steel company's products.

1 A NEW MULTI-USE GYMNASIUM FOR I. I. T.

This shimmery, glass-skinned sports facility remarkably maintains its own individuality, yet wholeheartedly echoes the spirit of the well known steel and glass architecture which already exists on the Illinois Institute of Technology campus. A very small site posed some severe space problems to incorporate all the large recreation areas needed. This was solved by building up to three levels below grade: the lower levels contain all locker areas, swimming pool, handball courts and mechanical rooms; the upper level provides for many spectator sports and for convocations.

ARTHUR KEATING HALL, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago. Architects-engineers: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (Chicago)—Myron Goldsmith, partner-in-charge of design; Kenneth Mullen, project manager, Michael Pado, project designer; Paul Maren, job captain; contractor: A. J. Maggio Co.
The big upper level of I.I.T.'s new multi-purpose gym uses a clear span (with all vertical mechanical and electrical risers either in, or adjacent to, the outside column jackets) to provide an unobstructed room of 228 by 714 feet. In addition to providing for such sports as basketball and tennis, there is spectator seating for 2,500. The glass walls provide excellent daylighting, and are made impact resistant and provided with some sun control by using a 0.3-inch laminate of gray and clear sheet glass with a frosted plastic interlayer. These panels are set into a standard steel window wall with operable sash to allow natural ventilation.

The lower floors are framed in reinforced concrete construction (flat slab with drop panels), and steel plate girders with a composite concrete slab form a clear span structure over the swimming pool. Lower-level walls are mostly painted concrete block with special epoxy finishes in the pool and shower areas. The pool tank and deck are unglazed ceramic tile.
A FLEXIBLE RESEARCH LABORATORY COMPLEX
FOR INLAND STEEL

Three different types of steel research functions are provided for in this pleasant, campus-like complex located on a 46-acre site in East Chicago, Indiana. Paramount in the owners’ requirements were long, clear spans for space arrangement flexibility—with movable partitions in laboratory and office areas, and unobstructed work areas in high bay space serviced with overhead traveling cranes. A secondary and previously appropriate requirement was a complex that would demonstrate, in a logical way, the use of structural steel and steel products.

Three units were designed to house the required functions, and were arranged and linked to each other on the site in such a manner that later expansions or additions could easily be made.

Though all the units are designed with exposed steel frames, steel mullions and steel wainscot, each is carried out in a slightly different but compatible manner to best suit its function. Thus the ensemble becomes an elegant showcase for many of the varied refinements possible in steel detailing and in various framing systems.

INLAND STEEL RESEARCH LABORATORIES, East Chicago, Indiana. Architects-engineers: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (Chicago)—Myron Goldsmith, partner-in-charge of design; George Jarik, project manager; Frank Weisz, project designer and job captain; Charles Duster, structural engineer; Charles Mosk, mechanical engineer; contractors:Power Construction Company (general); McAuliffe (mechanical); New Era (electrical).
The individuality and the sympathy of design of the three buildings can readily be seen in these detail photos. The two-story laboratory and executive office building (building A) has cruciform columns framing a 55-foot bay and a continuous exterior gallery; the shop building (B) has a single-story high bay and uses an exposed rigid steel frame with a 25- by 80-foot bay; the pilot plant building (C) has a somewhat different rigid frame and 25- by 25-foot bays. Air conditioning, humidity control, heat and exhaust are provided as needed for each special function.
The interiors of the Inland Steel Research Laboratories also use a considerable amount of steel in movable steel partitions for office and laboratory enclosures, steel pan ceilings for office and corridor areas, and in a lot of the furniture and fittings. Floors are generally vinyl asbestos tile and concrete, and the walls of the mechanical corridor and in the shop and pilot plant are painted concrete.
A tent-like helix spirals up to create a TEMPLE SANCTUARY

A remarkably effective religious atmosphere has been created in this Sanctuary addition to the Temple B’nai Jehudah complex in Kansas City. The original buildings, designed by Kivett and Myers about ten years ago, included facilities for a small chapel, religious education classrooms, administrative offices, and a large social hall serving many functions, including banquets, meetings and musical concerts. The new Sanctuary, shown here, was designed in deliberate contrast to the other facilities—a separate space used only for worship and with a character that clearly states this. The Sanctuary evokes one of the oldest structural forms, the tent, but translated into today’s materials and methods. And the interior, punctuated by an 83-foot-tall concrete center pole, provides a big, serenely uncluttered space permeated by soft blue light from the spiraling plastic skylight. Sparkling within this quiet atmosphere are the bronze forms of the Ark, the Menorah, the Eternal Light and lettering for the Ten Commandments—all designed and built by Norman Brunelli, Kansas City artist and sculptor. Both the shape and lighting of the interior keep the eye focused on the altar and its furnishings; the rest of the space is kept very simple. A curtained-off area behind the Sanctuary can be opened to provide a considerable amount of added seating when needed. Fabric panels are continued around to the altar to unify the area visually and to help the acoustics.
To create the desired visual dominance of the complex, the new Sanctuary differs not only in its strong shape, but in basic materials: the older units are brick, while the exterior supporting walls of the new structure are bushhammered concrete. Interiors are finished in plaster, exposed concrete and drapery. The building contains about 33,000 square feet, and cost approximately $944,000. The curtained-off expansion area can be noted in plan and the photos below and lower right.
To avoid any possible glare from the attention-holding skylight, the plastic panels are of a translucent, deep-colored blue which transmits a minimum soft-hued light (see color photo, page 119). They are hung below the steel frame. The structural system provides an uninterrupted open space for a congregation of 1000. In spite of its drama, the basic success of the space is its straightforward simplicity in the use of materials and finishes, leaving the religious symbols to stand in high relief.
The major portion of the roof area is supported by 3-inch tubular cables hung from the concrete mast. The roof structure itself is of two parts. A rigid conical helix of about 6- to 8-foot maximum depth is formed of straight joists; space within contains air ducts and electrical and mechanical systems. The outer conical shape is formed of 5-inch tubular steel. Nine post-tensioned, tie-down cables stabilize eccentric loads, and are anchored 30 to 45 feet deep into bedrock ledges.
Designed for machines but mindful of people

Equipment and machines, not people, will fill these two long lines telephone buildings, one in Oakland, California (right), the other in New York City (below). One is windowless, the other nearly so. How to relate such buildings, essentially for non-human use, to human-scaled streets and—more difficult—the people on the streets, is a design problem of increasing frequency as mechanization and automation take over major roles in business and industry. Designed with imagination and skill, and some new thought on handling the massing of tall buildings, these two buildings by John Carl Warnecke and Associates suggest a laudable concern by business for the visual impact of its buildings on the city scene.

Drawing by Marc Feldman

Morley Baer
In Oakland: simple mass, elegant precision

The new telephone equipment building in Oakland, California, is a large building but not so large as it will be when a six-story vertical expansion brings the structure to its ultimate size. Needless to say, as it stands now, on a corner in the downtown business district, its nine stories are impressive, and in their architectural presence add elegance and dignity to the otherwise undistinguished neighborhood. The building's architectural expression, uncompromisingly massive and strong, reflects its functions: to house switch-frames, telephone cables and auxiliary equipment, with a small amount of office space on the first floor for what is, in effect, a computer center. This floor relates closely to the street and to passersby through its arcade. The upper floors, however, where very few people are required for maintenance and operation, are only sparsely fenestrated, but the exterior walls (except in the rear) do have windows.

The massive exterior shell sets its protective role and suggests the loads the building has to support. Typical floor loads are 200 pounds per square foot; on the 10th floor, where batteries and other heavy equipment are located, live loads of 800 pounds per square foot are produced. Floor areas are open, in general, to take various kinds of equipment. Cables to equipment run vertically along exterior walls, branching out horizontally at ceilings. The exterior of the building is concrete with exposed aggregate in a warm color sympathetic to the color of the earlier adjacent telephone building to which the new building connects.

Exterior walls of precast concrete panels with exposed concrete backed by poured concrete (for which the panels serve as forms) act as shear walls and take part of the seismic stresses. The architecture of these stresses is taken by the steel moment frame of the building; its columns are spaced 25 feet on center. The size and massiveness of the panels are clear in the picture at far left, taken during hoisting. The rear wall of the building has no windows, but the rest of the building is designed with precise detailing, using the same precast panel as on other walls.
In New York: a 20th-century fortress

Windowless and inhabited largely by the machines and equipment it was designed to house, this telephone building, now under construction in lower Manhattan, is nevertheless a building with a definite concern for its impact on people and on the city itself. "A twentieth-century fortress," its project design director, James T. Ream calls it, because it meets the major program requirement that it be radiation fallout resistant (hence no windows) and have a two-week capability of self-sufficiency. Protection for the communication system its equipment makes possible does indeed give the building the function of a fortress.

The site for this massive building—although it has 29 floors, its 450-foot height makes it the equivalent of the usual 45-story building—is one block 390 by 180 feet in size, small for the requirements of the telephone company. Complicating the use of the site even further was a city proposal to widen Worth Street, bounding the site on one side. Since no decision had been made when the design was under way, this possibility (which became a reality before construction started) had to be considered. The site was, however, suitable in other ways to the company's needs, since it was the best available location within a radius determined by the A.T.&T. Long Lines Center in mid-Manhattan, and also because it was strategic for meeting heavy service demands in lower Manhattan. Ingenious planning and careful detective work in the city's zoning codes solved the problem of providing maximum floor area—for greatest efficiency in equipment layout—at every level.

The exterior design—the building's architectural expression—developed in the process of solving some of these practical problems: code research turned up a provision under which small floor areas could project beyond standard setbacks, and this, plus the fact that the building would be built in two stages and had to look equally good at each stage, led to the development of bays containing the primary vertical elements (elevators, stairways, ducts etc.). Code requirements dictated a base and a tower, however; but the design team would not accept the usual ziggurat solution. To avoid the appearance of the setback bays resting on the shoulders of the lower bay and the illogic of upward moving forms ending at a line whose actuality existed only in the code, two decisions of primary design importance were made: all forms should appear to rise from the ground (instead of beginning part way up), and pre-
Dimensions of the building are impressive: its 29 floors (above grade; there are three basements) are taller than average, adding up to a visible height of 450 feet. The precast hoods at the tenth floor, shielding mechanical equipment, are full story height (17 feet 6 inches). The hoods at the top of the building are 3-5 feet high, almost twice those at the tenth floor because they shield both a mechanical floor and the microwave and satellite communication equipment on the roof. When both phases of construction are completed, the building will contain 796,000 square feet of "productive" floor area, which will be used by 1925 maintenance and operating personnel—an exceptional occupancy in an office building in densely populated lower Manhattan.
maturely cut off forms (i.e. the building base) would end for a logical and functional reason. Thus the base ends at the mechanical floor where great hoods shield openings for air intake, and the building itself ends with a similar "gallery" of hoods which shield not only another floor of mechanical equipment but great microwave horns which beam messages to relay stations 30 miles away and to satellites hanging high above the city.

