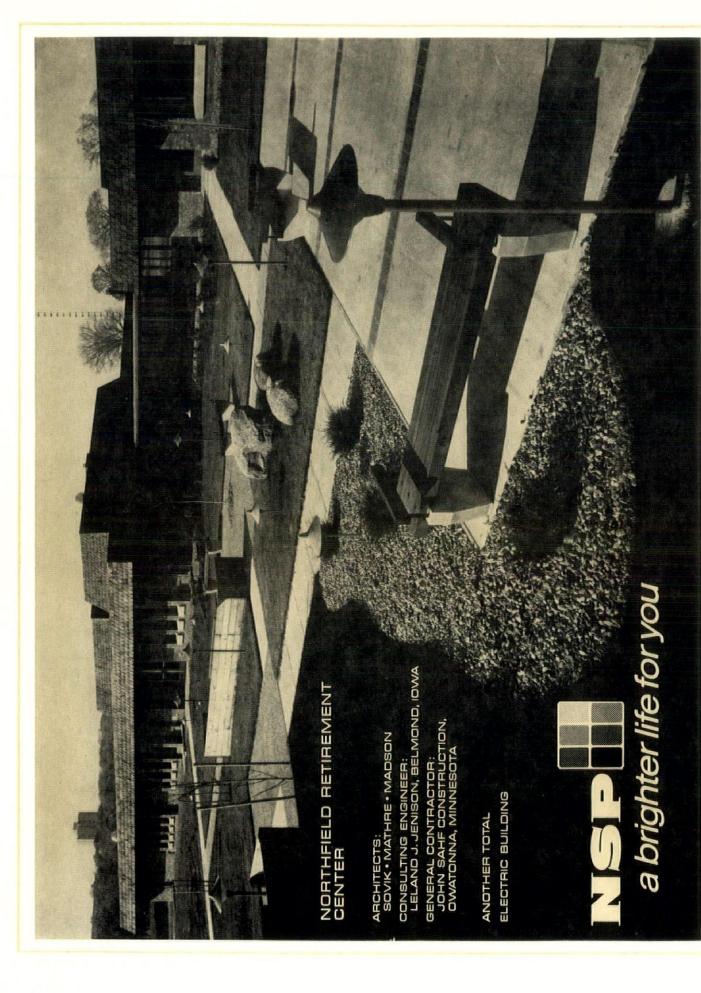
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### NORTHWEST ARCHITECT

Official Publication of the Minnesota Society of Architects

**VOLUME XXXIV NUMBER 2** January-February 1970

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### Area Notes

Architectural News from Five States

PEOPLE . . .



Mr. Ellerbe

Tom Ellerbe, 77, chairman of the board, has retired after 48 years with the St. Paul firm founded by his father in 1909. Ellerbe Architects is one of the ten largest architectural firms in the country, with a staff of 450 in four offices. Among Mr. Ellerbe's many interests is consumer co-operatives and he was for 17 years president of the Co-operative Foundation, Chicago.

Bill Bentzinger is the new president and general manager of The Spitznagel Partners, Inc., of Sioux Falls. He succeeds the founding father, Harold Spitznagel, FAIA, who will continue to devote his full time to the firm as chairman of the board. The firm, which thrives on the practice and enjoyment of good architecture, is the subject of the Practice Profile in the current (January 1970) issue of the AIA Journal.



Mr. Bentzinger



Mr. Spitznagel

The South Dakota Chapter of the AIA has given its annual award for woodworking craftsmanship to Russell B. Skog, who as millwork foreman was responsible for making and assembling the intricate woodwork of Rapid City's reproduction of a Norwegian stavkirk. Spitznagel Partners were the architects.

Lawrence T. Brodie has joined Haarstick Lundgren & Associates, St. Paul, as chief architect and has been elected a director and vice-president.

British architect Peter Hammond has a proposal to halt the further declination of the Leaning Tower of Pisa: build a tall column alongside crowned with a statue of William of Innsbruck, architect of the tower, whose outthrust arm would halt further tilt. "William was responsible for making the tower lean," Hammond told newsmen, "so let him hold it up." Right-minded professionals should resist this latest attempt to pillory the architect.

Shifflet, Hutchison & Associates, Minneapolis architects, has merged with Rieke, Carroll, Muller Associates, Inc. of Hopkins.

The office of the former will continue at 3633 Elmo Road, Hopkins, until projects presently under construction are completed.

Dykins-Handford, Inc., Minneapolis architects specializing in the design of financial buildings, is moving to larger quarters in Metro Office Park east of Metropolitan Sports Center. The address is 3050 Metro Drive, Suite 312, Minneapolis 55420.

Landscape architect **Arthur Nichols**, living in retirement in Madonna Towers, Rochester, will celebrate his 90th birthday on April 15. Among the many projects for which he and his firm, Morell & Nichols, Inc. of Minneapolis, were designers are the University of Minnesota Mall, Lyman Lakes at Carleton College, some of the residential areas of Edina, Minn., the Capital Approach in St. Paul and numerous college and institutional campuses.

Madison, Wis., architects Knudson-King, Inc., have recently been honored for two of their buildings: the River Valley Junior High School at Spring Green, by the American Association of School Administrators, and the St. Mary's Home for the Aged in Manitowoc, by Modern Nursing Home magazine.

E. William Johnson, 37, is president of the Milwaukee architectural firm of Grassold, Johnson, Wagner & Isley, succeeding his father, Elmer A., who becomes chairman of the board. Edwin Wagner, Wendel Isley, and Leonard Widen have been named vice-presidents.

New officers for the Wisconsin Chapter of the AIA are Sheldon Segel, Milwaukee, president, George A. D. Schuett, Milwaukee, secretary-treasurer, and Nathaniel W. Sample, Madison, vice-president.

North Dakota Chapter of the AIA has elected Robert C. Mutchler of Fargo its new president. Magnus Geston, Moorhead, is secretary, Arlo Beattie, Bismarck, treasurer, George Rutter, Moorhead, vice-president, and Orton Bjore, Lanny Wade, Minot, and James Bofferding, Fargo, directors. First honor awards were given to Ritterbush Brothers, Bismarck, for the general office building of Montana-Dakota Utilities in Bismarck, and to Clark and Holman, Fargo, for the Sharon Lutheran Church in Grand Forks. Awards of merit were given to Mutchler, Twichell and Lynch, Fargo, for the Gamma Phi Beta sorority house in Fargo and for senior citizens' housing in West Fargo, and to Clark and Holman, Fargo, for the Fargo South High School.

Edward Tough, retired Madison architect, died at 91. He was an architect in Dundee, Scotland, before going to Madison, Wisconsin in 1910 and opening his own office there in 1913.

Minot native Gaylan C. Bergren has become a partner in the New York City firm of Pruyn-Bergren and Associates. He is a graduate of Minot High School and of Harvard.

The new address of George H. Carter, architect, is 5137 Woodlawn Boulevard, Minneapolis 55417.

Among the speakers at the annual lowa Business Trends Meeting in Des Moines was Omaha architect Leo A. Daly. He said that job-site inefficiency coupled with wage rises would force increasing factory prefabrication of larger building components, which would be assembled with a minimum of job labor at the site.

Maiwurm Associates is the new name of the Fort Dodge, Iowa, architectural firm of Maiwurm-Wiegman.

Roman Scholtz has opened an architectural office at 901 Putnam Building, Davenport, Iowa.

Paul Hagel has been named an associate member of the Madison, Wis., architectural firm of Weiler, Strang, McMullin and Associates

Ralph Rapson & Associates, Inc., has moved to 1503 Washington Avenue So., Minneapolis 55404.

Stanley L. Nerdrum, now in private practice in Madison, was recently honored with a dinner and citation for his 43 years of service as an architect for the State of Wisconsin.

Carney is the new name in the firm of Wetherell-Harrison-Wagner-McKlveen-Carney, architects of Des Moines.

The name of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, firm of Kohlmann-Eckmann-Hukill has been changed to **Hukill-Pfiffner-Alexander-Deunow.** 

Richard P. Linde and Glenn F. Groth have formed a partnership for the practice of architecture in Sheboygan, Wis.

The Southeast section of the Wisconsin Chapter of the AIA has for its new president Richard P. Blake, for vice-president Richard D. Diedrich and for secretary-treasurer Thomas G. Meuer, all of Milwaukee.

James M. Duffy and Associates of Sioux City have opened an architectural office in Yankton, S. D.

(Continued on Page 92)



### Meet the men behind the "Clean Green" fleet.

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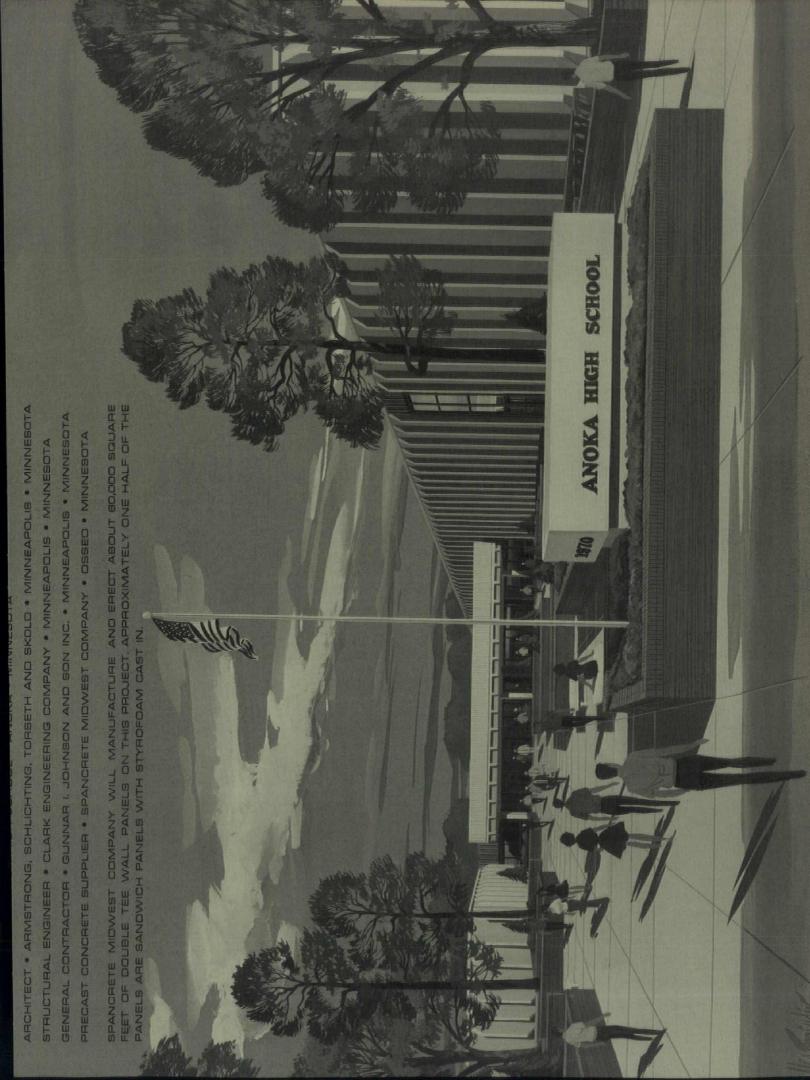
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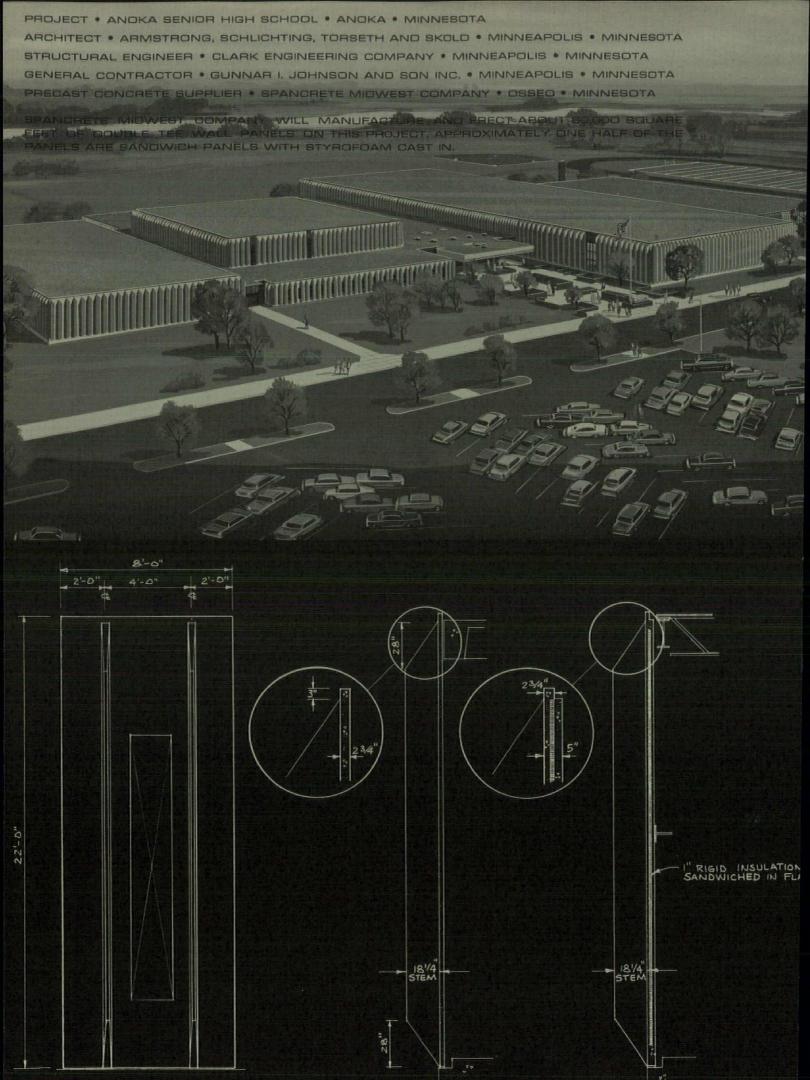
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### Firsts and the Changing Practice

By Donald W. Hassenstab

**Executive Director, Minnesota Society of Architects** 

Architects, individually in their practices and collectively in their AIA chapters, constantly seek to keep themselves in step with the times. In doing this today the architects in this area have come up with some firsts—the first seminars in this area dealing with the AIA's Professional Development Program and the first meetings of committees under the revamped committee schedules of the Minnesota Society of Architects.

