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FRONT COVER PHOTO BY FRANK LOTZ MILLER

B
The Church is a large structure that seats 200 people. A strong white cast-stone façade and free-standing bell tower is combined with red brick in clean lines.

Inside, extensive use of imported marble has been made. The altar, with matching communion rail, is fashioned from pale green Wedish marble and is ornamented by Italian mosaics depicting peacocks—the symbol of the Eucharist and of deathlessness—and the chalice.

Behind the altar is a background or raredos of white Italian marble on which hangs a dark blue cross and a flesh-colored figure of Christ, both of which are likewise fashioned in marble. In contrast with the arresting majesty of the main altar, the side altars and facing for the illars are of Botticino marble. The pulpit, lending the white and green marbles used in the sanctuary with highly polished bronze bars, provides a setting for the preaching of God's Word to His people. A wainscot of rose marble extends up ten feet of the church's interior walls.

Under the front portico is a round spacious baptismry. Situated as it is, outside the church proper, yet connected to the church by a door, it fulfills the needs for the proper conducting of baptismal ceremonies. The baptismal font itself is fashioned from a massive block of Botticino marble and is ornamented with Florentine mosaics. At some future date the walls of the baptismry are to be decorated by appropriate murals.

The stations of the cross are done in oil on plywood by the Belgian artist, Dom Gregory deWit, O.S.B.

Connected to the church is the new rectory, filling another long-standing need of the parish. In addition to the necessary living facilities, each priest has an upstairs study and a downstairs office for consultation.
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THE VALENCIA CLUB

A private club located in uptown New Orleans, for High School boys and girls. The new addition houses facilities for junior and senior activities with a large Lounge overlooking the Patio and Swimming Pool. The junior and senior rooms are divided by an “Air wall” that is removed for special events. Offices and a Weight Lifting room complete the new area.

The design problem required a building suitable for an uptown residential neighborhood that would reflect the grace and strength of youth.

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Southern University’s Branch in New Orleans is located in Pontchartrain Park Sub-Division and adjoins the golf course. Prior to the construction of any buildings and the installation of any utilities, a master site plan was developed to take care of the foreseeable needs for the first ten years. The roads were laid out and the main lines for the future utilities were installed. An Administration-Classroom Building was constructed and later the Science Building built in locations designated.

The building is on wood pilings and is of reinforced concrete and brick masonry construction.

There are continuous window walls on both long sides of the building shaded with masonry solar screens. All exposed exterior masonry finished with a skim coat of latex emulsion.

The building has a lecture hall seating 476 physics laboratories, chemistry laboratories and laboratories for biology, zoology, botany, etc. and classrooms are provided on each floor. There are apparatus, preparation, stock and storage rooms; teachers’ lounges and offices, and a machine room. Live animal quarters and museum are located on first floor. The building contains 39,600 square feet.
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An Acme King Size Brick Wall can also be a constant object of interest and attention because of the inspiring range of colors and textures available — which, being genuine new burned clay, will never fade, wear, or require any maintenance.

Plan today to spend a few minutes soon at your Acme Brick sales office and examine King Size Brick. It will certainly give you something to think about.
During the last ten years, upper Park Avenue has had its face lifted. A Canyon of Beauty has risen in the fifteen blocks between 46th Street, where the tower of the New York Central building blocks the Avenue on the south, to 60th Street, where the commercial midtown begins to give way to the residential uptown. The area has witnessed one dramatic new architectural experiment after another, and the work still goes on. At the extreme southern end of this canyon, peering over the shoulder of the familiar New York Central building, the giant of them all is just being finished—the Pan American building, the largest office building in the world.

Architecturally, all the buildings are different. They range in style from conventional ziggurats through the modified and towered ziggurat of the International Telephone & Telegraph building to the severe slim columns of the Seagrams and Union Carbide buildings, the ultimate examples of the international style in architecture. They include daring experiments like Lever House, balanced delicately on its pilings. They are all colors: the green of Lever House blends with the rich bronze of the Seagrams building and the silver and black of the Union Carbide tower.
Fluid-Applied Roofing—
For The Fluid Look In Design

The gracefully curved thin-shell roof is among the most expressive products of the marriage of creative architecture and structural engineering. Typical of the times, polymer chemistry has entered the scene, adding an extra degree of freedom in design. The St. Louis Priory Church, St. Louis, is a spirited rendition of design freedom, free of flashings, curbs, corners, or harsh terminal lines. From the lantern-like tower that floods the main alter with natural light, concrete parabolas spill out in widening rings.