The bays which appear as clear projections from the tower start at ground level and modulate the long sides of the building. On the ends they are expressed in deeply incised indentations which repeat and are important and handsome—but thoroughly practical—detail: vertical slots for cables from under the street which had to rise vertically on the perimeter of the building (see detail below). This 45-degree indentation sets the design vocabulary for the building—the articulated bay and the cable slot—and gives three dimensional quality to the windowless walls.

The two-phase construction program led to intensive studies of the best way to solve the problem of expansion and it was decided that horizontal expansion, not vertical, would make possible a finished building at each stage. The selected rhythm of four-two-four for the final building permits an asymmetrical design solution, with the appearance of a completed building at the end of phase 1, which satisfies the company's current needs. Addition of another four-bay segment in five years will complete both building and rhythm.

The exterior of the steel frame is to be precast concrete panels faced with granite of a warm brown color. To determine criteria for use of this infrequently-used integral granite panel, a research team of architects, engineers, construction consultants and the client was set up. In order to assure the uniform color and texture of the building's exterior, the company has obtained enough granite for the entire building (Phases 1 & 2).


© Louis Checkman photos
Handling of the building mass was a critical design problem on the small site, and many studies of existing tall buildings in New York City were made to determine how to avoid the "zig-zag" look so often the result of zoning restrictions. Also studied were the effect of the proposed street widening on the mass of the building and its sky exposure plane (top row left and right, above), criteria for the building envelope (center), and the floor area and site coverage for each phase of construction (bottom), with and without street widening. Over 60 studies were made on spacing of projecting bays (left) before the four-two-four spacing was selected (four-two in initial stage with four bays added in final stage). Had Worth Street not been widened, the addition could have been six bays. Cables from under the street must rise vertically on the building perimeter. By providing for the cables outside the beam ends, the floor area remains uninterrupted. In addition to this practical advantage, the otherwise blank wall is given modeling through the deep incision between cable slots.
By night the vertical recesses become long lines of light, stretching from the ground to the building top, interrupted only by the highlighted hoods. Thus the design premise—that all vertical elements should begin at the ground and end only for logical reasons—is pointed up during the day by shadows, and drastically seen in reverse by night. Bronze light fixtures set on walls in slots at entrance-canopy level around the building cast light up the recesses, down onto the plaza. Hoods are lighted by floods angled toward tops and sides. The plaza is lighted from bronze standards. The canopy over the entrance is also to be of bronze. When the building is completed, the entrance (with elevators opposite) will be at the center of the building. During phase 1 it will be at the end of the building. A sense of the building's great scale can be had from the 25-foot height of the exhaust stacks on the plaza (to be used only in an emergency, but essential to the building's self-sustaining capability).
A cross-shaped house gives privacy, space and views

Vertical siding, shed roofs, cantilevered decks, and, especially, the turret-like lookout room—all elements of the house shown on these pages are in the current idiom. But this "sophisticated American barn" goes far beyond the merely fashionable, exuberantly exploiting the possibilities of its oak-tree-shaded, hilltop site, while gearing itself to both the general and special needs of the clients' program. The house, designed by architects Robert Fisher and Rodney Friedman, is located in a California land subdivision, placed on a sharp ridge and a less-than-an-acre lot. Going two stories high to overlook mountains and valleys to the west and north, it has a cross-shaped plan to give unusual and varied exposure to the surroundings. And it is strategically positioned to create outdoor living spaces under the 60-foot-wide live oaks which have been left on the site. By cantilevering bay window, decks, and the house itself out over the edge of the slope, the architects were able to set the structure well back from the street, add living space to the interior and add drama to the view. While the house does look outward, it focuses inward on itself too, centering on a clerestoried gallery topped by the aerie-like second-level tower seen above. Special kinds of materials, finishes, spaces and objects are used to give special character to every room. The outline of the plan shown at left and the rustic exterior belie the excitement that the house reserves for the interior, which makes its own intriguing environment in close relationship to the outdoors.
The studio loft is reached by a steel and oak spiral stair from the gallery, shown at right. Stained glass used for the entrance is an old church window. Delight is taken in the decorative quality of even common objects: note the old-fashioned ceiling fan, above. The garage, shown in plan, is placed to baffle the dining terrace from neighbors.
The owner, a San Francisco graphic artist, required that the house include a work studio set apart from other family rooms. A cross-shaped plan was chosen to provide both space and the privacy the family required. Wings divide the first floor into four zones: living room (below right), kitchen-family room (next page), master bedroom and a special suite for the two daughters, aged seven and nine. Space between wings is put to work for family living as well, as in the outdoor dining space between kitchen and playroom. The central gallery (photos below) is, of course, pivotal, providing quick circulation and letting wings work together in a variety of ways for both general use and special entertaining.

The studio loft which dominates the design, shown in photo above left, forms a fifth, vertical zone off the gallery. Though set apart from the rest of the house as required, this element—which could have been a mere appendage to the living scheme—is instead a natural and very original elaboration of the basic plan.

The house by Fisher-Friedman includes the kitchen-family room which extends onto a rear cantilevered deck (below) and onto the outdoor dining terrace (left). Fifty-year-old oak trees provide shade.

Most floors, with the exception of the quarry-tiled gallery, are laminated, sanded and stained wood. All cabinets are vertical-grained Douglas fir. The island kitchen counter has a chopping block surface. Color comes from red, green and blue rugs, upholstery and enamel cooking ware.

Decks shown in the rear view of the house, above, share a distant view with the horizon some 40 miles off. The tower shed-roof opens to the north to bring work light into the studio. Exterior materials are red cedar shingle roof and 1-by-6-inch resawn redwood siding. All exterior sheet metal is painted black. Dark anodized aluminum sash is used for sliding doors. Materials will weather and age to blend with the woodland.
The trend toward multi-level shopping centers continues unabated—although not without some rude reminders to developers and tenants that square-foot costs for construction and operation increase as layers are added. Despite this, and the mounting increase in all construction and financing costs, developers are not radically curtailing their activities. Instead, they are taking harder looks at leasing and construction contracts. They are being more selective in choosing sites for larger and larger centers. And they are finding new opportunities in mixed-commercial urban redevelopment.

The multi-level trend derives partly from diminishing availability of desirable suburban tracts to accommodate increasing sizes of regional centers. In larger one-story centers, the point is reached where distances from parking to a given store become unmanageable. Multi-level design is also the economical form for downtown redevelopment, which is accelerating under the Urban Renewal program.

Architect Lathrop Douglass, an experienced practitioner in the shopping-center field, discusses some of these factors on the following pages—and some examples of current centers, urban and suburban, are also described and shown in this study.

The multi-level trend is of special significance to architects, since it imposes more demanding approaches to traffic patterns, graphics and amenities of the mall. And good solutions are vital to success of the project. Mall conditions are especially important, but amenities encounter mounting resistance under the increasingly stringent budget conditions in this field.

The architect's problem, however, extends far beyond the role of planning traffic solutions and designing the mall. Individual stores, frequently left for the tenants to commission for finishing and decoration, too easily escape architectural control. The result sometimes damages the ultimate success of the center itself. An outstanding example of where this has not occurred is shown in the feature presentation of the new Neiman-Marcus store in Houston's Galleria Post Oak. Here Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, architects for the center, were retained by Neiman-Marcus for design of the store buildings. The program called for working closely to the predetermined interior designs of Eleanor LeMaire Associates. The results provide notable evidence of the architectural and commercial sense of this kind of cooperation.

—William B. Foxhall
Revitalizing downtown shopping centers

by Lathrop Douglass

Encouraged by the dual forces of relatively cheap rural land and inadequate zoning, the proliferation of the so-called "urban sprawl" is certainly one of the more distinctive and disturbing phenomena of our age. Many of the shopping and other commercial facilities of the central city, following their customers, have, of course, moved outward. Less than two decades ago there were few suburban shopping centers. Now each city is ringed with complexes of stores and parking, their raison d'être being primarily their accessibility and convenience to the new sprawl. Indeed, all signs point to mutually competitive "megacenters" complete with stores, offices and motels dotting the peripheral and radial highways of all our cities, regardless of their size. To mention but a single instance: in a Midwestern city we designed a regional shopping center across a suburban highway from another center constructed a year before and of equal size. The two, together, have more square feet of retail area than the entire central business district. So perhaps we are heading for an entirely new concept of living, a species of unending suburbia punctuated by small islands of commercial activity.

But it would be hard to believe that the central city, as such, is doomed to rot away or that the 8,000-year-old tradition of a well-defined urban concept is coming to an end. The basic fact stands out sharply and obviously: The central city with all its values, the hub of the wheel, the major concentration of all the aspects of the business and leisure life of the community, is being seriously threatened. It is being threatened with abandonment in favor of the urban sprawl and with resulting economic imbalance, social problems, and physical decay. Tax revenues are dwindling and may, in time, be inadequate to pay for even minimal municipal services. The ultimate loss in values will inexorably be staggering.

It is my belief that the American people should not and will not afford this widespread disintegration of any central city, regardless of what such city's politics, geographical location or size may be. The questions are: what is being done and what can be done to restore the central city to its former social, economic and physically dominant position as the hub of the metropolitan wheel?

Unquestionably, before any major reversal of the urban sprawl can occur, the CBD has first to become once again the magnet that can bring to downtown the buying power and business of the suburbs. The CBD must again, as in the past, compete successfully in range of merchandise and services offered, in excitement and in appeal. In particular, it must compete successfully with all the centers on the metropolitan periphery. Such a situation must, it seems to me, precede or at least be part of the resurrection of the brightened in-town residential areas and the restoration of the economic balance of the city's population. A successful core will lend impetus to the renewal of the immediately surrounding areas and add strength to the reversal of the outward population trend.

Criteria for redevelopment: accessibility, convenience and appeal

An analysis of what is needed to bring the suburban buying power back into the CBD would certainly focus primarily on several simple but outstanding criteria.

Foremost would be accessibility. Intown traffic congestion has been a potent factor in speeding the outward migration of population and its concomitant commercial needs. But the hub of a wheel, in theory, has the most convenient access to all points within its circumference. The question, therefore, is in what way to provide this accessibility. Curiously, perhaps, the solution appears to be completely different depending upon the city's population figures. For the smaller cities there seems to be little doubt that freeways leading directly into the CBD offer the most convenient as well as the most economical solution.

On the other hand, in the larger metropolitan areas (and it is admittedly hard to say just where the dividing line lies between a small city and a metropolis), the question of accessibility is completely different. The greater density of people working in the downtown area of the metropolis and the greater concentration of shoppers make adequate parking facilities almost a physical impossibility; more importantly, the traffic congestion resulting from such facilities would easily defeat the whole concept of accessibility. In other words, in the case of the very large cities, freeways leading to downtown garages would compound the difficulties rather than solve the problem.

