If Modernizing is going to be

Remember These

NUTONE ELECTRICAL BUILT-INS FOR THE KITCHEN

1. EXHAUST FANS
   Keep kitchen air clean and fresh...get rid of cooking odors, grease and moisture.
   12 basic models. Powerful — yet quiet. H. V. I. Certified.

2. RANGE HOOD FANS
   A style to fit every need...
   exhaust type or non-duct.
   Wide selection of finishes,
   24" - 30" - 36" - 42" - 48" sizes.
   Also — Fold-Away models.

3. FOOD CENTER
   One concealed power unit to operate six appliances. Inter-changeable attachments save space.
   End the clutter of tangled electric cords.

4. BUILT-IN BARBECUE
   You just can't beat the lip-smacking flavor of a grilled steak, tempting hamburger and golden brown roast you get with NuTone's Barbecue.
5. DOOR CHIMES
This "cheerful earful" makes any home more inviting. 23 models to blend with modern or traditional furnishings. . . . Also 16 sparkling pushbuttons.

6. ELECTRIC HEATERS
Provide instant heat for the bathroom on chilly mornings or during cool "off-seasons." Your choice of 7 models for ceiling or wall installation.

7. BUILT-IN STEREO
A new dimension in Hi-Fi music, built into the walls! Stereo at its best, combined with Intercom . . . AM-FM radio, record player and tape deck.

8. INTERCOM RADIO
Luxurious new styling plus outstanding performance! Easy to install in walls 2" or thicker. Remote speakers for Intercom and radio music.
Smart Modernizers know you have to do more than just “Face-Lift” a Kitchen to make it really modern! The replacement of cabinets and fixtures is not enough. Every woman wants her NEW Kitchen to be filled with NEW ELECTRIC IDEAS! — and that’s where NuTone comes in . . . with these FIVE LOW-COST FEATURES.

- **BUILT-IN BARBECUE**

- **BARBECUE HOOD-FAN**
  Dual-Powered ventilation above the Barbecue for heavy duty service. It’s super-quiet! Both power units cushion-mounted.

- **INTERCOM-RADIO**
  Room-to-room Intercom PLUS Radio music all through the home! AM or AM/FM sets fit walls 2 or more inches thick.

- **FOOD CENTER**
  Takes the muss and fuss out of food-preparation! The Motor is recessed. Counters stay neat. No clutter from plug-in cords.

- **FOLD-AWAY HOOD**
  Hood folds flush with cabinets when not in use — folds out to become a powerful exhaust fan. The Panel matches the cabinets.

Write for complete literature . . . NUTONE, INC., Dept. RM-9, Cincinnati 27, Ohio
FRIGIDAIRE
APPLIANCES

When she can see herself in your kitchen—
she can see herself in your home

... the respected line that gives
every home a SELLING EXTRA

When you put Frigidaire Appliances in your kitchens, you automatically “build-in” the immense popularity and the great respect that the Frigidaire name has earned with America’s millions. It’s a mighty sales EXTRA that requires only your signature on an order for the Frigidaire Appliances shown on this page. Frigidaire Division, General Motors Corporation, Dayton 1, Ohio

Easy-Cleaning FRIGIDAIRE WALL OVENS.
Choice of French-Door and Drop-Leaf Door for up-close cooking and cleaning. Exclusive Pull ‘N Clean lower ovens. Single and double oven models. Many exclusive work-saving features.

Dazzling, new-fashioned Frigidaire FLAIR WALL OVEN. Looks, cooks, and cleans like no wall oven you’ve ever seen. Exclusive Glide-Up door. Eye-High controls and See-In oven. Every advanced Frigidaire feature. 2 models for 33” cabinets. Frigidaire “minute man” installation.

Big capacity FRIGIDAIRE DISHWASHERS. Easy under-counter installation. All models front-loading, Roll-To-You Racks, Swirling Water Washing Action. Once-a-day dishwashing for an average family of four. Many Frigidaire Appliances available in Sunny Yellow, Mayfair Pink, Turquoise, Aztec Copper, Charcoal Gray—plus Snowcrest White and Satin Chrome.

Complete your “packaged” kitchen with the swift, efficient FRIGIDAIRE FOOD WASTE DISPOSERS.

Now! Best Buys with That Frigidaire Touch!

a touch you love in features
a touch you see in styling
a touch you feel in craftsmanship
a touch you trust in engineering
... a touch you’ll find only in products bearing this symbol

FRIGIDAIRE FACTORY-TRAINED SERVICE DEALERS EVERYWHERE
THIS WALL® IN PLACE: 2" x 4" STUDS—18¢ + 7/8" GYPSUM BOARD—10¢ + 2" FOIL-COVERED BLANKET

WHAT ARE YOUR IN-PLACE

COMPARE THEM
WITH THE
NATIONAL AVERAGE

*Figures are derived from Means Building Construction Cost Data, 1961. They do not include delivery, overhead, contingencies or profit. Wage rates are figured at $2.75 for a construction laborer and $3.85 for a carpenter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Cost/Sq Ft</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2&quot; x 4&quot; Studding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16&quot; Centers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Double Top Plate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Single Bottom Plate</td>
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<tr>
<td>3/8&quot; Gypsum Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>2&quot; Blanket Insulation,</td>
<td>.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foil-Clad.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aluminum Siding</td>
<td>.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Get to know Alcoa® Aluminum Siding better. It's just about the best you can buy.
WALL COSTS?

Alcoa Siding has many other virtues. It comes in a wide range of lasting colors, already applied. Its resistance to heat flow is high, so you may want to consider a smaller heating system. In many climates, you can forget conventional sheathing and nail insulated Alcoa Siding directly to the studs.

Write to Alcoa Building Products, Inc., 1857-J Grant Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa., for more complete information on in-place wall costs and insulation values with Alcoa Siding.

MADE BY ALCOA

For exciting drama watch "Alcoa Presents" every Tuesday evening—ABC-TV
the deliberately lavish bathroom

... offers unusual new ideas, a unique new Stylon convenience — all for your individual adaptation! It's a double bathroom, with separate shower and sunken tub ... twin sinks ... twin toilet rooms. It uses Stylon high style ceramic tile extravagantly. And it features the new drip-free molded ceramic counter edge, "V-cap" ... ideally suitable also for industrial and commercial sinks.

Note also: the recessed towel closet, the dropped ceiling and sky windows.

Designed by Alfred Browning Parker, F.A.I.A. Color Planned by Lee Childress. Tile Contractor: Midland Tile Company. Room size 10'8" x 18'.

Bathroom floor, tub and side walls: Stylon unglazed porcelain ceramic mosaic Brandy blend. Back wall: Creme de Mocha bright glazed wall tile; special one-inch glazed decorative inserts by Lee Childress. Drip-free counter: Stylon's Redondo "Wear-Ever" tile with V-Cap edge. Fawn color. Won't spot, rot, stain, cut, burn or wear out.

SEND TODAY FOR STYLON'S NEW HOME COLOR PLANNER

36 complete coordinated color schemes, created by Stylon and famed color consultant Lee Childress, to aid in your selection and creative use of color as it applies to ceramic tile. Use this coupon to obtain your Color Planner, and literature on Stylon's new "V-Cap" counter edge ... both free of charge, of course!

STYLON CORPORATION
Dept. 85 - Milford, Mass.

Name: ____________________________
Address: ____________________________
City: ____________________________ Zone: __________ State: __________

Please send me Stylon's new Home Color Planner.
□ Literature on Stylon's new V-Cap counter edge.

□ Please send me Stylon's new V-Cap counter edge.
□ Literature on Stylon's new Home Color Planner.
Both gliders and double-hung R-O-W windows are instantly removable from inside the house, for cleaning, painting or glazing. Both are spring-pressure snug during all seasons. Both are built to outlast the homes in which they are installed. In appearance, quality and features, there is a real difference between R-O-W wood windows and all competitive units—wood or metal.

R-O-W Window Sales Co.
Dept. HH-961  *  Ferndale 20, Mich.
1365 Academy Avenue

Please send me the Home Planners book, "67 Homes for Town and Country." These Convenient-Living homes feature beautiful exterior and practical floor plans by famous designer Richard E. Pollman. Ten cents (in coins) is enclosed to cover part of your cost.

Name ____________________________
Address __________________________
City ________________________________  State ____________

R-O-W and LIF-T-LOX are registered trademarks of the R-O-W Window Sales Co.

SEPTEMBER 1961
NEW! MODULAR RANGE

The advantages and economy of a conventional range, plus the beauty and extra convenience of a built-in, the slender range top slips right into standard countertops for a true built-in fit. Giant Balanced-Heat oven fits snugly to cabinets and walls for true flush installation. Counter high and counter deep, with squared-off corners, this architecturally styled oven slips into place easily... needs no costly installation.

NEW! MODULAR ELECTRIC OVEN

Hang it at eye level, mount it on a base cabinet or stack it, this revolutionary new Modular Oven combines the style of a built-in with the practical movability of a conventional range. It's completely self-contained... can be quickly installed for a fraction of built-in costs in old or new homes and requires no alteration of structure. Less than 30" long and 18" deep... yet this oven automatically handles big cooking tasks with ease!

Buy gas or electric from one source at a package price.
YOUR GREATEST ASSET IS OUR QUALITY PERFORMANCE

NEW
RCA WHIRLPOOL
BUILT-IN
COOKING CENTERS

SAVE YOU
TIME AND
MONEY

New! Common cutout for
gas and electric ranges

RCA WHIRLPOOL gas and electric ovens and drop-in
tops are dimensionally designed to fit the same
standard cutout—complete interchangeability for
gas or electric. Ovens are easily secured by means
of 4 mounting holes in the front frame. This results
in considerable savings in both time and money
on each job for the builder.

New functional design and architectural styling

Crisp, new architectural styling and new features
are designed to attract those with a flair for dramatic
beauty, but with an eye toward cooking practi-
cability. Now they can bake a cake and broil a
steak at the same time with RCA WHIRLPOOL built-
in electric double ovens. Balanced-Heat ovens pro-
vide even baking that is immediately noticeable.
Eye-level controls are in an illuminated panel.
New Flame Master Lo-Temp Balanced-Heat ovens
in gas models provide the right flame for extra-
slow heat or for extra-fast broiling. Both gas and
electric models have lift-off doors for easy cleaning.
Ovens are available in 24” and 30” models.

Surface units offer new Flip-Top controls, Spill-
guard* tops and thermostatic controls. Most gas
models are equipped with pressure regulators.
Write to Contract Sales Division, Whirlpool Cor-
poration, for all the details of these new ranges that
save you time and money, plus putting new sales
appeal in your kitchens.

*tmk.
Now offered at low cost by your local Bruce-Terminix Company

Here’s one good way to get the jump on competition: In offering your homes for sale, feature Terminix Insured Protection against the damages of termite attack.

Home buyers have confidence in Terminix, which now protects over 350,000 structures. They’ve seen it advertised in The Post and other leading national magazines for twenty years.

Terminix will relieve you of future complaints and responsibility for termite attack. Renewable at the owner’s option, Terminix Insured Protection provides the homeowner:

1. Periodic inspections.
2. Treating when found necessary. 3. Repairs and/or replacements of any termite damage to building or contents up to $5000.

Performance is guaranteed by E. L. Bruce Co. and insured by Sun Insurance Office, Ltd.

Look in the yellow pages and phone your local Terminix company (usually listed under “Termite Control”). You’ll find his advice helpful and dependable on any problem involving termite protection for new or old homes.

SEE OUR CATALOG IN SWEET’S FILE

TERMINIX DIVISION, E. L. BRUCE CO., BOX 397-Z, MEMPHIS 1, TENN.

Chemical treatment during construction
Treatment as required for infested structures
Protection without treatment for qualified termite-free structures

A nation-wide termite control service
pre-designed for your proposal...

MERELY SAN FRANCISCO'S FINEST VIEW

DIAMOND HEIGHTS, RED ROCK HILL—Choicest and fairest in all San Francisco, will be sold on a simple dollar bid basis October 24, 1961. Here in the City's heart is a twenty-two acre residential site, pre-designed and developed for about one thousand apartments. Available to developers are four architectural designs, chosen in national competition. Write to San Francisco Redevelopment Agency, 525 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco 2, for Developers Guide Statement, DIAMOND HEIGHTS, RED ROCK HILL.
3 BETTER BUILDING
They’ll Save You Money...

1 Cuts Costs!*  
STURDY-BRACE†  
Insulating Sheathing

NO CORNER BRACING NEEDED
Exceeds FHA bracing strength requirements... nailed OR stapled... without corner bracing! Rugged new ½" asphalt-impregnated STURDY-BRACE sheathing adds to your homes the extra insulation only fiberboard provides.

Goes up fast! Strong, rigid, yet light, easy to lift. Men like to handle non-tiring STURDY-BRACE sheathing, all day long. 4’x8’ or 9’, to cover sill and plate.

Your CELOTEX dealer inventories this and other famous Celotex insulating sheathings: ½” STRONG-WALL® nail-base... Double-Waterproofed and Impregnated ½” and 25/32” sheathings.

SAVE $20 per M sq. ft.!
(Average cost of corner bracing—labor and materials—reported by contractors and builders in nationwide survey. Can be much more in 2-story and multi-level construction.)

CUT APPLICATION TIME 50% (or more) with power stapling
You can make big extra cost savings with power stapling because STURDY-BRACE sheathing exceeds FHA strength requirements without corner bracing when nailed OR stapled.

If it’s “by CELOTEX”...  
you get QUALITY, plus!
PRODUCTS by CELOTEX
Help You Build Better... Help Sell Homes!

2
New beauty... new economy
SHADOWCAST
Hardboard Siding

EASY TO NAIL... DOESN'T DIMPLE!
Extra thick (7/16") for deep, sharp shadow lines. Smooth, tough, hard-to-dent surface resists bumps, scuffs, hail. Prime-coated, face and all edges; finish coat can be applied as much as 60 days later. Back-sealed for moisture resistance. Nails drive flush; no surface dimpling or fracturing. 12" wide; long lengths for rapid coverage and fewer joints. Guide lines, on both long edges, speed application.

3
HUSH-TONE
Acoustical Ceilings by Celotex
Help Sell Homes

This year more leading builders than ever before will install acoustical ceilings in their homes (based on recent study among 400 Builders Other Builders Follow). In Housing Forums across the country, women have voted acoustical ceilings one of the "most wanted" construction features in family rooms. New exclusive Celotex patterns give you three compelling sales points: (1) the comfort of quiet, (2) distinctive beauty, (3) quality-famous brand name.

CELOTEX BUILDING PRODUCTS
THE CELOTEX CORPORATION • 120 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET • CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS
"Concealed telephone wiring? I find it a valuable sales aid—especially with second-time buyers"

SAYS JACKSON F. BLACKMAN, BUILDER OF "BRINTON LEA" HOMES NEAR MEDIA, PA.

"The home buyer is becoming more discriminating all the time," says Jack Blackman, award-winning builder of Media, Pa. "I must plan for as many conveniences as possible in my homes. And one of the most important of these is telephone planning. Prospects recognize its advantages. My salesmen know how promotable it is."

Mr. Blackman is building more than 100 homes in "Brinton Lea." He installs concealed telephone wiring outlets in each home, including one over the front door to accommodate the door answering unit of the Bell System's new Home Interphone. He also puts outlets in garages and laundry rooms, thus providing for every possible telephone location, present and future.

"Most of my customers are second-time buyers who know what they want in a home," Mr. Blackman adds. "That's why I call in telephone company representatives on all my jobs. Pre-planning allows me to place concealed telephone wiring where it's best for the customer—and best for our carpenters."

* * * *

Your local Telephone Business Office will gladly help telephone-plan your homes. For details on home telephone installations, see Sweet's Light Construction File, 11c/Be. For commercial installations, Sweet's Architectural File, 34a/Be.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

NEW FINISH!
NEW BEAUTY!

DURAFLAIR KITCHENS
by CURTIS®

* Builder-designed for today's component kitchen planning needs.
* Decorator-inspired with two of today's most wanted colors.

New Beauty in plastic now face-covers doors, drawers, all exposed surfaces with a hard shell of non-porous polyester plastic, preserving the natural beauty and appearance of real wood grain. The smooth, non-gloss surface never needs refinishing!

Two Popular Finishes to choose from:
Imperial Walnut for exciting, new and dramatic decorator schemes—traditional or contemporary.
Natural Birch, always a popular finish, always in demand; blends so well with any color scheme!

Post-Formed Doors with rounded edges lend a new softness to the straight lines of good cabinet design. Add that touch of distinction women notice.

Interiors have smooth flush surfaces for easy cleaning. All surfaces coated with an extra-hard finish for a long life.

Installation Costs reduced through larger component sections, factory-applied hinges, doors, pulls, end panels and 4½-inch toeboards.

Component Kitchen Planning is made easier with this new, simplified line of DURAFlair cabinets. Why not contact your Curtis kitchen distributor and see for yourself how you can enhance the sales appeal of your new kitchens...and save money at the same time!

Or write to Curtis for the name of your Curtis representative. You'll also receive complete catalog and specification data. No charge, of course. The entire line is immediately available. Put glamor in your kitchen with DURAFlair by Curtis.
1—HEAT AND COOL any home with this TRANE Climate Changer! (Downflow unit for basementless homes shown.) Oil or gas-fired heating units in sizes and types for any home, in any climate. Matched compressor unit located outside.

2—OFFER OPTIONAL COOLING! Install just the heating unit now—point out to your customer he may easily add the cooling (lower section) later. Uses same ductwork; and units are matched for easy installation, peak performance.

Trane gives you 4 ways to heat, cool—or both—while holding building costs down!

3—SEPARATE COOLING SYSTEM—not connected with heating system. Fan-coil unit is ideal for use with TRANE Baseboard heating or other types of wet heat, or with electric resistance heating. Tucks away in attic, crawl space, basement, utility room.

4—NEW HEAT PUMP HEATS, COOLS! Air-to-air type heat pump uses no water; heats and cools entire home. Operates on electricity; no chimney, no flue needed! Same ductwork system delivers heating and cooling throughout entire home.

These new TRANE Climate Changer units give you a wide choice of systems for heating, cooling—or both. And it's quality air conditioning, from TRANE, leaders in big building systems. It's matched equipment, built together to work together. Remember: the name TRANE on your heating-cooling system helps mark yours as a quality home because TRANE is nationally advertised, nationally recognized for its quality air conditioning equipment. And every TRANE system is carefully installed by a selected air conditioning contractor. For complete facts, just call your nearby TRANE Sales Office, listed in the Yellow Pages under "Air Conditioning." Or write TRANE, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

For any air condition, turn to

TRANE

MANUFACTURING ENGINEERS OF AIR CONDITIONING, HEATING, VENTILATING AND HEAT TRANSFER EQUIPMENT.

THE TRANE COMPANY, La Crosse, Wis. • SCRANTON MFG. DIV., Scranton, Pa. • CLARKSVILLE MFG. DIV., Clarksville, Tenn. • TRANE COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, Toronto • 100 U.S. AND 19 CANADIAN OFFICES

16
Scoring Homes are designed especially for modern Florida living on low-budget incomes. Each 650-sq.-ft. home uses a single General Electric Heat Pump Air Conditioner, installed through the wall, for both heating and cooling.

One single unit provides the whole house with clean, healthful, air-conditioned comfort all year long—both heating and cooling. Unit face is attractive, blends with decor.

"I didn’t believe it was possible...
...to heat and cool an entire house with one General Electric unit!"

"Frankly, I was skeptical that one unit could cool, let alone heat, one of our houses," says James Rosati, of Sebring Lakes, Inc., a 9,000-unit project of small, low-cost homes at Sebring, Fla.

"When I saw the General Electric Heat Pump Air Conditioner in action, I was amazed. These built-in units do an exceptionally fine job of both heating and cooling.

"And in this particular locality, their operating cost averages out at about $5.00 per month. With our type of buyer, mostly retired people, this is a mighty important advantage. From now on, it's strictly General Electric for us."

In single residence, or in any type of construction, General Electric Heat Pump Air Conditioners provide dependable year-round comfort. There's no expensive ductwork or plumbing to install. Maintenance is simple and inexpensive.

And other General Electric Air Conditioners are available for cooling alone. Choose from 18 different models ranging from 6,000 to 18,000 BTU/Hr.* There's a model for almost every wiring or installation need.

See your General Electric representative for details, or write: General Electric Company, Room Air Conditioner Dept., Appliance Park, Louisville 1, Kentucky.

*Cooling capacities are tested and rated in compliance with NEMA Standard CN 1-1960, and are stated in terms of British Thermal Units.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Sell 'em with convenience they can't resist!

SELL 'EM WITH BRAND-NEW ULTRONIC
AUTOMATIC GARAGE DOOR OPERATOR

by OVERHEAD DOOR CORPORATION

Now, from Overhead Door Corporation research, comes the feature you've been looking for, sales-tested in model homes and sure to fire the imagination of your prospects! It's the ULTRONIC Garage Door Operator... with radio controls that open and close the garage door at the touch of a button... to make your homes truly modern. This new development makes normal door operation old-fashioned... turns a former luxury into a selling feature you'll want for every model home.

Look at the appeal from your prospects' point of view! The ULTRONIC Operator gives them effortless CONVENIENCE every time they drive into the garage. Just a touch of the button (on the compact little radio transmitter in the car) and they drive right in... SAFE from theft or assault, WARM and DRY in the meanest weather. They like the FUN of it, and the symbol of STATUS it provides.

Look at the appeal from your point of view. This site-tested selling feature has proved itself to be one of the most effective "salesmen" that builders have ever employed. To set your homes apart from the crowd, put this operator to work now... to sell for you!

SPECIAL OFFER FOR YOUR MODEL HOME!
To prove how much sales persuasion this irresistible feature can add to your homes, "OVERHEAD Door" is prepared to make you an irresistible offer—an ULTRONIC Operator (one to a builder) installed in one of your model homes... on a basis so attractive that you simply cannot afford not to accept the offer!

Your nearby "OVERHEAD Door" distributor will give you full details, also show you the free promotional aids that are included with the demonstration ULTRONIC Operator. Call him today. His name is in the white pages under "OVERHEAD Door." Or write for more information to Overhead Door Corporation, Dept. HH-19, Hartford City, Indiana.

THE TRADE MARK

OVERHEAD DOOR CORPORATION

General Office: Hartford City, Indiana. Manufacturing Distributors: Dallas, Texas; Portland, Oregon; Cortland, New York; Hillside, New Jersey; Lewistown, Pennsylvania; Nashua, New Hampshire; in Canada: Oakville, Ontario
There's no mistaking the genuine! A cedar shake roof—with its natural character and hand-hewn texture—says quality in a way prospects understand. And, like all really worthwhile materials, cedar adds a good deal more than beauty. Cedar shakes provide many, many years of service. They insulate against extremes in temperature far more effectively than any man-made roofing yet devised. And, they actually grow more attractive as they mellow with the seasons. If you are building quality, remember the crowning touch—a roof of genuine handsplit cedar.

For complete application details, see your Sweet's File, or write...

RED CEDAR SHINGLE BUREAU  5510 White Building, Seattle 1, Washington / 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.
Through the looking glass

Bathrooms seem to grow more spacious . . . more luxurious . . . reflected in Miami-Carey’s “magic looking glasses”. Wide, sparkling Miami-Carey mirror-cabinet combinations like this handsome Broadview have clinched many a home sale. With the Broadview’s exclusive “plan-it-yourself” feature, you can recess wall cabinets and a variety of bath accessories behind its rolling mirrors.

"He must be a quality builder—he uses Hotpoint"
Home buyers often judge the construction of a home (which they don’t know much about) by the quality of the appliances they find in the kitchen (which they know quite a bit about).

They know, for example, that Hotpoint has been famous for quality flameless appliances for over 55 years. Hotpoint invented the electric range, pioneered the first practical automatic dishwasher, and was the first major manufacturer to offer built-in ovens and surface units.

To millions of people, Hotpoint means quality appliances — and quality homes. Cash in on this fine reputation, and let Hotpoint help sell the quality of your homes.
MARLITE Colors and Patterns
Complement Any Interior!

Beautiful decorator colors. Authentic Trendwood® reproductions. Distinctive marble and design patterns. Marlite paneling, styled by American Color Trends, lends the right decorative touch for every interior. Walls of Marlite stay like new for years, yet require only minutes of care. Unlike many “finished” wall panels that dull with age and damage through use, Marlite’s soilproof baked plastic finish shrugs off grease, stains, mars—even heat!

Quickly installed over old or new walls, Marlite offers almost unlimited decorating possibilities in remodeling or new construction. The large 4’ x 8’ panels or 16” x 8’ planks are easy to cut and fit. They reduce your “in place” costs, help you meet promised completion dates.

Get complete details from your building materials dealer, consult Sweet’s File, or write Marlite Division of Masonite Corporation, Dept. 922, Dover, Ohio.

Marlite® plastic-finished paneling

MARLITE IS ANOTHER QUALITY PRODUCT OF MASONITE® RESEARCH
William-York makes a practice of using nationally-advertised products that home buyers know and trust.

Anaconda Copper Tube for both water lines and sanitary drainage is one of the quality products featured in the William-York Homes, Inc. display room.

Anaconda because “our clients want quality”

“We at William-York Homes, Inc. build approximately 75 homes per year on owners’ lots. By their election to custom-build, our clients have indicated they want individuality of design and quality construction. In our products display room, the most prominent space is given to the ‘All Copper’ plumbing display. Anaconda copper plumbing has been a great help in associating our homes with quality materials and workmanship.”

“Buyers want year ’round comfort
Mine get both with TWINDOW,”

TWINDOW in every window cuts heating and cooling costs, gives year ’round comfort.

Sliding Glass Doors with TWINDOW provide maximum insulation and view.

HIGH-FIDELITY® Mirrors of twin-ground Pittsburgh Plate Glass on sliding wardrobe doors add a touch of elegance.
without sacrificing the view.
says Ralph G. Woodley, builder, Dayton, Ohio

The Woodley Construction Company, Inc., Dayton, Ohio, builds 50 to 100 homes and apartment units a year from $20,000 up. Here's what Mr. Ralph G. Woodley, President of the company, says: “Home buyers of today want year 'round comfort and panoramic views from their windows and TWINDOW fulfills their desires. Our customers' windows seldom, if ever, frost up during the winter season because of TWINDOW's insulating effectiveness. Satisfied home owners become good salesmen for us with other prospects.”

TWINDOW is just as important as wall or roof insulation in a quality house. It completes the insulation job. Buyers save on heating and cooling bills. On storm windows, too. None to buy, to store, to clean, to put up. They can have all this comfort and convenience for not much more than single-glazed windows with storm sash.

Your sash and door house or lumberyard can supply you with TWINDOW Glass-Edge or Metal-Edge in your favorite windows or sliding glass doors. Specify TWINDOW. Our free TWINDOW booklet gives you the complete story. It's available from your local PPG Branch or distributor, or write to Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Room 1169, 632 Fort Duquesne Blvd., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

... the windowpane with insulation built in

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company

SEPTEMBER 1961
"UTILITY GRADE WEST COAST FRAMING LUMBER HAS SERVED ME WELL FOR 18 YEARS,"

says Wes Clausen
Oswego builder of quality homes

"Experience in building and selling homes in the $20,000 to $35,000 class has taught me that top quality at a reasonable price must be built into every unit. I have successfully taken advantage of the 30% savings in lumber costs afforded by Utility grade, and at the same time built a quality reputation for myself. In today’s competitive market, this saving in dimension lumber costs is one way I can give buyers more spacious homes for their money," Clausen affirms.

There is a place for Utility grade West Coast Lumber in every type of quality construction...residential or commercial. Use it for joists, sub-flooring, rafters, laminated decks and plank roofs*. Ask your retail lumber dealer about Utility grade West Coast Lumber...he’s your local supply source.

* When used in accordance with FHA Minimum Property Standards for One and Two Living Units, FHA Bulletin No. 300.

UTILITY GRADE
WEST COAST LUMBER
WEST COAST DOUGLAS FIR • WEST COAST HEMLOCK
WESTERN RED CEDAR • SITKA SPRUCE • WHITE FIR

WEST COAST LUMBERMEN'S ASSOCIATION
1410 S.W. Morrison Street • Portland 5, Oregon
Meanwhile, back on the farm...

$20,000 face-lift features two and a half new Kohler bathrooms

The problems:

Biggest problem for the new owner of this farm house near Sheboygan Falls, Wis., was the plumbing system. There was none. Water had to be carried to the antique tub upstairs and two sinks downstairs. And the privy was outside.

As part of a $20,000 modernizing program he ripped out the old fixtures, installed two full baths upstairs, powder room downstairs, and in the kitchen, a built-in, double compartment sink of enameled cast iron.

Kohler lavatories, closets, tubs, and All-Brass fittings were used exclusively throughout.

Moral: There’s a fortune in remodeling business. Thousands of middle aged homes like this need plumbing updating and additional bathrooms.

And for more owner satisfaction, easier installation, and fewer service problems, be sure to specify Kohler fixtures and All-Brass fittings.

KOHLER OF KOHLER

Kohler Co., Estab. 1873 • Kohler, Wis.

ENAMELED IRON AND VITREOUS CHINA PLUMBING FIXTURES • ALL-BRASS FITTINGS • ELECTRIC PLANTS • AIR-COOLED ENGINES • PRECISION CONTROLS
NOW YOU CAN SELL

Sculptured Spicewood

CABINETS FOR NEARLY ANY ROOM IN THE HOUSE!

I-XL's new Sculptured Spicewood line is chock full of intriguing opportunities for more sales. In addition to complete kitchens, you can offer: credenzas for family and dining rooms, spacious Lavanities for bath or dressing rooms (in Spicewood or white enamel finished), dressers for bedrooms and dozens of special-use combinations—all assembled from standard cabinets, with no special construction problems. All Sculptured Spicewood units have: fully-paneled doors and drawer fronts, self-closing drawers and adjustable shelves. For full information, please fill in and mail the coupon below.

THE I-XL FURNITURE COMPANY, INC.
Dept. 15, Goshen, Indiana

Gentlemen:

I'm interested in Sculptured Spicewood cabinets.

□ Please have salesman call.

□ Please send complete information.

Name__________________________

Address__________________________

City________________State________

I am a □ Dealer □ Builder □ Remodeler

THE I-XL FURNITURE COMPANY, INC.
Goshen, Indiana
Build the home your customers want. Make yours a...

WESTINGHOUSE TOTAL ELECTRIC HOME ...and get the six top features home buyers are looking for


LANDSCAPE IS ALMOST A "ROOM" in this exciting home. Glass door (left) slides back. Living room and patio become one area for freer indoor-outdoor living.
The top features new home buyers want, according to the new NAHB nationwide survey, are: • Modern kitchen appliances • Adequate heating • Full housepower • Good insulation • Easy house cleaning • High resale value. These are the benefits that Westinghouse has consistently registered with your prospective customers on television and in national magazines. They expect them in a Total Electric Home. You can capitalize on these features by making your present homes Total Electric . . . and in addition, you get the benefits of:

1. The convenience of one single point of contact. This point of contact is the Westinghouse Residential Sales Manager . . . one of 67 in principal markets, responsible for full-line sales.

2. The selling appeal of one respected brand name . . . Westinghouse, the best known name in Total Electric Living . . . for kitchen appliances and year-round heating and cooling.

3. A coordinated merchandising plan tailored to sell houses in volume. Includes traffic-building advertising promotion aid, selling ideas, product training and publicity assistance.


You can be sure . . . if it’s Westinghouse

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC BASEBOARDS give clean, quiet, flameless heat . . . and each room has its own control. According to “Electrical World,” 10 per cent of all new homes today are electrically heated. It’s a trend!

TO PLEASE THE HOUSEWIFE, place the kitchen at the center of the family living space. Top all work surfaces and tables with Westinghouse Micarta®. It’s colorful, abuse resistant—wipes clean, won’t show age.

HERE’S A SURE-FIRE SALESMAN—the Westinghouse Roll-Out Dishwasher. Only dishwasher that heats its own water to 140 deg. before dishwashing begins. No need to say more: every housewife knows, “the hotter the water the cleaner the dishes.”

INCLUDE AIR CONDITIONING by Westinghouse. Customers know the name—appreciate the cool comfort. Excellent dehumidification is an added health protection.

BUILT-INS ADD INSTANT SALES APPEAL. This Frost-Free Westinghouse Center Drawer Refrigerator has 3 roomy units. Exclusive Center Drawer keeps meat fresh 7 days without freezing.

ELECTRIC COOKING CENTER catches the eye. Westinghouse Range Surface Units “fine-tune” the exact heat desired. Oven has the exclusive Roast Guard that keeps meat hot, juicy, tender, hours after it’s cooked. Everything comes out better, too!
WELDWOOD TEXTURED SIDINGS—real wood textures for economical stain finishes.

VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF SALES

Avoid look-alike houses with beautiful Weldwood Guaranteed Sidings—

for economical installation, custom look, low maintenance

The beauty of Weldwood® Guaranteed Sidings is apparent immediately to the eye. But, their value is more than visual. Even more important to the builder who uses them is the money they save him and the maintenance they save his home buyers.

Weldwood Sidings are easy working, dent and split resistant, and do not conduct electricity. Your houses can be warm and sturdy in all climates and weather, yet you can eliminate sheathing material and labor. You build faster with big plywood panels and you can vary the exterior
DURAPLY IVY LEAGUE
DURAPLY FLAT PANEL
DURAPLY V-6 & V-8

WELDWOOD DURAPLY SIDINGS—for truly low maintenance painted exteriors.

appearance of your houses without changing floor plans, structural details or installation techniques. Add to this the savings of one coat on-the-job painting of factory-primed Duraply Sidings and the result is lower labor and lower overhead costs.

The many advantages you enjoy with Weldwood Sidings are spelled out in detail in Weldwood's brand-new 16-page illustrated booklet “Weldwood Guaranteed Sidings.” For your free copy, simply mail the coupon.

WELDWOOD SIDINGS
United States Plywood, 55 W. 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.
"Senior Citizen" Homes

ADVANCE SHOWINGS SWEEP MARKET AFTER MARKET—In subdivisions across the country, model introductions of the 1962 National Homes and Lafayette Series Homes are piling new sales records on top of heavy spring sales.

BONUS SPACE—BONUS VALUE—The greatest space-per-dollar values ever offered touched off this sales landslide... with "optional-use" areas in these 1962 Bonus Space Homes driving home sale after sale to growing families.

SENIOR CITIZENS SOLD—Adding a solid smash to soaring sales records has been the overwhelming acceptance of our new Senior Citizens Homes... designed specially for the comfort and convenience of retiring couples. Now you can offer them retirement in their own home towns, among friends and families.

$500 CONSTRUCTION SAVINGS—Newest National technical advances have given builders new profits, by trimming another $500 from construction costs:

1. New Precision Floor System—Cuts installation time to 4 1/2 man-hours, saves a full day! SAVINGS: $167.50!
2. New Aluminum Perforated Soffit—Slashes installation time 6-10 man-hours, gives superior ventilation and rain/snow entry barrier. SAVINGS: up to $50!
3. New Dual-Duct Heating System—The greatest technical advance in home heating systems since World War II. SAVINGS: $250!
4. Single Combination Rear Door—House door and screen/storm door in one. Ends second-door installation cost, cuts insurance claims!

LET NH RESEARCH YOUR DEVELOPMENT—National can pick winners for you... with National's field-tested market research... the proven sales-maker of all time. You'll build models tailored to meet your local buying trends... far ahead of competition. Write now for full details, to the nearest National Manufacturer listed at the right.
ARE DESIGNED
IN MIND!

"Bonus Space" Homes

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HORSEHEADS, NEW YORK
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LESTER BROTHERS, INC.
Martinsville, Virginia

KNOX HOMES CORPORATION
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FAIRHILL HOMES
Memphis, Tennessee

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NEW!
KENTILE MOSAIC
SOLID VINYL TILE

Hundreds of colorful vinyl chips in each tile, surrounded by translucent vinyl. All vinyl... with no composition backing, for longer wear. Here's true dimensional depth with a smooth surface. For the finest commercial and residential installations. Write Kentile, Inc., Dept. A6, Brooklyn 15, N. Y. for set of ten 3'' x 3'' sample tiles. Or call your Kentile Representative.

