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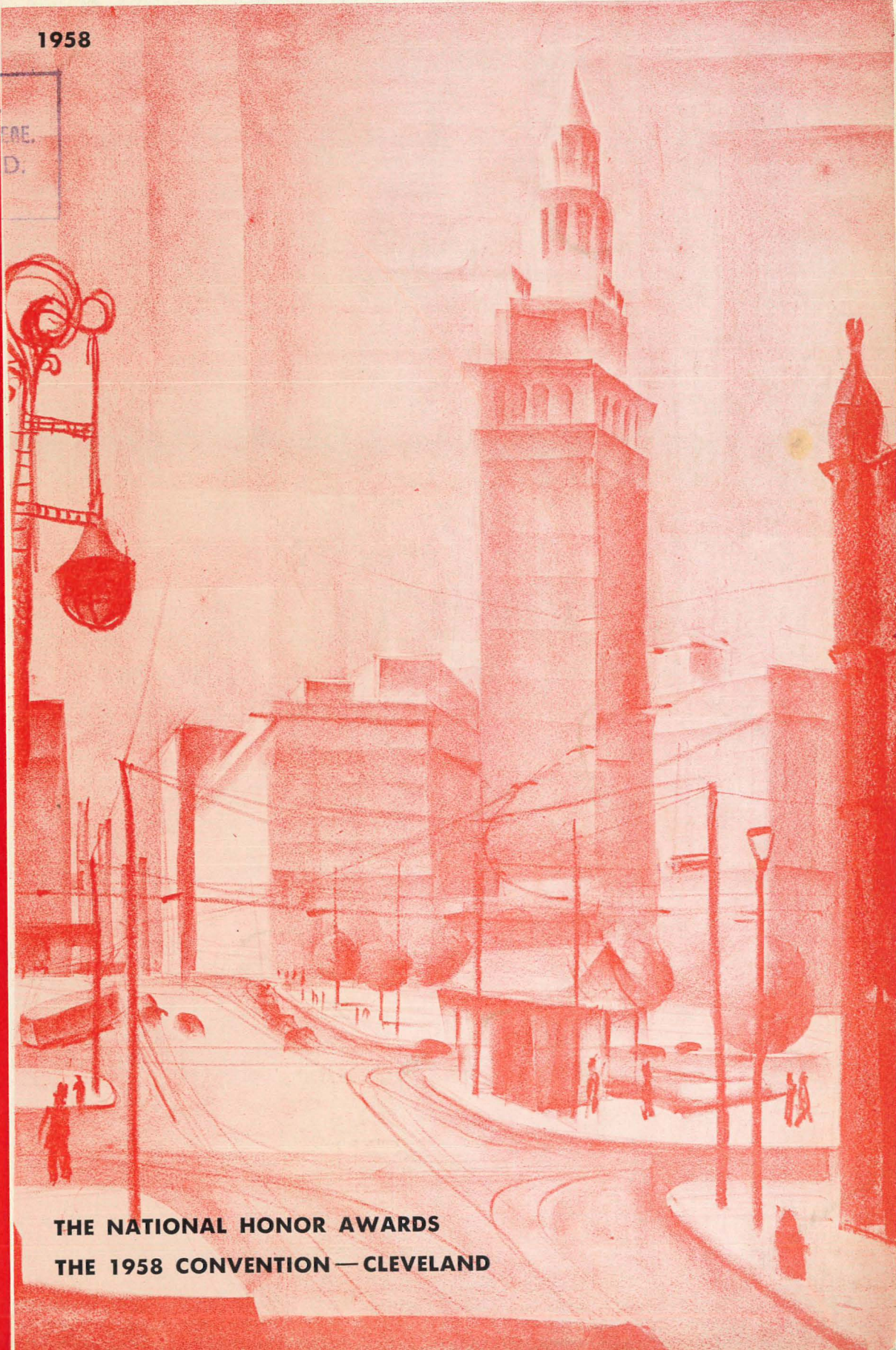
JOURNAL^{2F}

of The American Institute of Architects

JULY

1958

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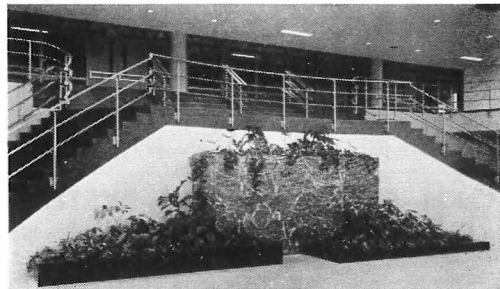
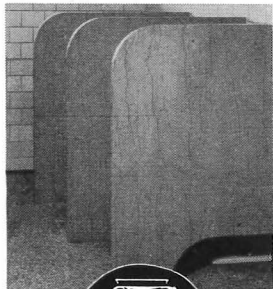
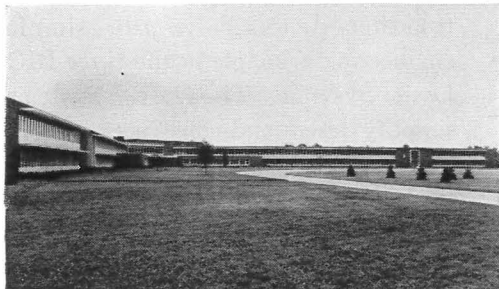
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JOURNAL

of The American Institute of Architects

VOL. XXX, No. 1

JULY, 1958

CONTENTS

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NEWS	10
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	12
THE NEW CENTURY <i>by Edwin B. Morris, Jr.</i>	17
EVERYMAN'S—THE BEAUTIES OF CLEVELAND <i>by John Bonebreak</i>	18
FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DESK	23
FAVORITE FEATURES	25
A REPORT TO STUDENTS <i>by Gene Burr</i>	26
SPECIAL CONVENTION ISSUE	26
"THE EDITOR WANTS TO KNOW . . ."	27
HOME, HOME ON THE TRACT <i>by T. Duncan Stewart</i>	28
THE NATIONAL HONOR AWARDS	29
Robinson's Palm Spring	
The Stuart Company	
The Connecticut General Life Insurance Company	
Westmoor High School	
Studio, Pasadena, California	
Sonoma Elementary School	
Beckman-Helipot Corporation Plant	
Washington State Bank	
Immaculate Conception Church	
Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Lakenan	
Cafeteria Building, Southeastern Louisiana College	
Union Service Center	
Warm Mineral Springs Inn	
LIFE IN A MARTINI GLASS <i>by Alfred Bendiner, FAIA</i>	53
CRITICISM OR CONFUSION <i>by Hubertus Junius</i>	54
AIA LIBRARY NOTES	55
BUILDING PRODUCTS EXHIBITORS	56
R. S. REYNOLDS MEMORIAL AWARD	58
ARCHITECTURE AND THE NUCLEAR AGE <i>by William Maxwell Rice</i>	61
TECHNICAL NEWS	66
ACTION TAKEN IN CASES OF UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT	68
CALENDAR	68
HONORS	70
NECROLOGY	70
EDUCATION	70
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	80

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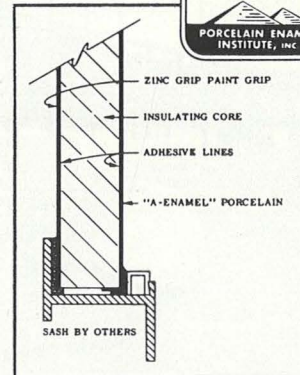
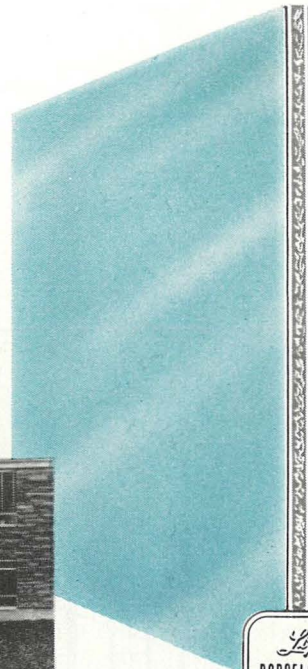
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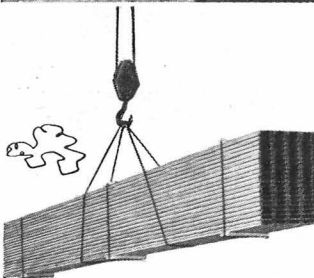
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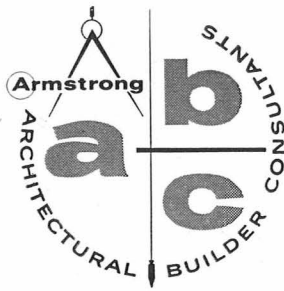
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See us in Cleveland at
the A.I.A. Convention

BOOTH 48





The use of resilient floors over lightweight aggregate concrete

Lightweight aggregate concrete subfloors, becoming more widely used in large buildings, create new and complex problems for resilient floor installations. In particular, since lightweight aggregates tend to be hygroscopic in nature, they retain moisture and accumulate it from the atmosphere. As a result, the "alkaline moisture problem" arises—in the same way as in concrete slabs laid directly on the ground. Also, the slab surfaces are weak and dusty, tending not to hold an adhesive bond.

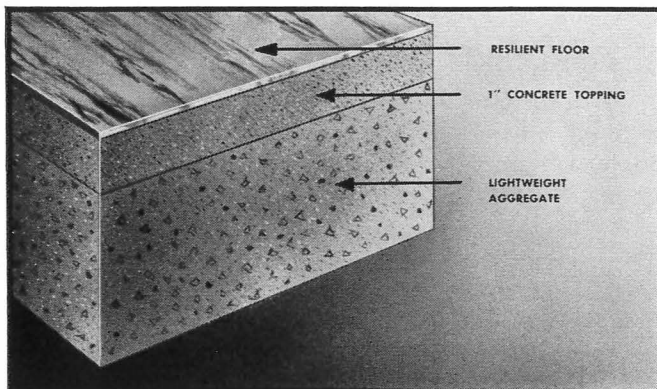
Unfortunately conditions vary from job to job so there can be no hard and fast rule that will ensure a good installation every time. The Armstrong Cork Company, however, has been working closely with architects, contractors, and producers of lightweight aggregates to solve these installation problems and recommends the following general procedures:

Concrete topping

A subfloor of lightweight concrete should be finished with a 1" topping of regular concrete. This establishes a suitable surface for a strong adhesive bond.

Moisture tests

Moisture tests should always be made *throughout the entire depth* of the slab to make sure it is sufficiently dry for the safe installation of resilient floors. If excessive amounts of moisture are present, the use of resilient floors must be questioned.



To create a surface that will have sufficient strength to hold an adhesive bond, a 1" topping of regular concrete should be poured over the lightweight concrete.

Adhesives

In most cases, the Armstrong adhesives recommended for use with the various Armstrong floors over on-grade slabs should be used over lightweight concrete. If special conditions call for a different adhesive, consultation with an Armstrong Architectural-Builder Consultant will result in a specific recommendation.

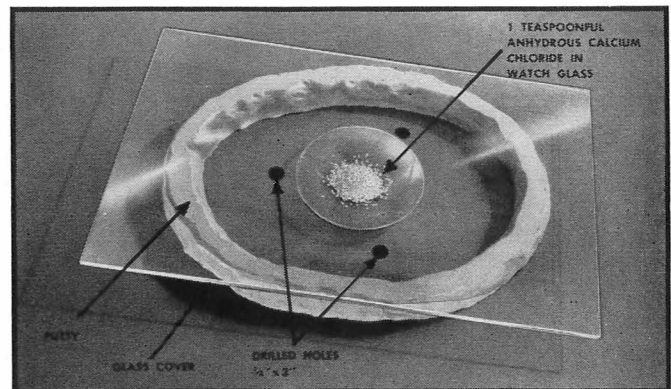
Floors to be specified

Only those floors unaffected by alkaline moisture should be considered. Armstrong Asphalt Tile and Excelon Tile—both low in cost and highly resistant to alkaline moisture—have proven eminently suitable. When a richer appearance outweighs the cost factor, Armstrong Rubber Tile or Custom Corlon Tile—a homogeneous vinyl flooring—is an excellent choice. If conditions are suitable, other Armstrong floors such as sheet vinyl Corlon with Hydrocord back or Cork Tile may also be used.

If you have questions about the use of resilient floors over lightweight aggregate concrete, get in touch with the Armstrong Architectural-Builder Consultant in the Armstrong District Office nearest you. Or write direct to the Armstrong Cork Company, Floor Division, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Armstrong
CORK COMPANY

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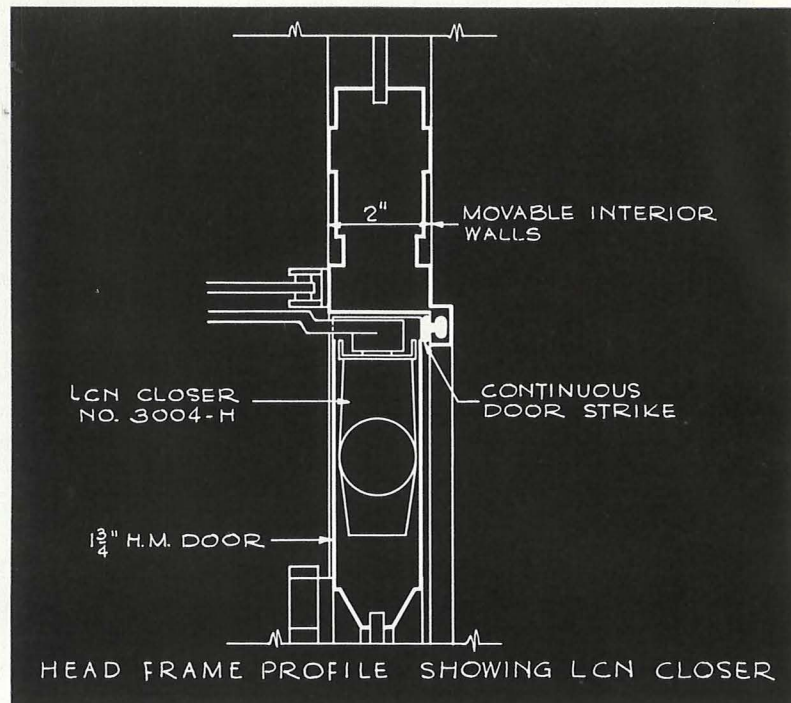
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CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

for LCN Closer Concealed-in-Door Shown on Opposite Page

The LCN Series 3004 Closer's Main Points:

1. Arm is attached to door frame by surface-applied shoe; closing power adjustable by reversing position of shoe
2. Door is hung on butts; closer is easy to adjust
3. Closer is used for metal interior doors only; Underwriters approved for self-closing doors
4. Hydraulic back-check protects walls, etc. on opening swing
5. Double arm provides high closing power
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LCN CLOSERS, INC., PRINCETON, ILLINOIS

Construction Details on Opposite Page

Skidmore, Owings & Merrill
Architects and Engineers



NEWS

ON MAY SEVENTH THE OCTAGON RECEIVED a visit from several members of the Ministry of Construction of the USSR. The delegation was led by Ivan I. Lebed, Vice-Chairman of State Committee on Construction of Council of Ministers, and included Vasily A. Polikanov, of the Ministry of Construction; Aleksii I. Mogliny, Assistant with the Moscow District Construction Bureau; and Vasily K. Kalinichenko, Director of the Sanitary Technical Arrangements Trust of the Ukraine Ministry of Construction. Madame Klavdiya N. Butuzova, Architect with Ministry of Construction, was a member of the delegation, but had been overtaken by a severe cold and was forced to remain behind in New York. The party was accompanied by Mr. Pavlov from the Russian Embassy; Serge Lutchkenov, an American citizen who served as interpreter; and William R. Barlow, of the State Department.

The group had visited New York and Chicago, and were specially interested in mass housing. They were quite outspoken in their criticisms of the new housing units already completed in the southwest area of Washington, asking why such mediocre architecture was permitted in such a beautiful city. It was a good question, and hard to answer in terms they would understand. They also commented on the lack of regionalism in American architecture, pointing out that in Russia the architecture of each region was maintained by law. One of the group, who had been to the West Coast, commented that the houses he saw in San Francisco, Chicago and New York

all looked alike. Mr. Purves explained that there once had been several regional architectural vernaculars in the US, but that they had been more or less supplanted by the International Style during the past twenty years. However, he said, regionalism is coming back into American architecture, especially in the domestic field.

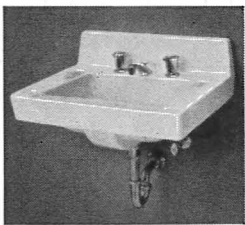
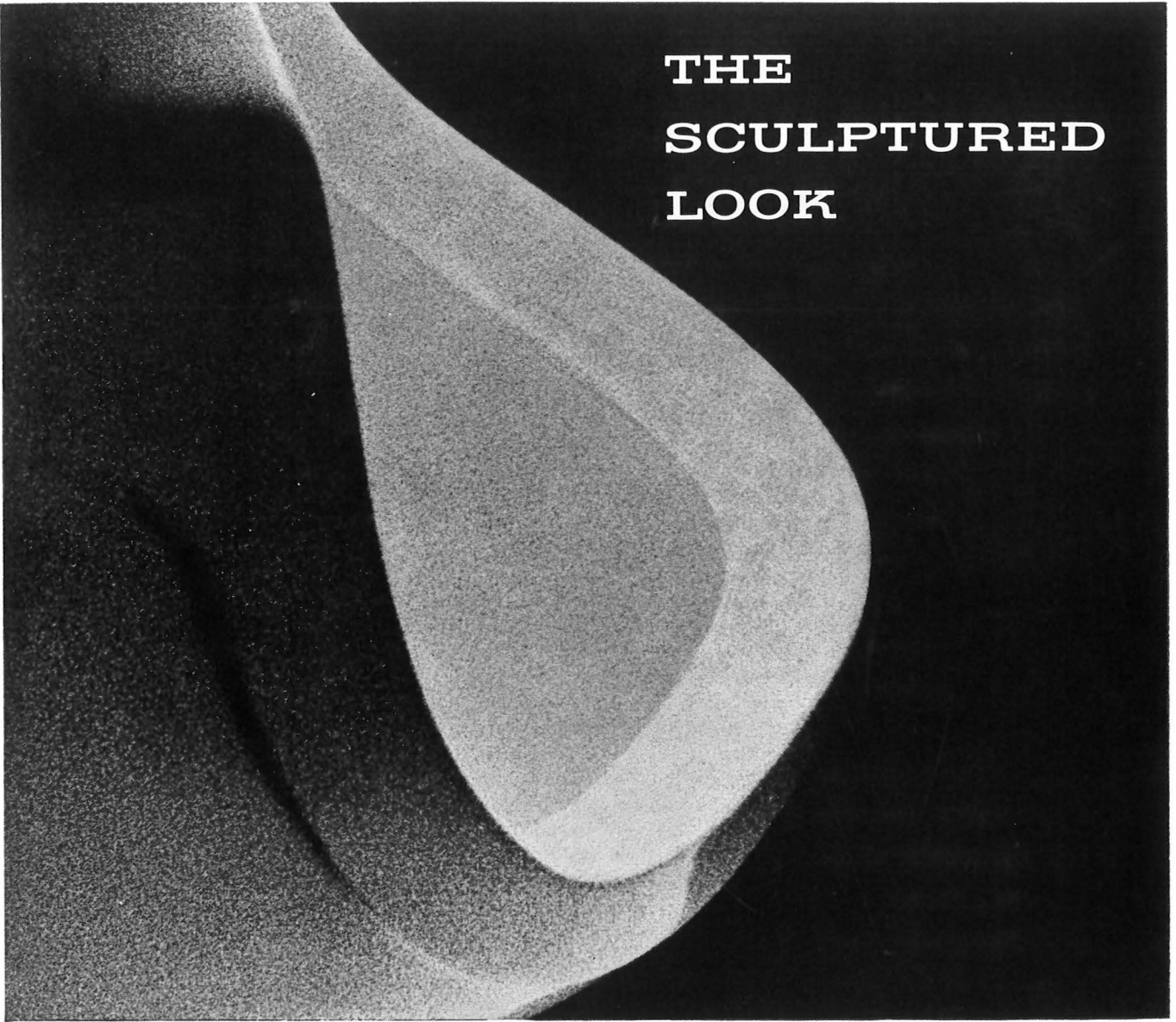
After a long and serious discussion around the green baize table in the Board Room, during which some of the group made copious notes, the party adjourned to the Octagon House for cocktails and to see the exhibition of Danish architecture.

THE ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE of Canada has announced that seven of Canada's leading architects have been elected Fellows of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. These architects took their places in the College of Fellows at the Installation Ceremony at the 1958 Annual Meeting which was held at the new Queen Elizabeth Hotel in Montreal, on June 11-14. The newly elected Fellows are: Randolph Cotgrave Betts, and Pierre Morency, of Montreal; Frederic Lasserre, of Vancouver; John Bethune Roper, of Ottawa; John Stevenson, of Calgary; Francis Hilton Wilkes and Wilber Ray Winegar, of Toronto.

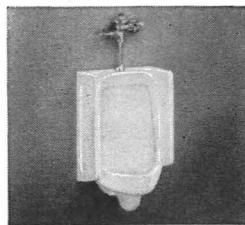
SHOWN IN THE PHOTOGRAPH BELOW ARE MEMBERS OF THE RUSSIAN GROUP WITH EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR PURVES DURING A CONFERENCE IN THE BOARD ROOM OF THE OCTAGON.



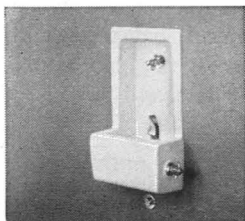
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B E A U T Y W A R E

Letters to the Editor . . .

EDITOR, *Journal of the AIA*:

A few days ago I had an idea which at long last I was going to do something about. I was going to write the publishers of the various architectural magazines and suggest that they put an AIA index number on pages of their magazines which contained material worthy of filing for future reference. This would make it possible for architects to cut up their old magazines and file such material, in a mere fraction of the time thousands of us now expend in this activity.

I thought I could give an example of the indexing idea by referring to our AIA publications, particularly to the "Bulletin" which I knew to be so well designed for future filing. Then it was that I made a sad discovery, which relegated my idea to the past tense, unless I could accomplish something more than I originally intended. I discovered that the old form of "Bulletin" was a thing of the past; that it was now combined with the new form of the "Journal," and that indexing had been forgotten in the process of rebirth.

So now I wonder about the entire AIA filing system for architectural plates and articles. What is it intended to be? Is it intended to be merely a museum piece? Or is it intended to be of only limited use to a mere handful of architects who have not become aware of the time consuming looking-up of file numbers? If so, what about the thousands of architects who, Mr. Coe tells me, have already purchased this AIA system and probably thought they could use it intensively, just as I did?

Perhaps it would be much better for the AIA to recognize the value of this indexing, to the same degree that products manufacturers are encouraged to index in accordance with the AIA products filing system. If the latter, which must make common sense to most of us, let's begin with our own publications and demonstrate to a maximum the ability to organize, which architects take so much pride in. Let's make our own periodicals examples which we can encourage others to emulate! I suggest we

begin with our new "Journal," and, let us err on the side of too much rather than too little indexing.

I'm looking forward to your help in the program of encouraging architectural periodicals to put AIA index numbers on all worthwhile material, to simplify cutting-up and filing. Then we can easily retain, for easy reference, material worth saving when we discard our old magazines.

I'd appreciate your help in attaining better architectural organization in this manner.

HYMAN CUNIN
Washington, D. C.

EDITOR, *Journal of the AIA*:

I never thought a professional publication could be made as interesting as the *Journal*. I like every section—the printed speeches, Ned Purves' sheet, articles like "What Kind of Office," and especially Elise Jerard's poetry (?), and last but not least Alfred Bendiner's "Life in a Martini Glass." I believe the *Journal* would be interesting to any reader.

As far as improvement is concerned, I don't know and I prefer to leave that to those who have done such a fine job already. Perhaps a section from the schools and/or students. Here in Texas the students and some of the educators are very critical of the Institute. Perhaps the *Journal* could assist in bringing them closer into the fold.

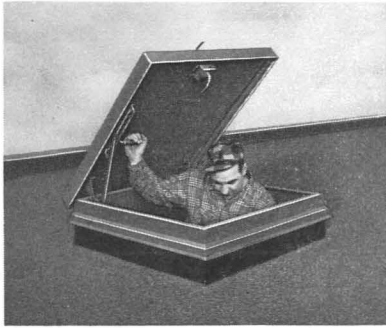
Please accept my thanks for a most worthy publication and express our appreciation to your staff.

REGINALD H. ROBERTS
President, Texas Society of Architects
San Antonio, Texas

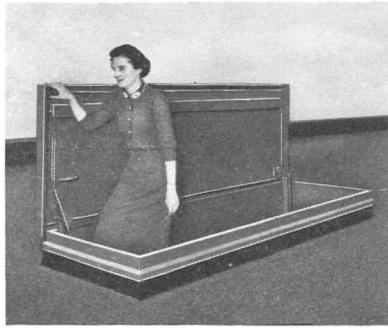
EDITOR, *Journal of the AIA*:

I want to say how much I value the *Journal* and the well balanced editorial content. Please accept my congratulations on your success to date and a hope of its continuance.

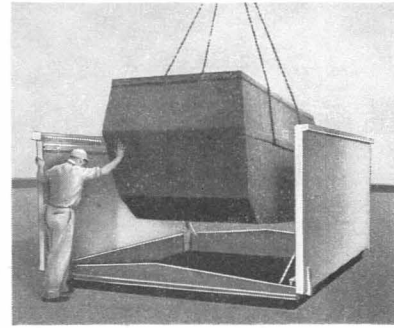
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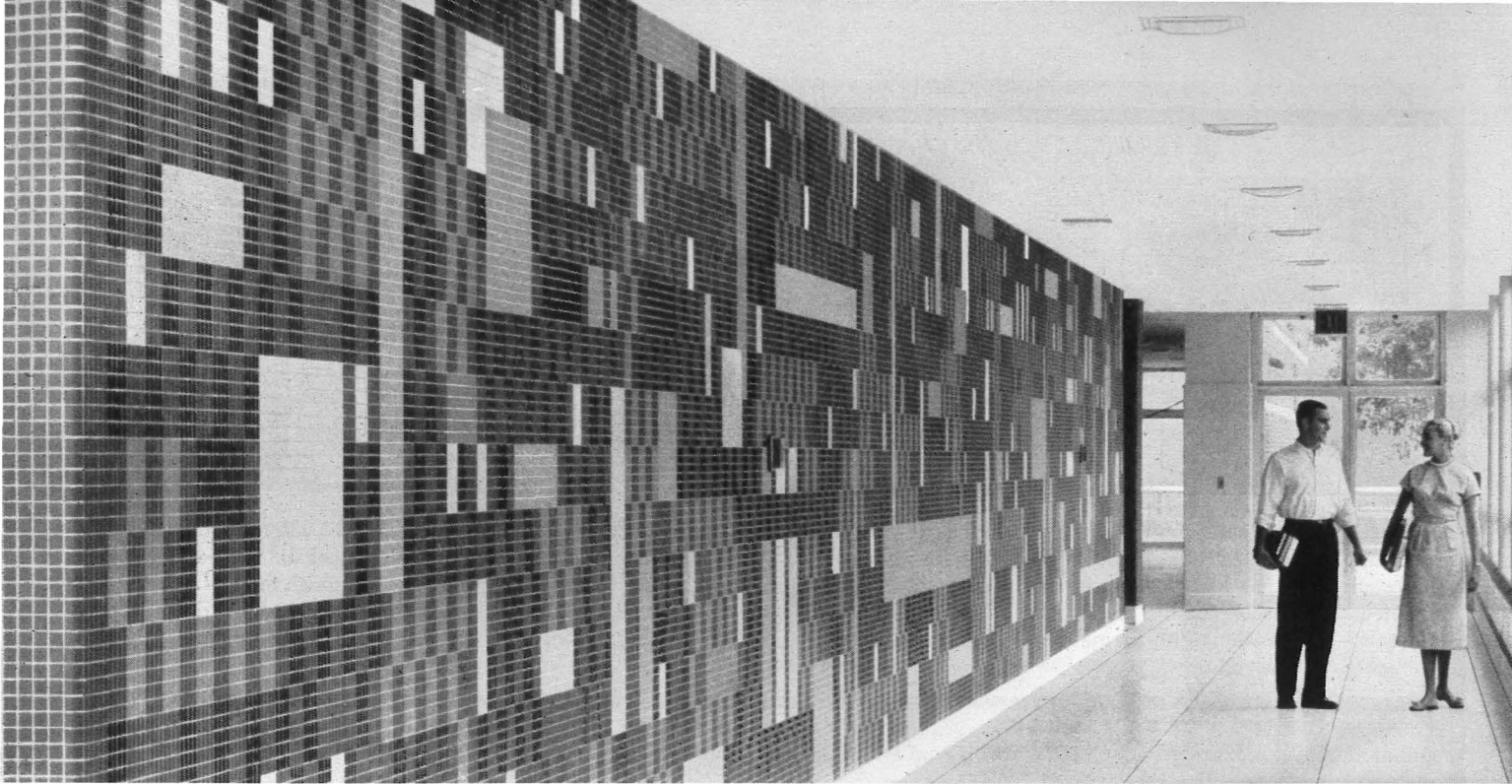
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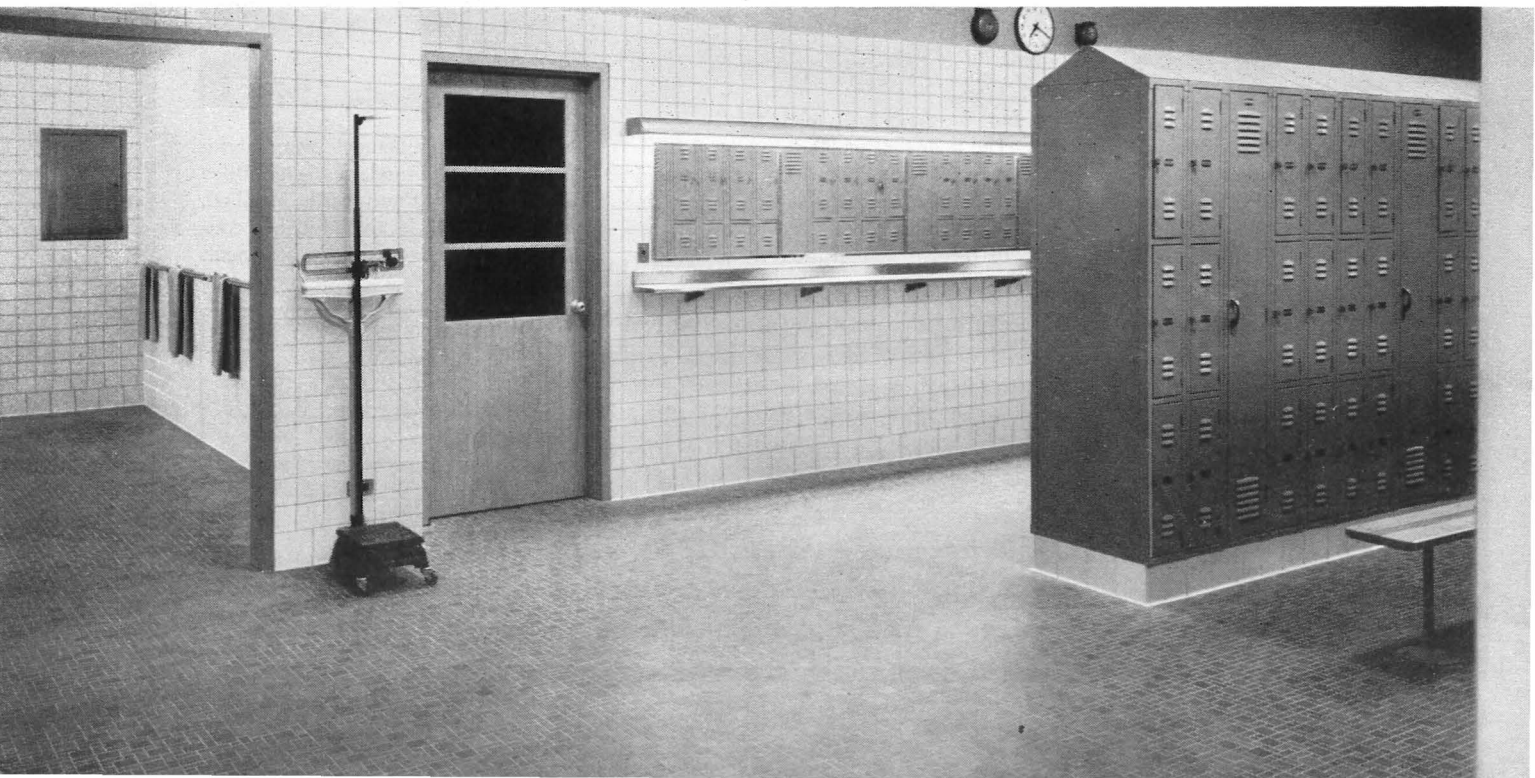


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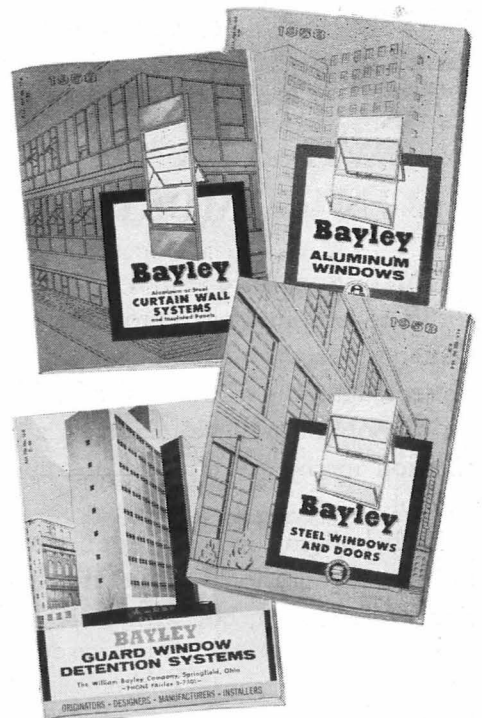
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JOURNAL

OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

VOL. XXX, NO. 1

JULY 1958

Opinions expressed by contributors to the AIA Journal are not necessarily those of the AIA

The New Century

BY EDWIN B. MORRIS, JR., AIA
Assistant to the Executive Director

DURING ITS 101st year the Institute gloried in the greatest power and prestige of its history. Never before have architects and architecture been given more appreciative and continuing acclaim.

