

Wide choice of horizontal discharge coolers for residential wall or roof installations available in capacities through 6500 CFM. Bellevue window model (right) has patented adjustable Flowtrol grille. Capacities 2000 to 5000 CFM.

**ARCTIC CIRCLE
AIR COOLERS**

**FOR EFFICIENT LOW-COST COOLING
OF ALL TYPES OF BUILDINGS, including:**

- Residences • Hotels and Motels • Stores
- Super Markets • Offices • Schools
- Churches • Factories

Arctic Circle Coolers are built to the highest standards of quality by the world's largest manufacturer of evaporative cooling equipment. They have demonstrated their superior efficiency in hundreds of installations in all types of buildings.

Residential down-discharge types are available in capacities through 6500 CFM.

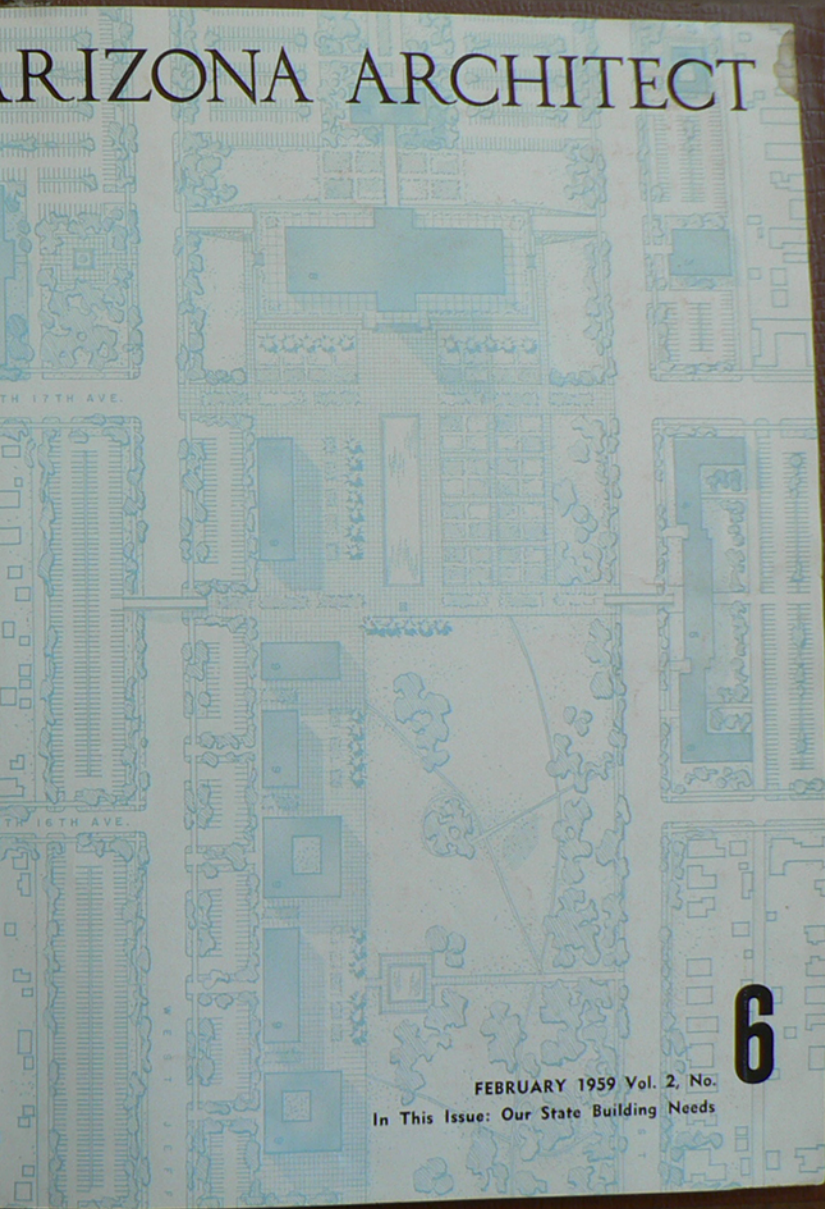
Arctic Circle commercial and industrial coolers for stores, schools, factories, etc., can be used singly or in multiples to cool economically any size building. Horizontal or down-discharge models. Capacities: 7500 through 15000 CFM.

**WRITE TODAY
FOR FULL DETAILS!**

INTERNATIONAL METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY
500 South Fifteenth Street • P. O. Box 1712 • Phoenix, Arizona
the world's largest manufacturer of evaporative cooling equipment.

ARIZONA ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARIZONA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, THE CENTRAL ARIZONA CHAPTER AND SOUTHERN ARIZONA CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS



FEBRUARY 1959 Vol. 2, No. 6
In This Issue: Our State Building Needs

6

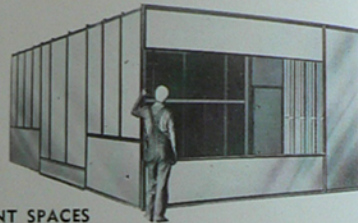
AIR & REFRIGERATION CORP.

439 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

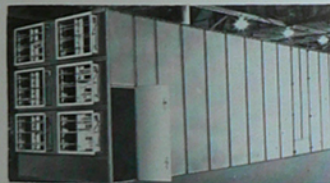
271 Milton Avenue, S.E., Atlanta, Ga.



EQUIPMENT ENCLOSURE-INSULATION IN ONE PREFAB PACKAGE



UNIT CAPACITIES UNLIMITED
COMPLETELY INTEGRATED EQUIPMENT SPACES
APPLICATION DESIGNED AND FACTORY TEST-ASSEMBLED
ARRANGED FOR STANDARD, DUAL DUCT OR MULTIZONE DISTRIBUTION
WE CALL THEM "ARTICULATED UNITS"



Arizona Distributors

CARNS-HOAGLUND CO.

420 N. 15th Ave. • Phoenix, Arizona

Air Conditioning • Heating • Ventilating



ARIZONA
ARCHITECT
POST OFFICE BOX 904
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

1423 N. Third Ave.,
Phone Alpine 2-4318



Official Monthly Publication of the
ARIZONA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
comprised of
**CENTRAL ARIZONA CHAPTER and
SOUTHERN ARIZONA CHAPTER of
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS**

Phil Stitt Managing Editor

CHAPTER OFFICERS

CENTRAL ARIZONA CHAPTER		SOUTHERN ARIZONA CHAPTER	
A. John Brenner	President	Edward H. Nelson	President
97 W. Lynwood, Phoenix		P.O. Box 731, Tucson	
Jimmie R. Nunn	Vice-President	Gerald I. Cain	Vice-President
Kemper Goodwin	Secretary	Robert J. Ambrose	Secretary
P.O. Box 904, Phoenix		2447 N. Stone, Tucson	
Lester Laraway	Treasurer	David S. Swanson	Treasurer
James W. Elmore	Director	Emerson C. Scholer	Director
Martin Ray Young, Jr.	Director	D. Burr DuBois	Director
David Sholder	Director	Santry Fuller	Director

Subscriptions: \$4 a year
Per copy: 40 cents

February, 1958
Volume 2, No. 6

IN THIS ISSUE

COVER	Master plan for state capitol area (See page 27)	Page 5
PRESIDENTS' PAGE	Brenner on cooperation; Nelson on critical self-evaluation	Pages 6, 7
CHAPTER NEWS		Page 9
PERSPECTIVE	The editor comments on our crowded prison and office buildings	Page 11
ARIZONA'S INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING NEEDS	A problem of financing. By Senator David S. Wine	Page 13
UNIVERSITY BUILDING REQUIREMENTS		Page 14
WHY WE TREAT PRISONERS WORSE THAN CRIMINALS	By Dick Stitt	Page 17
TRAINED PRISON CHAPLAIN COSTS AND REHABILITATE MANY		Page 18
PRISON CONSTRUCTION COSTS AND REHABILITATION	Are we throwing money down the drain?	Page 21
PRISON POPULATION DATA	A statistical picture	Page 22
SIXTY MILLIONS IN THE BANK	Crowded conditions at the state capitol	Page 24
THE STATE'S FRONT YARD	An example of slovenly housekeeping	Page 27
OUR UNPURSUED MASTER PLAN		Page 29
LANDSCAPING PUBLIC BUILDINGS	By Desmond Muirhead	Page 30
BOOKS		

In Next Issue: Color As Environment

Signed articles reflect the views of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Arizona Society of Architects or the Central or Southern Arizona Chapters, AIA.

Advertisers' Index

ARIZONA BONDED TERMINIX CO.	25	O'MALLEY'S BUILDING MATERIALS	7
ARIZONA STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS ASSN.	22	PIONEER PAINT AND VARNISH CO.	17
ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES	6	PIPE TRADES INDUSTRY PROGRAM	28
BLUMKRAFT OF PITTSBURGH	4	PORTLAND CEMENT ASSN.	21
CARNS-HOAGLUND CO.	2	SECURITY DEVICES, INC.	19
CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.	7	SOUTHWESTERN GLASS & MILLWORK CO.	24
ENGINEERS TESTING LABORATORIES	23	PHIL STONE CO., INC.	24
ENTZ-WHITE LUMBER & SUPPLY, INC.	19	SUPERIOR SAND AND GRAVEL	13
GARRETT SUPPLY CO.	12	SUPERLITE	6
GLEN-MAR DOOR MANUFACTURING CO.	20	THOREN'S SHOWCASE & FIXTURE CO.	8
GOETTL BROS. METAL PRODUCTS	32	UNION GYPSUM CO.	16
HASKELL-THOMAS, INC.	31	VENT-A-HOOD OF ARIZONA	28
LAING-GARRETT	10	WRIGHT MANUFACTURING CO.	25
NELSON-HOLLAND	25		

Three

March, 1959



Grill-O-Metrics by Blumcraft[®]
 3-DIMENSIONAL ALUMINUM GRILLES FOR RAILINGS AND DECORATIVE SCREENS
 REFER TO 1959 SWEETS FILE 60/B10 OR SEND FOR CATALOG M-59
 BLUMCRAFT OF PITTSBURGH, 460 MELWOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH 13, PA.

