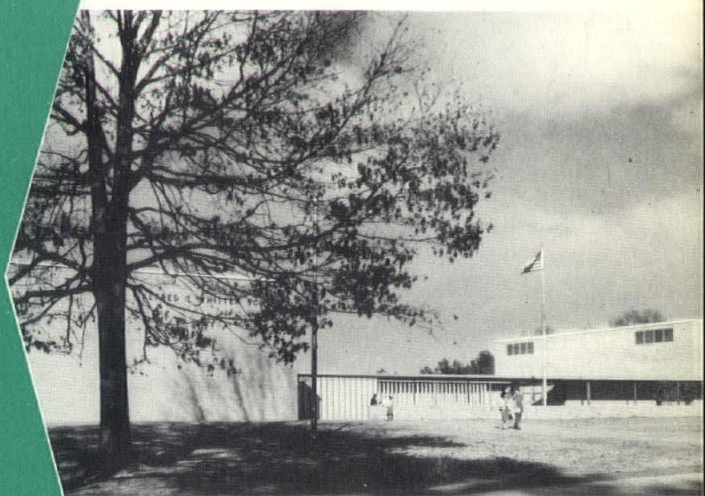


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MISSISSIPPI ARCHITECT



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William R. Henry Jr., A.I.A.
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Sameness

Variety of experience is a vital need of man.

Most of the things that surround us are mass produced and have a built-in monotonous quality.

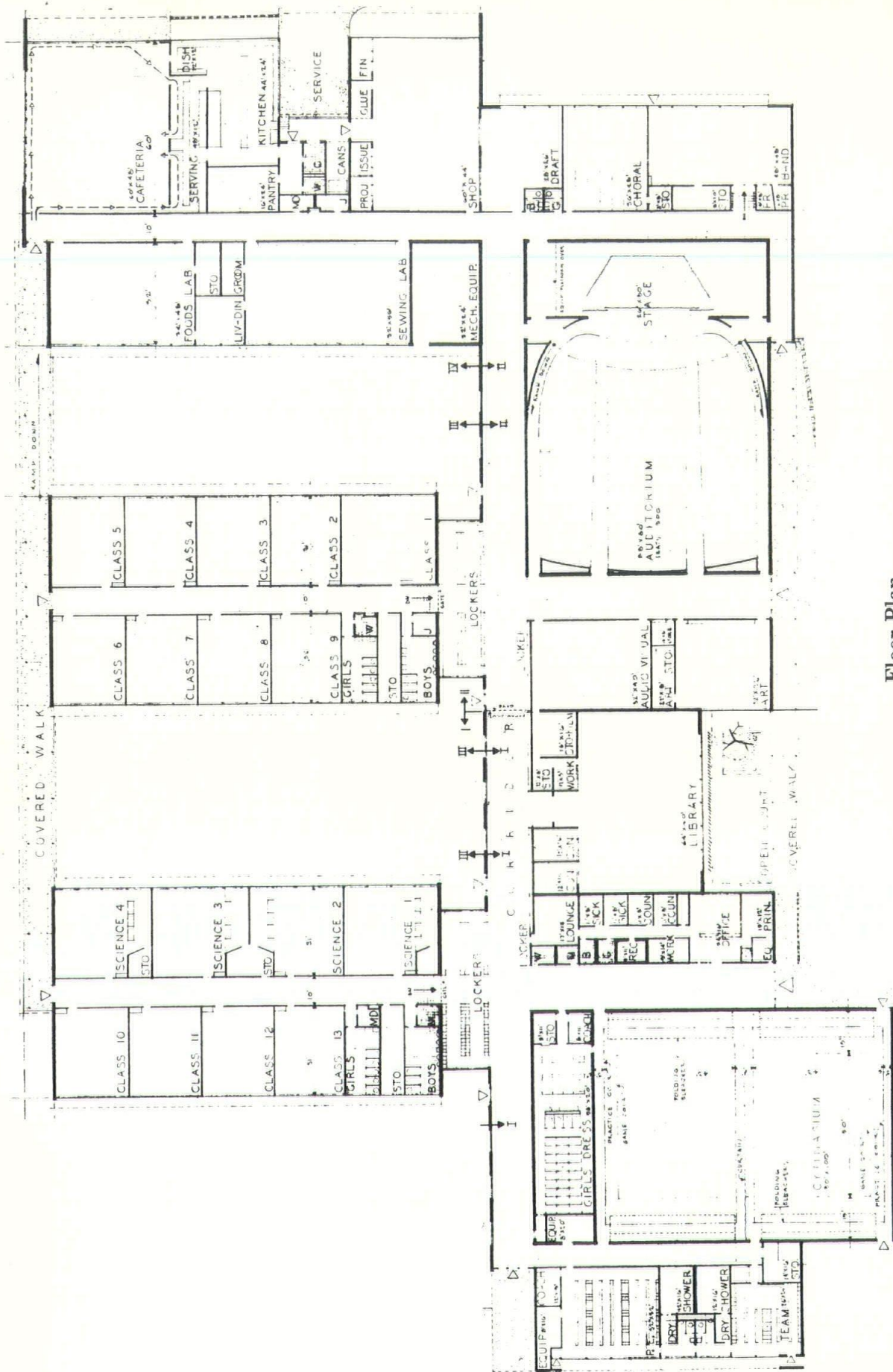
This is true of everything from automobiles to houses. The hub caps on one automobile are hardly distinguishable from the hub caps on all other automobiles. The family room in one mass produced subdivision house is exactly like the one two doors down the street. The materials, colors, and furniture may be changed but the space is the same and the experience is the same. The houses themselves, regardless of price, are usually the same size, on the same size lot, the same distance from the street, and all in a row.