Last year the prominent speakers on the Centennial Program gave us the opportunity of hearing what they believed the future to hold—when they discussed the architects' responsibilities, their profession and their professional association. Never before has a group been more directly challenged to plan and build quickly, soundly, economically and handsomely those things which America must have for her people's habitation.

So this year in Cleveland the AIA Convention program will be aimed toward the improvement of architectural services—to meet both the challenge of our expanding society and the competition which the new economy will nurture.

Vincent G. Kling, AIA, of Philadelphia, will be the architectural keynoter. He will speak on the enormous competition the profession faces with particular emphasis on the architect's position and prestige in the construction picture to come.

Particularly appealing should be Margaret Mead's "The Anthropologist Looks at Architecture." In discussing man's effect upon his environment and his environment's effect upon him, Dr. Mead should give us a new look at the creature for whom we design.

Harlan Hatcher, President of the University of Michigan, will discuss "The Western Reserve—Part of Our Heritage" at the opening luncheon.

Carl Feiss, Chairman of AIA's Committee on Community Planning will be chairman of a dis-

cussion of the Cleveland University Circle Development. Participating in this discussion will be Neil J. Carothers, Executive Secretary of the University Circle Development Foundation and others prominent in its planning and development.

Specialists serving on panels will discuss such practical matters as how to make better cost estimates, where to find construction money, developing today's building program, working with the homebuilder. Other seminars are scheduled on urban planning, office organization, chapter affairs, and on professional status.

The Gold Medal, highest honor given by the Institute, will be awarded at the annual banquet on Thursday, July 10. Additional medals and honors will be presented at the Awards Luncheon on Wednesday, July 9. Other regular convention events include the induction of new Fellows, the Annual Exhibition of Outstanding American Architecture, the President's reception, election of officers, business session, and the display of new building products and equipment.

The host chapter committee, under the chairmanship of Cleveland architect Joseph Ceruti, is arranging a varied program of tours, exhibitions of architecture and the allied arts, entertainment features and special events for architects' wives. Entertainment and education will be pleasantly combined on tours through General Electric's Nela Park and the Republic Steel Corporation.

During the days prior to the opening of the convention, there will be meetings of the AIA Board of Directors, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, the Producers' Council, the National Architectural Accrediting Board, and students of architecture.



Everyman's—

the Beauties of Cleveland

BY JOHN BONEBRAKE

*The Vice Chairman of the Host Chapter Convention Committee
points out some of the beauties and blandishments of his city
—in his own glowing style.*

TO BEGIN WITH, beauty is not necessarily architectural, and in Cleveland many will agree. Sure, there are our architectural sacred cows, but there is the unofficial esthetic as well, and this may not be evident, though it exists in our hearts and our senses.

So where is the lake, you will ask? Well, it is there, just northward, but most of our littoral is private—we are a city of homes, you know. Lakeview Terrace, pioneer housing project of the early thirties, has a splendid prospect of the ore-boat parade. Uncle Dan Burnham's Mall with its satellite public buildings offers an unfinished view of the lake. So get to know a West Sider who will drive you over the great bridges along the Shoreway out to the Lake Shore Hotel for a view of the lake from your dinner table. On the way you will pass the gay pleasure craft flotilla.

Clevelanders would love to show you the bustling Cuyahoga industrial river flats—if they could be sure of getting back out. Explorers are well rewarded with photogenic boat hulls, piles, bridge-works old and new. Seek ye first the Harbor Inn, a nautical bar under the Main Avenue Bridge. Thence, break bread at Jim's Steak House, an executive dining room on a bend in the Cuyahoga. But the eye, ear, nose, and throat esthete will find his delight from the top of the Clark Avenue Bridge at night with Republic Steel brimstone bubbling up from far below him. *Take a cab there.* By the time you have checked the Terminal Tower off your list

—our highest man-made view, your Cleveland Guide takes off for the ball park. If you're a Sunday Painter, you're sure to turn up at the Art Museum. There are the Sunday Views, the cultural pastorage and Barcelona chairs from which to ponder them. There is the revolving statue, too, working while you rest. *The Egyptian collection should be seen at nightfall.* Every year the May Show harvests the crop of Cleveland artists' activities. The show from its beginning many years ago, has been renowned for bringing living art to the people as a treasure they may own. The ceramic, jewelry and metal work are importantly displayed and outstanding, we think, in their field.

The University Circle with its campus clutter, its medical Vatican, University Hospitals, its cultural and religious institutions, is the most complete educational and cultural center in America—and a complete mess of haphazard growth. However, a remarkable and beautiful 20 year planning program by Adams, Howard, and Greeley gives evidence in the model on exhibition that the Circle may well become a commendable visual symbol of its vital role.

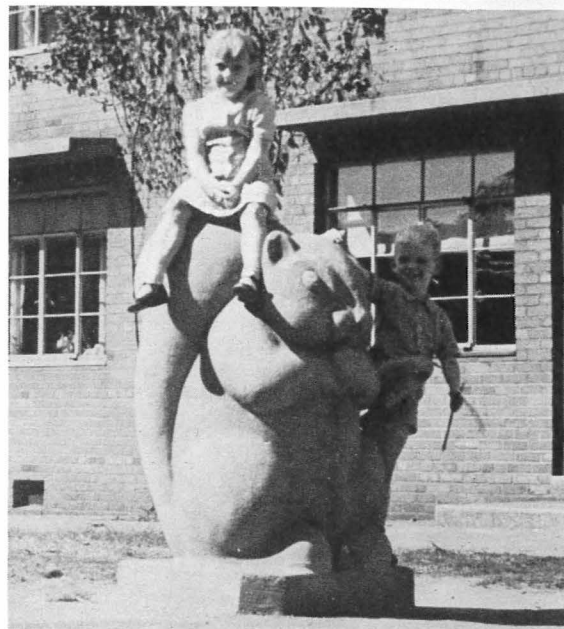
After the tremendous ovation accorded The Cleveland Orchestra in its European tour last summer, it is unfortunate that the music lover can't spend the afternoon of a faun lolling in the generous, fuzzy armstaircase of Severance Hall under the panoply of its unique and delicate floral ceiling. But instead there's the raucous Musicarnival or the summer orchestra's pop concerts where lemonade flows pinkly.

If you can swing a trip to the cemeteries, we have some nice ones. There's the Erie, the oldest parking lot, and sequestered Lakeview with the city all about it—a superbly landscaped sort of other

EDITOR'S NOTE: THE LITHOGRAPHS OPPOSITE AND ON THE FRONT COVER ARE FROM A PORTFOLIO OF CLEVELAND PRINTS BY MARTIN LINDSEY. THE COVER SUBJECT PORTRAYS THE PUBLIC SQUARE AND CLEVELAND'S VISUAL SYMBOL, THE TERMINAL TOWER. THE OPPOSITE SUBJECT SHOWS "THE LITTLE OLD LADY OF NINTH AND EUCLID."



Perry Cragg—Cleveland News
LAKE AND GARDENS ADJOINING THE CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART.



DORMITORY AT LAKE ERIE COLLEGE IN PAINESVILLE, OHIO. VICTOR CHRIST-JANNER ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS, NEW CANAAN, CONN.

Photo by Danny Wann



Photo by Martin Linsey

TOP RIGHT. PLAY SCULPTURE, FEDERAL ART PROJECT, DIRECTED BY EDIS ECKHARDT, VALLEYVIEW PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECT. HAYS, SIMPSON, & HUNSICKER, ARCHITECTS.

ABOVE. THE FAIRMONT TEMPLE, BEECHWOOD, OHIO. PHOTO SHOWS THE SANCTUARY, LOOKING TOWARD THE ARK. THE SYMBOLIC METAL SCULPTURE IS BY IBRIM LASSAU, SCULPTOR. ARCHITECTS FOR THE TEMPLE, PERCIVAL GOODMAN, FAIA, NEW YORK, AND SIGMUND BRAVERMAN, AIA, ASSOCIATE ARCHITECT, CLEVELAND.





Photo by Hedrich Blessing

NATIONAL HOME OFFICE OF THE MEDUSA PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO. ERNST PAYER, AIA, ARCHITECT, CLEVELAND.

side of the moon, which may catch space-traveling architects by surprise. Art Nouveau scholars have discovered its Louis Tiffany decorated Chapel, and medievalists, the Garfield Monument. Erected in the '80's, the Monument is a beloved memento of that dim era and enjoys a magnificent city panorama from its upper terrace.

Staircasers had better have a meal or a beer in Weber's, a heavily Germanic landmark with a dark wood staircase up which Von Krupp could have ridden his horses.

Lovers of hoof art are at home in Gates Mills or Hunting Valley. Here, Westerners are pretty close to the clapboard and beshuttered village tradition of Connecticut. The casual Hunt Club, the lush polo fields, tranquil streams and even the denticulated filling station conform.

The Compleat Angler never trolled our waters. In his day the Cuyahoga was a malarial swamp. Today, his descendants dangle their legs off the craggy breakwater, happily canting their poles to the nibbling lake bass. But let piscatorial architects pale at the terrible-tempered paleozoic armored fish, the Dinichthys, pedestaled at the new Natural History Museum. A magnificent fossil, best of its period, and one of the outstandingly ignored local attractions.

See the Forum Cafeteria near Ninth and Euclid, our best reminder of the *arte moderne*, with black glass walls and silver decor etched in futuristic fantasy and illuminated with fairylike chandeliers of sheer slivers of shaved ice. It is today unchanged, a brave new world where it is always 1931.

All these are collectors' items, and for the incunabulated architect our beautiful John G. White collection of oriental and other folklore slumbers in a quiet gallery in the public library overlooking the Mall, a great lonely reliquary of the past dusted by gentle scholars.

An emerald diadem, the Metropolitan Park System, girds the city's toil and trouble. This woodland parkland you may not see except from some bridge which spans its gorges. It is Everyman's backyard, his wilderness, and is for camping, riding, cooking out. The Holden Arboretum, out a ways, is more forest wild, but it is closed in summer to the public.

In the business world, the locus of a point 300 miles distant from Cleveland describes a circle within which occurs a full fourth of the nation's production. The St. Lawrence Seaway is a very beautiful concept. Vestiges of the Rockefeller era remain such as the Rockefeller Building, one of our office buildings slightly west of the public square.

No, it's not a Louis Sullivan building, it's by two Cleveland architects, Knox & Elliot. Its esthetic languored through half a century before its clean, honest design became fashionable again. The Sohio cracking plant rising on the site of the original Standard Oil refinery in the flats is a glittering sculpture of metallic function.

The Public Square is OK with its vestige of the new England town square, and so is Superior Avenue with Moses Cleaveland laid out in tremendous width, but the Little Old Lady of Ninth & Euclid is the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. Proud of her black patina, the immutable Cleveland Trust Bank browbeats her neighboring buildings on the other corners with silent and permanent disapproval—the social-climbing Union Commerce Building, still perhaps the second largest office building in the world, kitty-corner to the slick Bond's store with its Swiss cheese roof and soot-proof facing, and the ancient Schofield Building designed by the architect of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. With a sigh for the Hickox building and others now departed from the busy corner, the staid pot of gold, mothering its pigeons, says, "This is—I am Cleveland."



Courtesy Cleveland Museum of Art
CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART AND ADJOINING GARDENS.

PROPOSED PLAN OF UNIVERSITY CIRCLE DEVELOPMENT.

Photo by Rebman



From the Executive Director's Desk:



Cameramen, Inc.

THE SPACE AGE is upon us. Fashions change, fortunes rise (and fall), new techniques are invented, new plan patterns appear, new clichés get themselves established, new concepts are conceived, new vocabularies purporting to lift mankind come into vogue, and our conventions keep pace in subject and eloquence if not in format.

With us as with every other organization and as with the great political parties of the United States, the pattern is perennial, following a hardy and binding tradition. This is a part of a democratic philosophy devoted to the convenience of our people. Our Centennial Celebration was a marvelous occasion replete with topflight speakers, with extraordinarily good papers, feasts of wit and wisdom, with splendid discussion (non business), all fashioned on a rigid skeleton by the inflexible force which governs all American gatherings. Maybe after all this is fortunate.

A firm guiding hand is needed to keep us from wandering too far astray, from getting into realms which might divert the concern of the Institute and the profession from those objectives which are best for our guidance.

It does, too, make for a slightly easier lot for those who must organize and produce a convention—the Octagon staff. And so we embroider the theme and build up to the best of our abilities four or five days of interest and entertainment, the latter being really the output of the host chapter, which will be pleasing and productive. And it may be too that on analysis our members, like everyone else, enjoy a pattern to which they have become accustomed. The old refrain that sounds the sweetest.

I have attended conventions since 1933, not every single one of them as there have been times when I have been abroad or away in the service.

One knows that the convention will start on a

Tuesday morning. We varied this a little bit last year with a ceremony on the night preceding the opening—an innovation made possible simply because there was no logging trip, no visit to Nela Park, no voyage to Catalina, no exhausting diversion. It was a rather pleasant occasion. As expected Ted Weeks' speech was a marvel. The Sea Chanters chanted, in fact I think they would still be chanting had not Walter Taylor, realizing that there was other business to be done, rushed over and requested the last verse—but immediately.

This year, believe it or not, we will open on Tuesday. The Hall will be jammed. Everyone will be there. There will be the greetings from the Host Chapter, the host State Society, the Mayor, the notables, the Regional Director, and the keynote address.

We have been very fortunate in our keynote addresses. They have been profound, scholarly, but never ponderous and usually the speaker, either himself an architect or if not, realizing the nature of his audience, tinges his talk with delightful, rare humor.

The opening morning passes all too quickly. It seems to stop just about the time we are really getting underway. Opening luncheons are pleasant affairs, for there is still the fresh spirit of exploration and anticipation. The opening day seminars are generally the most lively and most keenly appreciated. I wish we had more opening days.

To the architect belongs the right of argument, of uninhibited discourse, varied opportunity to discuss a multitude of subjects.

President's receptions do seem to switch from one day to another. However, there is but one variation to a President's reception—or I should say there are only two varieties: wet and dry,

depending on the locale, never on the temperament of the President and his lady. Architects are convivial, generous folk and enjoy the enjoyment of others. Both varieties have their merits and demerits. Perhaps a dry reception moves a little more quickly than a wet reception, but then who notices the slower tempo and who cares.

The business sessions bother me. By-laws are revised every year and yet somehow they always end up about the same despite the passionate arguments for one thing or another. The basic and fundamental pattern does not change. The Treasurer's report is read, but who understands it except the Treasurer, the Executive Director, the Finance Committee and sometimes I wonder who cares as long as the ink is black and not red.

Politicking, which has been going on more or less quietly in the course of the Institute year, begins to manifest itself. Earnest little groups engage in whispered, or maybe not so whispered, conversation. Smoke-filled rooms are still a collection of features though the atmosphere is not as foggy as it used to be.

Then there are always the agitations for resolution of one persuasion or another. There is a glamour to Convention resolutions. They resound, they are beautifully constructed, the choice of vocabulary is excellent. There are likely to be semantic parades. A Resolutions Committee is an indispensable adjunct to a Convention. For without that Committee we might frequently find ourselves awaking in the cold gray mornings after a Convention is over directed to implement an impossible action or to execute a mandate which will not exactly rebound to the prestige and credit of our great professional organization.

I will never forget the time when a Convention, some nine or ten years ago, adopted a resolution which called for each Chapter of the Institute to draw up and promulgate criteria for the guidance of the local offices of a federal agency. That the resolution was doubtless unconstitutional and certainly impossible of execution never occurred to its starry-eyed drafters. But it went through and on the staff fell the onus of implementation. Fortunately, the Cabinet officer involved was a most understanding person, for he too belonged to a national association. There have been times when resolutions have been introduced which, if actually carried, would have done the Institute an infinite amount of harm.

Resolutions are drafted and introduced for the loftiest of motives. Implementation hits the realistic, cynical and harried world with a dull thud. Experience has taught many of us what stands a good

chance of success and what will doom your organization to derision.

I have never been to a convention where the host chapter did not turn out a delightful affair of fun and frolic. And that which is scheduled for the Cleveland Convention promises to be a super evening of enjoyment and entertainment.

The annual banquet is rigid. I do not know what steps can be taken to make it otherwise. No matter what the planning may be, the cocktail hour is overlong; the seating arrangements get disarranged at the last minute; the little group who promised to sit together at the banquet may find themselves dispersed for reasons far beyond anyone's control; feelings are hurt; tempers are ruffled; but they all seem to settle down once the browsing and sluicing begins. There is the annual parade in of new Fellows—a program item which is both enjoyed and decried depending upon one's personal relationships to the participants in the parade. There is usually the presentation of the Gold Medal. Unwarranted fear is often expressed that the recipient of the Gold Medal is incapable of adequate speech. Gold Medal recipients, however, are of a race which confounds its doubters.

There was one occasion when the recipient of the Gold Medal was too old and feeble to attend the banquet. His son spoke in his behalf and did a magnificent job, endearing himself to the audience and enhancing the prestige of his distinguished father. I have always noticed too that the Gold Medalists while articulate are graceful and truly humble at presentation time, including, I might add, one distinguished non-member from Taliesins East and West. Occasionally there is another speech in addition to that of the Gold Medalist.

The final day winds up the business session, the resolutions are hand-picked and presented. There are always the last minute flurries of argument, the fellow who is prevented from speaking during the affair, the ultimate bit of vital business and then the windup speech. These are of the high level of excellence.

The excitement is over. It only remains for those who have to and those who can take it to go through the orientation meeting, followed by the meeting of the new Board of Directors.

As I looked into other organizations I found that the pattern of their conventions remains about the same, bearing much resemblance to ours, except that other people go in far more than we do for seminars, panels, technical and educational discussions and devote practically no time at all to business, relying on their Boards and staffs to see them safely and soundly through the organization year.

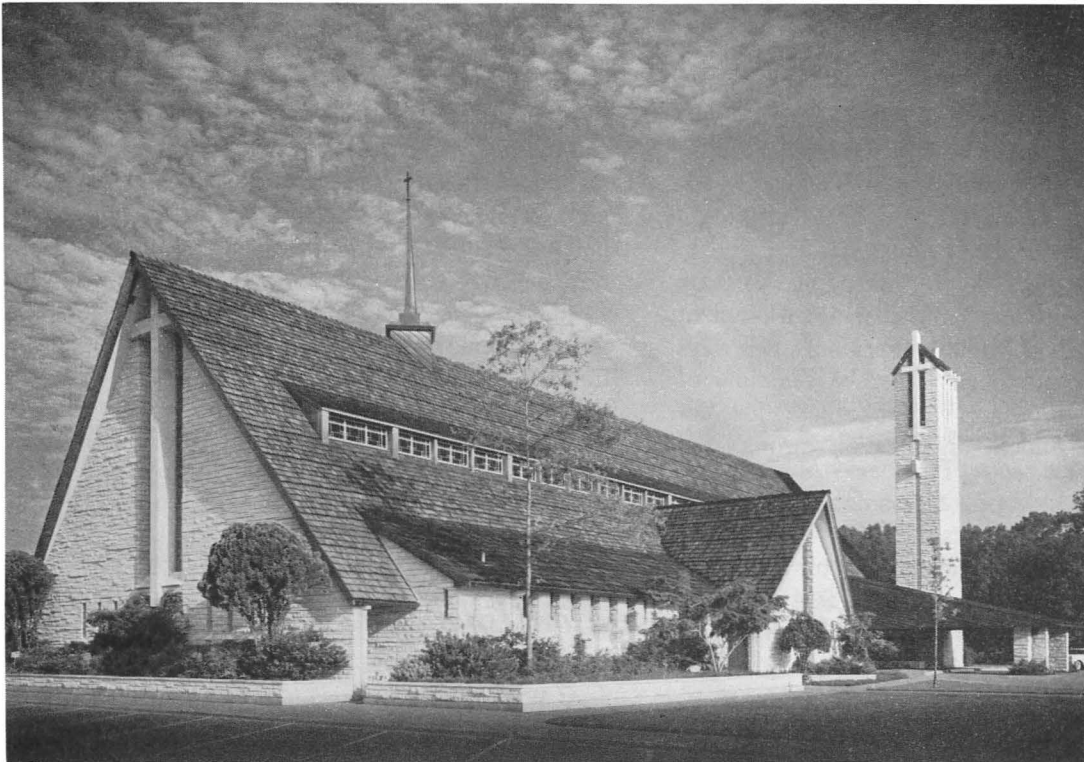
I have never been able to understand why architects, who are superior people, cultured and intelligent, cut down on the intellectual and stimulating events of their convention for the benefit of prolonged discussions on what are curiously known as business matters while the more mundane organizations—businessmen, engineers, contractors, realtors and chambers of commerce—reduce business to a minimum but do take an avid and varied interest in discussion of those subjects which should interest us.

This is an anachronism whose logic escapes me. One would imagine that people of our persuasion and intellectual attainment would rejoice in scholarly

debate in, reason and wit and would let the By-law revisions go hang.

The Convention is over; the hotel settles down; the corridors are empty; the help is sweeping out the ballroom. Another Institute year is gotten underway. There comes the struggle to render service within the limits of our budget. We look forward to another year of service to our members, to the profession, and to the country.

Edmund D. Purvis



F. W. Seiders

FAVORITE FEATURES OF RECENTLY ELECTED FELLOWS:

FRED J. MACKIE, JR., FAIA

St. John the Divine Episcopal Church
Houston, Texas
MacKie & Kamrath, Architects

A Report to Students . . .

BY GENE BURR

Vice President, National Student Organization

WITH THE ENCOURAGEMENT and full cooperation of The American Institute of Architects, the National Student Organization, which grew out of the AIA Annual Student Forum in Washington, is taking new proportions and assuming new significance in its capacity as a national association of architectural students' organizations.

Currently in the process of realization are the 1958 edition of the Annual of student work and the first student convention, which is scheduled this month in conjunction with the national AIA convention in Cleveland. It is hoped that the Annual, by this time, has reached all those requesting it and that they have found it as interesting a comparison of the work of the various schools of architecture throughout the country and assimilation of the theories of learning in those schools as a publication of that nature, properly treated, should be. Editor John Cremona of Syracuse University introduced several improvements in its makeup and presentation, but the material is basically of a similar nature, representing better than 80% of the schools and departments of architecture in the United States. The individual-order system, with the Octagon mailing the Annuals direct, helps both the distribution and financial aspects of the production.

Although the final details, including selection of the featured speaker, of the national student convention, which will actually cover only two days (July 6, 7), have not been settled at the time of this writing, the prospects are excellent for development of the student organization through the

meetings in Cleveland and the provision of a rare opportunity for close association of students, educators, and practitioners on a common ground. The sponsorship of student delegates by the AIA chapters is expected to benefit both organizations a great deal. The travel expenses of the delegates to the student convention will be assured; the AIA will gain, on a local level, a tie with the student organization, in most cases the AIA Student Chapter; and the budget for the Thanksgiving Forum will be kept intact, thus assuring the continuance of this most beneficial assembly in Washington.

Before closing this informal report, there is one item of significance in the over-all picture that deserves attention—it was made most vivid to me on a recent trip to Washington on the two orders of business mentioned here. The attitude of the Octagon staff and the Executive Board of the Institute toward the National Student Organization is both rewarding and stimulating—rewarding for the token efforts thus far put forth by the students in the interest of a National Student Organization and stimulating in the sense that the desire for an association of this type is equally strong in architects and architects-to-be, indicating a realization of the potential benefits on the part of both. This realization has not come about easily, but the fact that we the students are being encouraged to go further in developing and expanding the national organization is the significant element. Let's make the Cleveland convention a milestone in the student organization and the profession!

Special Convention Issue

The August issue of the *Journal* will be devoted entirely to the 1958 Convention—similar to the June issue last year. It will be an attempt to bring the Cleveland meetings to members who were not able to attend, and to form a permanent record of the proceedings for everyone. It will undoubtedly be a treasured addition to the library of all members.

We plan to bring you a complete coverage of the addresses and the panel discussions, the business sessions and the social events—both in pictures and in words.

Since the Convention will not be over until July 11th, production of this extraordinary issue will be delayed slightly. Mailing is scheduled for the second week in August.

“THE EDITOR WANTS TO KNOW . . .”

Thanks for your Replies

THE RESPONSE to our questionnaire post card has far exceeded our expectations. To date, just under a thousand cards have been received, and they're still coming in. The experts told us that a five per cent response would be very good. We're already well past that, and I'm willing to bet it will reach ten per cent.

However, the best part is not just the number of replies, but the genuine interest they show. Eighty-five per cent of those who filled out the cards took the trouble to scribble comments and suggestions all over them—good ones, showing thoughtful consideration. I have read every card personally, and I want to express my thanks for your wonderful support. I wish I could write hundreds of letters of appreciation.

Readers may be interested in a brief summary of the replies:

97.5% are pleased with the *Journal*, 2.5% are not.

97.3% read it, 2.7% casually or not at all.

84% look at the advertising pages, 16% sometimes or not at all.

41.7% would object to more advertising, 58.3% would not.

Thirty per cent of the replies said gaily that they “Like everything!” or that the *Journal* is “Good as it is!” The rest stated their preferences in the order following: Bendiner; feature articles in general; articles on office management, problems of practice, etc.; articles on esthetics, philosophy of design, criticism, etc.; technical articles; historical articles; articles on PR; pictures; articles by architects; Favorite Features; School Plant Studies; “Asides” and editorials; Library page and book reviews; Letters to the Editor; From the Executive Director's Desk; the new format—and so on down the list. Fourteen even mentioned “Cobblestone Houses” and asked for more like it!

Then the gripes: Twenty-one said “Throw out Bendiner,” others disliked PR articles, School Plant Studies, Favorite Features, and Cobblestone Houses. Two said they didn't like anything and two others said quit publishing the *Journal* and reduce the dues. So everybody had his say!

Under the heading of “Suggestions,” the greatest demand was for more articles on office management (particularly for very small offices), client contact, legal and insurance problems, etc.; next was “more photographs”; then more research on new materials and techniques; articles of genuine architectural criticism; more on esthetics, philosophy of design, etc.; plans and photos of current architecture; more technical articles; more illustrations of foreign work; more building type studies; and at least twenty-five more topics, including eight who wanted us to return to the old pocket-size format, five who wanted less humor and four who wanted more humor!

I'm delighted to see the demand for articles on office practice, research and esthetics, for it has been my belief that such material should be the backbone of the *Journal*. My problem is to *get* the material. For it must be remembered that for the most part we are dependent upon our readers to write for us. True, I have solicited a certain amount in the past, and I shall certainly solicit more in the future. But most of it comes in, unsought but welcome, from members and friends of the Institute.

To the large number who asked for “real” criticism, many referring to Dean Fitz Patrick's excellent article in the May issue, I can say that we're trying hard to find the critics to write it. (In my “Asides” in the June issue I touched on some of the problems involved.) I repeat my invitation for suggestions for competent critics.

As to “More pictures, please,” we shall certainly try to give them to you—without forgetting, however that the *Journal* is basically a magazine for architects who *read*. We do not wish to get into the business of scrambling to publish every new and sensational building as soon as it can be photographed—nor could we afford it. We assume that our readers are subscribers to the *Record*, the *Forum* and *P/A*, who are already doing an excellent job of such architectural news coverage. It would be folly for the *Journal* to try to duplicate them. Furthermore, we don't wish to appear to favor one Institute member over any other member. We can avoid this by confining our illustrations of current work to those buildings which have received awards of some kind—na-

tional, regional, or chapter, AIA or otherwise, and of course, our traditional Favorite Features of Design Fellows. All of these we plan to illustrate much more fully than in the past. This restriction does not apply to pictures chosen by an author to illustrate his article, nor to historic or otherwise well-established works. This still gives us a great deal of latitude, and an opportunity to publish many worthy designs which might not otherwise receive national publication.