Aestheticism of design was enhanced by the application of a fluid-applied roofing based on DuPont Neoprene and Hypalon synthetic rubbers. Following the application of a special penetrating primer, the system consists of multiple coats of liquid Neoprene applied by hand or pressure fed rollers and two finish coats of Hypalon applied in a similar manner. Great freedom in choice of color is afforded from the wide range of standard and special colors available in the Hypalon Coatings. The resulting roof system is a continuous, seamless, tough and rubbery weather resistant membrane.

It adheres tenaciously to concrete and various roof decking materials and can be expected to look good and perform its weatherproofing job for many years. Neoprene-Hypalon roofing systems were first used over five years ago. Today the first membranes put down are tougher and tighter than ever and they look like new. Thanks to chemical research and the pioneering spirit of the architectural profession, elastomeric roofing, like the hyperbolic paraboloid, is here to stay.
Gateway Center, a $100 million office building complex will rise over downtown Chicago's railroad tracks near major rail and highway hubs, Robert V. Tishman, president of Tishman Realty & Construction Co., Inc., announced.

Scheduled for occupancy in December 1964, the first building, a 20-story structure, will stand on a 90,568 square foot size between Madison and Monroe Streets overlooking the Chicago River. Unique financing, as well as original design concepts, will enable Tishman to provide a top grade building with services comparable to other first class Chicago office structures but at rentals substantially below those in the city's other new office buildings. The new design concepts will also produce virtually column-free floors. Details on the building will be released shortly.

Architects will be Skidmore, Owings and Merrill. The first structure will be set in a 50,000 square foot landscaped plaza. Its 40,000 square foot floors, in addition to the complete flexibility of design resulting from the column-free interiors, will feature air conditioning, acoustical hung ceilings, asphalt tile flooring, recessed fluorescent lighting and tenant partitioning.

Location of the building was selected to provide outstanding commuter convenience. It will be located approximately within a block of both Union Station and Northwestern Commuter Station.
CONSTRUCTION of Marine Park Corporation's $3 million oceanarium in Mission Bay Park will begin shortly, it was disclosed by George D. Millay, president of the company.

The development was described by Millay as "the world's first oceanarium to combine the elements of entertainment, recreation, educational experiences, and marine-life research." He emphasized that the facilities will be completely different from any other oceanarium now in existence.

Designed in a tropical setting on an 18.3-acre site near the south central part of Mission Bay Park, the oceanarium will open April 1, 1964. Public access to the oceanarium will be to the right of the causeway leading to Vacation Isle and Crown Point.

Architectural design and planning for the oceanarium are being developed as a joint venture by Moffatt and Nichol, Long Beach engineering firm, and Victor Gruen Associates, Beverly Hills architectural firm.

Dominating the park will be a unique structure housing the underwater theatre, a completely new concept in marine-life entertainment. Actually four small theatres in one, these are grouped around the central stage, a 42-foot-square glass-walled tank containing 160,000 gallons of filtered sea water. Spectators will enjoy a skin-diver's view of the amazing skills of the porpoise actors.

Adjacent to the theatre, another major attraction will be the open water lagoon. Directly connected to Mission Bay, the lagoon, 90 feet wide and 260 feet long, will for the first time display all the larger ocean mammals—whales, porpoises and seals—in a completely natural setting. A stadium for 1,000 persons will provide spectators with an uninterrupted view of the lagoon and the bay beyond.
This artist's conception of Marine Park's oceanarium in Mission Bay Park, San Diego, Calif., shows the layout of the 18.3-acre site. Entrance is in the foreground. Dominating the oceanarium near the center is the 45-foot-high canopy over the underwater theatre. Other structures around the site are administration and maintenance buildings, gift shops, eating facilities, and lounges. Landscaped pools add to the tropical setting.

This drawing of Marine Park's oceanarium site in Mission Bay Park, San Diego, Calif., shows details of various features and areas of the oceanarium. The parking lot at the right accommodates 700 cars.