The society is very pleased that two seminars will be held for all architects of the Northwest in April. They are to be held in the Normandy Motor Inn in Minneapolis on April 3 and 4 and are:

### April 3—"The Practice of Architecture in Urban Design"

Speaker: John Fisher-Smith, AIA, San Francisco, Chairman of the AIA's Committee on Urban Design.

April 4—"Comprehensive Architectural Services for Industry and Commerce" (Special note—this is the first time this seminar has been presented anywhere in the nation so it represents a double-first!). Speakers: Norman Zimmer, FAIA, Portland, Ore., and Charles H. Harper, AIA, Milwaukee.

These seminars, demonstrating how offices can best compete in the changeful seventies, are definite firsts for this area and constitute an important part of the continuing education which architects seek so their practices can offer the very latest developments for the satisfaction of their clients. They are typical of our profession's constant search for ways in which to meet its responsibilities toward clients and the community.

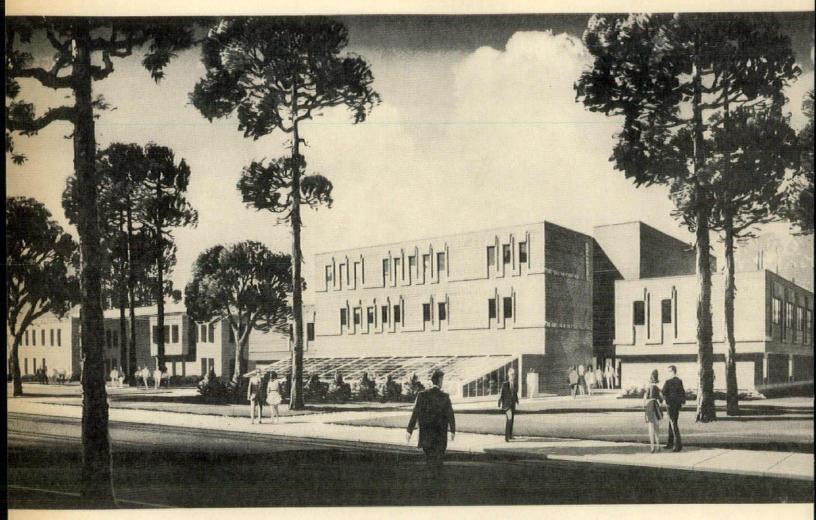
The first several meetings of architects serving within the framework of the revamped committee system of the society have been extremely heartening and indicate clearly that the thinking behind the revision adopted at our last convention was correct and fruitful. There has been attendance ranging around 75 to 80 percent and the six to 10 members on each of the committees have been aggressive in advancing ideas which can help the progress of the chapters, society and profession now, in immediacy, and later, for the "long haul."

Some committees have been meeting weekly to push their particular projects and the idea with most is to get several for-the-betterment-of-the-profession projects not just started but well on the way to fulfillment. Participation has been excellent and encouragement by such interest has helped all "catch fire."

"Where do we go from here?" These firsts clearly demonstrate not just where but how and to a considerable extent when, which is a vital factor also. The convention theme of Involvement seems to be clearly in mind of committee members as they work and we all hope—and plan—that when the 1970 meetings are held the results can be stated as "Involvement—NOW!"

### BIOLOGY-SCIENCE BUILDING

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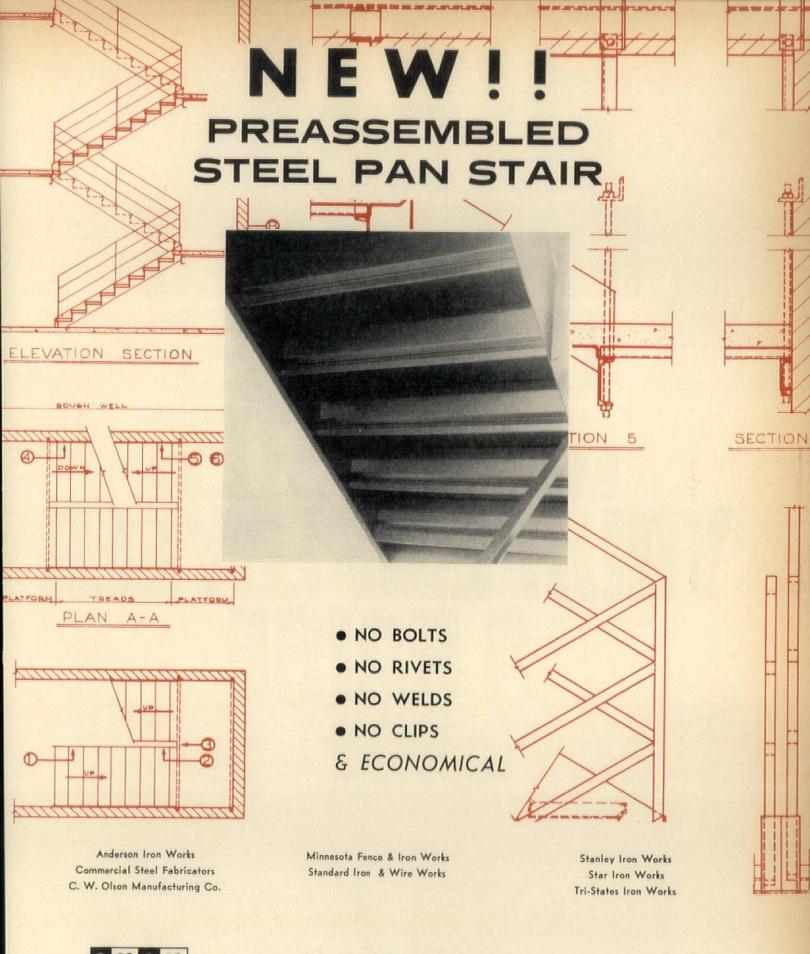
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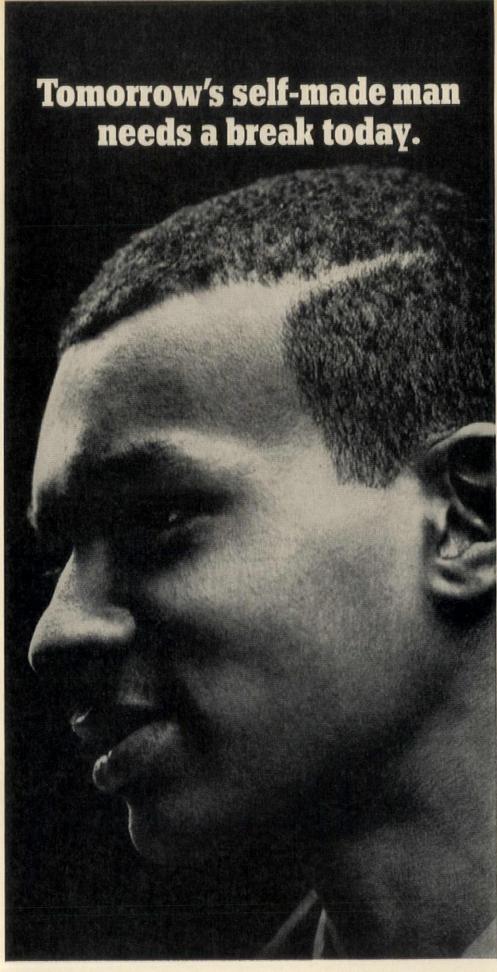




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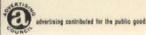
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National Alliance of Businessmen

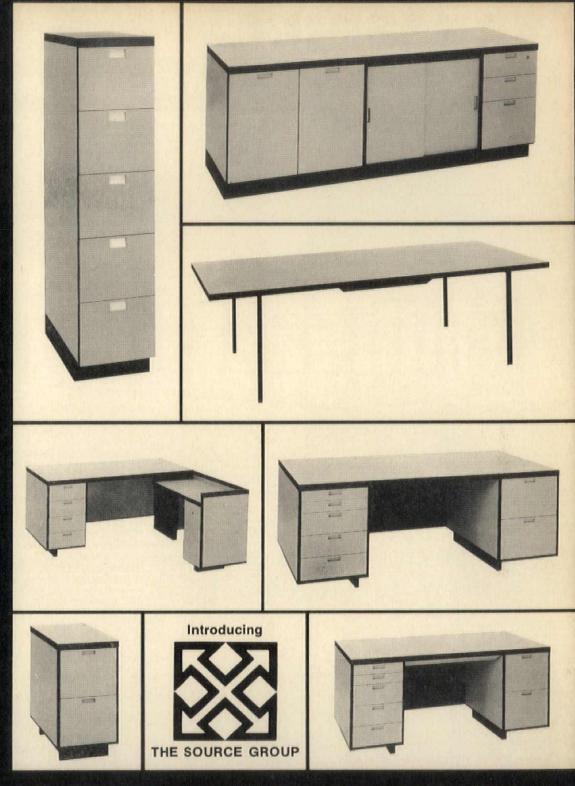






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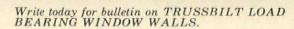
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### MANKATO URBAN RENEWAL

A retail "superblock," a pedestrian mall three blocks long and a new bridge are major features of the \$14.4 million Key City Urban Renewal Project, scheduled to go into execution in May.

### By Roy M. Close

Like many river towns, Mankato—a community of 30,000 at the confluence of the Minnesota and Blue Earth Rivers in southern Minnesota—began its development in a relatively narrow valley squeezed between the river and steep bluffs.

In what is now downtown Mankato this strip of level ground is only about three blocks wide in places. Evidence that it was highly prized for a variety of uses in the city's early days still exists because all of the major land uses-industrial, commercial and residential-remain, slapped together like slices of cheese in a sandwich. The area closest to the river contains two railroad lines and industries which require rail service, such as Hubbard Milling Company. The next strip includes the major retail outlets of the central business district. Finally, in the sector nearest the bluff, stands some of the oldest houses in the city. A fourth tier of public and semi-public uses, including such buildings as the city hall, post office and telephone company, has more recently wedged itself between commercial concerns and homes.

This 'sandwiching' of land uses, not surprisingly, forced Mankato's business district to grow longitudinally while at the same time restricting its lateral growth. Most downtown stores, consequently, are concentrated along a single thoroughfare, Front Street, which is also the only traffic artery by which one can travel directly from the northeast corner of the city to the southwest.

That this situation was proving intolerable for everyone—businessman, shopper and irate motorist simply trying to drive across town—became clear during the 1960's even to Mankatoans, who had endured it longer than anyone else and were thus somewhat inured to it. The F. W. Woolworth Company abandoned its downtown store in 1963, reopening in a new location in Madison East, an outlying shopping center, in 1968. A major department

store, Sears, Roebuck and Company, also moved from the central area to Madison East in 1968. The percentage of Mankato's total real estate tax paid by the central business district declined from 11.16 percent in 1957 to 10.06 percent in 1968, despite sales tax relief for homeowners.

In an attempt to renovate the decaying area the city established a Housing and Redevelopment Authority in late 1966 and through the efforts of this body secured a \$9,008,000 capital grant reservation from the Department of Housing and Urban

Development in August of 1968.

The \$9 million grant, plus a local share of about \$2.7 million and an equivalent sum in disposition proceeds, comprise the budget of the \$14.4 million Key City Urban Renewal Project, which is now scheduled to enter its execution phase May 1, 1970. The project encompasses about 77 acres in a 22-block area of the central business district.

Barton-Aschman Associates of Chicago was retained as consultant by the authority. The firm's urban renewal experience includes projects in St. Paul and Rochester, it has made long-range traffic studies for the City of Minneapolis and been associated with planning of the Nicollet Mall. The firm placed Nicholas V. Trkla, a native of South St. Paul,

in charge of its Mankato project.

Preliminary research undertaken by Barton-Aschman clearly showed the need for urban renewal. Of 213 buildings in the project area, 81 (38 percent) were found to be substandard to a degree warranting clearance. Market studies indicated the retail core would continue to lose ground to shopping centers despite a projected increase in the city's total potential market from \$47.3 million in 1969 to \$66.2 million by 1980.

Utilizing concepts proved successful in other renewal projects, Barton-Aschman developed a plan which incorporates four major features:

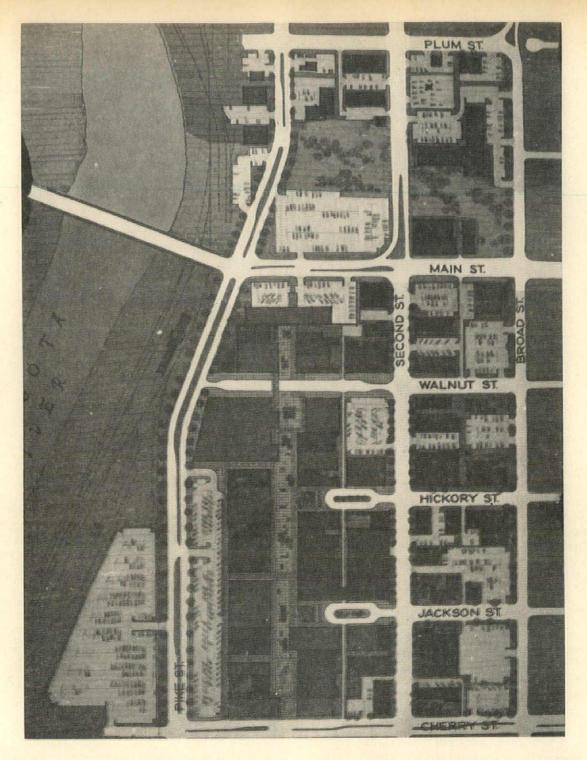
1. A six-block retail "superblock."