Now this matter of advertising: Only a very few members will deny that the *Journal* should be at least self-supporting—many will agree that there is no reason why it shouldn't ultimately return a little surplus to the Institute. Many association publications make tidy "profits" each year, which are ploughed back into expanding the services and activities of the association. *This can be done without turning the Journal into a catalog of ads.* We intend to maintain a dignified advertising-to-editorial pages ratio, and furthermore to stick to our "full-page ads only" policy. Beginning in this issue you will find two or three editorial features among the advertising pages, but as you will also see, we are doing it in a dignified way. No articles will be continued on and on through the ad pages; each article will be complete by itself, as in the past. The character of the *Journal* will remain as it is.

Some readers seem to be under a serious misapprehension regarding the relationship between advertisers and editorial policy. The Editor is under *no* pressure of any kind from *any* advertiser. In fact, the pressure is the other way around. We are constantly pressuring our advertisers to improve the quality of their ads, both esthetically and informationally. Furthermore, following a resolution of the Board of Directors at their May meeting, we are trying to eliminate ads with illustrations of buildings not designed by architects. There was not time to notify our advertisers of this before the printing of the June and July issues, and it will take a little time to put it into full effect. But we'll learn 'em.

You are receiving this special Pre-Convention issue of the *Journal* about two weeks earlier than usual, so that every member will get his copy before leaving for the convention. The August issue will be a special Post-Convention issue, containing all the speeches and panel discussions, similar to last year's. It will of necessity have to be published about ten days later than the regular date. We hope to make it as big a success as was last year's Centennial Convention issue.

JW

Home, Home on the Tract

BY T. DUNCAN STEWART

Oh, give me a home on the compacted loam
Where the oranges once grew in profusion
And the fill, bearing seeds, sows our lawn with new
weeds
And the landscaping's full of confusion.

How often at night when next door there's a fight
Do I stroll down the street out of fettle
To a puddish pond of which I've become fond
Where the curb-gutter's started to settle.

Home, Home on the tract
Where subsidence is daily a fact
And I see with elation our ninth elevation
Stand staunch where the drainage has backed.

Oh, give me a spot where the plumbing has got
Colored fixtures and resinous tile
And where, just like the Navy, the flooring is wavy
And the walls are off plumb by a mile.

Where the gentle white gravel begins to unravel
As the felt roof flies off the sheathing
And the doors, once they close, seem to metamorphose
And to open them up requires beating.

Home, Home on the tract
Where my livingroom's twisted and wracked
And the sorehead next door has a deep, solid snore
With the walls not concealing the fact.

Oh, residence quaint with your one coat of paint
Which has blistered and otherwise marred
How my pulsebeat runs faster when seeing the plaster
I knocked . . . but a little too hard.

Home, Home on my tract
Where the siding still stands though it's tacked
And the wives endure wearing from steady child-bearing
But a few . . . Oh so few are well stacked.

From Orange County Chapter (Calif.) AIA Bulletin.

JURY

JEAN LABATUT, Princeton University—*Chairman*
IGOR B. POLEVITZKY, FAIA, Miami
FREDERICK JAMES MACKIE, FAIA, Houston
JOHN GAW MEEN, FAIA, Sante Fe
WELTON BECKET, FAIA, Los Angeles



THE 1958 NATIONAL HONOR AWARDS

THERE WERE 312 ENTRIES IN THE COMPETITION. The jury expressed regret that the entries did not represent more fully all sections of the country. The jury also regretted that there were not more examples of buildings, parking areas and landscape treatment expressed as an integral part of the architecture. In its statement, the jury outlined the following reasons for its choices:

The five First Honor Awards were given (1) for rare and great quality of unity in the entire work from exterior space to interior space, and from the ensemble to the smallest details; for unity achieved without monotony or extravagance; (2) for achieving and expression of strength without heaviness and strength without weakness, resulting in definite elegance and refinement; (3) for well controlled physical and psychological scale leading to meaning and character corresponding to the particular program; (4) for achieving aesthetic quality by means of structural elements becoming pleasing and decorative; (5) for exploring further the inexhaustible field of architectural composition—by showing originality and inventiveness.

The Awards of Merit show those same qualities only to a lesser degree or fragmentarily.

EDITOR'S NOTE—*Many of the award-winning buildings have already been fully illustrated in the architectural press. In order to avoid duplication, we include only one or two photographs of such well-known buildings. Others have apparently not yet received such widespread publicity, so we are illustrating them in more detail.*



FIRST HONOR AWARD

Robinson's Palm Springs, *Palm Springs, California*

ARCHITECT'S COMMENTS:

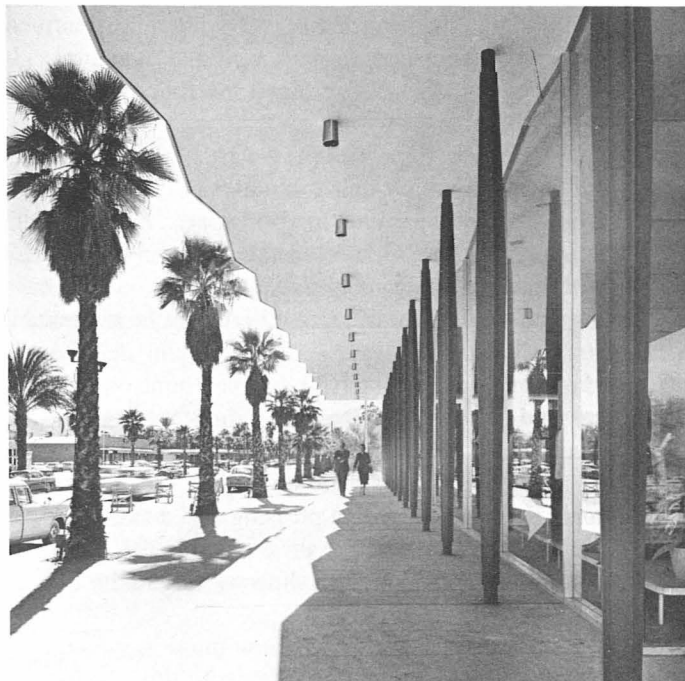
The client required a structure of striking appearance, with a maximum view of the merchandise displayed. The corner site was developed to show the interior of the shop from both directions. The grade required the building to be placed on a "platform," which is terraced and landscaped.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT:

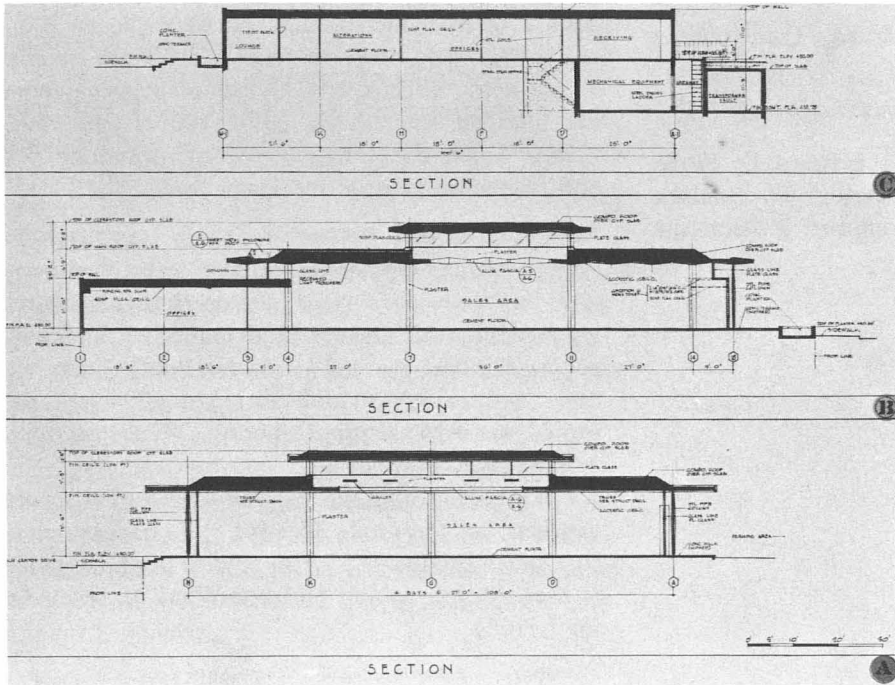
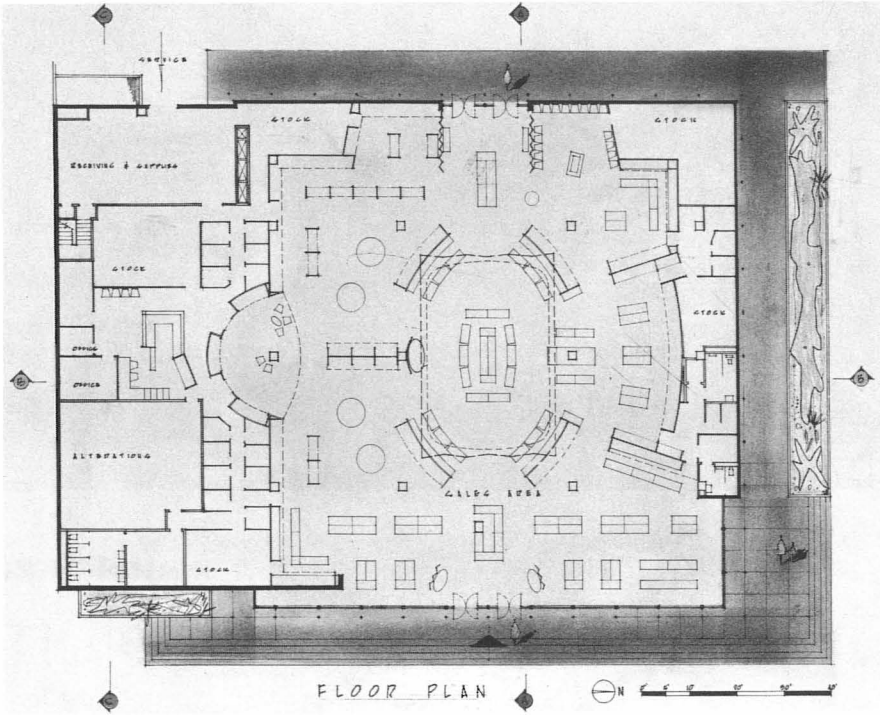
Steel frame, gypsum concrete roof, non-bearing exterior walls of special tile of marble and quartz aggregate. Unusually large amount of glass on street frontages. Ceiling and roof serrated in a pattern which gives the appearance of a series of airfoils. A clerestory above the main selling area permits an unusual amount of daylight in the interior and a clear 360 degree view.

The air conditioning system is designed to distribute the air through the acoustical ceiling material, with better distribution results. No grilles are required, resulting in a cleaner appearance.

Photographs by Julius Schulman



ARCHITECTS: Pereira & Luckman, Los Angeles, California
 OWNER: J. W. Robinson Company
 CONTRACTOR: Robinson & Wilson, Inc.





FIRST HONOR AWARD

The Stuart Company

Pasadena, California

ARCHITECT: Edward D. Stone

OWNER: Arthur O. Hanisch

CONTRACTORS: Meyers Brothers, Brummett & Demblow

ARCHITECT'S COMMENTS:

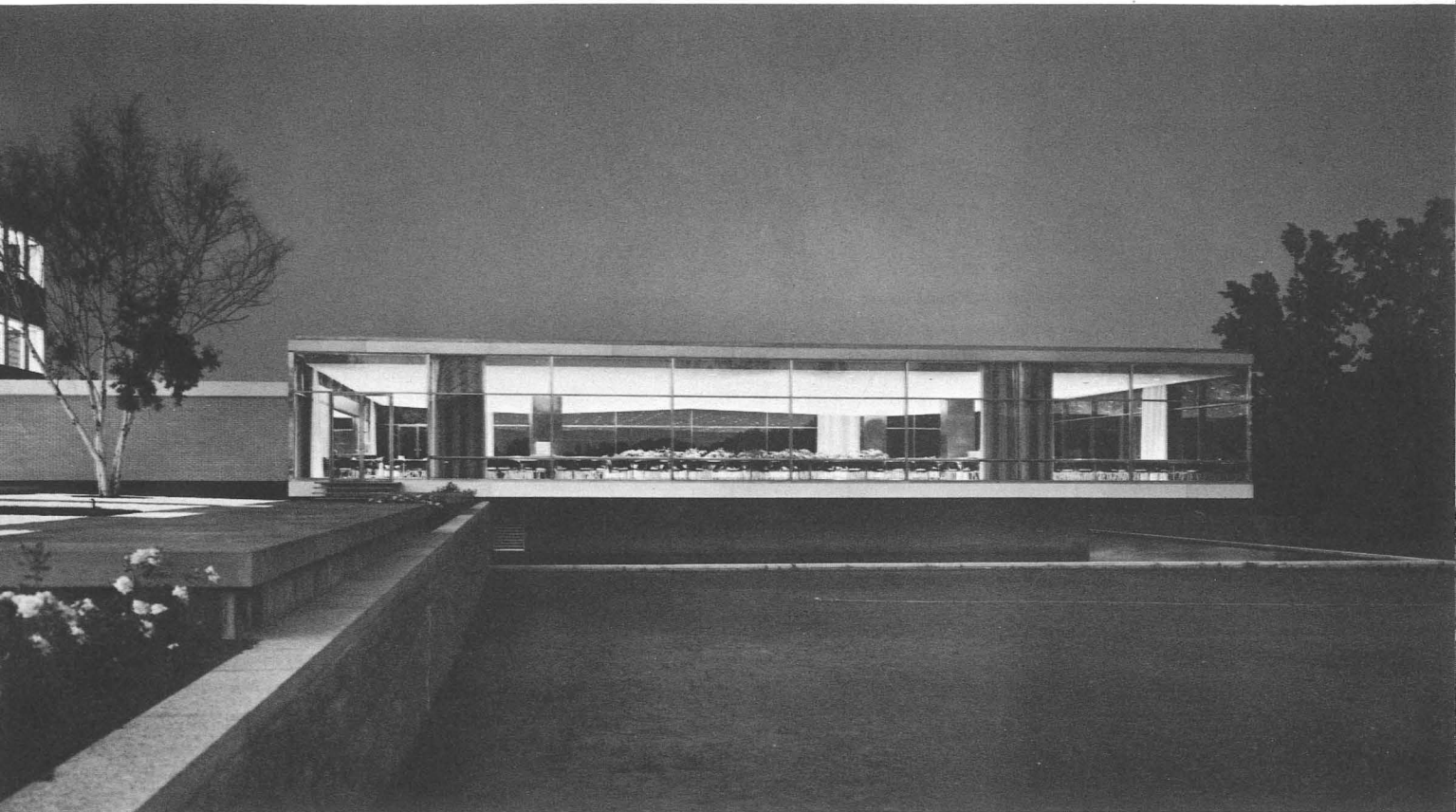
Owner desired a "prestige" type building for a pharmaceutical plant that would instill a sense of participation in the employees. The building is set back 150' from the street. The street facade is one story; the grade drops to form a two-story building at the rear. Offices, labs and manufacturing rooms are grouped around the garden court and dining lounge which opens to an outdoor swimming pool and recreation area on the lower level.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT:

Concrete foundations and floor slabs, steel frame and steel roof decking. *Walls:* perforated concrete grille block with glass behind; patterned and plain concrete block, painted. *Floors:* Public areas, cement and carpet; manufacturing areas, vinyl tile; Liquid rooms, skid-proof flooring. *Walls and ceilings:* Plaster.

Dust control by special exhaust scoops at source, expelled underground. Heating system: Low pressure steam producing 17,490 pounds per hour; steam is used for processing and converted to hot water for heating.

Photograph by Julius Schulman



FIRST HONOR AWARD

The Connecticut General Life Insurance Company

Bloomfield, Connecticut

ARCHITECT'S COMMENTS:

The Owner required complete flexibility in planning clerical areas and office layouts; provision for expanded use of business machines and electronic computers.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT:

Steel frame, cellular steel upper floors, prefabricated metal and glass exterior walls with $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick anodized aluminum plate for facing of beams and columns. Extruded aluminum window frames, $\frac{3}{8}$ " heat-absorbing glass.

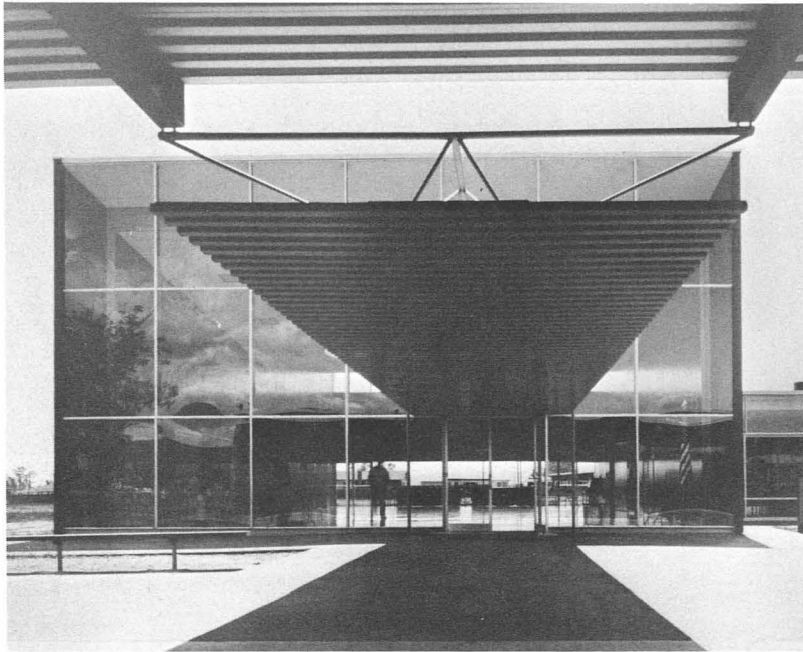
Completely air conditioned. Lighting of clerical areas provided by open type ceiling having continuous low brightness, with fluorescent lamps 2' on centers between acoustically perforated metal baffles. Movable office partitions on a 6' module consisting of plastic or wood veneered panels on extruded aluminum framework.

ARCHITECTS: Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill, New York City.
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Turner Construction Company

Photograph by Ezra Stoller



ARCHITECT: Mario J. Ciampi,
San Francisco, California
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS: Ellison & King
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS: Buonaccorsi,
Murray, & Lewis
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER: Charles Von
Bregen
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: Lawrence
Halprin
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Herbert Crocker
Company



FIRST HONOR AWARD

Sonoma Elementary School, *Sonoma, California*

ARCHITECT'S COMMENTS:

Educational requirements: Kindergarten to sixth grade. One kindergarten, nine classrooms, multi-use unit, administration and dependent facilities. Limited budget and strict state finance regulations. Permanent materials required, avoiding dull repetitious character. *Site:* Level, with pleasant setting and view of the surrounding hills. *Climate:* Very temperate. Kindergarten to be separated from classroom areas, since the educational program is entirely different. Multi-use room to serve for school activities such as meetings, basketball, games, cafeteria, dances, etc.; also to be used as a community center. Classrooms designed for maximum flexibility and movement of furniture. Free standing columns eliminated from

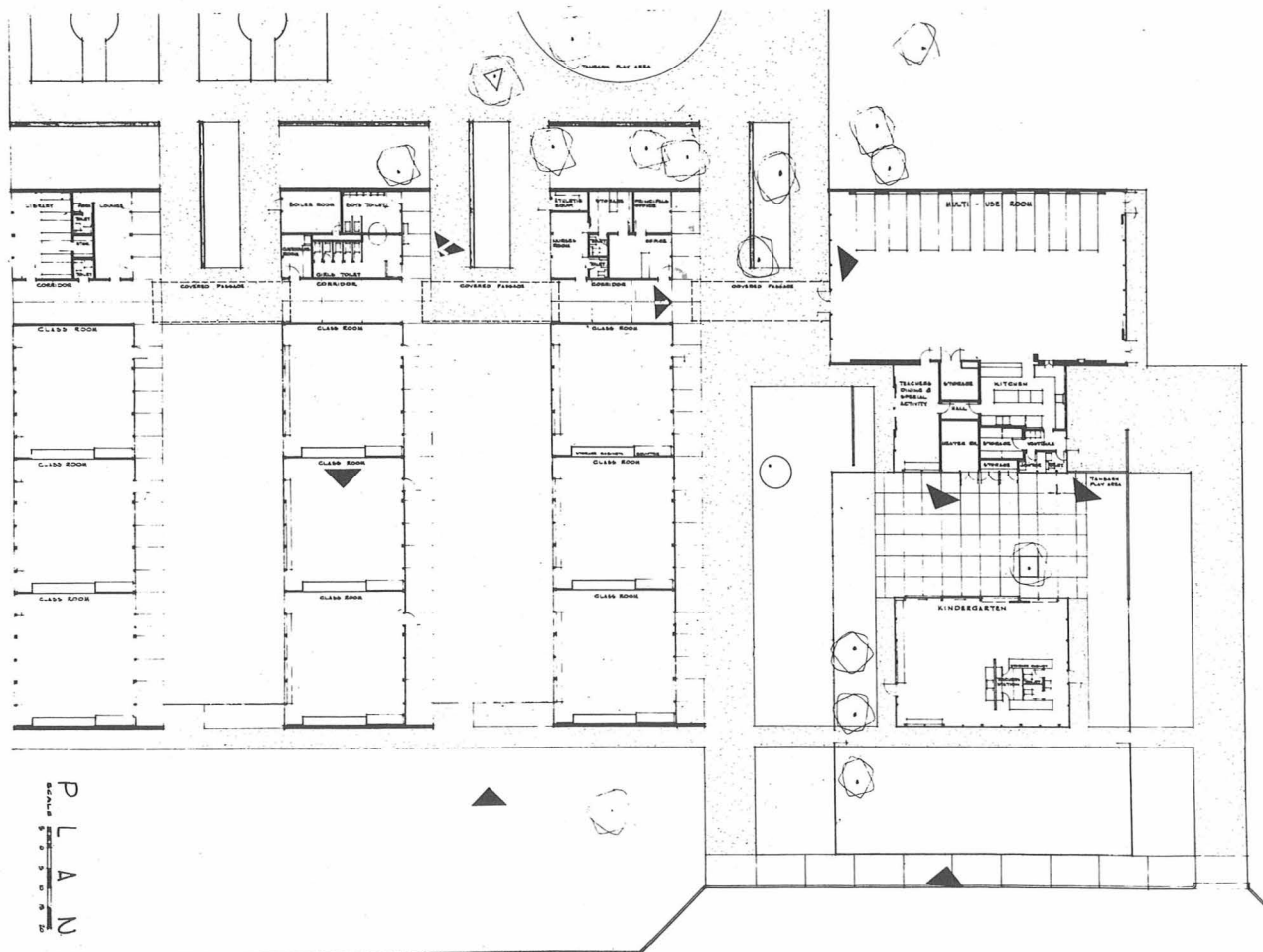
corridors to do away with accidents. School designed for additional classroom of same character as kindergarten unit.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT:

Steel frame, steel roof decking, composition roof, steel sash, concrete block end walls, asphalt tile floors. Blown asbestos acoustical treatment on classroom ceilings; clear glass and glare-reducing glass. Multi-purpose room: Board and batten exterior walls, plywood interior finish.

Multi-purpose room, forced hot air heat; classrooms, radiant heat. Indirect lighting. Cabinets form dividing partitions in classrooms.

Photographs by Rondal Partridge





FIRST HONOR AWARD

Westmoor High School

Daly City, California

ARCHITECT: Mario J. Ciampi, San Francisco, California

ASSOCIATE ARCHITECT: Allyn C. Martin

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER: Isadore Thompson

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS: Buonaccorsi & Murray

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER: Harold Wright

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: Lawrence Halprin

MURALIST: Porcelain Mural by Anne Knorr

GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Theodore Meyer & Sons, San Francisco

ARCHITECT'S COMMENTS:

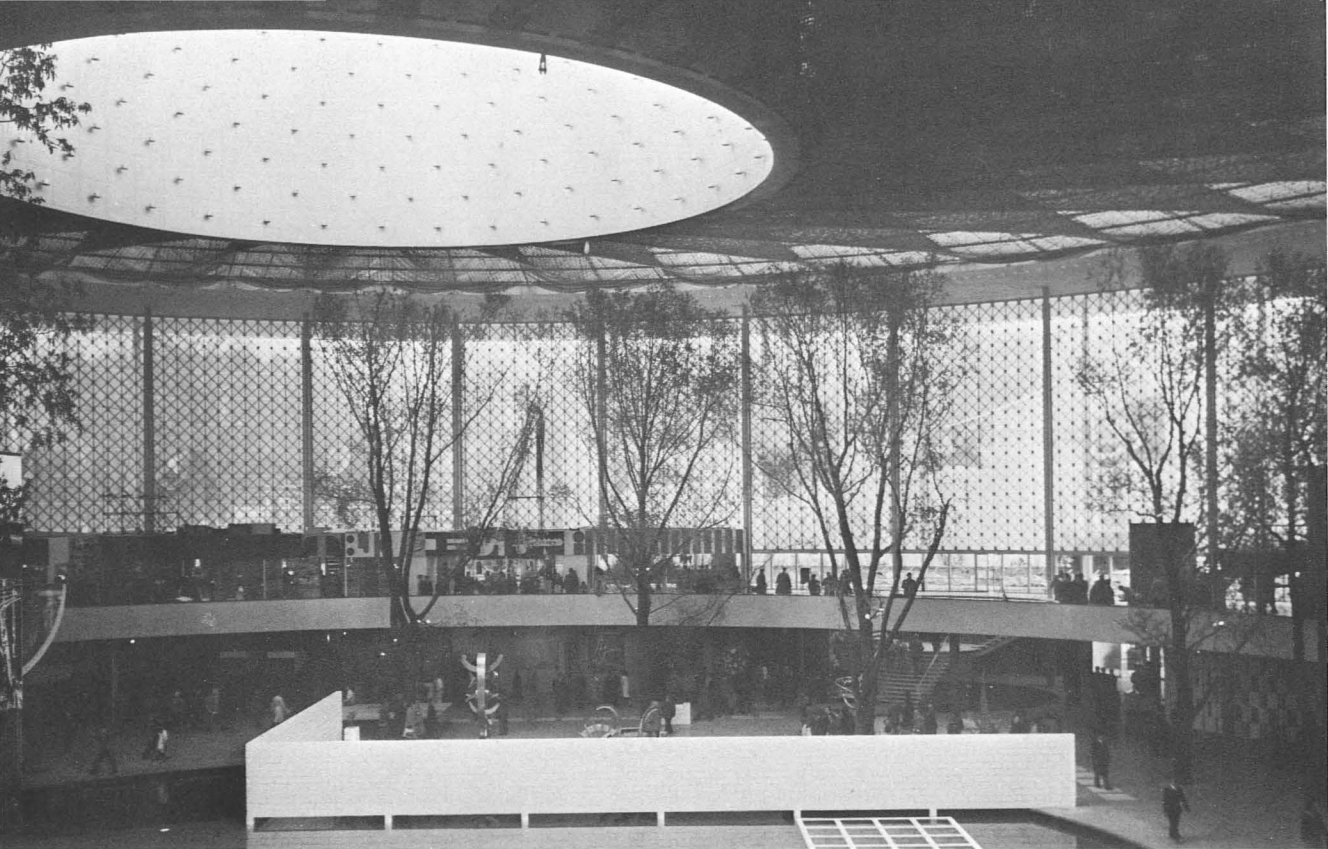
The situation is a hilltop within a quarter-mile of the Pacific Ocean. The school is designed to protect the students from the cold off-shore winds and fog by its compact plan and interior rooms and courtyards. This interior classroom requirement also satisfies a major design requirement, that of providing easy darkening of rooms for the use of visual aids. In order to prevent these enclosed areas from becoming gloomy and restricting, the partitions are principally modular units with large glass areas and varied colored porcelain enamel panels opening one room into another to create a feeling of spaciousness. Spotted throughout the school are landscaped courtyards of varying sizes to create areas of interest and relief. Murals, textured walls and decorative sign are included to enliven the institutional environment and to couple art and architecture.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT:

Concrete block and brick walls; concrete precast thin shell barrel vaults supported on pre-cast rigid frames. Composition roof, asphalt tile floors; acoustical plaster ceilings, aluminum, glass and porcelain exterior and interior partitions; Plastered partitions for mechanical cores.

Specially designed unit ventilators in mechanical cores. Low brightness fluorescent lighting fixtures. Wood cabinets; all classroom cabinets and fixtures interchangeable; specially designed chemistry tables and gymnasium equipment.

Photograph by Karl H. Reik



AWARD OF MERIT

United States Pavillion, *Universal and International Exposition, Brussels, Belgium*

ARCHITECT'S COMMENTS:

The site is an irregular triangle sloping gently upward from the narrow end. This narrow end is the natural entrance to the site, owing to the elevated pedestrian walk which passes and discharges at this point. Landscaping of the entrance plaza consists of an imported orchard of 130 apple trees.

Exterior Colors: Roof soffit and Balcony, white; Columns, gold; wall lattice, white; rosettes, gold.