Beneath the stadium an aquarium will display many species of smaller marine life, exhibited in elaborately decorated tanks similar to their natural habitat.

One of the unusual features at Marine Park will be the Reef building. Visitors will be conducted through an underwater grotto. Four glass-walled tanks, 45 feet long, will display reef inhabitants in authentic settings. One tank will display marine life found along the California shores; another, the many varieties of California seals. A third tank will display the small and lively Harbor porpoise, and the fourth will contain a varied selection of tropical fish.

Displayed for the first time in the United States on a large scale will be an elaborate Japanese pearl-industry exhibition. Sponsored by the Murata Pearl Company, Kobe, Japan, this educational center will be located in a two-acre Japanese garden setting. Visitors will see the technical aspects of cultured pearls and will watch Japanese girls dive for oysters in a glass-walled tank, 45 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 12 feet deep. A typical Japanese teahouse will serve tea and cakes.
The Dazzling Dandelion Of Beverly Hills

By ARNIE GORDON

Thanks to the efforts of Perpetual Savings and Loan Association, the city of Beverly Hills, in addition to its many other wonders, is now the home of the largest dandelion in the world.

It is 10 ft. in diameter and stands 20 ft. high.

But unlike the tales of gargantuan vegetation that are constantly being brought out of Texas by well-oiled oilmen, this flower is not the creation of ideal climatic conditions or super botanists.

It was painstakingly created out of stainless steel and 24-karat gold by a nationally famous sculptor, Harry Bertoia, and it now blossoms in the middle of a lighted lagoon on the front plaza of Perpetual's new Beverly Hills headquarters building, corner of Wilshire Blvd. and McCarty Dr.—where it is destined to be a major tourist attraction for many years to come.

In appearance it so closely resembles the fuzzy or "blow ball" stage of a real dandelion gone to seed that it's hard to believe it is man-made and
not a product of nature—alive and growing out of the water.

Of course this will never happen—not only because it isn’t a real flower, but also because all of its nearly 84,000 parts are very securely welded and bolted together.

Oddly enough, the “seed” from which this magnificent sculptured flower grew was originally planted not in Beverly Hills, but 3000 miles away in New York City several years ago.

It was at a dinner party given in honor of another man who was to play a major role not only in the creation of this flower, but in the building which it graces as well—a man whose name has become synonymous the world over with imaginative contemporary architecture—Edward Durell Stone.

At this party, a group of famous designers were invited to submit some of their original works for display. Harry Bertoia, a 47-year-old Italian-born sculptor who came to the United States at the age of 15 and achieved prominence for his design of unusual sculptured metal chairs, was one of these people.

The sculpture he exhibited that night so impressed Stone that a few years later when the architect was commissioned to mastermind two new buildings for Perpetual Savings—an eight-story headquarters building in Beverly Hills and a circular one-story branch office in Westwood Village—Stone decided that Bertoia’s touch was just what was needed for a fountain in front of the Beverly Hills structure.

He contacted Bertoia and in the spring of 1962 the sculptor submitted 10 different suggested designs. Out of these the dandelion design was selected and Bertoia retired to his studio workshop in Bally, Pa., to begin its construction.

The next five months were filled with extremely tedious hand-labor for Bertoia as he welded, brazed, and formed cold metal into a warm, lifelike shape.

Although the finished sculpture weights close to half a ton, to passersby it now appears as a light, fluffy flower suspended on a slender stem over the center of a 28-ft. lighted lagoon which mirrors its splendor and that of the building behind it.

Around the perimeter of the lagoon is a ring of small nozzles. When turned on these shoot fine jets of water at the sculpture’s pedestal and cause a frothing effect as if the giant flower is reaching toward the sun through a cloud of mist.

So now, in the heart of Beverly Hills’ financial district there grows a magnificent golden dandelion—a flower that for many years to come will stand as a testimonial to the fact that with imagination, ingenuity, and patience the creativeness of man can truly rival that of nature.
Delicately thin extrusions of stainless steel—like those holding the glass panels in place on this building—are giving architects an entirely new design tool. New production techniques enable Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation to supply the extrusions in a variety of shapes that are high in aesthetic appeal.