The only practical solution foreseeable today, therefore, in the case of the metropolis appears to be use of efficient and comfortable mass transportation systems. However, not nearly enough is being accomplished or even planned today along such lines. Imaginative, truly forward-looking systems will be needed, not the routine up-dating of current ones, if adequate results are to be achieved.

After accessibility, the next criterion of importance for bringing the suburbanite shopper back into the central city is that of convenience. Without convenience, the customer, whether from the urban area or from the suburbs, will not shop downtown. It has been statistically proven that today's customers are willing to drive all the way to distant rural locations or even halfway around a city just to enjoy convenient shopping. And this convenience involves many facets. It includes ease of parking, weather protection and short walking distances to stores or offices. It means climatized shopping malls—cool in summer, warm in winter; stores close to each other for easy cost comparison of merchandise; stores quick to find and convenient to enter. It may soon mean covered bridges over downtown parking lots. That the need is great is evident from the inclement weather or traffic hazards throughout the day. In sum, it must become as easy and comfortable to shop downtown as to shop elsewhere.

Appeal is the next criterion, and it also includes a wide range of factors. Variety of merchandise in various types of shops—from major department stores with every conceivable type of merchandise to tiny boutiques, catering to special customers—from luxurious specialty shops to five and dimes. Restaurants of all types are essential, not only for the shopper but especially for the office building tenants. And last but not least are the amusement facilities—the cinemas, nightclubs, bars, and sport centers.

To compete with the accessibility and convenience of the suburbs, there must be a downtown an excitement of personal experience, a glamour of surroundings. Special things to do and see, whether elaborate shows or just the glittering scene of lights and crowds.

Shopping facilities, however, can have difficulty supporting themselves if alone and dependent on a gradual winning over of the outgoing population. A major part of the downtown renewal should, therefore, begin with the construction of related facilities such as office buildings, hotels and medical centers. If a downtown hotel is easily accessible, easy for parking, and glamorous, it should prosper—for in addition to these advantages it has the convenience of being at the hub, related to the largest possible complex of commercial and entertainment space. The same applies with office buildings, which, in turn, provide a clientele for the restaurants, shops and amusement facilities.

Ultimately, it would be logical to assume, this reawakening and revitalization of the downtown will do more than attract the daily office workers and the suburban housewives. It will also, hopefully, build up such an attraction in any city that the residential trend itself will ultimately change and a portion of the suburban population will begin to move back into the urban scene. Such a trend, of course, presupposes many other improvements such as better schools, greater safety, and more suitable urban planning.

After establishment of these basic criteria of accessibility, convenience and appeal, the major question nevertheless remains: how to physically accomplish this revitalization of the central city and the chain of therapeutic events that will follow chronologically and inevitably in its wake.
Government and private capital must unite in renewal effort

If the rebuilding of the central city is left entirely as a function of government, the costs would doubtless be prohibitive and the time factor completely unacceptable. On the other hand, it is clear that private groups today generally do not have the funds or the legal power or the financial incentive to do this complex and hazardous job entirely through the private sector of our economy.

If it is true, then, that urban rebuilding is impractical by government alone and also impractical by unaided private enterprise, it would seem reasonable that the present concept of private investors working through renewal programs of local government is, and would be, the more propitious procedure in this particular era.

But such a path, too, has its own problems and pitfalls. First of all is the problem resulting from land prices. It is hard to obtain rents in the average CBD that can compete with the suburban developments when the urban developer must pay the renewal agency 10 or 20 times as much for the urban land as he would have paid for land on the suburban periphery. This is true despite the higher downtown rents and the urban renewal agency procedure of offering cleared, ready-to-build-on land at substantially less than its acquisition cost.

Again, there is the parking problem. With cheap rural land the developer of a suburban center can put his “ocean of asphalt” all around the shopping complex, and this parking will result in only a slight increment in the unit cost of leasable space: but grade parking downtown is economically impossible because of land costs. Hence, except in very small cities, all cars in the downtown projects must be parked on decks or below grade, another and very substantial increment to the unit cost of leasable space and another item that must be compensated for financially in one way or another.

The third major difficulty for the developer is probably the time element. There are too many agencies, with too much time spent on negotiations with officials. Why should a developer go through these time-consuming motions and risk adverse decisions when he can go out to a rural area and have everything his own way? In fact, why should a developer pay much more for land, more for parking, and have a more complex problem of planning and design while, at the same time, being subjected to delays of unpredictable duration when his whole operation would have none of these difficulties if he were building a megacenters on the periphery of town?

The architect’s problems are compounded in the city

The architect, likewise, has similarly greater problems. He may have an altruistic attitude toward improvement of the human environment, but he is up against a serious problem in frustration and monetary risk. The CBD sites are rarely large enough to allow the dimensions necessary for proper planning, especially of merchandising facilities. The architect, as well as the developer, experiences the financial burdens of the long delays in negotiations with multiple agencies. He has more problems, more work, more wasted time. Furthermore, the architect has to exert more planning ingenuity in finding ways of economically achieving such results as stacking stores on top of garages and large stores together into odd-shaped sites without loss of function. He has to contend with the rigid building codes and other regulations of the downtown area. He has to provide for the delivery of goods from subterranean truck concourses to multiple levels of storage; above all he has to, at all times, arrange the parking and group all the retail units in such a way as to give each unit an equal chance at the customer’s business no matter how many levels of merchandising or how complex the project boundaries.

Assuming that the rebuilding programs for our city cores are vital to the preservation of our cities and that this rebuilding can best be done today by independent developers working through government renewal agencies rather than by government alone or by private enterprise alone, then it would seem logical to suggest that some basic improvements are urgently needed in current procedures. The immediate goals would be the improvements needed to:

1. achieve planning and design of long-range value to the city
2. assure permanently competitive situations vis-à-vis the suburbs
3. attract competent developers to undertake the necessary programs
4. complete the programs without undue delays

Based on my experience in the urban renewal field today, some of the more important improvements for substantially aiding the successful achievement of these goals, regardless of the city, would be:

1. An over-all renewal concept for the entire CBD, and not just isolated parts thereof.
2. A means of permitting lower sales price to the developer of cleared land regardless of cost to the agency, in order to provide a sounder basis for competition with the suburbs.
3. Larger individual projects, or at least large enough to permit planning techniques that would insure successful developments.
4. Simplification of government controls, that is to say fewer agencies for the developer to deal with and fewer approvals, so as to have substantial amounts of time without, however, allowing this simplification to jeopardize the renewal agency’s proper insistence on long-range and suitable standards of design and materials.
5. Maximum effort to obtain advance endorsement of projects by all local factions involved so as to prevent the unexpected delays from community frictions that can be completely beyond any developer’s control.

In conclusion, one could summarize by saying that the preservation and revitalization of Downtown America is a serious challenge. Without a large-scale solution of this problem, social and financial losses could easily become disastrous. Therefore, whatever can be done on a large scale and expeditiously to rebuild and vitalize the retail and commercial areas of our cities would surely be in the best public interest.

Lafayette Plaza
Bridgeport, Connecticut
Architect: Lathrop Douglass

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Main Place Mall: private enterprise thrives where city traffic flows

Main Place occupies the 100 per cent location in downtown Buffalo. It is a major renewal project but was undertaken without Federal aid. It consists of a three-level air-conditioned mall with two levels of shopping and a third level of offices which overlook the mall. Parking for 900 cars is provided in a three-level underground garage beneath the project. A 26-story office tower occupied in part by the Erie County Savings Bank adjoins the mall at one end, and Kobacker's Department Store is at the other. Servicing of all facilities is beneath the mall, with storage both in the basement area adjacent to the parking and on the third level and peripherally around the offices overlooking the mall. A pedestrian bridge is under construction, joining the second level of the mall with the Erie County Building. Other pedestrian bridges have been under consideration for connections to nearby department stores and garages.

Chapel Square: master planned for an urban site near Yale

This major urban renewal project, located at the main business intersection of New Haven, also faces the Green and Yale University. It consists of two levels of shopping facilities of varied sorts, a 140,000-square-foot office building and a 300-room hotel. A two-level basement provides parking and a truck-service tunnel.

Shops, offices and hotel are interconnected by a two-level air-conditioned mall with a central fountain plaza. Natural illumination from a raised skylight over the plaza supports a cluster of 40-foot tropical trees. To encourage patronage of the upper level of the mall, two glass-enclosed, over-street bridges connect it with the second floor of a Macy department store and adjacent multi-level municipal garage (see plan). Although the ground-floor shops face both mall and street, it is of interest that the major portion of their customers enter through the mall.

Serramonte Center: regional scope planned for human scale

This regional retail development in Daly City, California, covers 800,000 square feet on a 75-acre site but retains the sense of human scale and market place. The pinwheel plan and deft handling of the air-conditioned mall control the visual distances. A massive 40-foot-high plastic skylight composed of faceted shapes illuminates the mall hub. A four-sided waterfall descends from the skylight into a sculptured concrete pool. Clerestory skylights along both sides of the mall arms add to daylight admitted by smaller replicas of the faceted plaza skylight. Cedar benches, planters and groupings of chairs on carpeted pads add color and comfort to the mall. Exterior walls are monolithic tilt-up panels of hard-fired ceramic shingles precast into concrete.

SERRAMONTE SHOPPING CENTER
Daly City, California. Architects: Welton Becket and Associates; landscape architects: Royston Hanamoto Hayes & Beck; structural engineers: Chin & Hensolt, Inc.; mechanical and electrical engineers: Bayha Weit & Kinato, Inc.; contractor: Ernest W. Hahn, Inc.

Wayne Thom photos
Lancaster Square:
new town plaza,
urban-redevelopment style

The image of the old town square, an essentially pedestrian experience surrounded by shops, offices and leisurely amenities, will be recalled in the Queen Street Urban Renewal Project for Lancaster, Pennsylvania. A public square, bisected by a one-way street but carefully marked for foot traffic, will be the core of the 12-acre project. It will be surrounded by a three-level pedestrian arcade bridging the street and linking the surrounding shops, hotel, 12-story office building, two department stores and two municipal garages. The plaza features a skating and activity area, various kiosks and a round theater marquee which will serve as an outlook and pedestal for sculpture to be selected by competition. The Gruen-Buchart scheme itself was the ultimate choice among several submissions invited by the Redevelopment Authority of Lancaster.

Bellevue Village: a quiet enclave in a Northwestern suburb

This informal grouping of specialty shops, market, and two restaurants responds to regional and urban patterns in rapidly growing Bellevue, Washington. Off-street parking is required, a major department store and other services are nearby, and timber is a regional force. The four-building group invites shoppers inward from surrounding parking for 408 cars to landscaped plazas, where heavy timber and glass facades with wide protective overhangs provide all-weather pedestrian convenience. Shop buildings are single-story with a long-span trussed roof system on post and beam frame. A narrow second level for offices bridges one plaza exit.