THE PRESIDENTS' PAGE



CENTRAL
ARIZONA
CHAPTER

John Brenner



SOUTHERN
ARIZONA
CHAPTER



Edward H. Nelson

THIS MONTH I wish to direct a few remarks toward a subject that has rankled my inner-most feelings for a long time. It has long appeared to me that we have been unduly emotionally disturbed in the midsection by geographical and institutional jealousies and bickerings to the point of losing sight of our professional problems and aims at the State, Regional, and even National levels.

Let us now take a good look at ourselves and ask if it is possible to improve our professional stature and our own collective and individual well-being with anything less than the co-operative efforts of each and every one of us.

Recent events affecting us all have only increased the ever-present conviction that we have dire need for a stronger and more effective unification of purpose at the State level, and we have the tools and implements already at hand necessary to its accomplishment.

The Arizona Society has inadvertently assumed a certain influence toward that end by becoming the co-operative means through which this publication has functioned. We have already established and made use of a common fund, derived from magazine proceeds, for purposes in the public interest and for the welfare of the profession as a whole and not for the particular benefit of either chapter.

Now comes that seemingly perennial situation calling for concerted diligence and undivided attention to a variety of items introduced to our present legislators. We must all exercise alertness, aggressiveness, tact and wisdom to enlightening them against matters which we know will hurt the public interest as well as the professions, and for those other legislative items that will be mutually beneficial to the public and ourselves.

Let's get together and practice the cooperation that is essential between members of any professional, social or political entity if the group is to fulfill its purposes.

March, 1959

WE ARE ON A merry-go-round!

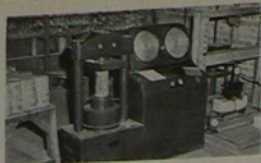
Architects share permanent seats on this dizzying device with many of their civilized contemporaries. The daily whirl from home to job site, to drafting board to conferences and luncheons has become an accepted routine. The physical and emotional strain is acute, but the mental strain is intermittent at best. How often do we subject ourselves to the hard discipline of creative work that can make the architect's contribution to society unique? How often is a new job approached simply as a production rather than a creation?

Too often the architect forgets that one of his many roles is that of the artist giving form to the man-made landscape in which society is captive. Is not the architect's own awareness of this esthetic function both a matter of personal pride and an obligation to the society in which he lives?

One of the architectural magazines has started a series of articles based upon the idea that there is a need for critical evaluation of architectural works. Occasionally exhibitions and juried shows bring an architect to the unhappy realization that his project does not measure up too well in competition with others. He may then condemn the jury for using the wrong criteria for evaluating the worth of his project, decide never to waste time with such silly business again or — hopefully — decide to give more real thought to the next project.

It is this painful process of thought, coupled with a sharp sense of artistry and order, that produces the fine book, painting or building. It is the act of stepping off the merry-go-round long enough to give time and creative thought to the total concept of a project, and to each intersection of planes and each small space within the building that produces significant architecture. It is this productive time of uninterrupted concentration lifted out of the chaotic schedule of daily activity that gives to society a superior work and to the architect a real sense of achievement.

Five



All mortar for unit masonry should be capable of doing the job required of it. Many ways of assuring the necessary quality are available. Two specification requirements are allowed according to ASTM C270-54T.

These two specification requirements are the "Property Specifications," which give an average 28-day compressive strength of three 2-inch mortar cubes, and the "Proportion Specifications," which give mortar proportions by volume.

Laboratory testing is possible only on the Property Specifications. This is the better method of specifying mortar requirements. Call ATL to make your mortar cubes on the job site and check the compressive strength for compliance with the Property Specifications.

Next month: More on Masonry Mortar

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

Member, American Council of Independent Laboratories
PHOENIX • TUCSON • FLAGSTAFF

CENTRAL ARIZONA CHAPTER NEWS

- Movies and slides of Mayan art and architecture were shown by Les Mahoney at the regular meeting of the chapter on February 5. Headed by Martin Young, the program committee is working toward providing a variety of such special events during the year.
- Congratulations were extended to Ralph Wyatt at the chapter meeting as John Brenner presented him his certificate of membership in The Institute. Brenner also announced that the March meeting will be a joint meeting with the engineers, and will be held the second Thursday of the month rather than the usual first Thursday. The exact time and place of the March 12th meeting will be announced later.
- Jim Elmore gave a brief, informal report to the chapter on the progress being made in the Division of Architecture at Arizona State University. Included in the report was a statement of some of the immediate goals the Division is working toward: accreditation, the offering of a Bachelor of Architecture degree, re-naming the Division to School of Architecture.
- Bill Baker was welcomed as a new associate of the chapter. Bill is a member of Kemper Goodwin's staff.

— AIA —

Public Schools Week, to be celebrated nationally March 1-7, presents an excellent opportunity to observe first hand what really goes on in those buildings that architects design. Plan to visit at least one public school that week.

SOUTHERN ARIZONA CHAPTER NEWS

- The Executive Committee has established Thursday of each week as its regular meeting day. Members of the Committee will assemble at Buffum's Restaurant at 12:30.
- Members Bill Wilde, Sidney Little and Edward Nelson recently appeared on the TV show "Coffee Break".
- Chapter officers and committee chairmen are diligently working at organizing strong and effective committees, with special emphasis on the need for a vital public relations program.

— AIA —

Product Register Soon Available

The "Building Products Registry Service," a unique, new reference service to building products and equipment, has been officially launched by The American Institute of Architects after seven years of committee study and as many months of preparation.

The service, available to all AIA members for a \$25 subscription fee, consists of:

- 1) The "Register" itself which will list and tabulate building products and equipment according to performance, installation and use conditions, tests performed, and other technical data needed for pre-selection analysis;
- 2) A Reporting Service on completed installations which will include information on product behavior and other data resulting from practical experience designed to improve product use and installation by the architect;
- 3) A Field Inspection Service on the part of experienced building technicians who will visit architects' offices to collect data on installations;
- 4) Reports on new products and test data prior to listing in each annual edition of the Register.

With approximately 1,500 advance subscriptions by member architects and pledges of participation by over 600 manufacturers listing more than 1,300 products, the AIA Board of Directors has now given the project the green light. The first Register which will include 18 product and equipment categories is scheduled for distribution by mid-June.

Theodore W. Dominick, AIA, who heads the new AIA service visualizes AIA's Building Products Registry Service as a national clearing house on product use for practicing architects. It will provide architects with required data in a simple, well organized and handy form and help manufacturers by bringing their products to the architects' attention at the time specification selection is made.

Headquarters of the AIA Building Products Registry Service are at The Octagon, 1735 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

March, 1959

Mr. Architect

Your Ingenuity
Helps Our Business

Thanks!



CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.

Quality & Service since 1937

4445 North First Avenue Phone: MAin 2-8857

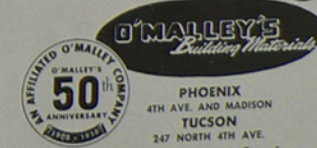
TUCSON, ARIZONA

For The Best In BUILDERS HARDWARE See O'MALLEY'S

And for the Best in CUSTOMER SATISFACTION



WILLIAM E. WELLING, AHC
GEORGE S. MARKHAM, AHC



PHOENIX
4TH AVE. AND MADISON
TUCSON
247 NORTH 4TH AVE.

Complete Architectural Service

Seven

CORDEK
by Superlite

NEW

structural
concrete
unit
for
roofs
and
floors

SUPERLITE
BUILDERS SUPPLY Co.
4012 N. Central Ave., Phoenix, Arizona
AM 5-4755

Six

ARIZONA ARCHITECT

"CHALKBOARD TACKBOARD

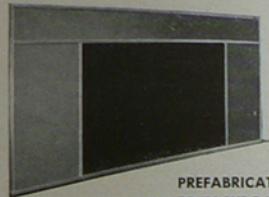
by ROWLES" . . . for a better classroom

ROWLES Chalkboard



CHALKBOARD

Rowles chalkboards offer the finest in writing performance and durability. All Rowles chalkboards are glare-free and non-fading. Seven chalkboard types, including new PORCELAIN and FORMICA CHALKBOARDS, are available in easy-to-read sea-green or black.



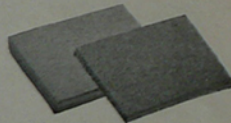
PREFABRICATED CHALKBOARD-TACKBOARD

Rowles prefabricated wall boards are modularly dimensional for easy installation on any classroom wall. Boards are available in chalkboard, tackboard, pegboard or in combination to meet the needs of the individual classroom. All prefabricated boards are furnished ready to mount, framed in 1 1/2" extruded aluminum trim and mounting bolts.