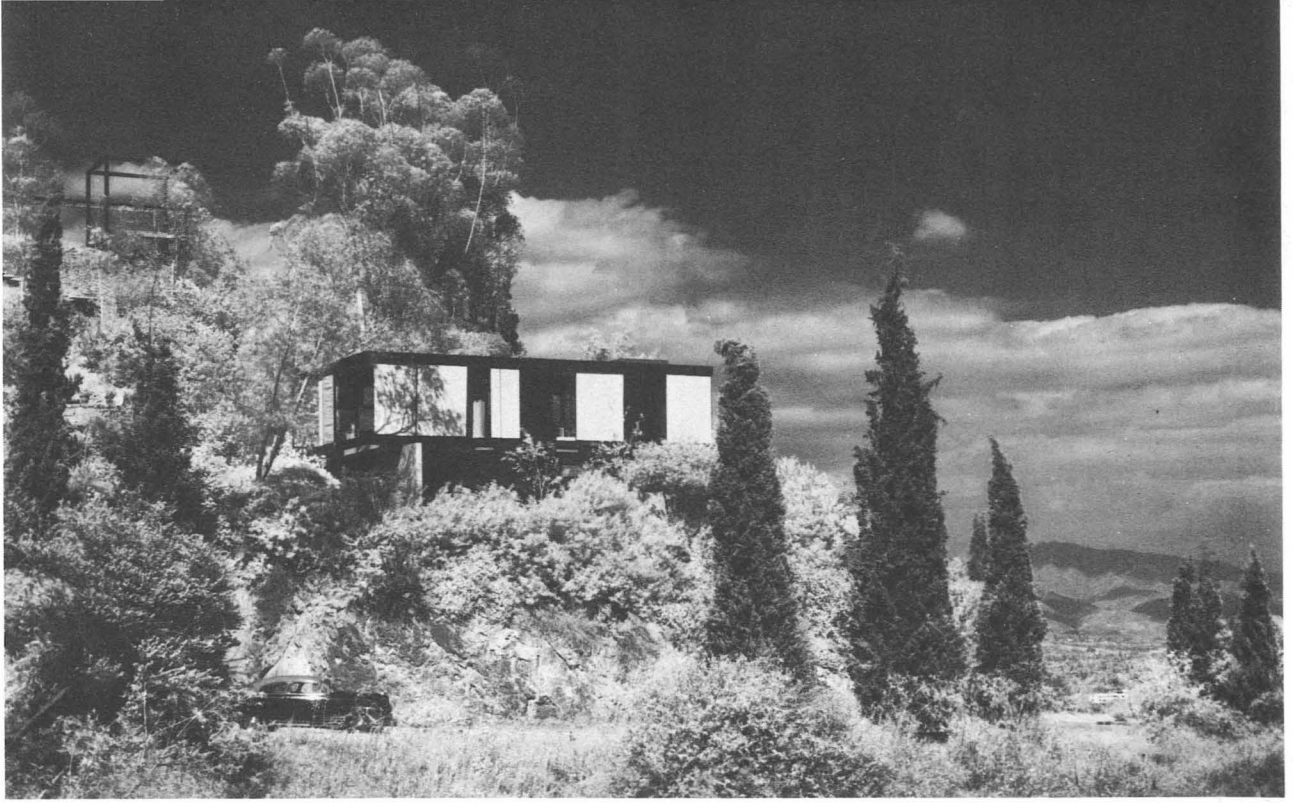
CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT:

Roof: Steel Cables, suspension. *Walls:* Steel straps, tension. *Mezzanine:* Reinforced concrete. Roof covered with translucent fiberglass reinforced aluminum core panels. *Ceiling:* Anodized aluminum mesh fabric woven between roof cables. *Walls:* Transparent plastic (Vinylchloride) panels. *Floors:* Terrazzo. *Heating:* Radiant panels in floor slab.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *These are perhaps the first photographs of this much-publicized building (outside of the newspapers and news magazines) showing it completed and in full use.*

ARCHITECT: Edward D. Stone, New York City
CONTRACTORS & ENGINEERS: Blaton-Aubert, Brussels





AWARD OF MERIT

Studio, *Pasadena, California*



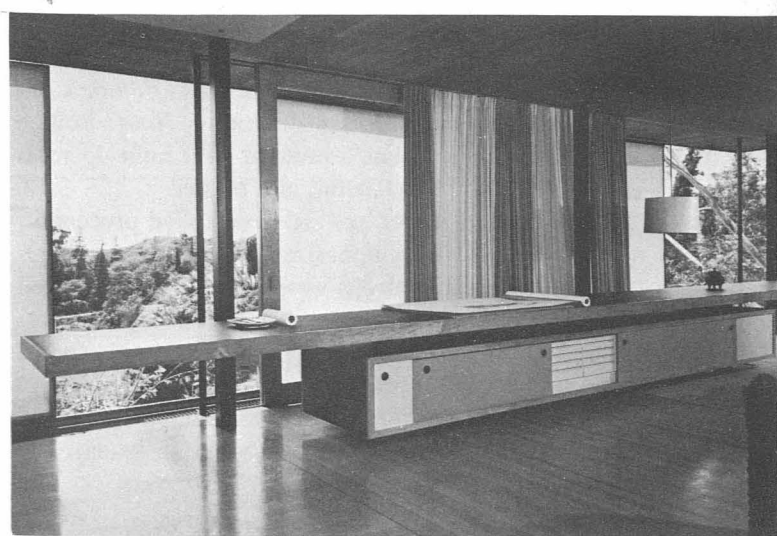
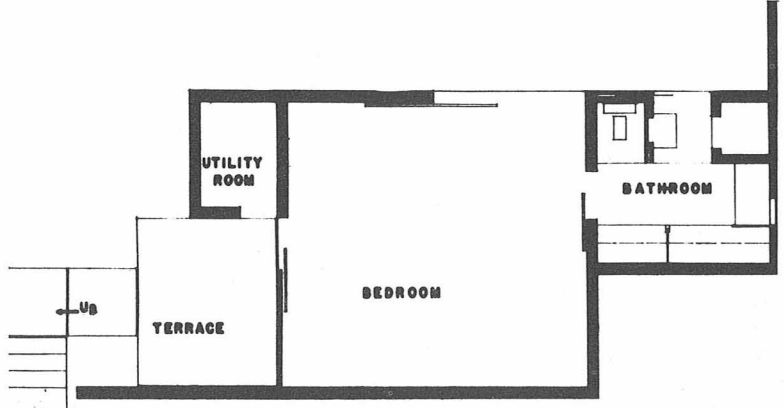
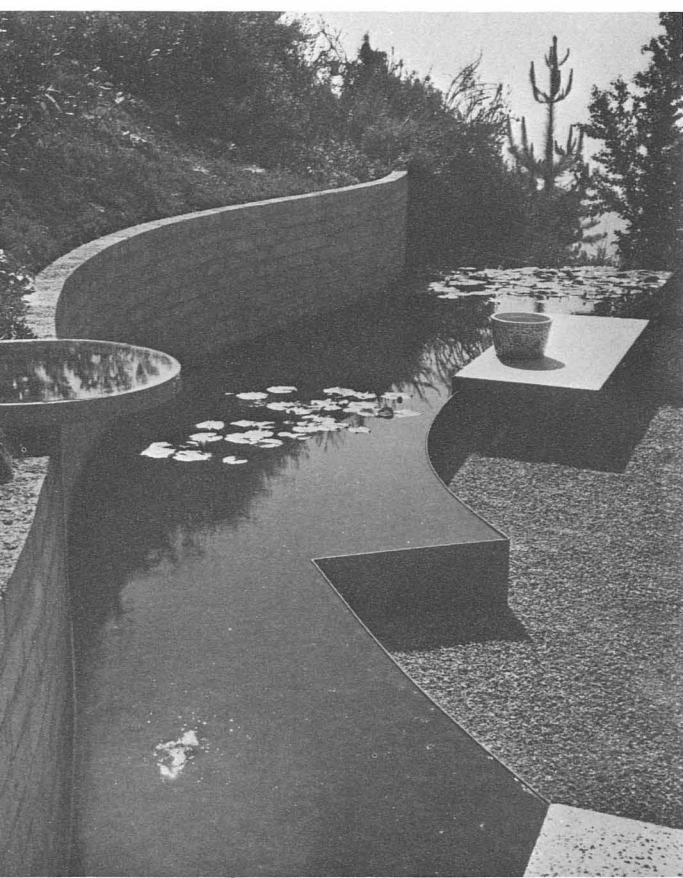
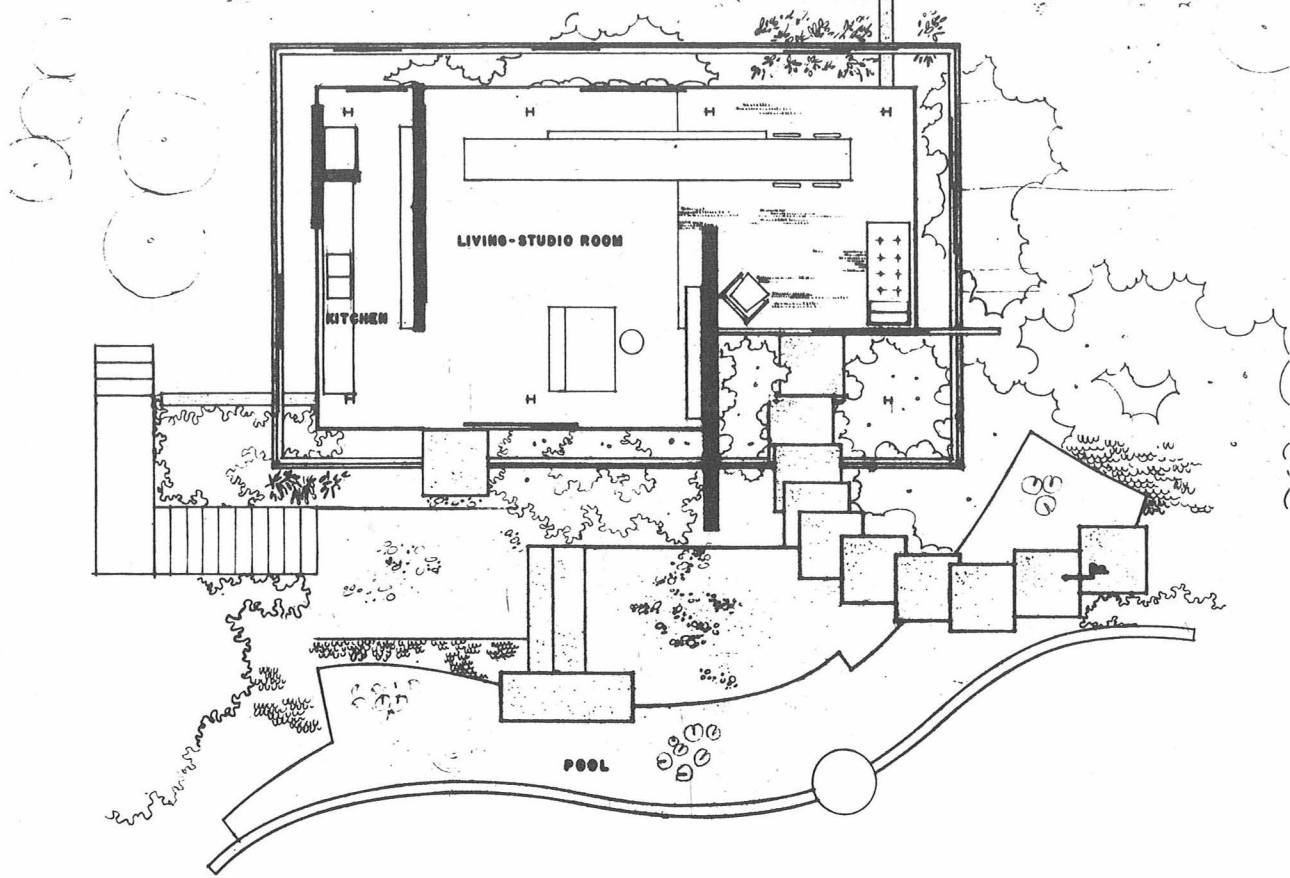
ARCHITECT: Thornton Ladd, Pasadena, California
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: Thornton Ladd
OWNER: Thornton Ladd
BUILDER: S. O. Bennett

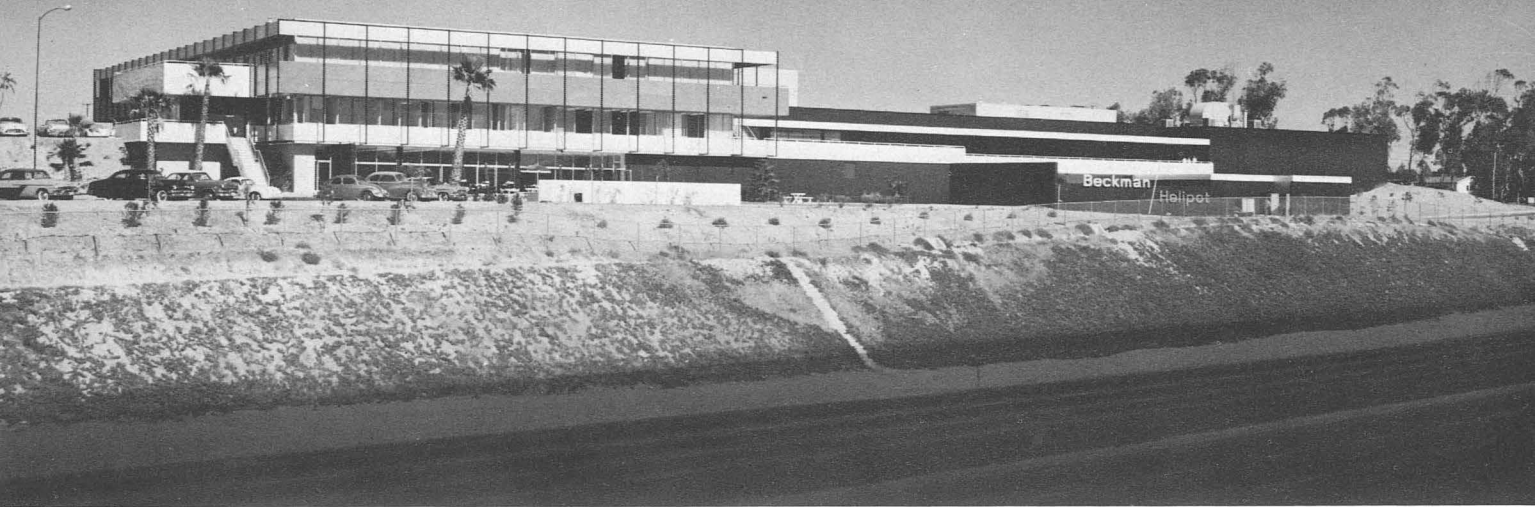
ARCHITECT'S COMMENTS:

Precipitous hillside, with 180 degree view from east to west.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT:

Steel frame, wood joists, concrete shear walls. Steel fascias, maple flooring, vertical grain Douglas fir ceilings, exposed concrete walls.





ARCHITECTS: Pereira & Luckman, Los Angeles, California
OWNER: Beckman Instruments, Inc.
CONTRACTOR: M. J. Brock & Sons, Inc.

ARCHITECT'S COMMENTS:

The client asked the architects-engineers to design a facility for highly specialized production of helical potentiometers, both linear and non-linear, plus a variety of meters and synchros. The plant was also to contain complete facilities for research and development incident to the production of these electronic components. Provision was to be made for future expansion to double the first phase 168,000 square foot area. The facility was to present a clear-cut, non-industrial appearance to be compatible with the residential-resort location.

The total site of 14.20 acres presented a difficult problem in master planning to provide for the ultimate 320,000 square feet of building, plus parking for 2,000 employees.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT:

Concrete block walls, steel frame. *Floors:* Concrete slab or pan joist construction. *Roof:* Poured gypsum over acoustic formboard with built-up roofing. *Partitions:* Metal stud and plaster.

Extensive use of precisely controlled process air conditioning was emphasized. Temperature, humidity and dust controls were installed and adjusted for high reliability to afford a near-clinical atmosphere. Extensive use of high lighting levels to aid in miniscule parts production and assembly of small precision instruments was underlined. Selection of materials for their non-dust contribution or carrying characteristics was of paramount importance.

Photographs by Julius Schulman

AWARD OF MERIT

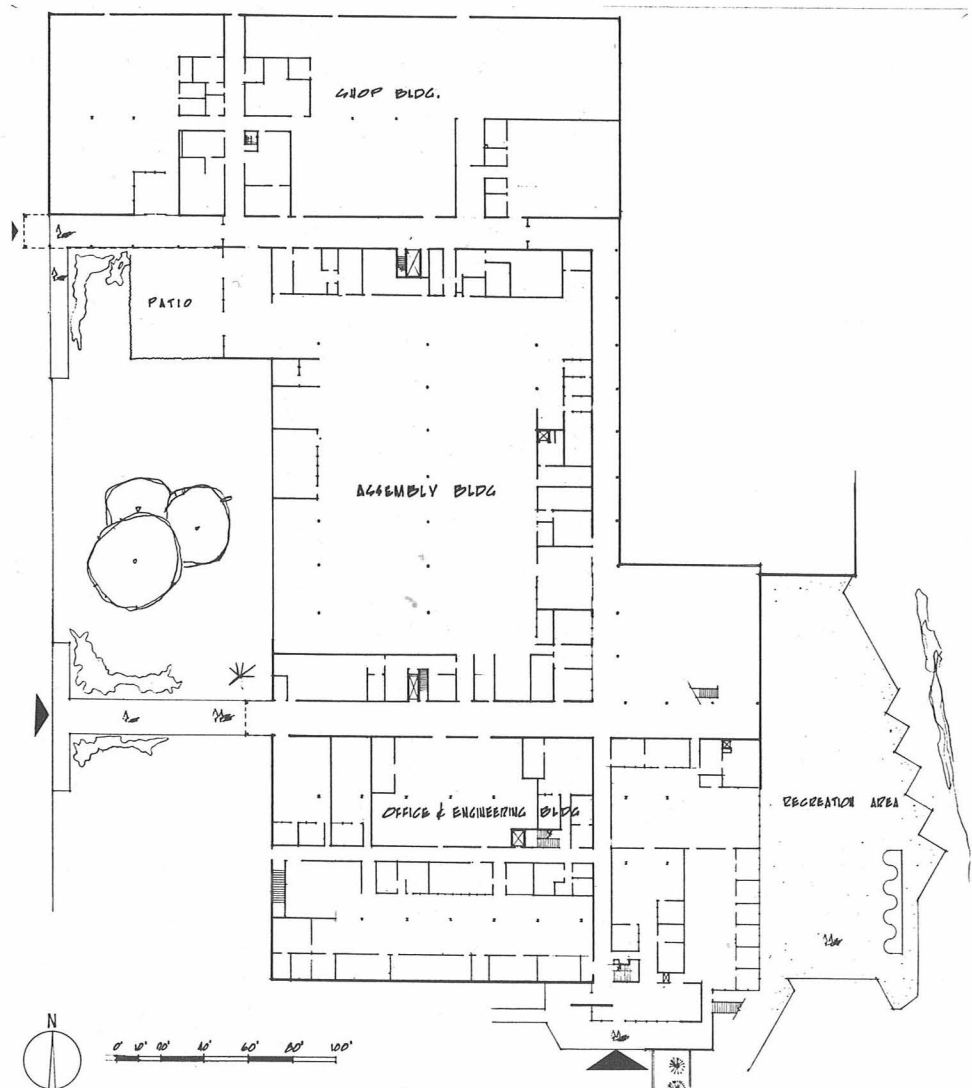
Beckman/Helipot Corporation

Newport Beach, California





tion Plant



AWARD OF MERIT

Washington State Bank, *Bellevue Office*

Bellevue, Washington

ARCHITECT'S COMMENTS:

The Owners wanted a dignified but friendly and open building. The open banking space is divided only by fixtures, creating a high degree of flexibility in use.

By using natural light from all sides of the main space, a glare-free, shadow-free, pleasant and luminous atmosphere was attained that has worked out exceptionally well. The building is well adapted to the mild climate, and both heating and cooling costs are less than in a conventional structure. Artificial illumination is used only at night, thus eliminating

lighting as a cooling load. The east sun is depended upon to raise the temperature in the early morning. The high angle of the sun in the south cuts the gain during the day, and the west sun is blocked entirely at the time the heat gain would be excessive.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT:

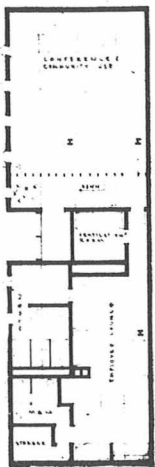
Glass curtain wall hung from fire-proofed steel roof structure, anchored on the west end by reinforced concrete structure. Heat absorbing "Thermopane" walls.

Photographs by Chas. R. Pearson

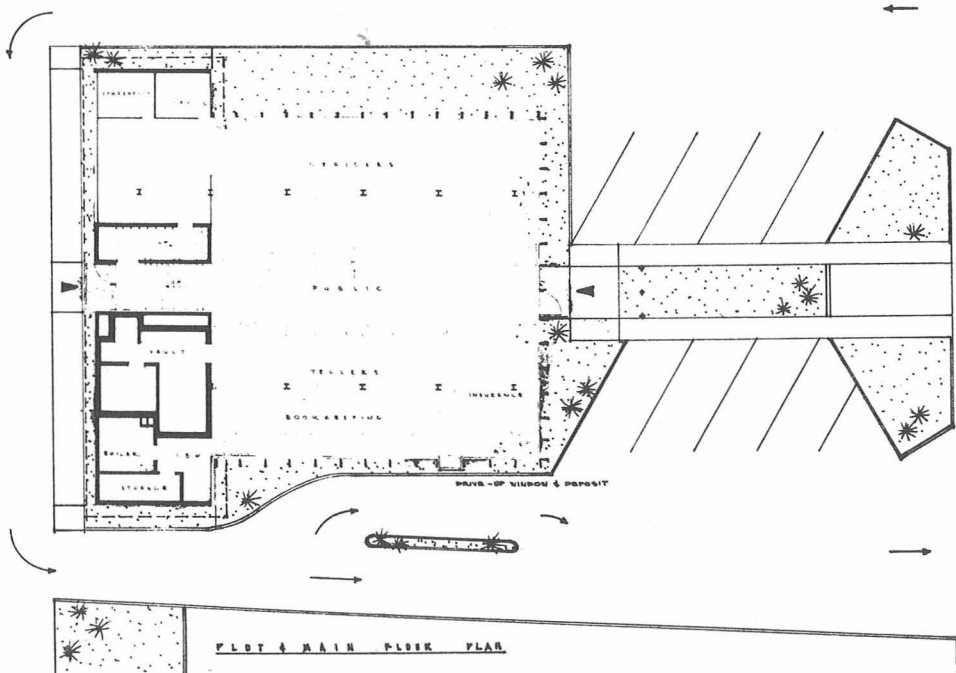




ARCHITECTS: Mithun & Nesland, Bellevue, Washington
 ASSOCIATES: Ridenour & Cochran
 STRUCTURAL ENGINEER: Donald G. Radcliffe
 MECHANICAL ENGINEERS: Stern & Towne
 CONTRACTOR: Wick Construction Company



MEZZANINE PLAN

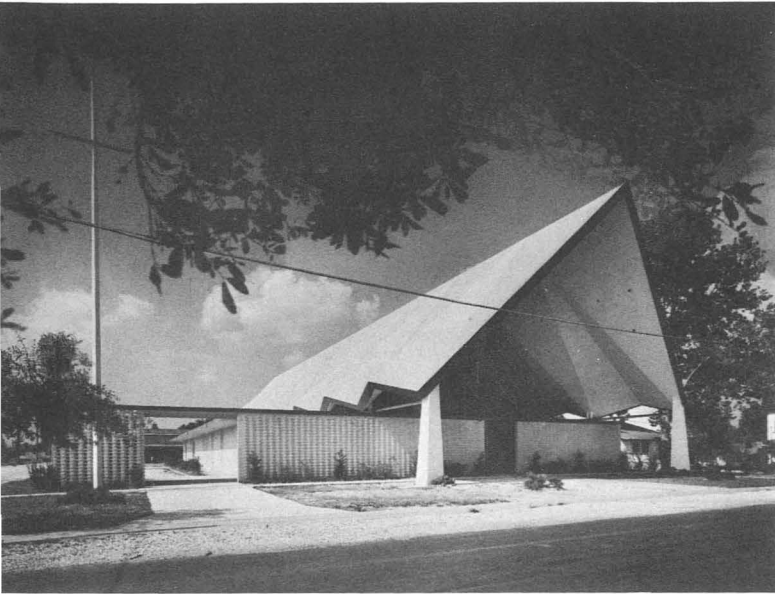
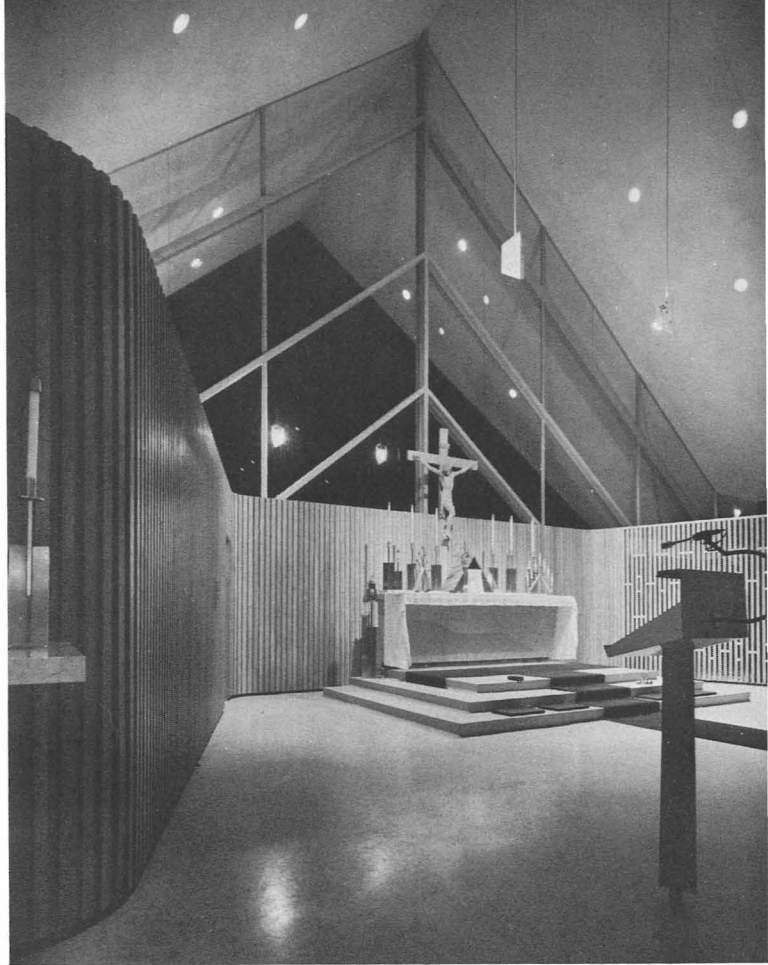


PLOT & MAIN FLOOR PLAN

AWARD OF MERIT

**The
Immaculate
Conception
Church**

Marrero, Louisiana



ARCHITECT'S COMMENTS:

The dominant feature is the main altar at the end of the vaulted nave. Adjunct facilities are placed around the periphery of this central space, under a lower ceiling.

The baptistry, confessionals and narthex are partially screened from the main body of the church by a pierced concrete grill. The sacristies and work space are separated from the sanctuary by a solid wood wall, and the choir by a wood grille, providing a view of the sanctuary but screening the choir from the congregation.

Curtis & Davis and Associated Architects and Engineers
ARCHITECT: Harrison Schouest (Walter J. Rooney, Jr., Associate in Charge), New Orleans, Louisiana
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS: Guillot, Sullivan & Vogt
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Gervais F. Favrot, Inc.

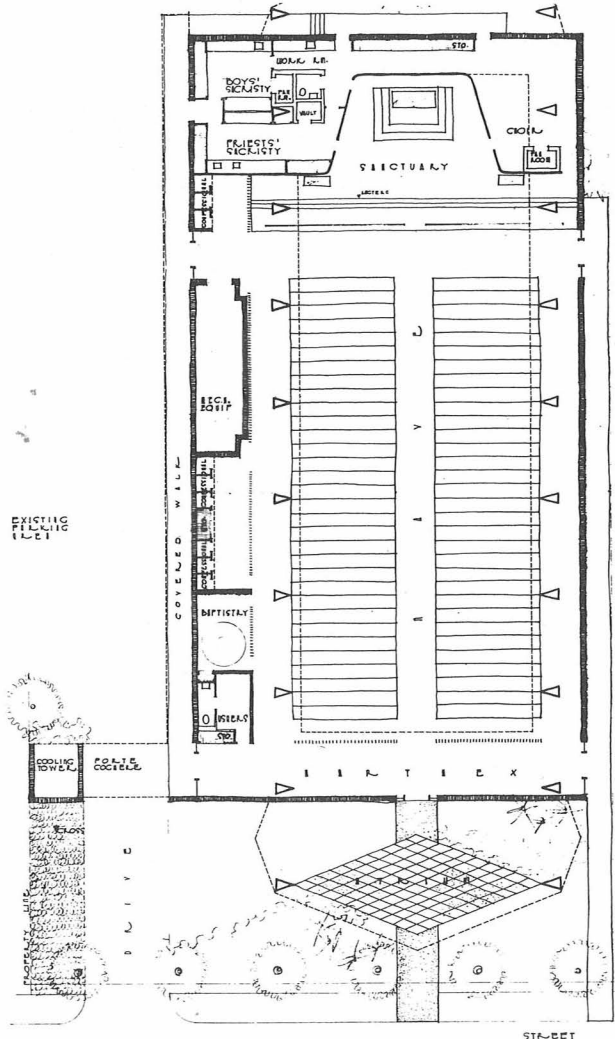


CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT:

Pile foundation, reinforced concrete substructure and floor slab; structural steel roof framing with wood purlins and deck and thermo-roof. *Exterior walls:* Patterned brick and glass. *Interior walls:* Patterned brick and textured wood. Precast concrete grilles. Acoustic plaster ceilings. Terrazzo floors.

Year-round air-conditioning system, employing an under-floor duct system. Sound system; carillon system.