2. A pedestrian mall three blocks long.

A traffic bypass on Pike Street, between Front Street and the Minnesota River.

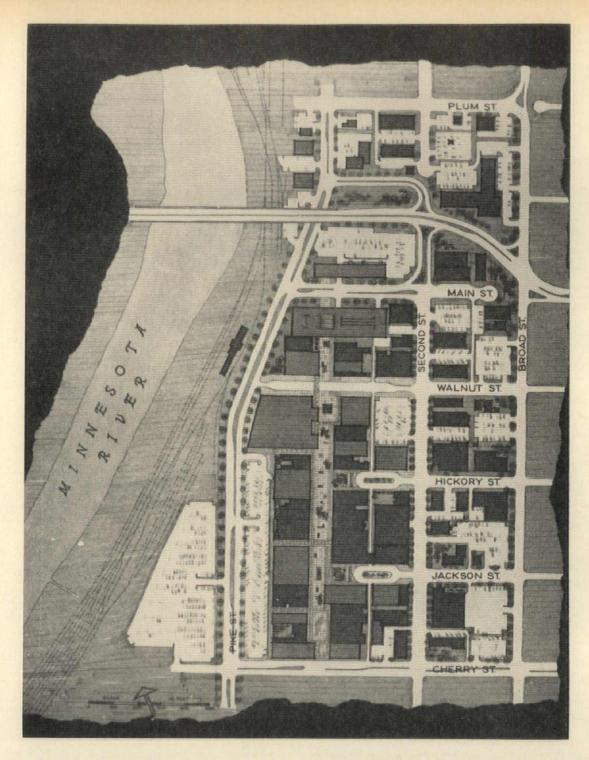
(Continued on Page 74)

Mr. Close is on the staff of the Mankato Free Press, Mankato, Minn.



First phase of the Key City Urban Renewal Project. Front Street has been closed from Main to Cherry, with traffic rerouted onto a widened Pike Street to the west. The existing Main Street Bridge remains—its replacement is not part of the project, although the plan provides right-of-way acquisition

north of Main Street should a new bridge be constructed later. Existing buildings which will remain are shaded dark; among them is a major department store, Brett's, on the northeast corner of the intersection of Jackson Street and the mall. Compare the traffic pattern here with that on the opposite page.



Second phase of the project. The new bridge overpasses both the Minnesota River and railroad tracks between the river and Pike Street. Main and Second are no longer through streets. The skyway across Walnut Street connects a major new department store on the south side with a new office building opposite. Another new office building, between Main Street and the new bridge, forms a visual focal point for motorists entering Mankato via the bridge as well as pedestrians on the mall. In addition to surface lots, parking is provided by a new ramp at the north end of the mall and an existing ramp on Second Street between Jackson and Hickory.



Looking north on the mall. Pedestrians have an unrestricted view of up to four blocks. The high arches in the center of the picture are main en-

trances to a new department store at the corner of Walnut Street and the mall. Straight down the mall

4. A new Main Street Bridge overpassing both the Front-Pike route and the railroad tracks which now cross Main Street at grade level near the bridge.

Three of the four design concepts, it will be noted, hinge on closing Front Street to vehicular traffic between Walnut and Cherry Streets. This suggests—quite correctly—that traffic considerations were primary determiners in the plan and that land use considerations developed from traffic requisites.

Once the decision had been made to close Front Street, other features of the plan became necessary as well as desirable. For example, a traffic bypass would have to be included. A bypass to the east—Second or Broad Street—was considered but Barton-Aschman eventually decided to re-route through traffic along Pike. This in turn made relocation of a small Milwaukee Road switching yard and main track necessary, both for right-of-way for a widened Pike Street and for parking to serve the downtown business district.

As proposed, the plan eliminates all railroad tracks between Pike Street and the retail core, free-



the new parking ramp—and towering above and behind it, a new office building—forms a visual barrier.

Although the possibility of enclosing the mall has been discussed, the project does not include the cost of a mall cover.

ing an area of approximately four acres for future expansion of the business district. The Mankato-Wells main line is to be relocated on the river side of Pike Street, where a main line and switching yard of the Chicago and North Western Railroad will remain.

The Front Street mall becomes the focal point of the downtown area, extending from Cherry Street to Walnut Street. Eventual plans call for it to cross Walnut and extend an additional block north to Main, once a new bridge has been constructed. The new

bridge, however, is technically not part of the project, although provision is made in the plan for acquisition of right-of-way for a bridge approach.

Major generators on the mall will be two department stores. One, the George E. Brett Co., will remain in its present location at the corner of Jackson and Front Streets. The other will be a new facility at Front and Walnut. A substantial number of existing supporting retail stores will remain, providing an atmosphere for shoppers like that of a huge shopping center.

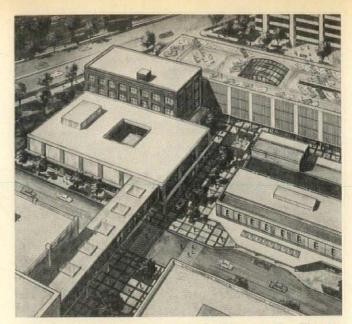
The planners frankly admit they are seeking to create just that atmosphere. When the Barton-Aschman plan was publicly unveiled last September, Trkla described the goal of urban renewal as one which would let Mankato serve "as the retail, office, cultural, civic and finance center for southwestern Minnesota."

"There was no other alternative but to go to a regional shopping center design," explained Gary A. Chalupsky, executive director of the housing authority. "You can talk about Mankato now being the regional marketplace but what we are saying is that downtown Mankato is going to become the regional shopping center. There's a difference."

Most of the remaining features of the plan reflect this goal. They include a proposed office tower near the new bridge approach, a large auto-oriented area

and a motel-entertainment complex.

Target date for completion of the Key City Urban Renewal Project is mid-1974, four years after the start of execution. Officials are optimistic about prospects for rapid redevelopment for, although the final contract will not be signed for another two months, several business firms have already expressed interest in purchasing sizable parcels once disposition of cleared land begins. Other firms have at least temporarily shelved plans to abandon downtown locations and are now taking serious second looks at their possible future in what may in fact become southwestern Minnesota's regional shopping center.



Aerial view of the north end of the mall. The intersecting street is Walnut Street, which has already been developed into a "mini-mall" on which vehicular traffic is allowed. The new department store, connected by a skyway to an office building across the street, is at lower left. Beyond the office building stand the existing Martin Building, which remains, a new parking ramp and, in the upper right corner of the picture, a multi-story office tower.



The new Main Street Bridge. Although not part of the actual project, the bridge is deemed necessary by planners to eliminate a grade level railroad crossing on Main Street and a congested Main-Front intersection. The bridge is included as a long-range

option and the plan is "phased" to allow for its eventual construction. The new office tower provides a visual reference to the central business district for motorists entering the city from the bridge.

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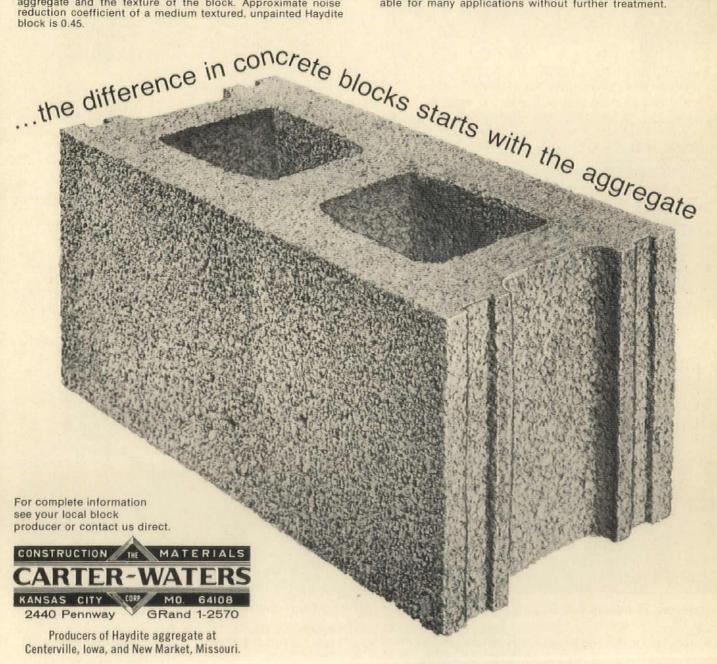
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These pages are a continuation of the similar feature in our November-December issue's coverage of the MSA convention speakers.

Edward Bruder of Chicago is assistant regional director for metropolitan development of HUD—"Involvement in Urban Design and Equal Opportunity."

Being involved in this range of HUD programs and working closely with my colleagues in the other facets of urban concerns, I have become acutely aware of the need for increased involvement of all professional groups in the social and environmental crisis we are facing. Today I hope to demonstrate not only that you as architects should participate more fully in this challenge but also that you have the potential to have a significant impact in alleviating this nation's urban and environmental problems. Despite the noteworthy exceptions, the general reaction of the private citizen in the architectural profession to our urban problems, as we see it in government, has been "business as usual." Private architects have not been in the forefront of social change....

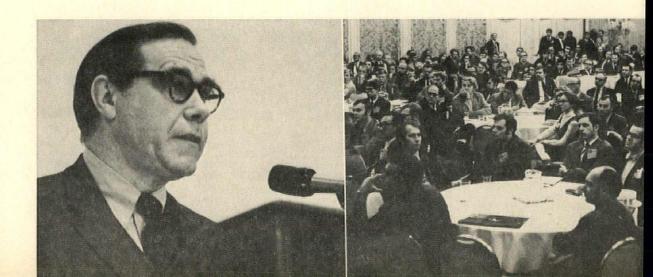
With our administration's emphasis on the role of the private sector, what we in government have always known is now becoming known to the public. The role for government is a limited one. We look to the private sector to provide the initiative and the production. We look to the architect and other professionals to make major contributions through your involvement in the problems in our environment....

At the 1968 AIA convention Whitney Young urged that, "as a profession you ought to be

taking stands." At the same gathering Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson suggested that "architects should become thoughtful political activists and work for a new conservation that is concerned with the total and human community environment." In stressing the theme of participation by architects William H. Shieck, FAIA, executive director, said in a magazine article in 1968 that "a solution to urban problems implies innovation in design, technology, politics, sociology and management." Mr. Shieck described the current efforts this way-"we are arousing the profession's realization of its role in public affairs and its communications with legislators and government. . . . We are in the midst of urban crises which threaten to tear apart our social fabric and an environmental crisis which is rapidly making the cities unfit for human habitation. No one can afford to remain passive in a time like this, least of all those with talents which are critical to the solution. Being an observer, a non participant, is a luxury you can no longer afford if you are concerned in leaving your children a land worth living in. . . .

At Yale, one of the country's fine schools of architecture, some students design housing for low income people as thesis projects which emphasize sociological aspects of housing. These students will not leave the classroom for an established architectural firm unless that firm has demonstrated its involvement. Increasingly you will be judged by those entering the profession and evaluating you as employers by your commitment to deal with social and environmental problems.

How to become involved? A very basic way in which an architect can and should become engaged is to expand rapidly the



client group served and the breadth of your concerns. . . . We in government find that the new advocacy is the way of the future. It is apparent that housing, model cities, renewal assistance and metropolitan development will not go forward without participation by the individualist population. The new advocacy reflects a new determination and militancy of various communities, white middle class as well as ghetto black, to gain control of the communities and shape their own destinies. In our society we feel certain that we will increasingly observe the representatives of low income groups sitting down with business, professional and political leaders of the community. We should add to this group the architects of future urban growth. Many models are available for possible forms of architecture. . . . Architectural firms could pool their staff resources in order to provide adequate services to the poor, by enabling committed architects to spend part of their time on public housing. . . .

Two of the hopeful signs in the architectural world which I alluded to earlier concern models for your consideration. In Boston a group of young architects called The Architects Collaborative are seeking ways to render high quality services to low income groups. In New York The Architects Renewal Committee of Harvard, or ARCH, serves as a spokesman for the community. . . . Thus, when you serve the poor in housing or model cities and other government programs it should be your obligation to consider also those tastes which may not always coincide with yours. . . .

A third and important form of envolvement

for you as architects is as advocates of the planning process and participation in the governmental assistance project. Our form of federalism provides for the distribution of private and public responsibility. The federal government must supervise expenditures to assure compliance with regulations of statutory objective. The federal government must evaluate the results of this program by a continued reassessment of the capabilities of this program. This leaves much of the design and production to the private sector. However, the responsibility has been lacking, especially from those professions held in high esteem by the people, I refer to the architectural, medical, legal and engineering professions.

Finally come methods of becoming involved. There is the matter of direct involvement in the government operation itself . . . "Architects should take a greater interest in allocating a part of their professional life to government service, either as employees of government agencies which hire architects and allied professionals or by accepting appointment to advisory boards on design and individual buildings or entire developments or urban renewal projects. These include model cities commissions, transportation authorities, housing authorities, planning commissions, zoning boards, education and registration commissions and even beautification commissions. . . . More specifically, the profession should make available top level staff members or associates of firms for a year or more for temporary employment by the government. . . . "We'll do our thing and you do yours" is now too often heard. What we need is total involvement with all skills and resources applied in one direction.



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Hubert H. Humphrey, former vice-president of the United States.

The first thing I want to say is what is so obvious to us but apparently it's so obvious that we haven't realized the seriousness of it. We are a nation of cities. One of these days somebody is going to have to admit that he wasn't born in a log cabin and file for office. Somebody is going to have to admit that he isn't a country boy. I happen to believe in a sort of balance system, balance of geographical, ethical, ecological set-ups, but we're going to have to face up to the fact that we are a nation of cities and orient our thinking, our laws, our economic and cultural institutions to that fact. Seventy percent of our population is now to be found in two hundred and twelve major population areas in this country. . . . Already the inner cities have become the poorhouses of America, strangling in the tight white suburban nooses that surround us. This is a sad sociological, physiological, economic, political fact. Already industry is fleeing the cities in hot pursuit of the middle class employees they prefer, who earlier fled in search of green grass, safe streets and good schools for their children. Even though the greatest potential supply of labor that America has ever known remains in the center or inner city....