Galleria Post Oak:
Neiman-Marcus Houston store achieves quality identity in harmony with total-center architecture

Integration of design—inside and out—has been accomplished in this highest-quality statement for Neiman-Marcus; and it has been done well within the over-all vocabulary of Galleria Post Oak, Houston's giant new shopping center. The store is an outstanding demonstration of the fact that complete coordination of interior design with conceptual and—in this case—programming phases of architectural design can result in a total expression of harmony in a single building. Further, it shows that when all the component buildings of a commercial center are designed by one architect, each enterprise can emerge with its own identity without violating consistency of the whole.

The Neiman-Marcus store successfully merges the creativities of its interior designers, Eleanor LeMaire Associates, and its architects, Hellmuth, Obata and Kassabaum. Eleanor LeMaire has had a close working relationship with Neiman-Marcus over 25 years, during which the merchandising principles affecting size and contiguity of departments, salons and specialty shops have been developed into imaginative designs without compromising those principles. For the Houston store, these criteria became program requirements for the architects. Gyo Obata, in charge of architectural design for both the store and the entire center, was in turn able to implement innovative interior concepts, such as the central well for moving stairs (above) that provides focus and enhances visibility through all three floors.
In accordance with the Neiman-Marcus principle that the store should present the aspect of a coordinated arrangement of separate, high-quality specialty shops, the client and Eleanor LeMaire Associates had fixed the size and relationships of shops floor by floor. In this programming process, the second floor was allocated more space than the main or top levels, and is cantilevered outward to accommodate that requirement. The store adjoins and is architecturally integrated with Galleria Post Oak, which is being developed as a commercial center. It will ultimately include an office tower, a hotel and many shops, all accessible to a four-level air-conditioned mall (right, below). The mall will be the chief circulation element, comprising a series of great, four-story spaces under skylights with shops along the exterior perimeter. Exterior walls for both Neiman-Marcus and the entire center are beige, exposed-aggregate, precast concrete panels. Translucent onyx panels are inserted around the second floor of Neiman-Marcus.
The first floor of the Neiman-Marcus store is designed as "an introduction to ultimate quality." For that effect, the ceiling height of 19.5 feet and the spaciousness of the central well of moving stairs supplements the calculated placement of visually open but functionally separable specialty shops.

Identity of the component shops, established by varied floor and wall treatment, is augmented by a ceiling of recessed domes which express the bay module but is modified to respond to the particulars of the merchandise. The ceiling height permitted general and spot lighting by high-intensity, 250-watt, iodine-quartz lamps which were originally designed for outdoor use. The store's application of the lamps was made possible by a specially designed fixture, and takes advantage of the natural color values inherent in the lamp.

Two major traffic aisles quarter the floor and serve centered entrances on each side. There are roughly diagonal patterns of traffic through the various shops.
The second floor, called the fashion floor, is reached by moving stairs which pass the lower end of the hanging glass-and-light sculpture by Stanley Landsman (A, opposite). Fourteen fashion shops and boutiques surround the well. The traffic aisle flooring is Portuguese Rosa do Monte marble. Shop areas are carpeted in a blended apricot and beige, except for special treatment in some high-fashion areas such as the better apparel shop (B, above right). This oval shop is defined at one side by an arched row of bronze and Carpathian elm display fixtures and by a special marbleized green carpet. The ovoid opens at one end to the bridal department and at the other to the fur salon (C, at right). Fur salon walls are of grasscloth in blue and taupe. The carpet is garnet, and an antique 12-fold Coromandel screen stands along one wall as display background. The women's shoe salon (D) has a ceiling of octagonal Rhodesian walnut panels. A collage in brown leather by Kristin Hotz is on the rear wall. There is a gallery at one side of the stair well (E).
The third floor is divided into three major departments. Over half the floor caters to youth from infants to young juniors. A gift gallery occupies about one quarter of the floor and the remaining quarter is a beauty salon. The young children's area (A) is unified by a continuous green carpet. Various shop categories, such as children's wear, accessories, and toys, are identified by fanciful backgrounds and furnishings. For example, the Colony Shop (B) offers a collection of clothing for the young and is identified by a decorative central canopy and white bentwood furniture. Young artists were commissioned by Eleanor LeMaire to create the various fanciful backgrounds including the neon and glass tubing decorations of the Young Juniors' department (C). Papier mâché animals by Virginia Bascom enliven the various children's shops. All three departments on this floor are designed as a series of interconnected galleries with decorative focal treatments identifying the various categories of merchandise.

Fence designs to keep wind from being a nuisance

by Michael O'Hare and Richard E. Kronauer

As the relationship of local wind to over-all building geometry is becoming better understood, a growing consciousness of its importance has caused architects to look for methods of wind control that can be applied to existing buildings or included in a project without a major redesign effort.

For example, it is often desirable to protect a channel between buildings, or an open area like a tennis court, from an undesirable chronic wind without enclosing the space in a sealed structure. Rows of trees have historically been used as windbreaks, and they are usually excellent for the purpose, but in many cases time, location, or expense prohibits their use.

For this reason it was decided to test several designs for fences that might be used to control local winds efficiently (from an aerodynamic point of view) without requiring complete enclosure of the space to be protected. The results of this work are comparative data on 10 fences, the best of which seem adaptable to a wide variety of architectural applications. Although windiness is usually an out

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The problem of wind control exists where it is desired to protect an area on the ground, up to a desired vertical height, against absolute wind velocities greater than some maximum figure. Usually, one would like to do this with one device (at the upstream side of the area to be protected) that is small, uses material economically, and is visually attractive.

Our approach was to test fences of two basic types: the first (a-d, j, k) is made up of horizontal slats normal to the wind with variable widths and spacings; the second (e-h) has the slats placed at varying angles to the flow to redirect as well as obstruct the fluid movement.

After an experimental test series on eight fences, refinements were made to produce a second set of designs. The resulting velocity profiles (Figure 3, a-h) revealed that the criteria for a windbreak are somewhat complicated. Among the "simple" fences, for example, the lowest velocities at station IV, 11 fence heights downstream, were found with the 50 per cent open fence, c; the least flow reversal with the variable porosity fence, d; and the lowest velocities near the fence with the 25 per cent open fence, b. The choice of a "best" fence might then depend on the purpose to which it is to be put. In protecting a tennis court, for example, low over-all velocities might not be as important as absence of flow reversal.

The speed of the moving fluid at the edges of the wake behind a bluff obstruction is usually higher than the free-stream velocity of the undisturbed fluid flow, and as a result of the Bernoulli effect (roughly stated: as velocity increases, pressure decreases) the pressure immediately behind a solid fence is back into the wake. For this reason, the authors decided to test slatted fence models in the wind tunnel. Objective was to choose patterns that would leak air near the ground to prevent the eddy from forming.

Figure 1: A solid fence is unsatisfactory for control of wind because low pressure in the eddy area, resulting from the high-speed flow across the top of the fence, draws air upstream into reversed flow and the entire stream

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Figure 2: Models of fences tested in the wind tunnel were all 5-in. high with varying patterns of rectangular slats. Fences were of two basic types. The first had horizontal slats normal to the wind with various widths and spacings; the second had slats at varying angles to the flow of wind to redirect as well as obstruct wind movement.

With the simple fences (a-j) the lowest velocities occurred with the 50 per cent open fence, c, the least flow reversal, with the variable porosity fence, d, and the lowest velocities near the fence with the 25 per cent open design, b.

Of the angled-slat fences, type h was superior, giving the lowest velocity at the farthest downstream position, and having no flow reversal at any position.

Interior of the wind tunnel looking downstream. Instrumentation is located at the far end of the test section. Fence f (30° inclined slats) is in position for testing. Free-stream velocity was determined by the pitot-static tube (top), while the Kiel probes and hot-wire anemometer (background) indicated velocities in the wake of the fence.
lower than the pressure further downstream where the flow has smoothed out. The fluid tends to flow from higher to lower pressures, and consequently the flow behind a solid fence is reversed for some distance downstream (Figure 1). The reversed flow behind such a fence is the bottom half of a fast circular movement of fluid called an eddy, whose low pressure (resulting from its high velocity) pulls the over-all flow back towards the wake as it travels downstream. The last effect of the eddy is the motion of solid fences are so unsatisfactory for wind protection, and to thwart our overall intention in designing the fences tested to choose patterns that would leak just enough air through the fence near the ground to prevent the eddy from forming and consequently not pull the high-velocity flow down toward the ground.

The tendency of simple fences to generate reversed flow near the ground also led us to include in our study four fences with slats angled to the wind to redirect the flow upwards from the protected areas. In two of these the slats were parallel to each other (e, f); fences g and h had their slats at varying angles. All four fences with angled slats were designed so that in projection on a vertical plane the fences represented a 25 per cent open area. Obviously since the air is not moving through these fences parallel to the ground, their effective porosities can be much higher.

The effect of the angled-slat fences, one was clearly superior: Fence h gave the lowest velocity at the furthest downstream position, 11 fence heights away, and there was no flow reversal at any position. Fence h was also generally the best windbreak in the whole initial series. For a distance of 11 fence heights downstream, it kept wind velocities below 10 per cent of the free stream velocity over a vertical dimension of one fence height. Closely to the fence, velocities were characteristically 10 and 20 per cent of the free stream velocity. It was noticed, however, that the best performance at 11 heights downstream was provided by the 50 per cent open simple fence, fence c, though it was otherwise compromised by high velocities closer to the fence and by flow reversal near the ground. Fence d, whose average porosity was about 35 per cent, provided the best near-field performance of the simple fences as far as flow reversal is concerned, though its far downstream performance was not as good as the 50 per cent open fence. It seems reasonable to assume that the "far-field" behavior of a fence is largely influenced by its over-all porosity, and that angling of the slats or changes in porosity across the height of the fence will affect mainly the "near field" velocities. While it might be possible to improve fence h slightly in the far field, perhaps by adjusting its over-all porosity and maintaining the same arrangement of angled slats, it seems very close to an optimum design of its type. The results of the simple fences, however, suggested that by combining the features of the best performers in this design we might achieve one such fence with good performance in both the near-field and the far-field. To reduce the near-field velocities without causing flow reversal, it was decided to use the variable porosity design, since the far-field velocities seemed to be lowest, with an over-all porosity of 50 per cent, it was decided to open the spacing in the variable porosity fences sufficient to achieve this figure as an average. It might appear that greater reduction in the far fields would be achieved with porosity greater than 50 per cent, but fences f and e (whose effective porosities were as explained above, probably higher than 50 per cent) had down-stream velocities higher than those found in the 50 per cent simple fence.

Accordingly, fence j was constructed with the same porosity as f, varied from top to bottom, roughly from 40 to 60 per cent. A solid fence with an opening at the bottom was also tested to see if such a simple vent would prevent or limit the flow reversal and eddying characteristics of fence a.