Shopping centers too often consist of a row of shops with nothing but a sign to distinguish the drugstore from the delicatessen. New Yorkers are now complaining about their new rows of "glass box" office buildings.

To suggest that this is bad is not to say that everything about it is bad or that we should cease to mass produce those things that have made our society the most affluent in the history of the world.

We should, however, strive constantly to provide a well ordered variety of experience for the people who use our buildings and the spaces around them.

— *Bob Henry*



Floor Plan

Whitten Junior High School
Jackson

R.W. Naef & Associates
Architect
Jackson



Photo by Frank Lotz Miller

Junior High School

IN DESIGNING this school an attempt was made to subdivide the major elements such as classrooms, gymnasium, auditorium, library and administration, and to unify them with corridors located to provide easiest traffic flow.

Classroom shapes, oriented with north and south exposure, are wider than deep to provide for the greatest number of students to be seated nearer the teacher, while at the same time minimizing corridor length and exterior wall area.

The auditorium, seating 900, was designed for school and public use and includes versatile and

complete stage lighting control. Allied spaces adjacent include band, choral and art rooms. A shop is nearby for stage craft if required.

In a quiet and central location the library has facilities for study or conference for small groups and an adjacent general purpose room for larger groups or audio visual instruction.

The location of the auditorium and gymnasium is such that either may be used independently by the public, the remainder of the school being locked off by corridor gates.

Design Awards For Architects

Architecture has its own equivalents of the Oscars and Emmies.

They are the design awards given annually by The American Institute of Architects.

Each year a jury of prominent practitioners chooses the year's best buildings from hundreds of entries submitted by architects throughout the nation. Sometimes it selects as few as half a dozen for Honor Awards and Awards of Merit, and sometimes more than 20.

Awards Criteria Cited

These are some of the basic criteria by which a building's worth as architecture is measured:

1. **Function** — This simply means the way the building does its job, the way it fits the uses for which it was built in the first place. If a building does not function properly, it cannot be considered a great work of architecture, no matter how beautiful it may be.

2. **Suitability to its surroundings** — The jury wants to know not merely how the building looks as an isolated object, but how well it blends into its street and neighborhood, how gracefully it relates to other buildings and open spaces nearby.

3. **Suitability to its site** — This is the way the building respects and makes use of the natural characteristics of the land on which it rises.

4. **Form** — Basically, this means the shape which the building takes, but it is a term which has many implications.

One key aspect of a building's form is its massing, the way one wing is played off against another, for example. Another is its proportions, the way each element relates in size and shape to others. And finally there is scale, the way the building and its parts relate in size to the people who will use it, to the activities for which it is intended, and again, to other buildings or features of the landscape nearby.

5. **Surface** — Considerations here are the uses of materials, of color, and of texture. An important factor, and one which has a great impact on the building's form, is the way the architect makes use of the interplay of light and shadow.

6. **Structural logic** — The jury will favor the building whose appearance speaks clearly and logically of the structure which supports it.

7. **Space** — This, rather than steel or concrete, is the basic raw material of architecture, for building is basically the process of enclosing and controlling space. How spaces are defined and related to each other affects both function and aesthetics.

8. **Environment** — When the term is applied to a single building, it means the way space is controlled to accommodate whatever goes on inside. It has to do with acoustics; with temperature, humidity, and the flow of air; and with the use of natural and artificial light.

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Split-Level Engineering Laboratory

Scheduled to go into operation early next year this \$3 million aerospace vehicle systems laboratory is now under construction at the Lockheed-California Company Rye Canyon Research Center.

THE Lockheed-California Company announced construction is under way on a huge three-level laboratory for intensified aerospace vehicle research and development.

Scientists and engineers at the \$3 million laboratory will deal with future aircraft and space vehicle systems, structures, materials, and human factors.

Designed and engineered by Albert C. Martin and Associates, Los Angeles, the hillside split-level structure—measuring 385 feet long and 240 feet wide—is being built at the Lockheed-California Rye Canyon Research Center near Saugus, 26 miles north of the company's Burbank plant.

The 126,000 square foot vehicle systems building is scheduled to be completed and in operation early next year, according to R. L. Thoren, Lockheed-California director of engineering.

It will be equipped to play a vital role in the proposed development of such concepts as the supersonic transport, manned satecraft, and other advanced aerospace vehicles, Thoren said.

Initial staff will consist of 225 scientists, engineers, technicians, and other personnel.

Major activities in the research and development programs will be in:

Hydraulic, electrical pneumatic, mechanical, and thermal systems for guidance, control, and actuation.