Cities ought to be the finest examples of the cultural, technological, educational achievement of mankind. That's what the cities were intended to be, at least in their historic meaning. I like the heterogeneity and the diversity, the gaudy and colorful contrasts and intense throbbing vitality of the city with all of its problems. The contemporary American city seems to me to offer the fullest, the richest canopy of life experience available to any people at any time, in any part of the globe—at least it could be that way. . . .

More than two years ago speaking then to the National Association of County Officials in Detroit, I offered and proposed a concept for the cities known as a "Marshall Plan" for our cities. What were the elements of it? First of all a long range program with continuity. The success of the Marshall Plan was the fact that a commitment was made, that the funds were put up, that there was never any doubt that all of the funds would be available on schedule, on time, also that there would be plans developed that were long range plans and there would not be a hit-or-miss effort. That's the only kind of a plan that is going to work, of course. Regretably, my fellow Americans, this is the only nation, industrialized nation, on the face of the earth that has no national plan. We do not plan. . . . There is no system of priorities in this government of ours, nor in this state. No other organized society, no other civilization we call an industrial modern civilization, permits us to exist but we do. I've just come back from Japan. Even in a developing country like Korea they have a national plan for their cities, for their country, for their industry, for their transportation, for their water, for their housing. . . .

In reciting the facts of the statistics of the urban crisis which is an old pastime for most of us, we usually forget that the urban crisis is fundamentally not an urban crisis at all, it is a political crisis, an issue whose end can only be resolved by concerted political action. . . .

I want to tell you something, as difficult as it is to remake an American city it is more difficult to get that business up there to the moon and land it and take off again and run around and pick up rocks and bring them home and wonder what they're all about. So I say our failures are essentially a matter of political commitment....

I've often thought that every state government needs its own department of urban affairs; we need one here in the State of Minnesota. We're still manageable in this state, our problems are not beyond human control,



They're not beyond solution. They can still be worked on. We could use Minnesota as a great pilot plan, frankly, as to what to do about a society that is moving ahead and is just beginning to face the first pains of urban life, but if we wait too long the cost will be much higher and the capacity or the ability to undertake the task will be all the more limited. . . .

Now let me be candid again about our present governmental structure, as I see it as a former office holder, as a professor of government and as a concerned citizen. Federal, state and local governments are incapable of planning and achieving the living environment that our wealth and technology permit and which our survival requires. New urban planning and other single-purpose governmental agencies have been laid one on top of another. When one unit of government is prepared to act the other seems paralyzed so there is no action. We're finding this to be the problem in a host of programs today. Without co-operation and co-ordination among these separate units our resources, energy and confidence are frittered away and lethargy sets in and people become bitter and angry. I had my students studying the work, for example, in the Model Cities program. Now we have been talking about model cities for three years. We're just beginning to get something, even talking about doing something about it. Headlines in your local paber today say that maybe now the Model Cities unit will be financed. It was almost out of business here just a few weeks ago. There has been delay, unpardonable delay. Now if we really thought it was a crisis this wouldn't happen. We didn't have that much delay in building B-17's after Pearl Harbor. We didn't have too much delay on getting busy after Sputnik. . . . I proposed creating a national urban development bank—why not, you've got a Federal Land Bank, you've got an InterAmerican Development Bank, you've got a World Bank, you've got an African Development Bank, you've got an Asian Development Bank and you know and I know that you're not going to finance these cities and finance these long range projects waiting for Congressional appropriations. . . . This bank would be financed through subscription of public and private funds. It's nothing new, we've done it before in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal Land Bank, The Production Credit Administration, The Bank for Co-operatives; we're old hands at this. We ought to have this same thing for our own rising expectations of this country, our own needs. This bank would underwrite the special risks that come with solving many of our critical urban problems, for you can't expect normal commercial financing to take over. For example, in low-cost housing and some of the public transportation systems that are required, security sold by the bank would also attract private capital to the revitalization of our cities. . . . Federal funds would be used as seed money to get this bank started and every one of the banks that I've talked to you about has paid back every dollar to the federal treasury, every one of them. The seed money has gone back and the Production Credit Administration no longer has any federal funds. The Bank for Co-operatives no longer has any federal funds. The Federal Land Bank has paid it all back with interest. Banks have a way of making money. . . . Now if you can lend money to people you've never met in countries where the standard of living is 90 to 100 dollars per capita, and still make money, you can do it in the United States of America.

I also have proposed a national urban homestead act. We had a Homestead Act for our farm people at one time to subsidize land cost and it worked. Now the major problem today in our large cities for low-income housing is the high cost of land. Such a subsidy would make possible the use of high priced urban and suburban

(Continued on Page 97)



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Stewart L. Udall, former Secretary of the Interior and current chairman of the Board of Washington, D. C., firm of "Overview."

In the design profession you have realized in the last few years that the design of a building is not enough, even a very fine, a splendid building. Though we must design in this country, do the thing we haven't done, environment total community and this is our task. . . . Nothing has been neglected more, and this is both our past failure and our future opportunity, than our neglect and failure of design. When I say design, I'm really talking about the environment and saying to you because we can't draw these old lines, lines between the architect and the ecologist or the conservationist. It's all a totality, it's all interrelated. The works of man and the works of nature we must fit together and that's what we have to talk about now-and your area is, well typical of the country. . . .

I am making this statement—and I don't know whether it applies to St. Paul-but I rarely get a challenge as I go around the country that most of the large and even the middle sized American cities in this country today are less liveable (you know what I mean, you're designers), than they were a decade ago and less liveable, less enjoyable, less life giving to the people than they were two decades ago by far! . . . I wonder how much of the work we have done, the things we have built the last 25 years in this country, will there be 100 years from now. In the times of our great grandchildren what will remain standing? You know many of the things we built 20 years ago we've already torn down and started over again. In a way the architect knows better than any one that a building is a statement, that a community is a statement. If we tear the statement down and nothing remains, what is the statement? That's the question that I'm asking. I was reminded of an incident

three or four years ago when we decided to preserve Ellis Island as a part of our national park system, as a historic site. I asked Philip Johnson, the architect, to study and make a plan and he came back with quite a surprise. It was a mixture. It was a kind of monument but he said what the United States needs, the one thing we lack which most of the oldest countries have, is ruins. Just let Ellis Island stay the way it is, stabilize the ruins and let it slowly decay. . . .

I believe that in a high civilization or a country that would like to pretend it has a high civilization gifted people would decide that the one thing that is the ornament and the final statement of a high civilization is the type of city that it builds. Isn't this the truth? . . . Can we turn technical skill or ability as researchers, as engineers, to real advantage? Can we produce an automobile that is clean and quiet? Think what that one thing would do for the American city! Can't we produce new and cheaper methods of controlling water and air pollution? Can't we do something about noise abatement, the noise that has been doubling every ten years in this country? It will soon become the number one environmental issue, I'm afraid. . . . I ask whether we haven't reached the point in our country's history when the right place for an airport, particularly a jet airport that might have to host the SST with all its racket, is as far away from the people as you can get it? If you begin with that as an idea and move to a second concept of saying, "why not have a different kind of airport, one that the automobile and the truck do not go to?" Why not use the very best technology to perform the function of transportation and, as far as the movement of people and goods to and from such a landing strip (because it is such a different type of airport) you leave what we call the terminal in town. If you use technology,



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PAUL HILTON

trains can move 170, 200 miles an hour. perhaps safely, quickly. You not only shorten time but you can do some rather extraordinary things in terms of the environment. In fact, if you give as we've never done before in this country to solve mass transit and monopoly, you don't have to subsidize it. It can subsidize a lot of things itself. Such as the environment. Why shouldn't highways and airports, instead of diminishing and deteriorating the environment, improve the environment? Is that an idea that is alien to a powerful, resourceful country such as ours? . . .

The French use their cities as Americans do no longer. Two of them on Saturday are festivals of shopping and chattering. Sunday morning in another small city is a promenade. These little towns are as alive and pulsating as Paris and London, the great cities which are also used by the people who inhabit them. Then one thinks of the deadly pall which falls upon some of the American cities, large and small, when day is done and night begins to fall-ghostly Washington, menacing Cleveland and Chicago and New York. Who walks about the heart of these cities in the gathering twilight? Who uses Central Park in Manhattan as the Thames embankment or St. James Park in London are used? We can conclude that it may be too late for anything like this to happen in the largest American cities and the great cities are domed. Maybe the middle sized towns will rescue us. These smaller places don't need a French Chateau or a medieval cathedral, they need the most zealous public support and development, strict zoning, local pride, interest in even the smallest beautification projects. The same goes for the beautification of roads in the country, restrictions on litter and air pollution and contamination. I short, the kind of control that Americans don't like but their greatgrandchildren will

thank them for. . . . We've got to redo the cities and do some new cities as well. We must make our middle sized and some of our smaller cities (some of them are probably not liable, but most of them ought to be if we work it right) into places where people want to live because of the human values that are there. We must also, and this I believe is the greatest challenge that your profession, faces. Aileen Saaranen, widow of Eero Saaranen, the brilliant architect who was stricken at the height of his power a decade ago, said to be last spring that if Eero had to die young he died at the right time because ten years ago what every good architect wanted to do was a superb building and now we know that that is not enough. The challenge is bigger than that and the architect needs to be more versatile and broader than just doing a building. He wants to do something in a larger setting, wants to involve himself in the city, in the region with the problems of the environment. Now how do we move in this direction? Because up to now we have had conventions and we talk to each other and we know we're right, at least I think we are. I cannot discuss this subject of the environment without talking of the population. (I have referred to it before) or without talking about new national priorities. Sooner or later these things must be faced and frankly I'm disinterested, although I'm a partisan as to which president or which political party does it. I believe we're going to turn back, inward, and discover the American city and the American countryside and decide that maybe for a few years this is the most exciting thing that we can do. We may scale down our commitments abroad when we do that and we may have the most exciting time in our history, internally because after all life is more important than death, and the building of a country is more important than war and this is something that we must come back to.



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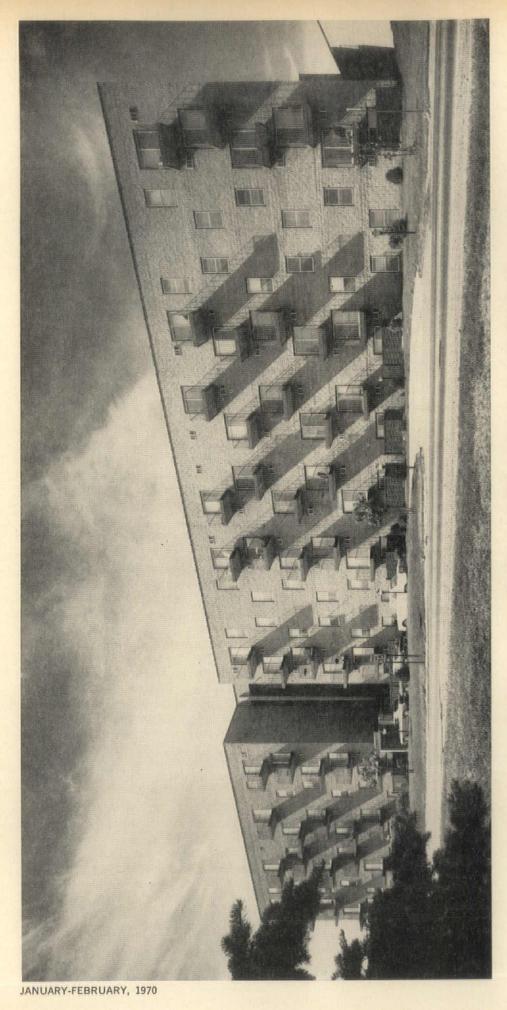






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### **BOOK REVIEWS**

### "LANDSCAPE ARTIST IN AMERICA/THE LIFE AND WORK OF JENS JENSEN"

**By Leonard K. Eaton.** Published by The University of Chicago Press, Chicago-London, 1964. 240 pages, photographs, plans, \$10.00.

Reviewed by H. Duane Blossom

Mr. Blossom, project manager with Brauer & Associates, Inc., Eden Prairie, Minn., is a land-scape architect with degrees from Kansas State University and the Harvard Graduate School of Design.

"Landscape Artist in America" conveys some of the imagery of late 19th and 20th century park and estate design. Of notable distinction during the era, as presented in this book, is the practice of Jens Jensen, immigrant landscape artist from Denmark.

Leonard K. Eaton has done a masterful job in assembling more than 100 photographs exemplifying the works of this important, but little known, American artist. The book deals largely with the documentation of Jensen's philosophy and works throughout the midwest. The first part of the book gives a good account of the life experiences' shaping the artist—his strong Danish beliefs, rural home environment and the character of the Danish landscape surrounding the Jensen home. One can most certainly picture the romantic, dark and mysterious northland of the Vikings as a suitable birthplace for this imaginative and creative artist.

In the remainder of the book the text, though a bit difficult to follow, is beneficial in orienting and describing the photographs that follow. The inser-

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This ain't enough!

tion of many appropriate quotations of various critics and professionals helps capture the spirit of Jens Jensen's work but are confusing in seeking out the artist's own thoughts regarding his projects and design execution. There is a nagging feeling that the artist's intent has been supplanted too frequently by the words of others. Clearly, the most outstanding contributions of the book are the photographs of Jensen's work, which in spite of any difficulty in following the text portray more eloquently than words the visual quality and mood of Jensen's work.

Mr. Eaton points out, significantly, that Jens Jensen's work is indeed an American art form utilizing plant materials native only to the midwest prairies rather than fashionably introducing exotic plants and copying art forms of Europe and England. Jensen's work was not eclectic in this regard. He did not rely on tricks and gimmicks, which he openly criticized with great vigor. Instead he chose to recognize the inherent qualities of the landscape, accentuating prominent features with an intense empathy for the character of the prairie landscape, Mr. Eaton reiterates throughout the book the careful planning and detail Jensen gave to light and shadow patterns, the architectural-like recognition of outdoor spaces, the flow of space and the change in plant color and texture from season to season.