ROWLES TACKBOARD

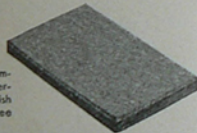
PERMAKORK

Add new brightness to classrooms by installing Permakork tackboards. Made of pliable composition cork, Permakork is washable and will give many years of classroom service. Available mounted or unmounted. See specifications below.



DURATEX

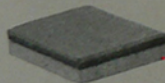
Duratex is an excellent 1/4" thick composition cork mounted on a 3/4" fiberboard backing. Pebble or linen finish surface will not harden with age. See specifications below.



NEW!

ARMSTRONG CUSHION-EZE

CUSHION-EZE is a new foam-cushioned bulletin board surfacing with unusual acoustical properties. See specifications below.



Cross section view. Top layer of patented composition, bottom layer of foam rubber.

PERMATACK

A new low-cost tackboard available in a variety of beautiful color combinations. Send for color chips. See specifications below.



(Permatack pattern illustrated at actual size.)

Authorized State Distributors for
Rowles School Equipment

See Rowles Catalog in
Sweet's File 23E/RO

Thorens

BACKED BY 200 YEARS OF FAMILY EXPERIENCE IN CABINET WORK AND DESIGN

SHOWCASE & FIXTURE COMPANY, INC.

PHONE WO 7-4771

149 FARMERS AVE., TEMPE



Eight

ARIZONA ARCHITECT



Women's prison. Fifty inmates "could literally tear it apart!"

The Editor's PERSPECTIVE

LET THERE BE NO misunderstanding about this issue's concern with conditions at the state penitentiary! The men who glowered at us from their cages there were convicted of serious crimes against society. Probably most of them caused great mental or physical anguish to others as a result of their criminal activities. Some killed, some raped, some tortured the minds if not the bodies of their victims. A great many signed checks with names not their own.

I waste no sympathy on them here, though it might be argued whether society itself—and that's you and me—should not accept some of the blame for the circumstances that allowed or drove these men to the deeds they did. Only last week a Phoenix restaurant cashed a \$25 check for me on a blank they furnished, giving me \$22 in change, and without asking for one bit of identification. In this case the check was good, but how easy they must make it for weak-willed persons to get on the wrong foot.

Warden Eyman impresses us as having done an excellent job under the circumstances and facilities he must contend with. Including an assortment of ministers, each wanting to conduct Sunday services for a handful of inmates where there are no facilities for such services. He has no full-time chaplain, doctor or engineer to assist in his tense and difficult job.

"Architecture is for people," and regardless of our attitudes toward convicts, they are human beings against whom our U.S. Constitution prohibits infliction of cruel and unusual punishment. And I contend that the people of Arizona and their elected representatives are inflicting punishment on inmates that borders on the cruel and unusual. What else can you call it when four men are locked in a single cage for weeks at a time—a cage no longer than a bunk bed. Is it not cruel and degrading to lock check passers, for example, into a crowded barracks where sex perversion is assumed to be widespread? A place that the warden himself describes as a den of iniquity?

What else can you say for a situation where three mothers of yet unborn babies are crowded with 49 other women into space designed for only 20, with unvented gas heaters and no opportunity to isolate the ill and perverts known to be among them? With no segregation possible between the 12 who committed murder and the pregnant girl who cashed bad checks; the unmarried youngster and the mothers each of six children?

The Planning and Building Commission—in the face of these conditions—is recommending appropriation of only \$613,300 for improvements. Most of this would be added to \$400,000 previously appropriated to build

a new maximum security cell block in the men's prison. None of it would be applied to the disgraceful conditions in the women's prison.

Failure to meet these problems is a costly omission. Most prisoners will be turned out to society—unrehabilitated, bitter, and with not enough money to buy meals and lodging for more than a day. Then we'll pay police and judges and perhaps coroners to deal with many of them again. And welfare agencies to support their families.



Unvented gas heaters, two toilets for 18 women prisoners. Sick inmate (in center bed) cannot be isolated.

Not alone at the prison, but right in Phoenix public buildings are inadequate, in disrepair, crowded and shamefully inefficient. No private business would impose such conditions on their workers—and keep them. Nor is there any solution inherent in the remark of one state legislator: "If they don't like their conditions, let 'em quit."

Tax problems facing the legislature are severe and complex. There are no easy answers, we know. But in Senator Wine's article in this issue is a series of alternatives to the financial aspect of our state building needs. With building costs rising 3% every year it seems stupid not to issue bonds to erect buildings which will eliminate rent payments, reduce costly maintenance of shabby houses used as offices, and improve worker efficiency and attendance on their jobs.

The Industrial Commission has \$60 million invested in securities which return less than 3% interest. The legislature is being requested to permit the Commission to invest part of this money in a building big enough to house not only their own present personnel but allow for inevitable growth. Part of the building could meanwhile be rented to other state departments.

If there are valid reasons for legislative failure to meet the state's urgent building needs, the public is entitled to hear them.

Phil Britt

Nine

March, 1959

Specify...



THE BEAUTIFUL AND PRACTICAL WAY TO
SAVE SPACE
DIVIDE ROOMS
SOLVE PROBLEM OPENINGS

in
CHURCHES
HOMES
COMMERCIAL
INSTALLATIONS
HOTELS
MOTELS



"MODERNFOLD"

Vinyl-coated coverings look better . . . last longer. Stunning new fabrics, smartest basic colors. All-steel inner framework designed for perfect balance. Lifetime satisfaction.

"MODERNFOLD"

in genuine wood. Finished in selected, matched veneers, laminated to a solid core that provides exceptional stability. Graceful, quiet, easy-gliding.

LG
Laing-Garrett
 CONSTRUCTION SPECIALTIES, INC.

PHOENIX
 4700 N. CENTRAL
 AM 6-5606

LAS VEGAS, NEV.
 1307 S. "A" ST.

Ten

ARIZONA ARCHITECT

Arizona's Institutional Building Needs — A Problem of Financing

By DAVID S. WISE,
State Senator, Pima County

Recent developments in Arizona's legislative circles make it clear that the Senators and Representatives are going to have to face up to some serious decision-making during the next two years. Reports submitted to the 24th Legislature and estimates made by responsible state officials indicate again that Arizona's increased needs for improved facilities have gone largely unsatisfied.

The report of a survey conducted by the National Probation and Parole Association entitled CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN ARIZONA, 1958 and released several weeks ago by the Legislative Council, spells out in detail Arizona's immediate needs for penal and correctional facilities.

The report finds that the Fort Grant Industrial School for Boys should not be increased beyond its present size and ability to accommodate 268 boys. Instead, it suggests that the State build a new training school immediately to accommodate 150 boys. In addition, it recommends the immediate establishment of a treatment center for seriously emotionally disturbed delinquents, both boys and girls, with an initial capacity of 45 beds and with plans to allow for expansion.

With reference to a program for delinquent girls, the report states that the Good Shepherd School for Girls should not be enlarged beyond its present population of 129. It suggests the construction of a new training school for girls to accommodate 75 initially, with the construction of additional cottages to accommodate up to 150.

The urgency of these recommendations can be noted from the following portions of the report:

"The necessary legislation should be passed by the 1959 session of the Legislature to build these additional institutions. Funds should be appropriated in 1959 to master plan and begin building the treatment center. It should be completed in 1960. Funds should also be appropriated to master plan the new training school for boys in 1959. Funds to build it should be appropriated in 1960. If the population outruns these facilities in the next several years a forestry camp for 60 boys should be master planned and built."

The report finds the situation at Arizona's penal institution even more distressing. In discussing the facilities for women at the state prison, the report indicates that a separate prison for women should be authorized by the state Legislature and erected by contract on

land some distance from the men's prison and that the present women's ward at Florence should be abandoned at the earliest possible date, as women prisoners are housed under deplorable conditions. The critical situation of the women prisoners can best be indicated by quoting from the report:

"The unit today is poorly equipped to handle more than twenty inmates. Now fifty inmates are packed into this unit with hardly room to move around. The building facilities violate every rule in the book. The walls are so soft that when it rains the water soaks through from the outside. The floor plan is the result of a building-on program over the years, a hodge-podge affair that makes supervision impossible.

"If trouble ever starts in this crowded, dilapidated and rundown unit someone will be severely hurt if not killed, for fifty women could take the place over at any time and literally tear it apart."

Turning to facilities for men at the prison, a ten year expansion plan is recommended and considerable emphasis is placed on the possibility of the establishment of an intermediate institution for young men. Although an intermediate institution is not recommended in the report, the problem is presented in the following manner:

"There has been considerable discussion in the State in reference to the need of an intermediate institution for young men. Without doubt, another penal institution in Arizona will be needed in the future but before launching such a project, the planning commission, together with the Board of Corrections and the warden, should carefully analyze this need and determine whether a new institution is necessary right now or whether an expansion of the present unit for youthful offenders at the prison might suffice.

"To construct an intermediate institution for 1000 beds would cost in the neighborhood of \$8,000,000.00. The cost per year for 1000 men at \$900 per capita amounts to \$900,000. When we add the cost of the building, \$8,000,000 and run it over a ten year period with a maintenance cost of \$900,000 a year, the State would face a total expenditure in ten years of \$17,000,000."

The above discussion covers only the report on correctional institutions. It can be said with some assurance, that impartial surveys of other institutional and service facilities would probably reveal needs even

(Continued next page)

Eleven

March, 1959



SIX DAYS and over 8 1/2 miles of AIM framing triples skid storage in an AIRsearch Manufacturing Company warehouse.