SPECIFICATIONS—Size: 9'' x 9'', Thickness:.080'' (standard gauge); Colors: ten.
Feature Strips shown are: Kentile "Designer Palette" Solid Vinyl.

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Visit the Kentile® Showrooms in these cities: New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Atlanta, Kansas City, Torrance, Calif.
Roundup:

**Housing heads for a bigger year than expected**

The recovery from last year’s slump is showing surprising vigor.

“All over the country there has been a big rise in sales,” reports NAHB President Jim Burke. “I have been in 15 or 20 states and talked with builders from even more, and everywhere builders are more optimistic about sales. The demand has been there all the time, but for the past 30 to 45 days people have been a lot more confident and are now buying houses.”

Burke is backed up by government economists who now predict housing starts will top 1,300,000 this year (vs 1,279,000 last year). The surge continued through July, when housing normally shows a seasonal slump. FHA new-home applications rose 2% on a seasonally adjusted basis, the key statistic which measures monthly changes against the yearly rate. The Commerce Dept also reported a 2% climb in the seasonal rate of value of new residential construction.

**How will housing fare now with the new accent on defense?**

Economists figure defense spending may spur the economy, increase housing starts. No one looks for materials shortages to hold housing back. One economist points out that President Kennedy is aiming at a long-term defense build-up, so the impact on housing could be greater in 1962.

Most immediate effect is a sharp increase in interest in fallout shelters for homes. Soon after the President’s call for stepped up defense over the Berlin crisis, FHA made shelters eligible for the new $10,000 20-year home-improvement loans.

Both FHA and the Pentagon agree Sec 810 offers the best opportunity for defense housing. This so-far-unused section lets FHA insure 5,000 units of off-base housing for military personnel, essential civilian employees, and even contractors working on military installations. This year, Congress made two important changes in Sec 810 which give it significant advantages over Capehart housing. The changes: 1) units do not have to be approved as military expenditures by Congress as under Capehart, and 2) the Defense Dept does not have to guarantee defaults to FHA as it must for Capehart units.

**FHA will accent both land and materials testing**

Spelling out rules for its new Sec 233 for experimental housing (News, Aug), FHA makes it clear 1) it will encourage you to try new ideas, and 2) more money will be available for insuring test houses than you might think from the Housing Act’s $1 million authorization.

All Sec 233 houses must meet regular FHA minimum property standards except for the new features being tested or demonstrated. FHA now is thinking about a loss ratio of perhaps 5% on Sec 233 insurance (vs .03% on Sec 203 insurance). This would multiply the $1 million authorization to $20 million in insurance risks. Moreover, the added risk factor would be applied only against the experimental feature of the house, not the whole house. If FHA insures a fiberglass bathtub with a replacement cost of $40 in an otherwise conventional house, for example, only the $40 would be reckoned in the Sec 233 authorization, says FHA now.

Washington must approve all applications for test houses, will judge them by these guidelines:

*Highest priority will go to ideas with the greatest chance of cutting costs.* A land-planning scheme which cuts house price by $300 could rate higher than a new material or construction method saving $50.

*Only the fewest houses needed to demonstrate a material or technique will be approved.* More may be needed to test new land-use methods than materials, of course, but large subdivisions of experimental housing will not be okayed.

*Tests of new products in actual use is the goal.* (For example, would fiberglass bathtubs be ruined by household cleansers?) But laboratory tests must come first. FHA will keep manufacturers from using the public as a guinea pig.

**Look for more pressure to stop discrimination in housing**

A report due this month from the President’s Civil Rights Commission will put heavy stress on housing segregation problems and what the commission thinks should be done to solve them. With pressure building up for federal action to stop discrimination in housing, the report will bring the bias issue to a head.

Pressure for action—perhaps the executive order banning discrimination which President Kennedy promised in his campaign—will intensify if the Administration’s bill for a cabinet Urban Affairs and Housing Dept is shelved by Congress.
HOUSING POLICY:

Federal S&Ls can now give you terms that compete with FHA over $20,000

In a sweeping policy change that caught the housing industry by surprise, the Home Loan Bank Board last month cut down payments and extended terms for homes costing between $21,500 and $25,000. Some observers, like Houston Mortgage Banker Donald McGregor believe the move "could have a bigger impact than the Housing Act." Here are five important reasons:

1. Federal savings & loan associations may now make advance commitments to homeowner-borrowers as well as builders.
2. They may finance a $30,000 house for only $3,500 down vs $8,000.
3. They make make loans for 30-year terms vs 25 years.
4. They may now put 20% of their assets (vs 15% of deposits) into these liberal loans. This potentially puts an additional $3 billion into the market.
5. And—some experts predict—FHA may be forced from the over $20,000 market—especially if FHA sluggishness continues. In arguing for housing legislation this year, the Administration stressed that these housing needs were not being filled.

Chairman Joseph McMurray of HLBB quartered the change—a change which could make him a more important man in housing than the FHA commissioner.

He forecasts enthusiastically: "A year from now you will see a great change in [S&L] lending practices."

Even before taking office in March, McMurray championed more liberal lending. In heading President Kennedy's housing task force, McMurray pushed for cutting FHA down payments in the over-$18,000 category (H&H, Feb.). And the Housing Act contains his key recommendation that FHA loan limits be increased from $22,500 to $25,000 for one-family homes.

McMurray sees three reasons why S&Ls will want to make the new loans

1. The assurance that the HLBB is behind S&L officials will remove fears that examiners will want to make the new loans. This potentially puts an additional $3 billion into the market.
2. The loans made will be sounder, because borrowers will have to certify that there is no FHA or FHA payments, because mortgages can be much bigger under the new regulations.
3. The good old business of competition. Here are details of HLBB's sweeping reduction of down payments:

Two actions account for the changes shown in the table below: 1) the limits for high-ratio down payments were increased 20% from $22,000 to $26,500, and 2) the percentage of appraised value increased from 80% to 90% from $20,000 to $25,000, and to 80% over $25,000.

As a result buyers of a conventionally priced home costing between $20,000 and $30,000. Some observers like Houston Mortgage Banker Lon Worth Crow of Miami. He says many federal S&Ls will go into over-$20,000 subdivisions. "A federal S&L can give you an answer on a mortgage in 48 hours, FHA takes two months."

HOW FEDERAL S&L CAN NOW COMPETE WITH FHA

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proven by the S&L, then hire a contract builder to put up the house he wants. The builder will receive cash payment up to 90% of the appraised value during construction, the remainder when the work is completed.

HLBB's rules now let S&Ls put more money into these new loans

Now an S&L may put 20% of its assets (which includes unallocated reserves, loans other than mortgages, and office buildings) into the higher loans, compared to a limit of 15% of savings capital (cash deposits only) before. The change adds $3 billion for these loans. So now:

"A potential $8 billion would be made available for these modern conventional loans," says President Charles A. Wellman of the Glendale (Calif.) Federal S&L and legislative chairman for the Natl League of Insured Savings Assns.

Bob Weaver believes S&Ls may take over more of the $20,000-up market

"Joe McMurray acted independently in announcing the new terms, but his thinking and my thinking on this point coincide exactly," the HFA Administrator says.

I believe FHA should concentrate its efforts where the risk is greatest and that conventional lenders should be encouraged and given every opportunity to take over as much of the market as possible." This, says Weaver, will allow FHA to do a better job in markets where conventional lenders find risks must be spread through mortgage insurance.

Mortgage bankers and builders seem agreed the move leaves FHA concentrating on moderate priced homes and home improvements. In arguing for housing legislation this year, the Administration stressed that these housing needs were not being filled.

But Mutual Banker Robert Morgan of Boston says FHA has been "driving itself out of the market—by slow service and poor delivery of debentures after defaults." He predicts HLBB's move will bite heaviest into the $25,000-and-over class.

Economist Miles Colein figures the action gives S&Ls the opportunity to "sweep the field" over $20,000, especially if FHA sluggishness continues. In areas like Florida, where S&Ls are especially aggressive and FHA processing torpid, the move will put S&Ls in a much stronger competitive position.

"And FHA competition is going to be rough," predicts Mortgage Banker Lon Worth Crow of Miami. He says many federal S&Ls will go into over-$20,000 subdivisions. "A federal S&L can give you an answer on a mortgage in 48 hours, FHA takes two months."

Today S&Ls are making more high-ratio conventional loans

President Max Karl of the only private company insuring S&L loans (Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corp., Milwaukee), says 68% of his business in July represented loans for over 80% of house value, a jump from 44% a year ago.

For the first quarter of this year, federal S&Ls made $26.7 million worth of high-ratio loans, a 60% increase over last year. But this was still only 0.8% of their total volume.

Builder Don Huber of Dayton's Concept Development Co thinks S&Ls will jump into the market in Chicago, where he is building in the $21,000 range. But in Dayton, it may be two years before the loans catch on.

In San Diego, Harvey Furgatch of American Housing Guild expects S&Ls to use the loans to move unsold houses.

But FHA will continue as a big factor, because California's conventional 61/4% and 61/2% rates make high monthly payments.

48
HHFA and FHA must get money to make new programs work

But the request for funds may now bump into Congressional budget cutters

Why? In a word, Berlin. Earlier the Housing Act sailed through Congress on a free-spending note. Now Congressmen are voting new billions to bolster the US defense, and some are having annoying second thoughts about the billions already voted for housing (News, Aug).

An indication of how some Congressmen will voice their concern comes from the Republican national committee. The committee calls for saving “several billions of dollars annually.”

The first target as Republicans see it: “The vast middle-income housing programs for people who can afford to pay for their own homes.”

Housing agency funds will have tougher going than usual

To get its new programs rolling HHFA is asking an extra $67,175,000 in the fiscal year ending next June 30. This is in addition to the $55,468,000 it has just received. (It takes two trips to Congress to get funds: one, just cleared, to support current HHFA programs, one pending to finance fiscal 1961-62.)

The biggest slice of the new cash is $50 million to finance loans under the housing for the elderly program. The Housing Act authorized the extra $50 million for HHFA’s Sec 202 direct-lending program but did not actually appropriate the money. If HHFA Sec 202 direct-lending program but did not actually appropriate the money. If HHFA gets the money, 50-year loans at 3½% interest can be made to consumer cooperatives and public agencies which are not engaged in public housing solely.

Next largest sum is $16.4 million for urban planning grants. Like elderly housing loans, these were approved in the housing act but money was not appropriated.

Significantly, HHFA’s request is far below the $55 million which Congress authorized.

The grants would be made to state and regional planning commissions, with the federal government paying for two-thirds of the cost, an increase from one-half.

To administer these programs, the Administrator’s office wants another $215,000.

HHFA says most of this money will be used by the compliance section in keeping a watchful eye on how the grant and loan funds are spent.

FHA seeks $5,350,000 to handle the workload of its new programs

Since the House appropriations committee considers such requests in secrecy, FHA has not made public its official estimate of activity under its various new programs.

FHA Commissioner Hardy makes it clear that administration of the new $10,000, 20-year home improvement loans will be most expensive. And this program will be the most complicated to get moving, because FHA for the first time is going to insure second mortgages for improvements. Hardy does not see how he can put the new programs in effect if he doesn’t get this money—and soon.

Since each loan will be processed separately, FHA expects to use its own staff to handle applications. This means that even the new authority to hire fee appraisers will have little or no effect on speeding these loans.

“We might use a few fee appraisers, but because it has an element of new construction, we will probably have to make most of this program work with our own staff.”

FNMA wants to spend $350,000 of its own money for its new duties. Like FHA, FNMA revenue pays its own expenses but it still must get Congress to approve its budget.

The major influx of new business is expected to come from the new home-improvement loans and Sec 221 bargain-basement rentals. This program makes 40-year, 100½%-cost loans for five-unit-and-up rental housing available to cooperatives, non-profit or limited dividend corporations, and public agencies other than public housing authorities (News, Aug.). Both the bargain-basement rental mortgages and the home-improvement mortgages in renewal areas are eligible for FNMA special assistance.

FHA picks eligible areas for new Sec 211 ceilings

Seventy-one cities can now assign higher mortgages on Sec 211 housing under the new limits set by the 1961 Housing Act. Five of these—Charleston, Chicago, Cleveland, New Orleans, and San Francisco—can assign limit amounts to $11,000 and $15,000.

In FHA’s new rating some cities get less than $2,000 to $3,000 increase set by Congress. Oklahoma City advances only $1,000, from a $10,000 rating to $11,000. Buffalo, Detroit, and San Francisco increase only $1,500 from $12,000 (the former limit) to a new $13,500 category. For other cities, see the table below.

Sec 211 originally offered no-down, 40-year mortgages to families forced out by public improvements like expressway and slum clearance projects. This year Congress cut the mortgage term to 35 years and set down payments the same as Sec 203.

Sec 221 is now also open to everyone in a two-year trial to see if it can house moderate-income families. Single-family homes can be built under the relaxed 203i standards; communities do not have to get a Sec 221 quota approved by HHFA.

FHA gets go ahead on fee appraisers

The signal came when Congress last month dropped a much criticized limit on fee appraisers it saddled on FHA a year ago.

The limit required fees paid to all outside appraisers hired by FHA to be charged against the agency’s regular budget. This effectively stopped district offices from hiring outside appraisers.

As a result delays lengthened for builders this spring and summer. The national average for processing applications rose to nearly four weeks, compared to the two weeks FHA wants. Some district offices were worse. New York City took five weeks. San Diego and Dallas near the six-week mark, and San Francisco was taking over six weeks.

Congress dropped the rule in approving FHA’s operating budget for the year.

FHA is assigning 6,000 cases to fee appraisers this month

This rate will be continued until the backlog of applications is worked off in all offices.

NEW SEC 221 LIMITS

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1-family 2-family 3-family 4-family

Group 1: Columbia, S.C.; Dallas, Fort Worth; Greensboro; Houston; Knoxville; Oklahoma City; Phoenix; San Antonio.

Group 2: Atlanta; Jackson; Jacksonville; Lubbock; Memphis; Providence; Spokane; Tampa; Tulsa.

Group 3: Albuquerque; Bangor; Birmingham; Boise; Burlington; Philadelphia; Portland; Oxford; Richmond.

Group 4: Baltimore; Camden; Denver; Grand Rapids; Little Rock; Sacramento; Shelbyville.

Group 5: Casper; Des Moines; Kansas City; Louisville; Salt Lake City; Sioux Falls; Topeka; Walmington.

Group 6: Albany; Buffalo; Detroit; Los Angeles; Omaha; San Francisco.

Group 7: Columbus; Fargo; Hartford; Indianapolis; Jamaica, N.Y.; Minneapolis; Pittsburgh; St Louis; San Diego; Seattle; Washington, D.C.

Group 8: Boston; Cincinnati; Helena; Mimi; Milwaukee; Newark; Springfield, Ill.

Group 9: Charleston; Chicago; Cleveland; New Orleans; Reno.

NEWS continued on p 50
**LEGISLATURES:**

**Anti-bias housing laws make record gains in '61**

Three new states (Minnesota, New York, and Pennsylvania) joined the four (Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Oregon) which in 1959 banned bias in private built-for-sale or rental housing. And of the original four, two stiffened their laws this year.

This year's action came first from New York and Pennsylvania (News, May). New York barred discrimination in all private multi-family housing except owner-occupied three-family dwellings and one and two-family houses in developments of less than ten units. Pennsylvania exempted only owner-occupied one- and two-family houses, and rooms rented in private homes.

Minnesota's action effective Jan 1, 1963, bans bias in sale or rental of all homes, commercial space, and building lots with three exceptions: 1) owner-occupied single-family homes without FHA or VA mortgages, 2) rooms rented in private homes, 3) apartments in owner-occupied duplexes. A state commission against discrimination will enforce the law. If a person persists in face of a commission order to cease discrimination, the commission may seek to have him declared in contempt. A contempt finding could bring a $250 fine and six-month jail term.

**Two New England states tightened their legislation**

Massachusetts changed its law to let its commission against discrimination seek court injunctions to tie up property pending outcome of a hearing before it. Another change allows real estate licenses to be revoked for an anti-bias law violation.

Connecticut extended its coverage to owners of three or more units whether adjoining or not. The original 1959 law covered only five or more contiguous units. The law also now applies to building lots, which the courts ruled were not covered by the earlier law.

**Real anti-bias strength shows in the near misses**

In five states anti-bias in housing laws were introduced this year and passed at least one house. Action is still pending in two more states. But bills were killed in committee in four more states in two, Wisconsin, and Illinois, proposed legislation was beaten in a floor vote by a wide margin. Here is a state-by-state rundown:

**In New Jersey, each party has introduced an anti-bias bill. After the summer recess, the legislature is expected to pass a ban which exempts developments of less than ten houses, one- and two-family houses, and owner-occupied three-family houses.**

**In Indiana, the Democratic senate voted to ban discrimination in apartments of five or more units but the Republican assembly made it apply only to public housing.**

**In Nevada, an anti-bias bill passed one house, failed by one vote in the other.**

**In California, the legislature approved an administrative ban on bias in the state's Cal-Vet loan program but a bill to enforce a 1959 ban for FHA and VA assisted units, passed by the lower house, was sent to between-sessions conference by the upper house.**

**In Alaska and Rhode Island bans passed in one house but were caught in the adjournment rush. A legislative holdover bill will have to be reintroduced, but in Alaska the bill automatically carries over to the next session.**

**In Illinois, a bill backtracked by the Chicago city council failed by 18 votes, and in Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Washington the bills died in committee.**

**In Michigan an attempt to overturn the corporation and securities commission ban on discrimination by real estate agents succeeded in the legislature but was vetoed by Gov John B. Swainson (D).**

**Building materials tax adds 1% to Illinois home costs**

Gov Kerner's bill to levy a sales tax on building materials bought by builders has been validated by the Supreme Court. The new ruling reverses a 1953 judgment which declared builders exempt from state sales tax.

 Builders must now pay a 3½% state sales tax on all materials. Local communities are permitted to add another ½%. With materials making up 25% to 30% of a home's cost, the full 4% tax adds an average of 1% to the sales prices of a house. Builders are asking for a rehearing of the case.

**Builder-city conflicts**

For years Illinois builders have been at odds with overlapping planning rules or school and park requirements. Near Chicago, where 137 cities and villages can enforce their planning rules 1½ miles beyond their boundaries, builders often had to satisfy the rules of as many as seven neighboring cities.

This year organized builders joined the state municipal league in sponsoring a bill to set ground rules for subdivisions. Sample rules from the bill finally passed: 1) villages whose planning powers overlap in a subdivision are to agree upon a single set of planning standards; 2) a builder can be asked to set land aside for schools or parks for one year only.

**California to set standards for unincorporated areas**

The state thus joins others in tightening code minimums for builders in unincorporated areas on the fringes of growing cities.

A new division of housing (replacing the commission of housing) gets broad powers to write the new rules. It can adopt rules without submitting them to the legislature as the old commission had to. The commission's rules will also apply to incorporated areas, but cities may adopt stricter building rules.

The law says the new code must meet minimum requirements of the 1) uniform building code and uniform housing code of the International Conference of Building Officials, 2) uniform plumbing code of the Western Plumbing Officials Assn, 3) national electrical code of the Natl Fire Protection Assn.

Gov Edmund Brown vetoed a second bill to let the building standards commission write a single code for the state's administrative agencies. The commission, in an eight-year study, found 30 state agencies administering 4,600 different building rules. Gov Brown said most code conflicts exist among local communities over which the commission would have no control.

**You can now sell condominium apartments in Hawaii**

The 50th state is the first to change its law to take advantage of FHA's authorization to insure condominium mortgages. This lets you sell apartments with individual mortgages instead of shares of stock in a cooperative.

Builders like Henry Kaiser and Chinn Ho told House & Home (Aug) the law will spur sales of apartment buildings. More than half the units in Hawaii's booming apartment market (13,000 units in the past five years) have been sold as cooperatives.
Is the market edging back toward tighter money, higher interest rates?

Some signs point that way. The supply of money for mortgages is dwindling as more investors, loathe to compete with Fanny May prices, are dropping out of the FHA and VA market. Other investments offer more attractive yields. So there’s more pressure for mortgage yields to rise.

FHA and VA discounts, reflected in the prices lenders pay for loans, increased in four of the 17 cities in HOUSE & HOME’s monthly survey—the first such price break since discounts and interest rates began taping off a year ago.

Prices for FHA 5 1/2% immediate-delivery 30-year loans went down (and discounts up) in Seattle from 96%-95% to 95%-95%. In Los Angeles, from 95% to 95%-96.

Says an eastern mortgage banker: “We haven’t cut our prices because we can still find enough investors. But many investors are withdrawing or reducing purchases. If they keep tightening up, we’ll have to increase discounts.”

US bond yields, barometers of the money market, at midmonth reached their highest level since last September. Says Vice President Robert Irving of First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust: “If building picks up, mortgage yields will follow.”

Fanny May is expected to keep rates from rising drastically

“The whole interest rate structure is moving up,” says Economist Miles Colean.

“Mortgage rates will tend to go up slightly.” Adds President Ray Lapin of Bankers Mortgage Co, San Francisco: the outlook is for gently increasing yields.

Rates have to go up says New York Mortgage Broker Jack Eefold of Eefold & Counihan. “The Administration made mortgage yields so low lenders won’t touch them.” To get yields comparable to corporate bonds, pension funds want mortgages at two points under current prices, he says.

But New York Mortgage Broker J. Maxwell Pringle sees Fanny May keeping prices stable this year. “If the spread between FNMA prices and the market becomes greater, a larger percentage of new mortgages will be sold to FNMA. The scarcity of mortgages will tend to keep the private market steady.”

Fanny May has set the market prices for the new 35-year loans; for a while, it will furnish the major market.

The prices—1/2 point below those on 30-year loans (for all new Fanny May prices, see table right)—are more than private investors want to pay. A few investors—an occasional mutual bank, S&L, or small insurance company—have expressed interest—at a price. The price, one point under 30-year prices, will be more than builders want to swallow. With builders demanding, and getting, Fanny May prices, Fanny May should get most of the loans.

Many mortgage bankers are sure private investors eventually will come into the 35-year market. Says one: “Mutual banks will have to take them. They need mortgages, and there won’t be any 30-year loans left. But, says Economist Saul Klamani of the Natl Assn of Mutual Savings Banks: “Rivals will resist as long as there are alternate investments. Many now stress more conventional loans.”

Prudential Insurance Co, a major mortgage buyer, hasn’t considered 35-year loans yet. Says Vice President John G. Jewett: “In the final analysis, I expect there will be more 35-year loans, but I don’t think they will take off.”

West won’t be bothered by the added discount—they’re used to them. But it may discourage eastern builders for a while. Our profit margins are already too thin.” Eastern mortgage bankers say they can’t promise more than the Fanny May price now. In lower-discount areas, that will mean a point below the 30-year market. Says Philadelphia’s Irving: “On a $15,000 house it will cost builders $150 more. They don’t want to pay it.”

Ford Motors and General Motors are both setting up 35-year operations. Individual lenders to set up the corporations and sell the insured mortgages, financing its operations by selling debentures backed by mortgages. Congressional approval is needed to allow the commercial banks to use other conventional lenders to set up the corporations and invest in them. Paousick (N.J.) Banker Cowles Andrus is chairman of the committee which includes mortgage bankers, life insurance company representatives, and homebuilders.

Target date for the ABA central mortgage mart: 1962.

$9,000 FHAs—are they dead?

Yes, says mortgage bankers and lenders. By removing the extra 1/2% service fee allowed on $9,000-and-under Sec 203 home mortgages, FHA has chilled investor enthusiasm, crippled what was a small but significant market for new and used homes.

“We were selling a number of those loans,” says President Robert Tharpe of Atlanta’s Tharpe & Brooks, “but activity now will come to a screeching halt.”

Lenders ordinarily regard loans of $9,000 or less as unprofitable. “The extra 1/2% tab made a difference to many investors,” says President Robert M. Morgan of Boston Five Cents Sav.

MORTGAGE BRIEFS:

ABA pushes mortgage plan

Taking another step toward its proposed creation of a national resale market for conventional mortgages, the American Bankers Assn has set up a committee to put the finishing touches to its plan and draft the necessary bills for Congress.

The ABA plan envisions setting up two privately financed corporations: one to insure conventional mortgages, the second to buy and sell the insured mortgages, financing its operations by selling debentures backed by mortgages. Congressional approval is needed to allow the commercial banks to use other conventional lenders to set up the corporations and invest in them. Paousick (N.J.) Banker Cowles Andrus is chairman of the committee which includes mortgage bankers, life insurance company representatives, and homebuilders.

Target date for the ABA central mortgage mart: 1962.

FNMA’s NEW PRICES

To carry out provisions of the new Housing Act, (News, Aug). Fanny May has announced its new purchasing and lending program. Prices for FHA and VA home loans up to 30 years are unchanged. Here’s the new schedule:

Secondary market operations

FHA home loans over 30 years—an extra 1/2 point discount (50c per $100 of the mortgage) is charged for each five years (or part thereof) over 30. Thus, 35-year 5 1/4% loans are priced at 96%-98% depending on geographical area (vs 97-99 for 5% 30-year loans).

FHA 6% home-improvement loans outside of urban-removal areas (Sec 203k)—immediate purchase price 90 on nationwide basis. New purchase fee 90, depending on geographical area (vs 97-99 for 5% 30-year loans).

Short-term loans secured by FHA and VA mortgages—interest rate 5 1/4%. Borrowers pay an application fee of $100 (refunded if loan doesn’t go through) and must purchase a $1,000 minimum insurance policy covering 1 1/2% of the loan. Minimum loan: $100,000.

Special assistance functions

Price for 5% and 5 1/8% home mortgages and for 5% and below-market-interest-rate multifamily housing mortgages (FHA Sec 221d3) is 100; for 5 1/4% home mortgages and 6% home-improvement loans in urban renewal areas (FHA Sec 220h), 99.

No special purchase or marketing fee will be charged in buying below-market-interest-rate mortgages. In other purchases, the 1% commitment fee and 1/2% purchasing and marketing fee is charged.
Announcing a broad new program to bring fresh beauty to America's towns—led by The Saturday Evening Post

America's towns have an obligation to put their best foot forward. For the sake of the community. For the sake of business. In certain cases, this hasn't been done. Some communities haven't preserved their original charm, haven't developed adequate programs to blend the best of the past with the best of modern urban renewal.

To help such towns meet this problem, The Saturday Evening Post carefully studied the situation and discovered how these communities could be improved. Next, the Post consulted one of the country's leading redevelopment experts—Dr. Milton S. Osborne (head of Pennsylvania State University's Department of Architecture).

Dr. Osborne is now coordinating the Post's OPERATION RE-DO—a challenging new plan for rebuilding these towns. Throughout the U.S., advertisers, lumber dealers and contractors will be working with The Saturday Evening Post. And many towns with populations of 5,000 to 25,000 will be given fresh new faces. They will become better places to live in. More beautiful. And much more successful.

OPERATION RE-DO'S first phase is called CAMPAIGN GETTYSBURG. The job: restoring the historic down-
town area of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Dr. Osborne has already completed 150 sketches of the area, retaining much of the town’s original charm and personality. Next month these sketches will be shown at a special kickoff dinner. Advertisers, lumber dealers and contractors will be briefed on the plan. They will be interested in improving their communities as well as increasing their sales. And they will support CAMPAIGN GETTYSBURG.

In June, 1962, the “new” Gettysburg will officially be opened.

The results of CAMPAIGN GETTYSBURG will be written up in a special book—a complete guide to town redevelopment. It will be distributed to mayors and other important civic leaders all over the U.S. It will inspire hundreds of other communities to follow Gettysburg’s example.

The Saturday Evening Post is proud to lead OPERATION RE-DO. Proud, too, that it has helped the building field in many other ways—including the successful Blue Ribbon Homes promotion. OPERATION RE-DO is one more expression of our faith in America’s future—and in the vital, vigorous building industry that helps it grow.
You'll sleep better,  
Mr. Builder...

if you stick with the shingle that sticks to your roofs, the mighty BIRD WIND SEAL Shingle

WONDERFUL RELAXED FEELING, to know that you’ve roofed your houses with the shingles that aren’t going to raise a riot of complaints and callbacks to correct raised or blown-off shingles. When you install the mighty Bird Wind Seal, you save plenty of money by eliminating these profit-eating repair jobs. Not to mention keeping up your prestige as a builder of quality homes.

Ask your Bird Salesman for colorful displays and literature to help you cash in on Bird’s Saturday Evening Post campaign. BIRD & SON, INC., E. Walpole, Mass., Chicago, Ill., Shreveport, La., Charleston, S. C.
MORTGAGE BRIEFS

ings Bank. "It was a steady market. But FHA has said in effect: 'Get out of that market.'" So we are. People buying houses in the $7,000 to $8,000 bracket were lucky to have some way of getting financing. Now its been cut off—ones of the stupidest things done yet.

Fanny May has been a notoriously poor purchaser of these loans, mortgage men point out. Because the loans are on housing in outlying or low-income areas, lenders will want four points more discount (equal to the 3% charge) to take them. "Builders can't afford that," adds Executive Vice President Donald McGregor of Houston's T. J. Bettes Co, "so the market will become virtually nil."

Predicts New York Mortgage Broker J. Maxwell Pringle: the extra charge will be put back eventually. "There are certainly good reasons why it was imposed in the first place."

Tax issue comes to boil
S&L men and mutual savings bankers flocked to Washington last month to fight their biggest battle. The Administration's drive to strip the thrift institutions of their tax shelter was heading for a showdown in Congress.

In House Ways & Means Committee hearings, the savings men warned that a tax change—long sought by commercial bankers—would sharply curtail home building and financing. One Treasury plan would put S&Ls and mutual banks on a par with commercial banks by slashing their tax-free bad-debt reserves from 12% of deposits to between 2% and 3% of their uninsured loans.

The change, the savings men forecast, would force them to cut dividend rates which would drive money out of thrift institutions. Interest rates would be forced up and lenders would be less inclined to make high-ratio loans. HHPA spokesman estimated that some $2 billion a year would be drained out of mortgage financing, resulting in 160,000 fewer homes built each year. HenryBuzz, US S&L League legislative chairman, put the potential loss at $5 billion, and 350,000 fewer units. Hardest hit would be FHA and VA purchases, which the Treasury seeks to exclude from reserve calculations, the committee was told.

Mutuals, major interstate buyers of FHA and VA loans, would be forced into more local conventional lending, depriving money-scarce areas such as the south and west of vital financing, warned President Robert Tharpé of the Mortgage Bankers Assn.

At midnight, the House committee hadn't given its answer, but observers feel that even if the tax proposal gets by the committee, which isn't too likely, it will run into fierce opposition in the Senate where a combination of liberals and conservatives is against it. Predict observers: no tax change this year.

S&Ls lose deposits
The losses in July mark the first time in four years more money has gone out of the savings associations than has come in. US S&L League figures for the month: receipts, $2.87 million; withdrawals, $2.88 million.

Blaming the deficit on a normal seasonal fall off in savings plus more spending by the public during the business pickup, the League warned: "If July trend continues, upward pressure on mortgage rates will return."

The last time S&Ls rang up a deficit was in July, 1957, and before that, way back in 1950. The League notes that mortgage lending is still running ahead of last year. July's $1.39 million in loans is 10% over July, 1960.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE MORTGAGE MARKET

FHA 5 1/2s

FHA, VA 5 1/2s

(On loans of varying (On loans of varying
and conditions) and conditions)

Immediate: 96%/9-93/2
Immediate: 94%/9-95/2
Futures: 97/2
Futures: 94%/95

Prices for out-of-state loans, as reported the week ending Aug. 7 by Thomas P. Conner, president, Housing Securities Inc.

Note: prices are not originating mortgage broker (not necessarily net to builder) and usually include concessions made by servicing agencies.

FNMA STOCK

Month's Month's

July 13 Aug 8 low high
Bid 74% 74% 73 73
Asked 76% 76% 75 77

Quotations supplied by C. F. Childs & Co.
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The leader in safety . . . BullDog's Duplex Pushmatic® circuit breaker provides two protective systems in each circuit. A thermal control teams up with a magnetic coil to assure maximum protection under any residential operating condition and to avoid nuisance tripping. Bolted bus-bar connection assures tight, positive contact that prevents overheating. This maximum electrical safety is your best protection against costly trouble calls!

The leader in convenience . . . the Duplex Pushmatic puts two general-purpose circuits, 15 or 20 amps, in the panel space of one—provides maximum circuit flexibility with smaller, less expensive panels. And the Duplex is the only breaker with exclusive pushbutton convenience. Also, a tripped breaker can be identified instantly by sight or touch, resets with a push of the finger. For complete details on Pushmatic breakers and panels, write for your “Pushmatic Pocket Guide”—it's free!
End of the line for California's 10%ers leaves nagging questions

By John Senning

California's 10%ers are out of business but the effects of their fantastic five-year swing through the mortgage business are still being felt and apparently will be for years. The 12 months since the top-heavy 10%er pyramid started to collapse have seen these developments:

1. A stiff law now regulates sale of deeds of trust and the businesses which sell them. The law is so stringent that some legitimate loan brokers are complaining it will drive them out of business.

2. Officers of the Los Angeles Trust Deed & Mortgage Exchange, the biggest and oldest 10% company, and of the Guardian Trust Deed & Mortgage Exchange, were in a fraud. State S&L Commissioner Preston Silbaugh predicts more indictments against other 10%ers soon.

3. Many long time, but small, investors have quit buying in second trust deeds. They were people who bought loans from legitimate brokers. The result is a shortage of second trust deed money, mainly for small builders and real estate brokers.

4. Most S&Ls now keep closer tabs on the financing arrangements made on houses on which they hold first trust deeds.

5. A trend has begun toward 90% conventional loans, which would help eliminate the discount paid the builder and that passed on to the investor.

How it worked. Basin of the 10% return was supposed to be rate on the loan (averaging 8%) plus the discount. The 10%er made his profit on the difference between the discount paid the builder and that passed on to the investor.

First company to be known as a 10%er was the LA Trust Deed & Mortgage Exchange, started in 1954 by David Farrell. Others follow, several begun by men trained in Farrell's office. There were 10 major companies. When the first cloud appeared, when the SEC filed a complaint against LATD charging fraud and misleading advertising in March 1958. Despite this publicity, the public poured more money into the 10%ers. When the SEC finally put 10%ers out of business in 1960 and 1961, some investors protested bitterly for months. In 1960 it was obvious that the 10%ers were in trouble. They could not keep up payments to investors; many trust deeds they were buying were obviously overvalued. Still no state agency acted.

In retrospect, one realty official complains: "If the state officials had wanted to and really tried they could have done something about 10%ers long before they did. There was much money invested after it was obvious something was wrong." State officials counter that the law did not assign policing responsibility nor specifically cover the type of operation involved.

When the state finally acted it was in a strange way. With the 10%er business in a "legal" state of collapse, Corporation Commissioner John G. Sobieski, announced in June 1960 a plan aimed at saving it: let the brokers issue certificates to investors, with the return based on earnings of a pool of second trust deeds—virtually a trust deed mutual fund.

The plan was never carried out. Within months, almost every 10%er was in bankruptcy and under investigation for fraud purposes.

The mess remains king-sized. Title to hundreds of trust deeds is uncertain. Some home owners have lost their homes, notably on contract sales where payments they made long since to contract holders were counted as those of first trust deed holders. (In each case like this a 10%er held the second trust deed.)

State task forces—men from the offices of the state corporate commissioner, savings & loan commissioner, and real estate commissioner—are sifting through the tangle to see what may be salvaged for investors. Estimates are that 20,000 investors may lose up to $40 million.

FLORIDA FOLLOWS SUIT

Florida's 8%ers, like California's 10%ers, are now just a bitter memory for hundreds of investors.

Make no mistake—many second mortgages are still being written to yield 8% or more to investors. But the chief offenders—the brokers who solicited money for overvalued mortgages—have been shuttered.

Most notorious of the Florida group: H. E. Corrigan of St Petersburg. He not only sold overvalued second mortgages (some 400% over real value), he kept virtually no records. He has fled (whereabouts still unknown) while a receiver is trying to sell off the mess. He sold 3,500 mortgages—thirds and fourths as well as seconds—with a face value of $8 or $9 million.