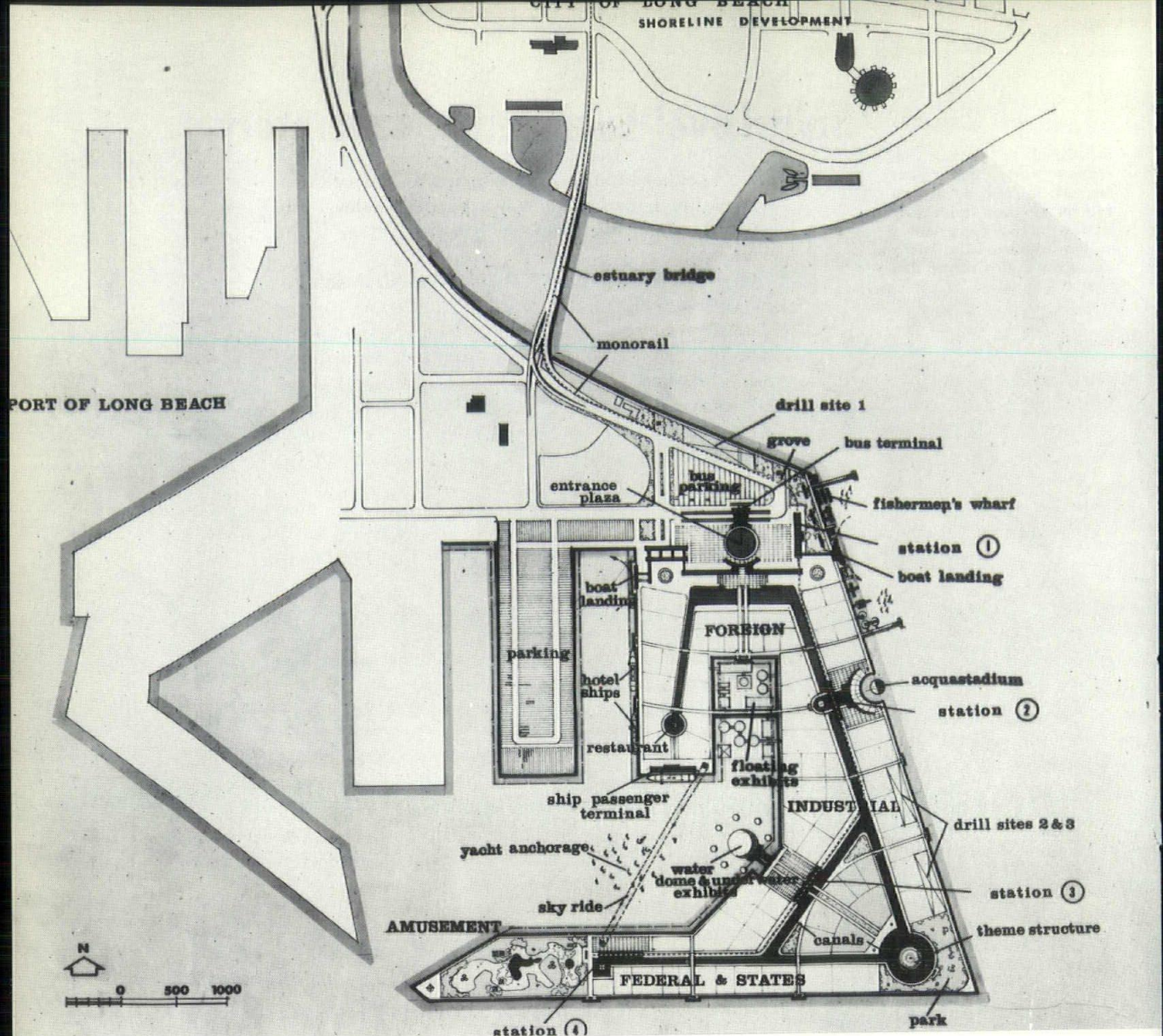
Chemistry including plastics and isotopes), metallurgy, and thermodynamics.

Spacecraft life support, psychoacoustics, and other human factors studies.

Computer and data facilities will be used for flight simulation and to predict functioning of components.

"Clean rooms"—so dust-free that employees will don special clothing and women will not wear make-up—are planned for the assembly and testing of extremely sensitive units.

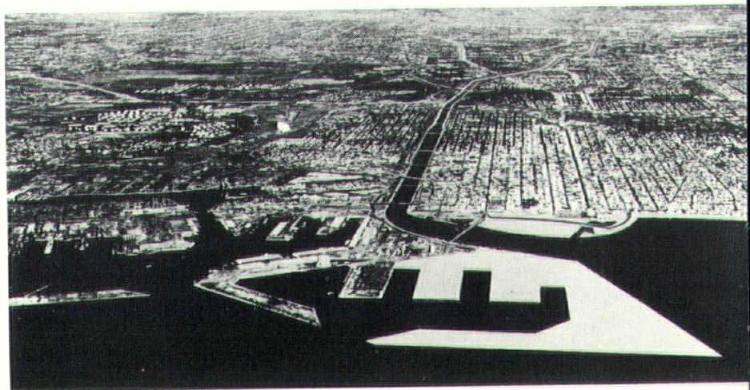




The proposed Master Site Plan for the California World's Fair, at Long Beach in 1967 and 1968, shows how the huge man-made land-fill area in the Long Beach Harbor will be utilized for various Fair exhibits and facilities. The Master Site Plan, still to get final approval, indicates areas for Industrial Exhibits, Federal and States Exhibits, an Amusement Area, an area for Foreign Exhibits, and other facilities.

Exciting and imaginative designs — including a two-mile long canal system, a mile-long over-water sky ride, a “fisherman’s wharf” facility, and other attractions—were revealed for the first time in a Progress Report of the California World’s Fair.

