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Photo on Front Cover and on Page D by Jacoby
A SMALL BRANCH BANK

The Chef Menteur Office of the National American Bank is located in the East Gentilly section of New Orleans. It is the first permanent banking facility east of the Industrial Canal, and will serve this fast growing area which includes the Michoud Saturn Plant.

The building provides complete banking services, including Safe Deposit Boxes, 24-hour depository, Drive up windows, and other conveniences, within the 3,000 square feet of floor space. Parking is provided in the rear of the building, with entrances both front and back.

A structural steel frame supports the high portion of the roof which covers the main banking area. The high roof is separated from the low roof by a perimeter of Glass which gives a floating effect that is particularly effective at night.

General Contractor for the structure was Quinn Construction Company.
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New headquarters for the Automotive Life Insurance Company, located on famous Canal Street in New Orleans, recalls the early French architecture of the region, with its broad loggias and raised first floor.

The 10,000 square-foot building, uses concrete post and vault construction, placing all the facilities under a single roof and giving two-story elegance to the loggias, glass enclosed entrance gardens, and the central promenade corridor. Executive suites are grouped on the ground floor, while the clerical working force occupies the second floor.

Access to off-street parking facilities at the rear of the property is provided from both the front and rear streets, and passengers may alight under cover of the side loggias covering the drives.

The exterior walls are of gray solar glass and white marble.

All lighting was designed with the idea of eliminating the "visible light source"; consequently, the sources are shielded and give a radiant glow.

Generally, colors throughout the exterior follow the natural coloring of the building materials themselves.
LEST WE FORGET

It would be just as foolish to assume that all old things are good because they are old as to assume that all new things are good because they are new.

We all know the exponents of a Brave New World who revels in consuming and exchanging major possessions with the new just worn off for the latest gleaming models, scorning anything that smacks of Heritage.

On the other hand, we also know the opposites who never want Today to interfere with their Romantic tenacity toward yesterday or Once-Upon-A-Time. Some thrive on History, and some are blind, deaf and dumb toward its value to the pulsebeat of Today.

One facet of the problems of Preservation is cut from this very difference in public opinion, this Tug-of-War between varying outlooks and efforts.

Throughout our country, people are becoming increasingly aware of the past as expressed by historic building. In their travels abroad, Americans have seen many records of mans' creativity from previous centuries, and they have been impressed.

They return with the realization that America is a very new country, but one that also has a few buildings and areas that luckily have been saved from demolition by bull-dozers or neglect. Some are historic as places where our History was made; others as examples of taste and attitudes of Time Past that preceded Time Present in the slow process of social evolution that establishes the rules by which we judge our probable Future.

It is interesting to note that vacation-minded Americans actually seek out these places to visit, either from curiosity or from the desire to better inform themselves and their children in historic values.

In many major cities, the people who think in terms of preserving the Past for the Future are combining effort to make sure that whatever is still left of architectural value (from the Past) is saved and brought to a useful purpose.

It is not often an easy task as many laws have to be either changed or re-examined. The Public, too, has to be made aware of the efforts and reasons in order to enlist its support.

New Orleans is unique among cities in having many buildings of both architectural and historic importance. The Vieux Carre is a single item that makes New Orleans an important tourist and convention center. People do not come here simply to eat shrimp and ogle strip-shows. There is an essence in the unique streets, buildings, parks and patios that provides a relieving pedestrian scale to existence so motivated elsewhere by speed and sprawl. Here they can forget the automobile and remember their feet, and glimpse a kind of leisured environment that is a direct result of History. Their initial reaction is one of, “How lucky can you get?”

Still, many New Orleanians (and outsiders, too) have very little knowledge or regard for the scope or scale of this area, or the reasons why the battle to preserve it rages daily and yearly.

Like most things that attract people it also attracts those whose only wish is to cash in on a going thing while the going is good, and the “Devil Take the Hindmost!”

Much is lost. Much is lying stagnant with neglect. Much is being slowly and painstakingly restored to order and brilliance.

Laws have been made and are being enforced. Rules are being re-examined and changed to make the Future more secure. It is a major undertaking where battle lines are drawn and personal furies are unleashed, yet every day brings an increasing awareness of what must be done to save the Vieux Carre not for just ourselves, but for the future generations who can enjoy its unique features.

Luckily, it is a living and operating part of the urban pattern, which makes its preservation a sound idea.

We have seen the face of St. Charles Avenue and the Garden District changed to oblige the demands of Commercialism. We know that the splendid plantation houses that are a major part of Louisiana History are doomed because of their remoteness and isolation from society. We can guess that many of the old dwellings on Bayou St. John and across Rampart Street or Esplanade Avenue can survive only as personal possessions of interested people just so long as they keep their interest alive.