As in California it was the SEC, not the state, that put the unscrupulous broker on the skids. SEC got an order last December 8, 1960, enjoining Corrigan from selling more securities.

In Miami, Robert Muir, president of Franklin Fidelity Co, a true 10%er, is charged with grand larceny. The Florida Securities Commission estimates that investors who bought loans from him may lose as much as $4 million. He had offices in Miami, Tampa, Sarasota, Orlando, and Jacksonville.

Of Florida's trouble, as California's, arose from legal loopholes. The state legislature enacted a stiff mortgage brokerage act in 1959 to regulate the 10%ers. But the act only defined a "broker as one who "makes or negotiates loans." This definition misses most brokers who only buy and sell.

Strangest quirk in Florida is the "insured" second mortgage. Most brokers now advertise that their loans are insured but, says one mortgage broker, "the insurance is merely a sales gimmick. If there is a default the broker has to take the property. The underwriter is merely selling an advertising tool. Brokers even bond themselves against filing a claim with the insurer.

The real estate commissioner is given power to set up a conservatorship for a dealer's business if the dealer doesn't toe the legal line (in the commissioner's opinion).

Can seconds survive? The thinned ranks of legitimate trust deed brokers in California (many have quit the business) are divided on need for the law, though all agree it is stiff. Says one broker: "These regulations are unnecessary. They weren't written for our businesses. We were never consulted. They apply only to the illegitimate 10%ers. But they may eventually put us out of business. I wouldn't be surprised if in a year's time there isn't any second trust deed business."

But Realtor-loan broker Vince Barone, chairman of CREA's subcommittee on legislation and regulation, views it differently: "This law does mean an additional amount of paper work. But it is workable and it is continued on p. 58.
NEW from 20th CENTURY by SCHOLZ

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THE SOUTHERN COLONIAL

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THE RANCH COLONIAL

The 10%ers: private insurance and 90% loans may be the answer

realistic and no legitimate operator is going to be hurt by it."

New directions. The legislature enacted two other laws, not directly related to 10%ers, but helped along by the scandal. One lets state-chartered S&Ls make 90% loans as federals can. The other lets private insurance companies insure the top 20% of conventional loans (NEWS, July).

Together, the laws could have a significant impact on home financing in California. Says LA Builder Ray Cherry: "We think the bigger first trust deed will eliminate much of the need for second trust deeds."

Coincidently some California federals, which shunned the 90% loans for years, are now starting to make them in quantity. Says Vice President Arthur Neeley of California Federal, the nation's largest: "We're experimenting. So far we've had some success though I've been disappointed that so many people can't get up the 10% down." Cal Fed makes the loans only in Orange County on homes up to five years old. State S&Ls probably will follow federals on this route.

S&Ls are not only keeping closer tab on the secondary financing of homes where they hold first trust deeds, but are using the influence to provide changes. Cal Fed's Neeley notes that his association and others are now urging builders to make their seconds for longer terms—15 or 20 years, instead of three or five with a balloon note. Many seconds, said Neeley, now run the same term as the firsts at the same rate of interest. Builders hold almost all of these notes. Brokers report long term seconds have virtually no market among trust deed investors.

Neeley contends S&Ls deserve no blame in the 10%er mess; they are just part of a pattern. "We have been forced down in equity—we require year by year. Once we required 15 to 20% down payment. But the competition among lenders has grown so stiff that many homes are sold for 5% or less. That's one reason we insist builders sell on contract at times—so we can look to him to keep up the mortgage payments. If he needs the sales tool, then he should shoulder some responsibility for keeping the loans current."

Two for insurance. When the mortgage insurance law goes into effect in September, Milwaukee's Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corp., already poised to come into the state, is certain to have at least one competitor. Management Counselor John Malloy, with the support of a group of builders, realtors and S&L managers, has organized First Home Loan Insurance Co. He hopes to be insuring loans by the first of the year. "We've already been assured that our insurance will be widely used," he says.

The 90% loans may be some help to builders, but many—particularly big builders who hold their own second trust deeds—apparently will continue to depend on a two trust deed deal so they can sell with 5% down or less. (Second trust deeds are not allowed behind 90% conventional firsts.) Amazingly enough, the 10%er scandal, seems to have had little effect on buyer attitudes, except for some resistance to contract sales in Orange County. There, some homeowners lost their homes because contract holders defaulted on trust deed payments.

Says Big Builder Hunsaker: "People forget easily. We find that few people even bother to read contracts. They want to know how much down, how much a month, can they qualify, and where do they sign."

Other, smaller builders who have to sell their second trust deeds are in a tougher position. Realtor Barone reports a substantial drop in the ready market for second trust deeds. "This has put a serious dent in the real estate economy. I would say that builders who rely on sale of their second trust deeds are handicapped at least 30% It's going to take a lot of public relations work to convince former investors that it's safe to buy second trust deeds again."

But Barone and other mortgage brokers agree that sophisticated investors—actually the major investors—are still buying as many trust deeds as they did before the scandal. Builders Ben Deane and M. J. Brock, co-operating on an 800-house tract on Huntington Beach, Orange County, are selling successfully on contract. But to do it they've set up a trust with Title Insurance & Trust. TI collects monthly payments from buyers, pays both the firstand second trust deed holders, land rental, taxes and insurance. "The buyer knows he is fully protected," says Partner Jim Deane. "There's no doubt it really helps the sale."

58
20th Century by Scholz is the only truly revolutionary development of the housing industry of this century... delivers complete in finished sections with plumbing, electrical, heating and interior finish in place with erection and completion in one day by crane... provides firm costs up to $1,000 under market... eliminates working capital in jobs in process... nine different models—ranch types, split levels and raised ranches to suit every project requirement from $9,000 to $30,000.

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**Housing's Stock Prices**

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**Please have your representative call on me with complete details of the 20th Century Program.**

**Name**
**Address**
**City**
**State**
**Phone**

I have been building homes per year in the $ price range.

I presently have developed lots available.

Mail to: 20TH CENTURY HOMES • 2001 N. Westwood, Toledo 7, Ohio

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**HOUSING'S STOCK PRICES**

**United Fin of Cal**

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**Housing stocks lose ground**

The decline hit virtually every category. Bucking the general upward trend of the market, HOUSE & HOME's stock index slipped to 14.12 last month, a drop of 1.83 points from July's 15.95. In contrast, the Dow-Jones industrial average moved up to 717.57 from 694.47 and the Natl Quotation Bureau's industrial average to 125.65 from 123.45.

Real estate investment issues were the only housing stocks to show strength as a group, posting a mild gain of 0.10 points in the index. Savings & loan association stocks, reflecting investor jitters over the Administration's pressure to tax thrift institutions, fell off to 33.70 from 33.09, a loss of 3.39 points. A notable exception: Financial Federation which shot up to 96 from 90.

In shell housing, US Shell rebounded from an earlier loss to go from 225 to 265 bid.

Here are HOUSE & HOME's averages, combining closing prices for listed stocks with bid prices for over-the-counter issues:

| Building     | 7.90 | 7.32 | 7.13 |
| Land development | 9.03 | 8.58 | 8.25 |
| Finance      | 26.12 | 23.09 | 21.70 |
| Mortgage banking | 19.08 | 21.33 | 20.75 |
| Realty investment | 10.94 | 11.06 | 11.16 |
| Prefabrication | 9.99 | 9.70 | 9.06 |
| Shell homes  | 22.79 | 20.62 | 18.81 |
| **Total**    | 15.70 | 14.95 | 14.12 |

**NEWS** continued on p 62
Thermopane® puts

"BUY" WORDS

in your

salesman's mouth

Sound sales points like: "Thermopane insulating glass makes this house warmer in winter, less expensive to heat; cooler in summer, less costly to air condition; a quieter house, because Thermopane muffles outside noise; you'll have less fogging and frosting on the glass; and no storm windows to fuss with, ever."

Leading builders know the merchandising value of respected brand names. Thermopane has been advertised to home buyers for 17 years. And the name is lightly inscribed right on the glass where salesmen can point it out.

These builders will not accept substitutes because their own reputation rides on the quality of the products they use. Thermopane has been time-tested and proved...over 8,200,000 units in use. Only Thermopane has the exclusive metal-to-glass Bondermatic® Seal. It hermetically seals dry, clean air between the panes. And all units are made with quality glass, never anything less...either Parallel-O-Plate®, Parallel-O-Grey®, or "A" quality sheet (double or single strength).

Today's open-world living calls for more expansive use of glass. Thermopane is the practical answer, not only in sliding doors but in windows throughout the house.

LIBBEY·OWENS·FORD

TOLEDO 1, OHIO
What would happen if all taxes were switched from buildings to land?

You can find a tentative answer in a new study* just published by the Urban Land Institute whose 3,000 members include some of the nation's leading land developers.

"The study," says Max S. Wehrly, ULI executive director, "is not a theoretical . . . discussion, but a readable and well-documented case study of what would happen in terms of land use and development in a municipality if the local ad valorem tax were shifted from land and improvements toward a land value tax."

The report, analysis by Land Economist Mary Rawson of 59 sample blocks in the Vancouver, B.C., suburb of Burnaby (pop: 93,000). Present real estate tax policies in Burnaby closely parallel those of most US cities, Miss Rawson claims. Here is a summary of her findings:

1. Taxes on land value alone would reduce urban sprawl

"A good deal of agriculturally used land (in the city) is in fact under-used land," Miss Rawson says. If taxes were applied to land only, she found such farms would pay 161% more taxes. And this would hasten their conversion to urban use.

Vacant lots which have been skipped by sprawling development on the fringes would also pay higher taxes. On a commercial street value, they should be legally. One site sold for $265,000 but was valued at $15,000 on the basis of estimated market value. Homes and other improvements toward a land value tax."

FHA APPLICATIONS felt the customary seasonal fallout in July, dropping to 28,853 from June's 31,416. Homes in July totalled 20,628 (vs 23,436), and multiplicities, 8,225 (vs 7,980). But the decline was less than usual for this time of year and represented the third straight month of a seasonally adjusted increase for FHA. VA appraisals in July totalled 15,126, vs 17,643 in June.

Lauderdale moves to put land and house on same tax basis

New valuation is aimed at land speculation in Broward County (Fort Lauderdale), the fourth fastest growing county in the nation.

The county assessors want to increase land assessments 1 1/2 times, from 30% to 75% of estimated market value. Homes and other buildings would be raised less than half, from 56% to 75%.

County commissioners are now holding hearings on the new rates. And some 200 large landowners are protesting the rise on the grounds the tax increase would deflate the land market so much that it might become glutted and harm the county's economy.

ULI is now working on a thorough land-use study of its own

The organization is halfway through a major inquiry into the dynamics of land use. Among questions being studied are: 1) what effect land taxes have on land prices and the character of land improvements, 2) what other methods of taxing land are feasible, and 3) whether land taxes can be an instrument of public policy to develop urban land.

To get the answers, ULI carefully says Miss Rawson's study is "not part of its larger inquiry and is published only because it "contributes to the understanding of tax impacts on land development."

New mayor of Detroit suburb finds land taxes too low

In checking into recent property sales in Southfield, Mich. (pop 31,501), Mayor (since April) James S. Clarkson found 11 properties that had sold for $2,012,000 were assessed at only 8% of this value, half what they should have been. One site sold for $320,000 but was assessed at $12,000, or 5.2% of value. An industrial property sold for $265,000 but was valued at $15,000 on tax rolls, only 5.7% of price.

In contrast, homes in Southfield are assessed at nearly 30% of value, he claims.

Clarkson is asking his council to investigate the low assessments.

Bucky Buchanan learns a good man is hard to find

Here is some surprising evidence that building may be heading into its much predicted labor shortage sooner than even the experts have been warning:

Unable to find union carpenters around Washington, D.C., Builder W. Evans (Bucky) Buchanan, NAHB's second vice president, advertised in depressed Maryland and West Virginia areas, hired nearly 100 of the 200 men who responded. But the recruits, while claiming experience, were unskilled and both unable and unwilling to learn. Buchanan fired 90% of them within a week.

Says Buchanan: "Now we're a month behind."

Miss Rawson found vacant lots nearest the peak value area would pay $179 more a year while taxes on lots six blocks away would go up only $81. This should increase pressure to develop lots which have been leap-frogged by development, she says.

She blames speculation for this urban sprawl. In Burnaby, land values rose 22% a year for five years despite the great amount of vacant and poorly used land.

2. Land taxation would give a "double incentive" for capital investment

Miss Rawson observes these two effects: 1) owners of vacant lots would find buildings more attractive investment because they were untaxed, and 2) owners of poor buildings on good locations would find it more profitable to raze them and erect new buildings in keeping with the land's value.

In the town's best commercial block Miss Rawson found low-taxpaying lots used for billboards and auto service stations. Shifting taxes to land only would sharply increase their taxes. Taxes on two billboard lots would go from $70 to $262 and from $128 to $469. Two service stations would increase from $308 to $604 and from $996 to $2,843.

3. Plan would improve housing quality by reducing taxes for homeowners

In a typical new subdivision she found new owners pay an average of $128 annually, Taxing only the land cut this to $65.

Capitalized at 6% interest, this savings represents $1,000 which could be spent for improving or expanding the house.

But in three blighted blocks, land taxation would increase taxes 83%. Miss Rawson says a shift of this magnitude, and the removal of breaks on home improvements, would tend to force owners to renovate their homes.

Despite these beneficial effects, Miss Rawson says thousands of cities in the US and Canada are "pursuing a policy of taxation which will intensify the housing shortage, which lowers standards of space and cuts into quality."

ULI carefully says Miss Rawson's study is not part of its larger inquiry and is published only because it "contributes to the understanding of tax impacts on land development."

FHA APPLICATIONS continued on p 67

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION COSTS surged to an all-time high in July reaching 296.2. Colonel E. H. Buechel says material prices are practically stagnant and wage increases accounted for all of the July 0.2% increase over June and 0.5% over a year ago. Colonel Buechel sees no declines in sight and says wage escalator clauses will force costs higher in October and January.

HOUSE & HOME

MATERIALS PRICES stood unchanged at 130.6 in June in the Bureau of Labor Statistics index. Small upward movements in millwork, plywood, building paper and board and plumbing prices were not big enough to affect the index. Compared to June, 1960, building prices are down 1.7% this year, chiefly because of price reductions in lumber and heating equipment.
Corrosion problems go down the drain... when she owns a Nickel Stainless Steel sink

That's a reassuring thought for her and a strong selling point for you... especially when you realize how sinks must daily face the gamut of corrosion producing substances—from raw food acids to harsh detergents.

Resisting these corrosives is all in a day's work, though, for Nickel Stainless Steel. That's why it has long been the standard material for equipment in the food processing and dairy industries. Tanks and piping made of Nickel Stainless Steel keep foods pure and are unaffected when periodically cleaned with acids and other chemicals.

With this kind of proof, the housewife doesn't have to worry about corrosion, pitting or staining when she uses her Nickel Stainless Steel sink. Nor about cleaning problems. Because Stainless Steel has no pores to catch and hold dirt and harmful bacteria, she doesn't have to scrub and scour. Just plain soap and water keeps her sink like new.

Make sure your customers are aware of these and all the other advantages of Stainless Steel sinks. Write to Department HS for our new color booklet, *For Beauty That Keeps Your Kitchen Young... a Sink of Nickel Stainless Steel*. It'll give you all the facts about the sinks that bear the Nickel Stainless Steel label...a label customers are learning to look for.
URBAN RENEWAL: How to get good design at lowest cost

San Francisco Redevelopment Agency has just completed a design contest which may 1) bring even better architecture into urban renewal, and, 2) cut the costs of bidding on renewal projects for redevelopers.

Builders cite the high cost of bidding as one of the strongest reasons they don't bid more often on urban-renewal projects. In an earlier San Francisco project, some developers spent up to $160,000 to prepare elaborate models and architectural plans for their bids. Design has cost bidders nearly as much in other cities, notably Philadelphia. The system left renewal to the giant redevelopers in many instances.

San Francisco's two-stage plan aims to change all this.

The four best designs were picked through an architectural contest.

The redevelopment agency invited architects from across the US to design 1,000 moderate rental units (efficiencies about $110/mo, three-bedroom units about $215/-mo) on Red Rock Hill, a 22-acre crest of imposing view-sites which slopes southeast from the highest spot in hilly San Francisco.

Rules for the competition were kept simple so no architect had to spend more than $7,000 or $8,000 on an entry. Ninety schemes were submitted. A design jury of Developers Gerson Maker and Sanford Weiss, and Architects Ernest J. Kump, John Carl Warnecke, and Don Burkholder has just picked the four plans it feels are best for the site (see photos).

Builders are being asked to bid on the land and use any of the four plans. Bids will be taken Oct 24. Bidders will not have to hire architects, whose expensive plans could go for naught in a design contest. Instead, builders will be able to concentrate on evaluating the land value.

The successful bidder or bidders can then pick any one of the four prize-winning designs. The architect who originated the scheme will then draw detailed plans for which he receives normal commissions.

High-rise towers containing 650 units are composed of segments varying from seven to 12 stories. All apartments have two exterior exposures. Another 340 apartments are in low-rise buildings. Said the jury: "The excellent character of building forms relates well to characteristic San Francisco architectural forms." Architects: B. Clyde Cohen and James K. Levorsen.
Eight 14-story towers are interspersed with low-rise wood-frame structures on the hill's slopes. Said the jury: "Grouping of low-rise units to define common recreation spaces protected from the wind and the provision of an overlook accessible to the general public are particularly commendable." Architects: A. N. Contopoulos, Russell Gifford, Albert R. Seyram, Karl E. Treffinger, and Paul A. Wilson.

This scheme clusters 148 apartments in two hilltop towers, each consisting of four shafts clustered about a vertical circulation core. Two other high-rise buildings extend down the hill. Said the jury: "The beautifully executed buildings have fine domestic scale, and they incorporate unique structural techniques." Architects: Reid, Rockwell, Banwell & Tarics; Rui Y. Okamoto; and Royston, Hanamoto & Mayes.

Lofty eminence of Red Rock Hill provided competing architects with a setting near hilly San Francisco's highest point. But high winds on the peak posed tricky design problems which ruled out unprotected balconies and swimming pools.
**BUiLDER** installs Arkla-Servel Sun Valley*

**BuYER** reports on Gas Air Conditioning

THE HAROLD RICHARDSON'S NEW HOME, Palos Park, Illinois

Why the builder chose Gas and Arkla-Servel . . . Because Arkla-Servel Sun Valley* All-Year* Gas Air Conditioning is well known to home builders—and owners—as a quality unit. Because the builder knew that house hunters like the cleanliness of Gas. Because he could offer buyers the proven economy, the freedom from maintenance worries, of Gas—no moving parts in the heating and cooling cycle to wear out.

Why the buyer is pleased with Arkla-Servel Gas Air Conditioning . . . Because he—Mr. Richardson—enjoys the economy, efficiency and quiet of Gas. Because he's found that Arkla-Servel can air-condition a whole house for less than it costs to air-condition a few rooms with other type units. Mrs. Richardson stated, "We are very pleased with both the heating and cooling."

Take advantage of the fact that Gas air conditioning helps sell homes. Call your Gas company or write Arkla Air Conditioning Corp., 812 Main Street, Little Rock, Arkansas. There's an Arkla-Servel unit to fit every home.

---

It's smart sell to offer prospects a chance to

**Live modern...for less...with**

GAS
General Accounting Office says poor renting methods cost $620,000

Lost rents would have cut federal subsidies to local housing authorities, says GAO in a report just sent to Congress. The charges came after GAO examined the operations of 12 big-city housing authorities owning 40,571 units. Without naming specific cities, GAO describes these practices:

1. **Delay in renting new projects cost four housing bodies $342,000**

One housing authority took a year to occupy two of its newly completed projects. This cost $136,000 in rentals. The other three agencies had smaller lags between completing buildings and filling them. They blamed slow processing and changes of status by eligible families for the lags.

GAO says that the Public Housing Administration was aware of these delays and says "PHA's actions have not been sufficiently effective in reducing revenue losses."

2. **High vacancies in four older projects cost three authorities $276,500**

One authority lost $175,000 at two projects began a publicity campaign to fill the apartments when GAO investigators called it to their attention. But the campaign flopped.

3. **Tenants on relief cost $58,000 in one unnamed city**

The city welfare agency paid lower rent allowances to public housing tenants than to families in comparable private housing. GAO asked the housing authority to end this practice because PHA policy says: "It is not the function of PHA to augment or supplement the funds of local relief agencies by providing housing, for welfare recipients, at a lesser amount than such agencies normally allow for private housing."

4. **Faulty gas and water lines in three projects had to be replaced after four years at a cost of $253,000.**

Investigators criticized the authority for making no effort to find out who was to blame for the slip-up. Worse, the replacement contract had been awarded to the same contractor who laid the original lines.

Prodged by GAO, the authority blamed PHA for not specifying corrosion-proof pipes.

Within a year vacancies had risen from 8% to 14% (vs a national average of 2%). The authority blamed its ills upon inadequate transportation to one project and the reluctance of people to move into the second project. But GAO investigators said this project had been allowed to run down until its walls were defaced, windows broken, and halls and stairways filled with trash.

**Mississippi public housers halt renewal by defying HHFA**

When the Mississippi Gulf town of Pascagoula (pop 17,139) set up a planning commission and began pushing for urban renewal, one of the first decisions was that Carver Village, a 20-year-old tar-papered-roofed public housing project left over from World War 2, was now 1) horrendously overcrowded and 2) in wretched condition and so should come down.

To rehouse some of Carver Village's 462 families, Builder Tom Standard put up 100 units of FHA Sec 221 homes ($9,200 for 3 b/r) and authorities applied for 115 more public housing units.

They reckoned without the Pascagoula Housing Authority, which refuses to tear down the wartime project. As a result:

- Fanny May has foreclosed on the 94 unsold Sec 221 homes (worth $719,100).
- HHFA has curtly refused to reapprove Pascagoula's workable program—thus cutting the fishing town off from all further federal housing aid, including the 115 public housing units to rehouse Carver Village's Negro inhabitants.

Carver Village was built to house 229 families, mostly workers at Ingalls Shipyard. When the war ended the project was turned over to the Pascagoula Housing Authority. Pascagoula city officials showed little concern for Carver Village until fervor for urban renewal swept the city in 1959. The city submitted a workable program to federal officials outlining a plan to clean up blighted housing. A planning commission was formed and decided one of the worst pockets of bad housing to be torn down was Carver Village.

Their reason: 462 families now lived in the cement block, tar-paper roofed barracks originally built to house 229 families. The 2- and 3-bedroom units had been divided and sub-leased by tenants—with no protest by the authority.

The Sec 221 homes for displaced went up at Moss Point, a hamlet 3 mi outside Pascagoula, because there was no land with water and sewer lines available inside the town.

When the homes were completed and ready for Carver Village displaced last fall, the Housing Authority suddenly balked at demolishing the Lanham Act housing. In a 3-2 vote members decided the structures were too much of an asset to destroy. Weighing heavily in their reasoning: Carver is producing $35 a month rent for each unit and $10,000 of this money is paid to city schools annually.

When Pascagoula's workable program came up for recertification in late February, HHFA Regional Director Walter Keyes sent back the city's request as "totally unacceptable." "Until the city is in a position to demolish Carver Village, it will not be possible for the agency to participate in any programs," said Keyes.

"The Housing Authority has tolerated conditions that we would not tolerate in public housing. It is allowing them to stack up two and three families to an apartment, which is absolutely contrary to good management."

HHFA rarely publicizes its threats to withdraw approval of workable programs. Keyes' move sidelines planning funds and planning money for a municipal auditorium, as well as the 115 low-rent units.

"Enforce housing codes or lose renewal, public housing funds" So warns Frank David Clarke, an assistant HHFA administrator who has been given the job of overseeing how cities qualify for renewal and public housing funds.

HHFA requires cities to have the codes, agencies, and financing to fight slums (i.e., possess a "workable program") before federal money is allotted to them. The program must be recertified each year.

But some cities have been getting federal money without carrying out their part of the bargain. This spring HHF Administrator Weaver told Congress that 102 of 191 cities contracting for public housing units haven't even adopted housing codes. Others soft pedal enforcement to avoid sensitive political toes.

Clarke intends to stop this. Cities which have had two years experience under a workable program will get first priority.

Unless these cities can prove special circumstances for code slowdown, Clarke will recommend ending approval of their workable programs. This would cut them off from federal funds.

‘Citizen advisory groups will get more voice in code enforcement’

Clarke believes city and federal officials should devote much more attention to the organized citizen groups which must take part in renewal activities in a workable program.

"Where we can get competent people on these committees, we can do a good job," he observes. He wants local officials to emphasize the reports and special studies made by these committees in shaping official policies.
"Silence sells!" say top builders

... and the complete silence of G-E Silent Mercury Switches sells best...

49.5% of top U.S. builders, are putting "quiet switches" in their homes this year.*

To get the best out of this sales feature, make sure your switches are the quietest switches of them all: completely silent General Electric Silent Mercury Switches.

These switches not only help you sell houses... they help you keep buyers satisfied. For G-E Silent Mercury Switches have only one moving part. They last years longer than other switches... eliminate call-backs... assure buyer satisfaction for years and years to come. Ask your electrical contractor for G-E Silent Mercury Switches!

General Electric Company, Wiring Device Department, Providence 7, Rhode Island.

*According to a national survey by House and Home Magazine.
HOUSING MARKET:

FHA's Balkan empire yields to package mortgage

Progress since 1958 has averaged four steps forward and one step backward, according to a new office-by-office check compiled by FHA for House & Home. Since the last tabulation (H&H, Feb '58), FHA's 75 district insuring offices have made 219 changes in what items they will include in their valuations and cover with their mortgage insurance. Of these, 172 were additions; 47 were drops.

Only items all 75 offices agree to finance are cooking units, dishwashers, and garbage disposers. On everything else, some will and some won't. Examples:

- You can finance incinerators, dryers, refrigerators, and washing machines under a FHA mortgage in Detroit. But in Grand Rapids, 143 miles away in the same state, all four are out.
- In Philadelphia, fences, freezers, and exterior garbage receptors, are eligible. But across the Delaware river in Camden, you may not include any of these.
- New Orleans allows window air conditioners but bans water softeners. In Shreveport, 265 miles away in the same state, the reverse is true.

Screens were eligible everywhere in 1958; now two offices say no.

Window air conditioners are the biggest gainers in this year's count. Three years ago only 10 FHA offices would cover their cost with mortgage insurance; now 32 of the 75 will.

A total of 22 district offices changed rules to include them. But 43 of 75 offices still refuse to accept them.

There are still wide variations even within states. You can include cooling units in Tampa and Jacksonville, but not in Miami. Memphis approves them for new construction only, but Knoxville now bans them. You can include them in Los Angeles, San Diego, and Sacramento, but not in San Francisco.

Some offices who say they accept room conditioners require they be installed in a sleeve cut through the wall. Others will approve them if the unit is installed in a window.

The 22 additions to the list of offices that accept room conditioners are Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, Alabama, Jacksonville, Georgia, Puerto Rico, Memphis, Iowa, Colorado, Kansas City, Dallas, Houston, Ft Worth, Tulsa, San Antonio, Los Angeles, San Diego, Oregon, Utah, and Spokane.

Jalousies, incinerators, water softeners are winning new acceptance.

You will find jalousies accepted in 20 new offices now. Only seven offices (Jamaica, NY; Chicago; Indiana; Colorado; Ft Worth; Lubbock; and Nevada) refuse to package them into a mortgage.

Water softeners gain 15 new offices (Buffalo; Toledo; Camden, Philadelphia, West Virginia; Georgia; Knoxville, Grand Rapids; Arkansas, Kansas City, Ft Worth, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, Utah). Ten offices disapprove them or have made no ruling.

Incinerators win favor in 14 new offices. You may now include them in Albany; Rhode Island; Maryland; Camden, NJ; West Virginia; Jacksonville; Georgia; Iowa; Columbus; South Dakota; Ft Worth; San Antonio; San Diego; and Oregon. But 30 offices still do not accept incinerators.

Deep freezers, exterior garbage receptors and kitchen mixers are strong.

Freezers and garbage receptors tie with 12 new acceptances. The changes give freezers approval in 36 offices while garbage receptors are all right in 37 districts.

Kitchen mixers gain 11 offices in this new count but four offices reversed their previous acceptance. A total of 32 offices now accept mixers.

Ventilating fans and window and door screens are now accepted unanimously. Georgia, the last holdout against ventilating fans, has changed. Georgia and Springfield, Ill. reversed their stands to approve screens.

Supreme Court upholds prompt VA payoffs

Regardless of state laws, the Veterans Administration can pay mortgages its guaranty on a loan without waiting for foreclosure. So ruled the US court in the case of a Pennsylvania homeowner who defaulted on a $13,000 mortgage, then contended VA couldn't pay the $4,000 guaranty until the property went through state foreclosure procedure. The court agreed with VA that prompt guaranty payment was accepted by lenders in lieu of down payment and should be made despite state laws. VA feared a contrary verdict would repel lenders just as its 5 1/2% interest-rate parity with FHA gives it new life.
Wouldn't this Long-Bell Provincial kitchen steal the heart of any woman? But don't let its luxury appearance fool you. It's really not an expensive kitchen. Quickly applied hardwood moldings on regular Long-Bell Natural Birch cabinet fronts carry the decor back a century—add the charm and hospitable feeling of graceful provincial living.

Quality features that characterize all Long-Bell cabinets, whether Contemporary or Traditional, can add value and feminine sales appeal to any kitchen. Features include adjustable, removable wall shelves, comfortable knee and toe room, careful craftsmanship inside and out, slide-out Nylon-glide base shelves, magnetic door catches and the rich, hand-rubbed look of Microscal® finishing.

It's so easy, too, to build variety and extra utility into kitchens with Long-Bell special purpose cabinets—the Lazy Susans for corners, Automatic Towel Rack, Vertical Tray Storage, Vegetable Bin and others.

Long-Bell Natural Wood Kitchens can mean extra profit for builders. They're quick and easy to install and finish, thanks to 3" modular construction and the Microscal® pre-sealing that saves time on final finishing. Cabinets in Birch or Rift grain fir, setup or knocked down are quickly available anywhere in the country from stock at three conveniently located warehouses. Ask your dealer or call or write Long-Bell for information and prices.

General Plywood Corp.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER

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HOUSE & HOME
PEOPLE:

Barrington Plaza partners decide they are "incompatible"

In an unexpected move last month, Ben C. Deane sold his interest in the Cadillac Los Angeles renewal project to partner Louis Lesser. Neither Deane nor Lesser will discuss the reason for the breakup. Deane, who started the urban renewal venture (News, Oct '60) three years ago and later brought in Lesser to supply financing, says only: "As partners we were incompatible." Shrugs Lesser: "I just bought him out. He was trying to put a group together to buy me out but he couldn't do it." Both are mumm on the price, but Deane says: "We got more than we put in, plus some."

Barrington Plaza, a 712-unit FHA Sec 220 rental project, has stirred wide interest in the industry. Promoted by Deane with no federal subsidies, it is the first high-rise Sec 220 project in the west, has the tallest (26 stories) apartment building west of Chicago and holds the distinction of receiving the largest single commitment ($16.7 million) ever given by FHA on one project.

Deane severed all connections with the Plaza by also withdrawing as a contractor. Lesser says he will complete the project by next spring. Deane now is putting up an 800-home development with Builder Milton J. Brock at Huntington Beach, Calif. He is also one of four final bidders for Santa Monica's Ocean Park redevelopment project.

Lesser, 44, short, stocky and fast-talking, has shot up rapidly in building and real estate since he started the urban renewal venture (News, Oct '60) three years ago and later brought in Lesser to supply financing, says only: "As partners we were incompatible." Shrugs Lesser: "I just bought him out. He was trying to put a group together to buy me out but he couldn't do it." Both are mumm on the price, but Deane says: "We got more than we put in, plus some."

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NEW URETHANE FLOOR VARNISHES DRY FASTER AND GIVE TWICE THE WEAR!

Now an entirely new kind of floor varnish can help you add extra quality and sales appeal to the houses you build ... and save you application time and labor as well. Urethane floor varnishes made with Du Pont HYLENE organic isocyanates combine outstanding durability and gloss retention with easy upkeep. Yet they're easy to apply and dry much faster than conventional varnishes!

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AND THESE TIME-AND-MONEY-SAVING ADVANTAGES:

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Available in formulations to meet any need, these new floor varnishes are also perfect for stairways, doors, partitions, woodwork. Du Pont does not make the varnishes themselves; does produce the HYLENE organic isocyanates that make them possible. For more detailed information and a list of suppliers, write: E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Elastomer Chemicals Department HH-9, Wilmington 98, Delaware.
News

sion director for the New York City Housing and Redevelopment Board, New York City.
Roy S. Walker, 51, Clovis, N. M. city planner and an auto and oil dealer, Albuquerque.
Rufus S. Spoon, 60, Arizona real estate man, Phoenix.
Willis P. Wilcox, 40, Florida advertising and public relations executive; Miami. He replaces John A. Grubbs, who resigned after being suspended during an investigation of the office's operations.
Howard Tompkins, 56, Pensacola realtor; Jacksonville.
A. Donald Fielding, 60, cigar leaf broker; Tampa, Fla.
James E. Baker, 43, director of the Reno Housing Authority; Reno.

**Canada:**

New houses in largest market will now cost more to build

Reason: the Province of Ontario, which accounts for roughly 40% of all housing starts in the country, applied a 3% retail sales tax the first of September.

Although actual sales of houses and land are not taxable, all materials that go into a house do come under the tax. Here's the way builders figure the increase: material costs amount to between one-third and one-half the price of a house. Therefore, the 3% levy will be calculated on $5,000 to $7,500 worth of materials in the case of a $15,000 house.

When the tax was first announced many manufacturers of off-site components were worried that builders might go back on site fabrication because the tax applies to the end price of components, including labor.

But most builders say they will not revert to the old system.
How many homebuilders are there now?

A lot less than you probably think if your estimate stems from the nose-count made in 1949 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In those easy selling days BLS reported 109,800 builders (of whom only 63,300 built more than one house).

Now H&H's market research department has tabulated the local executive officers of NAHB for an up-to-date estimate. Replies from 316 of the 331 (including all the big ones) add up to only 51,459* homebuilders all told; 28,079 merchant builders (defined as "building houses for sale on their own land"); 8,298 custom builders in the over-$30,000 price class.

These figures were compiled from the executive officers' answers to the following three questions:

1) What is your best estimate of the total number of homebuilders in your area, whether members or not?

2) About how many of these build for sale on their own land or lots (not on contract on the buyer's site)?

3) About how many builders are custom building in the over-$50,000 price range?

"The study indicates that many marginal builders have been squeezed out of the highly competitive house building field since the last count," points out H&H Research Director B. J. Trumpbour.

Biggest concentration of merchant builders was reported in the Los Angeles area (2,250), followed by Chicago (1,800), Philadelphia (1,000), Detroit (900), St. Petersburg (800) and Miami (750).

A table at right shows state-by-state breakdown of builders as reported by the executive officers.

* NAHB claims that its 17,000 builder members build 80% of all the houses.

1961's houses get bigger but prices edge down

That's how leading builders size up the trend for this year.

The builders, members of the NAHB Builders' Economic Council, expect to:

- Boost the median size of their houses to 1,145 sq ft, 30 sq ft more than last year's 1,115.
- Put up more houses in the lower ($12,000 and under) price range, thus cutting their median price to $14,900, down $400 from last year's $15,300.

Major reasons cited for the downward price trend: bigger markets are needed to boost volume, the market for higher-priced houses is running out or overcrowded, improvements in technology and efficiency make possible lower prices.

The builders gave their views on the shape of the market in the annual BEC survey, based on 440 responses from BEC's 700-member builder panel.

46% of the builders expect to do more home improvement work

Sparked by the new FHA remodeling loan program, the BEC builders are showing a substantial boost in interest in the field; 18% plan to increase their home-improvement volume sharply, and 22% are moving into home improvement for the first time. The greatest interest is shown in the northeastern states where the supply of older housing is larger.

Land prices are up again, say the builders.