The designs, architectural concepts and Master Site Plan for the California



**CALIFORNIA
PLANS ITS OWN**

WORLD'S FAIR

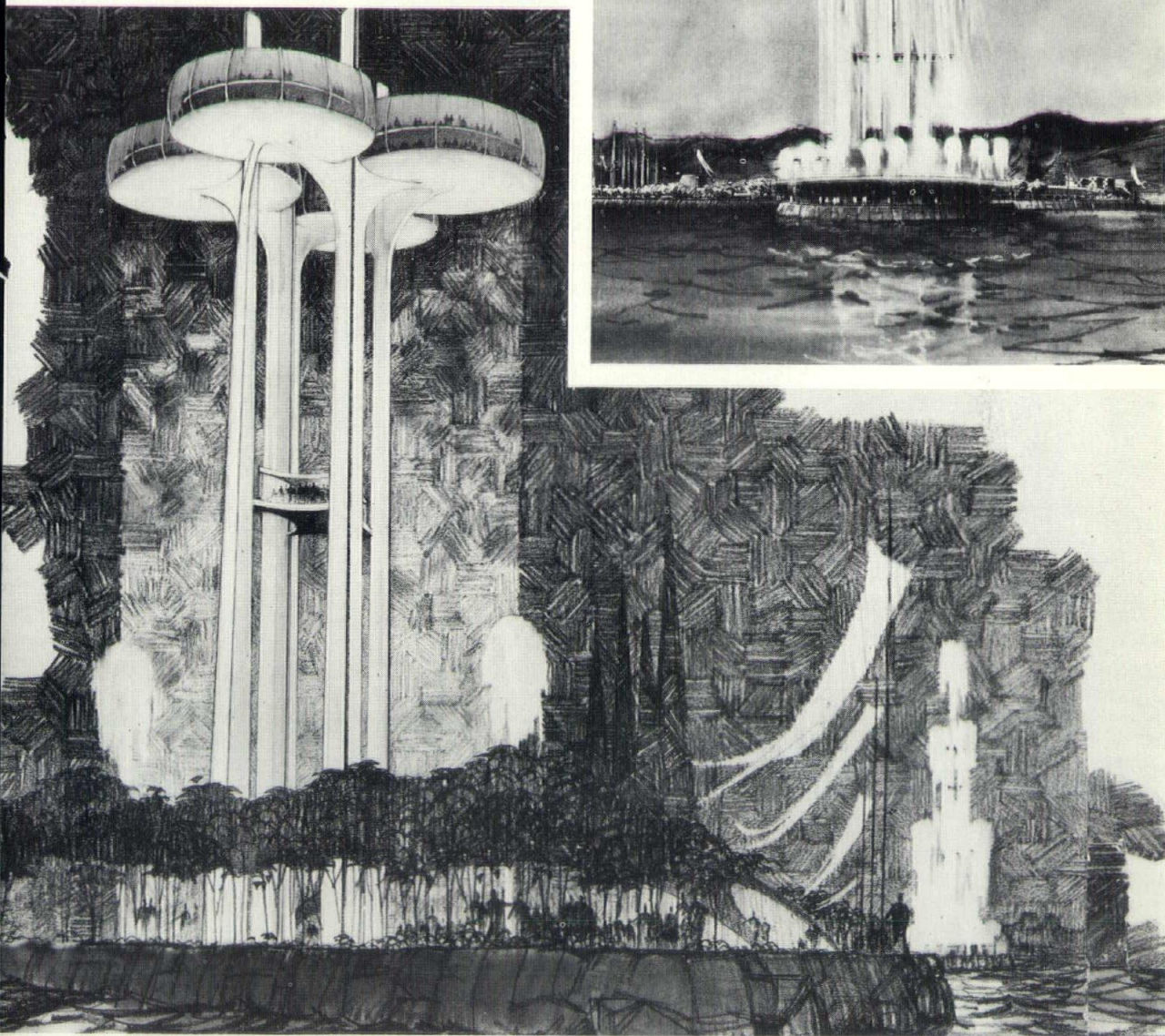
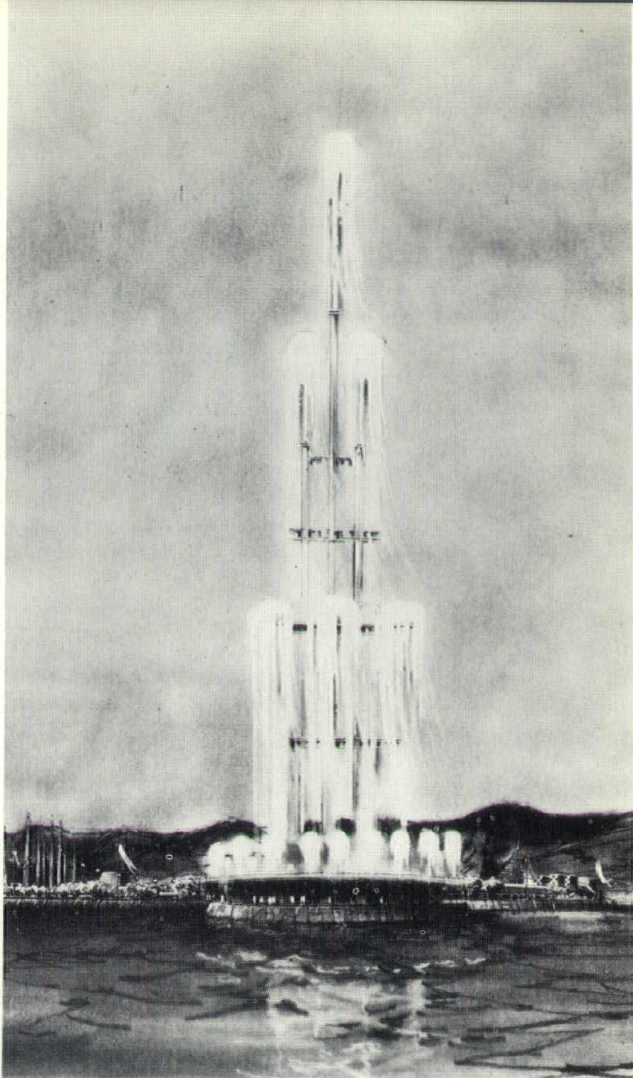
right: A graceful tower of water rising up from the surrounding sea is one of the lovely proposals for architectural accomplishment in the California World's Fair, at Long Beach in 1967 and 1968. The graceful structure will combine the beauty of spouting water, in a huge fountain effect, with the spectacular quality of flame—a giant gas jet serving as a beacon at the top of the edifice.