So we, as New Orleanians, can watch, and wait and hope that the destructive forces of Progress will deal gently with such places. It is probable that they will disappear forever.

We can, however, look with relish to the Vieux Carre for it will most likely endure as a constant present and future reminder that some things old have an intangible and priceless value as a fraction of stability in our changing world.

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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.
Plans for a $7.5 million, 26-story luxury apartment building to be completed in Phoenix by the end of next year were announced by National General Corp., diversified Los Angeles-based land developer and major theatre operator, and Royal Properties, Inc., a leading Southwest real estate development firm. National General and the Phoenix-headquartered Royal Properties are joint developers of the project.

Designed by Victor Gruen Associates, of Los Angeles, the towering new building will house 100 ultra-luxury units covering a total of 375,000 square feet. Arranged four to a floor, the smallest of the spacious apartments, with one bedroom, will offer about 2,000 square feet of living area.

"This apartment complex, to be called 'Century House,' will be among the largest and finest of its kind west of the Mississippi," Eugene V. Klein, president of National General, and T. E. Nelson, Jr., Royal Properties president, said in announcing the project. "The building will be the tallest in the State of Arizona and a new major landmark for Phoenix," they noted.

Century House, which should start construction about September 1, is located in Phoenix's prime north-central residential and commercial area, at the southwest corner of Central Avenue and Monte Vista.

"Combined with this prime location, the development will provide the finest luxury living facilities anywhere in Phoenix," Mr. Klein and Mr. Nelson said. The building is already about 10 per cent leased, they added.

Among the unique aspects of Century House will be the spaciousness and design of its apartments. The units will vary in size from one to three bedrooms, or from 2,000 to about 3,000 square feet.
Wall of stained glass, measuring 3500 square feet, and a parabolic shape will be features of the Corpus Christi Parish Church being built by the Archdiocese of Los Angeles. Albert C. Martin and Associates planned, designed and engineered the $510,095 project.

CORPUS CHRISTI PARISH CHURCH

Two distinctive features, a graceful parabolic shape and a 3500 square foot wall of stained glass, will characterize the Corpus Christi Parish Church being built by the Archdiocese of Los Angeles.

Construction has begun on the $510,095, 10,000 square foot project on Toyopa Dr. at Sunset Blvd. in Pacific Palisades.

Albert C. Martin and Associates, Los Angeles planning, architectural and engineering firm, designed the church in conjunction with the Archdiocesan Building Committee and Rev. Richard F. Cotter, Corpus Christi's pastor.

Plans call for a 125-by-28 foot facade of stained glass set in dark anodized aluminum frames. In effect the entire front wall will be similar to a dramatic rose window within a rectangular frame.

Formed by a 28-foot-high brick wall, the parabolic shape will put worshippers near the altar and will give the altar a geometric focus.

Supported by textured concrete columns, a flat steel framed roof will appear to float over the perimeter wall. A continuous two-foot band of windows, admitting natural light throughout the church, will separate the ceiling and walls.

Future plans call for a separate baptismy-bell tower in an adjacent, semi-enclosed forecourt.

ACMA's project manager and designer for Corpus Christi Church is Joseph L. Amestoy.
TIMES TOWER

Chester M. Brown, president of Allied Chemical Corporation, is shown with models of New York's existing Times Tower (left) and the building as it will look when Allied Chemical opens its showcase for chemistry in late 1964.

Allied Chemical Corporation today announced it has acquired Times Tower for the purpose of transforming the historic New York landmark into a showcase for chemistry at "the crossroads of the world."

Plans call for the Times Square building at 42nd Street and Broadway to be completely reconstructed. Work is expected to start as soon as possible with tentative completion some time late in 1964. Modern architectural designs retain the Tower's basic silhouette.

Chester M. Brown, company president, said that the first three floors will be glass-enclosed and used for the exhibition of new products and developments constantly coming from the chemical industries which it serves. The office space will house the company's nylon fiber marketing department, product publicity and advertising people, and metropolitan sales personnel for its other products. This location brings Allied's fiber marketing group within the city's growing textile district, reflecting the company's increasing emphasis on fibers. Allied recently expanded its nylon production facilities at Chesterfield, Va., and built a new plant now nearing capacity at Columbia, S. C.

Corporate headquarters will not be housed in the new building in Times Square which will be used only as a marketing center.

"A distinctive restaurant with a panoramic view of Times Square will be located on the upper levels," the president said. "Radio and television broadcasting facilities, areas for fashion shows and other appropriate functions also are contemplated."

A modern, electronically operated news sign encircling the building will be flashing once again under contract to LIFE Magazine, which will furnish instantaneous news service.

The New Year's Eve tradition of lowering the ball at midnight before the throngs attracted to the area will be continued.