Their median price for finished lots is now $2,585—$40 above last year. Lot cost now adds up to 18.3% of the sales price vs 17.7% last year.

Basements, which have been eclipsed by slabs and crawl spaces, are coming back some. The builders are putting basements in 55% of their houses this year compared to 30% last year.

More builders are using manufactured components in '61

Compared to the 52% who used components in 1960, 56% are now. Most widely used are pre-hung doors (by 47%) and roof trusses (43%). However, exterior wall panels show the largest increase in use by the builders, rising from last year's 13% to 18%.

As a result of the greater use of components, straight conventional starts by the BEC builders will drop from 35% in 1960 to 31% in 1961. The 22% manufactured homes is the same for both years—13% of their production.

The BEC builders said they will boost their starts 22%. For the industry as a whole, they predict a moderate 5% increase (to 1.33 million vs 1.27 million). The biggest boost in starts is expected in the south (7%), the lowest (3%) in the west. Rental housing will gain the most—7%—compared to 21% for built-for-sale housing.

LOCAL MARKETS:

Home building banned in sewer dispute

Detroit: The State Health Dept, angered at suburban dawdling over building new sewers, has acted to prohibit homebuilding entirely in 21 communities served by the Wayne County sewage disposal system. On June 9, it forbade issuance of building permits for any structure that will tap onto a sewer.

Since 1956, the 22 separate localities have been quarreling over how to split the $18 million cost of sewer expansion. Now, warns the state, overflowing raw sewage is running in roadside ditches and gutters. Builders saw deeper motives, "They want to put the pressure on us so we will pay for sewers at any price," snorted Developer Robert P. Birt.

Builders and a top aide of Gov John B. Swainson held a round of conferences with city and township officials to try for an agreement on costs. By mid-month 14 communities had agreed, thus lifting their ban. Talks are continuing with the others.

Two homebuilders, Rotunda Land Co and Sullivan-Smith Inc, won a court order lifting the ban for 86 lots in Dearborn Township. Other builders are following them to court.

Editorialized the Detroit News: "We [once] referred to 'local governments unable to fight their way out of paper bags while problems pile up around them.' This is a sample."

Chicago: Starts for the first five months of this year were 5% below the same period of 1960 in a six-county area around Chicago. But apartment construction is booming at a pace 10% better than a year ago, especially in the suburbs. And 1960 was a busy year for rental housing, too.

Some builders say they now have to spend 5% to 10% of the sales price of a house on advertising in order to make houses move in volume. Other builders complain that VA has been cutting up on credit standards, making it harder to qualify marginal buyers.

Starts for houses alone are off nearly 30%, seasonally adjusted, for the first five months.

Cheap homes go begging

New, 99,000 houses like this, are among the more than 900 empty houses in the once-booming Antelope Valley section near Los Angeles, Calif. Some 14,000 low-down-payment houses for aircraft workers at nearby Palmdale field were built from 1953 through early 1958. When manned-aircraft contracts were cancelled, hundreds of jobless workers abandoned the homes and vacancies soared to 38%. VA was stuck with 400 foreclosed houses, and Standard Federal Savings & Loan (since merged with California Federal) had 240. Sales now are exceeding foreclosures, but the market is still glutted with two-to-three-bedroom homes while those in the over-$18,000 range are in demand. Recent interest of elderly couples in the small homes and an employment upturn may improve the situation.
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SEPTEMBER 1961
Earl Bass,
Wright & Sadler Construction Co.

"My experience in using John Day Packaged Trim dates back over seven years. Because a natural finish is the big demand in this area, John Day assures us that we will receive the smooth, clean stock necessary to obtain the proper finish.

"Also we have found that we save on labor costs by reducing all the cutting involved with lineal trim. And we don't wind up with all the shorts left over."

Clay Gaines,
Gaines Home Building Corp.

"I like to use John Day Trim because it's one of the modern-type materials that up-to-date builders can use to stay competitive. It eliminates waste of material and saves enough labor time to result in important cost reductions. Also, the packaging protects it from nicks and stains so that our home buyers get trim that's in perfect condition every time. John Day Trim guards us from complaints and call-backs."

Louis Gaines,
Gaines & Gaines Construction Co.

"I've been using John Day Packaged Trim exclusively since it was introduced into this area over 12 years ago. During that time, we have always found John Day to be uniform in texture and machining, thus eliminating the job of having to select pieces when trimming out an opening."

Bill Wheeler,
Wheeler Construction Co.

"John Day Packaged Trim has been a standard item with me for over 12 years now. In building a quality home, the trim plays an important part in the finished look, and with John Day Trim we are guaranteed that we will receive the quality we require at minimum cost. We have no waste."

SAVES
TIME AND
MONEY AT
PARKWOOD
ESTATES

Four of the leading builders in Nashville, Tennessee, have joined forces to build Parkwood Estates, a development that will include 2,500 to 3,000 homes when completed.

These builders are using John Day Door and Window Trim exclusively. Their experience with John Day Trim in the past has convinced them of its cost-cutting advantages:

Pre-Cut...in standard door and window sizes with allowance for mitering. Buy only what you use, avoid the costly waste of many feet of leftovers.

Packaged...to stay free of dirt, stains and nicks until you unwrap it for use. Each package clearly end-labeled to prevent mistakes in application, ordering and shipping. Everything you need in each door set—stops and casing strips. Two packages trim a window—one containing horizontal members; the other, the vertical parts. Small inventory goes far.

100% Clear...made of the finest soft-textured Ponderosa Pine, absolutely free of defects. Easy to work. Satin smooth surface easy to finish. Use Type "N" Door and Window Trim for all finishes, Type "P" (Door Trim only) for paint and enamel finishes. (Type "P" costs about 20% less than Type "N").

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206 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, III.

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For your free samples of John Day Packaged Door and Window Trim, clip this panel, sign your name, attach to your letterhead and mail to Edward Hines Lumber Co., 206 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.

Name

SEPTEMBER 1961
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RESTORATION
CONSERVATION
URBAN RENEWAL
HOME IMPROVEMENT
By whatever name you call it,

the business of upgrading yesterday's housing adds up to a big dollar total that is fast growing bigger.

And it is making important news in Washington and all over the country.

If you already have a part in this work, you now have a good chance to make your part bigger . . . If you are not yet in it, now is a good time to take another look and consider the advantages of sharing in it.

It is the Administration's new and favored housing "tool," sharpened and powered by FHA's new 20-year, 6%, $10,000 home improvement loans, and by FHA's newly amended Sec 220 financing.

It is fostering a new "growth industry" within the housing industry,
the one-stop remodelers (many of whom are also merchant builders) and it is creating new profit opportunities for smart landlords and for buy-up, fix-up operators.

In the months and years ahead, you are sure to hear more and more about it, to see more and more of it being done by others, and the chances are good that you will somehow have a hand in some yourself.

So what do you need to know about it today?

FIRST, be clear in your own mind that remodeling is already a big business, and would grow bigger even without the impetus of the new FHA programs. Residential contract work has grown six-fold in the last decade, from about $1 billion in 1950 to $6 billion in 1960. Today the country's biggest remodeler has an annual gross over $4 million.

Second, it is a field that needs and can reward professional talent. It is a field in which a professional caliber of management is essential; in which professional design is sorely needed; in which professional merchandising and selling are the very basis of strong growth; in which professional financing, professional purchasing and warehousing, professional buying and trading are all key factors in producing good profits. That is why remodeling is a growing opportunity for housing professionals, especially for architects, merchant

continued
and custom builders, building product dealers, and realtors.

Third, the timing is right. You are not likely ever to find a more favorable time to develop and expand a profitable remodeling business than in the next few years. Consider these six facts:

1. Almost 98% of our housing inventory is yesterday’s housing, and by the standards of today’s better new homes almost all of it needs some modernization. And, the Bureau of Census points out, almost 20% of the housing inventory is badly rundown or lacking basic amenities. For instance, Pittsburgh’s URA says $140 million is needed just to bring existing houses in Allegheny County up to code standards.

2. The remodeling market in light commercial construction today is as big as the residential remodeling market and it is growing just as fast, says Housing Economist Miles Colean. Light commercial buildings are more subject to modernization than houses because competition demands they be updated every few years. (HOUSE & HOME will publish more about this growing market in a future issue.)

3. Remodeling and rehabilitation is being promoted more than ever before. Over 40 local NAHB chapters now have remodeling committees that cooperate with civic groups to police the industry, to get more public interest in fix-up, and to provide more good information about remodeling. The NMLA’s and its local lumber dealer members are primary promoters of remodeling. The Home Improvement Council, FHA’s long-term, low-interest financing may give one-stop remodelers a lift as big in its way as the boost FHA’s post-war programs gave to merchant builders.

But don’t expect results overnight. Like all new FHA programs, this one will be slow to pick up momentum.

How far and how fast it will ultimately go depends on 1) how attractive lenders find the 6% fix-up loans, 2) how promptly FHA processes applications, and 3) how efficiently the housing industry gears itself to serve a market it has often in the past left to small tradesmen and to suede-shoe operators.

One of the biggest problems facing the industry has been the difficulty of getting a loan on reasonable terms for a sizeable fix-up job. It has long been simple to finance small jobs (up to $3,500) under FHA’s Title I Repair Loan Program for 9.7% interest, or under various private programs at rates ranging up to about 14%. But the homeowner who wanted, for instance, to add a bedroom and modernize his old kitchen and bathroom often had a problem unless he had ready cash.

The new home-improvement loans set out to bridge the financing gap between the little job and the jumbo-sized restoration which justifies complete refinancing (with all its attendant costs—up to 8%—and red tape). There are signs that the new bridge will be made to work. Experts believe that if there are any bugs in the new home-improvement financing the administration will insist on ironing them out. And industry spokesmen like Jim Burke, president of NAHB, are sponsoring programs to promote more interest in remodeling by housing professionals.

You can expect to see the new plan first used in urban-renewal areas

So says FHA Commissioner Hardy. HHHF Administrator Weaver agrees, but he adds: “The suburbs could fool us.” Most builders seem to see the new financing as a boost for modernization in the older suburbs.

Actually, the program comes in two versions: Sec 220h for urban-renewal urban areas, and Sec 201k for the rest of the country. (See box, opposite, for details.)

Few new programs have started with a more enthusiastic sendoff from the men in the Administration responsible for making them work. President Kennedy speaks of it as “one of the new tools long needed to cope with blighted housing and neighborhoods.”

You can’t use FHA’s new loans for just any kind of work

Loans on buildings less than ten years old “must be used primarily for major structural improvements or to correct defects which were not known at the time of completion of the structure or which were caused by fire, flood, windstorm, or other casualty.”

This is aimed at preventing shell-house buyers from completing their unfinished house on an FHA fix-up loan. It also blocks a possible abuse of the new housing law first pointed out by Sen Wallace F. Bennett (R, Utah): “A smart person could tie this [$10,000 fix-up loan] feature together with the 40-year, no-down-payment mortgage [since trimmed to 35-year, 3% down] and come up with almost a $25,000 total loan...with no down payment.”

Under the program you can only finance work that will— in FHA’s words—“result in the improvement or rehabilitating of the basic livability or utility of an existing structure, or in the conversion or expansion of a structure so as to change the number of family dwelling units.” Here FHA is following a Congressional mandate (in the Senate banking committee’s words) “to assure that the loans be used for basic property improvements rather than gadgets or lesser items.”

Explains FHA Commissioner Hardy: “Our aim is to discourage dealer-originated applications for equipment items. The clear Congressional intent is upgrading of structures. Where equipment like a new kitchen or bathroom is part of this, of course it will be approved. But we don’t want the program to become dealer-dominated to promote the sale, for example, of individual appliances.” (But fallout shelters are eligible, see box on p. 127.

FHA plans to impose no nationwide ratio between equipment and structural repairs. Says Hardy: “We’ll try to educate
The new fix-up program comes in two packages

1. Outside urban renewal areas
   it is a new FHA Sec 203k

Sec 203k covers only one-to-four family houses. The minimum loan is $2,500 (vs a Title I average loan of $991). The loan, when added to all other outstanding debt on the property, must not exceed the limits of a regular Sec 203b mortgage (97% of the first $15,000 of value plus 90% of the next $5,000 plus 75% of the value above $20,000 to a maximum mortgage of $25,000).

FHA will pay off defaults in ten-year debentures. Loans must be what FHA underwriters classify as "economically sound." This means that FHA will probably reject many proposed 203k fix-up loans on aging homes in grey areas of cities on the ground that they would price the property above the deteriorating level of its neighborhood.

Fanny May has decided not to buy 203k loans under its special assistance program, even though the Congress had warmed to the new housing law clearly says that 203k loans are eligible. But if private lenders won't buy 203ks, Fanny May could change its mind.

2. Inside urban renewal areas
   it is a new Sec 220h

Sec 220h covers single-family and multi-family housing of any size. So it will appeal to a much wider range of housing operators. The minimum loan is only $1,000—and local FHA directors may approve even smaller loans if this is all that is needed to bring a dwelling up to local rehabilitation standards. The fix-up loan plus all other outstanding debt on the property must not exceed the mortgage limits of Sec 220d3 (which are the same as for Sec 203b but are based on replacement cost instead of FHA valuation).

Sec 220h has three major sweeteners which are not available elsewhere in the new fix-up program:

1. FHA will waive economic soundness in processing applications.
2. Fanny May will buy the loans under its special assistance program. The current price is 99.
3. FHA will pay off defaults in cash rather than in debentures.

our field offices as to what the policy is." (In the companion program for improvement loans on multi-family structures, FHA has told approved mortgagees that "loans may not be used principally to finance individual equipment items except those relating to heating, ventilation, or plumbing, or those items determined by the commissioner to be necessary and incident to improvements.") All in all, the loop-holes for selling equipment under the fix-up program look reasonably big—but not king-sized.

New FHA loans pay only 6%—and no discounts allowed

For remodeling jobs up to about $3,500, this will mean a saving of close to 40% on interest costs compared to FHA Title I repair loans.

For bigger loans up to the $10,000-per-dwelling ceiling, it may well make the difference between a job that is done and one that isn't.

The new program represents a break with historic FHA policy of insuring nothing but first mortgages. Not only will it take second mortgages, but FHA will not insist on a mortgage lien at all in every case. The law merely requires security "satisfactory to the commissioner." This may mean loans secured by non-real-estate collateral. It could even mean unsecured loans, although Hardy says FHA will "try" to get security of some kind in all cases. For larger loans (eg, on multi-family structures in renewal areas), security will be a must.

This means there will be no single national pattern of how new FHA fix-up loans are secured. Instead, this may vary in each state, so as to take maximum advantage of state laws.

Will you be able to find lenders to make loans for only 6%? Some places it will not be easy, especially at the start. FHA will require the usual certification, on one-to-four-family properties, that borrowers are not paying discounts on their loans. (Apparently this will not apply to multi-family properties.) FHA will allow a 1% originating fee on both Secs 203k and 220h. But that, apparently, is all.

Sec 220h loans naturally will gravitate to Fanny May. For 203k loans, local lenders seem the most likely source. Most mortgage bankers say they won't be interested in originating and reselling such small loans to out-of-state investors. Reason: the 7½% servicing fee would cover too small a loan to make it profitable. Mortgage Banker George DeFrancoeur of Washington, D.C., disagrees. He plans to set up a new department to handle the new loans, predicts it will "generate a lot of business of the better type."

Commercial and savings banks will probably move into the new program slowly, and primarily for people who are already their customers.

Predicts a top officer of one of the nation's largest commercial banks: "I think we will make these loans where they are well merited and credit factors are good. But we'll try to choose the cases. And I doubt that we'll go as far as either $10,000 or 20 years. We might go for $5,000 for 10 years, though. We already make quite a few first mortgages on existing houses at 6% for 20 years. In time, I think there will be quite a reasonable volume of these loans—if FHA processing isn't too cumbersome. With our electronic equipment, we can afford to service a small loan for 7½%.

You may find the new program temporarily bogged down in FHA processing

FHA's new fix-up plan calls for individual processing of each loan application.

Commissioner Hardy agrees this will make the program catch on more slowly than it might otherwise. But he adds: "We insisted on processing in full knowledge of the problem it might create. We can't let this program freewheel. The shoe-suede boys are ready to use it."

FHA is already plagued by a backlog of unprocessed applications for its regular programs—the result of Congress' refusal to let the agency spend enough of its own income from fees and insurance premiums to operate efficiently. And the FHA appropriations request for the just-started fiscal year contains not a nickel to hire more people to cope with the new tasks handed FHA by the 1961 housing law. Not until a further money bill gets voted into law can FHA get the staff to handle the new fix-up program. All this may easily take several months.

This is true even though Commissioner Hardy's plans for staffing the fix-up loan plan are modest. He expects to recruit one rehabilitation expert per local FHA office, probably continued
as an advisor to the director. Actual processing would be in the hands of regular FHA architects, appraisers, and underwriters.

How well the plan works may depend partly on the service one-stoppers give

Some old-line remodelers don’t like to bother about arranging financing for their customers, but others believe the success of FHA’s new long-term low-interest loans will be decided by the way remodelers help both the lender bank and the borrowing customer.

“Financing is the heart of the business,” says Remodeler Herbert Richheimer. Adds Cleveland’s Gene Squires: “As remodeling contractors we must perform the same financing services new homebuilders do. We fill out all the financing forms and applications. In effect, we are giving service the bank would otherwise have to pay for. We also pre-select borrowers. We can tell if a customer is a good credit risk because we find out about his outstanding credit obligations before we take the paper to the bank.”

Squires’ service, which is typical of the help given lenders and borrowers by many other one-stop remodelers, predates the new home-improvement plan. Since the new program, unlike the old Title I repair loans, requires FHA to process every individual loan application, the paper work will be more complicated, but smart one-stop remodelers will find that it pays to smooth the way for their customers and their remodeling contractors we must perform the same financing and the borrowing customer.

partly on the service one-stoppers give

writers.

banks under the new plan just as it does under other types of financing. FHA will require cost certification to prevent mortgaging out.

If you are not in a renewal area you may still qualify for Sec 220h loans

Modernization of properties in an older part of a city not in an urban-renewal area—i.e., properties in a so-called gray area—is possible under Sec 220h loans (with all their extra advantages) if you get the Urban Renewal Administration to classify the gray area as a non-assisted renewal project. Explains the Senate banking committee’s report on the new legislation: “The ‘economic soundness’ requirement does not mean that home-improvement loans under this new program cannot be made available for properties in so-called gray areas that are susceptible to economic repair and rehabilitation. Properties in gray areas can be made eligible for home improvement if the localities assure the general upgrading of the areas by making them [non-assisted] urban-renewal project areas. All that is necessary is that the locality have a workable program and have a plan that has been approved by the local governing body and URA for conservation and rehabilitation.”...

Here is a schedule of monthly payments* under FHA’s new home improvement loans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loan</th>
<th>5 years</th>
<th>10 years</th>
<th>15 years</th>
<th>20 years</th>
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<td>444.40</td>
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<td>286.80</td>
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</table>

* To principal and interest only. Add 1½% of declining balance for FHA insurance. Source: FHA—Form 25042B.

2. If you are a landlord you can use the new FHA loan plan to fix-up or remodel apartments and to convert single-family houses (or non-residential buildings) to multi-family dwellings.

To qualify for loans under the new program you must be the owner of the property (or lease with a 99-year or longer renewable lease—or one with at least 50 years to run from the date of the loan).

The biggest opportunity—and where loans are likely to be easiest to get—is in urban renewal areas.

Only there can you use the new fix-up loans for multi-family buildings of more than four units. And even there the loans (Sec 220h) are likely to be useful only for structures up to 11 units. Reason: above 11 units, the prevailing wage requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act are imposed. These often push labor costs so much higher than the true norm for housing, say builders in many cities, that rehabilitation jobs are priced out of the rental market.

But if your property is in an urban renewal area and has no more than 11 units, consider the advantages the new financing plan offers you:

1. Lenders’ reluctance to make small fix-up loans for only 6% will not operate against multi-family rehabilitation. Loans will be big enough—$110,000, for instance, on 11-units—to make servicing profitable at ½%.

2. No title search will be required unless the loan is over $40,000.

3. Loans of more than $40,000 are eligible for insured advances during construction—which cuts the need for working capital. FHA will require 2% working capital where advances are to be insured during construction.

One disadvantage: FHA will require cost certification to prevent mortgaging out.

The term of multi-family fix-up loans must be either 5, 10, 15 or 20 years, not anything in between.

You can use 220h loans for many different kinds of multi-family modernization. Commissioner Hardy predicts they will serve a spectrum of situations all the way from “fairly ambitious” neighborhood conservation plans (like remodeling old brownstone townhouses) to limited repairs (like bringing older dwellings up to minimum code standard).

Many rehabilitation experts agree that the program should be notably effective in upgrading older neighborhoods in eastern cities like Philadelphia, Boston, and perhaps New York. In these cities, most properties can be overhauled for well under $10,000 per unit. And most property that is ripe for such a full-scale modernizing is either four or five stories high, on old-fashioned narrow lots that yield a structure that can contain no more than eight or ten apartments.

Big hurdle for multi-family fix-up will be FHA processing

If it is quick enough and free from costly, time-consuming second and third trips to FHA, the program should work.

“But,” warns former Deputy FHA Commissioner Charles Sigety (who himself has remodeled several New York City
3. If you are interested in buy-up fix-up, and if you are in an urban-renewal area, you will find it easier to finance under newly amended Sec 220 and Sec 221 than to use the new home-improvement loans.

The big reason is that the Housing Act of 1961 tells FHA to revamp its processing method for Secs 220 and 221 rehabilitation loans. The new setup—which was tested in two Baltimore projects earlier this year (News, June)—should yield much bigger loans.

Since Secs 220 and 221 went on the books in 1954, FHA has generally processed rehabilitation loan applications on its customary valuation basis. In practice, this meant that FHA underwriters usually held commitments down to 50 or 60% (or costs) instead of allowing the 90% law specifies. Why? Because FHA insisted on comparing the rehabilitation structure with values of housing elsewhere in the same city.

But now the law instructs FHA to use the estimated cost of the rehabilitation work plus its estimate of the value of the property before repairs as the basis for fixing maximum mortgage amounts. This new formula applies to both one- to four-family homes and to multi-family rental housing.

Under Sec 220, rehabilitation loans remain subject to the same dollar limits as under FHA's regular Sec 207 rental program: $9,000 per unit for garden-type buildings averaging less than four rooms (or $2,500 per room for larger units), and $9,400 per unit for elevator buildings averaging less than four rooms (or $3,000 per room for larger units).

Under Sec 221, basic dollar limits are slightly smaller, but can be boosted up to $1,000 per room (for buildings averaging more than four rooms per unit) in high cost areas. For garden apartments, the limit is $8,500 per unit for structures averaging less than four rooms per unit and $2,250 per room for larger units. For elevator-apartments, the limit is $9,000 per room for structures averaging less than four rooms per unit, and $2,750 per room for larger units.

Caution: don't think the new rules let you mortgage out (ie borrow the cost of the job and pocket cash besides). FHA still requires cost certification and builders must use any surplus over cost to reduce the loan.

A second possibility for the buy-up, fix-up operator has just been set up by the Urban Renewal Administration under its new demonstration program. Local renewal agencies are now empowered (where state and local laws permit) to buy houses for rehabilitation and reconvey them to a builder. The builder would be free to resell the houses after fixup without any strings on what buyers are eligible or what price he may charge. Such demonstrations can involve up to 100 houses, or 5% of the total designated for rehabilitation in a renewal area, whichever is less.

In preparing this issue HOUSE & HOME's editors and reporters talked in depth with government officials from HHFAdministrator Weaver and FHA Commissioner Hardy down to scores of officials at local levels. They consulted architects in private practice, interviewed merchant builders both in and out of remodeling, got advice from pioneer one-stoppers and other old hands at fix-up and modernization.

They sought the counsel of progressive lumber dealers, men who have done so much to bring of age the business of remodeling. They worked with building product and equipment manufacturers, with mortgage lenders, realtors, and appraisers. Last, but not least, they had the help of subcontractors in half a dozen different trades.

Among all those who helped, the editors want most especially to thank the following individuals who contributed their ideas, experience, advice, suggestions, and counsel to the pages which follow:
Remodeling can change the face, the shape, the space, and the character of a house.

You can see a fine example opposite.

The architects took a drab house and with bold strokes turned it into a striking contemporary home with indoor-outdoor living that works beautifully with the site.

But jobs as successful as this are all too rare. For there is no area in housing where good design—indeed, where good taste—is needed more desperately. Often the “after” pictures of a remodeling job are less attractive than the “befores,” the changes were simply changes—not improvements. (The editors looked at more than 500 sets of before-and-afters to find the ones shown on the following pages.)

It takes skilled design (perhaps more skill than it takes to design a good new house) to retain the good features and the best of the character of an old house, and yet give the house the many features new houses have created a desire for: an appealing exterior, interior spaces that flow into each other and into the outdoors, new appliances and products that make a house easier to live in, easier to look at, easier to maintain.

It also takes real construction skill. For the remodeler must not only build the new, he must cope with the old (and with construction problems and code violations often hidden from the most skilled eye until the job is underway). And he must do his work under the eye of the most critical of customers—the person who lives in (and probably loves) the house, and who will be on the job site all the time that work is in progress.

On the following pages you will see 31 before-and-after examples of how older houses can be redesigned and improved, plus hundreds of tips on how to do it.
COMPLETE REDESIGN transformed the nondescript house at left. The entire second-story was changed by simplifying the roof line. The porch was removed. New windows (all lined up) and new siding were installed. Overgrown landscaping was cut away, and the land regraded to provide outdoor living space. Result: a clean-lined contemporary with no hint of its ancestry. Builder: Maury Johnson. Architect: Fred Rodgers. This house is in Bellevue, Wash.

You can change the face completely—or just clean it up

And in most cases, the easiest and surest way to improve an exterior is to simplify it.

Many older houses are a hodgepodge of piano-leg pillars, forbidding front porches, and gingerbread trim. And too many recently built houses are cluttered with patches of different siding materials, false gables, and windows of many sizes. By eliminating the superfluous parts, camouflaging the parts you can't remove, and otherwise working to clean the facade, you can often give a house an entirely new look with a minimum of new construction and materials.

Many of the basics of redesign for modernization relate closely to the basics of new-house design:

As in new houses, there should seldom be more than two materials on the exterior—and one is usually better. As in new houses, there should be as few sizes and styles of window as possible, and they should all line up. And as in new houses, a strong roof line—a bold fascia or a deep overhang—can do a lot to pull together a fussy exterior.

A common problem in redesign is the house that is too tall, or sticks up out of the ground. Siding material with a strong horizontal line can help solve this problem. And you can run the siding down over the foundation to help tie the house to the ground.

A handsome doorway can do a lot to establish a new and better character for a house. And if the existing door is poorly placed, it is worth trying to relocate it—especially if this will improve circulation inside the house.

Shutters can be helpful in improving the appearance of a house that has windows too small or too widely spaced. Shutters enlarge the window unit and help create the strong horizontal line needed in many older houses. But... don't use them unless the windows line up, and make sure they are in scale with the window—shutters that are too narrow for the window scream "useless trim."

And don't forget that color can do a lot to make a house seem bigger or smaller, wider or taller; and to emphasize or obscure design features. You can get expert advice on the use of color from leading paint manufacturers.

Here are some basic construction tips—and some warnings—about remodeling exteriors:

Almost any house over 20 years old will need re-roofing. As long as the sheathing is sound, you can re-roof right over existing shingles. But in many older houses, the whole roof is waterlogged and rot has set in; here you must remove the shingles and sheathing and start from the frame.

Unless the existing siding is rotten or termite-infested, you can apply new siding right over the old. But there are two points to check: 1) Is the flashing around chimneys and joints in good condition, 2) has the trim around windows and doors sufficient reveal or must new trim be added?

Often forgotten, but important: most old houses have no vapor barrier. If you apply new siding, or refinish the old, without making sure the wall is properly vented, the new finish—and your reputation—will soon begin to suffer.
PORCH REDESIGN gave this house a totally different character—and made the front rooms much brighter. Second story shutters and the central cartouche conceal the fact that the windows are too small and widely spaced.

NEW CARPORT AND ROOF LINE made this house seem longer, lower, and much trimmer. In the original, the entrance peeped out from behind the garage, at right, and the rear patio was screened by a messy bamboo fence. Now the entrance is clearly delineated, the garage has been converted into an extra room and given new siding, and the carport has been tied into the house with the strong fascia. Designer: John Magaldi. Location: North Hollywood.

FOUR DESIGN CHANGES—removing the porch and false gable, adding new trim to emphasize the doors, running the siding down over a too-high foundation, and building a broad stoop to tie the doors to grade—simplified and greatly improved this exterior. This is an apartment building in Savannah. Builder: South Atlantic Gas Co.
You can add a lot of space by adding a wing

This kind of add-on remodeling is usually sparked by the need for more living space; but, properly done, a new wing can also improve the lines of the house and change its whole character.

The essential design rule in adding a wing: keep it in character with the rest of the house.

Almost always, the fenestration, the siding (including the reveal of clapboards), the trim, and the roof pitch should match the existing house. Sometimes you can add a wing that is contemporary in spirit—with an open plan and big glass areas opening to the outdoors—to a traditional house (for example, see center photos, opposite). And sometimes—if the existing house needs a new exterior treatment, or if the new wing is to be bigger than the existing house (see above), you might establish the character of the remodeled house in the new wing, and then give the existing house a new face to match.

There are many details to consider in locating a new wing in relation to the old house.

Items:
In a rectangular house with a gable roof, it is usually cheapest to extend the house at the gabled end. Especially in recently built, truss-roofed houses, the end walls are usually non-bearing and can be altered or moved easily. Adding a wing at right angles to the ridge usually involves removing some of the overhang and reflushing. And where there are roof jogs, or existing dormers, a “right-angle” wing can involve complex framing and flashing to tie the new roof into the old. A house with a hip roof almost always requires reframing, wherever the addition is placed.

Before you decide on where to locate a wing, consider the utilities. Locate all underground pipes and wiring, the septic tank and the oil tank—sometimes you’ll have to relocate them, but it’s worth trying to avoid this. You should figure whether you can tie into the existing heating system, or whether a supplementary system or a totally new system is required. You should figure whether the addition will require a new service entry. Often forgotten: hose bibs—will you have to move them?

Be sure to check setback requirements. And check codes carefully if the new wing involves converting garage space—in many localities codes require deeper footings for living space than for garages.

With the growing emphasis on outdoor living, you will be called on to add more “outdoor” wings.

Decks or terraces opening off the existing house or a new wing require special design attention. To create a good indoor-outdoor relationship, it is often necessary to regrade the land closer to inside floor level, and usually it is necessary to open up the house to the outdoor living space with new glass doors. New circuits may be needed to provide outdoor lighting. Unless the job is cut-and-dried, it is almost always smart to work with a good landscape architect.
**NEW FACE AND NEW WING** combine to make this standard 1920 house into a trim-lined—though still modest—house. Heavy porch and superfluous roof lines were removed, a new wing added, and new siding installed. Builder: George Lewitt, St. Louis.

**TWO ADDITIONS** drastically changed the living space and shape of this house, without destroying its New England character. Rear wing, which encloses a bedroom, bath, and kitchen, made the original too-tall structure into a salt box. The one-story living-room wing blends with the original structure—but is contemporary in spirit. Designer: Dana Blackmar, Branchville, Conn.

**AN ADDED DECK,** opened from the existing living room with a new glass wall, created pleasant new living space (and made the original living space more pleasant). New bedroom wing, barely visible at the left in the "after" photo, shares this new deck and the view to the garden beyond. Architect: H. Douglas Byles, Pasadena.

*continued*
You can even add a second story to a one-story house

And, where setback requirements limit expansion to the front, sides, or back of the house, this is the only way to make a small house into a big house.

The first step in planning this kind of addition is to check soil conditions, footings, exterior walls, door and window headers to find if they can take the extra load. If in doubt, make a careful structural analysis. If the structure proves sound, you can then use either of two methods:

Method 1: Lift off the existing roof.

This method was used by Aurora (Ill.) Remodeler Darrell Voorheis in the house shown above. He first prefabricated the second-story walls in the existing attic. Then he added long collar beams to the roof rafters, reinforced the roof with four heavy lifting beams, cut the roof free of the sidewalls (without disturbing the existing first-floor ceiling) and hoisted the roof up with a 70' crane. Pre-framed side and end walls were tipped up and fastened to the existing top plate, and in three hours the roof was back on the house. By the end of the day the second-story walls were sheathed in. The crane rental for the job was $125. Since this system salvaged the entire roof—covering and framing—Voorheis was able to underbid his competition by $500.

Method 2: Build a second story, then remove the old roof.

This is the method used by Remodeler Herbert Richheimer in the truss-roof ranch shown opposite (and in several similar jobs in Levittown, Pa.). Here are the details:

Step 1 (see drawing A, opposite): Remove the cripples over the windows and doors and put in new 3x10 headers (to prevent windows and doors from jamming under the extra load). By opening the soffit, the crew can split out the cripples without going in the house—or damaging the drywall.

Step 2 (see drawing B): Cut five 2'x2' squares from the center of the slab, and pour 12" deep footing pads. Caution: FHA requires inspection of holes before concrete is poured.

Step 3: Cut a strip of drywall from the center of the ceiling, so a new, house-length 6x12 girder (drawing B) can butt directly against the bottom chord of the trusses. Support the girder on lally columns based on the new footings. (Richheimer locates the new footings so columns are against walls, closets, and the fireplace: do not protrude into rooms.)

Step 4 (drawing C): Cut the roof back on both sides and remove a 2' strip of sheathing and roofing. Then slide in 2x10 joists, which rest on the new center girder and the top plate of the outside walls. These are spiked to the 2' oc trusses. Step 5: Reinforce the trusses on each end (where the new end walls will be erected) with spiked-on 2x6s.

Step 6: Fabricate and erect the second-story walls, and sheathe and flash them into the existing roof.

Step 7 (drawing D): Run a temporary ceiling beam, propped on the end walls and shored up from the existing roof.

Step 8: Build the new roof (conventionally framed).

Step 9: Cut out the old roof, lay a plywood subfloor on the new 2x10 joists, and build the partitions.

FULL SECOND STORY added atop this 884 sq ft cottage doubled its size. Inside, two downstairs bedrooms were combined into a 25' living room, and the old living room became a spacious dining room. Upstairs are three new bedrooms, bath, and dressing room. Architect: Robert H. Shelp. Builder: Darrell M. Voorheis, Aurora, Ill. See text below.
NEW SECOND STORY made this truss-roof ranch into a 1,900 sq ft, six-bedroom, two-bath house. The conversion, which Remodeler Richheimer has done for several similar houses in Levittown, Pa. is priced at $7,760 finished, $4,000 as an unfinished shell. The major problem in adding a second story to a truss-roof house: the bottom chords of the trusses are not strong enough to take the floor and partition loads of the second level. For details on Richheimer’s technique, see the drawings below, and text opposite (Method 2).
KITCHEN REMODELING combined a too-small dining room and a too-small kitchen into one open, pleasant space with new finishes and new equipment. Architect: Paul Wallwork.
Inside the house, kitchens are the big-ticket jobs—but every room can be made to live new

To make an old house live as nearly as possible like a new house often involves opening up living spaces so they flow into each other, and into the outdoors. So the remodeling often involves space reorganization. Here are basic points to remember in planning these jobs:

1. Any nonbearing wall can simply be ripped out.
2. Any bearing wall can be replaced with a beam at ceiling level supported at the side walls.
3. You can turn any door into a window or any window into a door. Or you can easily block up either type of opening. You can add either doors or windows by installing a header.
4. You can add or move electrical lines and outlets without much trouble.
5. But work off existing piping and ductwork wherever possible—taking out old and putting in new can cost a lot of money.
6. Any added space will add to the heating and cooling load but need not overload the existing system if you do a good insulating and weatherstripping job. Where added capacity is needed, don't forget wall-insert heaters and radiant baseboard—again, new wiring is easier to put in than new piping or ductwork. And when adding to a hydronic system, be sure the new radiators are made of the same metal as the old or you will invite corrosion.
7. Watch out for do-it-yourselfers. Work put in by amateur craftsmen is often overengineered (and hard to remove), often ignores codes (and makes your job harder to get accepted), often ignores standard practices (so studs, pipes, and wires may not be where you would expect them).
8. And don't overlook the easy ways to make a space look new. Paint, paper, tile, paneling, masonry, lighting, etc, can do a lot to change the appearance of a room.