A NEW BUILDING in Monessen, Pa. soon may become an architectural reference point because of the delicately thin, yet extremely strong stainless steel mullions on its exterior.

The mullions are one of the first architectural uses of stainless steel extrusions. They offer the architect a new design tool for the average two or three-story building going up on Main Street, U.S.A.

The extrusion is produced by pushing or forcing the hot metal through a form-shaping die like forcing dough through a cooky press. The metal takes the form of the die opening.

The Monessen structure will house a company federal credit union. It was designed by J. James Fillingham, Charleroi, Pa., architect.

New techniques and improved production methods enable Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation to extrude stainless steel shapes that have a high degree of aesthetic appeal yet are economically within reach of the average building owner.

On the Monessen building the stainless steel mullions—extruded in solid shapes—are used to hold three by nine feet panels of translucent grey glass which blend with black brick and the stainless steel to form the walls.

Until the extruded stainless steel became available, there was nothing to use that permitted the thin, delicate sight lines and yet provided strength and complete weather resistance.

Being able to obtain extruded stainless steel structural shapes, Fillingham stated, is like having a variety of standard mass produced shapes.

An architect can select one of the shapes for a small building project without worrying about the prohibitive costs for custom designing.

In earlier exterior architectural applications, stainless steel has been used on other metals as a clad or cover to resist erosion and corrosion and to minimize maintenance costs. The extruded shapes are solid stainless steel and therefore immune to the reflective distortions usually associated with stainless steel mullion covers.
Designing for long spans and column-free space. The basic dome shell of concrete is architecturally important today for both practical and esthetic reasons. Because strength is inherent in the shape, shell roofs in the United States are being designed with thicknesses of as little as 2 1/2 inches.

Dome shells are especially suitable for structures such as gymnasiums where spans are long and column-free space is required. As seen from the table below, shell thickness varies with length of span and curvature of dome.

Domes may be pierced as desired for natural light, or appropriate domed or flat-fixed lights may be used.

Get complete technical literature on additional aspects of concrete dome shell design, as well as other applications of concrete. (U.S. and Canada only.) Send a request on your letterhead.

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**Volume of concrete in the dome (cu. yd.)**

\[ D^2 (t+1) \]

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**DOME/SPAN DATA**

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<td>100'</td>
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<tr>
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<td>30</td>
<td>16.9</td>
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<td>20.1</td>
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<td>175'</td>
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<td>4 1/2'</td>
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*Note: Shell thickness is usually increased by 50 to 15 per cent near the periphery.*
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The word architect, like many words derived from the Greek, is made up of two parts: archi—"chief", and tecton—"a builder." Thus the original meaning of the word explains a union of designing and building activities, a union which the architect maintained up to the middle of the 19th century. At that time, he was thought of more as a designer than as a builder. Architecture was seen as a "fine art", and transferred from the outdoors to an inside atelier, where it remained for nearly 100 years.

Today's interpretation of architecture places the architect somewhat nearer to that original meaning of the word. But the complex social and technical conditions of our highly industrialized society no longer makes that original union of designing and building quite possible.

An architect is a composite personality made up of two basic ingredients: the artist and the technician. As an artist, the architect possesses qualities which artists have possessed throughout the ages; an extraordinary imagination, and a keen awareness and expression of feelings.

As a technician, an architect must possess more than a speaking acquaintance with the available building materials and technology of his day; he must follow the ever-growing variety of equipment and appliances which form the core of modern building.

Today's architect comes closer than ever to fulfilling his historic mission by serving as "chief builder."
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The Pipe Council of Greater New Orleans, 866-7541, can provide you a mechanical contractor who specializes in meeting your particular piping requirements. This may be the installation, repair and maintenance of industrial process piping in plants or plumbing, heating and air conditioning systems in industrial and commercial buildings. Whatever your need, the Pipe Council can guarantee a mechanical contractor to serve you!

Dealing with a member of the Pipe Council assures you:
A Completely Bonded, Licensed Company
Fully Trained, Union Journeymen
Highest Quality Materials
Competitive Prices
Prompt Service
Reliable Performance
Guaranteed Installations

THE PIPE COUNCIL OF GREATER NEW ORLEANS
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