**Use limited
only by your
IMAGINATION**

Features of this new framing material, AIM, include . . .

FLEXIBILITY of installation with erector ease of design change

SPEED of on-the-job shear die tailoring and bolting jig assembly

STRENGTH of pre-punched, slotted cold-rolled steel

COST installed is lower than any similar material

AIM pre-formed shelving completes a new package framing concept worthy of your imagination and investigation.

Arizona distributor

GARRETT SUPPLY COMPANY

2950 W. Thomas • Phoenix • AL 8-5511

a division of THE GARRETT CORPORATION

Twelve

A PROBLEM OF FINANCING

more formidable than those discussed. And what of the institutions of higher learning?

We find that for the purpose of acquiring land and the construction of new buildings, the Board of Regents has approved a request of \$15,000,000 from the Legislature for the fiscal years 1959-1960. One reliable state official has estimated that the request of the Board should be doubled for the two year period immediately following this appropriation. Even dismissing from consideration the insistent demands for a medical school in Arizona, this official's estimate does not seem unreasonable if we are to meet the "quantity and quality" requirements of an effective higher educational program.

The well-meaning, conscientious legislator willing to accept the validity of these surveys and estimates is confronted from the beginning with the conclusion that many millions of dollars will be needed at once to finance such an imposing building program. If he is tempted to consider delaying construction, his dilemma becomes more perplexing. He must face the inevitable fact that delay means increased building costs at the time of construction, as well as failure to provide indispensable public facilities when needed. The answer then, it seems, is not delay in planning construction, but the formulation of a decision as to financing.

To raise the relatively large amounts required by direct appropriation would mean a substantial tax increase, imposed primarily on real property. This is feasible, but only if the citizens of Arizona recognize the immediate needs and if all other costs of government can be held to a minimum during the period of expansion.

Another possibility is to borrow these large amounts on the general credit of the state. This, however, can only be done if Arizona's constitutional debt limit provisions are amended and raised by vote of the people. Perhaps the legislators will refer this matter to the people for their approval.

If either of these alternatives seem inadvisable, there is a third possibility for financing which has found acceptance and success in several other states. It is the creation of an Authority as a public corporation with broad powers to acquire, construct, improve, equip and furnish projects for use by the State. The Authority has the power to float its own bonds, backed by the full faith and credit of the Authority and to secure the payment of its obligation by pledge of incoming revenues and rentals. Such an Authority would enable the State to pay all necessary costs extended over a long period of years, while at the same time allowing new and improved facilities to function for the immediate benefit of all its citizens.

The problem of financing can only be solved by the Legislature. The people of the State have the right to expect a decision soon.

ARIZONA ARCHITECT

UNIVERSITY BUILDING REQUIREMENTS HEAVY

Perhaps the most readily seen evidence of Arizona's dynamic growth and the resulting need for public buildings is found at the state campuses, where fast expanding enrollments have resulted in jammed classrooms and offices.

Exemplifying the needs at the universities and college is a board of regents capital outlay request of over \$15 million now before the legislature. The regents reportedly trimmed the first requests of the schools almost in half before going to the lawmakers.

The request, for two fiscal years, includes \$6,500,000 for the University of Arizona, \$6,449,000 for Arizona State University, and \$2,080,000 for Arizona State College.

Funds for ASU would provide for land, liberal arts and education buildings, additions to the administration, physical and biological science buildings, a central cooling system and other improvements and remodeling.

The UofA will use its funds for land, an observatory, law college, physics-mathematics and plant science buildings and other additions and improvements to existing buildings.

ASC will build new arts, home management and biological science buildings, additions to existing structures and a president's home.

Dormitory facilities at the three schools have been made possible the past few years only through the sale of self-liquidating revenue bonds. An estimated \$15 million has been thus expended in the past three years at no cost to the taxpayers.

Meanwhile, school officials have lengthened the day's class schedules in order to make best use of the room they have. They are agreed that it will be many years before the facilities catch up with the demand.

March, 1959

Superior prestressed concrete



as used in

Addition To Park Central

Allan & Olsson, Architects
Bella Vista Properties, Inc., Contractor

Photo: By Stuart Weiner

Precast, Prestressed Concrete is also PRETESTED!

The double tees and beams that go into your building have already withstood higher stresses in manufacturing than they will at design load.

Therefore, you know the material is good when you use Precast, Prestressed, PRETESTED Concrete!

YOUR REASONS FOR USING

Superior PRESTRESSED CONCRETE:



- **PROVEN**
Standard Designs
Tested Products
Controlled Manufacturing
- **ECONOMY**
Low Initial Cost
Construction Time Savings
Low Maintenance Cost
- **APPEARANCE**
Smooth Cast Surface
Uniform Section
Slim Lines
- **STRENGTH**
Long Spans
High Loads
Fire, Blast & Storm Resistance
- **VERSATILITY**
Industrial Plants to Schools
Floors, Roofs, Walls
One Story or Many



Superior SAND & GRAVEL

Division of Fisher Contracting Co.
3640 S. 19TH AVENUE - AL 8-7741

Thirteen



(Above) Sanitary facilities for 150 locked-up men. (Right) showers in women's prison.



A Public Phobia, "Convict Bogey", Seriously Affects Our Judgment

By DICK STITT

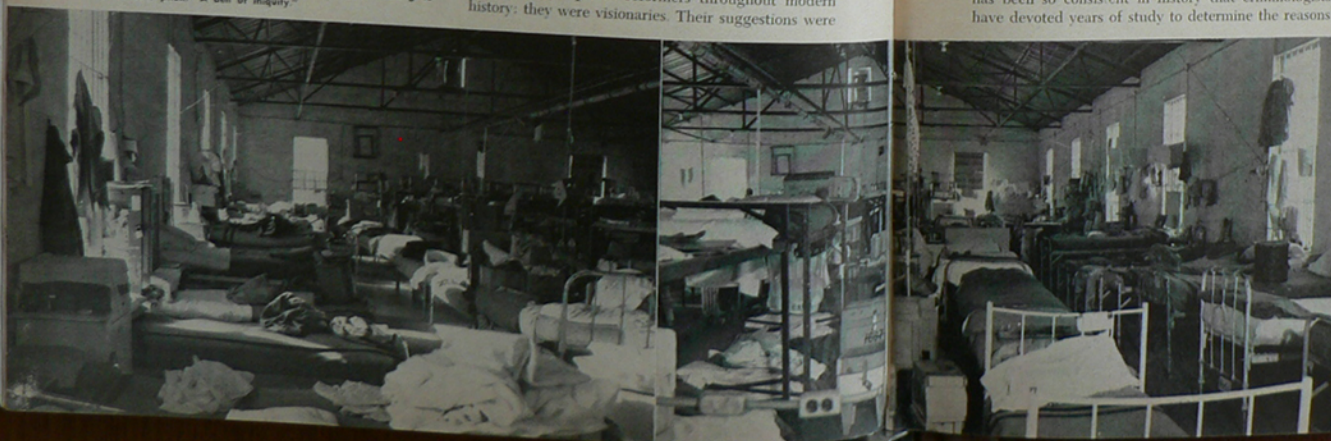
Imprisonment should be greatly improved by providing better physical quarters and by separating prisoners as to age, sex and degree of criminality.

A large house should be constructed, divided into a number of apartments, with cells for solitary confinement of refractory criminals. There should be developed industries to put the institution on a financially sound basis, and gardens to provide, by prisoner labor, food for the inmates and also places of exercise.

These ideas were proposed by eminent authorities on criminology and penology, not during a recent wave of public indignation after a prison riot, but nearly two centuries ago. The Italian Marchese de Beccaria, credited with providing history's first effective work in the reform of criminal jurisprudence, published the first idea quoted here in 1764. The second was penned in Philadelphia by Dr. Benjamin Rush, a prominent physician and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, in 1786.

Beccaria and Dr. Rush have something in common with all major prison reformers throughout modern history: they were visionaries. Their suggestions were

(Below and right) Two views of one dormitory at Arizona's overcrowded prison. Lewd sketches near some cots give meaning to warden's description: "A den of iniquity."



Why We Treat Prisoners Worse Than Criminals



for it. Their findings are often searing indictments of those outside the prison walls.

Criminologists — natural scientists dealing with specific causes and effects rather than over-zealous humanitarians suffering from "do good" complexes — deem it highly probable that the most serious and disastrous aspect of the prison as an institution is not its effect on inmates, but rather its effect on the public mind. Criminologist Paul Reiwald stated flatly, in *Society and Its Criminals*, that modern imprisonment offers a vicarious release of the sadistic traits of human beings under seemingly respectable circumstances, whereas relatively few individuals would personally find themselves able to carry out, or admit themselves subject to, such cruel impulses.

During the last 90 years, all enlightened penologists have repudiated punishment in favor of curative treatment and rehabilitation where chances are good that they will work. But widespread use of this philosophy has been blocked by what now is commonly called the "convict bogey," that is public fear and hatred of the criminal after, but not before, he has been convicted. It is not criminals, the most dangerous of which do not get caught, but convicts which scare us. The idea of freeing convicts can be terrifying, yet we have no deep personal fear of the thousands of dangerous criminals who we know, from reading the papers, are free and in action every day.