Mr. Brown said, "Allied Chemical expects to use this strategically located showcase to help increase the public's understanding of the chemical industry."

Architect's rendering shows how Times Tower will look on Times Square after it is reconstructed by its new owner, Allied Chemical Corporation. Architects for the project are Voorhees Walker Smith Smith & Haines of New York.
Aerial view of the Aluminum Center Pavilion in Hanover, Germany. Design of the pavilion has won for Munich architect Hans Maurer the 1963 R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award for distinguished achievement in architecture with use of aluminum.

A "floating" aluminum building suspended by cables from an aluminum mast has won the 1963 R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award for its designer, architect Hans Maurer of Munich, Germany.

Selection of the recipient of the seventh annual $25,000 international Award, the largest in architecture, was announced by the American Institute of Architects, which administers the program.

The Award structure is an exhibition pavilion at Hanover, Germany, owned by Aluminium-Zentrale e.V. of Dusseldorf, an association formed by German aluminum firms to provide technical and other services on behalf of the industry. The Aluminum Center Pavilion was constructed over a small lake at the Hanover Fair last year.

The pavilion is a triangular-shaped aluminum space frame with each side 88½ feet, suspended by cables from a 65½-foot aluminum mast which passes through a triangular opening in the center of the pavilion. The entire suspended or "floating"

This closeup view shows the aluminum tetrahedrons which form the space frame roof of the Aluminum Center Pavilion.

This view shows how the aluminum and glass side walls of the Aluminum Center Pavilion enter the water beneath the deck, providing a seal for the interior of the pavilion.
"Floating" Aluminum Building

Wins 1963 R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award

The roof assembly, the top surface of which is flat, is supported from above by a series of tension cables radiating from the top of the aluminum mast.

The aluminum-and-glass sides of the enclosed area hang from the roof and extend into the water below the pavilion deck, providing a novel insulation seal for the interior. Crystal plate glass is used for maximum visibility.

"A somewhat unreal but delightful experience is imaginable by the way the designer allows the surrounding water to become part of the pavilion floor," the Award jury said in its report.

"The design for the pavilion was recognized as an interesting statement, appropriate to its use, and consistently developed to a satisfying conclusion. . . . The design of the structural system, metal work, connections and the detailing of the glass wall suspension have exploited the principle of maximum work with minimum means."

Twenty-two tons of aluminum were used in the pavilion—17 tons in the roof, four in the mast, and one in miscellaneous features.

The internal structural system of the triangular-shaped space-frame roof consists of a series of aluminum tetrahedrons, connected by tension members also made of aluminum. The roof assembly, the top surface of which is flat, is supported from above by a series of tension cables radiating from the top of the aluminum mast. Some of these cables are extended outward to ground anchors and serve as gusps, providing horizontal stability for the entire structure. The tall, slender mast is secured to its base by means of a ball joint.

Hans Maurer is chief architect for a major electrical equipment manufacturing company, but he designed the Aluminum Center Pavilion as a project of his own architectural firm, Hans Maurer, Architekt. Now 37 years old, he was graduated from the Staatsbauschule Munchen in 1947, and in 1949 he started the architectural firm in association with his wife, who is also an architect.

Selection of a German architect for the 1963 honor continued a feature of the Award program since it was established in 1957: Each year it has gone to an architect in a different country. Last year it was conferred on a team of French architects headed by Guy Lagneau of Paris for design of the Museum Cultural Center in Le Havre. Previous Awards had gone to architects in the United States (Joseph D. Murphy, FAIA, and Eugene J. Mackey, AIA, of St. Louis), Switzerland, Australia, Belgium and Spain.
Wolf Point as it appeared in 1832.

Wolf Point

PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE to transform historic Wolf Point into a complete urban complex on the river.

Overlooking the entire cityscape will be the world’s tallest apartment building. Topped out with a 571-foot community broadcasting antenna, it will soar to 1,353 feet and be the fourth highest man-made structure in the world.

The Wolf Point Development Corporation, sponsors of the project, said they expect to break ground next spring at the landmark site west of the Merchandise Mart for an estimated $45-million addition to the “New Chicago.” Projecting out into the river and rising from a landscaped plaza, will be a towering open cylinder of steel and glass equivalent in height to 80 typical stories and containing 1,300 apartments. Adjoining it will be a four-story 320-room hotel.

Sponsors of the development are Robert J. McCormick, Jr., Ross J. Beatty, Jr., Charles Genthner, Lester Mehlman and Jack C. Hand. All are Chicagoans. Mr. McCormick said negotiations are well advanced in all phases of the financing.