World's Fair, to be held in Long Beach, California in 1967 and 1968, were prepared by Charles Luckman Associates, master planners and coordinating architects for the California World's Fair.

The Fair's major site will be a 320-acre land-fill area—the largest man-made harbor facility in the world—now being created in the Long Beach Harbor.

(Continued on following page)

below: A graceful structure topped by restaurants and observation areas is one of the buildings proposed for the California World's Fair, at Long Beach, in 1967 and 1968. A feature of this structure is the huge platform-elevator in the center section of the structure, which will carry more than 350 passengers to the top of the 400-foot structure at one time.



CALIFORNIA'S WORLD FAIR (Continued)

Called Pier "J," the Fair site stretches some two miles into the Pacific Ocean. Additional adjoining land areas will bring total Fair acreage to some 550.

More than 40,000,000 visitors are forecast for the two-year period of the California World's Fair, and an authoritative independent economic research organization predicted that the Fair will generate almost \$1 billion worth of additional expenditures in the State.

According to the preliminary site plan presented by Luckman, a canal system will traverse the length of the Pier area, serving as a system of transportation as well as a picturesque feature of the landscaping of the Fair area.

In sharp contrast to the canals will be an ultra-modern monorail transportation system, which will serve as the basic method of mass movement within the Fair site, and connecting the huge pier area with the performing arts section of the Fair, on the Long Beach shoreline.

Areas of the Fair site are designated for exhibits by the Federal and State governments, by domestic

and foreign industrial organizations, and by foreign governments. An area is also designated for the amusement zone.

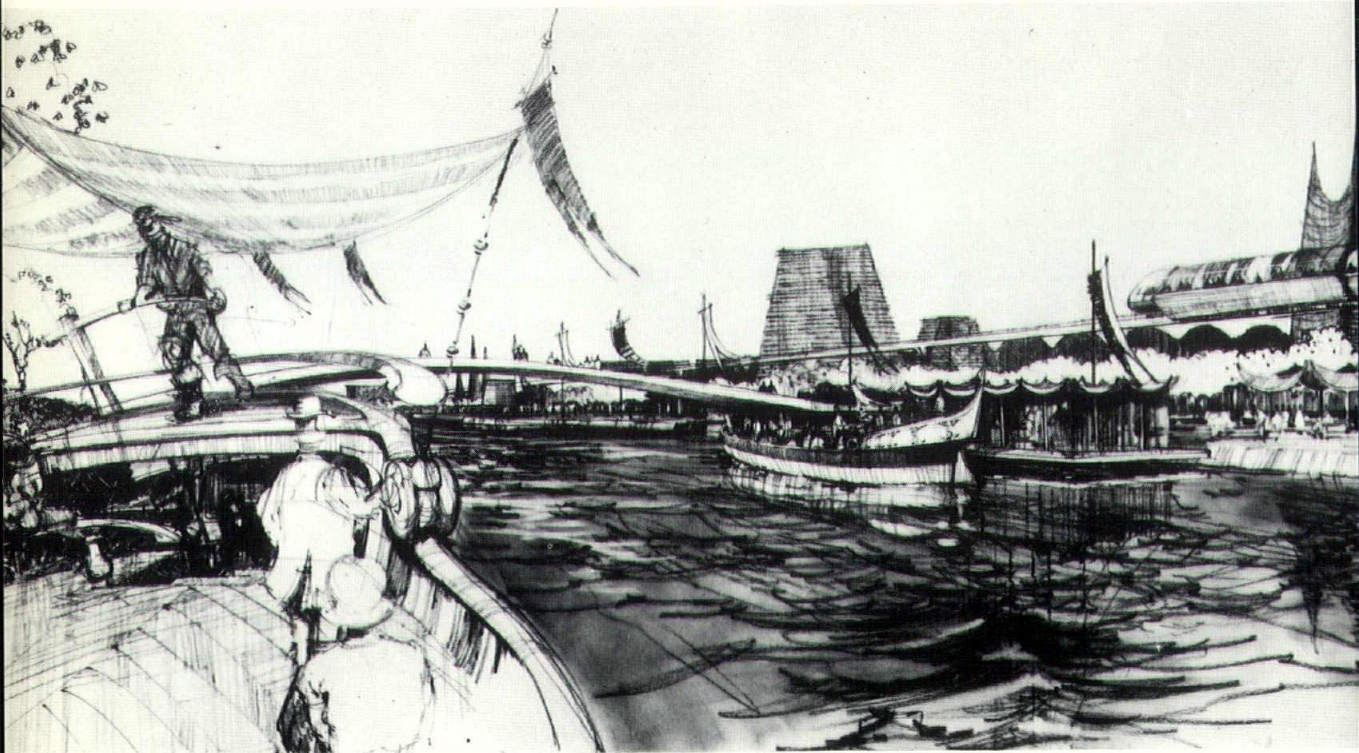
Some of the structures proposed by the Luckman organization are startlingly beautiful—utilizing the sea and water as thematic concepts in architectural designs. One structure would rise from the sea, as a giant fountain, and the play of lights and music would transform the structure into a wondrous fairyland at night.