The convict, on the other hand, has been found to be the victim of the psychology of primitive taboos transferred to present surroundings. In early times, the violator of the law had broken rules laid down by the gods. Today he violates the rules of the herd, still regarded as quasi-divine. As a result of what psychologists call the "projective mechanism," the convict bears the burden of our own sins and his punishment expiates our sense of guilt. He must be expelled from the group.

"Convict bogey," according to Harry Barnes and Negley K. Teeters, both eminent criminologists, leads to the idea that the sole purpose of a prison is to keep convicts locked up as exiles to be kept safely from society. It is dangerous to let them out. Far better to incarcerate and forget.

Yet it has been shown time and again that adequate, but not luxurious, facilities contribute most to the society which will one day receive most convicts

(Continued next page)

"CONVICT BOGEY"

again, one by one. Proper prisons are designed to provide social and economic aid to those on the outside, not the inmates; this can be proved convincingly by un sentimental penologists.

The "convict bogey," retained by the public, completely prevents society from gaining the benefits of adequate prison improvements.



That many convicts have fine talents, capacity for love, and sensitivity to beauty, is obvious from drawings, family pictures, and scenic views near cots. (Numbers altered in photos). At upper right, religious murals on Protestant "chapel" walls. Prison has no facilities for adequate counseling toward rehabilitation. Section of chapel has been taken over by the prison library (next page).



**here's why most architects
specify... Union Gypsum Products**



All Union Gypsum Products meet with or exceed ASTM specifications. Lighter, stronger, easier to handle and work with, too. Dependability is the hallmark of



MINED AND MANUFACTURED IN ARIZONA

UNION GYPSUM COMPANY 1414 E. HADLEY
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Trained Prison Chaplain Could Rehabilitate Many



After the warden and guards, the chaplain generally is the next member of the staff of a modern prison.

Although chaplains themselves estimate that only about 25 per cent of the inmates attend services with any real sincerity, he and his services have been for over a century a tradition in prisons.

Moreover, specific responsibilities and facilities are accorded him by modern penologists. He is on call when required by inmates and is relatively independent of the warden. He has office space, rooms for counseling prisoners and properly equipped places for worship.

Inmates have time off to observe religious holidays and nothing normally would prevent their participating in church services.

California, for example, so well recognizes the benefits of the availability of chaplains that it operates a careful training center for chaplains, with special emphasis placed on counseling. Other states follow suit to lesser degrees.

Yet the Arizona prison has no full-time chaplain and falls far short of the minimum essential facilities prescribed by penologists. Even the 25 per cent who might benefit from religious experience are denied an adequate opportunity.

PIONEER PAINT & VARNISH CO.
P. O. BOX 5098 • TUCSON, ARIZONA
Inquiries invited.



Pioneer-ing better Paint Products for a Quarter of a Century...

25



the very finest Paint for exterior-interior protection

Manufactured in Tucson
for the entire Southwest

For Residence • Ranch and Farm • Industrial and Public Building
Architectural and Government Specification Paints and Varnishes



Prison Construction Costs And Rehabilitation

Penologists agree entirely on very few points. One, however, on which there is virtual unanimity, is that it would be hard to exaggerate the importance of providing institutions that can house and treat inmates in a manner appropriate to enlightened programs of rehabilitation.

Results of studies which correlate design to cost and successful rehabilitation are startling. Penologists and architects, working together, have found that no other means of capital outlay of public funds is so wasteful as prison construction expenditures. In only a few cases, however, have the studies been applied.

By the time these studies were made, most states were already committed to a location which had been used for varying numbers of years. The common fortress-like design, patterned for the most part after the Auburn-Sing Sing model, had been constructed, and the jailing psychosis of the public mind had evolved



Eighteen

into a firm conviction that the inside cell block for maximum security was the only way to house prisoners.

Architect Alfred Hopkins, of New York, blasted in the 1930's the notion that the fortresses were necessary, pointing out, too, that there is no more expensive type of construction. He said in his indictment:

The prison of maximum security puts its emphasis largely on the security of the cell. . . . The simplest moment in the entire administration of the prison comes when the count is made and every prisoner is locked in his cell. . . . Yet the casual view is that the prisoner — who must be retained at all hazards — will try hardest to make his escape when it is most difficult for him to do so; that is, when he is locked up in his cell. . . . it is just that thought which developed the senseless interior cell with its triple rows of toolproof steel between the prisoner and outside air. It is just his thought that developed the absurd tiered cell block with its tons of toolproof steel, which cages the prisoner like a wild animal, which creates the impression that he is a wild animal, an impression that militates against whatever hope there may be for his regeneration. . . . I believe that a clear realization of the entire sufficiency of the medium security cell is the one mental requirement without which it will never be possible to approach either prison design or prison procedure in the manner of modern penology.

Financially, the logic in Hopkins' point of view is borne out by comparative costs of prison construction. Ten years ago, the cost of the maximum-security prison cells stood at about \$12,000 each. The practice of inside cell-block construction continues, despite the fact that practical penologists recognize that more than one-third of the adult felons could be safely housed in medium-security institutions, with cells, rooms and dormitories costing not more than \$1,750 per inmate. Another third could be housed in minimum-security institutions, with rooms that would cost no more than \$1,000 each at 1948 prices. While costs have gone up since then, it is reasonable to assume that the proportion remains about the same.

A specific example reported in *New Horizons in Criminology*, from which much of this information was obtained, is that of the federal penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana, which distributed according to the above formula the maximum, medium and mini-

Cell blocks are in poor condition. Note wooden props behind bars to support second tier at weak points. Cracked walls, falling plaster are common at the prison. Openings under roof in cell block allow birds to enter.

ARIZONA ARCHITECT



Men will die here. Cells for condemned and gas chamber are in building lower right. Foreground, left, is isolation section (maximum security). Dormitory, center, administration building and cell block in background.

um-security housing at a cost of less than \$3 million in 1940. The Attica prison in New York, of comparable size but using the maximum-security cell blocks, cost over \$10 million in 1933!

Another result of the tendency to build expensive fortress prisons is the fact that they prevent reform measures, not only at the time, but for generations. Such an initial investment is involved that they are kept and patched up long after it has been recognized that they are obsolete. It is for this reason that over one-third of the prisons now in operation were built over 90 years ago and no less than 10 important prisons are over 100 years old. The frustration of rehabilitation adds tremendously to the cost through a high rate of recidivism.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons, the best example of a well planned and integrated concept of penal philosophy, has led the way in practical application of new and progressive ideas. The bureau's facilities and experience are available to states planning expansion and improvement in prisons. Yet even the bureau points to the dilemma of penal reform. The director, in his 1948 annual report, wrote:

Even our modern prison system is proceeding on a rather uncertain course because its administration is necessarily a series of compromises. On the one hand, prisons are expected to punish; on the other, they are supposed to reform. They are expected to discipline rigorously at the same time that they teach self-reliance. They are built to be operated like vast impersonal machines, yet they are expected to fit men to live normal community lives. They operate in accordance with a fixed autocratic routine, yet they are expected to develop individual initiative. . . . restrictive laws force prisoners into idleness despite the fact that one of their primary objectives is to teach men how to earn an honest living. . . . To some, prisons are nothing but "country clubs" catering to the whims and fancies of the inmates. To others the prison atmosphere seems charged only with bitterness, rancor and an all-pervading sense of defeat. And so the whole paradoxical scheme continues, because our ideas and views regarding the function of correctional institutions in our society are confused, fuzzy and nebulous.

March, 1959

PENAL INSTITUTIONS

We design and manufacture electronic equipment especially for prisons and allied institutions.

- Aural Monitoring Systems — Tower Intercommunications Systems
- Group Control Communications Systems — Fence Alarm Systems
- Radio Distribution Systems — Prison Cell Speakers
- Headphones — Unbreakable & Tamperproof
- Outlet Jacks & Plates — Cable

We also design modern control room to your requirements.

Ask about our consultation services. Write or call for information and our latest catalog.



SECURITY DEVICES INC.
Dept. E
Box 64 — El Reno, Oklahoma

HARDWARE TIPS

By Veron Junger, A.H.C.



Even the best labelled fire doors can't pass Fire Department or insurance company inspections if they are equipped with improper hardware. Worse yet, without suitable hardware, labelled doors will not perform their protective functions.

All labelled doors should have approved locks or latches and automatic closers with hold-back devices. The automatic closers should have fusible links in their holdback mechanisms so that, if a fire occurs, the doors will close without human assistance.

The hinges applied to labelled doors should be ball bearing. Their gauge should be commensurate with the label.

Competent A.H.C.s have data on local fire regulations and insurance company requirements. You can save time, which to you is money, by talking with your A.H.C. before you wrap up your plans.

YALE
The Safest Name in Locks
CALL
CR 9-2341



909 E. Camelback Rd.

Phoenix, Arizona

Nineteen

Climate Built

FOR
THE
ARID
SOUTH-
WEST

No shrinkage,
no moisture to
lose before
stabilizing.
Every Glen-Mar door
is built with the
natural moisture
content of this
area (6%).

Glen-Mar
DOORS OF QUALITY

Compare these
advantages

THE LOCATION of the
Glen-Mar plant in dry
Phoenix, achieves "Balanced
Moisture Control" through
maintenance of low moisture
levels in all component parts,
from raw material to finished
door. For convincing proof of
its superiority, just open and
close a Glen-Mar door. Your
questions on problems in de-
sign, planning or installation
are invited. Just phone
AL 4-7203.