For specific remodeling ideas, room by room, begin on the next page
In kitchens, the starting point is the work center

For a modernized kitchen will be no better than its new plan.

A good kitchen should be laid out around the three kitchen functions: food storage and preparation, cooking and serving, and clean up. The preparation center should include refrigerator, storage cabinets, and at least 36' of counter space. Bulk and freezer storage should be close but not necessarily adjacent. The cooking center is organized around the range and should include adequate counter space and utensil storage. The clean-up center (sink, dishwasher, disposer, workspace, cleaning supply storage) should be handy to both other centers. A fourth center—for laundry—may incorporate washer, dryer, ironer, sewing machine, racks for ironed clothes, sorting space for laundry. You can get lots of kitchen planning ideas from any of the major manufacturers (all publish planning booklets and guides, and several have kitchen planning centers in major cities). And you can get help from most state university extension departments. In particular, check with Cornell's Housing Research Center and Illinois' Small Homes Council.

In redesigning the kitchen, make the most of existing plumbing, but figure on new wiring.

Water-using appliances should be kept close to existing plumbing to limit expensive piping changes. But considerable new wiring may be needed to meet modern power demands—today's kitchens take up to 80% of the full house load. This new wiring should include a separate service panel with circuits for the range, refrigerator-freezer, dishwasher, disposer, laundry, lighting, and general service. New lighting can add style and serviceability.

More than in any room, you must watch out for design and structural hooby traps.

Items:

1. Too-low window sills. Standard countertops are 36’ above the floor so window sills must be at least 36½” high to accommodate them.
2. Inadequate water heater. New dishwashers and laundries will add plenty to the hot-water draw. Make sure equipment has the capacity to handle them or suggest its replacement.
3. Out-of-plumb walls. Nothing can cause more cutting and fitting. You can’t set a counter flush if the wall is out more than ¼”, nor can you install a postformed counter if the wall bows more than ½” across its length; nor can you install an appliance neatly in an out-of-square corner.
4. Door swings. Passage and cabinet doors and drawers should have plenty of clearance, should not interfere with the accessibility or operation of any appliance or work area.
5. Codes. Venting regulations may not permit sinks or other water-using appliances except along a wall.

Often, older kitchens are too small to be remodeled into an efficient up-to-date work room. So consider incorporating into the kitchen the adjacent pantry, or breezeway, or dining area; or consider expanding outwards with a small new wing. And where you can, plan the new kitchen to open to the outdoors for summer dining.

NEW WOODEN CABINETS—and new appliances built into wooden units—completely change the character of the kitchen above from the antiseptic-looking kitchen at left. The additions hide the clean-up center from the dining area and supply needed storage space. Also new is a range hood built into the dropped cabinets, much more counlei space with outlets all along it, a built-in desk next to the oven, right, a picture window replacing the standard back door, easy-to-clean tile on the floor and modern brighter lighting fixtures. Builder: Dick Osmundsen, Walnut Creek, Calif.

Photos: Martin D. White
INTRICATE PLANNING was required to make a well organized kitchen of the jigsaw floor space in the old kitchen (above). Changes include walled-off laundry area in alcove, dropped ceiling over new cabinets and range. Builder: Wolf Supply Co, York, Pa.

ISLAND CENTER with range half-surrounded by dining counter—and with the giant metal range hood above—makes an eye-catching feature of the kitchen at right. The old kitchen, above, had a very deep work counter making wall space around it mainly unusable. New narrower built-ins and placement of refrigerator near sink have freed space for the island center and for a built-in desk. Builder: Bob Calder, San Mateo, Calif.

Here is how a typical older kitchen was redesigned—step-by-step:

**Original Kitchen:** Awkward working area, few windows, small countertop, no laundry or lavatory.

**Plan 1:** Cut all elements but oven into space; but counter space was small and traffic crossed work area.

**Plan 2:** Increased new dining area, laundry, and laundry storage space. New living room, but cost of extension was too high.

**Plan 3:** Used a cantilevered bay to save foundation cost. But range location and traffic pattern were hazards to children.

**Plan 4:** Cantilevered only one wall. Alcove windows on three sides of dining area. New kitchen and work counters were too fragment.

**Final Plan:** Combined, efficiency of plant island & top maximum counter space. Washing-dryer space given to in across traffic aisle.
In living rooms, the job is cleaning up and opening up

Living rooms in older houses are usually smaller than the new living room the homeowner wants. They are usually darker, with many fewer windows. And they are often burdened with ornate trim and rococo fireplaces that date the room at a glance.

Sometimes you can open two small rooms to make one big room—and you can always make a room seem bigger.

For example, many older houses have a too-small front parlor opening to a too-small formal dining room that can be combined into one good-sized living room by opening up the wall between them. If the wall is nonbearing, it can simply be removed. If it is load bearing (and this is more often the case in older houses) you will have to support the floor above with a heavy beam tied into bearing walls at the side.

Two rooms across the back of a house can often be combined into a pleasant rear living room. But two rooms across the front of the house often present a traffic problem—it is bad planning to have the front entry open into the center of such a combined room so it becomes a corridor to the rest of the house.

Often you can open a too-small living room into an adjacent porch or garage, though this often involves reframing to get all-on-one-level floors and ceilings.

One of the most-wanted features in living room modernizations is bigger windows, and big windows are one of the best ways to make a small room seem bigger. If the wall to be opened up overlooks the rear yard or a pleasant garden—and if the grade is high enough to provide a good indoor-outdoor relationship—it makes sense to use floor-to-ceiling sliding glass. But remember—especially if you are dealing with a very small room—to leave enough wall space for furniture placement. If the new room will be opened to the south, consider an overhang or other shading device to cut down on heat gain, which can be a real problem in a small room.

New lighting can also make a small room look bigger. Most effective system: valance and cornice lighting which puts a wash of light across the upper wall and ceiling. Accent lighting on fireplaces and other design features can also make the room seem bigger—and much more interesting.

A minor detail, often forgotten: In combining rooms or enlarging a room, don't count on being able to match trim. Many patterns used in older houses are no longer stocked, and you will probably have to use new trim throughout.

Fireplaces are the biggest attraction in most living rooms—here are some ideas for remodeling them.

It is of course a simple matter to remove an old and ornate mantel or surround and replace it. If the fireplace structure itself is an obsolete shape (like the one above) you can often give it a new shape by framing it with wood and expanded metal lath and covering it with plaster. At any rate, a fireplace and chimney so expensive that it usually pays to do extensive “remodeling”—rather than tear out and build a new one.
REMOVAL OF A WALL (a non-bearing partition) between a 12'x10' living room and a 10'x10' bedroom created the 20'-long living-dining room above. Heavy moldings were ripped out, walls were covered with natural grasscloth. As the plan shows, the whole living area shares light from the 10'-wide windows in the former bedroom. Builder: Henry Swart. Designer: George Morehouse. House is in Oakland, Calif.

ALL NEW SURFACES on floors, walls, and ceiling transformed the old room above into the pleasant one at right. Walls that were once paper over plaster are now walnut paneled. The floor got a new vinyl covering; the ceiling, acoustical tile. Heavy doors and framing have been removed, cabinet and shelves for bric-a-brac added at the entrance (left) to fill an awkward niche, and lamps and ceiling fixtures added. Builder: Amber Lumber & Supply Co. Location: Pittsburgh.

In bathrooms, new equipment and finishes are the start.

Today's new fixtures and materials are so much more handsome and so much easier to clean than older fixtures and materials that simply replacing the old with the new will almost always make a bathroom much better.

But often you can do an even better job if you go a step further—and replan the bathroom space. With careful planning, you can often make an older bathroom serve not just as a bathroom but—as in newer houses—as a home beauty center, dressing room, and laundry center. And you can often replan a bath—by compartmentalizing the tub and toilet and using a double sink—so it can be used with convenience and privacy by more than one person.

As with kitchens, you can get a lot of help in planning from the manufacturers. Most of them publish planning guides that suggest countless fixture arrangements and show many design and decorating ideas.

Here are thirteen basic planning ideas that will help you create a more convenient and pleasant bathroom:

1. Locate the tub or shower stall away from windows and doors to avoid uncomfortable drafts.
2. Locate the toilet where it can't be seen when the bathroom door is open.
3. Install the most spacious medicine cabinet, the biggest mirror, and largest counter possible.
4. Provide room for a bench for make-up and grooming at the lavatory.
5. Squeeze in as much built-in storage as possible—for bath linen, extra supplies, dirty laundry, and special bath appliances.
6. Install extra lighting fixtures around the vanity mirror—for both sides-of-the-face lighting.
7. Add a vapor-proof light over the tub or in the shower stall.
8. Wire in extra grounded outlets for present and future needs.
9. Install grab-bars in tub or shower area for extra safety and convenience.
10. Build in supplemental wall or ceiling heaters for extra comfort.
11. Reduce moisture and "steaming" problems by installing a forced ventilating system.
12. Check suppliers' catalogs for extras with a custom touch—like heated towel bars, recessed paper towel and facial tissue holders, built-in scales, elegant "decorator styled" towel bars, tumbler holders, soap dishes.
13. In planning compartmentalized baths, put the tub and toilet compartment farthest from the door, and plan independent lighting and ventilation for both compartments.

And here are four bathroom planning and construction problems that it pays to avoid:

1. Be careful about colors. Most color in a bath is "built into" the fixtures, wall coverings, and flooring—and if the owner is not pleased it cannot be changed.
2. In planning fixture locations, try to use existing waste and vent lines—either is expensive to move or replace.
3. In crawl space and basement houses, you can install a new bath in a new location relatively easily. But in a slab house, you will probably have to tear up part of the slab for new waste and supply lines. If the house has radiant heat, the job is nearly impossible.
4. If you are planning a new basement bath, check sewage drain height—if the drain is above the floor you must add an expensive ejector pump.

Photos: Harold Davis, Living for Young Homemakers

NEW CABINETS AND FIXTURES make the old bath above into the handsome one at right. A new washstand was installed with a Pullman-type counter forming an L with the counter at window. Woven blinds were fitted from ceiling to counter; movable mirrors were mounted on plywood on both sides of window. Designer: William Kipka. Builder: Ted Kirkendall. Los Angeles.
NEW FIXTURES in a new arrangement make the big difference in this bath. The change was made possible when the window was walled up and new tub installed at one end of the long room, now largely tiled. Other improvements: new lighting and a ventilating fan. Builder: Amber Lumber & Supply Co. Location: Pittsburgh.

COMPARTMENT WALL makes a big improvement in this bathroom—and, of course, so does the new tub in place of the dilapidated heirloom fixture. Also new is the lavatory and vanity with laminated plastic counter, the tile around the tub and wallpaper. Only the toilet has been retained, but now it is hidden from the door by the pocket wall. Builder: Brinkman Building Co. House is in Webster Groves, Mo.

HERE ARE TYPICAL BATHROOM LAYOUTS FOR REMODELING

continued

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In bedrooms, the problem is to create more space

Sometimes the only solution is to add a wing (see p. 108) or a second story (p. 110) to the house. But often the existing space can be enlarged, or at least made more usable and efficient, by smart replanning.

One of the best ways to add more bedroom space—especially in story-and-a-half houses—is to add a dormer. This device has been used frequently—especially in too-small, post-war houses—and more often than not used badly. There is no easier way to destroy the lines of a house. A dormer should not be too big for the roof. It should hug the roof as closely as possible. It should be set in from the ends of the roof. Window sills should be set tight on the roof line and the roof set tight on the tops of the windows.

Here are six basic ideas for replanning existing bedrooms to solve space problems:

1. A large single bedroom with a big closet (common in many older houses) can be divided into two smaller bedrooms with a closet. Minimum sizes for the new rooms: 100 sq ft for a single bedroom, 120 sq ft for a room with twin beds. Plan for a second door so it won't be necessary to go through one room to get to the other.

2. Two too-small children's bedrooms can often be made more usable by removing the dividing wall and substituting a folding partition—which can be left open during the day so that both rooms share the space, but closed at night.

3. The location of new closets, doors, and windows should be planned carefully—generally, bedrooms have more openings for their wall area than any room. So it takes good planning to leave enough wall space for furniture.

4. You can make more of the existing space in small rooms by building in specialized storage for clothes, toys, linens, etc. You can build this space in floor-to-ceiling closets, in new drawer space under window seats, under beds, even in headboards. You can get new units ready-made, or have them built on the job.

5. As with living rooms, one of the best ways to make a too-small room seem bigger is to add window space and bring in the outdoors. Ground-floor bedrooms can be made much more pleasant by using sliding glass doors opening to a private patio (for example, see photos above).

6. And lighter colors and elimination of strong vertical lines can do a lot to make a room seem bigger (for two examples, see opposite, top).

When bedrooms are upstairs, you can often tie in stairway modernization with bedroom replanning.

As the lower photos, opposite, show, you can often create a new, open feeling by replacing traditional, heavy balustrades with more stylish (and lighter) wood or wrought iron. Or you can remove the existing stairs and replace them with new, open, wide-tread stairs, cantilevered from the wall or suspended from the opening above. And if the stairwell is enclosed, you can create a feeling of space by removing the wall and substituting a stairrail.
NEW DOORS AND TRIM plus removal of an outdated fireplace gave this room a new, clean-lined look. The wall jog was squared off and the new entrance door hung on the opposite swing so it is out of the way when open. Builder: Amber Lumber & Supply Co. House is in Pittsburgh.

NEW STAIRS with wide treads, low risers, and no balustrade add spaciousness to this entrance hall. By adding a turn to the stairs, it was possible to change the stair pitch without altering the framing around the opening in the second floor. New single-pane window brightens the whole room, and flush door and closed up front window increase privacy. Architect: Fred Rogers. Builder Maury Johnson. Bellevue, Wash.
In porches and basements, you can capture waste space

Here are two big chances to give householders more lebensraum without adding to the basic structure. Most older basements are dark storage rooms that can be easily made into pleasant—and well isolated—family recreation rooms. Most older porches are either service areas (if in back) or places to sit and rock (if in front). But both can be readily adapted to modern concepts of outdoor living.

Here are some design and construction hints—and some details to watch—for solving basement redesign problems.

1. Dampness. First be sure all run-off water from downspouts or driveways is carried well away from the house. But if walls are really wet, you will probably have to trench down next to the walls, lay new drain tile, and waterproof the outside of the wall.

2. Mechanicals. You can often relieve the clutter of heating, plumbing, and wiring components by framing out and paneling around them if you cannot relocate them.

3. Lighting. You may be able to bring in more daylight by breaking out new windows or by dropping wells around existing windows. But you will almost surely need to add artificial lighting (and probably added service capacity). This can be done most easily before ceilings are finished.

4. Floors. It's an odds-on bet the old floor is pitched for drainage, so you will probably have to lay a plywood subfloor on tapered sleepers. You can then lay any kind of flooring the owner wants. If you're lucky enough to find a dry level concrete floor, you can lay vinyl asbestos or, if budgets are tight, asphalt tile in mastic on the slab.

5. Walls. Almost any finish usable upstairs can be used down—walls can be painted with cement paints or the new tile-like resin-based paints, or they can be furred out and any appropriate paneling applied.

6. Stairways. Make them safe—wide enough, not too steep, and fitted with sturdy handrails.

7. Ceilings. Playrooms are noisy, so use acoustical tile or board.

And here are design and construction points to watch in converting porches, carports, and breezeways.

1. Floors. Check the deck for rot and weakness, and repair any structural faults. Then level out with plywood over sleepers before applying finish flooring. If the new area is to be heated or cooled, be sure the floor is insulated.

2. Walls. Window walls are an ideal way to close in, but be sure they include screens for summer or double glass for cold winters. Solid walls—for privacy—can be framed like any nonbearing wall and sided to match the house.

3. Ceilings. The old decking may well fit the character of the indoor-outdoor room but if noise is a problem, again use acoustical tile.

4. Flow pattern. Make the new room a working part of the house. Don’t hesitate to close up an old door or window or open up new ones if doing so will articulate the new space with established living areas.

5. And don’t forget the outdoors. When you open up a window wall, give the homeowner something to look at.
**NEW FAMILY ROOM** was added to this house by remodeling the basement garage. Steel beam was boxed, water heater and foundation walled off, cabinets and paneling added on walls, floors tiled, and overhead joints covered with acoustical tile. Builder: Dick Osmundsen, Walnut Creek, Calif.

**COMPLETE RENOVATION.** from dirt floor up, was required to convert this basement junkroom into a livable area in a Pittsburgh home. Here many of the methods suggested on the opposite page were put to use. Builder: Amber Lumber & Supply Co.

**NEW RECREATION ROOM** was added in this basement remodeling project which chiefly involved cabinet work and covering old and new partitions with knotty pine. Other changes: acoustical tile and recessed lights in the ceiling, tiled floor, boxed beam, and ducts. Builder: Arthur Levine, Middleneck, N.Y.
The biggest part of the modernization market
—and the biggest opportunity
for most housing professionals:

One-stop remodeling

It is such a big opportunity because there is such a big need.

Many homeowners who have wanted to modernize their houses have hesitated because they have not known how to coordinate the work of the many specialty contractors needed to do a major remodeling job. Many others have hesitated because remodeling has so long been a special province of fly-by-night operators.

So the development of the one-stop remodeler—a reputable businessman set up to handle every phase of remodeling as a single job with a single contract and price—is a welcome development to the homeowner.

And one-stop remodeling is a big opportunity to housing professionals because the skills needed are the skills you have already developed. Whether you are a lumber dealer, a merchant builder, or a realtor, you have developed skills in selling, financing, estimating, working with subcontractors, purchasing, and managing a business operation—the same skills needed to operate a successful one-stop business.

On the next 14 pages you will find the advice of the top men already in the field, and already capitalizing on the big and growing opportunity. You will see the many points of similarity to your present work, and the critical points of difference.
In one-stop remodeling, selling is the most important job—and it presents some special problems

The first problem: unlike the new-house salesman or realtor, the remodeler has no finished product to show. He must find out just what the prospect wants, sell the prospect on his ability to build it, and get him to sign a contract involving a large amount of money (Top Remodeler Richheimer's average: $2,800) mostly on faith.

Second, the one-stopper must maintain much closer customer relations than the new-house salesman. A homeowner is involved with a modernizer from the sales contact through planning and construction to job completion, and his relations with the men on the job can make or break the one-stopper's reputation and his business.

In dealing with both problems, the one-stopper must appeal to the homeowner's feelings about his home—a place he has become attached to, but a place whose shortcomings are all too familiar to him. So . . .

Helping the homeowner sell himself is essential to remodeling sales

Say the experts, "If you want to sell modernization, don't sell kitchen cabinets—sell a pleasant atmosphere to work in. Don't sell a family room, or a glass door in the living room—sell a new way of living. Don't sell appliances—sell more free time. Sell self-sufficiency; sell enjoyment; sell pride in the home."

No home is perfect, and it can always be made better. To persuade the prospect to remodel, appeal to his five basic attachments to the old house:

1. Location. If he has owned the house a few years, it's likely to be nearer the center of town than any new property he could purchase.

2. Neighborhood. People do not like to leave friends, neighbors, churches, and schools after they have become established in a neighborhood.

3. The site. Trees, shrubs, facilities are all there, well established and familiar.

4. Money. If his house is inadequate, the homeowner may want to buy a new house. But often he will find it cheaper to get what he wants (without losing the advantages of his old house) by remodeling.

5. Appearance. The homeowner liked the looks of his house when he bought it, but his pride of ownership makes him want to fix up what is now shoddy or outdated.

The biggest selling problem: making the customer see what he will get

Most remodeling prospects cannot read blueprints and cannot visualize a finished job from sketches. And this is a major roadblock to closing many sales.

MODERNIZED MODEL HOUSE, renovated by Henry Ford Co with LIFE's help, drew crowds of prospects, many from nearby neighborhoods.
But there are four good ways you can help the customer visualize the finished job:

1. Use a model house (see below). You can use a model for about two years then you have to get a new one.
2. Use a showroom as a permanent display area (see below). This is the tool most widely used by big one-stoppers.
3. Show your prospects before and after photos of past jobs. Before and after pictures—which you should take of every job—are an effective low-cost selling tool.
4. Show the homeowner pages from the consumer magazines and the manufacturers' and trade associations' brochures that illustrate the kind of job involved.

The model house can be a prime selling tool for modernization—just as it is for new houses

There are two big factors working for you when you use a modernized model house:

1. Some 40 million people go through new model homes each year, and they will go through modernized model homes almost as readily. Something over 1,000,000 of them will buy a new home. All the rest of them will be stimulated to want the new ideas they see: modern kitchens, attractive family rooms, glamorous baths, new paneling, new appliances.
2. Homeowners are influenced by what the consumer magazines are showing. If you include some magazine ideas in your model, you can cash in on the magazine's selling efforts. Before and after pictures—which you should take of every job—are an effective low-cost selling tool.

The best way to get a modernized model home is to buy a rundown house, improve it extensively, and open it as a showroom. The house should be in a good neighborhood that is going downhill—a neighborhood with many other houses needing modernization (all of whose owners are prospects). If the neighborhood is too bad, people won't visit the house.

To keep costs down, try to get subs to participate at cost. Enlist their support by pointing out the business they may get from the model home. And utilities have a great stake in modernization—in rewiring, new appliances, new gas piping, better lighting. So, often they will support your program with advertising help.

And you can get help from the LIFE merchandising department. LIFE carries on an extensive program to help one-stop modernizers open up model homes and get help from product manufacturers and the local community.

Many remodelers are using a store to show the products they use and the kind of work they do

Homeowners come into the showroom just to inspect materials and products or to study kitchen and bath layouts. But each one who takes the trouble to come in has identified himself as a prospect. That's why it's worth the $10,000 a good display area may cost you.

Display every product you use in the homes you modernize. Most showrooms include one or more complete kitchens and baths. Cutaways show wall construction, insulation, sound absorption materials; models show how wings and dormers can be added, exterior treatments changed. Many manufacturers will contribute product displays.

Set up financing exhibit to tell prospects about your budget payment plans. (For details on financing, see p 100.)

Building showroom traffic is a matter of merchandising. When you first open, have a grand premiere with as much hoopla as your promotion people and advertising agency can muster. (Even if you don't use an advertising agency all the time, use one for your opening.) Open on Saturday or Sunday, but check with local newspapers for any conflicts. If all the supermarket ads are on Thursday, don't advertise your opening on Thursday.

The grand opening launches a showroom but special promotions at special times of the year keep it going strong. For instance, National Home Week can be used to bring in a lot more people. During these special weeks, prizes, contests, free soft drinks, toys for the children, etc, should be offered as come-ons to get a big flow of people.

You can use the showroom to conduct special homeowners clinics on various phases of home modernizing. With the clinics you can have special exhibits or seasonal events, miniature models of typical houses, and so forth. If your showroom has a high educational content in showing how homes are built, you can develop tours for schools, clubs, churches, or other such organizations—all of which can produce sales.

Can you include fallout shelters as part of a remodeling job?

Yes, says FHA. Almost immediately after President Kennedy's call for stronger US defenses, FHA announced it would approve fallout shelters under its new 20-year, $10,000 home-improvement loans. (But note: except in urban-renewal areas, the shelter must be part of a loan package totaling $2,500 or more.)

You can expect this move by the FHA to stir up fresh interest on the part of homeowners. Further, you can expect more government moves to encourage shelter construction. One possibility: federal tax exemptions. (On the state level, Oregon has just exempted shelters from property taxes—up to $1,500 for one-family homes and $750 per unit for multi-family structures.) Double-use of shelters as cyclone cellars, dark rooms, or studies will be stressed.

SHOWROOM DISPLAY includes full kitchen; product samples above.
In one-stop remodeling, the hottest new idea in selling is to make a full-scale mock-up of the finished job

This new selling technique, which lets prospects see just what they will get for their money before they sign the contract, was conceived by Cleveland Remodeler Gene Squires, president of Modernization Inc.

"Our Planarena solves a major problem in selling remodeling jobs," says Squires. "Most prospects can't visualize how their new kitchen, or bath, or family room will look. So they are hesitant to sign the contract. We don't ask them to visualize—we show them the finished product [see photo sequence below]." Here's how the system works:

When Squires gets a lead, say for a kitchen modernization, one of his salesmen visits the prospects' house. There, he fills out a checklist designed not only to size up the job—but to size up the way the housewife works. For example: in addition to detailed questions about cabinet and appliance preferences and wanted features in the new kitchen (like fireplace-barbecue pit, planning desk, utility closet), the filled-out questionnaire shows whether the housewife is right- or left-handed, how tall she is, whether she does a lot of baking or canning, how often she shops, and whether the family eats in the kitchen. "This information," says Squires, "not only helps us design a good kitchen for the family, but helps persuade the prospect, that we are trying to tailor-make the best kitchen for them—and not just sell them a room-full of cabinets and equipment."

The last page of the questionnaire has space for the sales-

Here, step-by-step, is how a typical kitchen is mocked up in Remodeler Squires' Planarena

8:30 AM Squires, left, and an assistant begin work. Here, the wall cabinets the prospect has chosen and a window of the same size and style as in her kitchen at home are hung from clips attached to the Planarena wall. Cabinets are drawn from an adjacent storeroom.
man to make a diagram of the room: its dimensions, location of doors and windows, the swing of doors, and the location of existing plumbing, wiring, heating outlets, and lighting. And here the salesman indicates any special layout preferences of the prospects.

The salesman's final job on this initial visit: make a date for the prospect to see the new kitchen mocked up at the Planarena, and get a promise from the prospects that if they like the final layout and the price, they will buy the job then and there. (To get this promise, salesmen use several techniques, but the most common is to tell the prospect that he hopes to tie this job in with another nearby.)

From here the checklist goes to one of two full-time designers, who works out a proposal for the new kitchen.

An hour or two ahead of the scheduled date with the prospect, workmen mock-up the new kitchen.

As shown in the photos below, movable walls are set up to the exact size of the prospects' room, and doors and windows are placed. Drawing items from an adjacent stockroom (which contains a great variety of cabinets in every size, style, and finish; plus flooring materials; appliances, etc) workmen assemble an almost exact replica of the proposed kitchen. When the customer comes in, any of these cabinets or appliances can be changed, or shifted in position—until she is completely satisfied. Since each item is tagged with an installed price, the salesman can simply add up the items, add the cost of any on-site structural work, and give the customer a price for the finished job on the spot.

This 'try before you buy' system opened with a bang—and sales have shot up each week since

Squires' Planarena opened on June 5th, in Higbee Co's department store in downtown Cleveland (for more details on this second fresh idea in selling modernization, turn the page). Though prospects' names were gathered, there was no attempt made in the first week to visit prospects' homes or do any actual selling. The second week, Squires sold $8,000 of remodeling work. The score for weeks three through seven: $12,000, $13,500, $6,000 (this week included the 4th of July), $15,600, $22,800; a total of nearly $80,000 in business—of which $65,000 was quickly credit-approved. The credit-approved jobs include 25 kitchen modernizations, five add-on construction jobs (mostly family rooms), four bathroom modernizations, and seven roofing, tinning, or siding jobs.

"It looks like we should do at least $1 million a year, and maybe more," says Squires.
In one-stop remodeling, one of the smartest techniques is to tie in with an established store

Remodeler Gene Squires, whose very successful Planarena operation (p 128) is operated as a lease department on the eighth floor of the Higbee Co department store in downtown Cleveland, explains:

1. A good store has a sound reputation that rubs off on the remodeler—and reassures prospects. And this is important in a field where “suede shoe” operators have long hurt the business of reputable remodelers. Squires (though he has been in the remodeling business for 21 years and has his own sound reputation) operates his one-stop business as the "Planarena of Higbee's". The identity is Higbee's, the sales personnel are identified by the public as Higbee's, and the customer purchases the job through Higbee's. (Squires has an immediate credit check on all charge customers, and occasionally can finance customers through the store's financing plan on terms up to 36 months.)

2. A good store provides the remodeler with a more complete display area than he could afford himself. Squire's 2,600 sq ft Planarena area (see plan opposite) is surrounded by Higbee's large and complete appliance department, carrying many brands and models of free-standing and built-in appliances—ranges, ovens, refrigerators, washers, dryers, water...
heaters, dishwashers. On other floors are complete furniture, lamp, rug, and other related departments. Further, staff decorators are available to consult with Squires' prospects on color planning, draperies, and other decorating problems.

3. A good store offers a wide and active source of leads. Higbee's has 300,000 charge customers (and 3,000 employees) all of whom are prospects. Hundreds of thousands of people pass the store window (photo opposite) in a year. Almost every floor in the store has illuminated signs (usually near the escalator) inviting shoppers to visit "Planarena, the magic key to home improvement, on our eighth floor." And Higbee's advertising features the new department regularly.

A remodeling business can be a profitable source of income for the store involved

First, the lease paid by the modernizer is a profitable direct source of revenue. Second, the store increases its sale of equipment, appliances, furniture, floor coverings, soft goods, etc., as part of the modernization jobs sold by the remodeler. Third, the store profits from the publicity generated by the modernizing department. Fourth, the store profits from the new customers and traffic brought in by the modernization department. And fifth, the modernization department gives the store a new image—as not just a supplier of new furniture and appliances, but as a complete home center.

Squires plans to branch out to other department stores, franchise local remodelers to handle the work

By the end of the year, Squires will open Planarena's in D. G. Foley Bros in Houston, Joske's in San Antonio, and two other stores. Many other stores have shown great interest in the operation, and within five years, says Squires, "we expect to be operating in 135 market areas." Squires will choose local contractors to run his new operations and franchise them in return for a small percentage of gross business.

Under the franchise, the contractor will get 1) the Planarena display "at much lower cost than he could set it up himself," 2) a complete advertising program (partially paid for by manufacturers whose products are displayed), 3) continuing management service from Squires' parent company, Modernization Inc, 4) an accurate price book and pricing system based on Squires' 21 years experience, 5) copyrighted forms for selling, pricing, and controlling production of work, and 6) continuous sales training help.
In one-stop remodeling it takes a good salesman—with special training—to close the sale

And a good one is hard to find. But a man with the right characteristics can be trained. Here are the characteristics the top remodelers look for in a new man:

1. He must be aggressive—"the kind of man who feels a great sense of accomplishment when he persuades a prospect to sign his name." But at the same time, . . .

2. He must be able to build the customer's confidence. The publicity given to the fly-by-nights in the remodeling field has made many prospects wary—afraid that they will be gypped or sold too big a job.

3. He must have a creative and visual imagination. For he will have to be able to see the remodeling possibilities in an old house, and be able to "paint a picture" for the prospect. Again, the problem is that there is no finished product to show—the product must often be sold from drawings and sketches.

4. He must be painstaking. He may have to price the job under the eye of the buyer (see p 136) so he can't afford to make a mistake in taking dimensions or checking construction.

5. He must be willing to work nights and weekends. This is the best time to sell remodeling, because it is the only time the man of the house is home. If the salesman is married, most top remodelers sound out his wife on the difficult working hours before they hire him.

6. He must be receptive to training. A remodeling salesman not only needs extensive training before he can be effective, but must be ready and willing to attend regular sales meetings to keep up-to-date on the newest redesign ideas and construction techniques.

Most remodelers prefer to take good salesmen from other fields and make them modernizers. Prime candidates: young insurance salesmen. And more and more remodelers are recruiting at colleges. Most don't want salesmen who have been in modernization too long, for two reasons: 1) Such men too often have set ideas about how to do a job, and 2) Their loyalty is often weak, since they have fallen into the habit of moving casually from job to job.

Most top remodelers give their salesmen extensive and continuous training

And they support them while they learn and until the first commissions come in.

The trainee must learn every phase of construction from foundations to roofs. He must get a basic understanding of wiring, heating, and plumbing, plus a thorough knowledge of materials and new products.

A remodeling salesman must become an expert in financing, planning, and estimating, too, so he can handle any situation that may arise in a job.

Initial training is usually on-the-job training rather than classroom training. It starts with a thorough indoctrination on how the company operates. The trainee accompanies and studies other employees working at all the jobs the firm handles. He must learn how leads are received (see p 134), how they are handled, how contracts are written (p 138), how a sale is closed.

Most top one-stoppers hold training sessions for all their men once a week. These sessions are designed to bring the men up to date on new design and construction ideas developed on the job, and to trade new selling ideas.

Remodeling salesmen must also be taught to "design" on the job. Most top modernizers refer their salesmen's rough sketches to an architect or staff designer for development of final plans. But it's the salesman who must, in the customer's home, sketch accurately what the customer wants. To do this he must learn to observe and listen carefully, so he can interpret what people want into a drawing that the architect can use as a starting point. A lap drafting outfit is a prime tool in this maneuver.

The salesman must also be trained to price adroitly. He should always carry a complete price catalog. Nothing wins a customer's confidence better than showing how carefully a price is worked out. But pricing can also be a safeguard for the salesman. A homeowner's dream can run away beyond anything his budget could handle, and the salesman must determine this before he draws up a specification and gives a final price.

If the homeowner wants more than he can afford, the salesman should set up the elements on the specification in order of preference. Then some can be dropped to bring the price within reach.

The right price is also important in financing the job. If
the selling price is within the financial ability of the homeowner to pay, most lenders will go along with it.

But a salesman is trained never to leave plans, specifications, prices, etc, at the house if the sale has not been made. This only sets the sale up for somebody else.

The first sales calls should be made with an experienced man

The new man's presence should be explained to customers, who will usually warm to the fact that they are participants in the training.

This first call often serves just to get into the house. Once in, the salesman makes friends first—and then starts talking about what the owners would like to do, what their pattern of living is, how much they think they can afford to spend. This should give the salesman an idea as to whether the people can qualify for the job, whether they are really interested in it or not, and whether he should go ahead with any further planning.

Sales are frequently not made on the first call, so the salesman will give the customer some reason why he must come back on a second call at some specific time. Getting a specific date makes the prospective customer think about the sale itself. The salesman can often get a commitment that the owners will give the salesman a definite "yes" if they like the job and the price or a definite "no" if they do not, on the next call. This saves the possibility of fruitless repeated calls. (If the homeowner cannot make up his mind on the second call, there is a fifty-fifty chance that he doesn't want the job anyhow.)

On the second call, the salesman usually details the job all over again and tries to pin down a decision. If the owners hesitate the salesman must try to uncover the prospects real objection to the job and to answer it. The only objection for which there is no answer: "We're going to sell the house, so we've decided not to remodel." If the objection is price, a better financing plan will usually answer it.

Closing takes special techniques and a stage set for the job

Say the experts: "There has never been a sale closed yet with the salesman or the prospect standing up." Everyone has to be seated so they can give their undivided attention. The salesman then goes over—slowly and clearly—an accurate description of the work and the specs that cover it. He should keep in mind that the homeowner wants to have everything explained very carefully—so there are no misunderstandings about the work to be done. All this takes time. But, if done properly, it shows the homeowner exactly what the work involves, and that the salesman is interested in the homeowner's welfare. Paying attention to minute details is very important here.

The homeowner is then invited to ask any questions he may have. Any homeowner will be dubious of anything he can't understand, and no one will buy from a man he does not believe.

Salesmen should try not to give the price until the customer understands the job. Once they have given the price, the salesman must take it for granted that the homeowner has agreed to do the job with the remodeler. When the price is given, the salesmen must pull out the contract and begin his close. If the customers back out at this point, then the salesman must get them to agree that this is the job they want, that the drawing is right, that the specifications are right. This makes the owner realize that everything he wants is there, that nothing is wrong and that he should sign the contract.

The salesman lets the customer look over the contract for a few minutes. If the owners do not sign immediately, he should find an opening to go over the contract with them again. At this point, some silence on the part of the salesman is necessary. Homeowners generally will not stand for any pressure on a big decision like this. Say most remodelers, "If you handle the sale this way, without any high pressure, you will close on at least one out of three sales calls.