Photographs by Frank Lotz Miller



P L A N
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

STREET

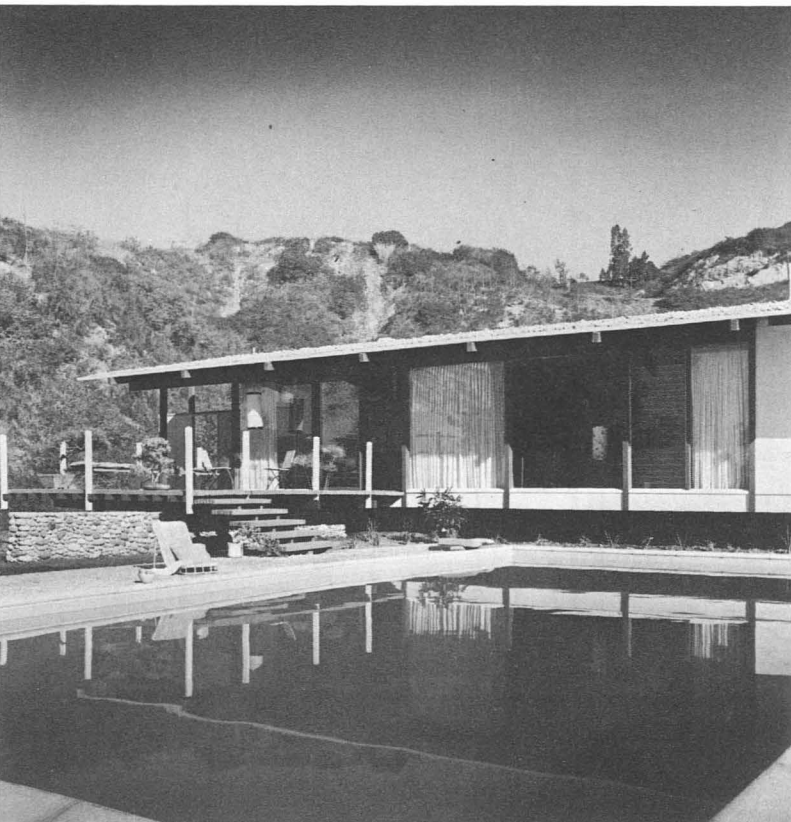




AWARD OF MERIT

Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Neil Lakenan

Beverly Hills, California



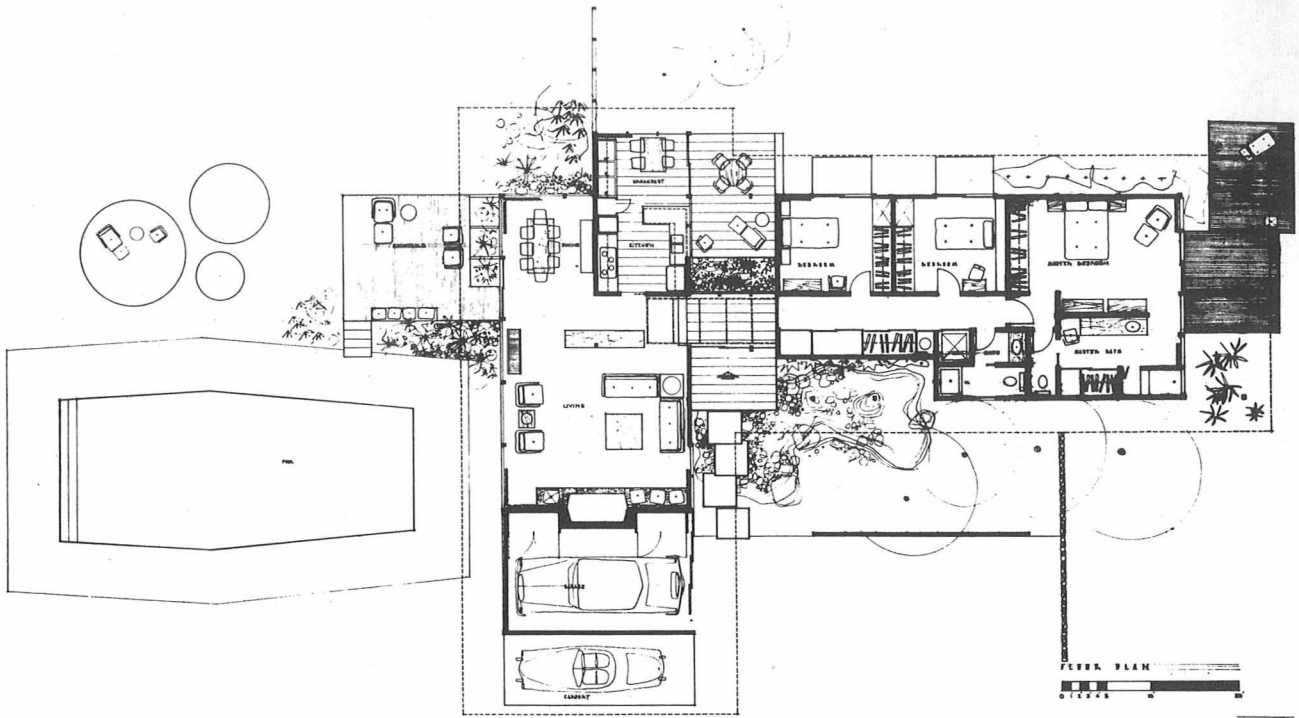
ARCHITECT'S COMMENTS:

The house was designed for a young couple with one child, and consists of a main house plus a guest house on the edge of the pool. Integration of the outdoor living with the interior spaces was emphasized, lending a spacious quality to a relatively small house. Consideration was given to the use of glass, yet preserving privacy on the entry side and gaining the light and inviting quality of oriental design.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT:

Floor: Concrete slab. Post and beam construction on a 7' module, with a 2" x 8" T&G ceiling. Plaster, plywood, stucco, wood, glass, textured concrete beach rocks, steel sliding doors.

Photographs by Maurice Ehrlich



ARCHITECTS: Richard Dorman & Associates
ASSOCIATE ARCHITECT: Dan Morganelli
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Neil Lakenan



AWARD OF MERIT

Cafeteria Building

Southeastern Louisiana College

Hammond, Louisiana

ARCHITECT'S COMMENTS:

The Owners' requirements called for a complete cooking and dining facility with a capacity of 800 students to be seated at one time. The existence of a grove of live oak and pecan trees to the east permitted an open treatment for the dining room walls. The dining space was to be divided with a permanent space for athletes and two additional areas that could be enclosed for faculty dining and special luncheons.

The placement of operating sash and the installation of power roof ventilators were utilized to offer maximum ventilation in lieu of more expensive air conditioning. Employee dressing rooms were located on a mezzanine above the walk-in refrigerators to help isolate the latter from roof heat.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT:

Steel frame with non-load-bearing masonry walls. Terrazzo and quarry tile floors. Face brick, plywood, glazed tile and plaster walls. Built-up roof on steel deck and bar joists; acoustic tile ceilings.

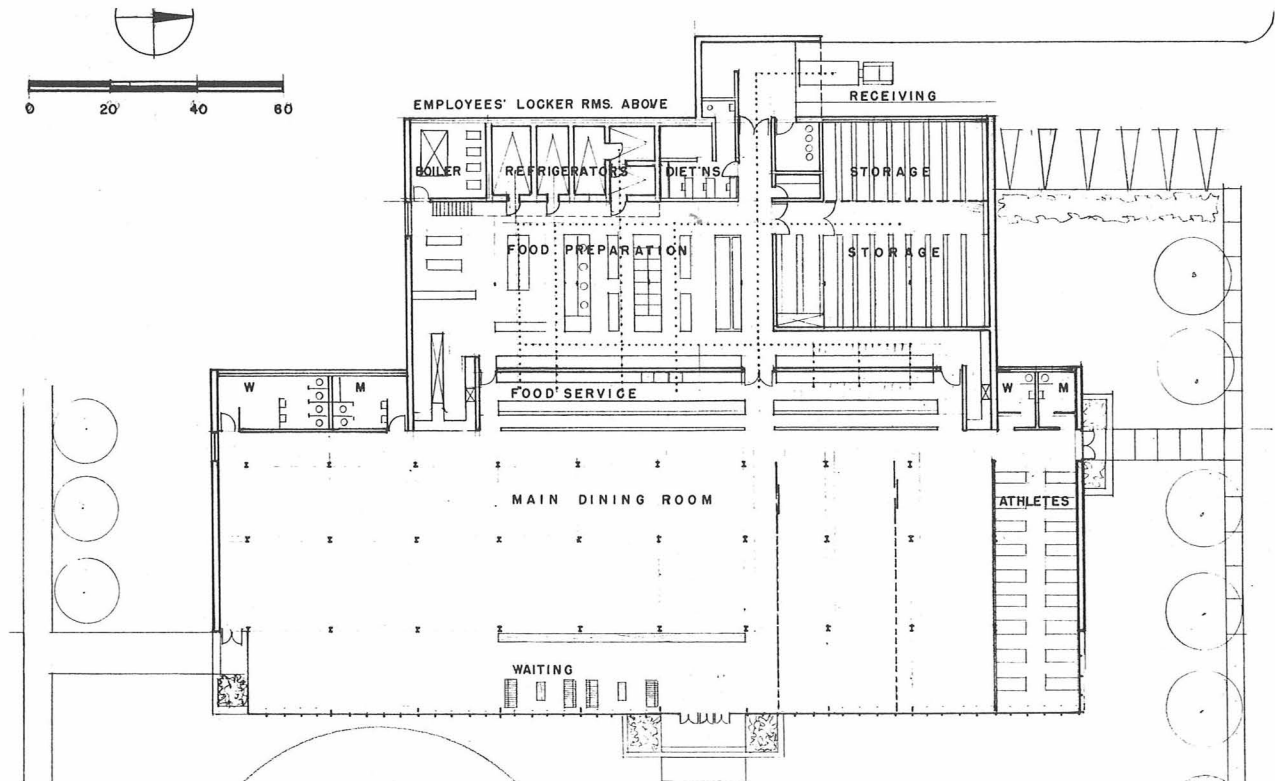
Steam convector and unit heaters. Separate refrigerated spaces so that different types of food can be stored under their own ideal temperatures.

Photographs by Frank Lotz Miller





ARCHITECTS: Desmond & Davis, Hammond, Louisiana
 CONSULTING STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS: Ewin, Campbell & Gottlieb
 CONSULTING MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS: Jackson, Ellzey & Associates
 OWNER: Louisiana State Building Authority, State of Louisiana
 Southeastern Louisiana College, Dr. Luther H. Dyson, President
 GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Frank Cucchiara
 EQUIPMENT CONTRACTOR: J. S. Waterman & Co., Inc.



AWARD OF MERIT

**Union
Service Center
*Local 887, UAW-CIO***

Los Angeles, California

ARCHITECTS: Smith & Williams, South Pasadena, California
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS: Eckbo, Roystan & Williams
CITY PLANNERS: Simon Eisner & Associates
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS: Kolesoff & Kariotis
MECHANICAL ENGINEER: J. F. Reardon
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Roulac Company



ARCHITECT'S COMMENTS:

The building is located in an industrial district dominated by power poles and commercial signs, bordering a busy industrial highway. Immediately behind it lies a residential area, in which live many of the union members.

A buffer zone was devised for each exposed side to provide insulation from street confusion, as well as from sun and glare. The buffers are composed of porcelain enamelled expanded metal screens which, along with the glazed walls of the building, sandwich a planted area which runs the two lengths of the building.

Facilities required: Space for current union business; rental space; expandable auditorium for dancing, overflow audiences or smaller meetings; parking; protected lanai for future leisure activities programs for retired members and others. An absolute minimum construction cost was mandatory.

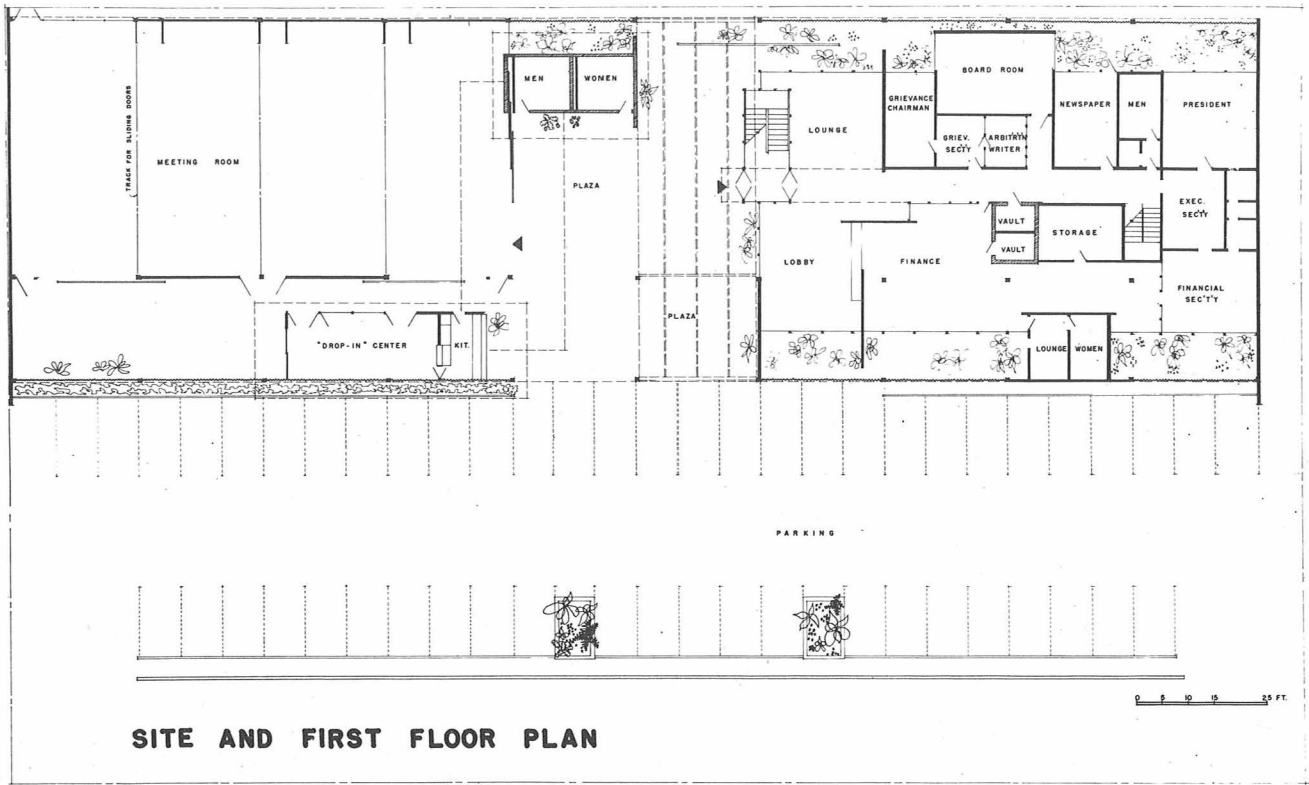
CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT:

Steel frame, glass curtain walls. Poured gypsum roof on 1" rigid acoustic formboard; bar joist roof framing; wood framed mezzanine and shear walls. Pneumatically applied integrally colored stucco exterior; drywall interior. Asphalt tile and colored concrete floors.

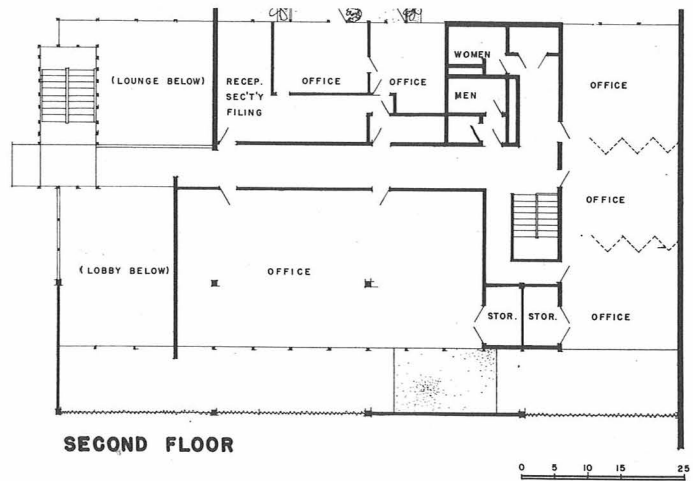
Central compressor, remote air handling units zoned for multiple use of areas. "Armorweave" sun control provides barrier to heat, sound and glare, reducing air conditioning loads appreciably.

Photographs by Julius Schulman

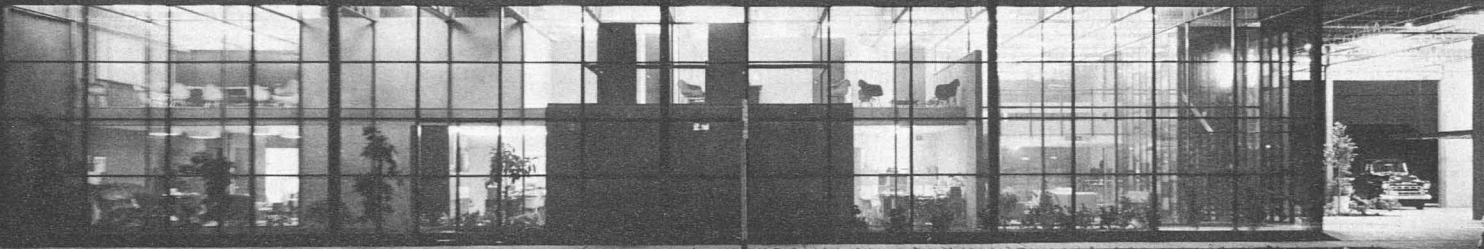


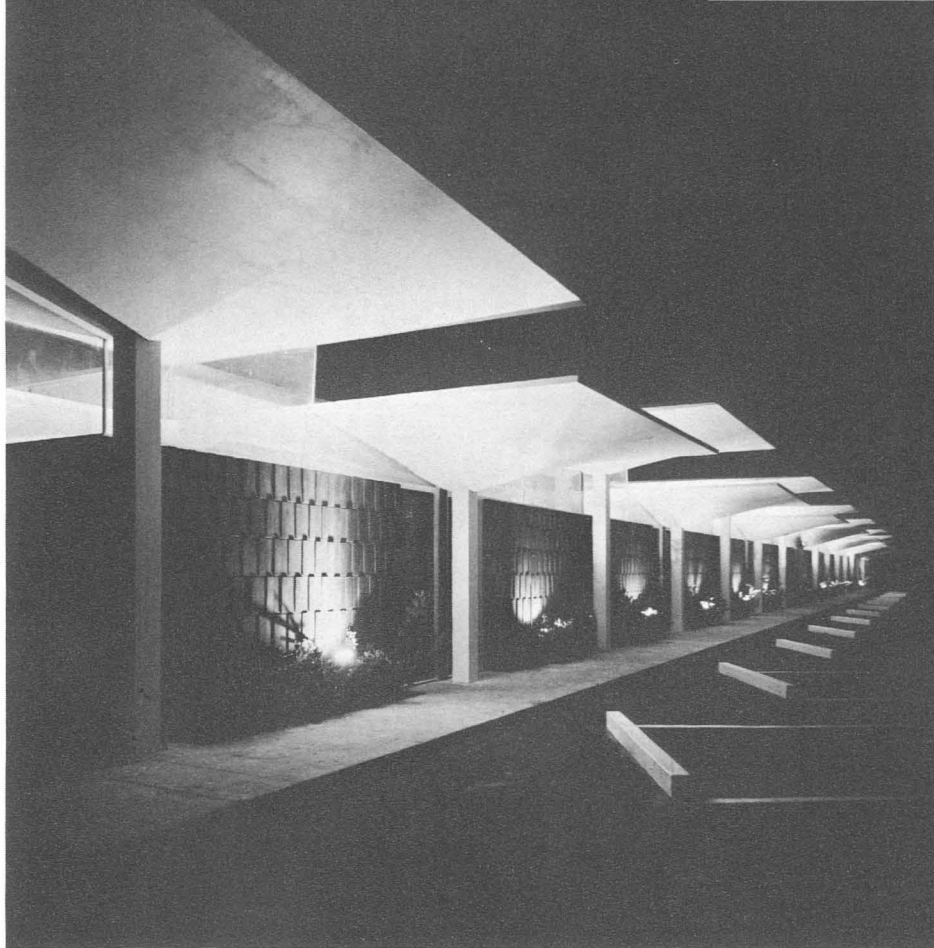


SITE AND FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR





AWARD OF MERIT

Warm Mineral Springs Inn, *Venice, Florida*

ARCHITECT: Victor A. Lundy, Sarasota, Florida
OWNER: Warm Mineral Springs Inn, Inc.
CONTRACTOR: Spear, Inc.

ARCHITECT'S COMMENTS:

This motel stands on heavily travelled Tamiami Trail, at the gateway to the mineral springs (whose owners claim to be the original "Fountain of Youth"). Thus its design had to "stop traffic" and invite tourists in. The architect sought for a form which might symbolize the "Fountain of Youth," by plastic and flowing shapes, echoing the organic growing shape of a tree.

CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT:

The structural system consists of pre-cast concrete hyperbolic paraboloids 14' x 5" square. The

shells are arranged in two heights in two directions forming a checkerboard pattern—a forest of architectural palms. Soundproof partitions are placed on the column lines. The spaces between high and low shells are filled with clear plastic sheets.

The hyperboloid shells were cast on the site (2" thick) in simple plywood forms. The 8" square columns were pre-cast, pre-stressed, and erected first, stabilized by the slab. At the center of each column is a 2" copper drainpipe. There is no roofing other than polyvinyl acetate painted on. Sliding glass doors open from each unit to the central court; rear and side walls are of charcoal colored "Brikerete," a local product.

Hot and chilled water is circulated through piping in the slab, and each room has a room air conditioner which is treated as a design feature. The lighting is indirect fluorescent.

Photograph by Alexandre Georges

LIFE IN A MARTINI GLASS:



DEAR BOSS: The other night I was pondering over your question about how the new Journal was going, and what I read, and so on, and I guess the most I thought of was that I should change the name to "Through the Manhattan Glass" because nobody drinks martinis any more.

A lot of my problems were solved the next day when the May edition arrived, and I finally decided I would really read what somebody else was writing about. Well, I went right through Tom Fitz Patrick "Coming of Age in Virginia" and Phil Youtz "Looking Forward in Architecture" and the Necrology, and then slowed up for the Executive Director and listened attentively while poor Ned kept putting his foot into the whitewash bucket.

Relief in Elise Jerard and heavy financial woes from Cowgill and Cousins, and more Elise Jerard, Baseball and the "Cobblestone Houses of New York State," something else and a wonderful by Robert Woods Kennedy, more and more about some chapter in Virginia and finally the letters to the Editor.

I am all for Johnny Harbeson and his cohorts, but they, too, will probably get the pompous brush-off. I won't believe all this holiness until the AIA Board pickets the Capitol. Ain't there nothing else to worry about except that crumble held together by paint coats. Really! Here go the architects back on the WPA and apple route and the big problem seems to be kicking around a respectable group of our own boys for properly advising their client.

Well, I finally got down to where I should have been long ago, looking for my own name in print. At last—a blast. A Mr. Harry F. Cunningham evidently reads every line of my column to see if what I say is really all "hog wash and drivel." I said it was long ago, but he has to check it, to be

sure. And finally he's got me, right where it hurts, not exactly below the belt, but right above it. I quote: "It was pleasant and comforting to note that your friend Mr. Bendiner, admitted that the two pages normally allowed to him are really nothing but 'hogwash and drivel.' Your Mr. Bendiner might note (*March Journal*) that the French word *croissant* is masculine in gender and not feminine, and one says *un croissant* rather than *une croissant*, as he erroneously opens his monthly 'hogwash and drivel.'"

Well, I bow to Harry Cunningham, FAIA of Lincoln, Nebraska, even though he will never know because he suggests that my two pages would be better left empty in the journal of a profession of ancient lineage, comforted only by articles by our esteemed and literate Ralph Walker.

Actually, I owe him a debt of gratitude because up to that point, I hadn't an idea for July. Here is the Convention issue with nobody to needle, all peace and calm, only dat old davvil East Front to rangle, and two blank pages staring at me.

I am shame-faced, disgraced and humble. Of course an un croissant is an une croissant. I should have known better. When my father came to Philadelphia as an immigrant from Hungary in 1884, he was so proud of being in America that, emulating the great Benjamin Franklin, he walked up Market Street with three croissants under his arm which he had carried all the way from his village Satoral-jaujhely in Transylvania. The croissant is the symbol of Hungarian freedom from the Turk and all other oppressors, and the French have adopted it and I always thought that everything worth eating in France was feminine, and took it for granted that they wouldn't allow the croissant to remain masculine. I must write to my old friend, Monsieur Le Vicomte de Fleuriot de Langle and get him to get the Institute of Prosper Montagne to change the "Larousse Gastronomique." That's ridiculous to keep la croissant masculine.

To get back to my father, he often took the five of us on his knee and told us the true history of the crescent-shaped sweet. And like a true Magyar gentleman, he sneezed, shaking us all off his knee. When a Hungarian gentleman tells a story, he always sneezes first to prove that every word of it is true.

My papa said that on July Fourth, 1686, olde style, the Turks had surrounded Budapest and held the olde Magyars in a state of siege, reducing them to almost their last bowl of goulash and stuffed cabbage. Furthermore, the olde sons of Abdul Hamid were undermining the city with tunnels. Early in the morning, the Turks were about to come up out of the earth, when the bakers of the city, who were the only ones awake, heard the enemy below. They aroused the Hungarian garrisons who surprised the foe and beat them off and saved Budapest and, in fact, all of Hungary, and drove the invaders back to the Bosphorous. As a reward, King Hunyadi Janos gave the bakers of Budapest the privilege of baking a roll in the shape of a crescent to forever perpetuate the memory of the saviours of Hungary. Of course, the French, who are first to recognize freedom and also fine pastry, adopted this insignia, and to this very day, no respectable Frenchman would trade his morning croissant for a bucket of Wheaties, masculine or feminine.

Now, if Mr. Harry Cunningham had been helpful and told me why *une croissant* is really *un croissant*, masculine, he would have saved me a lot of trouble, because I had to check my papa's story in "Larousse Gastronomique" *par* Prosper Montagne, *Maître Cusenier, avec la collaboration due* Docteur Gottschalk. Well, I'm damned if the French haven't copied it exactly as *ma père* said, and I wouldn't dare quote it because I wouldn't know my uns from my unes before I got through.

I wish more members would be hypercritical of my column, because only *Le Bon Dieu* knows where the next one is coming from.

Of course, I am very touchy on France and the French, because I was weaned on Paul P. Cret, and every time I have visited *le* or *la* or whatever it is *belle France*, I try real hard and the Frogs all howl at me and say to keep speaking because they are wishing to learning to speak English like Maurice Chevalier.

Mr. Cunningham has brought out the worst in me, and I will now lay a free copy of "How I Gave Frank Lloyd Wright His Medal," *Harper's*, May, 1958, 60 cents, against a *une croissant*, that no French girl can pronounce Monsieur Frank Cunningham of Lincoln, Nebraska, *le* or *no les*.

To conclude, I know my weakness and I am ashamed. When we were at Nîmes, there were lots of bullfighters and into their midst came Pablo Picasso. I was scared and wouldn't say hello to him like any normal tourist, but Betty finally spoke up and chattered away in brisk Berlitz. Finally I got courageous and said "Bonjour, Monsieur Picasso, êtes-vous le vrai McCoy Picasso?" Well, Picasso understood what the hell I was saying because he gleamed and said "Oui, oui, moi, je suis, le vrai McCoy Picasso." (Gawd, I hope it is all spelled correctly.)

August Ben dene

Criticism or Confession

Dean FitzPatrick, in his excellent article "Have We Come Of Age?," has introduced a subject of great importance and a dilemma with more horns than a bull moose.

Any art will profit by intelligent criticism but professions are difficult fields for critical endeavor. Medical and legal critics are so rare and unpopular as to be almost extinct. I know of but one recognized architectural critic and few mature architects would accept this toga even at the reward of his fame.

It would seem to my untutored mind that we

lack sufficient critical criteria on which to base criticism of broad acceptance.

The goals of art are modified only by the mind and skill of the artist but the professions are limited by many things and practitioners must of a necessity accept these modifications.

In law and medicine, these problems are presented in a vast experience literature and these professions grow and expand through the cumulative experience of their members.

It is possible we are more in need of confession than we are of criticism.

HUBERTUS JUNIUS

JULY 1958

Library Notes

THE FOLLOWING LIST comprises primarily books dealing with the last two decades, although some with earlier material have been included. All are available on library loan service—50 cents for the first volume, 25 cents for each additional.

General

DAMAZ, PAUL

"Art in European Architecture." N. Y., 1956. 228p.

RICHARDS, JAMES MAUDE

"An Introduction to Modern Architecture." London, 1953. 187p.

SARTORIS, ALBERTO

"Encyclopédie de l' Architecture Nouvelle." Milan, 1948-1957

v. 1—Ordre & Climat Méditerranéens

v. 2—Ordre & Climat Nordiques

v. 3—Ordre & Climat Américains

WHITTICK, ARNOLD

"European Architecture in the Twentieth Century." London, 1950—v. 1, 1900-1924; v. 2, 1924-1933.

Czechoslovakia

TIEGE, KAREL

Modern Architecture in Czechoslovakia." Prague, 1947. 48p.

Denmark

FISKER, KAY AND F. R. YERBURY

Modern Danish Architecture." London, 1927. 114p.

HIORT, ESBJORN

"Nyere Dansk Bygningskunst." Contemporary Danish Architecture. Kobenhavn, 1949, 1949. 108p.

Finland

NEUENSCHWANDER, EDUARD AND

CLAUDIA NEUENSCHWANDER

"Finnish Architecture, and Alvar Aalto. New York, 1954. 192p.

FINLANDS ARKITEKTFORBUND

"Suomi rakentaa." Nykyarkkitehtuurimme Nayttely Ateneumissa. Helsinki, 1953. 145p.

Germany

GERMAN LIBRARY OF INFORMATION, NEW YORK

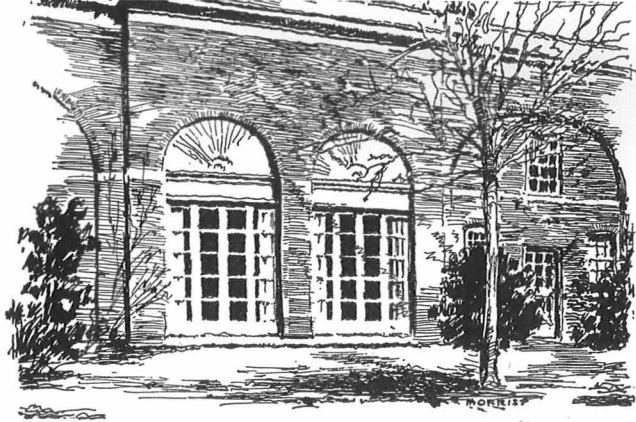
"A Nation Builds; Contemporary German Architecture." New York, 1940. 133p.

HATJE, GERD

"Neue Deutsche Architektur." Stuttgart, 1956. 219p.

WERNER, BRUNO ERICH

"Modern Architecture in Germany." Munich, 1952. 79p.



Great Britain

ARCHITECTURE CLUB, LONDON

"Recent English Architecture," 1920-1940, selected by the Architecture Club. London, 1957. 66p.

MILLS, EDWARD DAVID

"The New Architecture in Great Britain," 1946-1953. New York, 1954. 209p.

Hungary

SZENDROI, JENO

"Magyar Építészet," 1945-1955. Budapest, 1955. 249p.

Italy

NESTLER, PAOLO

"Neues Bauen in Italien." New Ways of Building in Italy. München, 1954. 209p.

PAGANI, CARLO

Architettura Italiano Oggi. "Italy's architecture today." Milano, 1955. 293p.

SMITH, GEORGE EVERARD KIDDER

"Italy Builds; Its Modern Architecture and Native Inheritance. L'Italia Costruisce." New York, 1955. 264p.

Netherlands

BOND VAN NEDERLANDSCHE ARCHITECTEN, AMSTERDAM

"Hedendaagsche Architectuur in Nederland," Amsterdam, 1937. 155p.

BROMBERG, PAUL

"Architecture in the Netherlands," New York, 1944. 94p.

VERENIGING VAN DELFTSE INGENIEURS

"Nederlandse Architectuur" Uitgevoerde Werken van Bouwkundige Ingenieurs. Amsterdam, 1956. 379p.

WILLEM M. DUDOK

Material collected by R. M. H. Magnée. Amsterdam, 1954. 168p.

YERBURY, FRANCIS ROWLAND

"Modern Dutch Buildings." London, 1931. 108p.

Sweden

SMITH, GEORGE E. K.