Jensen was most fervent about using only indigenous plants, insisting that each locale across the country from pine to palm has its own personality and identity; to violate this would destroy the birthright of the land to be depicted by its own plant vocabulary, tested by time and nature. It was here that Jensen saw a harmony among plants living in an associated community, a harmony which should not be disrupted by the hand of man. Jensen felt these beliefs so strongly that they were a viable part of his religion—that the creator is the divine land-scape artist and nature cannot be improved upon.

Jensen gave also a fourth dimension to the landscape; that of time. The landscape artist, he maintained, must visualize plantings at maturity and with the changing color and texture of the seasons.

Among the most outstanding works of Jensen are the Humboldt and Columbus Parks in Chicago, along with the Lincoln Memorial Garden in Springfield, III. The Jensen spirit prevails throughout the many photographs in the book.

In terms of evaluating the life and works of the artist, the author does a very creditable job and in the light of a purely biographical sketch this book is commendable. However, one can not resist thoughts of how it could have been more interestingly pre-

sented by relating the message and significance of Jensen's work to the environmental concerns of yesterday and today. Perhaps there is some parallel thinking in the current works of landscape architect lan McHarg and his "ecological determinism" in developing man's environment. Jens Jensen's work has much to offer as an attitude toward environment, an environment possessing order, harmony, character and identity. These factors by no means constitute the panacea for curing environmental ills, but they are certainly inputs for the same in passing on to our predecessors something of value in terms of human habitat. Mr. Eaton's book unfortunately stops too soon; it is a good academic effort, but academic.

## 1970 PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE DESIGN AWARDS PROGRAM

Progressive Architecture, January 1970 Issue Reviewed by **John Rauma**, AIA

The reviewer, a graduate of the University of Minnesota and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is a lecturer in architecture at the School of Architecture of the University of Minnesota and a partner in the firm of Griswold and Rauma, Architects, Minneapolis.

In its seventeenth year, the P/A Annual Design Awards Program continues to sustain interest among the professionals, who submit projects, and among P/A reapers. Setting the projects selected for publication in the appropriate contexts for evaluation, in the light of juror pre-occupations and biases and in the light of present-day professional concern remains the reader's challenge. In commenting on a housing project the jury chairman, Mr. Vreeland, states, "The spirit of this particular jury has been to commend 'originality.'" It is the recognition of the "anti-heroic" in architecture which is most characteristic of this year's published work.

Although distinguished, the jury was composed of "unrecognized heroes" or distinguished "anti-heroes." The editors, in apparent recognition of this fact, devote a double page to the listing of credentials and qualifications of the jury. The serious professional reader will find the jurors' comments studied in relation to the various projects, to be relevant and of sufficient interest to negate any reason for

the editors' apology.

Robert Venturi, among the jurors, appears to be the most vociferous in attacking technologically advanced methods which are economically not achievable, the absence of symbolism in the work submitted, "latter day form givers," and "heroic," "original" architecture, "which when repeated a thousand times becomes boring and meaningless." The jury consensus points to the genuine virtue of agreeable buildings which are individual but which can coexist within our urban framework with other buildings, "buildings which do not shout." One of the projects was described as "commendably 'banal', probably a good direction for much of future architecture to take."

The first design award winner, Pembroke College

CEDAR-RIVERSIDE: The next issue of Northwest Architect will feature a presentation of the Minneapolis redevelopment project in the Cedar-Riverside area.

Dormitories, Brown University, by Moore, Lyndon, Turnbull, is most virtuous, considered in the context of the virtues of "neutrality," "recessiveness," "humaneness," "simplicity" and "timelessness." One must admit to a degree of let-down in the jury's selection but only for an appetite which has, in the recent contemporary tradition, been fed, and jaded, on a diet of self-conscious architectural "confections." In fact, the project might be strengthened with the elimination of the "triumphal gateway" and trestle connecting three balconies. What triumph? What symbolism?

Readers will be confused by the lack of graphic information provided for each of the projects. There are just sufficient plans, sections and perspectives to provide a bare image of each project but many are totally obfuscated by lack of sufficient data. For example, College "6" of the University of California, Santa Cruz, by Moore and Turnbull, is illustrated by several building plans and sections and a perspective showing what appears to be a central piazza. But the jury comments give it commendation because it "avoids the recent and recurrent piazza complex manifested in so much campus architecture." The site plan should obviously have been included. Without it, the reader's comprehension suffers.

Local readers will be pleased in the recognition of an "Executive Office Building for a Large Manufacturing Corporation, Bloomington, Minnesota," by Hammel, Green and Abrahamson, and Thornton Community College, South Holland, Illinois, designed by Michael Gelick, a 1966 graduate of the School of Architecture, University of Minnesota. It is also noted that the drawings for Eduardo Cataland's Ledgewood Community Housing were done by Austris Vitols, also a 1966 graduate of the School of Architecture, University of Minnesota.

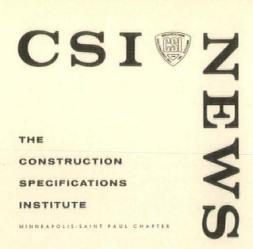
Order the following from AIA Documents Division, The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006:

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"PROFIT PLANNING IN ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE"—Practical "how to" planning procedures for practitioners. Developed and written for AIA by Case & Co., Inc., with supplemental dues funds. Published in June 1968. \$2 to members; \$5 to non-members.

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Walter Gropius



## **Local Chapter Holds Spec Competition**

Eleven specifications have been entered in the Minneapolis-St. Paul chapter's first specification competition, according to Roy Palmquist, CSI, awards chairman. Entries have been submitted to the Kansas City CSI Chapter for judging on an informal reciprocal agreement. A jury of local members will judge Kansas City entries in the near future, Palmquist said. Entries from the local competition include specifications for recreational, commercial, industrial, educational, housing and hospital work.

## Minneapolis-St. Paul Chapter Reviews Red River Valley Chapter's Supplementary General Conditions

Professional and industry members of CSI's Minneapolis-St. Paul Chapter heard at their January meeting of the successful use of standard Supplementary General Conditions in the North Dakota-Red River Valley area. Guest speakers Myron Denbrook, CSI, of Grand Forks and Fred Kegel, CSI, of Detroit Lakes presented the case for standard Supplementary General Conditions.

The speakers backgrounded the development of the document in current use (1968 edition) over the last seven or eight years. Early efforts were in answer to the construction industry's request for uniformity in the architects' use of General Conditions. With the CSI chapter committee as the forum, members started out to produce standard Supplementary General Conditions but found a completely modified General conditions to be the result instead. The September, 1963, edition of AIA A201 satisfied about 80 percent of the local practice requirements and work of the committee since that time has been the preparation and updating of SGC for use with current editions of A201.

The constant work of this committee has kept uniformity the watchword in use, interpretation, modification and amplification of the parent AIA document. Present work includes the critical review of the chapter's current document.

The Minneapolis-St. Paul chapter membership charged its specification methods committee, chaired by James A. Kellett, AIA, CSI, to make its own indepth study of the Red River Valley document.

### **Convention Themes Recommended**

Ben F. Greenwood, FCSI, of Houston, CSI vice president-technical, speaking at the recent Region 7 Conference in Madison, noted that the program has been set for the 1970 convention in Chicago on June 8-10. This program is reported in the following material. He announced that the Institutes convention program committee, its three vice-presidents, had recommended program themes for the next two years. If future convention committees continue these recommendations, 1971's theme in Los Angeles will be "Industry Communications" and the 1972 convention in Minneapolis-St. Paul will study the "Materials Analyst."

## CSI's 1970 Convention Set for Chicago, June 8-10

The theme, keynote speaker and general program for CSI's 1970 convention were announced recently by Institute Pres. Arthur W. Brown, FCSI. The Institute's 14th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago, June 8-10, in the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

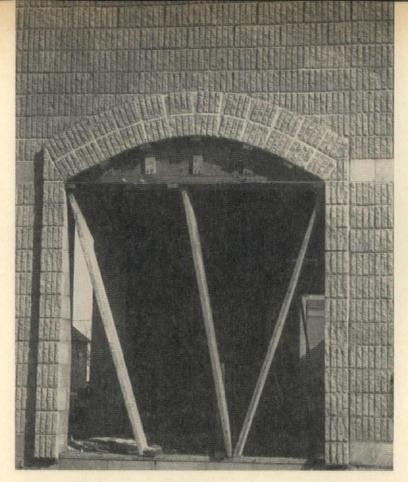
"The Orderly Revolution" is the theme for the convention. Pres. Brown said the program would be a follow-up to the International Conference on Industrialized Construction, the theme of the 13th annual convention held in Houston in 1969.

Dr. Myron Tribus, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology, as been named as the keynote speaker for the convention. In making the announcement Pres. Brown said the selection of Dr. Tribus was the first of a star-studded group of speakers scheduled to participate in the convention.

The three main subject areas of the 1970 convention will be The Orderly Revolution in Construction Practices, The Orderly Revolution in Construction Materials and Components and The Orderly Revolution in Construction Communications. The background philosophy for the convention theme was developed by the convention program committee, consisting of the three Institute vice-presidents, Arthur J. Miller, FCSI, chairman, Ben F. Greenwood, FCSI, and Robert E. Vansant. The program is structured to explore technological innovation which is producing revolutionary changes in construction.

In elaborating on the theme the committee said that Convention speakers would discuss the effect of economic conditions, the constraints of construction regulations and the role of construction labor in a dynamic industry.

In keeping with the Institute's plans and programs for developing a Total Construction Communications System, the committee stated that "systems" is a key word in The Orderly Revolution. The concept of the program stresses that the specifier must continuously evaluate systems and materials in his practice. Industry members of the



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## **CSI and Consulting Engineers Council Reach** Agreement on 16 Division CSI Format

The Construction Specifications Institute and Consulting Engineers Council have reached a tentative agreement on a standard architect-engineer specification system. The CSI and the CEC/US have announced the tentative agreement of the two groups on the 16 Division CSI Format, a basis for a standard architect-engineer specification system.

At their November board meeting in Houston, CEC/US directors endorsed the recommendations presented by their representatives to the Joint CSI-CEC Committee, which is responsible for alterations to the mechanical and electrical divisions of the format. Final endorsement of the format will pend on the submission of the new document from CSI to CEC with revisions agreed upon by the joint committee. Both organizations feel that this action will remove any obstacles pertaining to engineering aspects and use of the CSI Format.

CSI considers the accord reached between CSI and CEC/US a major breakthrough in construction engineering practice.

#### Area Notes

## (Continued from Page 56)

Grellinger-Rose-Jurenec-Klumb-Rappl-Haas, Inc., Wauwatosa, Wis., architects, planners, and engineers, are celebrating their 75th anniversary with a new office building. How many telephone receptionists have they worn out in that time?

Philip B. Anderson, formerly of Brainerd, has opened an office for the practice of architecture in the Hedin Building, Willmar, Minn.

A broadened scope will result from the merger of two Cedar Rapids firms, Brown, Healy, Bock Architects and Engineers, and Herman Thompson Associates, landscape architects and urban planners. The new firm will be known as Brown, Healy, Bock Architects-Engineers-Planners.

Governor Levander has appointed Milton V. Bergstedt, St. Paul architect, to represent the public at large on the Minnesota Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Board, which will propose job safety standards.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, architect Donald J. Maiwurm has been named by Gov. Robert Ray to the Iowa Arts Council to fill the un-expired term of Arthur Davis, who resigned recently.

A recent four-page Libby-Owens-Ford ad in the architectural press featured a "middle school" (6-8 grades) design prepared by Lawrence E. Bray & Associates, Inc., Sheboygan, Wis., arch-

Three Milwaukee firms have merged to form one of the largest in the state. They are Burroughs & Van Lanen Architects, Inc., Mark F. Pfaller Associates, Inc., and Schuett Erdmann & Gray—Architects III, Inc. The new firm is to be called Milwaukee Architects Collaborative.

The firm of Eckert & Carlson, Winona, Minn., has dissolved. Edwin O. Eckert & Carlson, Willona, Minn., has dissolved.

Edwin O. Eckert has joined Hackner, Schroeder, Roslansky & Associates in La Crosse, Wis. James K. Carlson continues in the former quarters as James K. Carlson Architect-Engineer & Associates.

Jerry Lee Quebe has been named an associate in the lowa City firm of Hansen Lind Meyer.

Billy R. Beck, a structural engineer, has become a partner in the Sioux Falls, S.D., architectural-engineering firm of Fritzel, Kroeger, Griffin and Berg.

Non-architect J. George Stewart, official "Architect of the Capitol," is encountering some opposition to his latest scheme for improving the Capitol by the construction of an immensely costly "extension" to the West Front. His request for \$2,000,000 to prepare plans and specifications passed the House but ran into opposition in the Senate. The conflict has not yet been resolved. Mr. Stewart is famous for his Rayburn Office Building for the House of Representatives, which Ada Louise Huxtable quite fairly called "a national disaster."

#### . . . AND PROJECTS

#### MINNESOTA

The new law school building on the West Bank campus of the University of Minnesota is to be designed by Parker-Klein Associates of Minneapolis. It is expected to cost between \$8 and \$14 million. It was announced at the same time that Hodne-Stageberg Partners, also of Minneapolis, are to do a related environmental design study and master plan for the West Bank.

Two vocational-technical schools for suburban Hennepin County are to be designed by Armstrong, Schlicting, Torseth & Skold, Inc., of Minneapolis. Sites have not yet been selected.

A fee of approximately \$2 million, or about 8% of the estimated cost of \$25 million, will be paid to Medical Facilities Associates for the design of the new Hennepin County General Hospital. The three member firms in the consortium are S. C. Smiley and Associates, Thorsen and Thorshov and Associates and Liebenberg, Kaplan, Glotter and Associates, all of Minneapolis.

Design of the new Belgrade high school will be by Seifert and Staszko, architects of Alexandria.