- Quality-Built
- Balanced Moisture Control
- Beautiful wood finishes
- Complete stocks for quick delivery

Glen-Mar Door Manufacturing Co.
1310 North 21st Ave., Phoenix, Ariz.

Twenty

Home And Subdivision Designs To Receive Sunset Awards

Any home in the West designed by a registered architect and completed since January, 1956, is eligible for entry in the second biennial Western Home Awards program, sponsored by the Western chapters of The American Institute of Architects and Sunset magazine.

Separate Awards of Merit will be given for top home designs in three regions — Pacific Northwest, Desert-Mountain, and California-Hawaii. All-Western Honor Awards will then be made for the outstanding homes in the entire area formed by Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

In addition, the jury will be empowered to grant certain special awards for excellence in subdivision design, solution of local climate problems, and overcoming difficult site complications. Separate awards will be made for custom-built homes and those designed for speculative sale by development builders.

Presentation of award certificates will be made at the regional conferences of the AIA in the fall. Award homes will be featured in Sunset Magazine and in other magazines and newspapers. A traveling exhibit will go on display in major Western cities during next fall and winter.

Entry applications will be accepted through June 1 and should be made to the AIA, Sunset Western Home Awards Committee, Box 222, Menlo Park, California. Complete details may be found in the February issue of Sunset.

Next Month

In

ARIZONA ARCHITECT
COLOR
AS
ENVIRONMENT

IN THE SOUTHWEST



ARIZONA ARCHITECT

ARIZONA STATE PRISON FLORENCE, ARIZONA SECRETARY'S OFFICE

POPULATION STATISTICAL REPORT	NUMBER OF INMATES COMMITTED FROM EACH COUNTY		OFFENSE-----TOTAL	RACE-----TOTAL	AGE AT ENTRY--TOTAL				
MALE	1372	APACHE	7	ARSON	5	WHITE	784	--18	77
FEMALE	44	COCHISE	50	ASSAULT	111	MEXICAN	267	19--20	116
TOTAL	1416	COCONINO	87	BOGUS CHECKS	245	NEGRO	324	21--25	516
		GILA	11	BURGLARY	278	INDIAN	57	26--30	257
1-4 OFFENDERS	621	GRAHAM	20	ESCAPE	10	FILIPINO	0	31--40	272
5th OR MORE	728	GREENLEE	7	GRAND THEFT	175	OTHER	4	41--50	172
F.R.T. REPORTS PENDING	67	MARICOPA	688	KIDNAPING	8			51--60	15
		MOHAVE	27	MANSLAUGHTER	34				
REPEATERS TO A.S.P.	268	NAVAJO	56	MURDER 1st DEG.	47				
PAROLE VIOLATORS	20	PIMA	262	MURDER 2nd DEG.	56				
HOLDS	164	FINAL	93	ROBBERY	124				
		SANTA CRUZ	9	SEX OFFENSES	144				
AWAITING EXECUTION	2	YAVAPAI	34	NARCOTICS	77				
LIFERS	61	YUMA	65	OTHER	32				
LOW NUMBER	5173			RET. FROM COURT	52	REL. BY EXPIRATION		26	
HIGH NUMBER	20765			RET. FROM COURT	0	REL. BY EXPIRATION - HOLD		0	
				RET. FROM ESCAPE	1	REL. BY PAROLE - HOLD		1	
TOTAL POPULATION				RET. FROM STATE HOSPITAL	1	REL. BY PAROLE - USUAL		23	
BEGINNING NOV. 1, 1958	1422			RET. FROM FINAL COUNTY HOSPITAL	0	REL. BY PAROLE - OUT OF STATE		11	
				RET. AS PAROLE VIOLATOR	0	REL. BY DEATH		3	
				GRAND TOTAL	61	REL. TO COURT		0	
						REL. BY ESCAPE		0	
						REL. TO STATE HOSPITAL		1	
						REL. TO FINAL COUNTY HOSPITAL		2	
						GRAND TOTAL		67	
						TOTAL POPULATION			
						ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1958			1476

Since the above report, prison census has reached an all-time high — over double the institution's intended capacity. Note percentage of repeaters, number of juveniles. Latter are generally placed in segregated institution for Education & Rehabilitation, also overcrowded. Prisoners are ordinarily well fed.



Architects: Seery, H.R. and Seery, Oklahoma City

Architectural Concrete

is equally adaptable to modern social service buildings such as the Y.M.C.A. in Oklahoma City, Okla. (at left) or to schools, hospitals, apartment buildings, commercial or other structures. Architectural concrete meets the functional needs of a factory or the aesthetic requirements of a memorial structure. For any size or design, you can create enduring, distinctive, fire-safe, low-annual-cost buildings with architectural concrete.

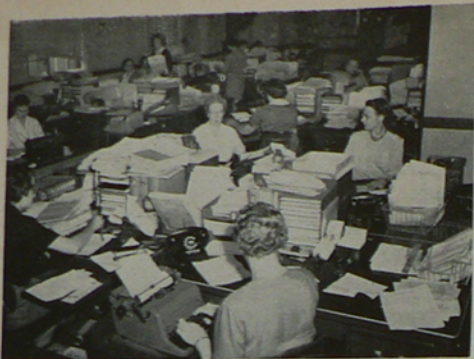
PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

818 West Fifth St., Los Angeles 17, Calif.

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete through scientific research and engineering field work

Twenty-one

March, 1959



60 Millions In The Bank

Arizona's Industrial Commission, crowded into uncomfortably tight quarters in Capitol Annex No. 1, and inefficiently dispersed in several old houses purchased by the state, has some \$60 million invested in securities bearing less than 3% interest.

The legislature has again been asked to allow the Commission to use part of its funds to build a third capitol annex building for its own use on the site occupied by houses shown in top right photo. (See Master Plan, page 27). Pending growth to its own expected space requirements, the commission could rent unused space to



... No Place To Grow




other state agencies. Occupancy of its own building would also make present space available to other departments.

Employees in Claims and other divisions are so crowded and cluttered that personal conversations and general inefficiency are inevitable. Colds and flu are easily communicable; half the employees in Claims (top, left page) were absent at one time last November. Basement storage of records presents serious problems of waste motion and time. Meanwhile, building construction costs continue a 3% annual rise.



**NO PAINT
NEEDED ...**

**CLAY
BRICK**

	GRABE BRICK COMPANY	LOUIS DeVRY AND SON
PHOENIX BRICK YARD	TUCSON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY	
WALLAPAI BRICK & CLAY PRODUCTS	WESTERN CLAY PRODUCTS	

Twenty-two

ARIZONA ARCHITECT

Independent Testing Services

on
All Construction Materials

"A structure is only as sound as the foundation on which it is built."

Soil Investigations
Foundation Engineering



Engineers Testing Laboratories, Inc.
2515 East Indian School Road • CR 4-4690 • Phoenix, Arizona

March, 1959

Twenty-three

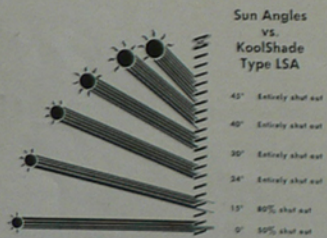
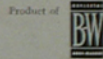


When completed this year the \$4 million legislative buildings and refurbished capitol (above, beyond palms) will enjoy this lovely setting. Behind them will continue to exist the parking mess and dying trees

shown on next page. Front view of capitol annexes 1 and 2 at bottom right. Tired old house is one of several occupied by Dept. of Public Instruction. Master plan would replace it with governor's mansion.

KOOLSHADE[®] Sunscreen

For any window under the sun



Made of lifetime bronze —
— NOT stamped aluminum
Saves on air conditioning
Reduces eye-straining glare
Enhances architectural harmony

PHIL STONE co. Inc. MANUFACTURERS & DISTRIBUTORS OF BUILDING SPECIALTIES

A carelessness of life and beauty marks the glutton, the idler, and the fool in their deadly path across history.

—John Masefield



ARIZONA'S ONLY BUILDER HARDWARE CO. NELSON - HOLLAND BUILDERS HARDWARE

We specialize in hardware for any design of commercial and custom residential building and represent these specialists in custom hardware lines:

AUTHORIZED DEALERS for SCHLAGE LOCKS

... America's Most Distinguished Lock Brand
For catalogues and service call on
Vic Nelson, AHC — Cliff Holland, AHC
Joe Woolford, AHC



Members of the American Society of Architectural Hardware Consultants
Phone AM 6-8411 • 1205-1207 E. Camelback
Phoenix, Arizona

Protect your Clients' new Buildings with TERMINIX Service during the process of construction.

ONLY TERMINIX issues a \$5,000.00 damage guarantee.

TERMINIX Termites?
Call Terminix!

World's largest in termite control.

PHOENIX
AMherst 5-4135

TUCSON
Main 3-8561

**BUILT
TO BE**

BETTER THAN SPECIFIED

**WRIGHT-*aire*
EVAPORATIVE
COOLERS**

**WRIGHT-*temp*
REFRIGERATION**



RESIDENTIAL AIR COOLERS

Sizes from 2200 CFM and up in side and bottom discharge models.



COMMERCIAL AIR COOLERS

Side and bottom discharge models in sizes up to 15,500 CFM.



**Refrigerated
AIR CONDITIONING**

Packaged and remote models in sizes from 2 to 7 tons.