Fence j produced, as expected, extremely low velocities 11 fence heights downstream, and further confirmed that performance at this distance depends primarily on the average porosity of the fence rather than on its detailed configuration, since the velocity profile far downstream almost exactly matches the profile obtained with the 50 per cent open fence without the variable spacing. The near-field performance of fence j represented a substantial improvement over all of the simple fences tested and slight improvement over fence h, the best in the first run. With no flow reversal, velocities in the near field were almost entirely less than 20 per cent of the free stream velocity, with a large area from five to seven fence heights away averaging half that figure. Performance of fence j was excellent because unlike fence h, it is clearly indifferent to a reversal of wind direction.

Venting the solid fence produced no significant improvement in its performance: velocities 11 fence heights away were almost exactly the same as without the vent, and in the near field averaged the same in magnitude, though the area of flow reversal was reduced.

Further small refinements in fences h and j might improve their performance somewhat; however, since the velocities over almost the entire tested field and one and a half fence heights above the ground are below 50 per cent of the free stream velocity, and up to one fence height above the ground are less than a quarter of free stream velocity, it seems that any improvement could at best be small.

The wind conditions modeled in the tests require some explanation. In a setting where a wind may have a long fetch over consistent terrain it is possible to speak of a boundary layer velocity profile above the characteristic objects (e.g., trees) in some standard form such as a power law diminution of "free-stream" velocity. However, in urban and suburban situations, fences comparable in height to the size of a man are immersed in a sea of objects distributed on the natural ground plane (buildings, cars, trees, etc.) so that the concept of boundary layer on this scale is lost. For example, if one building extends above its surrounding clutter, on the side of that building roughly parallel to the wind there will be local high velocity "jets" of wind extending to the ground with little loss of strength.

Since no boundary layer model has any useful generality in the great majority of applications, the fences were tested in a nearly uniform flow (the boundary layer of the Harvard wind tunnel is typically less than a tenth of the height of the fences tested). In the case of an application where the velocity pattern of the wind is consistent and known to be quite different from the uniform field used here (as in the airport terminal mentioned above) special tests are indicated. The physical principles disclosed in the current series of tests can be used as a guide to the choice of fence configurations for such special testing. If the flow field is highly variable, then the designs proposed here may be viewed as a kind of rational compromise.

The non-angled fences discussed in this paper offer an important degree of design freedom which may not be obvious: almost any pattern of perforated structure can be used as long as the average porosity of the fence at any given height corresponds to that of the fence tested. If the perforated structure is "slat-like" (relatively thin, flat and perpendicular to the flow, like a grid of discs) then porosity is simply the ratio of open area to total area. If the perforated structure is made up of more streamlined shapes (such as a grid of spheres) the effective porosity is larger than the projected hole area ratio and corrections must be applied. For simple grids, some data on which this correction can be based exist in the literature,* but in general special tests would be required.

It should be noted that jets typically retain their full velocity for a distance downstream six to seven times as long as the opening generating them is wide. If large grid objects are used, with corresponding large spaces, the area immediately behind the fence may be locally windy. If the typical dimension of the openings is 1 ft, for example, the full jet velocities behind the fence will remain for more than 7 ft. But as long as the best dimension (perpendicular to the wind) of discs, slats, or whatever, and the spaces between them, is smaller than about 15 per cent of its height, their shape is immaterial to the effectiveness of the fence; only the average porosity at each point along the fence's height matters.

Effective windbreaks can also be built by combining two or more fences with very low porosities a short distance apart, but since there is no simple relationship between the individual fences' characteristics and the effective porosity of the ensemble, the problem is too complicated to discuss here usefully.

Figure 3: Velocities of the "wind" were measured at test positions 12, 24, 36 and 60 in. from the fence model, or about two, five, seven and 12 times the fence height upstream. At each of these stations, the observed amplification factors (ratio of local velocity to free-stream velocity) were plotted (black dots and heavy lines). Circles are 0.50 points, squares are 0.25 and triangles are 0.10. For example, the volumes below the long-dashed lines have velocities less than 25 per cent of the free-stream speed.

Among the "simple" vertical-slat fences (a-d) the lowest velocities at 11 fence heights downstream (60 in.) were found with the 50 per cent open fence, c, and the lowest velocities near the fence with the 25 per cent open fence, b.

Of the angled-slat fences, fence b was superior, giving the lowest velocity at the farthest downstream position, and there was no flow reversal at any position. It also kept wind velocities below 30 per cent of the free-stream velocity.

The best performance over the full distance was provided by the 50 per cent open simple fence c, though it was compromised by high velocities closer to the fence and by flow reversal near the ground.
Fence d provided the best near-field performance of the simple fences as far as flow reversal is concerned, though its far-downstream performance was less good than c.

Fences f and e, whose effective porosities were probably higher than 50 per cent, had downstream velocities higher than those found in the 50 per cent simple fence.

Fence j produced extremely low velocities 11 fence heights downstream, and further confirmed that performance at this distance depends primarily on the average porosity of the fence rather than on its detailed configuration.

The near-field performance of fence j was better than any of the simple fences tested and a slight improvement over fence h.

Performance of fence j was excellent because, unlike fence h, it is clearly indifferent to a reversal of wind direction.

Venting the solid fence produced no significant improvement in its performance: velocities 11 fence heights away were almost exactly the same as without the vent and in the near field averaged the same in magnitude, though the area of flow reversal was reduced.
How the tests were done
All the fences were tested in the Harvard University one-meter wind tunnel, suitably modified with a false floor and partial walls. The free-stream velocity was measured with a pitot-static tube 20 in. above the tunnel floor and 51 in. upstream of the other instrumentation, and the velocities at four positions downstream from each fence were measured with an array of Kiel probes and a hot-wire anemometer. Tufts on the probes indicated flow reversal, when it occurred.

The problem was treated as two-dimensional; the fence supports were streamlined, and the fences ran from side to side of the test section. Rotating the hot-wire sensor with the fences in place and removed confirmed that the flows were confined to a plane parallel to the incident flow and perpendicular to the floor of the tunnel. No attempt was made to idealize the slat cross-sections (with knife-edges, for example) since the fences chosen were intended to represent practical designs. (Though the results are applicable to fences(133,271),(937,951)
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Profilite sections, because of their channel linkage, can move in relation to each other without tension. And there are no rigid metal members in between. Profilite's "flange joints" are cushioned top to bottom by non-hardening sealants or vinyl in sets. The seal is positive, yet the glass is free to contract, expand, or move vertically. Profilite is thus especially suited for glazing buildings that may tend to settle.

SO STRUCTURALLY STRONG it's practically self-framing

Profilite has proved it withstands substantial wind pressures and suction forces. The structural configuration of each section forms extra strength every foot of the way. It is so resistant to lateral pressures that you do away with vertical members necessary in conventional glazing. You enclose vast stretches of wall areas, "channeling in" Profilite that builds in extra strength section after section.

GIVES PLANTS CURTAIN WALL LOOK

Profilite's biggest volume use at present is for exterior walls where its vertical lines give a curtain wall effect. Installed cost compares favorably with that of conventionally glazed areas. Double-glazed Profilite forms a 11/4 air cushion between inner and outer channels for heat and sound insulation—U-value 0.55; visible transmittance 72%.

For more data, circle 67 on inquiry card
PROFILITE 
EASY TO INSTALL

With Profilite you have a complete glazing system. Aluminium framing for periphery, jambs, heads and sill and vinyl setting blocks and slip-ins all supplied for double or single glazing.

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Write for Profilite Installation Guide for detail glazing instructions.

For more data, circle 67 on inquiry card.
Stainless steel ceiling glitters in the lobby of a $30-million Miami complex

A total of 4,536 highly reflective stainless steel sheets were selected to hang in the lobby of the new Sheraton Four Ambassadors, a 500-unit hotel-apartment complex in Miami. The 542-ft-long, 50-ft-wide lobby links and serves all four of the 20-story towers in the complex. Certain large public areas in the lobby are devoted to an exhibit of fine paintings. One of these areas is pictured above right.

The JaiGLEAM stainless steel sheets, a product of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, are said to be lightweight and easy to fabricate, while maintaining good reflective qualities and being corrosion resistant.

The basic assembly, called the Leaf-Lite design, consists of individual 4-in. by 10-in. JaiGLEAM panels or leaves hung separately to steel channels. There are three parts to this type of ceiling construction: the leaf channel, the hanger channel and the hanger-coupler. Photo bottom left shows how leaves hang on leaf channels and how these channels connect to a main channel.

The leaf channels with the stainless leaves were shipped flat. At the hotel, they were hung a row at a time in self-indexing slots, spaced 4 in. apart. A curved bracket was riveted onto one end of each leaf and then attached to a leaf channel (photo top left). Leaf channels were then hung between two larger main channels—leaf channels spaced 4 in. apart, main channels 2 ft apart. At intervals of approximately every 24 in., ¼-in. threaded rods were hung to carry the main channels directly from the building structure. Once the leaves were hung, alternate leaves were turned to lock tight and square. (Leaves can be turned flat again for cleaning.)

The Leaf-Lite system is hung below the lamps at a distance equal to the center-to-center spacing of the lamps (drawing). Everything above the Leaf-Lite is painted white and lamps are placed in rows at right angles to the main hanger channels. Thus, the light source is obscured beyond an angle of 55 deg. Luminous Ceilings, Inc., Chicago.

Circle 300 on inquiry card for more products on page 166.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD July 1969 161
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The Sargent Maximum Security System Protects Notre Dame Library

The new Memorial Library of the University of Notre Dame is the largest of its kind in the world. Its 750,000 volumes include many manuscripts, folios and volumes of priceless nature and one-of-a-kind editions.

The University decided on the Sargent Maximum Security System for the 762 locks which guard the library areas, exhibits and faculty offices.

The new lock system prevents unauthorized key duplication: the unique six-sided reversible keys with precision milled indentations cannot be duplicated on “corner-store” key cutting machines.

In addition, the Notre Dame Library is acquiring in these locks a new degree of pick-resistance. Unlike conventional cylinders, which have a single row of usually five or six key pins, the new cylinder has 12 key pins located on three different rows. The pins converge on the key from three different angles, making the cylinder all but impervious to the usual professional picking or “raking” techniques.

The Notre Dame Library contains a large number of faculty offices in addition to its books. Area control was greatly aided by the many levels of master-keying available in the Sargent Maximum Security System.

 Among the other outstanding examples of Maximum Security installations are the new Loyola University of Chicago Medical Center; Pier 66 luxury motel-marina in Fort Lauderdale; Philco Ford, Western Development Laboratory, in Palo-Alto, California, which is typical of large manufacturing plants with proprietary security needs; the offices of the Secretary of Defense in the Pentagon; and Allstate Insurance Company’s home office building outside of Chicago.

For full information on the Sargent Maximum Security System, write to Sargent & Company, 100 Sargent Drive, New Haven, Conn. 06509 • Peterborough, Ontario • Member Producers’ Council

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For more data, circle 70 on inquiry card

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD July 1969 165
CONVEYOR SYSTEM / A power and free conveyor system has been designed for business offices, manufacturing complexes and hospitals. The system, which is installed within walls and above ceilings, moves small items in compact plastic trays to any point in a multi-story building. □ Jervis B. Webb Company, Detroit.