Additions to Renville's Ren-Villa Nursing Home will be studied by Patch and Erickson, Minneapolis.

Preservation of old buildings, which in the Midwest has been usually regarded as perverse and reactionary, is rapidly gaining in public favor, at least when it looks like a way to save tax dollars. The half-million dollar price tag on a new courthouse for Morrison County (Little Falls, Minn.), designed by Stegner, Hendrickson and McNutt of Brainerd, has stimulated strong sentiment for retaining the present courthouse, built in 1891 from the same plans as were used for the Freeborn County courthouse in Albert Lea. About 100 persons attended the bid opening to protest the proposed building. Petitions calling for the preservation of the present courthouse, with 925 signatures, were received from the Morrison County Historical Society and State Sen. Gordon Rosenmaier noted that the state had spent a substantial amount of money on renovating the state capitol "because of its historical significance and importance as the seat of state government. The courthouse is, historically, the seat of county government." While the senator should perhaps learn the difference between a Stradivarius violin and a banjo, the case for preservation should not be lightly dismissed. The genuinely interesting Washington County courthouse in Stillwater was saved by the strenuous efforts of enlightened citizens and the need for additional space and new facilities was satisfied by the construction of a county office building for considerably less money than would have been needed for a totally new facility.

Public school projects are meeting with widely varying acceptance, with additions and alterations being generally more acceptable than outright replacement of existing facilities. Bond issues have been voted for District 742 (St. Cloud) for resource centers for North and South Junior High Schools and an addition to the elementary school in St. Joseph, all by Traynor, Hermanson and Associates of St. Cloud, and for an addition to the Clearview elementary school near Clear Lake and Clearwater, by Jackson, Hahn and Associates, Inc., also of St. Cloud. Two bond issues have been defeated in St. James and current plans by Pass, Rockey and Church of Mankato, calling for a budget of over \$1,000,000 for additions and alterations to the junior high and elementary facilities, with replacement of the old center section, are being critically studied. Mountain Lake, however, has authorized the same architects to proceed with working drawings for their school addition and swimming pool (there being neither a mountain nor a lake at Mountain Lake). Annandale will have a chance to reconsider its earlier rejection of a new elementary school and improvements to the high school, studies for which have been prepared by Hammel, Green & Abrahamson of St. Paul.

#### WISCONSIN

GSA has announced a \$1.7 to \$2 million remodeling program for Milwaukee's Federal Building, the former post office. Grel-

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linger-Rose-Jurenec-Klumb-Rappl-Haas, Inc., of Wauwatosa are the architects.

The Board of Education in Waukesha, in an attempt to bypass the sales tax, has authorized the architects of Horning Middle School, Plunkett, Keymar, Reginato and Associates, Milwaukee, to purchase all building materials through school authorities. The payments for materials will then be charged against the contract of the respective contractor. If successful, this move will save about \$70,000 on contracts totalling about \$2.5 million.

Building costs: A five-story (including basement), 230-bed dormitory being built at Stout State University, Menomonie, is costing a little less than \$3,600 per bed. Dobberman & Helski, Superior, are the architects. A one-story and basement frame child-study center, also at Stout, is costing about \$36 per square foot of ground area. Paul Hallbeck Associates, Eau Claire, are the architects. The 150-bed Green County nursing home near Monroe, designed in the Wrightian manner by Ames and Torkilson, Madison, cost \$13,000 per bed. A 68-unit, four-story apartment for the elderly in Wisconsin Rapids, designed by William Weitzman and Associates of St. Paul, will cost about \$13,600 per unit.

Waukesha County, just west of Milwaukee, is the home of five cobblestone houses dating from the 1840's and 1850's. Mequon architect Ralph Shaefer, whose hobby is early Wisconsin architecture, has a collection of photographs and data on these as well as the five other constructional types of early structures: fieldstone, ledge stone, brick, logs and sawed lumber. Each is to be featured in future issues of the Home Section of the Waukesha Freeman and the series should do much to stimulate interest in and appreciation of the architectural heritage of that region.

Growing taxpayer resistance is inducing a welcome caution in public boards and officials and the late trend toward extravagance seems to be halted. But it brings some anxiety to architects. Progress with plans for a new courthouse in Eau Claire (Larson-Playter-Smith Architects and Associates, Eau Claire) was halted by a one-vote margin of the county supervisors there. Madison's auditorium and community center (William Wesley Peters-Taliesin, architects) is stalled on questions of cost and of site. A threebuilding addition to the Southwest Wisconsin Vocational-Technical and Adult School in Prairie du Chien (Durrant, Deininger, Dommer, Kramer and Gordon, architects) is being scrutinized. But 70% of the voters at Blair approved a relatively modest proposal for a \$200,000 addition to the existing school (Kratt and Lachecki, LaCrosse, architects), and the 55-year-old high school at Arcadia is to get new steel and terrazzo stairs (Carl Schubert and Associates, LaCrosse, architects) at a cost of \$35,000 to \$40,000.

Urban Renewal in Wisconsin:

"The time is gone in America when we can merely annex another chunk of open land to escape towns or industries past their prime. Perhaps the real challenge of our age is not in building anew but in imaginatively using what we already have."—The Christian Science Monitor, as quoted in the January 1970 Reader's Digest.

Grantsburg is building its housing for the elderly (Fritz Associates, Inc., Middleton, architects) close to the central business district, where it will be within easy walking distance of shops and churches—and of visitors. Eau Claire architects Larson, Playter and Smith, have remodeled the old bus depot for their offices. The old driveway becomes an attractive entrance court-yard. Spring Valley is to build a new bank, offices, post office and high-rise apartments for senior citizens on the site of the old dairy in the heart of the village. Rather less imaginative is the plan to disguise LaCrosse's diversity of downtown buildings by building a multicolored metal canopy "to tie everything together."



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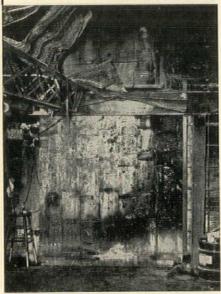
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The architects, Hackner, Schroeder, Roslansky and Associates, say, "The existing buildings are collectively treated as neutral background rather than separate, unrelated store fronts. The upper, extraneous (sic) parts of the buildings have been separated from the lower by means of a unifying framework system spanning and covering the sidewalk." Perhaps they will change their minds after the initial experiment in the 400 block. The same architects have designed a handsome small park for a triangle of ground across from the new city hall; it replaces one originally planned west of the Sawyer Auditorium, which will remain a parking lot. A plan for the redevelopment of downtown Menomonie developed by John Hyland, executive secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce, is more successful "in imaginatively using what we already have." He proposes converting the downtown streets to one-way with diagonal parking bays in each block. The deteriorating area adjacent to Stout State University could be redeveloped for university housing and the removal of the old city hall, fire station and other buildings from the north side of Main Street would open Lake Menomin to the heart of downtown, with a lakeshore park. He also proposes that several historic buildings, now accessible for only five days a year on the county fair grounds, be brought to the neighborhood of Eichelberger Hall, which would become the local museum. "We have many things to compete against to keep what we have or to increase our downtown business district," he warned.

In spite of the growing appreciation of the challenge mentioned in the quotation above, the trend toward dispersion also continues. Black River Falls is experiencing a surge toward the German Hill section at the north end of town where freeway I-94 passes. Rice Lake is planning on a 81-unit housing for the elderly project; the proposed site is away from downtown. Architects PyVavra of Milwaukee are building a new office building for themselves and for rental in suburban Wauwatosa near a freeway and the Tomah Journal reports that "Tomah city councilmen and chamber members buzzed with enthusiasm" when they realized that their new million-gallon water reservoir 100 feet long by 20 feet high can proclaim the attractions of Tomah from its hilltop location overlooking Interstate I-90. (How about "Tomah, the Tip-Top Town" in psychedelic colors?)

Cumberland is adding two more projects to its growing west side: a mental health clinic (E. G. Lehmann Associates of Spooner, architects) and a 30-unit, two-story apartment for the elderly (George E. Clayton and Associates, Wayzata, Minn., architects) for which the bids totalled \$365,000, or \$12,000 per one-bedroom unit.

Studies for the expansion of St. Mary's Hospital in Rhinelander are being prepared by Hills, Gilbertson and Fisher of Minneapolis. The development will be co-ordinated with an expected expansion of the adjoining Bump Clinic.

A Lutheran student center near the Stevens Point State University campus has been designed by Michael Rounds Metcalf of Stevens Point.

The conversion of a former parochial school into a school of nursing for Viterbo College in La Crosse has been designed by architect Carl Schubert.

The new and yet unfinished Beloit Hospital by Flad and Associates of Madison was selected as Hospital of the Month for the July issue of Modern Hospital magazine.

A \$1,200,000 addition to Grand Executive Inn in Sheboygan has been designed by Lawrence E. Bray and Associates. Expansion of the downtown motel was hailed by local business leaders as further stimulating downtown revitalization.

The long-winded firm of **Durrant, Deininger, Dommer, Kramer** and **Gordon** has completed a new office building in Watertown. DDDKG also have an office in Dubuque, lowa.

The traditional seediness of most theaters showing so-called "art" films will be forgotten by the patrons of Madison's Stage Door when they step into the vibrant interiors installed in the stage area of the old Orpheum Theater by architects Peters and Martinson.

The John Michael Kohler Arts Center, designed by **Eugene Wasserman**, is now under construction in Sheboygan. It skillfully blends a windowless modern building with the Victorian Kohler mansion and an adaptation of a seventeenth-century colonial dwelling.

The Sheboygan Plan Commission has granted permission for a restaurant to be built on Kohler Memorial Drive, in an area which according to the "Press," is now zoned for "heavy (sic) residential use." Plans must also be approved by the city's architectural review board.

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University at 30th Avenue N.E. Minneapolis, Minn. 55418 A half million dollar addition to the Williams Free Library in Beaver Dam has been designed by architects Losch-Haeuser, Inc., of Milwaukee.

Rice Lake's Main Street will be embellished with trees, planters, benches and colored and textured sidewalks, according to plans prepared by architect Wayne Spangler.

#### IOWA

Urban renewal in lowa got a boost in the small town of Estherville, where consultant architect W. Lockwood Martling, Jr., urged
residents to make the most of their Victorian heritage rather
than hiding it behind applied coverings, and in the city of Davenport, where a two-year program of alteration and expansion of
the Hotel Blackhawk is under way. Besides new dining and drinking facilities the rooms will be entirely rebuilt, one floor at a time.
Recently acquired adjacent property will be the site of a 30-unit
drive-in facility complete with swimming pool. Architects for this
portion are Drew McNamara & Associates of Des Moines.

Drake University in Des Moines has plans for a \$36.5 million expansion before its centenary in 1981. Two new buildings under way, both designed by Des Moines' Charles Herbert & Associates, are the computer center, gift of the Dial Foundation and Ellis I. Levitt, and the student health center, made possible by the gift of \$100,000 from the American Republic Insurance Company of Des Moines.

An extraordinary prismatic building by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill of Chicago will house the new Health Sciences Library on the University of Iowa's new Health Services Campus. Budgeted at more than \$4 million, it will be financed by private gifts. Three other buildings are already under construction on the new campus.

By removing the top three floors of its old building and drastically remodeling the remaining ground floor and balcony, lowa Public Service got a striking new headquarters in the heart of downtown Waterloo for \$350,000. Thorson-Brom-Broshar-Snyder were the architects.

Dubuque has a handsome new airport terminal designed by Durrant, Deininger, Dommer, Kramer and Gordon of that city.

An appropriation of \$130,000 by the 1967 legislature for a chapel at Camp Dodge honoring lowa National Guardsmen will be used to build a "memorial hall" instead, as the result of a ruling by the state attorney general that a chapel would violate the lowa constitutional separation of church and state. Wetherell-Harrison-Wagner-McKiveen are the architects.

Jeff's Hamburgers, Des Moines, have a dignified setting in a prototype structure of brick with a semicircular portal. This laudable departure from stridency was designed by **Charles Herbert & Associates** of Des Moines.

The Des Moines Golf and Country Club is rejoicing in a new \$2 million "rustic contemporary" clubhouse designed by Architects Associates Smith-Voorhees-Jensen.

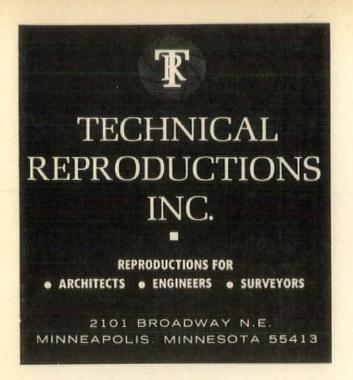
School construction continues apace in lowa. Dubuque's new Hempstead High School (Durrant, Deininger, Dommer, Kramer and Gordon, Architects) opened in January. Built around a spacious courtyard and with generous windows for the southward view, the building takes advantage of its hilly site to give grade level access to both of its two floors. In Des Moines 10 local architects have been awarded 15 projects, including a new junior high school, two new elementary schools, and the rest additions to existing schools. Elsewhere contracts are being awarded, designs being approved and bond issues being voted on, or again voted on, for both new work and additions.

Stenson and Warm, Inc., of Cedar Rapids has been hired to design the proposed swimming pool for Goose Lake's high school. An interesting provision of the contract, according to the "Clinton Herald," is that the fee is set at 6% of the bond issue (if it passes). A fee of \$500 for preliminary studies will be paid if it

New quarters for the Young Business Women's Home have been opened in Des Moines. After 80 years in a succession of old houses they are rejoicing in a brand-new building designed by Charles Herbert and Associates of Des Moines.

#### THE DAKOTAS

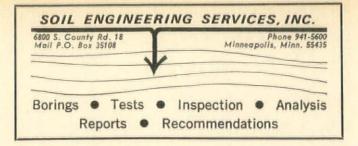
There seems to be nothing of consequence from the Dakota's Territories, which reminds me that a notorious badman of those days named Oscar Anderson was captured and summarily sentenced to death by hanging. A difficulty arose, however, when sufficient rope could not anywhere be found. After a long and anxious wait, the victim relaxed. "No noose is good noose," he sighed.