"Sweden Builds." 2nd ed. New York, 1957. 270p

G. E. PETTENGILL

BUILDING PRODUCTS EXHIBITORS

At the AIA Convention, Hotel Cleveland, July 7-11

MEZZANINE FLOOR

booth exhibitor

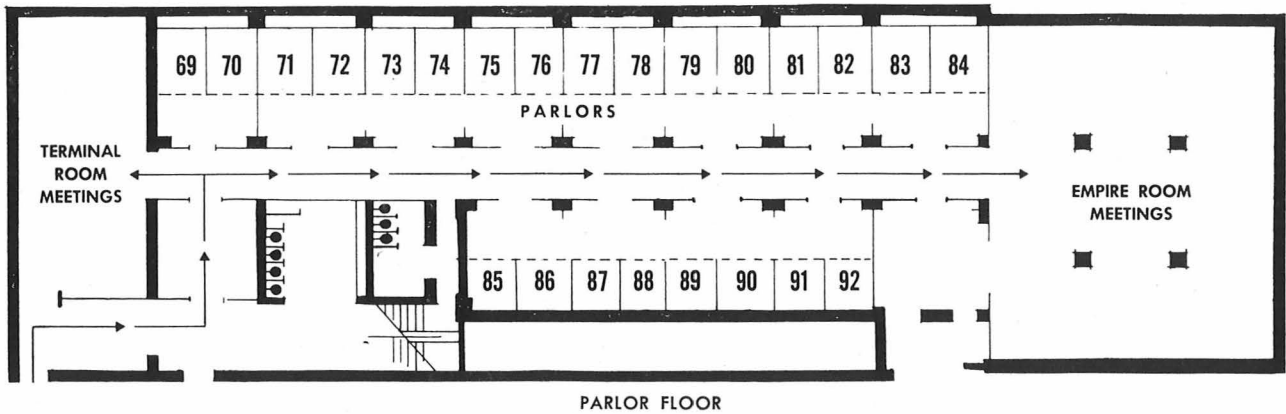
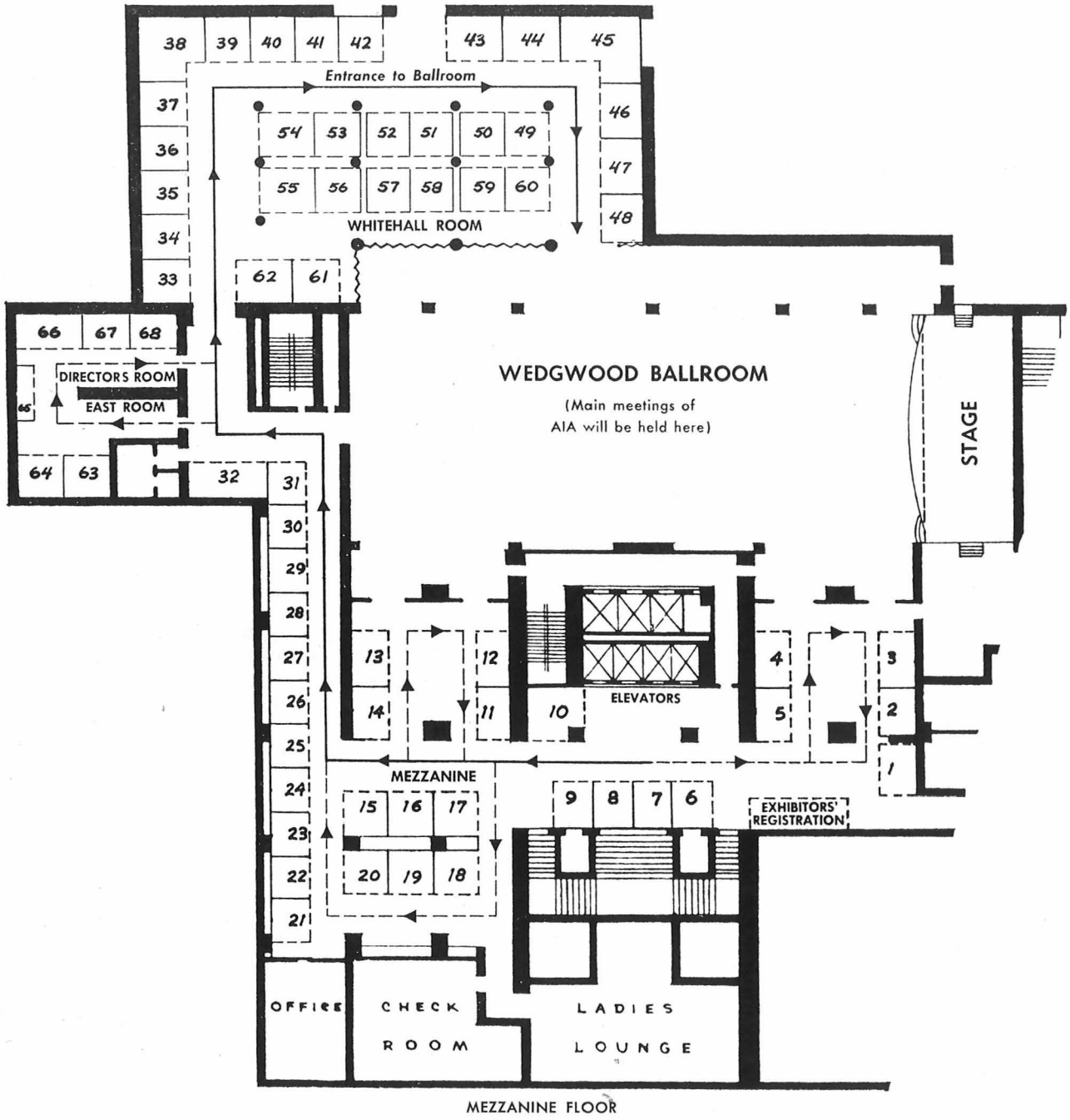
- 2 ALCOA
- 54 American Air Filter Co., Inc.
- 64 American Gas Association
- 63 Nevamar Carefree Kitchens
- 49 American Olean Tile Company
- 5 American Sterilizer Company
- 23 American Window Glass Co.
- 31 Ammerman Company, Inc.
- 14 Andersen Corporation
- 55 Arcadia Metal Products
- 37 Armstrong Cork Company
- 4 Bilco Company, The
- 3 Browne Window Mfg. Co.
- 59 Burgess-Manning Company
- 40 CECO Steel Products Corp.
- 41 Celotex Corporation, The
- 20 Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., Gold Seal Div.
- 35 Crane Company
- 13 Cupples Products Corporation
- 44 Curtis Lighting, Inc.
- 51 Day-Bright Lighting, Inc.
- 55 Designware Industries, Inc.
- 36 Douglas Fir Plywood Ass'n
- 16 Dow Chemical Company
- 29 Dukane Corporation
- 45 Fenestra Incorporated
- 60 Flexicore Manufacturers Ass'n
- 27 Foster Refrigerator Corporation
- 34 Granco Steel Products Co.
- 17 E. F. Hauserman Company, The
- 46 Haws Drinking Faucet Co.
- 24 Hillyard Chemical Company

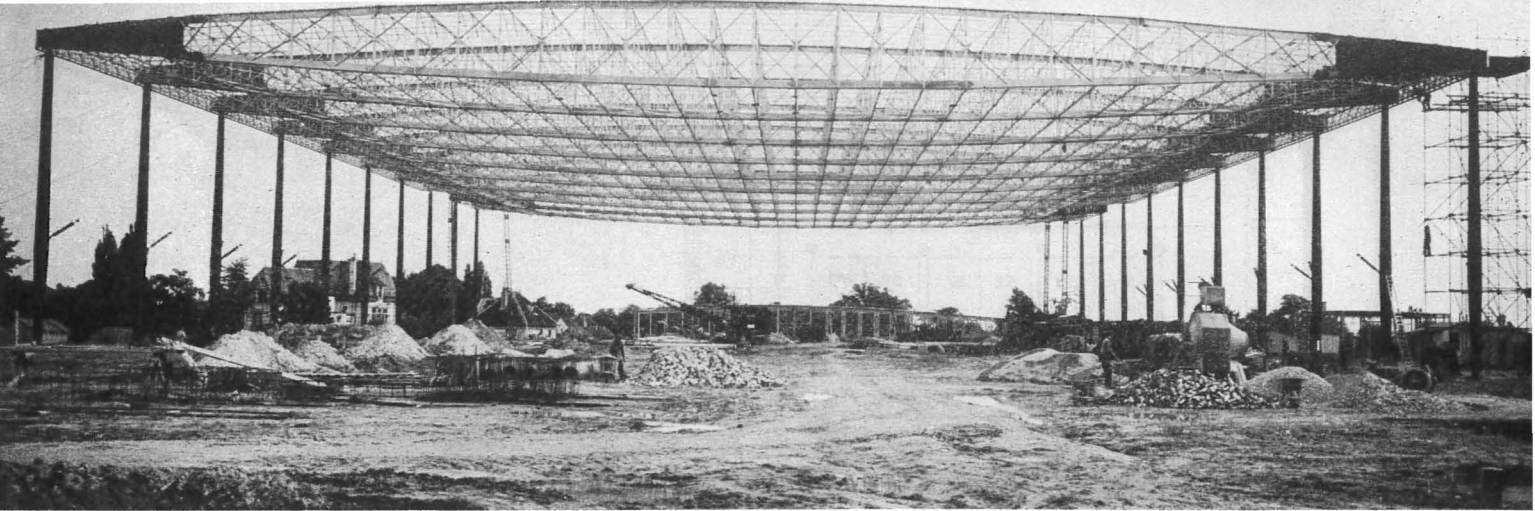
- 8 Horner Flooring Co.
- 22 Hunter Douglas Aluminum Corporation
- 52 IBM Corporation
- 68 Independent Nail & Packing Co.
- 1 Indiana Limestone Institute
- 48 Inland Steel Products Company
- 19 Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Sales, Inc.
- 43 Kawneer Company
- 7 Kentile, Inc.
- 39 LCN Closers, Inc.
- 56 Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.
- 47 Ludman Corporation
- 28 Mastec Tile Corp. of America
- 25 Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.
- 12 Monsanto Chemical Company
- 11 Mo-Sai Associates, Inc.
- 53 Mosaic Tile Company, The
- 61 Norton Door Closer Company
- 6 Overly Manufacturing Company
- 38 Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.
- 68 Portland Cement Association
- 26 Ramset Fastening System
- 50 Richmond Plumbing Fixtures Div. Rheem Mfg. Co.
- 57 Soss Manufacturing Company
- 15 Stran-Steel Corporation
- 10 Stylon Corporation
- 67 Swedish Crucible Steel Co.
- 42 Timber Structures, Inc.
- 32 U. S. Ceramic Tile Company
- 30 U. S. Plywood Corporation
- 9 Unistrut Products Company

- 66 Universal-Rundle Corporation
- 18 Uvalde Rock Asphalt Company
- Azrock Floor Products Division
- 62 Vonnegut Hardware Company
- Von Duprin Division
- 21 Ware Laboratories, Inc.
- 33 Williams Pivot Sash Company

PARLOR FLOOR

- 80 Alliance Wall Division, Alliance Ware
- 72 Arketex Ceramic Corporation
- 81 Caloric Appliance Corporation
- 86 Clad Rex Corporation, Subsidiary of Simonize Co.
- 76 Cutler Mail Chute Company
- 89 Educators Manufacturing Co.
- 85 Fibreboard Paper Products Co.
- 71 General Electric Company
- 77 Iron Fireman Mfg. Co.
- 79 Just Manufacturing Company
- 73 Mc Guffie Company, The
- 90 Miller Brothers Company, Inc.
- 84 Miller Company, The
- 87 National Steel Products Co.
- 70 Nutone, Inc.
- 74 Peterson Window Corporation
- 91 Plan Hold Corporation
- 83 Red Cedar Shingle Bureau
- 88 Reflecto-Barrier Sales Co., Inc.
- 69 H. H. Robertson
- 82 Rotolite Sales Corporation
- 92 Tectum Corporation
- 78 Washington Steel Products, Inc.
- 75 Wilkinson Chutes, Inc.





R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award

1958 JURY:

ARTHUR LOOMIS HARMON, FAIA, *Chairman*
PIER LUIGI NERVI
RICHARD J. NEUTRA, FAIA
J. ROY CARROLL, JR., FAIA
RICHARD M. BENNETT, FAIA

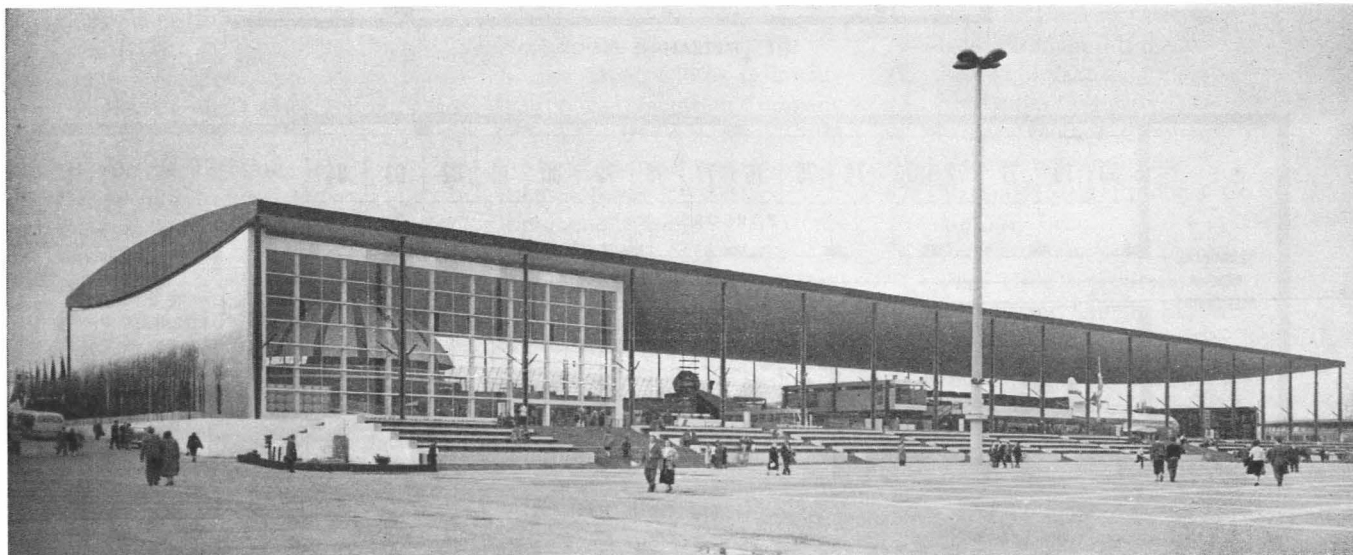
THE 1958 JURY for the R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award has announced that the \$25,000 prize has been won by seven Belgian architects: Henri Montois; Robert Courtois; Thierry and Frederique Hoet-Segers; Jacques Goossens Bara; Robert Moens de Hase, and A. Lipski, for their design of the Transportation Pavilion at the Brussels World Fair.

The special jury of the Institute selected the winners for making the "most significant contribution to the use of aluminium, esthetically or structurally, in the building field."

The winning building is an open-air pavilion housing the Belgian transportation exhibits. The roof is made of corrugated aluminium covering 19 aluminium latticed trusses, supported by 28 thin columns. A unique feature is the specially constructed springs and cable system which brace the building against wind pressure.

Attending the announcement ceremonies were the Belgian Ambassador, R. S. Reynolds, Jr., J. Roy Carroll, Jr., FAIA, and President Chatelain.

The Award will be presented to the winners at the Cleveland Convention.





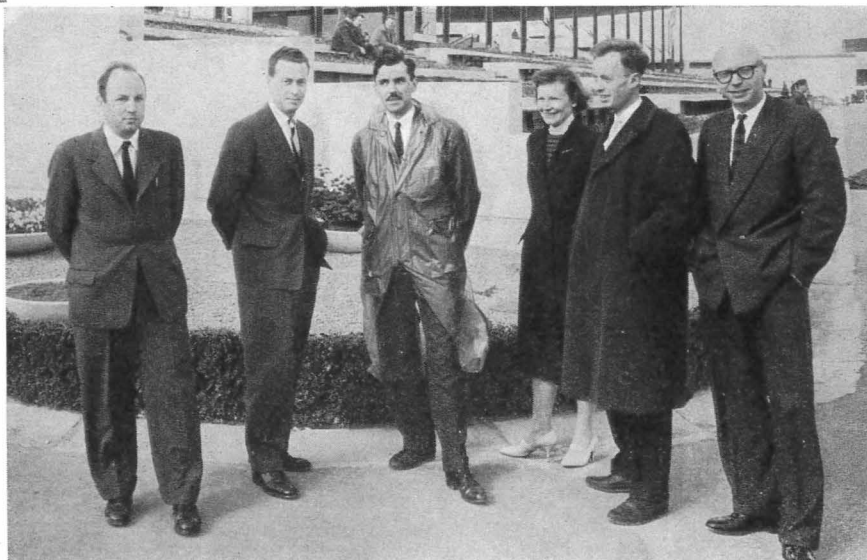
Cameramen, Inc.

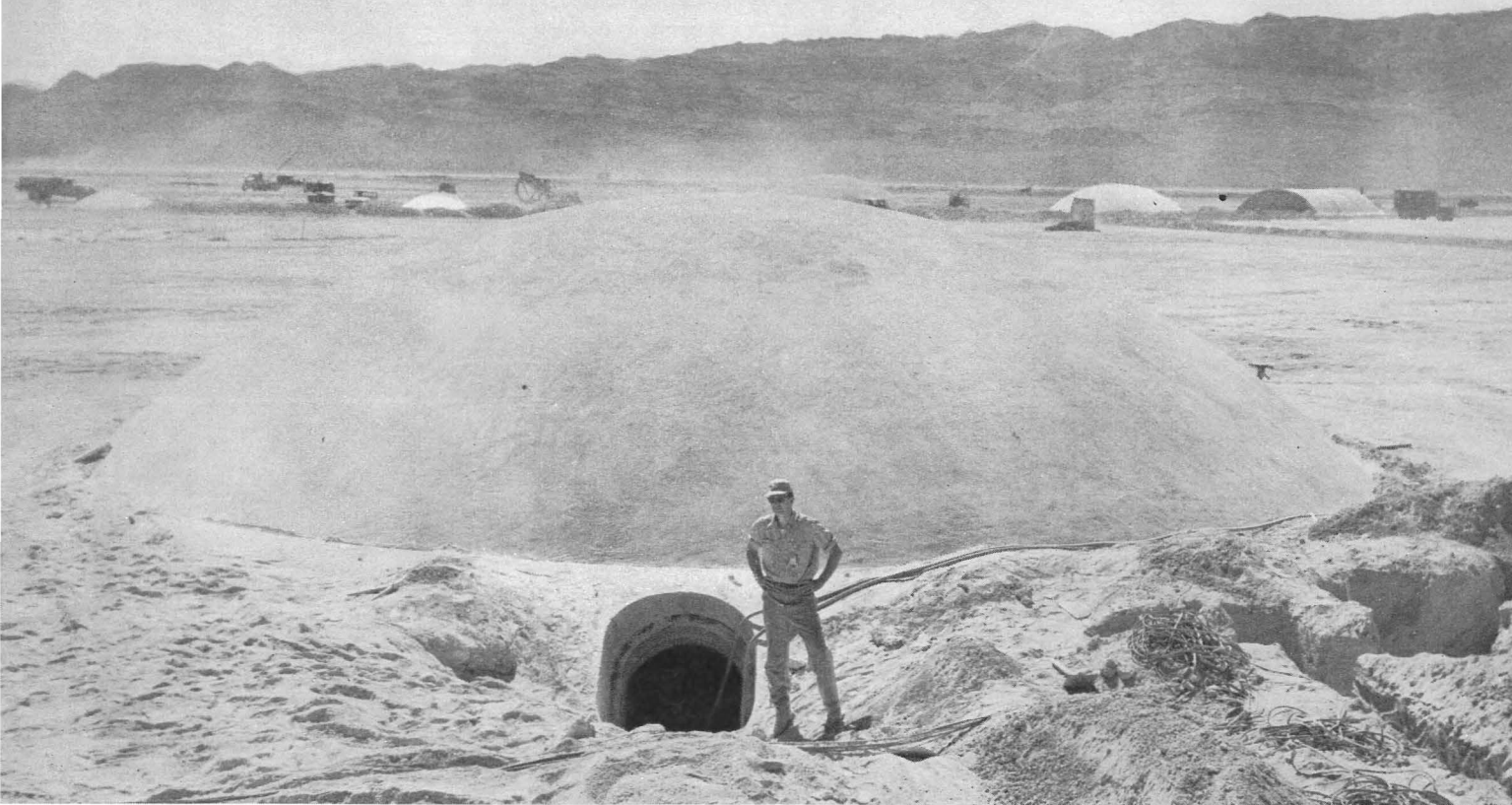


Cameramen, Inc.



THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE WINNING SUBMISSION WAS MADE SIMULTANEOUSLY IN WASHINGTON AND IN BRUSSELS VIA TRANSATLANTIC TELEPHONE. SHOWN IN THE TWO PHOTOGRAPHS ABOVE ARE R. S. REYNOLDS, JR. (TOP) AND H. E. BARON SILVERCRUYTS, THE BELGIAN AMBASSADOR, ANNOUNCING THE DECISION. IN THE PHOTOGRAPH BELOW, THE WINNERS ARE SHOWN BEFORE THE TRANSPORTATION PAVILION. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: R. MOENS DE HASE; H. MONTOIS; J. GOOSSENS BARA; MME. T. HOET-SEGERS; F. HOET-SEGERS; R. COURTOIS.

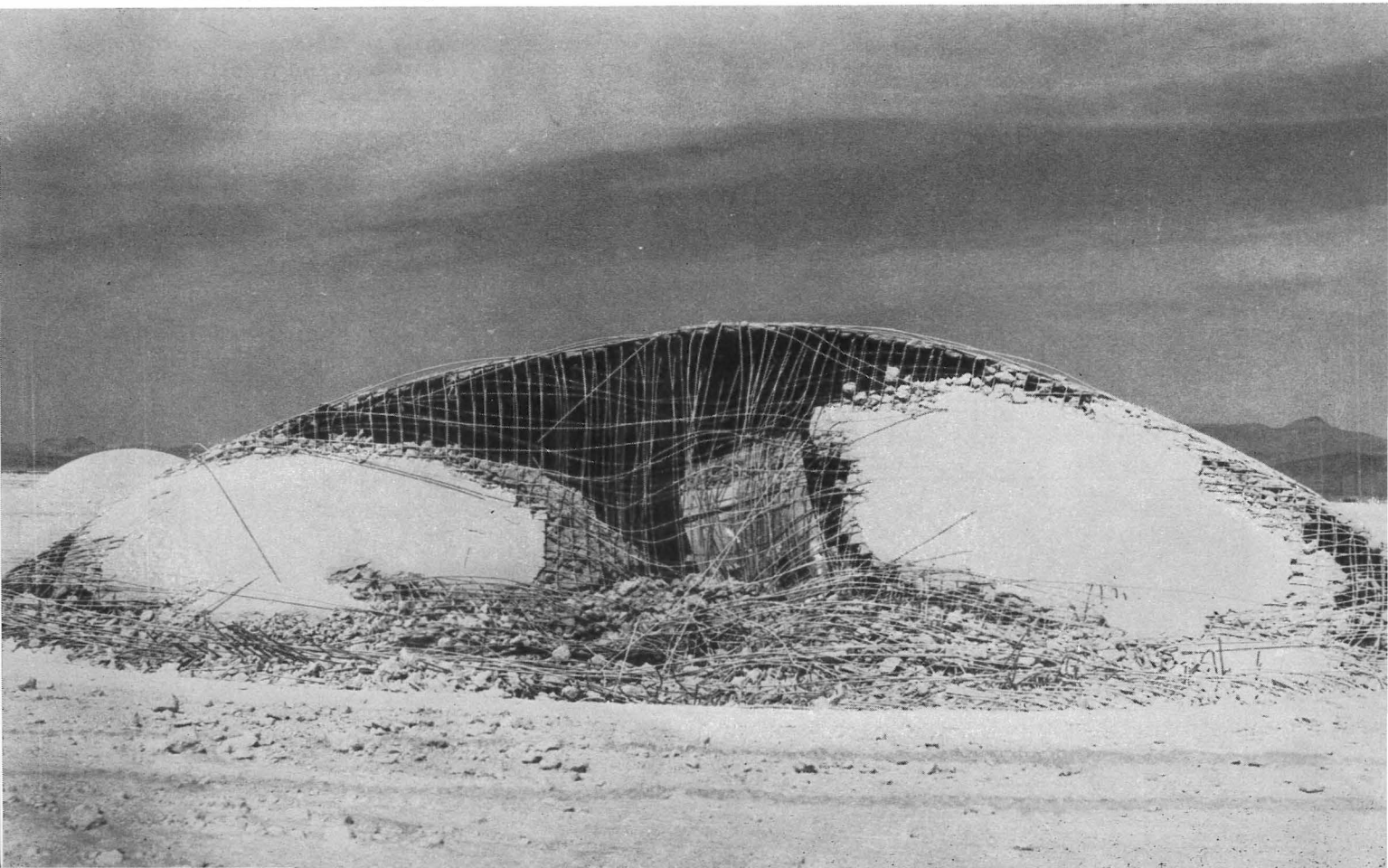




FCDA DECIDED 50' DIAMETER DOMES (SHOWN ABOVE) WERE ADEQUATE FOR PRELIMINARY TESTS OF 150' DIAMETER MASS SHELTER DESIGNS. WITH 6" (CONSTANT) SHELL THICKNESS DOMES WERE TESTED WITHOUT EARTHCOVER. FULL SIZE PROTOTYPE STEEL DOOR FOR 150' DOME WAS TESTED INDEPENDENTLY.

All Photos: Nevada Test Organization, Lookout Mt. Laboratory

ONE OF 3 DOME SHELTERS (50' PRELIMS) AFTER BLAST TEST TO DETERMINE LOAD, RESPONSE AND MODE OF FAILURE IN LOCATIONS RANGING FROM 20-70 PSI.
American Machine and Foundry



Architecture and the Nuclear Age

BY WILLIAM MAXWELL RICE, AIA

Member of the AIA Committee on Nuclear Facilities

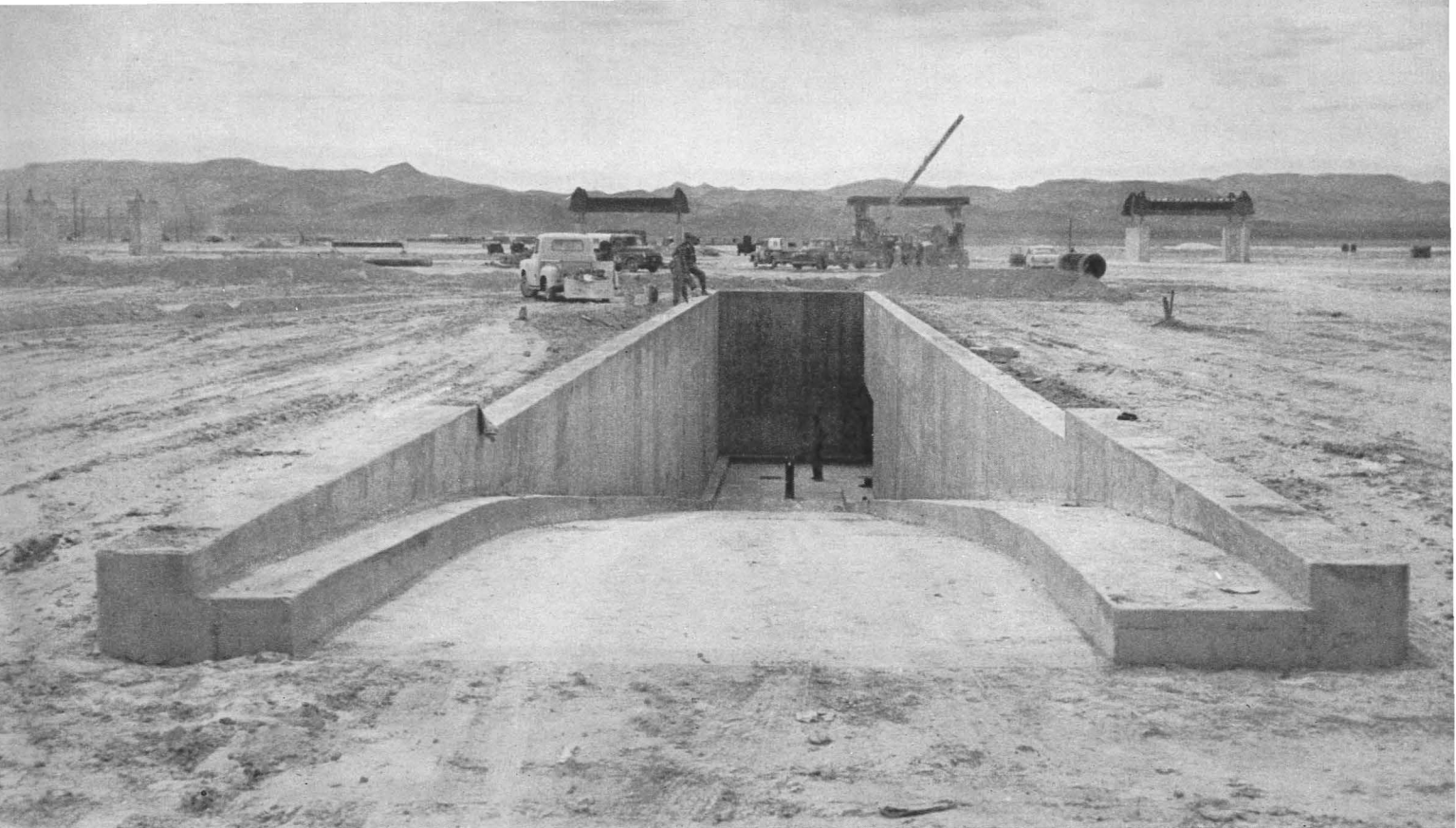
"Yes, we have entered the atomic age . . ." Common though this remark may be, it is a stirring fact and directly responsible for the profound searching now going on sometimes referred to as our "agonizing re-appraisal." This second look at our place in history, must include our educational philosophy program. Architecture always emerges as the most tangible and graphic evidence of any civilization or culture. To stretch for an illustration, the "architecture" reflected in the industrial design of our presentday automobiles makes our culture suspect! Architecture is not a mirror of but a vital part of our lives and may have the very "practical" purpose of prolonging our existence.

We and our potential enemies are now in possession of nuclear weapons devastating beyond our knowledge—actually beyond our comprehension. Much effort and money are being spent to perfect and expand this power for destruction. Less effort is being expended toward defense

and a measure of protection for our people and cities against attack and for peaceful utilization of nuclear power for good. Yet study here reveals anything but the helpless feeling sometimes engendered by a subject "beyond us."