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WINDOW WALL / Thermo barrier aluminum window frames are comprised of faces and gutters that are joined and locked, but insulated from each other by a T-block. There is no metal-to-metal contact between the interior and exterior, virtually eliminating frost and condensation with temperatures as low as —30 deg. F. □ Cronstroms Manufacturing, Inc., Minneapolis.

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BUTYL RUBBER POLYMER / LM Butyl and LM Chlorobutyl, semi-liquid polymers that cure at room temperature, have been developed to meet growing needs of the sealants industry: improved aging, improved compression, reduced moisture vapor transmission, ease of application and lower cost.

The production process produces narrow molecular weight distribution, which maximizes tensile strength and minimizes viscosity for a given molecular weight. The system can be adjusted to cure in hours or weeks. □ Enjay Chemical Company, New York City.

Circle 303 on inquiry card

A WOMAN'S BATHROOM / This bathroom for a woman offers the full range of make-up and grooming accessories—a private cosmetic counter equipped for hair rinsing and dyeing, and with a concealed hair dryer and recessed lavatory. There are multiple lights around the mirror for application of make-up. □ Eljer Plumbingware Division, Wallace-Murray Corporation, New York.

Circle 304 on inquiry card

For more data, circle 71 on inquiry card

166 ARCHITECTURAL RECORD July 1969
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For more data, circle 79 on inquiry card
but efficiency in terms of the removal of airborne particulate matter is rated as high as 95 per cent.” Fedders Corporation, Edison, N.J.

Circle 305 on inquiry card

CENTRAL CLEANING SYSTEM / Highlights of the system are said to be quiet efficiency, ultimate safety, low-cost installation and de-luxe cleaning attachments including a heavy-duty, air-powered revolving brush. Wall inlets turn the system on automatically when the 25-foot flexible hose is inserted. NuTone, Cincinnati.

Circle 306 on inquiry card

SURFACING / Pebbletex, a texture-controlled surfacing that uses no aggregate, can have widely varying appearances—either matte or glossy, in textures ranging from fine orange peel to coarse pebble. It can be gun-applied in the shop or on the job to almost any relatively smooth surface. Finestone Corporation, Detroit.

Circle 307 on inquiry card

AGED LOOK / Indentations of age can be felt as well as seen in this “antique” ply-

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wood wall paneling. *Old World* is available in oak, pecan, cedar and birch. • GeorgiaPacific, Portland, Ore.

**SEQUENTIAL SEATING** / Arm chairs, armless chairs, and benches, which can be specified on supporting T-rails from two to five units long, have been designed in response to the increasing need for com-
fortable, durable seating in fast-growing airport terminals. Heavy construction pro-
vides stability—even on polished floors—yet units can be moved to other locations as needed. Seats and backs are field-re-
placeable. • Harter Corporation, Sturgis, Mich.

**VINYL UPHOLSTERY** / A collection of fabrics for contract and residential use stars 16 stylized hand-printed patterns in a total of 76 stock colorways. Shown is *Dhanee*, a large-scaled contemporary outline floral with an unusual multi-colored effect. • Durawal Inc., New York City.

**WATER SAVER** / This unit uses 1/3 less water than conventional fixtures. The Water Miser Radcliffe closet incorporates an improved design of the siphon jet to provide less water usage with positive flushing ac-
don't. tion. The unit also uses a smaller tank to achieve a silhouette 2½ in. lower and 2 in. narrower than the regular model. • Crane Co., Chicago.

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United States Gypsum

For more data, circle 81 on inquiry card.
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For more data, circle 82 on inquiry card

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For more data, circle 132 on inquiry card

THEATER SEAT / The P-2 seat, designed by Finnish architect Esko Pajamies, features seat that tips up automatically and a cantilevered wood arm. Padded seat and back are electronically glued hardwood plywood; frame is welded steel with black baked enamel finish. • J. G. Furniture Co., Inc., New York City.

For more data, circle 313 on inquiry card

For more data, circle 133 on inquiry card
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Top: Employers Insurance of Wausau Wausau, Wisconsin
Architects: Childs & Smith, Inc., Architecture-Engineering

Middle left: Hartford National Bank Building Hartford, Connecticut
Architects: Welton Becket and Associates

Middle right: National Farm Insurance Company Fort Worth, Texas
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For more data, circle 84 on inquiry card
For more data, circle 85 on inquiry card...
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For more data, circle B on inquiry card.
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One of the immediate problems arising from passage of the MEDICARE program of hospital care for the elderly was massive congestion at already overtaxed hospital facilities. Today, however, extended care facilities are helping to relieve this congestion.

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Philip Carey Corporation is privileged to sponsor the presentation of this design study for the architectural and medical professions. The planning and development of such facilities promise significant social advances for the nation as a whole.

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WRITE US for your personal file folder containing developed construction details of this Cellarius & Hilmer project.

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For more data, circle 88 on inquiry card
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For more data, circle 89 on inquiry card

PITTSBURGH CORNING

OFFICE LITERATURE

For more information circle selected item numbers on Reader Service Inquiry Card, pages 239-240

CABINET UNIT HEATERS / A 28-page catalog shows three basic models of which eight unit sizes and 30 options and accessories combine to offer hundreds of cabinet unit heaters with capacities ranging from 10,500 to 164,000 BTUH. Modine Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wisc.
Circle 400 on inquiry card

GIRDER / A six-page brochure presents the PANLWEB girder which consists of top and bottom flanges joined by a ribbed web. It is designed to shorten engineering time and reduce weight, without sacrificing strength. Macomber Incorporated, Canton, Ohio.
Circle 401 on inquiry card

COMPUTER ROOM AIR CONDITIONER / A downflow air conditioner specially designed for computer rooms is described in an eight-page brochure. The brochure tells how solid-state design and an exclusive bypass air flow system maintain precise levels of temperature, humidity, and cleanliness. Other features—including dual refrigeration and filtration systems, underflow air distribution, a water-to-air heat exchanger, and the fully front-accessible cabinet—are also described and illustrated. Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh.
Circle 402 on inquiry card

GALVANIZING INDUSTRY / Highway, architectural, bridge, structural and other applications of hot-dip galvanized steel are discussed and illustrated in a 16-page, two-color booklet that "profiles the modern galvanizing industry." American Hot Dip Galvanizers Association, Washington, D.C.
Circle 403 on inquiry card

COPPER TUBE AND PIPE / A 40-page, two-color, illustrated brochure on the application of copper water tube (including DWV) and red brass pipe, in all types of commercial, as well as residential construction includes specifications and installation techniques as well as photographs and detail drawings. Revere Copper and Brass Incorporated, New York City.
Circle 404 on inquiry card

ADHESIVES / A four-page, two-color illustrated catalog describes 3M Brand insulation adhesives for bonding fibrous glass insulation to galvanized sheet, steel and aluminum in the fabrication of duct work, heating-air conditioning and refrigeration units. 3M Company, Birmingham, Mich.
Circle 405 on inquiry card

* Additional product information in Sweet’s Architectural File.
more literature on page 198
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Office Literature

Continued from page 198

Operating Room Panels / Complete technical information on hospital operating room isolating panels is provided in "Bulletin D-4." The brochure describes a modular system that is factory engineered, wired and tested to provide safety, reliability and ease of installation. • Sorgel Electric Corporation, Milwaukee.

Metal Rolling Doors / "Bulletin 154" details a complete line of rolling doors, fire doors, counter shutters, rolling grilles and other metal doors. Cutaways show construction and operation. • Kinnear Corporation, Columbus, Ohio. •

Plastics Pricing Guide / A 14-page guide contains 38 tables giving specs and prices for plastics in standard and custom shapes and sizes, plus fittings, tanks, fume hoods, and products engineered of corrosion-proof plastics to meet solution/temperature/pressure specifications in chemical and electronic applications. • Aztec Products Inc., Lyndhurst, N.J.

High-Strength Steels / A booklet on high-strength, low-alloy steels gives data on properties, chemical compositions and welding and fabrication practices. • United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh.

Heating/Cooling/Ventilating / The 1969, 180-page heating/cooling/ventilating catalog provides information on both wiring and piping systems best suited to be used in conjunction with the company’s three basic systems of climate control with hydronic equipment. Also covered are various system layouts, unit loads and cost charts. • Edwards Engineering Corporation, Pompton Plains, N.J.

Red Cedar Products / "Timeless Beauty." A 16-page color booklet, shows shingles and handsplit shakes for both interior and exterior uses. • Red Cedar Shingle & Handsplit Shake Bureau, Seattle.

Built-Up Roofing / A 24-page booklet introduces a system that is said to be "unrivaled for ease of installation, thereby reducing labor costs to a minimum." The Dual 80 System requires only two plies in the average 20-year assembly and is "much less vulnerable to weather and physical damage during application." • CertainTeed Products Corporation, Ardmore, Pa.

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PRE-FINISHED METALS / A pocket-size manual gives complete information on base metals of chrome, nickel, copper, brass, zinc and aluminum. • American Nickel-oid Co., Peru, Ill.

NEW SEALANTS / A new and up-dated "List of Tested and Approved Sealants Products" based on IP Polysulfide Polymer presents products that carry the company's "Seal of Security." • Thokol Chemical Corporation, Trenton.

CERAMIC TILE / A 12-page color booklet presenting Franciscan Terra Floor, Terra Wall and Ceramic Veneer includes installation photos of: flooring in banks, a residence and a plaza; veneer as exterior facing on the Courthouse and Federal Office Building, Phoenix, Arizona, by Edward L. Varney, A.I.A. and Associates and Lescher and Mahoney, A.I.A.; and wall used at Miami Beach Federal Savings & Loan by Herbert Mathes, A.I.A. • Interpace Corporation, Los Angeles.

METAL CURTAIN WALLS / "Methods of Test for Metal Curtain Walls, NAAMM Standard TM-1-66" establishes equipment and procedures to be used in testing metal curtain walls for air infiltration, water penetration and structural performance. • National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers, Chicago.

COMPRESSORS & PUMPS / A 24-page booklet describes specially designed snap-on muffler caps for oil-less air compressors and vacuum pumps. Also included in the booklet is complete information on the oil-less air product line. • Bell & Gossett ITT, Morton Grove, Ill.

WOOD PRODUCTS / An assortment of literature on various items includes: laminated/solid woods and beams; machine-rated lumber; structural framing, sheathing, decking; concrete forms; interior paneling; siding; and exterior uses. • Western Wood Products Association, Portland, Ore.

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The National Building Code: (SEC. 810.3) “Interior finishing materials in buildings shall not have flame spread rating greater than 75 in exit stairways, exit hallways, all portions of buildings more than 75 feet in height, ... or in all portions of buildings used for institutional occupancies, unless the building is sprinklered.”

The Southern Standard Building Code: (SEC. 704.3) “In every building except one and two family dwellings, and sprinklered buildings, flame spread ratings for walls and ceilings using ASTM Standard E 84, shall not exceed the following ...” (Check this section for non-sprinklered requirements.)