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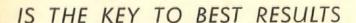
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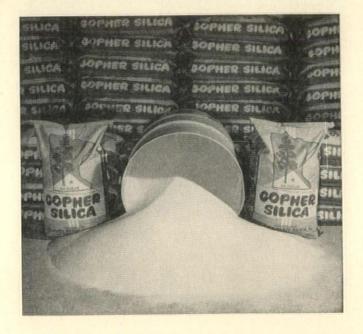
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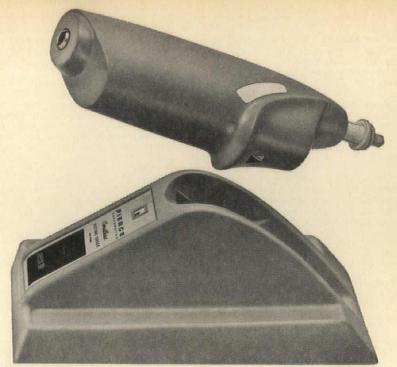
## Humphrey

(Continued from Page 33)

land to relieve population pressure in the inner city. Long ago I proposed a program of federal support for state equalization of vital community services. We have equalization for education and we need it in welfare, just for an example, to provide immediate assistance to local communities that have exhausted their property tax base. . . .

Your whole convention, thank goodness, is a sign of change. The notion of architects convening to discuss involvement and the total environment of the core city and how to house the poor tenth of our population is a mighty refreshing one. And, might I say, it's a pretty new one too but it is happening. Just as the chamber of commerce is doing the same thing. Just as the National Manufacturer's Association is now conducting seminars on fair employment practices. Things are happening in America, thank goodness, and all of this is essential. We can't bring back the vitalis essential. We can't bring back the vitality to our cities and the health without you, you're vital for you have to create that living environment. We can't pioneer the modern city without you but I hope we can learn from others as well. I would like to see in this great metropolitan area an international conference, bringing in Europe and Asia to talk about the new cities that are being built. We need to cities that are being built. We need to understand much of the new techniques. Europe has long been a continent of city-states. I visited some of its new cities and I tell you they are wonders. I'd hate to think that the United States of America can only build new automobiles and new parking lots and new highways. We've got to have something greater and better for an objective than that. Now I propose that on July 4, 1976, that's a rather big year for us, our 200th birthday, that we dedicate a new American city. One that exemplifies the high standards of beauty and excellence and functional capacity. I think this ought to be a goal. I think we ought to show the world that we know how to make a living environment. . . .

We've really excited the world with the moon program of ours. . . . Don't you think it would be a great thing if we could show that we can build a great new city that wasn't just a bedroom community. A city where jobs and people are together for the health, educational and cultural needs of the people, where there are open spaces and clean air and where there is creation as well as industrialization. I think we could do it. This bi-centennial city, this independence city, call it what you wish, would test new ideas in land use, housing, technology, community development. Its construction could attract the finest talents in America by reflecting on what is best as well as possible. It could become a pilot city for a whole new nation. It would provide the visible evidence that progress is possible. One of the essential factors in this success is one of the essential factors in any successful enterprise. You see, our city needs are just as diverse as the American metropolis itself. There is no optimum pattern to follow in forming buildings to be planned into the perfect city. There is no universal guideline which will guarantee a fit of our people and their dwellings and their spaces. The only generalization we can make is that this conjuncture must come about and that our architects and city planners must show the



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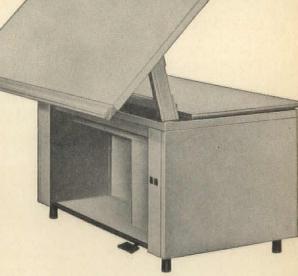
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You are going to be architects of the renaissance of this country. You have to be and you can restructure our cities as radiant centers of high density land use. High density doesn't necessarily mean over crowding. Low density does not preclude it. New York's Park Avenue density is 1,000 to an acre. Nice place to live if you can afford it! In Watts it's 20 to the acre. So high density isn't what made a slum or a problem. But there are limits. If all of us were packed together like the residents of Harlem, all 200 million Americans could

be shoved onto Long Island and I want to tell you if you were an apostle and a saint and all of the others were also they'd have trouble under that kind of density. It's impossible to live that close to other people and not have problems. . . .

You know we find that schools which are the worst have educational needs that are the greatest. Now isn't that a fact? The oldest schools in the city generally are in the oldest areas of the city where the poorest people live and they are in desperate need of education. The best schools are in that area of the city where most of the people could send their children to private schools because they've got that kind of income. That's where they've got the good libraries, that's where they've got the doctors, that's where they've got the counselors, that's where they've got all the extra-curricular activities and it's only been

within the last two, three or four years that we've begun to understand that we have to penetrate into the areas of deprivation with the public services that are required. . . .

Police protection is the least effective where crime rates are the highest and I think we demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt that poor people and black people and Puerto Ricans want police protection just as much as Norwegians and English and Hubert Humphrey. They're the first victims of crime. And we are the last, they're the first. The only difference is when we get it we complain about it. And we complain in a hurry....

Public buildings ought to be the finest in architectural design. Public buildings ought to have the best art pieces in them because public buildings belong to the people. Postoffices, courthouses, federal courts buildings, all public buildings ought to have the most beautiful murals, the finest of architecture, the best of statuary and the General Services Administration ought to be indicted for putting up these rectangular monstrosities in the name of economy. You can see I'm not in office, you can understand now, don't you?

I don't know why the only beautiful buildings in America have to be churches and banks-that is about true, isn't it?and insurance companies. I'm all for it, don't misunderstand me, I don't mind paying the premiums or even paying the interest if it helps put up those nice build-ings but I happen to think that public buildings ought to exemplify what the gov-ernment thinks of the people and what the people think of the country. Once in a while you find a good one like the new city hall in Boston, a beautiful building. You find some lovely ones when you go to Oslo, Norway, where you find a city hall and a park all put together. Right on, by the way, the harbor where the harbor is clean. You know it can be done. . . None of us is very happy when we just get by, you know that in your profession. You feel cheap when you know it was "good enough." What makes you really proud of your professional skill and what gives what we call a professional standard is when you do something that you know is magnificent -that something that goes way beyond your best expectations and then somebody says, "You know, that's a work of art!" The word "art" is not just related to painting, there is artistry in the way people walk, talk, look. The landscape, the personality, the architecture, the literature, the music, it's all art. Which is a refinement of the human spirit, the best of the human in-tellect, and I think that the people today who have to lead America out of this morass of mediocrity and out of this crass materialism which has gripped us far too much are people who are professionals, who understand that professionalism is something more than just the economic drive of man. There is something about it that is creation, that is artistic. something that commands a quality of excellence and that's what young people are asking about today, a lot of them, let me tell you that! They know we can do better and you know we can do better. We are not happy people many times because we know we can do better and somehow we aren't doing better. . . . When we see the whole city we can begin to see our whole selves and then we'll begin to understand that the city must be made liveable for all the facets of the human personality-intellectual, spiritual, physical—and that's what the city ought to be!

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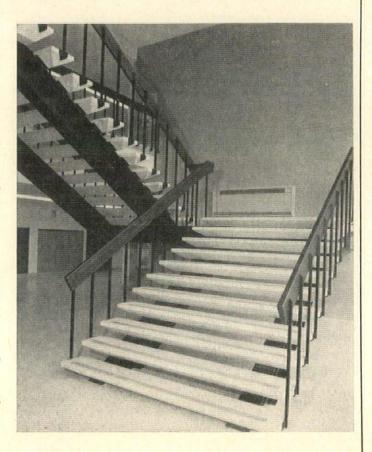
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## KROMER NAMED EXECUTIVE V-P OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY FOUNDATION

Leon B. Kromer, Jr., has been appointed executive vice-president of the Construction Industry Foundation, according to Robert G. Cerny, FAIA, foundation president. With Kromer's selection as foundation executive the CIF office has been moved to New York.

Cerny said Kromer's appointment culminated a seven-monthlong search for "exactly the right man" to manage the foundation on a full-time basis. Kromer is an alternate member of the Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission appointed by President Nixon. Until recently he had been executive vice-president of the Mechanical Contractors Association of America. He has had long experience in labor relations. Prior to joining the MCAA in 1962 he was managing director of the Eastern New York Construction Employers Association.

The Construction Industry

Foundation is the first national organization ever to represent all segments of the industry—bank loan officers, credit managers, building owners and managers as well as architects, engineers, contractors, suppliers and others directly involved in construction work. The foundation's purpose is to solve the internal management, financial and legal problems of the industry.

Two projects are now underway. One is to create better financial order and develop improved payment practices. The other is to write and put into effect a standard to control the clarity and completeness of plans and specifications.

Other projects planned include finding solutions to "bid shopping," "bid peddling" and other bidding abuses; instituting a method for pre-qualification of bidders; establishing product performance criteria; solving the increasing problem of litigation within the industry; setting performance standards for building systems and components; improving

contract language; and clarifying professional responsibilities.

Much of the foundation's work will be done by expert consultants under committee guidance. Solutions approved by foundation membership will be put into effect by members' endorsement and action.

## CONSTRUCTION COSTS HIT 24-YEAR HIGH

Construction costs rose more in the last twelve months than at any other time in the past 24 years, it has been announced by the Dodge Building Cost Services department of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Reporting on the results of its semi-annual survey of major cities, Dodge reported that the cost of construction labor and materials jumped an average of 7.5 percent during the year ending September 30, the largest single-year increase since 1946.

The primary reason for the increase, according to William H.

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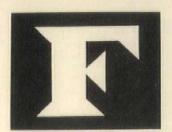
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3158 Snelling Avenue Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406 724-5491-92 Edgerton, manager of Dodge Building Cost Services, is tied to higher average hourly wages for building trades craftsmen.

"Since the September 1968 survey we made of the construction market, wages have gone up eight percent," he said, "and building material prices have increased seven percent." He pointed out that "today's basic hourly wage rates are 4.3 times what they were in 1941, with material prices 2.4 times during this period. At the builder-to-investor level, current overall building construction costs are 220 percent higher than in 1941."

Thirty-one metropolitan areas in Dodge's Mississippi River and West Central States area showed a March to September '69 rise of 4.4 percent and a September '68 to '69 rise of 7.3 percent.

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## CONCRETE CONSORTIUM PROGRAM AIMS AT 6,000,000 HOUSING UNITS

Flexibility is the key to the "Operation Breakthrough" proposal submitted by a consortium headed by the Portland Cement Association and representing Minnesota precast, prestressed concrete producers. The federal program aims at providing 6,000,000 new low-income housing units.

Minnesota producers affiliated with the Prestressed Concrete Institute in design and fabrication of structural components include Bladholm Brothers of Osseo, Lysne Construction of Blooming Prairie, Molin Concrete Products Co. of St. Paul, Prestressed Concrete, Inc. of Roseville, Spancrete Midwest Co. of Osseo; Wells Concrete Products Co. of Wells and North Star Concrete Co. of Mankato.

The Concrete Industrialized Building System (CIBS) proposal submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban Development is flexible in planning, construction and tenant use, according to consortium spokesmen. The system is based on already available components—concrete load-bearing walls and hollow-core prestressed planks for floors and roof construction. Cited also was adaptability of the system to sites of any size or configuration.

The components will be supplied nationally by producing members of the prestressed Concrete Institute, Span Deck Manufacturers Association, the Spiroll Producers Association, Flexicore Manufacturers Association and Spancrete Manufacturers Association. These associations have some 120 producing companies with facilities throughout the country, assuring availability in any area, the report said.

"Specifically designed for family living, CIBS can provide attached or detached single-family housing or low-rise multifamily housing in any density mix re-

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quired and in one-, two-, or threestory configurations," sponsors reported. "Architectural treatment is also completely flexible. Two nonstructural exterior walls, usually front and rear, allow any style treatment desired. This design flexibility will enable each unit. whether on a single lot or in a large tract, to harmonize with or complement its surroundings. Hip or flat roof systems can also be used with any unit mix desired."

Use of interior space is also completely flexible. All interior walls or partitions, which are the responsibility of National Gypsum Co., Buffalo, N. Y., are non-loadbearing and can be arranged for the convenience of the tenant. Interior partitions can be rearranged as desired.

Modular mechanical systems, designed to reduce installation time and costs, will be supplied by American Standard Inc., New York, N. Y. Both heating and plumbing modules have been produced and tested. Provision for the addition of air conditioning will be included in the installations

Established electrical systems will be provided by the Wiremold Co., Hartford, Conn. The systems will be complete from service entrance to final outlets, with baseboard raceways used for distribution. The installations will have capacity for electric heat, range and dryer wherever applicable.

Overall coordination and management of the consortium will be provided by the Portland Cement Association, Skokie, III. Social welfare coordination and self-help guidance at the local level will be provided through the National Urban League, Washington, D. C., and its local affiliates. The Department of Urban Affairs, University of Miami, Miami, Fla., will act as consultants in urban planning. Other consultants will handle special aspects.

"If approved for a Phase I Operation Breakthrough contract, the PCA consortium proposes to build six three-bedroom townhouse units as a prototype on sites selected by HUD. The proposal stated that the consortium will be ready to begin prototype construction eight weeks after a site is designated, since technical development of subsystems and production capacity are complete."

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Additional information on these reproductions can be had from Stephen A. Russell, vice-president of International Electric Corp., 625 2nd Ave., So., Minneapolis (55402).

## REGULATED CEMENT REPORTED AT CONVENTION

Joseph H. Walker, vice-president for research and development of the Portland Cement Association, Skokie, III., discussed a new regulated-set cement developed by PCA at the recent Vermiculite Institute Convention.

Industry-wide sales of vermiculite in 1968 increased over 1967 and the upward trend is continuing, T. W. Pickthall, president of the Institute, reported.