Defense and protection of many of our citizens and cities as they face possible attack by missiles with atomic warheads, although an imposing job, is not impossible. Studies based on actual testing of weapons suggest two basic measures which can save lives and structures. The first measure, staggering though it immediately sounds, and certainly one which to many architects will be anathema, is to move many of our activities and operations underground. Dr. Edward Teller, famed for developments in nuclear fusion, has suggested that the effort underground can helpfully duplicate existing surface facilities. He, along with others, suggests we stockpile far below the earth's surface what could be termed "carbon copies" of

essential aboveground material. This would include warehousing of foodstuffs, machine tools, vehicles, schools, housing, markets, theatres, hospitals and power plants, to name a few of the obvious categories. We have capacity to produce far above our immediate needs. Notwithstanding its radical implications, design and cost studies of such a bold plan should begin at once. This is especially clear to anyone who has observed testing of both above ground and underground structures under "nominal" (Hiroshima-size or somewhat larger) fission bombs and have seen firsthand how these "nominal" weapons (relatively small when compared with fusion types) produce terrific damage to surface buildings. Underground structures with as little as 30' of overburden of earth have endured testing very well. In all accuracy one should add that these underground structures which remained intact were not in the direct "ground zero" target area. They were, however, still well within area



AUTOMOBILE RAMP LEADING DOWN TO ENTRANCE OF UNDERGROUND DUAL-PURPOSE GARAGE & MASS SHELTER (FCDA), TESTED AT A PRESSURE RANGE OF ABOUT 30 PSI.

where surface structures were a total loss. With sufficient depth (perhaps 100' of overburden) structures should withstand even direct hits.

The other measure which can save thousands of lives, perhaps millions, involves reduction of exposure to fallout. Fallout consists of finely divided fusion or fission products and other material rendered radioactive. The area subject to atmospheric fallout from even a single bomb explosion is hundreds of times larger than that immediately destroyed or damaged by heat, radioactivity and shock waves. The central target area, if above ground and very probably even if below ground, unfortunately is beyond saving or protecting. Surrounding area referred to can be aided considerably if certain protective and remedial measures are taken.

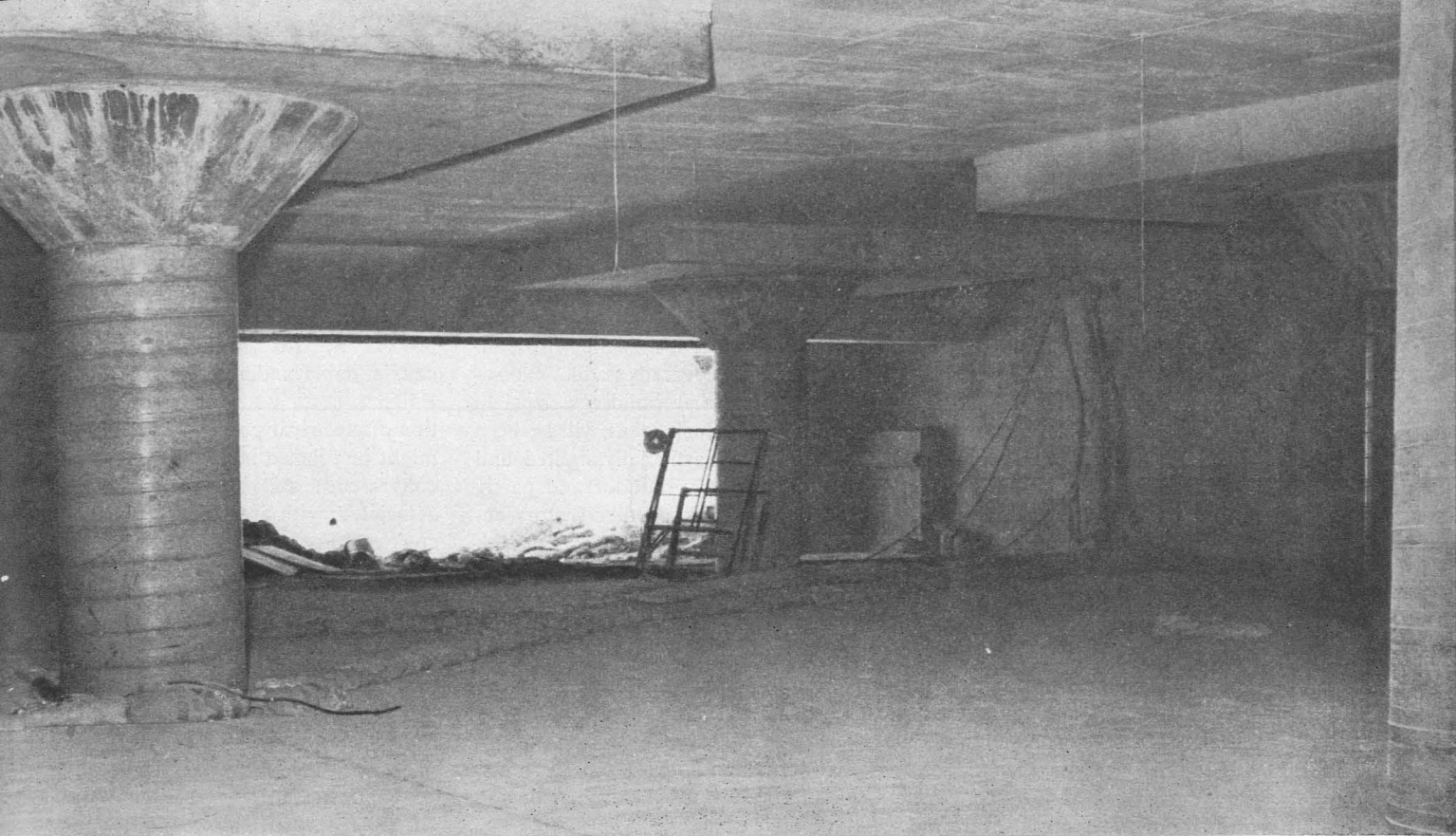
Danger from fallout comes from radiation from the particles and secondly from chance of breathing or ingesting particles through eating, drinking or through cuts in the skin thereby introducing radioactivity di-

rectly into the body. Studies originally made with naval vessels and now extended into research with buildings, roads and other shore-facilities amply demonstrate how decontamination techniques can measurably reduce this danger from fallout. Decontamination is an inclusive term largely covering water-spraying, flooding, sweeping and related techniques used to wash and/or sweep contaminated (radioactive) material from buildings, roofs, streets, yards and other areas. Decontamination techniques also concentrate radioactivity into relatively safe locations: ditches, sewers or containers. Architects and engineers are beginning to study the "decontaminability" or relative ease of decontamination offered by various building types, materials and surfaces. Similar studies have been made of blast resistance. Decontamination studies are important because many hundreds of times as much area may be subject to dangerous amounts of contamination as to direct heat, radiation and blast. While it is yet early to draw definite

conclusions from decontamination studies thus far completed some results may serve to point directions.

Research is now under way at the US Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory on decontamination techniques. Both broad and detailed studies are being made by this laboratory to serve all the country and its agencies and military services. These studies include decontamination of full-scale pavements, streets and buildings. The building studies which probably will be of most interest to architects will be part of the published findings. The Radiological Defense Laboratory has asked for and is receiving the cooperation of the Northern California chapter of AIA in some building decontamination studies. Results will be published in a reclamation-protection handbook which will advise all those charged with responsibility for construction in measures in construction prior to attack and in reclamation after attack.

Some desirable decontamination criteria may be at variance with currently accepted building methods.



Ammann and Whitney

UNDERGROUND CHAMBER OF DUAL-PURPOSE STRUCTURE (FCDA GARAGE-SHELTER) WAS UNDAMAGED BY ATOMIC BLAST. 90' SQUARE IN TEST, WITH RC ROOF SLAB 2'-6" THICK, STRUCTURE CAN BE EXPANDED.

Still other practices now finding wide acceptance seem desirable for decontamination. For example, smooth and impervious curtain walls of flush construction aid efficient wash-down. On other hand, use of glass in large areas in such walls has both advantages and disadvantages. While it is desirable under blast conditions for buildings to have certain friable or paneled surfaces which can blow out and thereby reduce pressure damage, glass unfortunately produces dangerous fragments which can become missiles.

Manpower employed for necessary decontamination of fallout can be reduced by automatic systems of manifolded spray jets on sloping surfaces—roofs or pavements—together with proper use of what architects term “good weathering” details. If water were in short supply—which could be quite likely under warfare—recirculation of water would be indicated. In this case radioactivity could be concentrated in filters and not redistributed. Field studies with short-lived radioactive material placed on surfaces just as though

by actual fallout have demonstrated that existing standard mechanized street cleaning and sweeping equipment can do a good job. Contaminated soil areas likewise may be scraped clean utilizing blades, bulldozers, or “loaders.” Records and estimates have been made of the manhours and machine costs. (2)

Underground construction, far from an “ostrich-with-head-in-sand” approach to our apparent dilemma, offers a whole new challenge to architects and engineers. With only slight changes in our viewpoint we may again utilize present structures and existing technology just as we are able to do to reduce effects of fallout. Underground garages, for example, make excellent shelters while conserving surface property together with human and landscape values. It also is becoming recognized that illumination, temperature and humidity are actually stabilized and more uniformly controlled underground. Protective buildings while beneath earth cover can still maintain one or more vertical walls directly open to natural light and

view. Examples of existing structures already well situated underground include garages for storage of automobiles, warehouses, powerhouses and aircraft hangers. Sweden and Norway are leaders in this kind of architecture. These countries have even built nuclear reactors in galleries carved out of the “living stone.”

To answer a common objection, the undesirable “clammy” feeling associated with many tunnels and subways can be and is readily obviated by waterproofing techniques, proper heating and dehumidification. Prestressed concrete here appears desirable with its numerous advantages including strength, long spans, freedom from cracks and saving in weight.

Excavation for underground structures where soil conditions permit may well take form of open pits later backfilled over completed structures. Other soil conditions may require advanced mining as developed in Sweden.

Tests at the AEC Nevada Proving Grounds have shown that under the

tremendous "overpressures" of air even massive structures suffer when placed above ground. The potency of overpressures amounting to as much as 70 psi above normal atmosphere, for example, can be more readily realized when they are restated as equivalent to 10,000 psf. Results from the Priscilla shot held in June 1957, with particular emphasis on blast effects on structures, seemed, from examples viewed in the field by this writer, rather overwhelmingly in favor of underground structures. Above ground structures included heavily reinforced concrete vaults, a reinforced brick vault and flat-pitched reinforced concrete domes. Not all of these resisted the nominal blast nor were any located particularly close to ground zero. In evaluating these results it is noted that Eniwetok Proving Grounds tests have demonstrated blast effects thousands of times more severe than Nevada tests. However referring again to Nevada tests—all underground structures viewed by the writer survived testing while some of the surface structures failed.

The potential for positive peacetime use of the atom is just becoming apparent. Fortunately the present beneficial uses, largely consisting of tracer technology with isotopes in industry, agriculture and radioactive medical therapy, will continue and undoubtedly will expand. The "power" of such use, of course, is just as important as the more obvious "power" denoting mechanical and electrical power generation. The presently much-sought-after controlled fusion reaction which may provide electrical energy directly without any heat-exchanger, turbine or radioactive waste problem (all with their resultant cost, hazard and complexity) may or may not be attained. In any case present technology alone—and this will improve beyond our present vision—can rebuild our world. Abundant electrical power will give architecture unlimited opportunities. One of the most direct architectural uses of nuclear power will be for heating of buildings. This will be by means of

heated fluid circulated from reactors by electrical resistance or by heat-pumps. When it can be made low enough in cost such heating may be extended out of doors and hence affect climate, crops and recreation. This will also benefit directly the growing modern tendency to construct large covered stadia, exposition and market buildings, squares and plazas. Such areas will be both naturally and artificially lighted and may have partly outdoor and partly indoor character. Other factors besides the threat of nuclear attack point to a diminished use of windows. Where used these will be almost exclusively for view. Smooth flush surfaces are indicated both for the improved washdown offered and for a growing esthetic which favors "clean" design. This is not to say that ornament, texture and other manifestations of beauty will not have their place.

Present uses of the heat of a nuclear reactor or "furnace" center on building - space - heating, industrial process-heating and for steam turbine prime-moving for generation of electricity. Another promising use is production of fresh water through distillation of sea water. Costs of conventional fuel are high enough to eliminate distillation as a practical method at present but all this will rapidly change with the atomic fuel of the future. Effects of abundant fresh water on our cities and upon architecture can now only be guessed at but it seems obvious, with our new tools and rising pressures of population, that whole new cities will arise. These will include both rebuilt cities on original sites and entirely new cities.

It would be inaccurate to credit all future major changes to our cities to great advances in nuclear science. For a long time forces have been at work tending to decentralize our cities and produce a new linear pattern for growth. Effect of nuclear science will be to accelerate growth already begun. In the matter of improved transportation, designs for nuclear-powered ships, submarines, planes and locomotives are either in

production or rapidly approaching production. Trucks, buses and automobiles pose special problems and it is generally agreed they will most probably receive nuclear power second-hand. This would be accomplished by lavish use of electrical power as, for example, through coaxial cable under major roadways. Efficiency, as we now rate utilization of electrical power, in such cases might be relaxed in favor of the new convenience and absence of fumes associated with internal combustion engines. For service in areas remote from the coaxial cables, improved electrical storage batteries are indicated.

All of these possibilities have an "out of this world" quality and seem as remote and unreal as the tiny atom itself—and it still *seems* so for all the too-real bombs standing ready to demonstrate their reality. And yet the reality of the possibility for good is all about us. Because man's history is full of evidence that bombs are likely to be used, prudence if not vision would indicate that we investigate further suggestions—such as Dr. Teller's of "carbon copying" our existing facilities—but this time underground. First step will be to determine how much duplication is required and next, what will it cost. Meanwhile above ground construction should begin to follow standards permitting good decontamination practice. Designs should also provide for lateral loading—as for seismic loading in earthquake regions.

selected references:

- (1) "Effects of Nuclear Weapons," Supt of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington 25, DC \$2 (paperbound)
- (2) "Engineering Approach to Radiological Decontamination" by Myron B Hawkins, *Mechanical Engineering Magazine*, October 1957:920-921
- (2) "Nature of Nuclear Warfare" by Edward Teller, *Air Force*, Vol 40, No 1, January 1957:43



FELINE HOUSE, GRANT PARK ZOO, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Architect: TUCKER & HOWELL • Sculptor: JULIAN HOKE HARRIS • Contractors: ABCO BUILDERS • Glass and Glazing: THE WARREN COMPANY

Has anybody here seen **Kelly**?

Can't help but miss a guy like Kelly. What a wag. Especially with the lions. They roared at him, he roared right back. Louder, too. Always spent the day here, just roaring away. Slapping his thighs and roaring away. Usually the first one in and the last one out the doors. He thought a lot of those doors, too.

They're Amarlite Entrances. Put them in because they're tough enough to stand the gaff—man or beast. And there's plenty of gaff in this traffic. Thousands of ins and outs a day, come what may. Yet, as Kelly said, these doors are as slim and beautiful as the girls he goes with. That famous Alumilite finish needs only an occasional swipe to stay gleaming. Matter of fact, Kelly's last words were:

"Amarlite looks better . . . longer."



AMERICAN ART METALS COMPANY

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television safety provisions

A number of fires in the 40 million television sets now installed in US homes points up the need for attention to television safety.

Any high metal structure is a likely target for lightning with the possible hazard of damage to electrical equipment connected to it as well as lightning and fire damage to any building supporting it. When the television antenna is mounted on a building, there are two possible paths to ground for a lightning stroke: one down the lead-in wire to the television set and the other down the supporting mast and through the building. The National Electrical Code recognizes this and requires a lightning arrester to be installed on the lead-in-wire to drain off the charge before entering the building and also requires the supporting mast to be suitably grounded in order to lead the charge to ground without going through the building. (See Art. 810 of National Electrical Code for information relative to the installation of television receivers.)

Where lightning rods are used on a building, it is evident that the installation of an antenna would affect the protection afforded by the rods. In such cases the mast should be tied-in to the lightning rod system by a grounding conductor of suitable size.

society for the history of technology

A group of interested scholars, in an effort to assess the impact of technology on society, have formed the Society for the History of Technology.

Meetings will be sponsored by the Society at which various aspects of technological history will be investigated, and a quarterly Journal—"Technology and Culture," devoted to the study of the development of technology and its relations with society and culture, will be published.

The Executive Committee consists of: Chairman, Melvin Kranzberg, Case Institute of Technology; Carl W. Condit, Northwestern Univer-

sity; Howard Mumford Jones, Harvard University; Edward Lurie, University of Michigan; Robert Mult-hauf, Smithsonian Institution; William Fielding Ogburn, University of Chicago; Stanley Pargellis, Newberry Library; John B. Rae, M. I. T.; Richard Shryock, Johns Hopkins University; Lynn White, Jr., Mills College.

An Advisory Council of distinguished members is being formed.

The Society will co-sponsor as its first program the Humanistic-Social Division of the American Society for Engineering Education, to be held at the University of California, Berkeley, June 16-17, 1958.

Applications for charter membership (\$10) in the Society should be sent to Professor Melvin Kranzberg, Rm. 315, Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland 6, Ohio.

misuse of NFPA name

The National Fire Protection Association has called attention to a rash of phony operators who are claiming to be representatives of NFPA in approaching householders for the sale of substandard fire detection and extinguishment equipment.

Sometimes this is done cleverly by indirection and implication, but in other cases the approach is much bolder.

The NFPA neither approves nor endorses any product or service, even those of unquestioned merit; nor does it have any agents or other representatives engaged in the promotion or sale of any form of fire protective equipment.

now a human slide-rule

It is no longer necessary to guess at the various dimensions of male or female figures, or of those of children of various ages, regardless of sex.

These are now contained in a 3¾" x 6" slide-rule gadget which quickly indicates the answer to 50 physical characteristics from arm reach forward to wrist circumference.

This is indeed reducing anthropology to its simplest proportions.

acceptability of products

Federal Housing Administration
(see previous lists in *AIA Bulletins & Journals*)

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Weyerhaeuser Sales Company
First National Bank Building
Saint Paul 1, Minnesota

"Richlite" Flashing

The Richkraft Company
510 N. Dearborn Street
Chicago 10, Illinois

Certain-teed Sealdon Shingles

Certain-teed Products Corporation
120 East Lancaster Avenue
Ardmore, Pennsylvania

Nervastral Rigid Flashing Material
Rubber & Plastics Compound Co.
10 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, NY

Shop Fabricated Wood Frame Construction Engineering Bulletin no. SE-225

Brooks Homes Corporation
720 W Lincoln Highway
Chandler, Indiana

Supplement to Engineering Bulletin no SE-222 dated 27 February 1958
Intermountain Precision-Bilt Homes
124 18th Street, Ogden, Utah

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...and it fits the school budget...*

MARMET Curtainwall



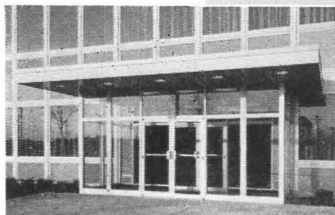
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Series 600, Curtain Wall

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Junior High School,
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Architect, Warren Ashley,
Hartford, Conn.*

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Stock door and
Entrance installation*

SERIES 1100



*Longfellow Junior High
School, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Architect, Ebling,
Plunkett & Keymar
Milwaukee, Wis.*

SERIES 200



*Pacelli High School,
Stevens Point, Wis.
Architect,
Robert W. Surplice,
Green Bay, Wis.*

SERIES 401



MARMET stock doors and entrances

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Action Taken in Cases of Unprofessional Conduct

DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS as shown below were taken in cases of unprofessional conduct brought before the Board of Directors at its meeting April 28-May 2, 1958, in Washington, D. C.

Member	Violation	Penalty
Joseph J. Spera Central Pennsylvania Chapter	Mandatory Rule Number 7	Termination
Jack Kushin Buffalo-Western New York Chapter	Mandatory Rule Number 15	Termination
George W. Stickle Robert W. Stickle Cleveland Chapter	Mandatory Rule Numbers 12 & 13	Suspension Three years each
Michael M. Kane Cleveland Chapter	Mandatory Rule Number 12	Censure

The Mandatory Rules of the Standards of Professional Practice, above mentioned, follow:

Number 7: An Architect shall not engage in building contracting.

Number 12: An Architect shall not use paid advertising nor use self-laudatory, exaggerated, or misleading publicity.

Number 13: An Architect shall not solicit, not permit others to solicit in his name, advertisements or other support toward the cost of any publication presenting his work.

Number 15: An Architect shall at no time act in a manner detrimental to the best interests of the profession.

EDWARD L. WILSON, Secretary

CALENDAR

July 4-24: Seventh Annual National Trust (of England, Wales and Northern Ireland) Summer School, run in association with Attingham Park, Shrewsbury, for the study of historic houses of England. Additional information from The National Trust (of the United States) 2000 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

July 6-7: National Council of Architectural Registration Boards Convention, Cleveland, Ohio.

July 7-11: AIA Convention, Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, O.

July 13-August 23: Ninth Annual Design Workshop, Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey, Mexico.

July 19-August 2: The Fourth Bath Summer School for the study of Late Stuart and Georgian Architecture and Decorative Arts, sponsored by the Courtauld Institute of Art, London University, to be held in Bath, Somerset, England.

July 20-28: Fifth Congress of the International Union of Architects, Moscow, Russia.

August: International Federation of Landscape Architects, Washington, D. C.

August 31-Sept. 6: Twenty-fourth Congress of the International Federation on Housing and City Planning, Liege, Belgium.

September: Seminar on Regional Planning—Development of Cities and Industries, Tokyo, Japan.

September 25-27: Seventh Annual Conference, Western Mountain District, Continental-Denver Hotel, Denver, Colo.

October 2-4: North Central Regional Conference, St. Paul, Minn.

October 8-10: Gulf States Regional Conference, Biloxi, Miss.

October 9-11: Annual Forum, Pennsylvania Society of Architects, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa.

October 9-12: Northwest Regional

Conference, Harrison Hot Springs, British Columbia, Canada.

October 15: New York District Regional Conference, Rochester, N. Y.

October 15-19: California Council, AIA, annual convention, Monterey, Calif. California-Nevada-Hawaii Regional Conference will be held as a part of this convention and will meet on October 17.

Mid-October: Western Mountain District Regional Conference, Denver, Colo. Date to be established.

October 22-24: Architects Society of Ohio, 25th Annual Convention, Sheraton-Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati.

October 29-31: Texas Society of Architects, Annual Convention, Hilton Hotel, San Antonio, Texas.

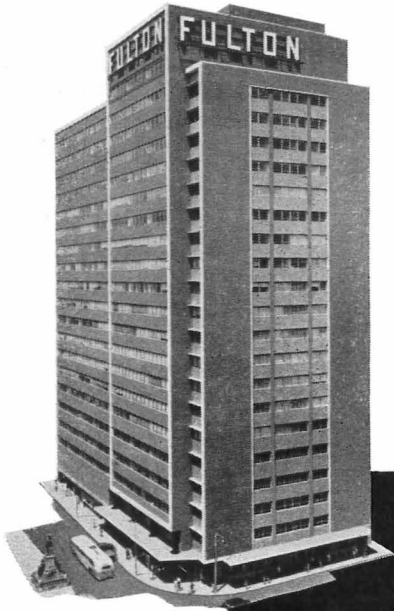
October 30-November 1: Central States Regional Conference, Kansas City, Mo.

October 31-Nov. 2: Annual meeting of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, New Orleans, La.

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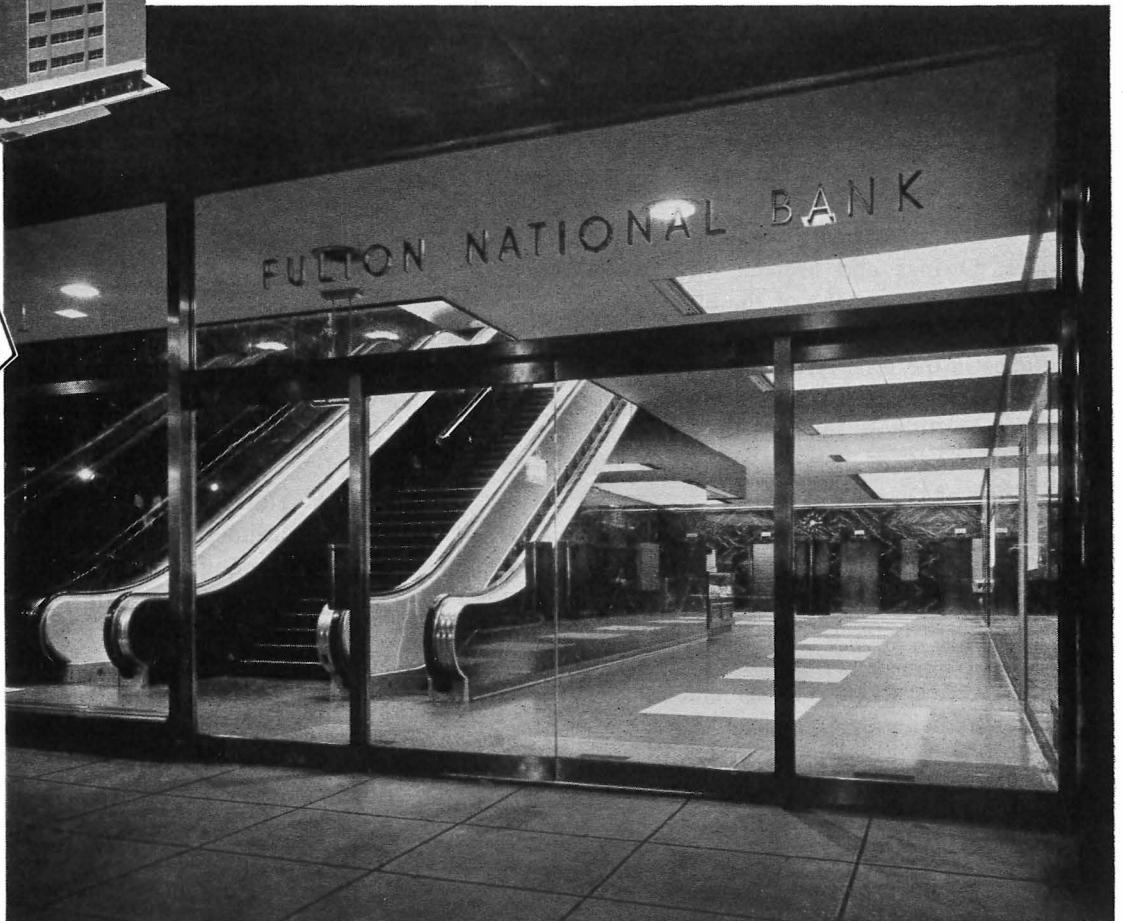
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Honors

PROFESSOR JEAN LABATUT, Director of Graduate Studies at the School of Architecture, Princeton University, was honored recently at a testimonial dinner at the Century Club of New York.

The dinner, given by his former graduate students, was in celebration of his thirty years as a member of the faculty.

Among the distinguished guests attending the dinner were Robert F. Goheen, President of Princeton; Dr. Donald Hamilton, Dean Designate of the Graduate School, and Mrs. Edouard Morot-Sir, Cultural Counsellor of the French Embassy, representing the French Ambassador.

THOMAS J. HOUHA, project architect for Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, of Chicago, has been named to receive one of the eight international fellowships from the Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in the Fine Arts.

He received his bachelor's degree in architecture from Illinois Institute of Technology in 1954, and has studied shelter planning at Illinois Tech's Institute of Design.

Fellowship recipients will receive up to \$10,000 for the one year period "to enable them to engage in individual or group pursuits in advanced studies in architecture, painting, sculpture and related arts."

YALE UNIVERSITY has announced that Bruce Porter Arneill, of Denver, Colorado, a third-year student in the Department of Architecture, has been named recipient of the \$2,000 Magnus T. Hooper Fellowship in hospital planning. The award is given annually in the School of Art and Architecture.

The fellowship was established in 1949 under the sponsorship of Charles F. Neergaard, Yale Class of 1897, senior member of the New York firm of Neergaard, Agnew and Craig, hospital consultants.

The annual competition was started at Yale as a basic hospital planning problem but was later broadened to include all aspects of health planning, hospitalization, home care and recreation in a hypothetical American city.

The fellowship is named in memory of Magnus T. Hooper, former medical director of the Carson C. Peck Hospital in Brooklyn, New York. It is financed by friends of Dr. Hooper.

Necrology

According to notices received at The Octagon between April 26, 1958 and May 21, 1958

AUSTIN, ERNEST W., Columbus, Ohio
CHITTENDEN, ALPHEUS W., Colorado Springs, Colo.
KING, MARTIN D., Mt. Lebanon, Penn.
MURPHY, FREDERICK V., FAIA, Washington, D. C.
SCHUCHARDT, WILLIAM H., FAIA, Arcadia, Calif.
SHELL, GORDON A., Royal Oak, Mich.
SIMON, LOUIS A., FAIA, Washington, D. C.
SMITH, HOWARD DWIGHT, FAIA, Columbus, Ohio
YOUNG, GUSTAVUS A., Syracuse, N. Y.



EDUCATION

A THREE-DAY CELEBRATION commemorating the establishment of the College of Architecture and Urban Planning at the University of Washington was held recently in Seattle.

Highlights of the program included an open house in the architecture building where exhibits of student and alumni work were shown, tours of outstanding buildings in the Puget Sound area, and the annual banquet at which student prizes and scholarships were awarded. Dr. Henry Schmitz, President of the University addressed guests at the open house, and Welton Becket, FAIA, was the principal speaker at the banquet.

A Department of Architecture was established at the University of Washington in 1914, becoming the School of Architecture of the College of Arts and Sciences in 1935. In 1941 a curriculum in urban planning was initiated, and in July, 1957, the College of Architecture and Urban Planning was organized as an autonomous unit of the University.

The celebration was jointly sponsored by the Washington State Chapter, the Architectural Alumni Association and the architectural student association, Atelier, of the University, and the faculty of the College.