The Basic Building Code: (SEC. 925.6) “In buildings of all types of construction and in all use groups, combustible wall and ceiling finishes may be used without hesitation in any room or area except required exitways, provided the building is equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system ...”

For more data, circle 115 on inquiry card.
The "or" in "or equal" usually ends up in...

"inferior"

Those two words—"or equal"—in your specifications section can lead to considerable disappointment in a finished project. Particularly in vinyl wallcoverings. A moment of inattention, a persuasive salesman, a rash attempt to save a few dollars and you agree to a substitute for Vircutex. Sometimes, the substitution is even made without your knowledge.

There's only one way to guarantee that you get superior stain-resistant finishes, attractive textures, unique patterns and lustrous colors of Vircutex vinyl wallcoverings. By tight specs and double-checking along the way.

If you know enough about vinyl wallcoverings to specify Vircutex, make sure you get Vircutex.

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"A Practical Guide to Specifications, Selection and Use of Vinyl Wallcoverings."

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AND COMPANY

Empire State Building, New York 10001
(212) L0ngacre 4-0060

For more data, circle 116 on inquiry card

continued from page 96

The Los Angeles firm of Erkel/Greenfield & Associates, Inc., Consulting Structural Engineers has merged with the G. O. Dyer Company. Mr. Dyer has been named partner in the expanded corporation. Headquarters of the firm remain at 8201 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles.

Dean McClure, Seymour Katzman, Richard W. Dickinson, Joseph Gates and James F. Balsley are now associates of M. Paul Friedberg & Associates, landscape architects and urban designers of New York.

Brooks H. Godfrey is now chief of design of Louis G. Kingscott & Associates, Inc., Kalamazoo, Michigan architectural firm.

J. Stuart Todd, A.I.A., has recently been named a principal in the Dallas-based firm of Harrell and Hamilton, Architects/Planners. Stanley Gene Watson, A.I.A., has joined the firm as a design group leader.

Holfory Widrig O'Neill King & Associates, Inc., Consulting Engineers announce that James G. Nast, P.E., and Allan Y. Hata, P.E., have been named associates of the firm.

William G. Irvine, A.I.A., has joined the California firm of International Environmental Dynamics as chief architect.

Nelson Fay, architect, has recently joined Edward C. Jenkins, A.I.A., as an associate. The firm, located at 14401 Sylvan Street, Van Nuys, California, is now Edward C. Jenkins & Associates, Architects.


Suren Pilafian, F.A.I.A., Roderick E. Warren, A.I.A. and Harold C. Cunningham, A.I.A., formerly a principal of Strong, Drury and Cunningham, have joined the Detroit-based firm of Albert Kahn Associated Architects and Engineers, Inc.

Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade & Douglas, New York-based firm of consulting engineers, architects and planners, recently named civil engineer James O. King an associate of the firm.

Richard Leitch & Associates has announced the formation of the partnership of Richard Leitch/Sam Kiyotoki and Associates, Architects & Land Planners. The new firm is located at 1730 West Coast Highway, Newport Beach, California.

The formation of a new firm, Little, Lair, and Pilkington, Architects, formerly Robert M. Little and Associates, has recently been announced. Principals are Robert M. Little, F.A.I.A., David E. Lair, A.I.A., and Edward Pilkington, A.I.A. The firm’s address is 2180 Brickell Avenue, Miami.

continued from page 232

Did your mother take you for your last checkup?

What is it about grownups? Don’t they know annual checkups are the first line of defense against cancer? It’s nice to find out you’re as healthy as you feel. See your doctor. You’ll find that peace of mind beats lollipops any day! Help yourself with a checkup. And others with a check.

American Cancer Society

THIS SPACE CONTRIBUTED BY THE PUBLISHER
After 114 years under 2,000 psi compressive load, bearing pads made with TEFLOWN may show 2% creep:

If that’s not good enough, go to filled TEFLOWN.

The simplest standard construction of bearing pads made with Du Pont TEFLOWN fluorocarbon resin is illustrated below: It consists of sheets of TEFLOWN bonded by adhesive to steel plates. With this construction, as with other specialized constructions offered by experienced bearing-pad manufacturers, the problem of long-term creep is— to put it bluntly— negligible.

This conclusion is backed up by compressive creep tests in Du Pont laboratories, by theoretical stress analysis and by actual field experience with bearing-pad installations going back to 1963.

You will note that by extrapolation of creep tests under 2,000 psi load (see chart above) the deformation to be expected after 10^6 hours amounts to only 2%. This actually amounts to 2.5 mils for TEFLOWN 1/16 inch thick or 5 mils for a 1/4" thickness. Bearing pads made with filled compositions of TEFLOWN can exhibit an even higher degree of creep resistance.

Thus, you can take advantage of the unsurpassed low-friction properties offered by TEFLOWN to solve sliding and expansion bearing problems, with complete assurance of long-term satisfactory performance under load. Sheets of TEFLOWN in well-designed bearing pads provide exceptional resistance not only to creep, but to wear, to weather and to virtually all chemicals.

Economical bearing pads surfaced with TEFLOWN are being used in a variety of architectural applications, including bridges and roads, and in tank supports and pipe slides. If you are faced with any design problem involving accommodation to thermal expansion or contraction, or to movement caused by wind and weather, get in touch with an experienced fabricator of bearing pads made with TEFLOWN. For complete information—including a recently delivered technical paper on creep resistance—write: Du Pont Company, Room 7643A, Wilmington, Delaware 19898.

For more data, circle 118 on inquiry card.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD July 1969 223
Concrete is good for you

Cars up. Costs down.
Construction costs: rising. Land costs: rising.
Real estate taxes: rising. The inevitable answer: roof deck parking.

The logic of this simple concept is overpowering.
Less land is needed. Therefore land costs are cut.
The need to build large parking areas is eliminated.
Therefore total construction costs are cut.
There is less improved land. Therefore taxes are cut.
There are other advantages as well.
Greater employee and customer convenience.

Lower fire insurance rates. A stronger, sturdier building
in which concrete is the basic material.

You see, concrete is good for you.

For complete information on the roof parking concept,
write us. Portland Cement Association, Dept. A7-B
Old Orchard Road, Skokie, Ill. 60076.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

PCA—IMPROVING AND EXTENDING THE USES OF CONCRETE

For more data, circle 119 on inquiry card
Which AA cavity wall reinforcing do you need?

ECONO-CAVITY-LOK® for wind load restraint in vertical span—CAVITY-LOK® for maximum effective horizontal steel—or AA-LOK® for wind load restraint in horizontal span? All are designed to provide maximum wall strength, ease of construction and economy. Select the AA Wire reinforcing that fills your requirements best. Let AA solve your special wire problems.

If you only knew how often I think of you, Horace, Hutch & Sinkwell, A.I.A.

Never heard of Horace, Hutch & Sinkwell, A.I.A.? Well, maybe the girls in that new office building aren’t so good at remembering architects’ names. But like the gal above they do appreciate it when an architect goes to the trouble of specifying one of Bobrick’s attractive and convenient stainless steel, built-in dual vending machines for dispensing both feminine napkins and tampons.

And since about half the gals now use tampons, there’s more than beauty involved in their appreciation of Bobrick’s recessed dual-vend machines.

So how about it? Send for our free catalogue or see Sweet’s File No. 2280 (or Bobrick, File 350) for a description of vending machines available for dispensing Kotex® napkins and tampons.

True, your name may be forgotten but your good deed will live on in the hearts of all the girls.

For more data, circle 120 on inquiry card

Manu factured in Chicago, Dallas and Ontario, Canada

For more data, circle 121 on inquiry card

Kimberly-Clark Corporation
Commercial Department Neenah, Wisconsin
announcing a

rooftop revolution

Mammoth’s new, advanced Adapta-Zone provides the most sophisticated multi-zone heating, cooling and ventilating available in the industry

The new Mammoth Adapta-Zone represents an exciting revolution in rooftop multi-zone heating, cooling and ventilating, exemplifying Mammoth leadership in the design and engineering of equipment for total rooftop environmental air control for institutional, commercial and industrial buildings.

The Adapta-Zone serves up to 14 zones, with eight models ranging in capacity from 250,000 through 500,000 Btu of heating, 18 through 35 tons of cooling. Units are available in two engineering concepts—one incorporating the conventional hot deck-cold deck system with mechanical dehumidification confined to the cold deck area, the other providing constant dehumidification with a companion reheat system for balanced operating economy.

The Adapta-Zone features a low silhouette (only 44” high), with all aluminum acrylic finished exterior panels, “weatherlock” panel and louvre construction, and extruded aluminum framing with an exclusive panel lock design. Units are available with convertible bottom or end zone discharge, a choice of four air filtering methods, and two powered return and exhaust air options. An indirect gas-fired heater with micro-temp control is standard, while electric, hot water or steam coils are optional. And an advanced roof curb design makes installation of the factory assembled units fast and easy.

Ask your Mammoth representative for full information on the rooftop revolution created by the new Adapta-Zone, or write for Bulletins AZMZ-89-S and AZMZ-89-E.

For more data, circle 122 on inquiry card
Keene versatility structural

Architect: Brodax—Phenix & Associates
General Contractor: J. A. McDermott
Owner: Dan M. Moody
expresses itself in Speed-Steel.

The seventy-four buildings of this Town and Country Shopping Center range in design from French Provincial to Early Spanish to English Tudor to contemporary. Each has the look of permanence that is real. A look that suggests solidity and a long time a-building.

Yet it took only three men three days to raise the skeleton shown here, on which the building was formed. The secret: Keene Speed-Steel. Lightweight and easy to handle, this framing system has the highest work to weight ratio of any building material available. So designs can easily incorporate exterior walkways, balconies, cantilevered roofs.

Competitive in cost with wood, this steel system can be erected faster. And there are the added advantages of being vermin and fire-proof. What's more, Keene Speed-Steel framing studs are available. So any conventional material can be used for interior or exterior surfaces. Here at the shopping center, for example, the mansard roof has wooden shingles.

But this versatility of design is not confined to one-story structures. At the recent San Antonio Fair, Keene Speed-Steel proved the ideal material for the soaring Confluence Theatre, Federal Pavilion as well as 15 other buildings.

And Speed-Steel is even being used in town houses and garden apartments. In nursing homes. In sports arenas. All-in-all its uses are limited only by the imagination.

To find out more how our versatility can help your imagination, write: Keene Corporation, Metal Construction Products Division, Parkersburg, West Virginia 26101.

KEENE CORPORATION  

We've just begun to grow.

For more data, circle 123 on inquiry card
NOW! FOR THE FIRST TIME—
Control reflected glare

0°

→
good

→
good

→
good

→
good

bad

fair

30°
Until now — the big emphasis in lighting has been on high footcandles and control of direct glare.

Now — research has shown the importance of emphasizing visual efficiency and control of reflected glare.

**Note:** Reflected glare occurs in two forms: (1) veiling reflections with the task or (2) annoying reflections adjacent to the task.