Top salesmen can bring in profitable business by seeing the potential in buildings like this

Washington Remodeler Elmer Klavans has made a profitable specialty of remodeling 40- to 70-year-old downtown buildings. To get this business, he does not wait for the owner to decide to remodel—he sells the owner on the idea. And if he can't do that, he lines up new investors to buy the building and go through with the remodeling.

For example: the forbidding building shown above was a walk-up residence hall for women. He persuaded a group of investors to put up $110,000 to buy it, another $280,000 (including Klavans' contract profit) to remodel it into five floors of apartments with 48 units (photo below.) He stripped the building to its framing and exterior walls, put in all new wiring, new plumbing, new plaster, new flooring, and new partitions according to the new plan. He installed two elevators. The rental income on the "new" building is $70,000 a year.

Another example: Klavans sold the owners of an old luxury apartment (with a total rental income of $34,000 a year) on remodeling their building into office space. The building was in a prime commercial location, steel-framed and heavily constructed. Klavans put in two fully automatic elevators, a new lobby, new interiors, air conditioning, heating and electrical equipment. Cost: about $10 a sq ft. When the building was completed, it contained 60,000 sq ft of modern air-conditioned office space renting for $240,000 a year.

In his search for jobs like this, Klavans judges whether they are worth major renovation on five factors: 1) location, 2) existing space, 3) structural soundness, 4) financing possibilities, and 5) building codes and zoning ordinances. If he thinks the building has possibilities, he goes to the owner and starts persuading him to remodel—using profit figures like those shown above. "Owners usually take about a year to decide to go through with the job," says Klavans. "But when they do, I have a profitable piece of remodeling business.

continued
In one-stop remodeling, leads are even more important than in new-house selling

The one-stopper lives on leads because leads bring him the only business he gets. He can't live on traffic sales or impulse sales. He has to get his lines out to catch the man who wants a once-in-a-lifetime job done on his house.

But once he has a lead he has a hot property. The prospect is pre-sold—he wants the job done—and the odds on closing the sale, say top remodelers, are better than 1 in 3.

To get these leads, the remodeler uses every technique he can. He spends money on a model house or a showroom, on customer relations, on advertising, and or canvassing (see below). And he processes any lead he gets with great care.

Most of the best leads are referrals from satisfied customers

A single enthusiastic customer has accounted for as many as two dozen jobs in a single year for many remodelers. So it is worth while to concentrate a big part of a lead-development budget on building good customer relations.

Here are eight good ways to do this:

1. Visit the job frequently—at least once a week.
2. Employ—and use subcontractors who employ—cheerful, well mannered workmen. They are your representative on the job, and come in daily contact with the housewife.
3. Let your carpenter crews—especially if they are on your own payroll—take care of small maintenance jobs not included in the contract. These take only a few minutes of the workman's time, and can produce more leads than a full-page ad in the newspaper.
4. Clean the windows or wax the floors at the end of a job. This can start positive word-of-mouth advertising and bring in a lot of neighborhood business.
5. A week or two after the job is finished, make a courtesy call to be sure the customer is completely satisfied.
6. Offer a small gift to the homeowners as a reward for a successful lead.
7. When you are doing a job, let the rest of the neighborhood know about it by putting cards on all front doors explaining the modernization job down the street (see sample opposite). You will get people out to look the job over.
8. Send birthday, anniversary and special holiday greetings regularly to past and prospective customers.

Advertising is important, but its main job is to create an image of dependability

If you are new in the business, advertising will establish your image in the homeowner's mind.

REMODELING ADVERTISING should strive to impress the reader that the firm is established and reliable, uses top materials,
If you are established in the business but want to grow, advertising will open up opportunities that referral leads cannot generate.

Most large remodelers budget 5% of their total volume to advertising, varying up or down depending upon the season. Whatever the budget, it should be on a year-long basis, not on a spot basis.

If you have a small ad budget, it is best to stick with one medium (usually the local paper) where you can make an impact, rather than advertise by bits and pieces in all available media. Let a local agency prepare your copy and use it week in and week out.

Newspaper advertising is particularly effective because the paper is edited to appeal to the local residents. Tying in with local home modernization sections will help you establish your company in the readers' minds as the community modernizer. Whatever the budget, it should be on a year-long basis, not on a spot basis.

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The yellow pages of the telephone directory provide one of the least expensive forms of advertising. As the ads say: "It's the first place people look." A yellow page ad can be more informative—and strive less for impact—than a newspaper ad because the prospect seeing it is already in the market for remodeling.

Direct mail supplements other advertising—particularly if it pinpoints markets where modernization is needed by a number of homeowners. When you have one remodeling job in a neighborhood, a direct mail program to the surrounding neighborhood may generate quite a few good leads.

Publicity is particularly important in launching a model home (see p 126)—but you can use it all year long. Good before and after photos with a well written story will always almost get publicity in the local press. Good remodeling stories are scarce and local real estate editors usually use them. This is even more effective than advertising in generating leads.

Radio advertising should supplement newspaper advertising. A commercial woven around a single thought is usually best.

Television advertising, even on a local basis, is very expensive, but it serves a wide trading area (if you have one) and can be very effective. Before and after pictures, and scale-model houses and additions are the best props for video commercials.

Door-to-door and telephone canvassing is effective, but (beware) fly-by-nights use it, too

When starting out in a new area, or starting up a new business, most of your first leads must come from canvass—either telephone or door-to-door. (Later follow-up will build referral leads). Telephone solicitation is cheaper than door-to-door. A good local ad agency can get prospect lists for you. One of the best lists is change-of-address notices from department stores. Mose remodelers setting up a telephone canvass use a few good girls instead of a high-priced salesman. They work from a script (which answers basic questions) and can pick up ten good leads in an hour. The best time to call is in the evening, when children are in bed and the prospect has time to chat.

Telephone canvassing works well when you are announcing some special event. For instance, invitations to a showroom can produce many good leads.

Door-to-door canvass, though it is more expensive, may produce many more bona fide leads than telephone canvass, simply because it is done in person. Usually professional canvassers work one neighborhood at a time. Door-to-door works especially well if the remodeler is doing a job in the neighborhood that the canvasser can refer to.

Welcome Wagon service—for new families moving into a neighborhood—can also generate good leads. Sometimes it takes a new homeowner six months to a year of living in a house to realize what changes are needed, but in any case, offering a free estimate through the Welcome Wagon will give you the first crack at every new family coming into the area.

Here is how the top remodelers process their leads:

One girl is responsible for recording all leads that come in over the telephone. She notes in a book the customer's name, address, telephone number, time of phone call, etc. She tries to get as much information as she can about the type of job it will be while the lead is on the phone. This information is then transferred to a lead slip which is placed on the sales manager's desk. The sales manager assigns the lead to a salesman who signs a release for it.

The salesman telephones the lead and sets up a date when husband and wife will both be home. He tries to set this date within 48 hours of the lead contact.

Even if the wife says the husband doesn't have to be there, the salesman tries to set a time just before the husband gets home—he knows it's a waste of time sending one person if the other person also has to make the decision.

The following day the salesman reports on the disposition of the lead. If the job is dead, the salesman quotes the price he offered, describes the job, and tries to tell why the job was turned down. The sales manager puts all this information on the sales report. If any question comes up later about a job—even one that was turned down—the customer's original lead slip, with the job history, can be pulled from an alphabetical file.

By analyzing the disposition of leads, the salesmanager can tell just what kind of a job each salesman is doing.

Remodeler Richheimer advises: "Don't give your salesmen more than one lead a day. They will work hard to close a single lead. If they have more leads, they give up on a tough prospect, and you lose business you might have gotten. But screen your leads so the salesmen will have a good chance of making the sale." (Richheimer averages one sale out of every 2.8 leads his salesmen handle.)

Because a lead costs money it must be protected from the possibility of a salesman a) selling the lead for a bigger commission to some other remodeler; or b) subcontracting the job himself at a slightly lower price, figuring to pocket the overhead as well as the commission.

To protect his leads Remodeler Richheimer prints on the back of a lead slip: "This lead is the property of Herbert Richheimer Inc and for its sole use." The salesman must sign this slip when it is turned over to him. The salesman is fully aware of his legal commitment and cannot wheedle or sell the lead to someone else.

continued
In one-stop remodeling, fast and accurate pricing is critical to closing the sale—and making a profit

If you cannot estimate and price a job quickly—while the prospect is still full of enthusiasm for what the salesman has shown him—you risk losing the sale.

And if you cannot figure the job accurately, you risk losing your business to the competition (when your prices are too high) or to your creditors (when your prices are too low).

Inaccurate pricing—which is most often caused by inaccurate knowledge of costs—has been responsible for the business failure of many remodelers (and for the past five years, remodelers have gone out of business at a rate somewhere around 70%). It has also been responsible for the failure of many remodelers to grow. Many have expanded their business one year, had to pull back the next. The most common reasons: overhead got out of hand, and actual costs ran over estimates. Here’s how it often happens: As the business grew, salesmen, clerical help, and carpenters were added to the firm. But the remodeler was still his own salesman and estimator—and these jobs took most of his time. He could not supervise his jobs, and costs got out of line.

What is the answer?
Accurate pricing depends on accurate cost control and analysis for every job. And this is not easy, for—unlike production building—costs are different for every job. Cost control for remodeling must begin with an analysis of each job before it is accepted.

What will the subcontracting costs be? The cost of your own carpenter and clean-up labor? The cost of the materials you will buy? The cost of plans and permits? Before you have built up a backlog of cost records, you will have to base your price on detailed cost calculations on each of the elements. But, as you gain and build up a backlog of actual cost records, you can compile what you know to be accurate costs into a “standard-cost book.” Based on their past experience, and careful checks of estimated costs against actual costs...

Most top remodelers have developed a cost book that breaks any job into standard items

These books show, for example, the installed cost, per sq ft, of interior partition of several types, of solid exterior...
A September 1961 page discusses how to develop a good price book for remodeling work. The article explains that a good price book allows salesmen to price out almost any job quickly and accurately. The book is updated regularly to reflect changes in labor, materials, and subcontractor costs. The goal is to avoid giving away too much profit in the initial estimate, which can lead to financial loss. The production department creates detailed work sheets for each job, which are then compared to actual costs when the job is complete. This helps to maintain accurate and competitive pricing. The article concludes that a good price book is essential for successful remodeling businesses.
In one-stop remodeling, controlling production and production costs is more complex than in new-house building.

And the first step in control is a contract that covers the job completely—and leaves no room for misunderstanding. You need good legal advice to develop good contract forms, and it is always best to let your lawyer know exactly how you operate so he can fit the forms to your operation. For there are many pitfalls:

When a remodeling job is taken on contract, the remodeler becomes responsible for any existing electrical, plumbing, or structural deficiencies. The code inspectors do not care who caused the violation, but expect the remodeler to comply with the code for all items in the home before they will approve the job.

To avoid problems with existing violations, the contract should specify that the remodeler is not responsible for existing violations, and if work must be done to correct them, the homeowner will pay the cost.

Even so, you cannot always rely on a contract to protect you, so your salesman must be sure to inspect existing conditions before he makes out a contract. If he finds do-it-yourself work in violation of a code—and this takes a well-trained salesman—he must see that the cost of correcting it gets into the contract.

Complete and detailed specifications should accompany the contracts to eliminate arguments—with customers or subs. Framing dimensions, thicknesses, and grades must be spelled out. If there are wood shingles involved, list the exposure to the weather, grade, whether stained or unstained. On roofing and siding stick to national trade brands so you can get help from the manufacturer on complaints. The same thing is true of decorative plywood and appliances. Note whether roof and sidewall sheathing is the same or different. Note whether doors are hollow or solid core, whether weather-stripped or not. Spec window sizes, kind of panes, insulating glass thickness; wall coverings, thickness of gypsum board, trim, molding; concrete mix, vapor barrier; masonry type, length, size; heating and electrical equipment; type of floor tile; garage door type, driveway materials; specific catalog numbers for tub enclosures, wrought-iron work, fixtures and hardware.

When the contract is signed, the production manager takes over

He is responsible for cost control, scheduling, purchasing, subcontractors, inspections, customer relations, and all expenditures for the job.

After the manager goes over the contract, he inspects the job to be sure there are no overlooked conditions which might affect costs. Possible trouble spots: trees and shrubs that have to be moved; excessive grading; septic tanks and water lines that are in the way; thermostats and ducts that have to be relocated; wall-to-wall carpets, mirrors, and wallpaper that may be damaged or should be moved before remodeling takes place.

If the production manager finds everything covered by the contract, he orders any special material, windows, doors, or flooring that may not be stocked by the lumber yard and finds out when delivery will take place. Subs are notified about any special materials they may need, and purchase orders for the special material are sent out with the general requirements for subs’ work on the job. The carpenter crews are given plans and starting date.

The production manager gives the customer the general work schedule, explains the whole job, and sets a starting date. Just before the job starts, the production manager calls the customer and asks permission to leave materials in the driveway, being careful to schedule several separate deliver-

ORGANIZATION CHART shows management functions essential to any one-stop operation. In small firms, one man must often handle most of the top-level functions. But to grow bigger, he must delegate one function at a time to new executives.
ies so the site will not be piled with materials that won't be used for some time. This avoids damage to the materials and also avoids pilferage (more often than not by the customer).

When the job starts, the production manager visits the job every day to check progress and be sure the customer is satisfied. By keeping informed, he can approve or question bills. Change-order forms must be available on the job to take care of additional work requested by the customer. These forms should be made out by the foreman or workman for any extra so the cost can be added to the contract.

To minimize fixed costs, most remodelers subcontract almost everything

If you work with subs—instead of using your own crews—you don't have to worry about payroll taxes, withholding taxes, hospitalization, portal to portal pay, equipment investment, transportation charges, charges for lost time due to bad weather, or carrying a work force during slack periods.

Good subcontracting practice is a matter of careful working relationships. You should have at least three subs available in every trade so that you can get competitive bidding, and you should shift your work around among them. When you are lining up new subs, don't automatically take the lowest bid—the low bidder may be undercutting the job, both in quality of material and quality of labor.

As pointed out earlier, some remodelers work so closely with their subs that they can tell them how to figure the job, what to charge for a job and what they will make on each job.

To handle customer complaints about subcontracted work, some remodelers keep an escrow account for every sub. Richheimer, for example, deducts 5% from every job until each subcontractor has an escrow account built up of $350. If there is a complaint about the sub's workmanship or material, he sends a registered letter to the sub and tells him he has five days to correct it. If the sub does nothing, Richheimer hires someone else to do the job and deducts the labor and material costs from the man's escrow account.

To keep track of dozens of jobs and crews, many remodelers use a control chart

Though the exact form of the chart varies, the purpose is always the same: to show at a glance the exact status of each job—who is doing what and where, when the job started, what materials have been delivered, when the operation should be complete. A typical control board lists, down the left-hand column, the job number, owner's address, telephone. Across the top are listed the various phases of the job, with the subcontractors involved. On each job element, a white tack (for example) indicates that the job phase has not yet been ordered. A yellow tack means the job is ordered but has not yet started. A green tack means the job is in progress. A red tack means the job is completed. Each morning, according to work reports, the board is brought up to date. The board not only keeps track of jobs—it help line up work ahead. When a subcontractor calls in, the production manager can check the board, show the sub what jobs are scheduled for the weeks ahead, and give him job orders.

Warn the experts: don't "adjust" your costs—or shave your profit—to get a job

Too many remodelers—many of them now out of business—know their job costs and their overhead costs, but occasionally operate below their real costs to get a job away from a competitor. It doesn't pay, say the experts, to take a job just to keep busy, or to try and compete with a mechanic who is willing to work for wages. As your reputation for reliability and good work grows, you will get the business. People don't mind paying for a good modernizing job. They do mind paying for a bad job—even at "bargain" prices.
You can often find big opportunities for profit in old houses like these if you are willing to try your hand at...
Old row houses like these can be bought up and

R. E. Scott

AERIAL VIEW of apartment site shows second-floor balconies reached by three outside stairways and connected by three bridges. Off-street parking area is in center foreground.
AFTER FIX-UP the buildings include 74 one-bedroom, two-bedroom, and efficiency apartments. Their current appraised value: $588,000.

turned into profitable apartments like these

So reports Merchant Builder Bill Witt who expects a 15% annual yield on his investment in Pelham Place, the rehabilitation project shown above.

Witt (who heads Viking Construction Co of Virginia Beach) bought 18 rundown row houses in Norfolk in June 1960, converted them into 74 one- and two-bedroom, air-conditioned apartments in less than a year, and had rented 70% of his units as HOUSE & HOME went to press in mid-August.

He bought the row houses—built 55 years ago for the Jamestown Exposition—for $95,000 and spent an undisclosed amount on fix-up. Today the appraised value of his property is $588,000, and, when fully rented, the apartments will bring in $84,000 a year.

To convert the old buildings, Witt added partitions and lowered the ceilings; installed unit air conditioners, new plumbing fixtures, and new kitchen cabinets and appliances; and built balconies, bridges, and stairways for outside access to second-floor units. Rentals, ranging from $90 to $118, include heat, hot water, grounds maintenance, and off-street parking.

Witt’s success is significant on two counts:

1. On the national level, it shows that even without FHA financing housing professionals can make a profitable business of rehabilitating “gray areas” and deteriorating neighborhoods. His apartments were financed conventionally because at the time they were not in an approved urban-renewal area. Says Witt: “Our toughest hurdle was getting financing. But if we had been in an approved urban-renewal area, it would have been a breeze to get financing under FHA Section 220.”

2. On the local level, Witt’s success moved the City of

continued
Norfolk to apply for HHEA approval of an urban-renewal area. Approval came through, and Witt himself has bought four other buildings in the neighborhood—all to be rebuilt under FHA 220.

Are there opportunities for you in rehabilitation?

Here, says Merchant Builder Witt, is why he went into the buy-up, fix-up business:

1. It offers a chance to expand and diversity: "Cyclical swings in new-house construction are inevitable. So the broader your operation, the less you have to gear your organization to the rise and fall of new-house sales."

2. It offers a way to tap the downtown rental market: "In downtown areas, high-rise apartments have had an almost clear field. But most high-rise construction is high rental. On the other hand, fixed-up apartments meet the need for medium-rent housing in downtown areas."

3. It offers tax advantages to new-house builders: "To get the best tax break, we plan to hold onto our rehabilitated buildings when our new-house sales are high and to sell them when new-house sales are low."

4. It offers a chance to capitalize on skills and experience acquired in new-house building and marketing: "Location is just as important as in the new-house market—perhaps more so. You have to have an intimate knowledge of costs. And your product must be priced right and designed right for the market. Just one example: At our rents in downtown Norfolk, we knew people would balk at three-story walk-ups. So at Pelham Place, we worked out a system of outside staircases, balconies, and bridges (p 142). This way, no one has to climb two flights of interior stairs to his apartment."

Here, suggests Witt, are three points to keep in mind in organizing for the buy-up, fix-up business:

1. Set-up a separate fix-up department—but not a separate corporation. Witt himself organized a separate corporation before he tackled Pelham Place, but now feels he made a mistake: "A subsidiary corporation is largely a paper corporation without the credit and reputation of a successful building company. If you've made a name for yourself as a new-house builder, your best bet is to capitalize on it when you start doing fix-up.

2. Get yourself some top talent for the key jobs. To head his rehabilitation business, Witt hired Mort Saber, who helped organize ACTION (American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods) and Operation Home Improvement.

3. Look for bypassed areas with old houses or apartments that can be easily up-graded. Chances are, you'll find large houses or apartments that are a drug on the market because their size demands high—and hard-to-get—rentals. They are likely candidates for conversion to smaller, medium-rent units. A good example is Pelham Place where Witt divided 18 outdated row houses into 74 up-to-date apartments.

4. Look for areas where new apartments are being built: "They upgrade the neighborhood," says Witt, "and people who want to live there—but can't afford new-unit rentals—may wind up as your tenants. Pelham Place rentals are from $10 to $25 lower than those of nearby new apartments. But they are well above the rates of the area's unrenovated buildings.

5. Look for off-street parking possibilities. Witt bought up an old building across the street from Pelham Place, tore it down, and used the space for a 42-car parking lot (p 142). "Parking doesn't have to be immediately adjacent to your apartments," he says, "but you have to have it."

6. Find out about possible street widening and highway building in the area. For example: Pelham Place will benefit from the completion, in three years, of the new Norfolk Tunnel because it is only a few blocks from the entrance. Says Witt: "We studied future traffic-improvement projects to spot problems as well as opportunities. For instance, we avoided buildings on streets that are due for widening in a few years."

7. Get an unbiased appraisal of what the property will be worth after it is improved. The Pelham Place site was evaluated for Witt by Appraisers Jack Wallace and Hunter Hogan Jr of Goodman, Segar & Hogan Appraisal Co. Says Witt: "We had the property appraised for two reasons—to check out our own opinion and to prepare a persuasive presentation to a mortgage lender. (The 48-page presentation includes recommendations on how to get the most income from the site and is illustrated with maps and photos. Witt also prepared a 43-page brochure analyzing the area's rental market and showing former remodeling jobs by his firm.)"

8. Don't consider buying a building unless you can work within the existing structural framework: "This is a cardinal rule of fix-up. We avoided buildings with sagging exterior walls and weakened foundations. We also avoided white elephants—buildings that could not be remodeled economically because of design peculiarities like high, narrow rooms and long, high stairwells."

their value after remodeling, and an architectural firm (Architectural Assoc of Portsmouth, Va.) to come up with a remodeling plan.

3. Figure your capital needs as the cost of buying the property plus about $1,000 per unit for fix-up, "That's about what we needed at Pelham Place," says Witt, "and it's as good a rule of thumb as any I know. We were able to finance the balance."

Here are Witt's suggestions on how to pick property for buying up and fixing up:

1. Start out by asking questions about possible sites. Before recommending the Pelham Place site, Mort Saber spent weeks talking about various downtown areas with people who were familiar with them—realtors, businessmen, homeowners, newspapermen, and city officials. His aim: to spot areas that needed rehabilitation but that were still desirable as places to live.

2. Look for areas with "anchor" features—features that attract people and keep them there. Among the "anchor" features near Pelham Place are a glorious old church and an attractive city park. Other "anchors" to look for are high-rise apartments and community features like schools, shopping areas, and hospitals.

3. Look for bypassed areas with old houses or apartments that can be easily up-graded. Chances are, you'll find large houses or apartments that are a drug on the market because their size demands high—and hard-to-get—rentals. They are likely candidates for conversion to smaller, medium-rent units. A good example is Pelham Place where Witt divided 18 outdated row houses into 74 up-to-date apartments.

4. Look for areas where new apartments are being built: "They upgrade the neighborhood," says Witt, "and people who want to live there—but can't afford new-unit rentals—may wind up as your tenants. Pelham Place rentals are from $10 to $25 lower than those of nearby new apartments. But they are well above the rates of the area's unrenovated buildings.

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9. Come up with fix-up plan before you buy. Witt knew precisely what he intended to do with the Pelham Place buildings before he optioned them. He points out: "If you don't take time to figure out an economical plan, a building that looks like a bargain because it is in a good location or offers a lot of space for the money may turn out to pose unforeseen—and costly—remodeling problems."

10. Add 10% to your estimated costs to cover contingencies: "Even with thorough planning, you may run into unexpected difficulties."

11. And when you buy, protect your investment by optioning nearby property: "Your fix-up job will raise the value of neighboring sites. You'll be wise to option them to keep speculators from cashing in on your efforts."

Here are some tips from Witt on what to do—and what not to do—in remodeling:

1. Salvage as many old materials as possible. At Pelham Place, Witt saved windows and doors and repaired only those sections of the roof that were damaged during remodeling. But he points out: "You may find it costs more to re-work old materials than to buy and install new ones."

2. Figure on installing new wiring, appliances, and bathroom fixtures. That is what Witt did at Pelham Place—and what he says most rundown old buildings need. But heating can often be improved without replacement. Although he converted the Pelham Place furnace from coal to oil, Witt kept the old boiler and old radiators.

3. Don't mix old and new surface materials in the same apartment: "Consolidate by using all old material in some units, all new in others. Nothing can give a fix-up job a bigger black eye than mixing old and new molding, old and new cabinets, and old and new door and window frames."

4. Use the add-on (or cover-up) principle. Rather than patch up old plaster, Witt covered it with drywall. And rather than rip up old floors, he smoothed them and covered them with carpeting. In some apartments, he installed dropped ceilings to make the rooms seem longer.

5. Rejuvenate by simplifying—but don't over-do it. "Lots of old decorative woodwork—of Victorian vintage, for example—is costly to restore and maintain. But some of it may give the building character and be well worth saving. Let your architect help you decide what to rip off and what to restore."

6. And don't try to get by with a patch-up job: "Unless you do a complete job, you won't get the rentals you expect."

And what about merchandising? Capitalize on public interest in urban rehabilitation

That is Witt's advice, and that is what he did at Pelham Place. For instance:

He kept the newspapers informed of his progress. Result: "We got a lot of local publicity including two front-page stories."

He invited community leaders to his opening. Result: "Our first-day visitors included city officials, urban-renewal officials, newspapermen, and influential businessmen. Many of them had grown up in the neighborhood and were astonished at what we had done. This led to some of the best advertising there is—word of mouth."

Witt also adapted many of his new-house merchandising methods to his fix-up apartments. He advertised regularly—first with small ads and then, as the excitement generated by his opening died down, with bigger ads at more frequent intervals. And he furnished one of his apartments with Scandinavian furniture "that made it look as up-to-date as a new house."
BEFORE FIX-UP this was the dreary site of gutted gas-works buildings—all at least 70 years old. Foreground: foundation of old gas tank.

Even an old gas works like this can be turned into

Photos: Waldo Spence

GAS-PLANT SHELL (left) was turned into seven-unit apartment building (right) that now rents for $8,754 a year. Fix-up cost: $79,000.
up-to-date offices and apartments like these

And the conversion can be highly profitable for the owners. For example: South Atlantic Gas Co of Savannah, which fixed up the buildings above, is now making a solid return on its investment in them.

These buildings and others, including single-family houses, shown on the following pages, are part of a large-scale, long-range rehabilitation project that was started by the gas company in 1945 and completed last month.

Rehabilitation began after South Atlantic Gas bought up some slum dwellings to close off a street leading into its plant. Later the utility decided to convert its gas-manufacturing plant—made obsolete when natural gas was introduced to Savannah—to offices and apartments. And finally the company bought up still more property to protect its investment.

The rehabilitated area—known as Trustees' Gardens (because it is on the site of an experimental garden that introduced cotton and peaches to America)—now has 24 buildings, which include stores, offices, a religious headquarters, and 73 air-conditioned apartments.

The overall pay-off:

Annual rentals equal to 11% of investment: The gas company, which invested $923,173 ($69,922 to buy up property and $853,251 in fix-up), expects annual rentals of more than $100,000.

A big jump in property values: Ten blocks of street frontage acquired at about $55 a front foot are now worth from $200 to $400 a front foot.

What can everyone in the housing industry learn from this rehabilitation project?

"The most important lesson is that there is almost no limit
OLD TENEMENT (left) was bought up for $8,500, fixed up (above) for $65,000. It now brings in $8,078 a year in rents.

GUTTED GAS PLANT (right) was made into four air-conditioned, $150-a-month apartments (below) for $69,321.
to the kind of property that can be turned into attractive and profitable residential and business neighborhoods." So says South Atlantic Board Chairman H. Hansell Hillyer, whose wife (Mrs. Mary Hillyer), first saw the possibilities of reclaiming what she calls "the most squalid hovels I have ever seen." Mrs. Hillyer directed the project from start to finish with the title of "creator-consultant."

Results of the project show:

1. You can profitably fix-up even some of the worst slums. Frame houses and tenements rehabilitated by South Atlantic Gas ranged in age from 70 to 200 years. Some had no plumbing. And one was in such bad shape that it inspired a book, "The Damned Don't Cry," about the tragic life in the slums. Here are two examples:

A ramshackle two-story house (bottom right) was bought up for $5,600, fixed up for $9,674, and now rents for $1,200 a year.

An old tenement (top left) was bought up for $8,500, remodeled into two-bedroom apartments for $65,000, and now rents for $6,078 a year.

Says Hillyer: "On close inspection, we found that many of the neglected slum dwellings were still structurally sound—and that they often had attractive architectural lines."

2. You can profitably convert all kinds of buildings to almost any new use. South Atlantic Gas converted commercial buildings to residential and residential to commercial. But the most striking example of changing the use of buildings was the conversion of abandoned and worthless gas plant structures to apartments and offices. Here are four examples:

An old warehouse shell (top right)—four walls, a roof, and a cobbled floor—was made into 11 air-conditioned apartments and offices by building in a second floor and partitioning the interior. Rehabilitation cost $90,969, and the building is expected to earn $16,000 a year in rentals.

A former gas manufacturing plant (bottom left), vacant for four years, was converted into four large apartments. The gas company installed central air conditioning, built balconies and porches on two sides, and extended the roof to shelter the balconies and lower the building's high silhouette. The fix-up job cost $69,321, and the apartments are renting for $7,200 a year.

A laborer's toilet and shower room was turned into a one-family house. Fix-up cost $11,173, and the house rents for $1,500 a year.

A stable and tool shed was converted into a two-bedroom apartment. Cost: $15,351. Annual rental: $1,800.

Here are some other rehabilitation lessons learned in the Savannah project:

1. Don't tip your hand to slum-property speculators. Realtor William F. Lynes, retained by the utility to protect its investment by buying up periphery property, was careful to show no interest in new sites until he was ready to bid.

2. Start from scratch inside each building. Says Hillyer: "We tried to make our remodeled buildings as livable—and thus as rentable—as possible. This meant partitioning the big spaces in old industrial buildings and knocking down partitions to make bigger rooms in old residential buildings. It also meant adding what most old houses lack—plenty of large closets."

3. Budget generously for new equipment. The gas company installed new wiring, new plumbing, new appliances, and air conditioning in every residential unit.

4. Save valuable materials even if the building is being torn down. Says Hillyer: "We made a point of saving good lumber and Savannah gray brick (a premium brick no longer made)."

5. Gain community acceptance by getting community leaders as your first tenants. Early tenants at Trustees' Gardens included the Savannah Symphony's conductor, the Chamber of Commerce president, a radio station owner, a woman doctor, and a department store heiress.
What can happen when a whole city gets behind fix-up

In this case, the city is New Haven, Conn. where urban conservation sparked by a vigorous mayor is cleaning up the slums and generating new business for builders, remodelers, materials suppliers, mortgage lenders, and other housing professionals.

New Haven's program—thoroughly organized and professionally promoted (Mayor Richard C. Lee is a former public relations man)—covers three broad areas: 1) formal urban renewal projects with federal or state subsidies, 2) improvement of deteriorating (or “gray”) neighborhoods including many owner-occupied houses, and 3) improvement of slum properties.

Results? Already completed or underway are rehabilitation jobs on 999 buildings with 2,990 dwelling units. Overall cost: $2,289,268—most of it new business for housing professionals because most of the jobs were not do-it-yourself efforts. Average cost per job: $2,291.

Is New Haven a special case? By no means. Because it is neither a very large city nor a very small one (1960 population: 152,048), its rehabilitation program could well provide a blueprint for other cities to follow. And even though the program started in city hall, the impetus in other cities could well come from the housing industry itself—from individual builders, realtors, or mortgage lenders, or from local organizations like NAHB chapters and real estate boards.

To see how New Haven put fix-up across, turn the page.
Here are the ideas that put rehabilitation across  

Some of these ideas—like the use of colored renderings (above, below, and p 150) to show a property owner how a fix-up job can improve the looks of his house—could boost business for many remodelers.

"Rehabilitation takes more imagination than most people have. These renderings stir their imagination and help them visualize what can be done with their houses," says Jim Skerritt of New Haven’s Redevelopment Agency, who draws the renderings from photos taken at the city’s expense. Adds Mary Hommann, who heads the field office in the city’s Wooster Square urban-renewal area: "People are flattered that anyone would take the time to draw a picture of their house and figure ways to improve it."

All of New Haven’s ideas are well worth passing on to your city officials if you want to start an equally successful rehabilitation program in your own community. Here are the lessons other cities (and the housing industry) can learn from New Haven:

1. Arouse city-wide interest by getting the support of community leaders. New Haven’s Mayor Richard C. Lee appointed a Citizens’ Action Commission of 600 community leaders. At first the commission worked under the mayor’s direction. But now it is an autonomous group supported by members’ dues and contributions.

2. Arouse grass-roots interest by helping to set up neighborhood improvement associations. New Haven’s neighborhood groups are whipping up enthusiasm for rehabilitation and are an effective link (see below) between city officials and property owners.

3. Organize a strong rehabilitation team. Mayor Lee has surrounded himself with experts in all phases of urban renewal and rehabilitation. Most of them are young men (Redevelopment Director L. Thomas Appleby is 37, Neighborhood Improvement Director Howard Hallman is 33) with training in public administration, city planning, architecture, public relations, and law.

4. Enforce the city building code—but do it tactfully. Mayor Lee got the city to strengthen its housing code at about the same time (1957) that it began planning its first rehabilitation project under the federal urban renewal program. Two years later he began to push code enforcement with a campaign that was firm but tactful. For example: To make code enforcement more palatable to property owners, New Haven...
block by block in New Haven

housing inspectors are called “field representatives.”

5. Make a special effort to get cooperation from slum landlords. New Haven’s neighborhood improvement director assigned one field representative to work full time with the absentee owners of slum property. Result: Improvements costing $750,000 are completed or underway on 130 slum buildings.

6. Let neighborhood improvement associations initiate action in deteriorating areas. Instead of moving into areas on their own, New Haven’s field representatives get neighborhood associations to invite them in. The associations sponsor meetings at which the field men outline improvement plans and give property owners a chance to ask questions.

7. Make sure everyone in the neighborhood understands the overall plan. After a neighborhood meeting—but before making any inspections—field representatives repeat the improvement objectives in personal letters to property owners.

8. Follow every house inspection with explicit proposals for action. After inspecting a house, New Haven field men write the owner a “letter of recommendation” listing code violations (or other deficiencies), suggesting ways to remedy them, and spelling out the cost of the remedies.

9. Stress the importance of exterior design. Along with their letter to property owners, field men send an “architect’s advisory opinion” suggesting ways to improve the outside of the house, so it will fit with the neighborhood, and citing design features, like ornate but attractive woodwork, that should be saved to preserve the character of the house. This point is emphasized in a design booklet also sent to property owners. The booklet shows examples of fine old design details (“Many of the older houses in New Haven were designed and built by highly skilled builders, and the finished product was a masterpiece of design”). It also shows how a bad modernization job can destroy the design quality of a house. Says Neighborhood Improvement Director Howard Hallman: “Maybe we make too much of design, but it is something we live with every day.”

10. Show people who fix up their houses that their efforts are appreciated. “Certificates of achievement”—presented by Mayor Lee at a special ceremony—are awarded owners of rehabilitated buildings. And neighborhood field offices display “home of the week” photos to publicize outstanding rehabilitation jobs.
Here is a sampling of New Haven fix-up jobs

The photos above and opposite show five typical New Haven houses after they were improved. And a breakdown of the improvements on each house shows the variety of work generated by rehabilitation. For example:

1. The $1,250 job (left) included pointing up and painting the foundation, painting the exterior and front hall ceiling, installing 54' of new gutters, and repairing the roof, windows, front and rear porches, plumbing, and electrical systems.

2. The $2,910 job (top) included painting the exterior and remodeling a kitchen and a downstairs bath—three colored fixtures were installed in the bathroom; two windows were added to the kitchen along with an exhaust fan, formica counter, inlaid floor, and oak veneer cabinets.

3. The $3,845 job (center) included painting the outside and several rooms. 100-amp electrical service with circuit breakers and added outlets, replacing galvanized plumbing with copper tubing, closing in the second-floor porch with combination screens and storm windows, new flooring on the third-floor porch, a new kitchen sink, a new floor and sub-floor in one kitchen, new cabinets in two kitchens, pine paneling in two rooms, and a new hall railing.