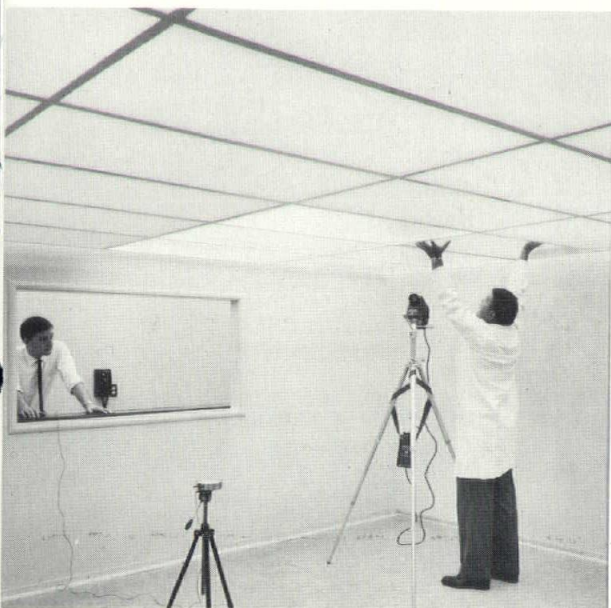
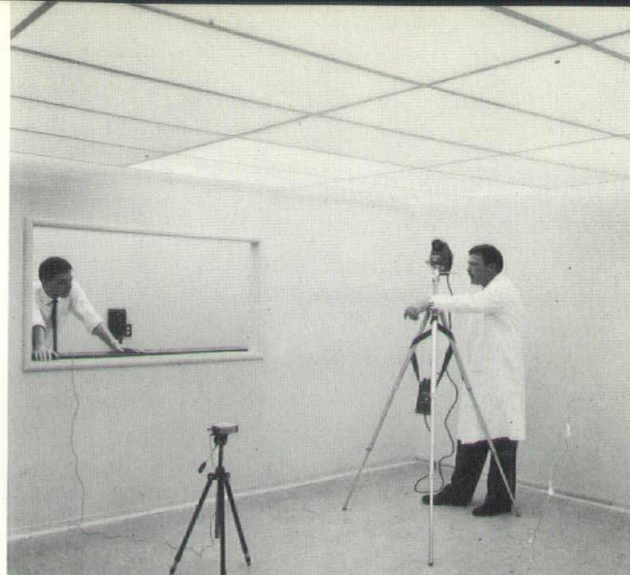
Luckman also proposes to utilize the water areas in a unique "floating exhibits" section; visitors would view these exhibits by crossing a bridge system from exhibit to exhibit. An underwater area is also in the planning stages—a simulated under-water city, which would be open to inspection of the Fair's visitors.

The vast Fair site, now under construction, is expected to be completed in early 1965.

Fair officials emphasized that, unlike previous world's fairs, most building here will be of a permanent nature. Under terms of the site lease, with the Long Beach Harbor Commission, the California World's Fair will leave a minimum of \$10,000,000 worth of buildings and improvements for permanent use by the Harbor.

A system of picturesque canals through the site of the California World's Fair is one of the features proposed for the international exposition to be held in Long Beach in 1967 and 1968. The canal system will serve double-duty—as a transportation system, and as lovely addition to the extensive landscaping planned for the spectacular site of the California World's Fair. A variety of boats will ply the canal waters—and Venetian Gondoliers will sing arias to their passengers as they leisurely traverse the canal system, some two miles long, through the California World's Fair.





UNIQUE *Lighting* LABORATORY UNVEILED

IN AN EFFORT to get better lighting at the desk top level — where it is most important — Hexcel Products Inc., of Berkeley, Calif., has developed this unusual lighting laboratory, pictured above. The purpose of the lab is to test and evaluate luminous ceiling material and thus determine more accurately the coefficient of utilization — or amount of useful light in the room. The lab has three adjustable overhead components: the simulated actual ceiling, the lamp racks and the luminous false ceiling. They work independently of each other and are designed so that the actual conditions — beams, pipes, ductwork, etc.—and lighting problems presented in a real room can be exactly duplicated. Upper left, the luminous ceiling has been raised (it can go as high as 16 feet) and the lamp racks lowered close to the ceiling. Upper right, the luminous ceiling has been lowered and the racks raised. All types of luminous ceiling material can be easily installed in the overhead T-bar structure, lower left. In addition to being raised or lowered to any desirable height, the horizontal spacing of the lamp racks can also be adjusted, lower right. All the components in the lab are automatically controlled, from an adjoining central room. Hexcel feels that the lab is one of the answers to providing better lighting for home, business and industry.