**COOLING HEATING
COMBINATION PACKAGE**

Refrigerated air conditioning and gas fired furnace in one complete package. In 2 and 3 ton models.

only

WRIGHT makes both!

Wright evaporative cooling and refrigeration meet the specification—and more. Because Wright units, residential, commercial and industrial, have a heritage of quality that benefits architect, builder, contractor and buyer.

Rigid, factory-imposed quality controls on materials, workmanship, construction and performance pay off in easier, faster installation...increased buyer satisfaction...fewer "call-backs" for service or adjustment.

Play it safe—put Wright quality on the job.



WRITE TODAY TO:

WRIGHT

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

2902 WEST THOMAS ROAD • P. O. BOX 11247
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

"CREATING NEW CLIMATES FOR BETTER LIVING"

ARIZONA ARCHITECT

Much good work is lost for the want of a little more. — Chinese Proverb

OUR UNPURSUED MASTER PLAN

The state capitol area master plan shown on our cover and below was prepared by Kemper Goodwin with Weaver and Drover, associated architects. It was presented to the 23rd legislature as it convened in January, 1957.

Instead of a new capitol (8), the new legislature authorized two legislative wings on this site and repairs on the old capitol (not shown, but located between 7 and 8). The action, though costing \$4 million, does almost nothing to solve badly crowded and dispersed office conditions.

The master planning group urged prompt purchase of land to 15th Avenue (shown below at right margin). The legislature authorized land purchases only to 16th Avenue and has yet failed by over \$1 million to appropriate enough for even that.

The plan recommended development of a two-block wide government mall from the present capitol east to 15th Avenue which, it was hoped, would be extended by the City of Phoenix to 7th Avenue, and

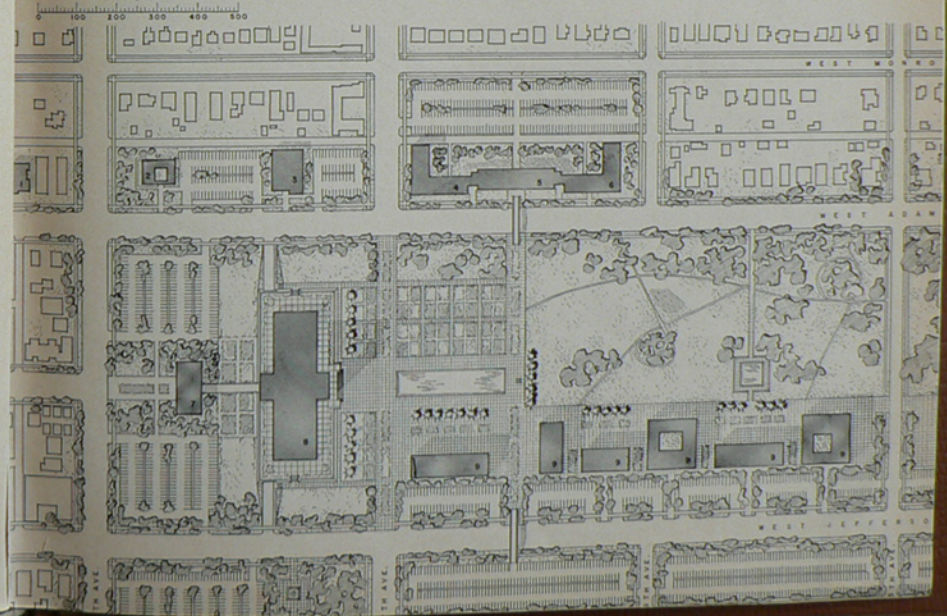
include a new city hall at Library Park and a public auditorium at Adams near 11th Avenue.

Washington Street in the capitol area would give way to a beautiful park at the edge of which new state buildings would be erected as needed. Traffic would be expedited by one-way Adams and Jefferson streets. A loop bus service to downtown Phoenix would serve to preserve and enhance business and property values there by permitting public employees and residents of the redeveloped area to reach town in a few minutes without adding to the traffic and parking problems.

Adoption of one of the financing methods suggested in this issue by Senator Wine would permit early realization of the plan. It would be a source of real public pride as well as enhanced property valuations, and more efficiency and economy in housing of government operations. It would also mean substantial savings in construction costs, which are known to be increasing 3% yearly.



- KEY
- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. ARIZONA POWER AUTHORITY PROPOSED | 5. CAPITOL ANNEX NO. 2 | 9. FUTURE ARIZONA STATE BUILDING |
| 2. PROPOSED GOVERNOR'S MANSION | 6. FUTURE ADDITION TO CAPITOL ANNEX | 10. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION |
| 3. STATE HEALTH LABORATORY | 7. OLD CAPITOL BUILDING | 11. HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT ENGINEERING BUILDING |
| 4. CAPITOL ANNEX NO. 1 | 8. NEW CAPITOL BUILDING | |



Names of distinction..

Distributor

EMIL A. SALMI
Vent-A-Hood of Arizona

6415 E. Thomas Rd.—Scottsdale, Arizona—WH 5-9508

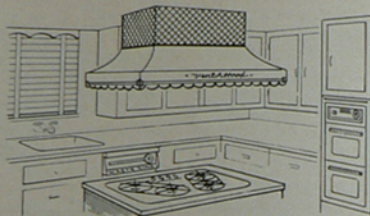
..for homes of quality

MOST RESPECTED NAME IN
Vent-A-Hood
HOME COOKING VENTILATION

O'KEEFE & MERRITT
BUILT-IN RANGES

Waste King
Garbage Disposers, Dishwashers,
Dryers & Incinerators

charcoal range by **HASTY BAKE**



Char-Kels
Gas Broiler

Just a Point of View

Building standards are easily followed by men of integrity. Such men can live their lives and pursue their business content to do their best. They need no restrictive reins nor harness.

Rather, the standards are intended for the contractor without conscience, the man without regard for the public, its safety or health.

Members of the Pipe Trades Industry Program of Arizona — plumbing, heating and air conditioning contractors — are happy to subscribe to sensible building standards.

They recognize these regulations not as restrictions to their own operations, but as a safeguard to the general public health and safety against the unscrupulous.

In addition, such standards aid in establishing fair and equitable business practices, especially in sound competitive bidding.

Pipe Trades Industry Program of Arizona

1616 East Maryland

Phoenix

CR 7-2634

Twenty-eight

ARIZONA ARCHITECT

Landscaping Public Buildings



By DESMOND MUIRHEAD,
Landscape Architect

It was Francis Bacon who pointed out that landscape design denoted a higher stage in the cultural evolution of a country than architecture. When public bodies go in for extensive landscaping, when their buildings are placed in wide green settings shaded by great trees with finely sculptured walls, plazas and precincts cooled in summer by lakes, pools and fountains—only then can their district be said to have arrived, and the region—secure and confident in its own future—becomes calm and restful and a better place to live.

All great cities of history starting with Babylon have gone in for extensive public landscaping. Paris, London, New York and San Francisco all have parks of more than a thousand acres right in their centers, with, in many instances, miles of tree-shaded, grass-girt boulevards joining their public buildings, in which they naturally take great civic pride.



Phoenix is an unusual city in that it has grown up in the era of the urban region. It is possibly the first city to need an urban regional plan from scratch since the city has fanned out northwards away from the center almost from the beginning and instead of one well-defined nucleus there are several joined by grid-iron roads like the electrons in an atom. This means that there are lines of importance such as Central and Camelback rather than centers. In spite of the invidious and almost universal strip zoning for commercial the opportunity is still there to make these and other arteries park-like. But time is running out.

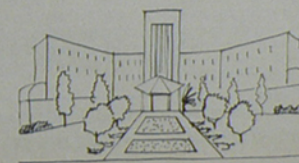
Street planting, however, is possible almost throughout Phoenix. It is necessary on most streets with public or commercial architecture to unify the discordant styles. This is done most effectively on Central by the use of California fan palms which combine with the silver lamp posts to create an impressive facade of great dignity behind which Spanish, Contemporary and Cinema Superba lurk moodily against the magnificent architecture of the trees. In subdivisions the monotony of similarity can be rectified by a rich, luxurious and varying foliage pattern—the opposite requirement to the arterial streets.

The landscaping of schools, hospitals, municipal and state offices in Arizona is at best dull, at worst

absent. All these need large and airy settings so that both buildings and grounds can be enjoyed. A city with as little open space as Phoenix cannot afford to landscape as a "pious afterthought". The legislative buildings, for instance, are beginning to acquire that frightful feeling people get from living in a car park; reluctant, rectangular piles emerge from an aggressive sea of cars. Surely if automobiles dominate any building the planner has failed. Planting around the Capitol is spotty with an almost complete absence of bold grouping. Mexican blue palms and Canary Island Dates, unless superbly maintained, are too ratty-looking for formal use as trees. The Highway Department carpark has only a few tired Mexican fan palms to relieve its tedium. All these palms are dirty due to the proximity of industry and are quite unsuitable as foils for cars or buildings in that area.

Great groups of foliage trees like Bottle Trees (Kurradjong) are needed to give scale to this building complex. These can merge and occlude into groups of other interesting trees and masses of tall shrubs which, together with well-designed walls, can screen the cars completely. What a chance for murals and sculpture, too. Ugly views and buildings can be planted out. The landscaping must consist of a total concept of integrating carparks and driveways, paving and screens, pools and arbors, planting and lawns. Buildings to a landscape architect are also elements of the landscape. Incidentally, the total site development (the true definition of landscaping) should cost between ten and twenty per cent of the building cost for adequate treatment in a civilized society. If we can afford tail fins we can afford proper landscaping.