K-16 is the first panel designed to put this new thinking into your lighting plans.

---

**K-16 by K-S-H — a new generation of prismaticas**

---

The New K-16 prismatic panel is the first lighting panel that controls both reflected and direct glare at all angles. It’s also a “no show” panel — provides lamp-hiding power equal to an opal panel. And K-16 still maintains high efficiency and full prismatic control.

The white opal panel hides the lamps. But as the viewing angle becomes greater it becomes very bright and produces harsh direct glare. Efficiency of this panel is low.

Prismatic panel shows lamps clearly from directly below. It produces reflected or veiling glare at the working surface. This is the basic problem with ALL prismatics except the new K-16!
Peeter Mannik, registered professional engineer, has been promoted to membership in the Columbus, Ohio, consulting engineering firm of Fling and Eeman, Inc.

The office of McDowell-Goldstein, Architects of Madison, New Jersey, has announced the appointment of Emanuel J. Criscione, Raymond Nadaskay and Conrad R. Remick as associates in the firm.

Frank W. Munzer, A.I.A. has been elected a partner by Eggers & Higgins, Architects of New York City. Two new associates have also been appointed: Robert L. Bien, A.I.A. and John B. Hayden, A.I.A.

Ronald C. Turner, John A. Glen, Morton Goren and K. Jan Jaworski are now senior associates of the Philadelphia firm of Nolen, Swinburne and Associates. Robert N. Rummonds and David C. Birdsell are now associates of the firm.

P & W Engineers, Inc. has named five new senior associates in the firm's Chicago office: Charles E. Mok, Fred W. Rohr, John J. Trutwin and Howard R. Verduin. New associates have also been named: Thomas R. Ruppert, Donald W. Smalley, Edward P. Strama and George Zevkovich.

Paul Rogers has been named to the post of vice-president of structural engineering at A. Epstein and Sons, Inc., Chicago-based architectural and engineering firm. Paul Finfer, architect and urban planner, is now director of urban planning for the firm.

Wayne R. Nordgren, A.I.A. and Peter Kramer, A.I.A. have been named associates of the Minneapolis architectural firm of S. C. Smiley & Associates.

Jack Greenberg and Henry Repinsky, both engineers, are now associates of the Detroit-based architectural, engineering and planning firm of Smith, Hinckman & Gylls Associates, Inc.

Thomas F. Sturr is now a partner in the Perkins & Will Partnership. Mr. Sturr has been based in the firm's Chicago office.

Robert H. Thompson, Jr., architect and urban designer, is now an associate with Robert E. Alexander and Associates, Los Angeles architects and planning consultants.

The Flint, Michigan architectural firm of Gibbs, Tomblinson & Harburn, Architects, Inc., announces a change in corporate name to Tomblinson, Harburn & Associates, Architects, Inc. The firm's address remains at 705 Kelso Street, Flint, Michigan.

Harold S. Scholfield & Associates, Architects of Cuyahoga, Ohio have appointed John L. Ulietti, A.I.A. as an associate.

Emery Roth & Sons, architects of New York, have announced the appointment of Joseph R. Vassallo as an associate.

Walker & McGoough, Architects and Lyerla and Peden, Consulting Engineers, announce the consolidation of both firms to provide comprehensive architectural, engineering and planning services. Partners in the new venture are: Bruce M. Walker, John W. McGoough, Walter W. Foltz, Jack M. Lyerla and Lawrence H. Peden. Offices are at 120 Wall Street, Spokane, Wash.

Jay Zubkoff has recently been appointed a junior designer for Charles Luckman Associates.

NEW ADDRESSES

D. J. Daniel, Jr., & Associates, Architects, 1670 Santa Ana Ave., Costa Mesa, Calif.
Eckbo, Dean, Austin & Williams, 7440 North Figuerua Street, Los Angeles. The firm's San Francisco and Honolulu offices remain at their present addresses.
Pfisterer, Tor & Associates, Consulting Engineers, 42 West 39th Street, New York City 10018.
Bodrell Joer'dan Smith, A.I.A. and Associates, 6061 West Third Street, Los Angeles 30036. The firm also maintains a Honolulu office.
Edwin Wadsworth, A.I.A., Suite 6, 1300 University Drive, Menlo Park, California.

ADDENDUM

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD regrets an error in its description of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation medal in architecture, News in Brief, May, 1969 issue, page 35. The medal was, in fact, first awarded in 1966 to Mies van der Rohe. In 1967 it went to Alvar Aalto and in 1968 to Marcel Breuer. This year's award went to John Ely Burchard, as reported.

For more data, circle 125 on inquiry card.
FOR CORROSIVE WASTES...

SPECIFY A GSR® FUSEAL® ACID WASTE SYSTEM

THE "INSIDE" STORY

GSR FUSEAL fittings and polypropylene pipe offer a unique combination of physical and chemical properties for safe handling of corrosive fluids.

- Precision-molded GSR FUSEAL fittings assure perfect fit and easy assembly — available in all standard configurations.
- Plastic-sealed resistance coil applies heat to the interface between pipe and socket — fuses 95% of socket area.
- Exclusive countersink socket design assures easy seating of pipe — prevents melted plastic from obstructing pipe line.

90 SECONDS of controlled heat — applied by the exclusive, patented GSR FUSEAL process — joins GSR FUSEAL polypropylene fittings and pipe into a leakproof, distortion-free, homogeneous unit. Add the superior chemical resistance of polypropylene and the certainty of this improved joining technique — and you have the ideal method of handling corrosive wastes.

The GSR FUSEAL process applies exactly the right degree of heat for exactly the right time — right where it is needed. An electrical resistance coil, imbedded in polypropylene to form a fusible collar, imparts a "full circle" of heat to fuse the interface between pipe and socket.

The exclusive design of GSR FUSEAL fittings makes it almost impossible to seat the pipe improperly or misalign the joint. In the rare event of a misalignment or a leak, the GSR FUSEAL process "forgives" the mistake. Detailed operating instructions are included in GSR FUSEAL Brochure, Form FS101, available on request.

Pipe corrosive wastes the modern way — with GSR FUSEAL Fittings and polypropylene pipe joined by the GSR FUSEAL process. Write today for complete information. R. & G. SLOANE MFG. DIV., THE SUSQUE-HANNA CORP., 7606 N. Clybourn Ave., Sun Valley, Calif. 91352.

For more data, circle 126 on inquiry card

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD  July 1969  233
$120,000,000 'total' city uses CECO experience

You're looking at the Crystal City residential-commercial complex, a private development that makes effective use of CECO's service and experience in Steelforms, Reinforcing Steel, and Aluminum Windows and Curtainwalls.

CECO Steelform Service provided a waffle flat-slab reinforced concrete floor system on three levels for underground parking to accommodate 4,000 cars. All structural systems in the entire city complex were designed for reinforced concrete, and for economy, CECO's local warehouse stocks of rebars assured concrete pours on schedule. In Steelform Service, one reliable, firm quotation from CECO eliminates all guesswork for owner or contractor. Cost variables—labor, forms, lumber, insurance—are taken care of by CECO.

Curtainwall construction, furnished mainly by CECO, was also specified for economic reasons. CECO aluminum windows and curtainwalls with bronze and black anodized finish call for little maintenance. The wall systems effectively insulate against outdoor noises.

CECO's specialists can help you plan and build your project from frame stability to outer 'personality.' Their help can save you money. Fine buildings deserve the advantages offered by CECO's Experience in construction services and products. The CECO Corporation, general offices: 5601 West 26th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60650.
8,600 references to Metals every day?  
Are you kidding?

No. You referred to Section 3 — Metals — of Sweet’s Architectural Catalog File 2,150,000 times last year...8,600 times a day or 1,075 times every hour. We asked Richard Manville Research, Inc., a leading research firm, to audit architectural offices across the country. Personal, on-the-spot audits were conducted over a period of a year and the analysis tells us not only how many times you referred to the files, but also what you looked for and the action that you took. We know, for example, that in Section 3 you looked for dimensions, installation details, appearance, applications, product availability and specifications.

We’ve been telling leading manufacturers this story and that’s why 60 companies have filed 972 pages of product information in Section 3 this year. It’s a hard working section because these manufacturers have included in their catalogs the type of information that the audit tells us you need. The sections will work even harder for you next year. That goes for all other sections too.

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**NQO**--the world's best panelboard--NOW available with **Visi-Trip**

Nowhere else can you get all the quality features that are standard equipment on NQO lighting panelboards.

For example, you get circuit breakers with the exclusive Visi-Trip indicator that tells you—instantly, even in dim light—which breaker has tripped (look at circuit #17 at right). You get the new Mono-flat trim with concealed hinges and trim clamps and a flush, tamper-proof lock. You get lugs approved for copper or aluminum conductors.

NQO panelboards accommodate 1, 2 and 3 pole QO circuit breakers. Main breakers up to 400 amperes are available. For extra safety, the panelboards carry an integrated equipment rating whereby all components are tested as a unit to verify the interrupting capacity of the complete device.

Square D has everything you need in lighting panelboards. Get complete details from your Square D distributor. Or write Square D Company, Dept. SA, Lexington, Kentucky 40505.

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Exclusive Mono-flat trim has concealed hinges and flush lock

Exclusive 3-pole QO breaker in tripped position

*For more data, circle 128 on inquiry card*
If this interests you:

Design 45-4 hrs.

this will, too:

When U.L. recently listed its first four-hour exposed acoustical assembly, Eastern's new Firesafe grid system lent its support. Along with the double web and manually interlocking end tabs, the above four-hour main runner thus becomes another Eastern first in advanced grid design.

Eastern Products Corporation

Firesafe / Tablock Grid Systems

Write for information: Architectural Metal Products Division 9325 Berger Road, Columbia, Maryland 21043

For more data, circle 129 on inquiry card
Notre Dame's Athletic and Convocation Center

Twin-domed complex houses sports, trade shows, conventions, simultaneously, —rain or shine

Weather’s no problem in South Bend. Not at Notre Dame’s fabulous new sports arena and convention center which can house as many as 15 activities at one time beneath its cavernous 10.5 acre roof.

Developed through cooperation of the University and the South Bend business community, this fantastic eight-and-a-half-million-dollar facility provides complete physical education facilities, as well as a trade show and convention center of unique and comprehensive design.

A big time hockey and year ’round ice skating rink, a ten lap per mile special composition running track, a gigantic basketball arena, a baseball infield, four gymnasiums, classrooms, meeting rooms and offices—embrace activities to keep the center open from 7 A.M. to 11 P.M.

Buildings at Notre Dame are built with minimum maintenance in mind—one very important reason why the flush valves in this beautiful new complex are Sloan. Sloan Quiet-Flush II Flush Valves are famous for quality, dependability, quietness and low maintenance costs. Your building, too, can have these same extra advantages which are Sloan. Just be sure you specify and insist on Sloan Quiet-Flush II Flush Valves. Most people do.