A Japanese modern influence characterizes the courtyard. The spectacular swimming pool is the first in the South to be created with reverse curves. The pool deck is paved with patterned colored concrete, linked with redwood strips, blending into Japanese Gardens that enclose the courtyard.

Luxurious Howard On South

Executive bedroom. Designed by Elliott Frey of California especially for Howard Johnson's South. Room furnishings built from fine wormy chestnut woods.



ATLANTA'S newest addition to the luxury motel-hotel complex is the posh 120-room Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge and Restaurant.

Designed by Ernest O. Mastin and Associates, the all-electric Lodge complex consists of three buildings joined by open and closed breezeways. In basic construction it is a composite of steel and concrete with a masonry, glass, and aluminum sheaf covering the entire buildings. First quality face brick used on the motor entrance side and in other areas is natural light in color.

Completed at a cost of over 2 million dollars (\$2,000,000) and featuring such innovations to Atlanta and the Howard Johnson chain as sit-down registration, closed circuit TV, room-to-room dialing, and a fully equipped fall-out shelter, the Lodge exemplifies the Howard Johnson image of "rooms and buildings for today and tomorrow."

Located on the South Freeway on both Interstate 75 and 85 and barely a mile below the gold domed State Capitol Building, the imposing structure adds another plus to Atlanta's growing skyline. The group of buildings, dominated by the 5-story central unit, covers an area where 27 substandard dwelling houses stood before Atlanta's urban renewal program and the construction of the South Freeway began.

The two south wings of traditional two-story design are separated from the main building by a landscaped courtyard featuring a generous swimming pool and terrace flanked by Japanese type gardens.

The new lodge is the ninth Howard Johnson's to be opened in Georgia, and the third to be owned and operated by the Atlanta Motor Lodges, Inc., which presently operates Howard Johnson's on the Northeast and Northwest Freeways. Atlanta Motor Lodges also has an interest in the Howard Johnson's at Tifton, Georgia. Kiliaen V. R. Townsend is president of Atlanta Motor Lodges, Inc.

The entirely new Howard Johnson's Restaurant,

designed by Jerry P. Simmons of Miami, is located to the north of the central lodge building. It is owned and operated by the Howard Johnson Company. The restaurant seats up to 155 persons and has a predominant heraldic red color scheme, offset by grays in cypress wall paneling with a cathedral beamed ceiling.

The Lamplighter Room, which seats private parties up to 50 persons, in addition to having massive open-wheel chandeliers with carriage lantern fixtures, is flanked on the west side by a wall of gray Early American shutters.

The restaurant interiors were designed by James Frew & Associates of Pompano, Florida.

Food selections range from the simple frankfurter sandwich to a variety of gourmet items being introduced to the Howard Johnson chain. The world-famous 28 flavors of ice cream is also offered in a counter area with a turn of the century atmosphere.

The spacious lobby, meeting rooms, and office space on the first floor of the central motor lodge building, were designed by Alan L. Ferry, Designers, Atlanta. The lobby is subtly divided into two sections by the use of decorative screens.

The back lobby contains office space, sit-down registration desk, and a wide avenue for traffic between elevators, exits, and corridors. The front lobby facing glass walls and doors leading into the courtyard is for informal group relaxation. Colors throughout the lobby are primarily of tans and yellows, with orange and mustard accents.

The main meeting room located off the lobby will accommodate groups up to 175 persons. Other rooms will seat from 5 to 50 persons. All meeting rooms are equipped with PA systems and full food service is provided. They are designed for sales conferences, sales exhibits, or for executive conference use. Sliding panels can be used to change space requirements whenever needed.

Every comfort for the traveler or for those who just want a few days away from home in an atmosphere of simple elegance is found at the new Howard Johnson's South Motor Lodge. First time innovations for the South include sit-down registration, closed circuit TV, room-to-room dialing . . . and a fully equipped fallout shelter.

Johnson's Opens Freeway In Atlanta



FACELIFTING

FOR SUBURBAN STORES

THE complete remodeling of the Helen Caro store at Suburban Square, Ardmore, Pennsylvania, included renovation of the 4,000-square-foot interior as well as the exterior.

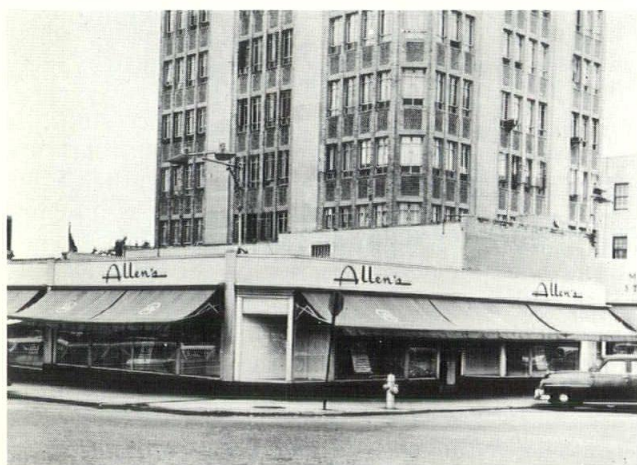
The design objective for the exterior was two-fold: to connote a suburban feeling, and to pick up the local atmosphere of Philadelphia's Main Line, which calls for painted wood and brick, repeating the general architecture of the area.