One last word on schools and hospitals. Hospital gardens should be quiet but never boring, which they so often are. School gardens should be lively and full of interest, which they are so rarely. The school environment should remind the child what an exciting, fascinating beautiful place this old world really is! But Oh! How often do they?



March, 1959

Twenty-nine

IN THE BOOK WORLD

THE NEW LANDSCAPE IN ART AND SCIENCE
by Gyorgy Kepes, Theobald. \$15.50. 452 illustrations.
384 pages.

Because our modern specialization so often separates artist and scientist, neither is fully aware of the profundity of the other's work. They appear to live in two different worlds; a common language and common symbols do not exist. To develop a vision which can bring these two worlds together we need common roots. The natural world remains the common basis for all of us. It still starts for us where we come in contact with it through our senses. Science has opened up resources for new sights and sounds, new tastes and textures — a new landscape.

The new landscape is not yet ours, because it is beyond the reach of the unaided senses. To understand it, we need to touch it with our senses and build the images that will make it ours — in short, remake our vision.

In this book Gyorgy Kepes surveys our expanding world and suggests the images, emblems, symbols, by which we can make this new landscape our own. To complement his views, Kepes has included essays and comments by leaders in biology, physics, physiology, mathematics, psychology, philosophy, engineering, architecture, sculpture, painting, poetry and art history. In addition, he presents a full spectrum of the newly emerged aspects of nature hitherto invisible but not revealed through technical aids which magnify spatially, expand or compress events in time or extend the eye's sensitivity range. Nature as seen by artists is also shown, in examples of painting, architecture and other arts from prehistory to the present day.

The publisher feels that to artists, architects, designers and city planners Kepes suggests new approaches toward proportion, rhythm, symmetry and scale, with special emphasis on the critical need for new symbols for order, interdependence and change.

To scientists, artists, progressive teachers, students and interested laymen, the publisher suggests that **The New Landscape** is invaluable in pointing the way toward a complete, integrated vision of the inner world of thought and feeling and the outer world of external nature.

THE NATURE OF CITIES: ORIGIN, GROWTH AND DECLINE by L. Hilberseimer. A thorough and objective discussion of all problems of city planning; the city's origin, growth pattern and form, and decline from early settlements down to our present highly developed industrial age city. Enables the reader to gain a sound and clear understanding of city planning. 285 pages of text. 255 illustrations. Theobald. \$8.75.

THE NEW REGIONAL PATTERN by L. Hilberseimer. An extensive analysis of sound and practical planning principles on a large scale, reaching far beyond the city's boundaries into adjacent regions, integrating agriculture and industry and merging vast territory into an organic self-sufficient entity. 200 pages. Illus. Theobald. \$5.50.

PLASTIC DESIGN IN STEEL. Prepared by the American Institute of Steel Construction. Based upon new knowledge about the behavior of continuous steel structures loaded beyond the yield point. Includes a discussion of methods of analysis and modifying factors, design examples based upon the rules for plastic design adopted by AISC, and numerous charts and formulas which make it an invaluable reference for the structural engineer. \$4.00.

THE STANDARD MANUAL OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION, 5th edition. The AISC has extensively revised the Manual to conform to the postwar Simplified Practice Recommendations promulgated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, listing the hot-rolled structural steel shapes available to the designer and fabricator of structural steel. All references to shapes rendered obsolete by these Recommendations have been deleted, while complete data on the new and heretofore unpublished shapes have been added. Contains the AISC Standard Specification. Other new data. \$3.50.

REINFORCED CONCRETE FUNDAMENTALS by Phil M. Ferguson. Presents fundamentals of reinforced concrete emphasizing both the physical behavior of reinforced concrete members and the approved ultimate strength. 615 pages. Illus. Wiley. \$9.50

PREVIEWS

GUIDE TO WESTERN ARCHITECTURE by John Gloag. A complete survey of the history and character of the architecture of Western civilization from the sixth century B.C. to the present day. More than 400 illustrations, maps, diagrams and plates. Originally published at \$12.00 in cloth. Paperback, \$3.95. Grove. March.

DISCOURSES ON ARCHITECTURE by Viollet-Le-Duc. A major milestone in the history of architecture now reissued in a two volume edition. 37 steel engravings, 200 wood-cuts of drawings. Grov. \$25.00. (Prepub. \$22.50) April.

ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE by Clinton H. Cowgill and Ben John Small. 3rd edition. Completely revised. Covers the professional, business, and legal aspects of architectural practice. Commissions for professional services rendered are traced in minute detail from the day the client arrives to the last payment for work performed. Procedural forms, accounting and bookkeeping systems, agreements, specifications, insurance and bond requirements, etc. 288 pages. Reinhold. \$12.50. April.

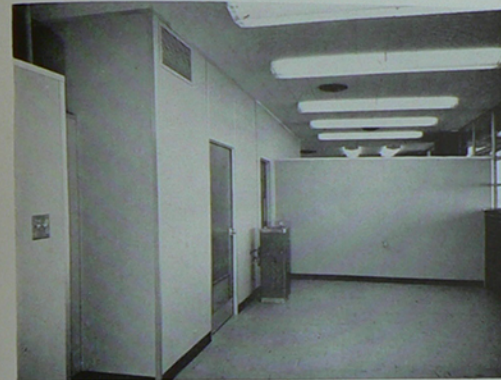
OFFICES IN THE SKY by Earle Shultz and Walter Simmons. History of the American skyscraper — the architectural break-throughs, special problems, greatest achievements. Illus. Bobbs. \$6.00. May.

OUR HOUSE by Mrs. Frank Lloyd Wright. A personal record of the many-sided life of Taliesin. She has brought it all alive — its high purpose and excitement, its hilarious fun and serenity of spirit, its art, music and dance; above all, Frank L. Wright and the Taliesin Fellowship, their disciplined, productive daily life, their close friends, distinguished visitors. Horizon. \$4.50. March.

SPACE AND SOUND CONTROL

FOR OFFICE EFFICIENCY
THROUGH

E-Z WALL MOVABLE PARTITIONS



Drivers License Building, Phoenix



SIMPLIFIED
PLANNING,
CONSTRUCTION
AND
RELOCATION

ONLY 28
INDIVIDUAL PARTS

The new E-Z Wall "Simplicity" design offers the best and fastest solution to any space control problem in offices, commercial buildings and institutions.

In contrast to other movable partition systems that require up to 350 separate parts, E-Z Wall has just 28 parts! Basic components are multi-purpose and fully modular. This modular construction simplifies layout, eliminates the need for special panels and fillers, and permits on-the-job adaptation with a minimum of cutting.

E-Z Wall partitions are as attractive and serviceable as permanent installations. They are made of strong, incombustible laminated gypsum board, held in place by open web steel studs that provide raceways for service wiring and piping. E-Z Wall partitions are always reusable, and may be relocated easily when space requirements change.

Whenever you have a space control problem, call the Haskell-Thomas office in your area. We'll furnish, without obligation, E-Z Wall plans and estimates for initial installations, additions or relocations.

E-Z Wall partitions are flush-panel-type 3/8" thick. Each panel consists of two pieces of 3/8-inch thick gypsum board, mill-laminated to form a 3/4-inch thick sheet. A roll-formed H-shape stud holds panels in place (flanges of stud slip into the lamination of the panel). Partition units are erected on a simple hat-shaped, continuous floor runner. Ceiling-height partitions are inserted into a ceiling runner. Openings for windows and door frames are standard extruded aluminum sections.

HASKELL-THOMAS, INC.

Distributors of quality lines

3740 E. Grant Rd.

EA 7-4690

3808 N. Central

CR 7-5488

TUCSON

PHOENIX

Magazine Subscriptions Central Arizona Chapter, A.I.A.

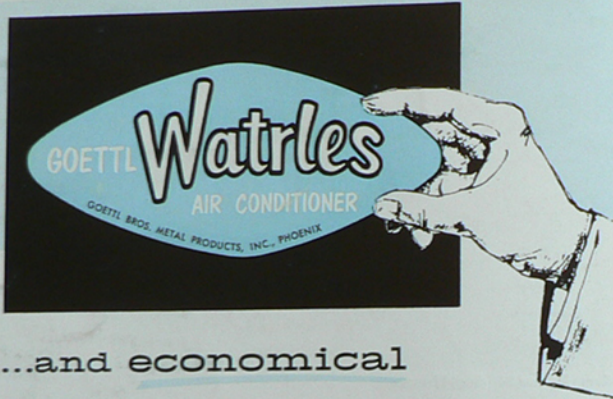
Books

ARCHITECTS BOOK & MAGAZINE SERVICE • P. O. Box 904, Phoenix • AL 2-4318

On all book orders please add 2 1/4% sales tax.

first choice for
dependable air conditioning

Mark
of
distinction



...and economical
all-summer comfort!

- Designed and engineered specifically to meet Arizona's extreme climatic conditions.
- Manufactured *locally*, installed, serviced and guaranteed by Arizona industry.
- Engineering at Goettl's can meet the architect's most exacting specifications. Flexibility of design assures unrestricted adaptability to individual installation requirements.

"If
it's made
of metal—
call GOETTL"

Phone CR 4-5477

GOETTL BROS
Metal Products

2005 E. Indian School Road Phoenix, Arizona