Some New Haven fix-up jobs are big ticket building jobs. One example: 13 identical row houses in the city's urban-renewal area. The city bought them for $146,800 and plans to sell them after fixing them up at an estimated cost of $195,000. But most jobs are far smaller. In urban-renewal areas, the average per building is $4,550. In non-urban renewal slum areas, where many buildings are owned by absentee landlords, it is $5,769. And in deteriorating neighborhoods, where many houses are owner-occupied, the average job costs $1,050.

Where does the most money go? The biggest share (about 50%) is for carpentry—inside and out. Next in order: exterior masonry, exterior painting, plumbing, heating, electrical work, interior painting, interior masonry, roofing, landscaping.

Most New Haven fix-up financing is conventional—even in the city's Wooster Square urban-renewal area. Of 13 completed Wooster Square mortgages (many homeowners paid for fix-up out of savings), ten are conventional (up to 20 years and $11,900), and three are FHA (up to 30 years and $20,000). But plans for larger jobs are leading to more FHA financing: Of nine mortgage applications being prepared for Wooster Square, six are FHA (up to $50,000).

New Haven fix-up is making money for property owners as well as for contractors. Here are two examples:

1. A non-resident landlord spent $24,000 to fix-up a six-family apartment building (above, right) and boosted his rents from $25 per apartment to $75 for three-bedroom units and $85 for four bedrooms. Fix-up included new plumbing and wiring, new baths and kitchens, and repairs and painting inside and out.

2. A resident landlord spent $11,500 to fix-up a five-family dwelling (opposite) and was able to raise his monthly rental income from $130.80 to $295.

Fix-up costs: $1,250, $2,910, $3,845, $24,000
Suddenly, there's a new distinction in doorknobs: warm colors that accent the design and decor of finer homes—motels—apartment houses. Colors are built in to last, because knobs are molded of Du Pont Delrin acetal resin. This remarkable new material never tarnishes, fights off staining, chipping and scratching. Makes knobs smooth and warm to the touch, completely free of static shock. Eminently salable! The new doorknobs, by Sargent, of New Haven, Conn. and Peterborough, Ont., are available in a full range of color combinations with decorative escutcheons. Another example of why you can look to Delrin as a signpost of quality in builders' hardware. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Dept. HH-9, Room 2507D, Nemours Building, Wilmington 98, Del. In Canada: Du Pont of Canada Limited, P. O. Box 660, Montreal, Quebec.

POLYCHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

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CASTING BEDS produce reinforced-concrete wall and roof panels for $13,000-to-$16,000.

houses at Interstate General Contractors' College Park subdivision in San Juan.

SHOP WELDED houses at Interstate General Contractors' College Park subdivision in San Juan.

1/4" FILLER 3/4" SLEEVE; a; EMT Welding PLATE 1/4"x3"x5" PRECAST WALL PANELS of IBEC house are joined and secured to the slab and precast roof by welding exposed reinforcing (details, left) at top, bottom, and sides of each panel.

PRECAST WALL PANELS of IBEC house are joined and secured to the slab and precast roof by welding exposed reinforcing (details, left) at top, bottom, and sides of each panel.

$11,511 MODEL by IBEC has 1,088 sq ft, three bedrooms, two baths.

$8,998 MODEL by IBEC has 870 sq ft, two bedrooms, and one bath.

Both IBEC and Wilson do all their own precasting, erection, and finishing (they sub out only electrical work and plumbing). This, they say, is the only way they can make the most of their advanced concrete construction methods.

New precast concrete houses offer buyers good value

At Ruiz Soler Farm, IBEC's newest subdivision, prices range from slightly under $9,000 to $12,000.

Every house has a two-strip concrete driveway, 2' roof overhangs, colored exterior walls (pink, blue, yellow, etc), Philippine mahogany doors and door trim, terrazzo floors, Philippine mahogany or birch kitchen cabinets, Formica counter tops, and even a built-in food-preparation center. One neat touch: to save interior space, water heaters are placed in a storage area next to the carport.

Here are two samples of the houses I saw at IBEC's subdivision:

1. An 870 sq ft model (above right) for $8,998. It has two bedrooms and one bath; includes steel bifold closet doors, Italian tile in the bathroom, sliding-glass shower doors, and a Formica-topped vanity.

2. A 1,088 sq ft model (above left) for $11,511. It has three bedrooms and two baths and includes all features of the lower-priced house plus an oven, refrigerator, and disposer.

Ruiz Soler Farm, a 520-acre community, will have 4,000 houses when finished. Like many new subdivisions around San Juan, it has a sewage disposal plant instead of septic tanks. IBEC built the $400,000 plant—plus concrete streets, curbs, and gutters—before starting any houses.

/END
The RUBEROID Co. Mastic Tile Division

Announces the Awards in the

$25,000 3rd Annual Design Competition

to stimulate a major contribution to "Long-range Planning for the Medical Care facilities in the Community"

The objective of the RUBEROID-MASTIC program has been to encourage architectural thinking in terms of projects of public interest. The First Annual Competition was "Better Living for the Middle Income Family." The 1960 competition enlarged on this with "Education for Youth and Adult Recreation for all the Family." Now, the 1961 Competition provides still further demonstration of how the architectural profession can contribute importantly to community improvement.

THE JURY READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT:
E. Todd Wheeler, FAIA, Chairman, AIA Committee on Hospitals and Health
James J. Sauder, AIA
Donald E. Neptune, AIA
Raymond Brown, School of Hospital Administration, University of Chicago
Donald S. Nelson, FAIA
A. Gordon Lorimer, FAIA, Professional Advisor.
NATIONAL AWARDS

Grand Prize... $10,000
Victor A. Cusak, AIA, and Charles J. Luckman Associates
Ronald Meza
Beverly Hills, Calif.

Second Prize... $5,000
James S. Moore, AIA
Medical Planning Associates
Beverly Hills, Calif.

Third Prize... $2,500
Jimmie W. Bruza, James F. Knight
James S. Daley and William C. Watson, Jr.
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Okla.

First Prize... $2,500
John V. Shoeris, AIA
Harley, Ellington, Cowin & Stirton, Inc.
Detroit, Mich.

$500 Merit Awards
1. Miller Edward Gerardy and Richard W. Cramer
   Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla.
2. Masao J. Itabashi and Harutun Vaporician
   Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Assoc., Inc., Detroit, Mich.
3. Alan Bentley Glass, Forrest L. Johns and David M. Griffin
   Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater, Okla.
4. Pacifico Bacalzo and Borivoj Rieb
   A. Epstein & Sons, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
5. Marvin Berman, AIA, and Stanley S. Kogan, AIA
   Berman & Kogan, Los Angeles, Calif.
6. Ted Granzow
   Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill, New York, New York
7. Robert D. Guss, Jr.
   Edward Durell Stone, New York, New York
8. Donald H. Harder
   Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

CITATIONS

1. Stanley E. Abercrombie, Jr. and John M. Ellis
   Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
2. Firoz Rustum Mistry
   Lester C. Haas, AIA, Shreveport, La.
3. David Leash
   Merrill Jew, San Francisco, Calif.
4. Earl Matthews Farnham
   University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

SPECIAL STUDENT AWARDS

First Prize... $2,000
Alan Bentley Glass
Forrest L. Johns and David M. Griffin
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Okla.

Second Prize... $1,000
Miller Edward Gerardy and Richard W. Cramer
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, Okla.

Third Prize... $500
Don Dommer and Gordon Kovell
North Dakota State University
West Fargo, N. D.

$250 Merit Awards
1. Stanley E. Abercrombie, Jr. and John M. Ellis
   Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
2. Blythe S. Brewster
   Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
3. John L. Lawler
   University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.
4. William E. Pedersen, Jr.
   University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

Ready in late 1961. Elaborate 14" x 11" album brochure reproducing prize-winning plans in large scale and full detail. (Limited quantities of 1959 and 1960 award brochures still available.) Write on your company or professional letterhead, include $1.00 to cover mailing and handling cost, to: Award Brochure, The RUBEROID Co., 733 Third Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
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Two factors make this quality at low cost a reality—the new 58BA gas-fired Winter Weathermaker* Furnace . . . and the new air-cooled 38BA Weathermaker Air Conditioning Unit. Features of each are described in some detail on the opposite page.

This new split system gives you complete flexibility of design. For example, the low-cost Winter Weathermaker may be installed in basement, game room or utility room . . . or in an alcove or ventilated closet with safety and no sacrifice of operating efficiency. The air conditioning unit, pounds lighter than conventional units, may be used just as effectively on a roof or the ground outdoors.

Designed to complement each other, the new furnace and air conditioner deliver the ultimate in home heating and air conditioning. Get the complete facts from your Carrier dealer, listed in the Yellow Pages. Or write Carrier Air Conditioning Company, Syracuse 1, New York.

NEW 38BA AIR-COOLED AIR CONDITIONING UNIT

Capacities: 2, 2½ and 3 tons

This all-new air conditioner is far quieter, lighter and more efficient than any of its predecessors. It features two new exclusive Carrier developments—the Time-Guard Control Circuit and the Micromite Compressor.

The Time-Guard Circuit eliminates practically all electrical problems found in ordinary condensing units. A unique time device monitors the complete refrigeration cycle with "instant" response. As a result, it does away with practically all "nuisance" calls and provides the best cooling possible—both important selling points to prospects.

The Micromite Compressor, which operates dependably at any temperature, is all its name implies—small in size, weight and power consumption and mighty in capacity and durability. Pound-for-pound, it is the champion of compressors. Watchmaker tolerances, perfect balance and utter simplicity all contribute to the economical operation—and 14 years of laboratory research and two years of field testing prove its reliability in all climates and under all conditions.

Other features? Many! Ask your Carrier dealer!

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Input capacities: 70,000 to 120,000 Btuh

Brand-new design ideas, new components and new performance standards are built into this new Carrier line of furnaces. They have special features which make the addition of summer air conditioning easy and inexpensive—today or in the future. Their noise level is never higher than that of a comparable size belt drive unit. And their air delivery is equal to or better than a belt drive model of similar size.

Features? Here are some of many: Heat exchanger of highest quality steel is welded into a single leakproof element. Diaphragm valve opens and closes silently and insures adequate protection to the burners at all times. Automatic pilot has an adjustable flame positioned for prompt ignition. Blower is the direct drive centrifugal type, dynamically balanced for vibration-free performance. Standard equipment includes a diaphragm valve, automatic pilot, pressure regulator, manual shut-off, fan and limit control and ventilation switch. All units are completely wired and equipped with a throw-away filter. And all are attractively styled with a Sea Spray Green baked enamel finish to harmonize with any setting.

CARRIER CLIMATE CENTER. Another Carrier development that's a hit with prospects. Dramatic panel enables the homeowner to tell the weather at a glance, "dial" the climate he wants in his home, also make sure his air conditioning system is operating efficiently. All this from this 8" x 14" satin aluminum panel that installs easily between the studs in any room.
Our large scale factory operation offers you:

- Mass production economies plus unlimited opportunities for custom kitchen designing
- The benefits of constant research and product improvement
- Carefully selected raw materials
- Accuracy and smoothness in machining through the use of heavy production equipment
- Uniform and complete sanding in preparation for finishing and between finishing operations
- Conveyorized oven-accelerated drying, which permits use of the highest type of finishing materials (durability of finish and hazard resistance are remarkable)
- Constant inspection insuring consistently high quality
- Instant delivery by our 59 warehouse distributors, along with built-in appliances.
Why are crowds like this buying more than 100 houses a week from one builder?

Because the $9,990-and-up houses are packed with value.

The scene is Maryland City, the date June 24, 1961. The crowds came from Baltimore and Washington, for the location is midway between the two.

Every day, large numbers visited the seven models—not just to look but to buy. In six weeks to Aug 4, more than 650 families put up $100 deposits, though no ads have run since June.

These houses are likely to be this summer's top success story because:

They are filled with appliances. They include Frigidaire's top line—oven, range, refrigerator, dishwasher, garbage disposer, washer and dryer—and a Nautilus range hood.

They are air conditioned. Fedders' central units are in all houses, and buyers have no choice on this feature.

They offer many quality structural and material features, like poured concrete foundations; steel beams; 4" insulation in the ceiling and 2" in the wall; three or more electric outlets per room (16" above floor); marble thresholds to baths, two to 2½ baths per house (ceramic tiled with vanities); built-in breakfast tables, china cabinets, and bedroom vanities; 25/32" oak flooring (except vinyl asbestos tile in kitchens); fireplace walls in some models; 40-gal, 10-year hot water heater; paneled recreation room in full basement.

They are in a planned community with complete facilities—this is to be a new city, even including an industrial park. Shopping centers, a 3-par golf course, a medical clinic, and public sewers are planned.

Prices range from $9,990 to $15,000 plus ground rent ($10 to $15 a month, based on $2,000 and $3,000 lot values). The houses will be largely prefabricated, at a rate of four a day.

The builder: E. Harvey Kayne, 31, whose last project of 250 Baltimore homes sold out the weekend he opened them late in 1958.
NOW!

INSULITE PRIMED SIDING AVAILABLE IN A COMPLETE RANGE OF SIZES

Lap siding in 3 widths . . . vertical panels in eights, nines and tens—for design flexibility and economy

Now you get even more versatility with this man-made siding that has proved itself on more than 250,000 homes in just 4 years! Leading builders know from experience that homes built with Insulite Primed Siding are easier and faster to build and sell. Use it on your next start—and you’ll use it regularly.

NAILS EASILY—SEATS PERFECTLY. Has no structural grain—which means no knots, pitch or splits. It’s easy to saw, easy to nail, easy to put up fast.

COMPLETELY PRIMED AT FACTORY. Deep priming on face, edges, ends and back saves time and cost of on-the-job priming coat. Finish coat goes on easily, bonds firmly, is extremely resistant to paint blistering.

PROVED DIMENSIONAL STABILITY. Four years of experience with exposure to all kinds of climates has demonstrated the superior stability of Insulite Primed Siding. Joints stay butted!

All Insulite Primed Siding is now available for immediate delivery. Call your building materials dealer today. For special information write Insulite, Minneapolis 2, Minn.

Build better with INSULITE Primed Siding

Insulite Division of Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company, Minneapolis 2, Minnesota

3 SIZES OF HORIZONTAL (LAP) SIDING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
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<tr>
<td>8&quot; x 16' x 1/2&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>10&quot; x 16' x 1/2&quot;</td>
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<td>12&quot; x 16' x 1/2&quot;</td>
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Now you have more design opportunities—and you can match existing sidings when adding a garage or an addition to a home. Ten pieces of horizontal siding per bundle of 8" x 16' siding; eight pieces of 10" siding; six pieces of 12" siding.
3 SIZES
OF VERTICAL PLAIN PANELS

4' x 8' x ½"
4' x 9' x ½"
4' x 10' x ½"

New 9' and 10' lengths of vertical panels—in addition to the standard 8' length—let you cut down on joints and frieze board, save you money by cutting waste. Use these panels plain—or for board and batten construction. Butt edge. Four panels per bundle.

3 SIZES
VERTICAL GROOVED PANELS

4' x 8' x ¼"
4' x 9' x ½"
4' x 10' x ½"

Three sizes—eight, nine and ten-foot lengths—to give you even more design opportunities. Grooves are 1/4" wide and 8" apart—lengthwise. Long edges have shiplapped edge which creates groove at joint for continuous groove pattern. Four panels per bundle.
First report from 11 Wilmington homebuilders
taking part in a pioneering promotion (slogan at right)
of central air conditioning:

“You’ll sell more houses
if you sell them air conditioned”

“Our sales have jumped sharply since we added an air-conditioned model in each of our three locations,” says Wilmington Builder Frank Robino, who sells in the $18,000 to $25,000 range. “Our best selling model is air conditioned. Last year we sold 260 houses. This year we’ll easily go over 300—and there’s no doubt that air conditioning is the reason. We’ve sold more air-conditioned houses in the past few weeks than in the past 12 years. Next year, all our houses will be air conditioned.”

Other Wilmington builders echo Robino.

Says Ralph Gordy, who this year expects to sell about 300 houses in three developments: “In one location, we opened one air-conditioned split-level and an un-air-conditioned ranch. They’re selling 50-50, although the split-level at $15,950 costs $1,400 more than the ranch. There’s no doubt that air conditioning is helping to sell the split. In fact, some buyers are asking us to offer it in another location where we haven’t shown any air-conditioned houses. So we’re going to add this feature to models in two more tracts right away.”

Says Builder Ed Hill, Delaware HBA president, who builds custom houses at $25,000 up: “We have sold four air-conditioned houses during the test. One buyer didn’t want air conditioning until he went to his banker for mortgage money and was told he’d be a fool not to spend a little more for air conditioning because it would make his house so much more valuable.”

Says Leon Weiner, who with Fortunato Assoc opened a new development of houses at $25,000 up: “We find these air-conditioned houses are drawing second- and third-time buyers who until now haven’t seen anything worth making a move for. Two of our models include air conditioning in the price. It’s optional in the third. So far, we have sold 16 houses—and every one will be air conditioned.”

Says Builder Sid Paul, who, since April, has sold 165 townhouses at $9,850: “We started selling without offering air conditioning, before we heard of this promotion. Then we got into it, and have sold almost every unit with air conditioning. What’s more our earlier buyers have been coming back and asking us to add air conditioning when we start building their houses this fall.”

And Paul adds: “The surprising thing is that air conditioning turns out to be as popular in our price bracket as it is in the luxury market. This campaign has made low-income buyers conscious of air conditioning for the first time. As more of them get it, their friends and neighbors will see its advantages and want it too.”

Wilmington’s air-conditioning promotion has city-wide, industry-wide support

All 11 builders who have taken part in the test promotion agree it would not have been so effective if only two or three builders had tried it—or if suppliers, lenders, and other industry groups had not actively supported it.

Says Builder Robino: “Builders alone can’t make a promotion like this work unless they get strong support—in money, in ideas, in direction, in enthusiasm—from their local utility, from equipment suppliers, from mortgage lenders.”

The Wilmington test (it included one builder from nearby Newark) was sponsored by the Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Institute and directed by ARI’s unitary section chairman, Paul Augenstein, executive vice president of American Standard. Purpose of the test: to boost sales of new houses by promoting the benefits of air conditioning.

Manpower was supplied by nine ARI members — seven air conditioning manufacturers (American Standard, Carrier, Chrysler Airetemp, General Electric, Lennox, Westinghouse, and York) and two other suppliers (DuPont’s Freon Division and Minneapolis-Honeywell). The special air conditioning committee picked a local ad agency, John Gilbert Craig Advertising, to prepare promotional materials.

Important support came from Delaware Power & Light Co; HOUSE & HOME, which helped get local industry people to back the test; and TIME magazine, which produced a survey of consumer attitudes toward air conditioning in Wilmington.

Says Chairman Augenstein: “There has been exceptional cooperation that is paying off in an increase in sales of new houses—which helps everyone involved. But this test will be a flop if it stops in Wilmington.”

Convinced that this kind of promotion will sell more air conditioning because it sells more houses, ARI members have begun a push to interest utilities and other industry segments in launching similar promotions in their areas. Among utility men already sold on the promotion is W.L. Byrne, manager of utility marketing for Ebasco Services, which is marketing consultant for
Look at the variety of Wilmington houses sold with central air conditioning

Air conditioning is included in the price of each house—not sold as an extra

You get no results if it's optional. All the builders taking part in this pioneering study agree on that.

As Leon Weiner says: "We don't sell an air-conditioned house very often when we offer air conditioning as an extra."

Says Bill Matthews: "We used to offer air conditioning as standard in all our higher priced houses, but we had to give it up when competition in our price range got stiff. It's surprising how nearly all people who buy houses at $30,000 to $40,000 and more will try to save a little by not including central air conditioning, if given a choice. What annoys us is that after a while they put in a couple of room units which stick out of windows and give our community a less pleasant look. This test promotion, which we believe will continue indefinitely, again makes it possible for us to offer air-conditioned houses, because our competitors are doing the same thing. A city-wide promotion like this can't help but increase our sales. So far, we've sold twice as many houses this year as in the same period last year."

And says Frank Robino: "When we offered air conditioning as an option, hardly anyone agreed to take it. Now that we include air conditioning in the price, not a single buyer has asked how much less the house will cost them without it."

16 major utility companies. Says Byrne: "This first industry effort to sell a whole community on central residential air conditioning is well on its way to proven success. In only a few weeks—and with no help from the coolest, wettest spring in years—the program has vividly demonstrated that central air conditioning can help spur a lagging new-house market. And it is also developing many inquiries from owners of existing houses. The Wilmington program, as observed by an Ebasco marketing consultant, can be tailored to fit any major metropolitan market."

SEPTEMBER 1961
What the leaders are doing

Here is what Wilmington learned about team promotion of air-conditioned houses

The Wilmington campaign to sell more houses by selling them air conditioned points out these principles for anyone who wants to start a similar promotion.

Several key builders must first be sold on the idea

Three leading Wilmington builders—Leon Weiner, Frank Robino, and Ralph Gordy—were approached early by the ARI committee and House & Home editors and agreed to support the promotion with one or more air-conditioned models. As expected, their enlistment helped bring in other builders. The program was further outlined at meetings of the Delaware HBA and the Wilmington Real Estate Board. Eventually 11 builders—who produce more than 60% of all houses built in Delaware—agreed to offer one or more models with non-optional air conditioning. Weiner, Robino, and Gordy were joined by Louis J. Capano, Eugene Delle Donn, Joseph J. Fleming, Steve Fortunato, Ed Hill, Bill Matthews, Irving Medgebow, and Sid Paul.

Active support of local lenders is of prime importance

Mortgage brokers, bankers, realtors, and appraisers played a major role in the Wilmington test. Most lenders in the city were called on early to make sure that they would encourage including air conditioning in model houses and not penalize buyers when passing on their income qualifications. The lenders all agreed—and many went out of their way to help. For example, some builders were contacted initially in their lenders’ offices. Herbert Melick, president of T. B. O’Toole Inc, largest mortgage broker in Delaware, worked closely with the promotion committee from the start. Says Melick: “We strongly urged our builders to offer air conditioning. We have seen the Long Island and North Jersey builders become mere discounters who only try to undersell each other. Our market was in danger of heading up that dead-end street. We believed air conditioning would give new houses something new and exciting, so the builders could compete on better terms with other industries. It looks like we were right.”

Promotion should be built around a strong central theme

An advertising subcommittee headed by Minneapolis-Honeywell Ad Manager Richard Crouser created the “Crowning Touch” symbol (shown top of page 178). This committee studied manufacturers’ ad campaigns, and worked out its promotion program so it would not conflict with any company’s program—or give any one brand name an advantage.

Salesmen must be trained to sell air-conditioned houses

As Ebasco’s W. L. Byrne has reported to utility companies: “The whole promotion depended on how well the salesmen, the infantry troops, did their job. The average consumer won’t ask for air conditioning—he has to be sold on it. And the salesman has to be trained to sell advantages and benefits.”

More than 40 salesmen attended a two-day training session. Sales Consultant Kelly Snow led the session one day, and on the second day Ken Vaughn, director of sales training for Carrier and chairman of the subcommittee on sales training, pointed out the fine points of selling air conditioning.

Then Snow spent three days visiting every air-conditioned model to coach individual salesmen on how to sell each house. For example, salesmen learned to stress in the dining rooms that people eat better in air-conditioned homes, that hot meals can be served in summer, and that children’s manners at table can be trained year round. They learned to point out that bedrooms are more comfortable, even compared to rooms cooled by room units, because of less noise, less draft, and less variation in temperature.

Two useful tools given to the salesmen were (1) a national survey by Du Pont on consumer attitudes toward air conditioning and (2) TIME’S up-to-date sample of Wilmington families on the same subject. Both surveys emphasized that cooling is only one of many benefits of air conditioning. In fact, the two surveys showed that families who have air conditioning consider cooling much less important than benefits like “children sleep better,” “we have fewer colds,” “allergies are reduced,” and “it’s a relief from the humidity.”

Advertising and publicity drives should be professionally planned

Wilmington-plan advertising started with teaser ads in local papers and spot announcements on radio a week before the May 13 model-house openings. Major impact was achieved by large newspaper ads and a barrage of hard-sell radio commercials May 13 to June 13. Since then a sustaining program of ads and radio spots (some humorous) has continued.

Considerable local publicity, directed by Freon Ad Manager John E. Sly, was obtained by a kick-off dinner and announcements of progress. The dinner, for all segments of the housing industry, was attended by municipal officials. Featured speaker was FHA Commissioner Neal J. Hardy who emphasized FHA’s approval of central air conditioning.

Said Hardy: “Installation of air conditioning equipment in a home certainly, in most areas, makes the home more livable and more desirable. Air conditioning in housing long ago passed the gadget or even luxury stage. Now, in many areas, it is rapidly being accepted either as a necessity, or normal necessity, rather than a luxury . . .

“An increasing number of homes financed with FHA assistance are air conditioned. FHA gives full valuation for air conditioning of any kind that is installed . . . The increase in mortgage needed to finance the extra cost of maintenance-saving materials, efficient equipment, and efficient design often involves additional debt service which is only a fraction of the saving in maintenance and operating expense. We encourage builders to take advantage of this principle.”

Why was Wilmington chosen for this market test?

This 373,000-population market was picked because:

1. It is not in the hot South. Over the past five years, says Delaware Power & Light, air conditioning has been needed only nine days a year because of heat, 95 days because of high humidity.

2. It is a large market—but not so large that results could not be traced.

3. It has been a slow market for builders—thus was typical of most home building areas across the nation this year.

4. It has several builders, lenders, and other industry people who rank high for their ability and far-sightedness.

5. It is situated close to many of the manufacturers and other principal supporters of the promotion.
Want to go it alone? You can still use air conditioning to boost your sales

It's easier to sell with air conditioning when your effort is part of a community-wide, industry-wide campaign like the one in Wilmington. But more and more builders are finding that air conditioning sells houses even without the help of a big-scale campaign.

A spot survey by HAH last month shows that not only in the South but in many northern cities builders are offering air conditioning "included in the price." Some have just switched to this feature and report big sales gains. Others say they now include it as a matter of course, because buyers in their markets expect it just as they do built-in appliances.

Among big builders who include air conditioning are Harvey Kayne in Maryland City, Md., perhaps the fastest-selling US community (see p 175), Bill Levitt in Bellaire, Md., (HAA, Jan.), and Osias Organization on Long Island (HAH, Aug.).

Some reports from other cities:

**Washington, D.C.**: A slow-selling development in nearby Rockville, Md. became a quick sell-out this summer when Builder Sy Wagman put central air conditioning in his six models and included it in the price. The $20,000 to $23,500 models (one shown top left) sold out in five weeks (58 sales) after Wagman announced he was adding air conditioning for only $250 to $500 more (though it cost him $700 to add it).

Wagman has also opened a new tract in Prince Georges County, Md., offering 20,900 to 23,650 air-conditioned models in a neighborhood of 17,000 homes. Says Wagman: "Here again, air conditioning did the trick. We've sold 50 houses in four weeks."

**Columbus, Ohio**: Jewel Homes this year is selling houses in four cities—Columbus, Youngstown, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati—and all the houses include air conditioning in the price.

Says President Julius Cohen: "Central air conditioning has been a major factor in our success ever since we opened our 287-unit Homestead community two years ago. We sold out in less than a year. Before we opened in Cincinnati last month, we debated whether to make air conditioning only optional. Now I'm glad we didn't. We have sold 23 there in three weeks."

Cohen's houses—including the top selling "raised ranch" shown left center—have built-in appliances, ceramic tile baths, marble window sills, and brick or brick and aluminum exteriors—but he believes air conditioning is the chief attraction of the package.

**Louisville**: Bollinger-Martin gives air conditioning credit for doubling house sales this year.

"Says Sales Manager Bill Sprigg: "Last year we sold 150 houses in Louisville. This year, at slightly higher prices—$16,500 to $25,000—we sold that many the first half of the year. We added air conditioning because we want to have the reputation of offering the best in housing, and there is no doubt this has made 90% of the difference. Air conditioning is a big help selling houses because it gives you so many more things to talk about in every part of the house."

**Ardsley, N. Y.**: Fastest-selling development in Westchester County this summer has been Builders Marge and Lou Simon's Holiday Hill development of 70 air-conditioned "high ranch" and split-level houses priced from $26,000 to $35,000.

Says Lou Simon: "We opened on Decoration Day and are nearly sold out. Air conditioning is certainly part of the answer. We had to include it as a standard feature because we want our buyers to know they are getting a house with everything a modern house should have. We have a good location, a good reputation, good designs, plenty of equipment built in—and air conditioning completes the picture. And since we introduced air conditioning, several other Westchester builders have also offered it as a standard feature."

**St Louis**: In the past five years, Mayer-Raisher-Mayer has sold 1,500 houses—all with central conditioning. And all houses in M-R-M's new 1,100-unit Claymont community will have central systems.

Says Jerry Mayer: "By now, we wouldn't think of offering air conditioning as an option. Buyers here are so accustomed to getting it in our price class—$20,700 to $30,950—that we scarcely mention it more than other features. Our sales are going much faster than we expected in the area we are pioneering—because we offer free memberships in a plush new bath-tennis club (shown on p 157). But we couldn't omit air conditioning."

Robert Coe, residential sales manager of Union Electric Co, says results of a survey indicate nearly all new St Louis houses priced at $25,000-up have central air conditioning, most have it at $20,000 to $25,000, but few include it at less than $20,000. (And he reports that all new multi-family units have air conditioning—15% with central systems.)
This new prefab is designed for 50,000-a-year output

“IT will open a new era in homebuilding,” says Jerome Kaufman, president of Alside Homes Corp, which is starting a 300,000 sq ft plant in Akron to produce the house. Production is planned to begin in the spring, reach a 200-house-a-day rate by late 1962.

Alside’s plan calls for three major breakthroughs:

1. A sales price well below today’s market. The prototype 1,512 sq ft house will sell for $12,000 plus lot and landscaping costs. Included in the price are complete air conditioning, double oven, range top, dishwasher, garbage disposer, washer and dryer, refrigerator and freezer, built-in furniture, and reportedly “a 17% builder profit.”

2. The most completely prefabricated house yet offered (with the possible exception of houses erected in a factory and trucked to the site in sections). Alside claims “91% of the value of the house” will be provided by the factory.

3. The first plant specifically designed to produce aluminum houses: developed from Alside’s experience as a major producer of siding and home products (Alside is Reynolds Metals’ biggest customer for aluminum sheet). The plant will have entirely new systems for processing aluminum panels and foamed insulation and adhesives.

Wall panels will be made of aluminum bonded to a foamed polystyrene core, prefinished inside and out. Package will include floor and roof panels, ceilings, sliding door panels, interior partitions, wiring, plumbing, vinyl asbestos floors, complete kitchen, bathroom components, lighting fixtures, bedroom chests, bookcases, and entertainment center.

The house goes together like a set of blocks

It is designed around a cubic module 12’x14’x8’. Each box is framed with steel posts and beams into which the prefabbed floor and roof panels fit. Walls and partitions are nonbearing aluminum and foam sandwiches. House rests on concrete piers over a crawl space but can be erected over a basement. Exterior panels are isolated from the steel frame by 3/4” plywood strips. House can be erected by four men in 48 hours.

There are no windows in the accepted sense; floor to ceiling fixed or sliding insulated glass supplies all daylight. Solid panels will come in 41 different colors. All doors—including closet doors—are ceiling height. Storage space is far in excess of FHA minimum requirements.

The second model, to be introduced soon, will have two-bedrooms, one-bath, and about 1,000 sq ft. It will sell for $6,900 plus lot, according to Kaufman, and is aimed at the vacation-house market. Other houses on the drawing board include a split-level and a two-story.

Distribution will be through franchised dealers—still to be chosen—and erection will be by local trades.

First reactions from local builder were enthusiastic

The half-dozen Akron builders interviewed by H&H strongly endorsed the house. None had ever built either pre-fabs or contemporary houses but all were anxious to become dealers. “At the price,” said one, “it’s a great buy.” Several thought it would still be a good buy at $2,000 to $3,000 more.

Only one out-of-town builder was cautious: “At $15,000 to $16,000 it’s a buy, but if it has to sell for more, it’s not. Quite a few builders are offering houses at $10 a sq ft. Levitt has a 1,550 sq ft air conditioned house for $15,500. So I’ll wait and see.”

Leaders continued on p 180
NEW 5$\frac{1}{2}$ CONTOUR BATHTUB has the power to stop prospects. It features the exciting off-center design of the popular 5' recessed and corner Contour. This first new bathtub shape in 25 years has extra space where needed; corner ledges that can be used as toiletry shelves or a seat; luxurious 5$\frac{1}{2}$' length for extra bathing comfort and convenience. The competitively priced Contour is of durable enameled cast iron in white and six colors.

PROSPECT PLEASERS

NEW CIRCLYN LAVATORY is a prospect-pleasing drop-in that is ideal for any price house. It has been designed to meet the demand for a high-style, yet economical counter-top installation. The built-in fitting ledge provides quick, easy installation of a spread, centerset or single lever faucet. Of durable cast iron with a thick coating of enamel, the Circlyn is 18'' in diameter with a 5$\frac{1}{2}$'' deep bowl and front overflow. In six decorator colors and white. See your American-Standard representative for more details or write AMERICAN-STANDARD PLUMBING AND HEATING DIVISION, 40 W. 40th St., N.Y. 18, N.Y.
This—believe it or not—is a retirement city’s entrance

The community—symbolized by a Sabre jet—is Sabre City, a 160-acre site near Sacramento, Calif., planned for 1,200 relatively young retired veterans and their families.

The clubhouse shown above and other recreational facilities (swimming pool, fish-stocked lagoon, and putting course) have been built. The first model homes opened last month, when ads broke in military journals.

Says President Jerry Houser: “We are getting hundreds of mail order inquiries and have begun selling the houses, at $13,800 to $20,000. We’ll sell out our first 466-unit section within a year.”

All houses are Gold Medallion homes with built-in electric appliances and water heaters. Higher-priced houses include heat pumps.

Houser, a Sabre jet flyer before becoming a Californian developer, and his partner, L. L. Rankin, Phoenix developer, started the project after finding their special market already totals 275,000 veterans who have retired from service after 20 years. Other data show:

1. By 1965, the number of military personnel retiring after 20 or more years of service will double to 444,000.
2. By 1983, the total may be 1,163,000, the Defense Department estimates.
3. The average retirement age of these military people is 45, and the average retiree heads a family with 2.7 children in the teenage bracket.

To help attract buyers, the builders have set up an employment service to help the veterans find jobs in the Sacramento area.

And other retirement news keeps busting out all over:

Last month, 17 builders of Florida retirement centers got a shot in the arm when the Florida Development Commission turned over its RCA Building display rooms in New York City to the builders’exhibits (see p 157). Reportedly, hundreds of sales leads were gained.

And on opposite sides of the US, two former NARB presidents—California’s Nels Severin, ’59, and New Jersey’s Carl Mitnick, ’60—have both come out with models of Douglas Fir Plywood Assn’s “Freedom House” for retirees (H&H, Feb and Apr).

Garage doors clinch sales

Frank Hart of Walker & Lee, the San Francisco reality firm, has found radio-controlled garage doors almost essential in selling houses on hillside lots with steep driveways up or down to the garage. The wait technique is to wait until the prospect voices concern over having to stop and get out of the car on the steep slope to open the garage door. Then the salesman announces that the garage door is radio-controlled and that the mechanism is included in the price of the house.

Leaders continued on p 182
PELLA PRODUCTS

ROLLSCREEN
the inside screen that rolls down, up and out of sight.

Pella
wood casement windows
give homes "talk-about" quality

Home buyers instantly recognize the unique convenience of ROLSCREEN®—the inside screen that rolls down in the spring and up in the fall. The "here's-how-it-works" attraction of ROLSCREEN will continually remind the occupants of your good judgment in installing PELLA WOOD CASEMENT WINDOWS. Inside storm panels are also self-storing. Removable muntin bars available in regular, diamond and horizontal styles. The lasting beauty of genuine Western Pine is fortified by a 16-gauge steel frame surrounding the entire window. For sizes and prices, call the PELLA distributor listed in your classified telephone directory or mail coupon.

STATE

Pella also makes quality wood multi-purpose windows, wood folding doors and partitions, ROLSCREENS and wood sliding glass doors.

ROSSCREEN COMPANY, Dept. MB-43, Pella, Iowa
Please send illustrated details on PELLA WOOD CASEMENT WINDOWS with the exclusive Rolscreen feature.