R. B. Moran, member of the in-

stitute's concrete and roofing committee, pointed out that regulated-set cement will eliminate marginal weather problems, such as rain and freezing, in placing vermiculite concrete roof decks, and will be the same asset in erecting vermiculite portland cement plaster panel or spandrel walls and cased, lathed columns. Moran predicted that regulated-set cement will enable the vermiculite industry to double its present cement usage in two years.

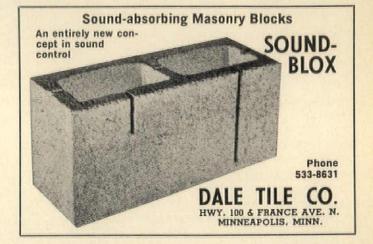
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# PRODUCTS & SERVICES

CROSS-SECTION OF WHAT'S NEW

## NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK STUDIED DURING TOUR

Northern States Power Company, in co-operation with Grover Dimond and Associates, conducted two tours of the new "Total Electric" Northwestern National Bank of St. Paul for a group of mechanical and electrical consulting engineers recently, one for St. Paul and the other for Minneapolis consultants.

The tour was preceded by a meeting at which David Nordale, project architect, and Joseph Mindrum, vice-president and project engineer from Grover Dimond and Associates, highlighted technical aspects of the building. The heating and cooling systems of the building have won awards for



Mr. Nordale points out features of the main banking floor.

engineering excellence in both state and national competitions.

NSP's John Werket coordinated the tour for the St. Paul engineers and Bud Oberg for the Minneapolis engineers.

## ARRIGONI WINS NATIONAL FIRST AWARD

National honors for excellence in terrazzo workmanship have been won by Arrigoni Brothers Co., St. Paul, according to an announcement made by the National Terrazzo & Mosaic Association.

The Honor Award for first place in this competition will be presented to Joseph C. Arrigoni, company president, at the national convention of the association. The award is based on the workmanship in Rosedale Shopping Center. Architects were Cerny Associates and Victor Gruen Associates. A St. Paul firm, Sheehy Construction Company, was the general contractor.

### SELF-EMPLOYED ARCHITECTS MISS TAX ADVANTAGES

Many of the nation's estimated 12,800 self-employed architects are missing out on a sizable tax break because they are not taking advantage of a little known seven-year-old law. These architects are among those self-employed persons in the United States who are not taking advantage of retirement plans under the "Self-Employed Act" (HR-10). Fewer than 500,000 self-employed are enrolled in such plans.

HR-10 experts at John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. reported this law permits self-employed individuals to set aside a portion of their income for retirement (up to 10 percent of earned income or \$2,500, which ever is less) and deduct the allocable part of the annual contribution from their gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Unlike the employees of corporations who long have received federal tax advantages on payments made to a pension plan, the self - employed architect derived no tax benefits on savings for retirement until 1963 when the



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Above is Project 2-11A, Housing For The Elderly, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Architects for this twenty-floor apartment were Raugland, Entrikin, Domholt & King, Inc. of Minneapolis.

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Self-Employed Act became effective. Liberalized in 1966, the present law gives the self-employed architect many of these same advantages.

As an example, a 30-year-old self-employed might contribute \$1,500 a year to be qualified HP-10 plan. By the end of 35 years he would have put aside some \$52,000. Assuming a tax bracket of 25 percent, \$13,125 of this would have been "contributed" by Uncle Sam in the form of tax deferral during his working years.

Assuming these funds had been put into a retirement annuity, it might be possible for him to end up with a life income of as much as \$837 per month commencing at retirement age 65, assuming continuation of current experience under available contracts of this type, Hancock experts pointed out.

Mention you saw it in Northwest Architect.

# BUREAU ELECTS CONRAD

A. Earl Conrad of A. E. Conrad Co., Minneapolis, has been elected president of the Minnesota Lathing and Plastering Bureau, it was



Mr. Conrad

announced at the annual directors meeting. Other officers include Adolph Schoenher, vice-president, B. F. Gardner, treasurer, and C. C. Fladland, secretary.

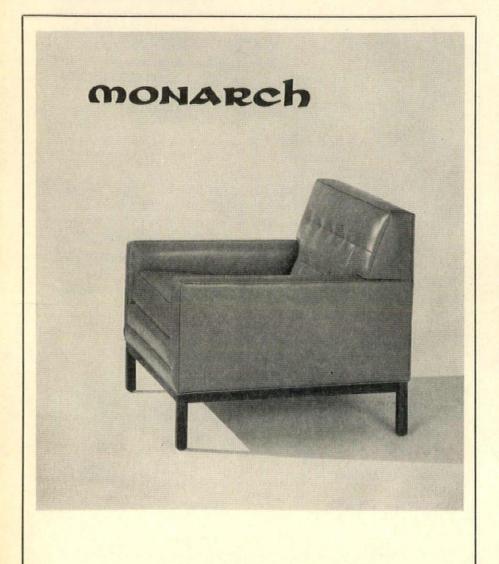
Representing 70 lathing and plastering contractors and more than 1,000 union journeymen throughout the Twin Cities' area, the bureau is a non-profit organization designed to help maintain high standards of quality and workmanship and to familiarize architects and builders with new systems and products in the industry.

In his acceptance speech Conrad stated that the trend toward quality building and new, improved methods and materials is reflected in an improved picture in lathing and plastering.

## TWIN CITIANS ELECTED TERRAZZO OFFICERS

Two Twin Cities' terrazzo men were elected officers of the Northwest Terrazzo Association at the annual convention held in Denver. The association embraces eight states.

Named to the presidency was Joseph C. Arrigoni of Arrigoni Brothers Co., St. Paul. Re-elected to the post of secretary-treasurer was Eugene F. Grazzini of Grazzini Bros. & Co., Minneapolis. Vicepresident is Alvin Tramontina of



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The Northwest Terrazzo Association is affiliated with the National Terrazzo & Mosaic Association.

## AISC ANNOUNCES NEW SPECIFICATION AND COMMENTARY

The American Institute of Steel Construction has announced availability of the 1969 revision of the Specification for the Design, Fabrication and Erection of Structural Steel for Buildings. It is now being distributed with a separately bound commentary which discusses and documents the provisions of the specification.

The AISC Specification is the criteria which governs the design of steel framing for buildings in the United States. It is incorporated by reference in building codes and designers' specifications.

Changes in the 1969 revision are due primarily to the elimination of three grades of steels which have been withdrawn by ASTM and the addition of seven steel grades, including several for which ASTM specifications have been developed in recent years. The specification now provides for steel grades which have yield strengths of levels of from 36 ksi to 100 ksi.

Chief among the changes in the 1969 revision of the AISC Specifications are the following:

Updating of plastic design provisions to make the specifications applicable to steels up to 65 ksi yield strength.

Expansion of plastic design rules to include braced multistory structures.

Addition of provisions for design of hybrid beam and girder.

Recognition of composite design in negative moment areas.

Addition of rules for partial composite action.

Addition of new rules to provide safeguards against ponding of water on flat roofs.

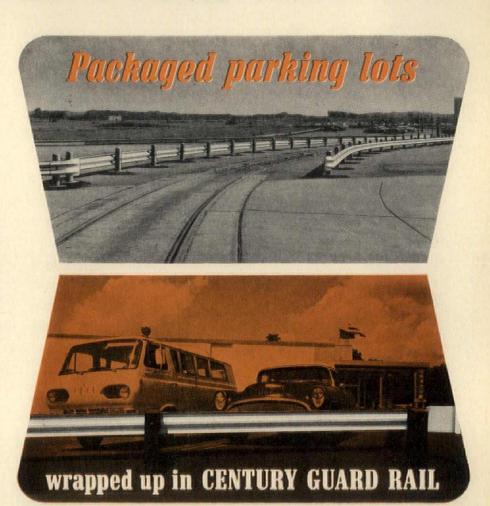
Revision of rules of design for fatigue loading.

A number of editorial revisions are also made to clarify certain sections in the 1963 specification.

Copies are available on request to the American Institute of Steel Construction, 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017.

## SANFORD ASSOCIATES TO REPRESENT GILLIS QUARRIES

Gillis Quarries of Winnipeg recently announced that Sanford Associates of Minneapolis will represent them in the Upper Midwest area. Gillis has been quarrying Tyndall limestone for more than 50 years and has supplied stone for many of the prominent buildings across Canada. The limestone is noted for its light colored tapestry appearance due to its unique natural mottling. Samples of the material are on display in the Sanford Associates' office at 1000 W. 79th Street in Bloomington. An award winning color brochure of the history, quarrying and use of the stone is available from Sanford Associates on request.



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The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency has adopted regulations governing the type of incinerators that are permitted. Multiple chamber incineration, as featured by Joseph Goder for many years, has met the approval of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. Nearly all of the units shown in the Joseph Goder Sweet's Catalog insert are approved. Secondary burners, flue gas washers and scrubbers are available when required for certain types of waste or applications.

\*Pollution Control Agency—State of Minnesota List of Approved Incinerators—List #1—Feb. 20, 1970

Contact Bruce Nawrocki

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P.S. Have you heard about our new ALL-ELECTRIC incinerators?

Another in the successful series of Producers' Council table top demonstration meetings was held recently during which users of PC members' products and services had a chance to discuss individual problems with their suppliers. A social hour preceded dinner for the event, held in the Prom Center, St. Paul. The presentations had a wide range from slightly tongue-in-cheek to serious.

Several "phases" of the table top meeting are shown in the photographs above—(left, I-r) Bill Johnson, Ade Born and Virginia Branting in leisurely discussion . . . (middle) Prize! with Alex Dekker, the winner, Chuck Davenport and Oscar Hallgran . . . (right) typical table top.

## BROCK-WHITE MOVES TO CONSOLIDATE

Brock-White Company, Minneapolis, founded in 1954 to serve the construction industry in this area with construction specialties, has moved to new quarters where it has been possible to consolidate operations for better service to customers, according to Wayne Brock and George F. White.

"Brock-White has grown from a beginning staff of four employees to a present total of thirty," the partners said. "We distribute masonry and concrete specialty materials.

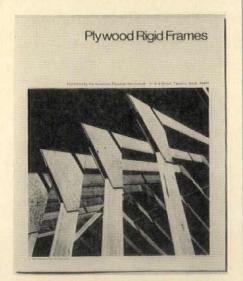
"Construction activity in this area has increased steadily over the past 15 years at a rate of 8-10% per year, a pace seldom matched by other metropolitan

areas. This kind of growth has provided a market enabling company sales to climb from \$150,000 in 1954 to projections of \$3,000,000 for 1970.

"Brock-White's new location at 755 Florida Ave. So. in Golden Valley will consolidate operations presently conducted from three locations into one large facility with 35,000 square feet of warehouse space and 5,000 square feet of office. This unification of operations will enable us to serve the industry far more efficiently.

"Brock-White specializes in providing for the owner, the architect and the general contractor a consulting service for the use of its products which include concrete floor surfacing and repair, masonry waterproofing restoration and decoration, membrane waterproofing for deck and walls below grade, insulation and caulking and sealing.

"Recently we've added a concrete forming division to provide the special equipment and techniques required for the construction of high-rise apartments and offices which form an ever-increasing part of the area building scene."



# PLYWOOD ASSOCIATION ISSUES NEW RIGID FRAME MANUAL

A new edition is available of Plywood Rigid Frames, the American Plywood Association's manual giving complete design information its "money-saving construction concept." The manual, according to the association, gives



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general and specific design information enabling achitects and others in the industry to determine exactly how to construct a plywood rigid frame structure.

Included are tables for selecting frame members for various spans in both vertical and slantleg buildings and recommendations for siding and roof decking.

There also are foundation and truss anchorage details and truss fabrication details, which include useful cutting diagrams for the frames and plywood gussets for each of the different truss pat-

Single copies of the manual are available without charge. Write for Rigid Frame Design Manual, Form No. 69-330, American Plywood Association, 1119 A St., Tacoma, Wash, 98401.

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## TURNTABLES IMPROVE SCIENCE LECTURE FACILITIES

Architects and educators who have incorporated turntables in the design of science lecture facilities have discovered a way to double the utilization of a lecture room.

Science lecture hall demonstration turntables have been installed or are planned for about a dozen colleges and schools, according to Macton Machinery Co., Stamford, Conn., supplier of revolving platforms. Among reported installations are St. Paul Vocational School, St. Paul, Minn., designed by Adolfson & Peterson,



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Milwaukee Vocational Institute, Milwaukee, Wis., Yale University, Marcel Breuer, architect, and oth-

The primary reason for the revolving feature is to allow another laboratory demonstration to be prepared in the rear while an experiment is being conducted before a class in front. Ordinarily, science lectures cannot be schedued sequentially in a given facility because of the clean-up and preparation time required to change or repeat the demonstration.

At the University of Maryland, Macton reported, turntables in two lecture halls enable the rooms to be used every period from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., five days a week. College officials said these two lecture halls are doing the work of four and the university has been spared the significant major expense of building two additional lecture halls.

Essential to successful adaptation of the concept are the rigidity of the revolving platform, ease and assuredness of turning, and successful engineering of power, water, and drainage facilities. All normal utility services are provided on the platform. Drainage, for example, is usually accomplished through a hollow central core. The turntables normally revolve 180 degrees and are then reversed . . . there being no need for full rotation.

In some cases science teachers use the revolving feature to allow presentation of two or more demonstrations in a single lecture period, depending on the preparation time required for each. Macton's address is 131 Jefferson St., Stamford, Conn. 06903.

**EDUCATION PLUS: What mid**western high school of 170 boys currently has alumni at Harvard, Princeton, Swarthmore, M.I.T., McGill, London and Oxford (Rhodes Scholar), welcomes Americans and produces great hockey teams?

St. John's Ravenscourt School, Winnipeg 19, Manitoba. Headmaster: H. John P. Schaffter, M.A. (Cambridge) 214-453-3016.

LECTURE HALL SIDE TYPICAL STRUCTURAL LAYOUT WILL VARY ACCORDING TO LEADING PLAN

Details of the turntable.



# Directory of Suppliers Personnel

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