The former store was faced with carrara glass and had large bulk windows. The renovated store is strictly modern in design, but colonial in feeling,

with an exterior of painted white brick, set off by a cherry red and white striped awning.

By eliminating the bulk windows, it was possible to give the store excellent signing, and "Helen Caro" is readily visible from a distance. The window which remained permit customers to see directly into the store.

By having a large white facade, the store's motif, the rose, was placed as a large symbol against the front, again giving identification to the store. A planting box filled with shrubs completes an informal, inviting exterior.



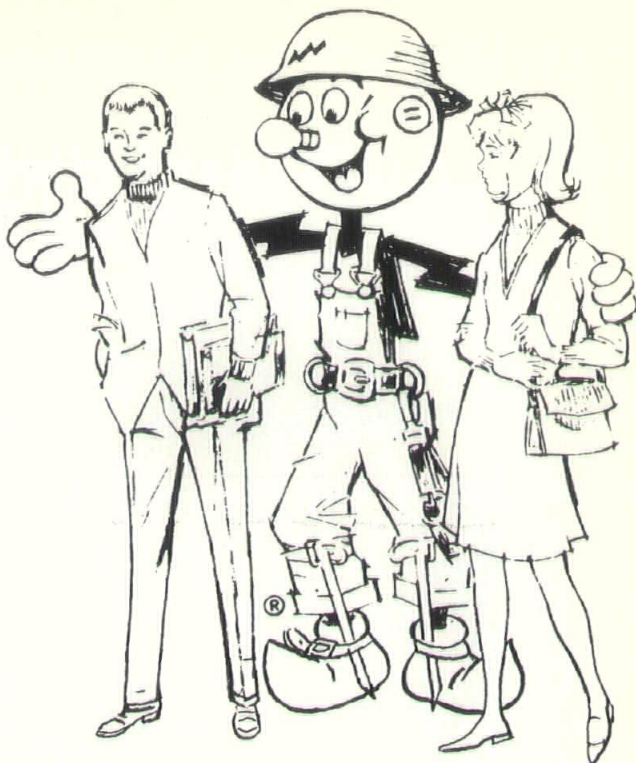
Before renovation, the store had large bulk windows, black carrara glass, which was reminiscent of another era in design, and did not connote a suburban feeling.



Modern in design, but colonial in feeling, the redesigned exterior of the Helen Caro Store, Ardmore, Pa., is painted white brick, set off by a cherry red and white striped awning. The Firm's motif — the rose — provides a dramatic trademark against the white facade.

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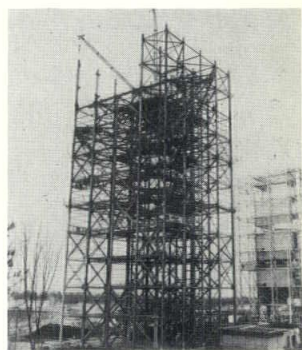
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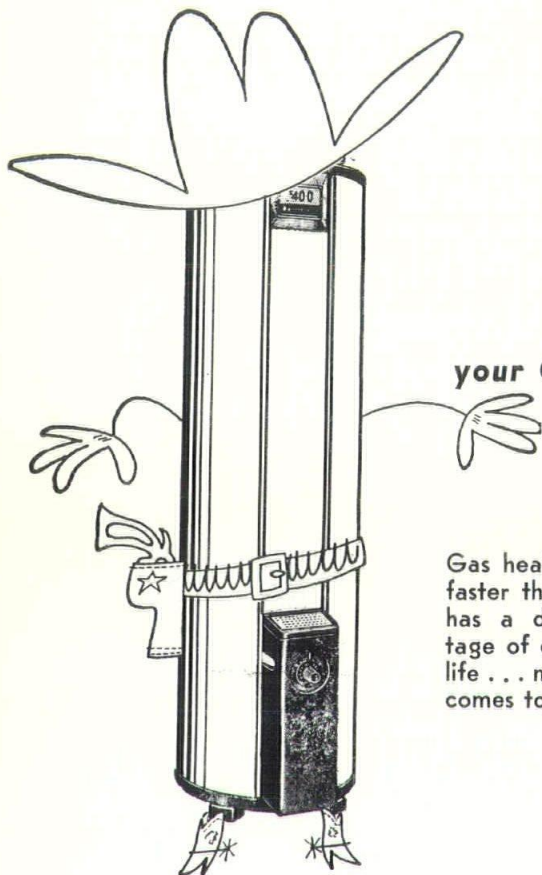


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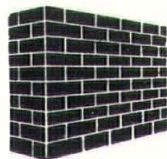
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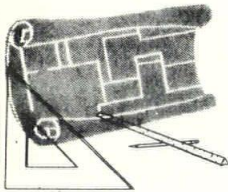
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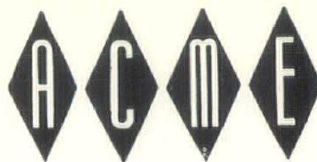
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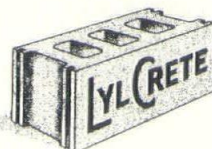
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