Mr. McCormick and Mr. Beatty are principals in the McCormick Beatty Company, a real estate firm; Mr. Genthner is a partner in PACE Associates and the project architect; Mr. Mehlman is a partner in the law firm of Mehlman and Addis; Mr. Hand is the managing partner in Chicago of J. K. Lasser & Co., accountants and auditors.

A Federal Aviation Agency permit has already been issued for the broadcasting mast. Its construction atop the 782-foot open cylinder that will already be the city’s tallest building will give the structure a total height of 1,353 feet above the street. It will, in effect, lift the minimum aviation altitude over Chicago from its present 2,500-foot ceiling to 2,900, according to W. C. Eddy, television consultant to the developers.

Wolf Point will be a complete urban community, a “city on the river,” according to Mr. McCormick. It will occupy 5.67 acres of land bounded by Kinzie, Franklin-Orleans Streets, the Chicago River and its north branch. The property was purchased from the Chicago & North Western Railway and Mr. Beatty, who is also manager of the Leander J. McCormick Estate, said the estate has taken title.

North of the tower will be a four-story hotel, with 320 rooms grouped around an open court about a half city block in area. Ice skating, tennis courts and other recreational facilities will be in this open area. The apartment and hotel buildings will only cover about half the hotel total acreage on the Point and the remainder will be landscaped terrace.

The apartment building with its open court, will embody many unusual features. It is the first architectural structure to employ the principles of major bridge construction on a large scale. The principal steel frame will consist of five structural rings, on
four of which will be built separate secondary steel structures of 16 floors. Fourteen steel columns rising the entire height of the building will, in turn, support the structural rings. The inside open court will be 125 feet across and the building's diameter will be 225 feet.

The tower's unusual structural concept will make possible an individual house in the sky for each resident. The building is completely open up to 70 feet above the terrace (120 feet above the river), assuring every dweller distance from city noise and an uninterrupted view. The water park is his front yard. His vista from living rooms, bedrooms and balcony includes all of the city, its rivers, parks and lake. Interior corridors have been eliminated and he enters his house from a screened gallery promenade. The building will be topped with a sky walk for viewing and club lounges.

The outer walls of all apartments will be glass from floor to ceiling, with seven-foot balconies extending their entire width. The depth of all apartments, from glass outer wall to the gallery surrounding the tower's court, will be 30 feet. There will be studio and up to three-bedroom apartments. The inner gallery circling the court will have decorative screening from floor to ceiling.

On the terrace, at the base of the open frame of the apartment structure, will be four separate national restaurants, with adjoining gardens for year around dining. At the center will be a theater-in-the-round seating 330. There will be both terrace and street level apartment lobbies.
This 25-story sculptured structure will be the new headquarters for Hartford National Bank and Trust Co., replacing the bank's present downtown Hartford, Conn., offices. Designed by Welton Becket and Associates, architects and engineers, the tower will be supported by four tapered columns and the walls will be formed of precast, preglazed textured concrete.

A striking 25-story sculptured tower rising over a spacious bank at the northwest corner of Main and Pearl Sts. will highlight Hartford National Bank and Trust Company's downtown Hartford redevelopment project, according to Ostrom Enders, chairman of the board.

The total development will include a second structure with extensive retail facilities and three levels of parking for 150 automobiles bridging Old Bank Lane, which will be relocated 50 ft. west, and creation of a landscaped plaza, all on 1.5 acres bounded by Main, Pearl and Asylum Sts.

As planned and designed by Welton Becket and Associates, in association with Jeter and Cook, Hartford, the 370,000 sq. ft. office building will feature a specially developed textured aggregate precast window wall. A 20-ft. high base will slip beneath the tower and contain a 20,000 sq. ft. banking floor, a lobby, and employee facilities.

The unique structural system devised by the architects for the office building supports the tower on four broad, L-shaped, tapered columns with an 8 ft. deep girder at the base carrying the exterior columns and window wall loads.

Each sculptured, precast concrete window section will be precast off the site, then pre-glazed with a bronze tinted glass, using an advanced neoprene gasket, prior to installation.
The best ideas are more exciting in concrete

"Floating saucer" of folded concrete roofs 3 acres

Free of supporting columns, the roof of the new University of Illinois Assembly Hall will seem to "float" over the spectators. This is the world's largest concrete dome, 400 feet across and weighing 5,000 tons. It is borne entirely by a peripheral ring of prestressed concrete resting on 48 concrete buttresses.

There's an unobstructed view from every seat in the house for sports events. Seating arrangements and staging are readily adaptable for theatricals and concerts. For insulation and acoustical control, the underside of the roof will be lined with cement-wood fiber panels.

The use of concrete to effect such architectural and engineering achievements is seen more and more today. Everywhere architects are turning to versatile concrete to create designs of outstanding beauty and functionality.

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THE ARCHITECT

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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