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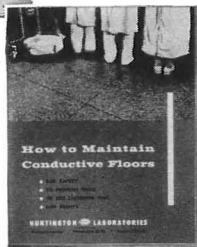
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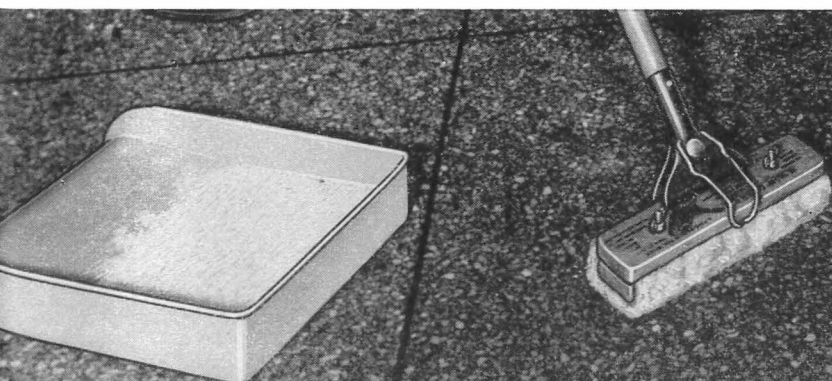


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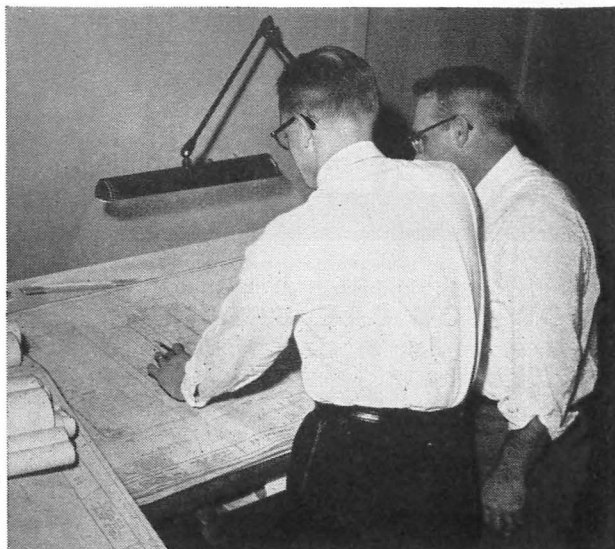
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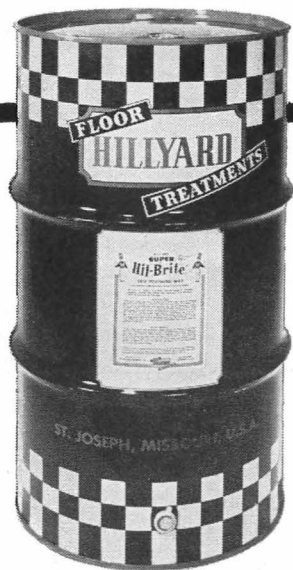
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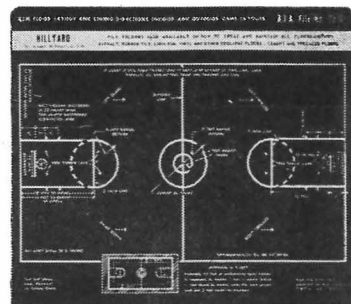
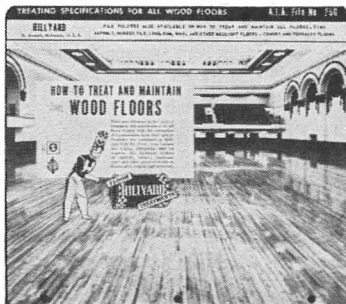
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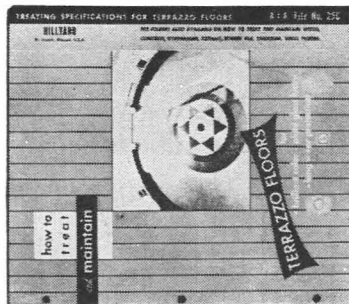


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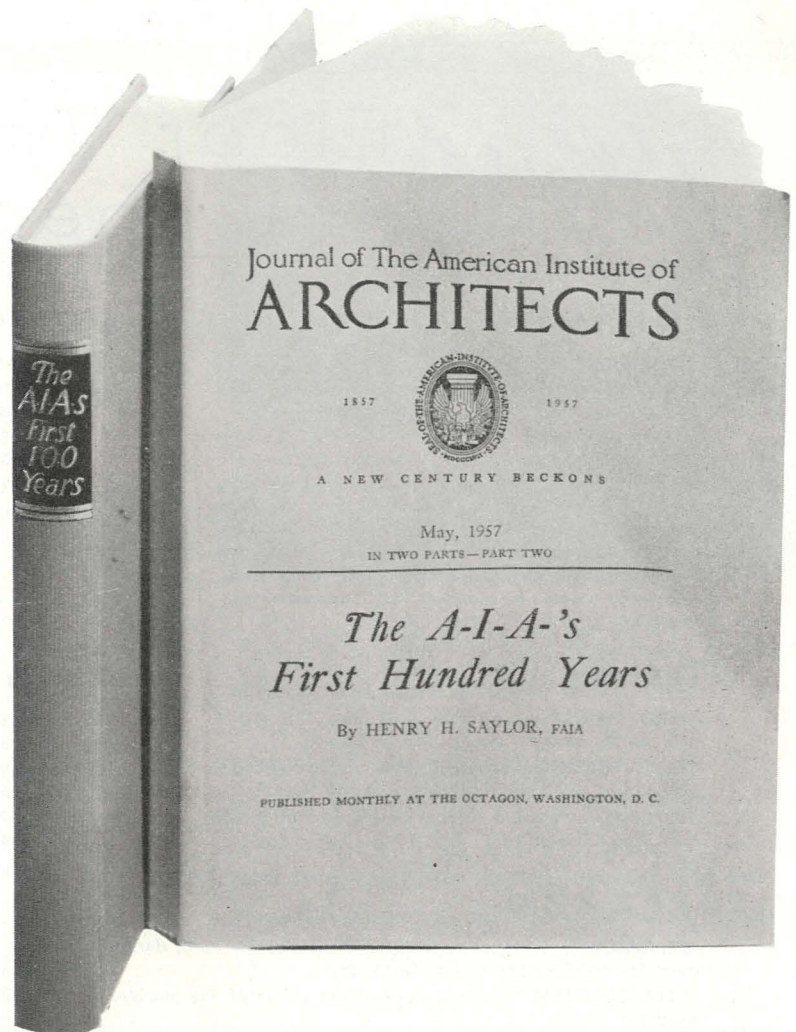
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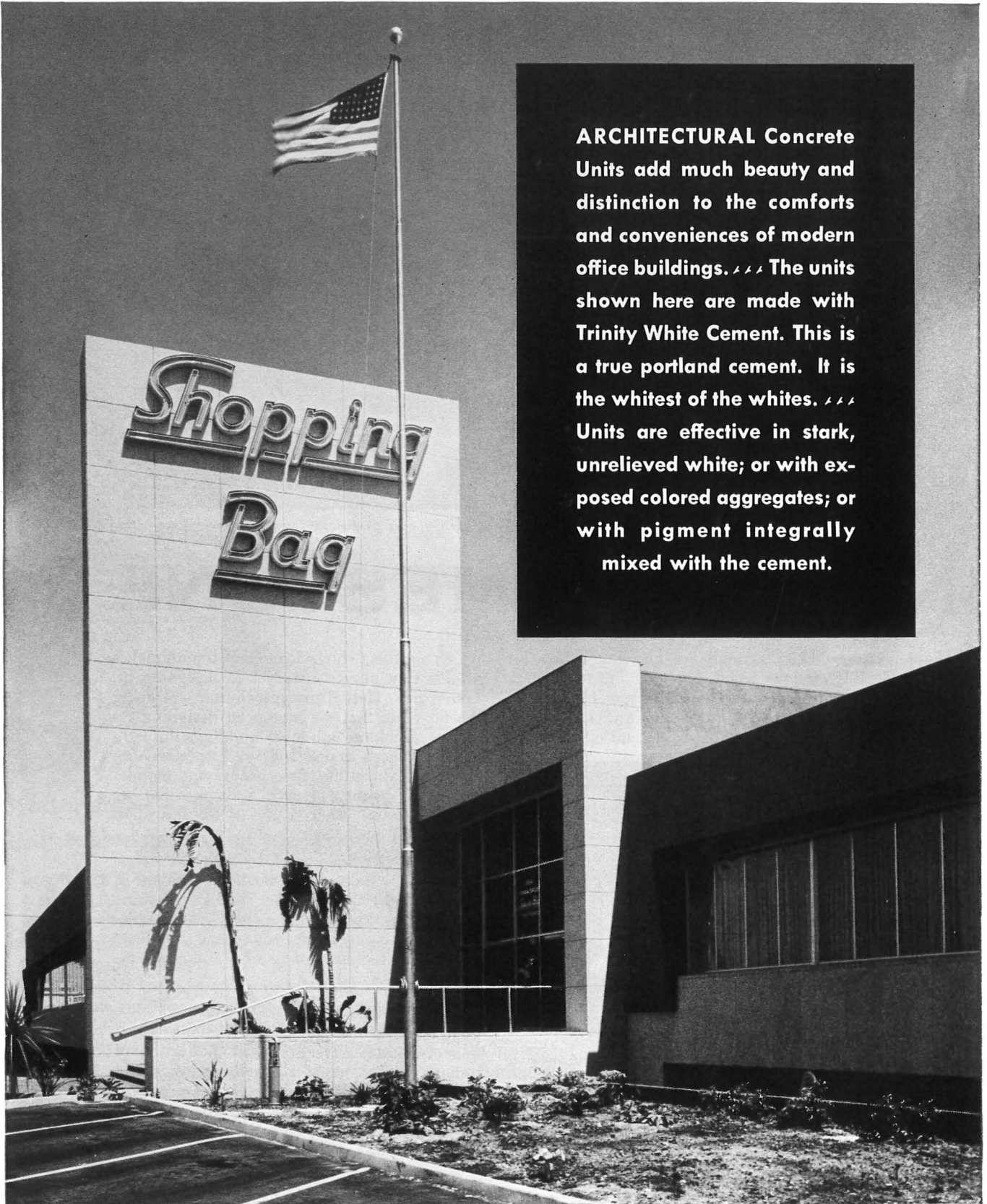
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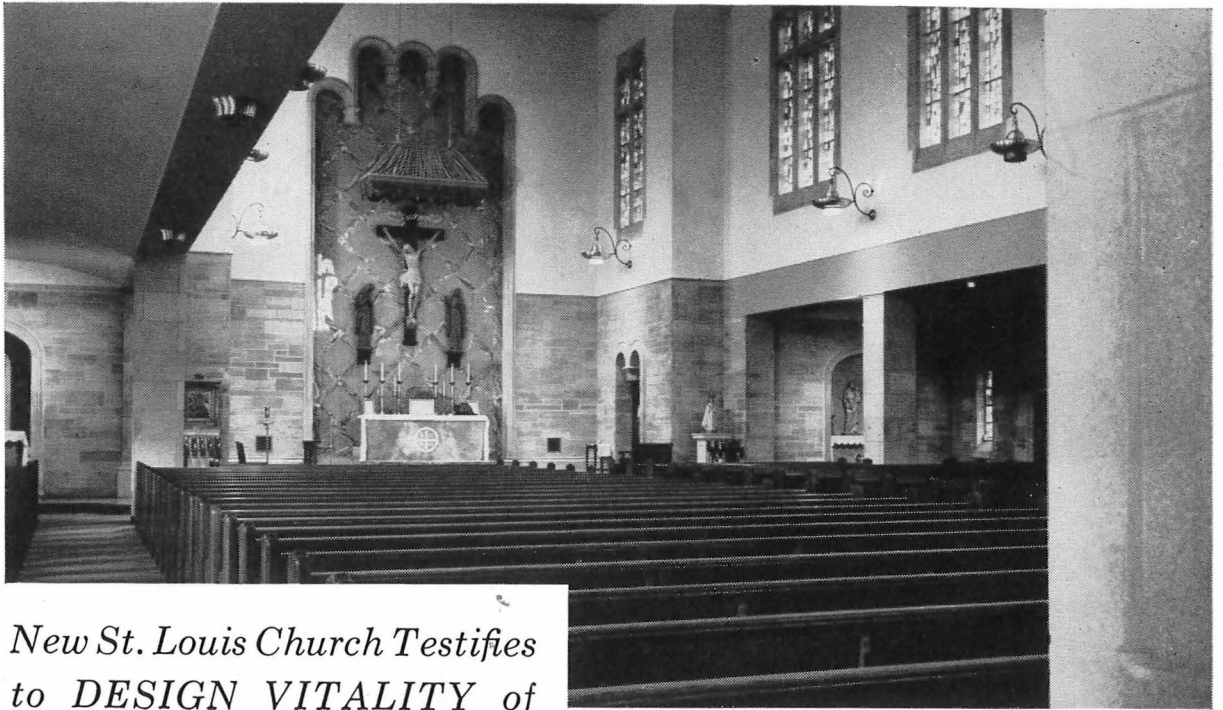
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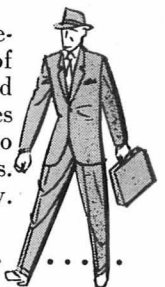


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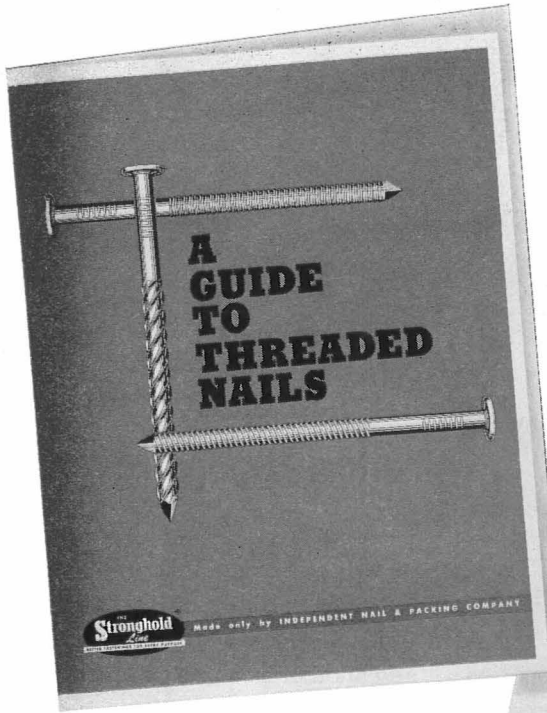
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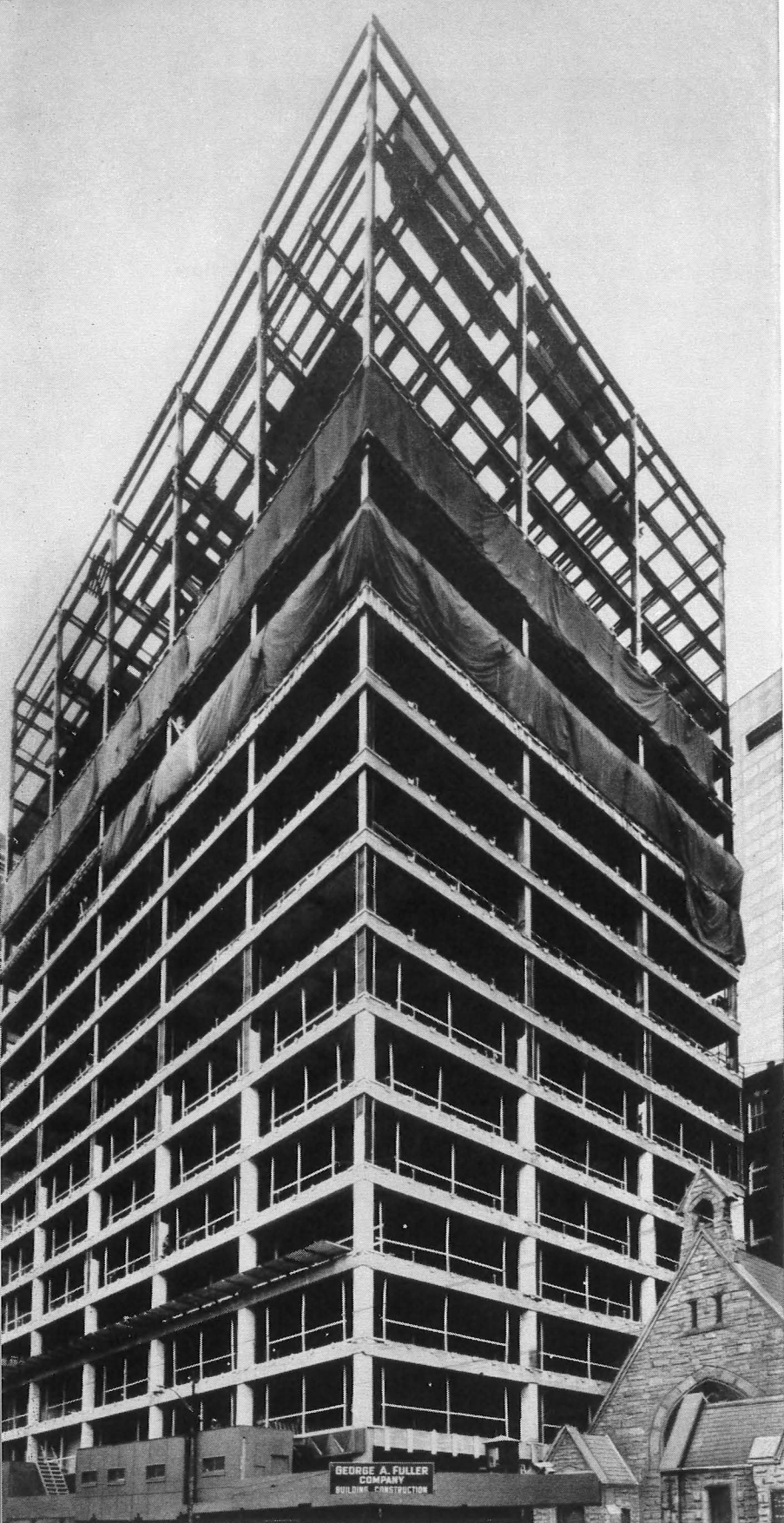
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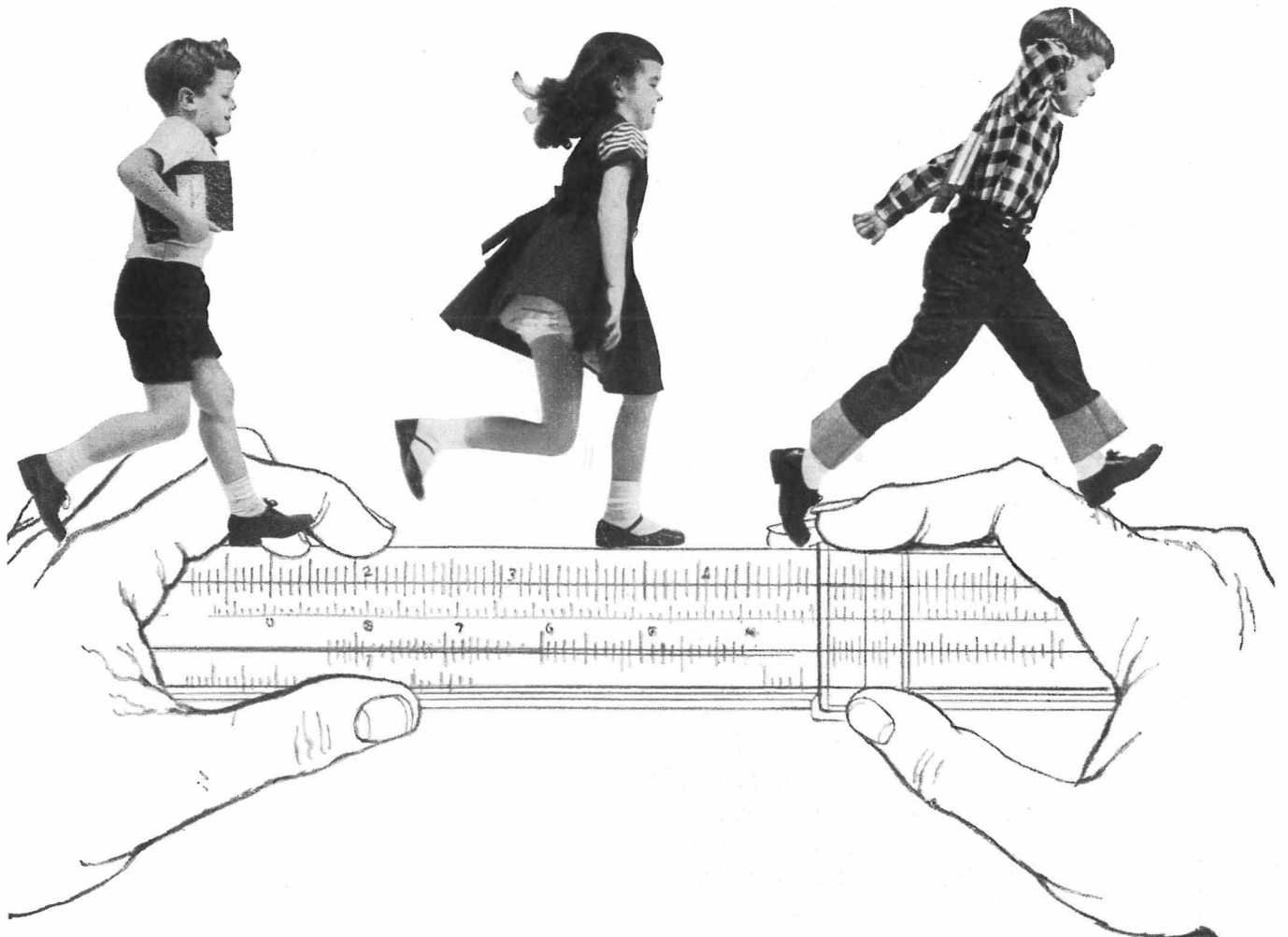
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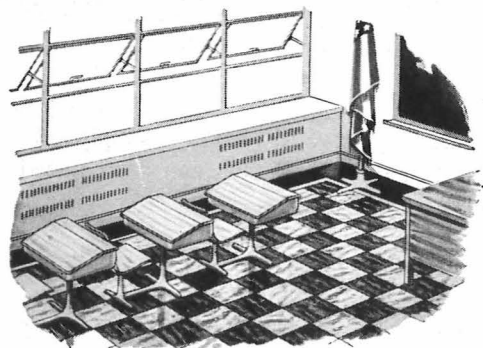
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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

American Art Metals Co.	65
<i>George and Glover</i>	
American Bridge Division	78
<i>Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.</i>	
American Olean Tile Company	14
<i>Arndt, Preston, Chapin, Lamb & Keen, Inc.</i>	
Armstrong Cork Co., Floor Division	7
<i>Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.</i>	
Atlas Enameling Co., Inc.	5
<i>Flavin Advertising Agency</i>	
Bayley, The William, Company	15
<i>Wheeler, Kight & Gainey, Inc.</i>	
Bilco Company	13
<i>Ormsbee Associates, Inc.</i>	
Briggs Manufacturing Company	11
<i>MacManus, John & Adams, Inc.</i>	
Ellison Bronze Company	69
<i>Griffith & Rowland</i>	
Flour City Ornamental Iron Company	81
<i>Ray C. Jenkins Advertising, Inc.</i>	
General Portland Cement Company	75
<i>Harris & Wilson, Inc.</i>	
Hillyard Chemical Company	72-73
<i>Phillips-Reick-Fardon</i>	
Hope's Windows, Inc.	16
<i>The Moss-Chase Company</i>	
Huntington Laboratories, Inc.	71
<i>Bonsib, Inc.</i>	
Independent Nail & Packing Company	77
<i>Warner Alden Morse</i>	
Indiana Limestone Institute	76
<i>The L. W. Ramsey Advertising Agency, Inc.</i>	
Inland Steel Products Company	6
<i>Hoffman & York, Inc.</i>	
LCN Closers, Inc.	8-9
<i>D. K. Morrison, Advertising</i>	
Loxit Systems, Inc.	2
<i>Brindley-Roth, Inc.</i>	
Marble Institute of America, Inc.	1
<i>Moore and Company, Inc.</i>	
Marmet Corporation	67
<i>Paulson-Gerlach & Associates, Inc.</i>	
Mastic Tile Corp. of America	79
<i>S. R. Leon Company, Inc.</i>	
Otis Elevator Company	3rd Cover
<i>G. M. Basford Company</i>	
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company	82
<i>Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc.</i>	
Trinity White Division	75
<i>Harris & Wilson, Inc.</i>	
U.S. Ceramic Tile Company	2nd Cover
<i>The Griswold-Eshleman Co.</i>	
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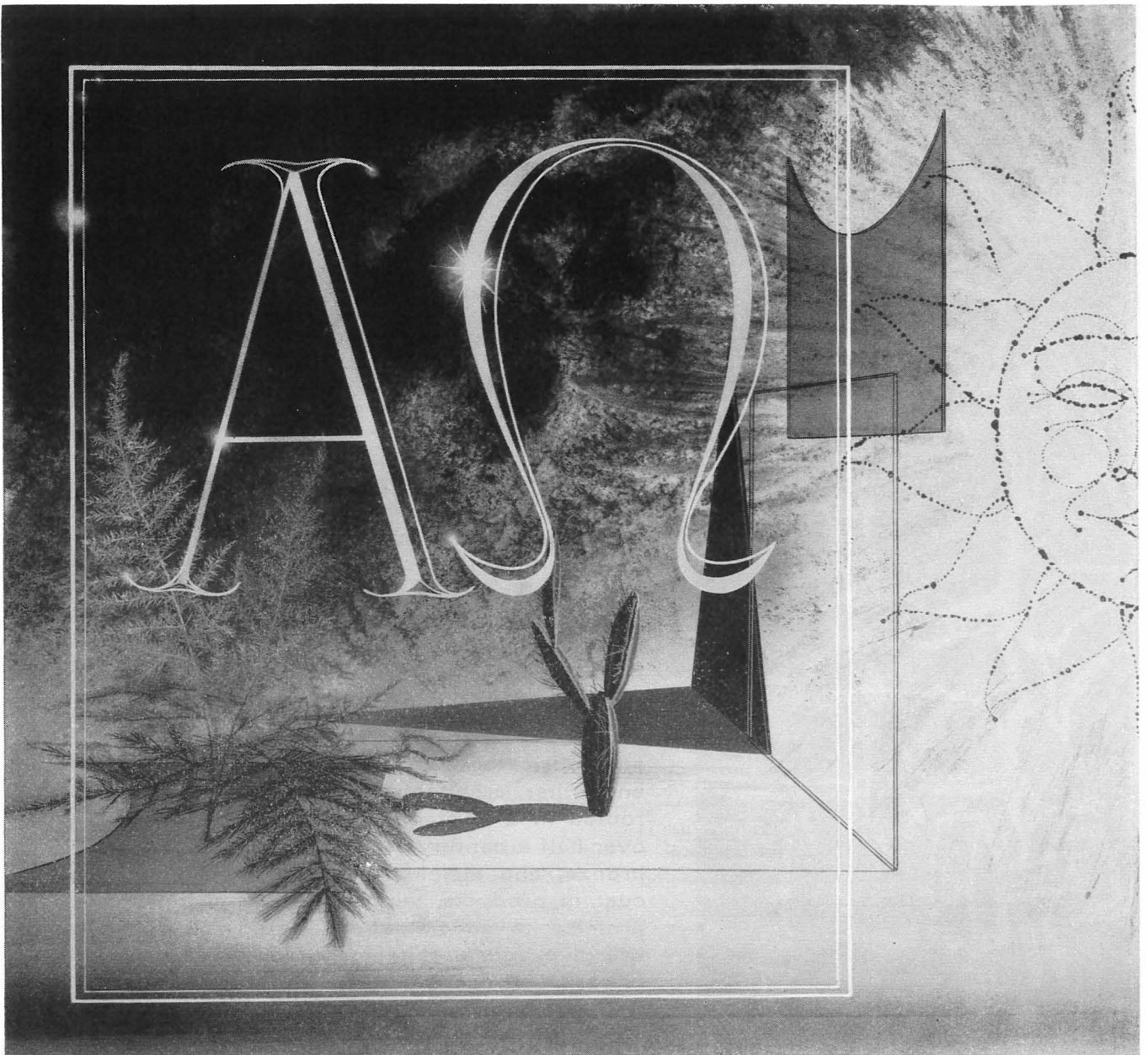
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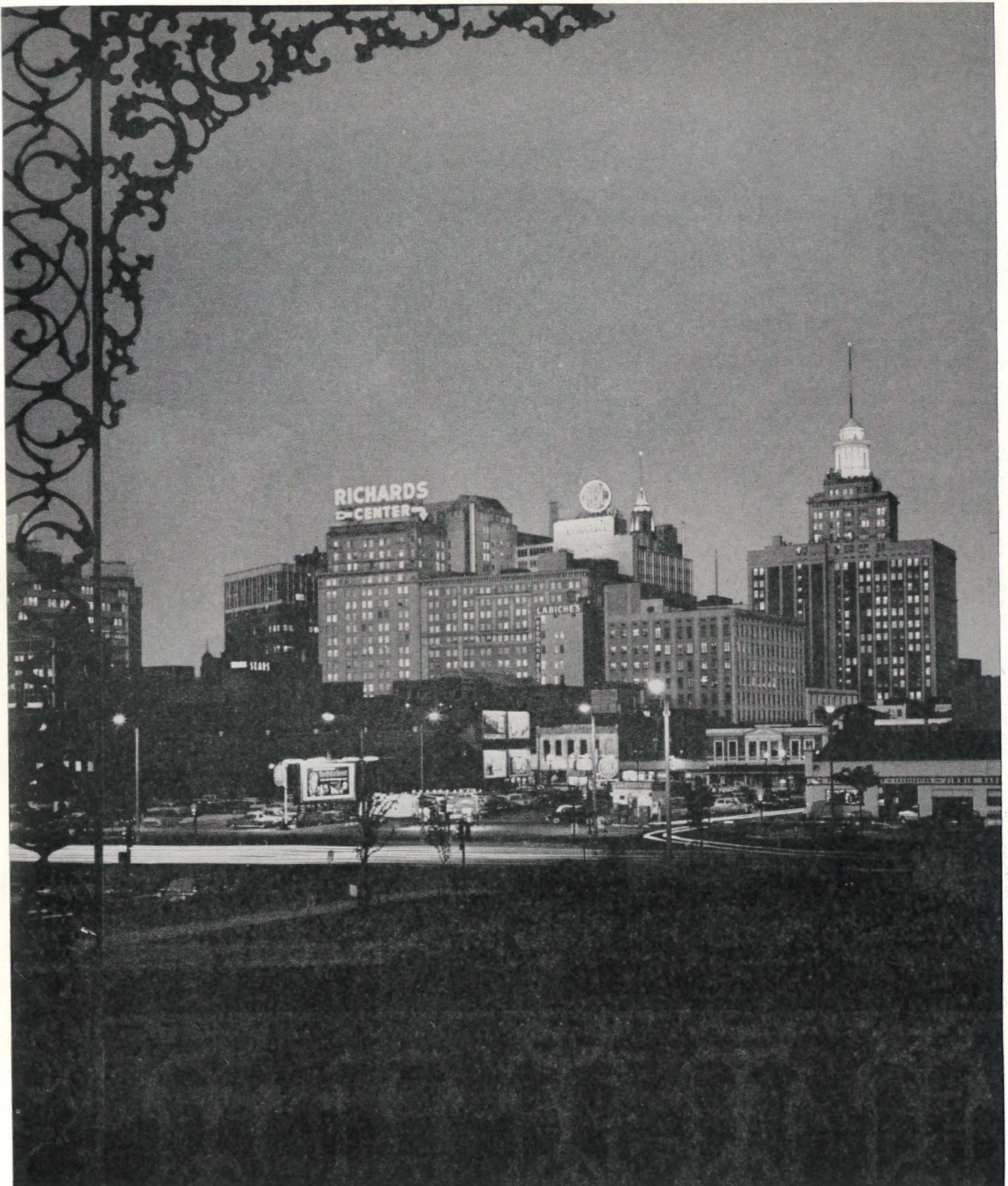
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