NAME

FIRM NAME

ADDRESS

CITY & ZONE

SEPTEMBER 1961
What the leaders are doing

starts on page 171

A few shrubs can dress up your houses, but . . .

So reports Builder Sidney Altman after one of his Bala Cynwyd, Pa. models was re-landscaped by Carlton B. Lees, Pennsylvania Horticultural Society director. Lees, nationally known in his field, will also give monthly lectures to Altman's buyers and prospects.

Says Altman: "This landscaping experiment cost us $5,000, and is well worth it. It attracted thousands of garden lovers who had not thought of buying a new house before—and now many are good prospects. All our prospects see how their new houses can have handsome settings—how inside living areas can be extended outdoors—in only a few years of staged landscaping on budgets of about $1,500."

Even more important, says Altman, is that his buyers are learning how to do good landscaping, "something few buyers can do without the help we're giving them. As time goes on, it will make our neighborhood look better and better." And he adds, "This is the best promotion I have ever used to sell more houses."

FRONT PLANTING was set out from house so those inside can see it. REAR PLANTING makes outdoor living area and small "salad garden."

Leaders continued on p 184
WOOD SLIDING GLASS DOORS

It pays you to remind homebuyers that the wood frames of PELLA SLIDING GLASS DOORS can be painted or finished to match indoor-outdoor color schemes. Removable muntins are available in regular or diamond patterns for additional design effects. The natural insulating quality of wood plus stainless steel and wool pile weatherstripping makes these doors completely weathertight — eliminates condensation problems. Specify 1/4" plate, 3/8" or 1" insulating glass. Self-closing screens. Matching transom units available in rectangular or trapezoidal forms, with no extra header needed between door and transom unit. Call the PELLA distributor listed in your classified telephone directory or mail coupon.

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ROLLSCREEN COMPANY, Dept. MB-44, Pella, Iowa
Please send full color literature on PELLA WOOD SLIDING GLASS DOORS and name of nearest distributor.

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Here’s an exciting way to furnish a model: turn it into an art gallery

That is what Builder Ken Freeman did in Bethesda, Md. when he opened a new section of his Bradley Park community. He filled his $42,000 contemporary model with paintings and sculpture by 17 top Washington-area artists. Says Freeman: “Contemporary design makes much more sense to prospects when they see how warm the house can look with the paintings and sculpture inside and on the terrace. Meda Sokolova-Mladek, who chose the works and decorated the house, found these pieces made furnishing it much easier. And I have certainly found this method of furnishing brings us tremendous amounts of publicity and the right kind of prospective buyers.”

You can get crowds like this if you plan months ahead

New Haven, Conn. Builder James Canna is sure of it, now that a year of careful planning has paid off with this big crowd on opening day (July 16) and 45 sales the first week. The $15,990-to-$21,500, all-electric Gold Medallion houses include electric heat and hot water. To make the most of these features, Canna worked with General Electric, its local appliance dealer, and others all last winter and spring. Result: 17 publicity stories in local media, well planned advertising— and a sales success.

Are there new opportunities in tradition-bound markets?

Apparently some “supermarket” builders think so. Three more (making a total of five) have moved into Cincinnati. They will sell from big developments, try to revise Cincinnati’s custom buying habits.

The newcomers: Jewel Homes of Columbus; R. H. Bowers Co and Charles Huber’s Concept Development Co, both of Dayton. Already building in Cincinnati are two other Dayton companies, Heritage Builders and Don Huber’s Huber Homes.

In the conservative Cincinnati area, large developments are rare. There are a few local 100-house-a-year builders but they build them in several neighborhoods. Most builders operate on a semi-custom basis, sticking to this simple formula: give the buyer what he asks for. What the buyer has asked for is a square brick house with plastered walls and a basement.

Local builders doubt that the newcomers will change market attitudes. Said one: “They’ll set up for a high volume, then find they can’t get it here the way they can elsewhere.” Another points out that big builders who moved in before have not done well.

By early August, the three builders who opened this summer—all in Developer Joe Kanter’s 3,400-acre Forest Park community—claimed “good” sales (23 for Jewel at $15,500 to $19,000 in three weeks, 28 for Concept at $16,500 to $21,900 in six weeks, 19 for Bowers at $19,000 to $25,000 in five weeks). Bud Kinner, vice president of Heritage, which has sold 400 houses in two years, says: “We expect to sell 250 more in a year. This is virtually an untapped market. People here are just not subdivision conscious yet.” And Don Huber has opened a new tract where he expects to sell 400 houses this year.

Look at these original shadow patterns on adjoining patios

The pattern at left comes from overhead sail-cloth laced to its metal frame, the one at right from the boxed wooden frame overhead. Raymond E. Page & Assoc achieved both effects in a Beverly Hills, Calif. home.
PICK A PLAN—ANY PLAN!

Then make it look best with Qualitybilt Wood Windows

We invite you to compare Qualitybilt windows, feature by feature, with any other window line on the market. We're sure you'll agree that you can't do better quality-wise or price-wise. Then note the completeness of the line! The right style . . . in the right size . . . is there to make yours the best-looking, easiest-selling home on the market. Don't settle for less. Your future plans need the advantages Qualitybilt windows can offer.

Farley & Loetscher Mfg. Co.
Dubuque, Iowa

4-WAY WINDOWS — This line offers the greatest variety of window treatment. Units can be used separately, or combined for an infinite variety of distinctive effects. Use them as Awning, Hopper, Fixed, or Casements. Wide choice of glazing and hardware to fit any price home. Divided lites inserts add to their flexibility! Full 1-3/4" thick sash for added rigidity!

Qualitybilt Glider
This handsome, compact Ambassador has the 5 de luxe features customers want most: a tank so low it's almost invisible. Flushing so quiet you can scarcely hear it. Oval-shaped bowl for extra comfort. Neat, trim telescoping seat. Choice of seven pastel colors or sparkling white for a touch of decorator elegance.

What else has it got? A surface so lustrous it looks like Dresden china. Styling that never goes out of style. Quality construction. The Ambassador (like all Crane fixtures) is built to outlast the building it's installed in. . . built with the Crane flair for precision beyond ordinary standards.

It's part of a complete Crane quality line that includes every style and every price range to fit every possible need.

See your contractor or architect. Or write Crane Co., Box 780, Johnstown, Pa.
The wall-hung Rexmont combines the latest improvements, the best features usually found in floor-mounted closets . . . and adds the advantage of easier cleaning.

What could be more practical? The Rexmont really hugs the wall. Slim tank and a round-style bowl saves space. Whirl-pool flushing works so quietly you can hardly hear it. Teleseat is solid, unbreakable, molded plastic and concealed inside the cover.

The Rexmont comes in sparkling white and the seven cheerful pastel colors women love most. Available now in Crane's complete line of plumbing fixtures for every building need.

For more information on these two new closets — or any other Crane plumbing, heating or air conditioning equipment, see your contractor or architect. Or write Crane Co., Box 780, Johnstown, Pennsylvania.
REPUBLIC STEEL KITCHENS

Best kitchen buy for apartment builders.
Stay new! Maintenance-free! No extra cost!

Republic Steel Kitchens are a life-of-the-building investment. Durable baked enamel on bonderized steel stays new-looking because it is so easy to clean, so damage resistant. White and three crisp colors win enthusiastic tenant approval. And, owners needn’t repaint with each tenant move.

Dimensionally accurate steel cabinets are easiest of all to install. Steel can’t warp, swell, or sag. Doors and drawers fit right, operate easily.

Republic offers widest selection of attractive, functional wall and base cabinets, sink centers, cabinets for built-ins, to pack most kitchen value into minimum floor space. Prompt delivery to meet your building schedule.

Special! Republic now offers "Traditional"—a handsome vinyl-on-steel cabinet finish with a warm, natural grain pattern. Send coupon for specification sizes.


BEST "HOUSEPOWER" BUY FOR APARTMENT BUILDERS—Republic Electrical Metallic Tubing. Give your building lifetime full housepower by specifying Republic E.M.T. in the next larger size and avoid early electrical obsolescence. You will have a grounded, pull-in, pull-out system in which wire can easily be added or replaced. Installation economies of Republic "INCH-MARKED" E.M.T. allow all this at no greater cost than ordinary threaded rigid conduit systems. Ask your electrical contractor.

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New products

Ceiling high doors make a wall-length closet, come in colonial half-louvered, full-louvered, and flush styles. Louvers are reinforced to prevent vibration and the hinge system is strengthened for more flexible installation. Doors come any width, offer snap-in installation once header and sill are in.

Float-Away Door, Atlanta.
For details, check No. 1 on coupon, p 234

Products market is full of new materials for modernization

Those on this page are just a sample of the many now current that make remodeling easier and more profitable. On the following pages you will find new cabinets and new furnishings for kitchens (p 190B), new fixtures and built-ins for baths (p 199), new patterns and colors in flooring (p 202), new materials, new sizes, new finishes for exterior and interior walls (p 204), and a variety of new doors, hardware, and heating equipment (p 207 ff).

New sandwich panel consists of two translucent fiberglass-reinforced skins laminated to a 4”x6” grid of plastic fiber strips. Elimination of through metal gives the panel a U value of only .35. Panels are available in stock and custom sizes to 4’x20’ and thicknesses of 1/2” to 3”. Builder price in large lots is less than $3 a sq ft.

Architectural Plastics, Eugene, Ore.
For details, check No. 2 on coupon, p 234

Vanity mirrors in widths to 48” can be surface-mounted and look built-in. Compartment below mirror acts as medicine cabinet and shelf, is also mirror-doored. Frames and metal surfaces are all stainless steel. Mirror doors are 3/16” thick, glide on plastic tracks.
F.H. Lawson Co., Cincinnati.
For details, check No. 3 on coupon, p 234

Ventless range hood for installations where ductwork is impossible is new from Swanson. Hood uses aluminum and charcoal filters, has three-speed impeller fan, fluorescent light. Unit is 21” deep, 27” to 48” wide, comes in stainless steel and seven colors.
Swanson Mfg Co., Owosso, Mich.
For details, check No. 4 on coupon, p 234

Terrazzo pastels, a new vinyl asbestos tile, were used with contrasting separation strips in this floor. New Kentile flooring comes in seven color blends: sunny buff, Piedmont green, primrose, Nassau pink, Alleghany gray, Bahama blue, and Nantucket, a warm beige. Tile comes in standard and 1/8” gauge.
Kentile, Brooklyn.
New cabinet line with sculptured fronts is now being introduced by Hamilton Cabinets. The moderately priced line will be available through distributor-to-builder channels. The all-wood cabinets have a durable fruitwood finish made up of a water-repellent impregnation, hand wiped stains, and a final oven bake. Carved fronts are natural-finished birch, treated to remain warp-free. Drawers ride on dovetailed oak slides. Over 150 stock sizes are available.

Hamilton Cabinets, Mifflinburg, Pa.

For details, check No. 5 on p 234

For kitchens: new cabinets, new appliances, new built-ins

Provincial styling in white enameled hardwood cabinets is highlighted by black iron knobs and hinges. Other new finishes in Whitehall's custom cabinetry: Italian provincial oak, a soft white with gold shaded molding; nutmeg oak, a warm brown with white ceramic knobs.

Whitehall Kitchens, East Rockaway, N. Y.

For details, check No. 6 on p 234

New fruitwood finish in red brick is featured on this new line of cabinets from Kitchen Kompact. The finish takes advantage of the popularity of wood by letting the natural grain show through but mutes it enough so it does not fight with the modern styling. Cabinets of all types are available.

Kitchen Kompact, Louisville.

For details, check No. 7 on p 234
Hideaway desk is planned for building into a kitchen work center. Metal cabinet can be wall-hung or inset, is 4" deep, 30 3/4" wide, 16 1/4" high. Fruitwood-finished drop-down door folds into wall, is held in place by magnetic catches. Unit has three stationary pockets, seven shelves, two drawers. Swanson Mfg, Owosso, Mich. For details, check No. 8 on p 234

Sewing cabinet is one of several feature cabinets offered by Kitchen Maid. Sewing machine table swings out and up to support any standard machine. Other special cabinets: typewriter base, appliance cabinet, linen storage unit, swing-out shelf corner. All Superba cabinets have mar-resistant finish in five wood stains or four enamel colors. Kitchen Maid, Andrews, Ind. For details, check No. 13 on p 234

Reversible panels in the cabinet fronts of Kemper's New Riviera provincial kitchen line let builder or homeowner change kitchen decor at will. In cabinets shown, lower panels are covered in grass cloth, upper ones are a matching wood grain. Cabinets are supplied fully finished in fruitwood or French walnut. Kemper Bros, Richmond, Ind. For details, check No. 14 on p 234

Fitted pantry offers specialized storage for household equipment. Unit, 36" wide, 24" deep, 82" high, is concealed by louvered doors, comes with shelves, pegboard liners, slideout racks and storage containers. Consider H. Willett Inc, Louisville. For details, check No. 9 on p 234

New Ductless hood for low-cost kitchen remodeling uses charcoal and metal filters. Spot-welded steel hood comes in nine colors, sizes from 27" to 48". Ductless Hood, Manhasset, N.Y. For details, check No. 10 on p 234

No-Duct hood can be used under a 12" deep cabinet or with an adapter over a free-standing range. Exhaust is directed away from cabinets. 24" to 48". Aubrey Mfg, Union, Ill. For details, check No. 11 on p 234

Hand-saving sink in stainless steel has ledge-mounted pop-up drain controls like those found on most lavatories. Each bowl has separate control to plug or open drain. Elkay Mfg Co, Chicago. For details, check No. 12 on p 234

New products continued on p 199
GLIDES IN
when not in use

GLIDES OUT
for odor-free cooking and broiling!

New
Nautilus
Glide-O-Matic
No-Duct Hood
Custom Made
for
America's
Newest
Ranges!

The builder saw it—bought 5,000!

Kitchen plans include new oven-over-range units that look "built-in" without built-in expense? The new Glide-O-Matic can do for you what it's doing for E. Harvey Kayne, builder of the successful new Maryland City, Md., development. He took one look at the Glide-O-Matic and ordered 5,000! Installed over Frigidaire Flair ranges they're creating plenty of buyer excitement!

The only no-duct hood made to fit ranges like Tappan "400", Frigidaire Flair, Roper Charm, Thermador Lectro-Host, Westinghouse Continental, and others.
- The only hood that glides out over all burners.
- The only combination range hood and oven hood.
- Looks "built-in"—easily installed—just 4 screws.
- NO VENTS, NO DUCTS, NO HOLES-IN-THE-WALL.
- Powerful fan—activated charcoal filter—lifetime grease filter—4-button control panel—built-in light.
- In 30" and 40" lengths. Silvertone, White, Stainless Steel, Tappan, Frigidaire and other colors.

For literature and prices write: MAJOR Industries, Inc., 505 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 10, Ill.
SUPERB NEW STYLING WITH CLASSIC QUALITY

THERMADOR

BILT-IN ELECTRIC OVENS

For pleasurable cooking and proud entertaining—choose a Thermador Bilt-in electric oven, in easy-to-clean modern design. Thermador has so much so new!—easy-to-use automatic oven-timer, Temp-Matic meat thermometer, self-starting 3-spit rotisserie for rotary-broiling (a Thermador exclusive), re-designed oven interior with all racks and supports removable—added to Thermador's tradition-of-quality features. Single, Bi-level and Side-by-Side combination models for flameless electric cooking. In Canyon Copper, Desert Pink, Turquoise, Daffodil Yellow, Sugar White or lustrous Lifetime Stainless Steel. Color-matching exhaust hoods and 17 models of Bilt-in electric cooking-tops, too. See your Thermador dealer, or write for full-color catalog.
To insure profits, insist on quality—quality that can be depended upon, year after year after year. Long-Bell has been known for this consistent high quality in wood products since 1875. Now, as in the past, you can depend on Long-Bell for quality products and helpful service that makes sales, satisfied customers and profits.

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Kitchen Cabinets
Birch vanity cabinet is 36” wide, has two drawers, storage area, and complete fittings. Door and drawer knobs are pewter, basin has chrome-plated fittings. Plastic top is goldflecked. Brammer, Davenport, Iowa. For details, check No. 15 on p 234

Surface-mounted cabinet is tapered to look built in. Plastic canopy diffuses the incandescent lighting. Steel cabinet is Bonderized, chrome trim is triple plated. Doors slide on plastic tracks. Triangle Products, Chicago. For details, check No. 16 on p 234

Wall-hung cabinet combines a plate-glass mirror, a handy shelf and vanity cabinet, and a shaded, fluorescent lamp. The stainless-steel framed mirror and cabinet is 24” high; 25”, 29”, 36” wide. Standard Steel, Chicago. For details, check No. 17 on p 234

For baths: new cabinets, new fixtures, new fittings

High styled cabinets for bath or bedroom come in spicewood or white enamel; countertops can be marble, tile, or plastic laminate; bowls come in 28 colors. Sliding shelves, deep trays, self-closing drawers, tiltout hampers serve for storage. I-XL Furniture, Goshen, Ind. For details, check No. 19 on p 234

Fiberglass shower stall can be nailed directly to rough framing. Units have no joints, no square corners, are guaranteed leakproof. They need no plaster or drywall back-up. Superior Shower Door, Los Angeles. For details, check No. 20 on p 234

Decorative accessories in shell and rose patterns are cast in heavy brass, finished in satin or polished chrome, brass, or gold; includes all types of bathroom hardware. Artistic Brass, Los Angeles. For details, check No. 22 on p 234

Showerhead line with built-in automatic controls is new from Dole Valve. Automatic valve opens or closes with changing pressure to hold a 3-gpm flow. Dole Valve, Morton Grove, Ill. For details, check No. 23 on p 234

Tile-like receptor is molded of reinforced fiberglass. It is lightweight, seamless, self-flashing, goes in place fast. Eight colors and four sizes. Jayco Fiberglass, Hudson, Mass. For details, check No. 24 on p 234

Borgranite receptors are nylon and fiberglass reinforced polyester, are hard, nonporous, resistant to corrosion, rot, solvents, etc. Ingersoll-Humphryes, Mansfield, Ohio. For details, check No. 25 on p 234

New products continued on p 202

SEPTEMBER 1961
Our headline came about when famed lighting specialist Abe Feder used those very words to describe the urgency and importance of this get-together of many of the leading housing professionals who design, appraise, finance, supply, build, and sell in the housing industry.

Mrs. Smith is anyone who will shop for new housing in the superboom year of 1962. And the purpose of this House & Home Round Table is to find out how the housing industry can woo Mrs. Smith—with better interior design—into trading up to the bigger and better house she will be able to afford next year.

Principal finding of the Round Table on Interior Design: Mrs. Smith can be sold on trading up—in spite of the many things that other industries are also trying to sell her. But... selling Mrs. Smith on putting her money into new and better housing will require a new kind of housing industry teamwork and a new kind of housing industry program for better model houses.
Leading housing professionals are hard at work right now on developing this program for better model houses, and the first progress report will appear in the November issue of House & Home.

Progress in the housing industry—progress in design, finance, appraisal, supply, building, and selling—is the big idea behind each of the 39 housing industry Round Tables that House & Home has held since 1952.

Said Julian Zimmerman when he was FHA Commissioner:

“I think most of us who are in a position to know give House & Home credit for most of the progress the housing industry has made in the past ten years.

House & Home has brought together all the various housing professionals to develop a unified industry that can now make a concerted attack on its mutual objectives.”

The professionals to whom Mr. Zimmerman refers are the men and women whose help manufacturers will need most if they want to sell their products into new housing or existing housing—to get their products designed in, built in, appraised in, financed in, delivered in, sold in.

So ask yourself these three important questions:

1) Will these professionals give you all the help you need to make more sales?

2) Do they know enough about your products’ quality and sales appeal to want to sell them for you?

3) Are you doing all you should be doing to get your selling story across to these men whose help is so important to you?

House & Home—and only House & Home—is read by almost everybody who could help you make more sales, so House & Home is mighty important to your selling.
Castilian vinyl, a combination of transparent, translucent, and opaque resins, resembles deep quarried marble, heads 73 new products in Armstrong's 1961 line. Castilian comes in stock 9"x9" and 12"x12" tiles or up to 36"x36" on special order. Other news: a flexible vinyl wall covering, a low-cost counter surfacing, a new linoleum series. Armstrong Cork, Lancaster, Pa.

For details, check No. 26 on coupon, p 234

For floors: new materials, new patterns, new colors

"Windswept" patterns are new in Bolta-Floor homogeneous vinyls. Twelve colors—pastel citron, light walnut, sandalwood, pearl gray, eggshell, driftwood, pink, green, and blue mist, and sand, smoke, and golden white—come in 9"x9" tiles in 1/16" gauge.

General Tire, Akron.

For details, check No. 27 on coupon, p 234

Solid chip vinyl asbestos from Antico is made in 9"x9"x1/4" tiles. The contrasting flecks (light on dark, dark on light) are distributed throughout the matrix to stand up under long wear. Ten basic colors are available. Retail price: about $40 a sq ft.

American Biltrite Rubber, Trenton.

For details, check No. 28 on coupon, p 234

Terrazzo tile so dimensionally true it can be butted is announced by Trevi-Tile. The marble chips are set in a binder pressed to 115 kilos per centimeter. Tile is usable on interior or exterior walls and floors, comes in 8", 12", or 16" squares.

Trevi-Tile, Pittsburgh, Calif.

For details, check No. 29 on coupon, p 234

New Goodyear designs in flooring and counter topping were introduced at the summer home furnishings market. Three are shown above. At the left, Capella is a Roman veined marble in deluxe vinyl that comes as a flooring or counter top. Colors are delicate whites, pinks, and greens with gold traceries. Center is Woodland, a Raymond Loewy design that suggests leaf forms, gives a textural character to hard-surfaced flooring. Colors are chiefly pastels. Pastel marbles are also available in grainings like that at the right. Custom True vinyls make low cost suspended floors. Deluxe True vinyls, in 1/16" and 1/8" gauge, are recommended for on grade installations. Both vinyls come in pastel marble patterns.

Goodyear, Akron.

For details, check No. 30 on coupon, p 234

New products continued on p 201
Modern way to get custom wall effects! Bold and dramatic use of stucco is today's big opportunity for builders. It provides the distinctive, custom touch that makes houses stand out, move fast in the most competitive markets. No other wall material lends itself to so many unusual treatments—through simple variations in standard application methods, using readily available tools. The panel featured above, for example, has an exposed aggregate blown or thrown on the finish coat. Other popular techniques are combing and sculpturing. For houses of every style, white portland cement stucco is the material for modern living.
Aluminum siding is now being made by Johns-Manville. The 8" clapboard is sold with and without 9/16" backer board. Insulated boards are 10'6", uninsulated 12'6". Line also includes 12" vertical siding and all necessary accessories.

Johns-Manville, New York. For details, check No. 31 on p 234

Garage wall liner adds storage to garages, storerooms, workshops, etc. Perforated hardboard is 4'x8'x3/4" with 9/32" holes. Sheets are prefinished in neutral driftwood and can be installed directly on studs.

Evans Prods, Cross Bay, Ore. For details, check No. 32 on p 234

New 3" tile, on a Quickset paper backing, is easier to handle than stock 4 1/4" tile. Romany Spartan's Blended Threes are also thinner (1/4") to prevent sag in thin-bed mortar applications.

US Ceramic Tile, Canton, Ohio. For details, check No. 33 on p 234

For walls: new boards, new sheets, new sizes

Clapboard-style siding is Gold Bond’s latest asbestos-cement board. New 9"x32" size gives 8" exposure. Texture matches other Classic Shake Siding. Acrylic coated finish preserves color, is permanent for dimensional stability.

National Gypsum, Buffalo. For details, check No. 34 on coupon, p 234

New siding texture, in Carey’s Styles, has random scoring combined with bold vertical striations. It comes in white, pastels, and deeper colors in 12"x24" shingles or 9 1/2"x48" clapboard. Plastic finish will not chip, peel, or fade.

Philip Carey Mfg Co, Cincinnati. For details, check No. 35 on coupon, p 234

Roll-out plastic can be used as roofing, skylights, fencing, partitions, etc. Continuous lengths eliminate cutting and overlap. Each roll (40'x50') covers 166 sq ft. Corrugations match 2 1/2" pitch of roof and siding materials.

Auburn Plastics, Chicago. For details, check No. 36 on coupon, p 234

Signature tiles help spell out the quality in a house when Gladding McBean materials are used. The tile with discreet gold or black lettering is inconspicuously set in each job.

Gladding McBean & Co, Los Angeles. For details, check No. 37 on p 234

Machinable hardboard, called Lami-board, comes in five thicknesses ranging from 1/2" to 1 1/4" in stock 4'x8' sheets. Sheets of three to five plies can be shaped to any desired contour.

Cascades Plywood, Portland, Ore. For details, check No. 38 on p 234

Fiberglass glazing is crystal clear, offers higher index of refraction than any other available reinforced plastic. Material comes in sheets or rolls, in 4, 6, and 8 ounce weights.

Lasco Industries, Montebello, Calif. For details, check No. 39 on p 234

Facing tile in buckshot mosaics is available in the Vico KJA series. As an exterior material the tile is impervious to the elements, simple to install, easy to clean and maintain, long lasting.

Amsterdam Corp, New York City. For details, check No. 40 on p 234

New products continued on p 207
CIRCUIT BREAKERS HELP SELL HOMES

- here's how we help you make the most of this proven fact...

You can put a potent selling feature to work for you by installing Square D's circuit breakers in the homes you build. We'll work with you by supplying quantities of the colorful folder shown above. Its inside spread presents the advantages of electrical living in simple, understandable language. And notice that we'll imprint the entire back page of the folder to your copy specifications!

In addition to this folder, there is an attractive die-cut display card which tells prospects that "this home offers modern circuit breaker protection and convenience." There are jumbo tags, too, which can be used effectively in merchandising other features in the home.

These three items are powerful selling tools for use in model and demonstration homes. If you would like to see them, drop us a line. We'll send you one of each, together with the complete story of QD...finest circuit breaker ever built.

Address Square D Company
Mercer Road, Lexington, Kentucky
Prefinished—for permanence! Poly-Clad Plywall wood paneling helps provide the combination of quality, beauty and value that home buyers are seeking. And it shows! In the richness of Poly-Clad protected wood-grain finishes that never fade—that resist mars, scuffs, stains—that stay beautiful without bother. In the warmly wonderful influence that wood paneling adds to any room, any home. And Poly-Clad Plywall emphasizes quality with a written guarantee against fading, structural defects and delamination. Now you can put new "sell" in your homes, and cut costs, too. Simple to install. Requires no finishing. Reduces handling problems. Available from your dealer in a selection of 12 beautiful wood-grain finishes, in 4' x 7', 4' x 8' and 4' x 10' %-inch panels, and in %-inch cabinet stock.


Call your dealer or write
PLYWALL PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
Fort Wayne, Indiana • Corona, California
A subsidiary of Evans Products Company
Replacement window for old double-hung sash is now available from Rusco. Window is galvanized-steel-framed, bonded and enameled in any of 19 baked-on colors. Window is easy to install: old sash and stops are removed, new filler strips installed, then the window is set in place. It is sealed with mastic and the inside trim replaced. The self-locking glass panels are removable from the inside without tools. Felt pile weatherstrip plus a vinyl sill seal make the window seepage-proof and eliminate metal-to-metal contact.
F.C. Russell Co, Pandora, Ohio.
For details, check No. 41 on coupon, p 234

Now, enameled metal windows

White aluminum window from General Bronze is designed with small panes so it will work well in Colonial remodeling or new construction. Alwintite 410 units are single-hung, available in all standard sizes, preglazed. Window frames are extruded aluminum with built-in tracks for self-storing screen and storm sash. Integral fin makes nail-on application easy, built-in stucco stop adapts window to masonry wall. Bottom sash is fully weatherstripped, panes are secured with snap-in glazing bead, sash are removable for cleaning. Sash latch is incorporated in the lift handle.
General Bronze Corp, Garden City, N.Y.
For details, check No. 42 on coupon, p 234

New Inspiration for interiors! Plywall's High-Pressure Laminex doors are distinctive, economical. Bold wood-grain finishes—in Rock Maple or English Walnut—complement any decor, lend an inviting influence to any home. Prefinished and Poly-Clad protected for easier handling, lasting beauty. Standard heights and thicknesses, complete range of widths. Match walls and doors! High-Pressure Laminex doors can be ordered in finishes to match Poly-Clad Plywall wood paneling.

Call your dealer or write
PLYWALL PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
Fort Wayne, Indiana • Corona, California
FILUMA® Fiberglass-Aluminum Garage Doors

THE LIGHT NEW LOOK IN GARAGE DOORS

LIGHT COMES THROUGH—What a difference Filuma makes! The translucent fiberglass panels transform the darkest garage into cheery light. No windows necessary! Makes the garage a bright place for work or play... more room to have fun!

LIGHT WEIGHT STRENGTH, DURABILITY

Filuma weighs one-third as much as wood doors. But it is strong. Tempered extruded aluminum frames encase stout reinforced fiberglass panels which are warp-proof, shatter-proof, shrinkproof, weatherproof. Installation is a breeze, the operation, touch easy! And, there’s no painting or glazing... ever!

NOW! FILUMA IN FIVE COLORS

Filuma, in its modern sculptured design, today graces thousands of America’s homes, adding new beauty, new ease of operation, new convenience. And, now Filuma comes in five smart colors—white, coral, green, tan, and yellow. Which color do you want?

Now—sell more homes, remodeling—with Filuma. See your Frantz Dealer today.

FRANTZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY
STERLING, ILLINOIS

Visit us at the N.A.H.B. Show Dec. 3-7, McCormick Place, Chicago. Booth No. 1564.

New products continued on p 210

Bifold doors in two- and four-door units and all standard widths are available in three styles—louvered, raised-panel-louvered, and flush—in Philippine mahogany, white pine, birch, and oak finishes. Mahogany and birch units are also available prefinished in neutral tone on all six sides. Premounted hardware in Scottie 4400 series includes auto-close jamb bracket, nylon snap-in track pivot, nylon rollers, top- and bottom-mounted hangers, and enclosed aluminum track. After track and jamb bracket are installed, door can be hung in one minute.

Kennabrack Corp, Elkhart, Ind.
For details, check No. 43 on coupon, p 234

Aluminum shutters in single-panel style can now be adapted to double panel with a simple snap-on crossbar that fits between the vertical members of the frame. Cross bars to fit all 16 sizes of Lomanco’s Beauty Line shutters come in six colors—tile red, black, forest green, mint green, satin white, and prime white. Snap-in cross bars are packed 12 pair to the carton and can be assorted to match the customer’s shutter inventory.

Louver Mfg Co, Minneapolis.
For details, check No. 44 on coupon, p 234
$597.57 is the national average cost of all the standard Brikcrete needed to build the 8-inch exterior walls of the "Brikadier". Price also includes units for garage, planter and sills. Shown only to illustrate Brikcrete economy.

For those who build to sell, Brikcrete has special significance. For it enables the offering of all-masonry homes—to a masonry-minded public—at prices comparable to those of frame. Material for material, Brikcrete usually costs less than frame, yet it delivers the features of fine masonry—safety, long life, low depreciation allowance and low upkeep costs.

Brikcrete costs are not burdened by the terrific tolls ordinarily taken for freight and distribution. Local plants, using local aggregates, produce primarily for local or regional consumption. No expensive long-distance haulage, and no middlemen's profits to pay. It's largely a factory-to-builder affair, with better values resulting from the elimination of unnecessary cost factors.

NEW LOW COST...
NEW LUXURY FEATURES!

No other Built-In Oven offers so much for so little!

- Gas or electric interchangeable
- Bake and broil same time
- Beautifully styled
- Concealed vent
- Heat-deflector shield
- Chrome plated racks
- Automatic clock controls
- Low-Temp gas controls
- Six decorative finishes
- Quick-change door panels
- Tank-type oven
- Quiet doors—heavy cable

BRIKCRETE ASSOCIATES, INC.
416 W. 25th Street Holland, Michigan

MANUFACTURING TERRITORIES OPEN

More local plants are needed to supply increasing demand. Brikcrete is truly an outstanding community enterprise, with plants operating in franchise-protected territories and backed by extensive sponsor cooperation. Brand sales possibilities and high income potentials. Equipment available on long-term payments to responsible operators. Ask for Brikcrete Book No. 2.

SEPTEMBER 1961
NEWS from Dow Corning

True water repellency!

Silaneal helps prevent leaky walls

These brick "chimneys" prove that Silaneal® helps prevent leaks and improves the bond of high suction brick. Both test tanks were built by the same mason, using full head and bed joints from the same batch of mortar and the same type of high suction rate brick. The only difference: tank at right was built of brick treated with Silaneal sodium silicate. Filled with 8 inches of water, this tank showed no signs of leakage . . . even after five hours! The tank of untreated brick developed leaks even as it was being filled.

Why Does Silaneal Make Such A Difference?
1. It is applied to brick under tested and controlled conditions by brick manufacturers only.
2. It reduces the rate at which high suction rate brick absorbs water from mortar.

Result: Keeps mortar from drying too fast and shrinking. Eliminates hairline cracks between brick and mortar. Minimizes water seepage through finished walls.

Silaneal Keeps Brick Clean, Too . . . When water penetrates brick, it carries dirt into the surface, causing unsightly discoloration. And water leaches salts out of the brick, forming efflorescence. Silaneal repels water; keeps dirt outside where it's rain-washed away. Ugly efflorescence is minimized . . . beauty is preserved.

For illustrated brochure describing Silaneal in more detail, plus list of brick manufacturers offering Silaneal-treated brick, write Dow Corning, Dept. 5421.

NOTE: There are several brick manufacturers who produce brick having low suction which already perform similar to a Silaneal treated brick. Little improvement in efflorescence control and reduction in dirt pickup could be accomplished by treating this type of brick with Silaneal. Silaneal treatment would not improve the laying properties of this type of brick.

Dow Corning CORPORATION
MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New products

Accordian divider is made of thin mahogany panels laminated to two layers of opaque vinyl. Forestfold is punched along the bound top edge with metal eyelets and can be furnished with glides and track. Standard heights are 6'/8", 7', and 8' in any width to 30'. Price is competitive with quality drapery.

For details, check No. 45 on coupon, p 234

Low-priced bifolds from Leigh come in three styles—white enameled flush, birch-grain flush, panel louvered. Features include closed-end louvered and extra-thick doors for strength, piano hinges, floating guides, spring-loaded top pivot, and neoprene center bumper. Doors come 6'8" and 8' high for 2' to 6' openings, cost list $17.44 to $44.69.

Leigh Building Products, Coopersville, Mich.

For details, check No. 46 on coupon, p 234

Dutch doors in Farley & Loetscher's Qualitybilt line include four top sections and four bottom sections. All wood parts are treated with toxic and water repellent preservatives. Bottom rails of top sections are fitted with a vinyl weatherseal.

Farley & Loetscher, Dubuque, Iowa.

For details, check No. 47 on coupon, p 234

New products continued on p 212

HOUSE & HOME
Use all 3 Bruce Floors
to give your homes style and variety

These beautiful Oak floors will make any home more distinctive and more attractive to buyers.

All three floors have special appeal: Bruce Block is smartly modern. Ranch Plank radiates warmth and informality with its walnut pegs and alternate widths. And Bruce Strip is the popular favorite for any room.

All three are factory-finished for added beauty and durability. And there's no sanding and finishing on the job, which saves you time and money.

Mail the coupon for complete data. See how Bruce PREfinished Floors can add sales appeal and extra value to your homes ... at little or no extra cost.

Bruce PREfinished
HARDWOOD FLOORS

Extra beautiful, extra durable!
The famous Bruce factory finish eliminates expensive, time-consuming sanding and finishing on the job. Bruce PREfinished Floors are laid by blind nailing, just like any other wood flooring. Blocks can be installed in mastic over concrete.

MAIL FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION
E. L. Bruce Co.
1758 Thomas Street
Memphis 1, Tenn.

Name__________________________
Address________________________
City and State__________________

SEPTEMBER 1961
When Roy talks...prospects listen!

...and as a result

Detroit builder Roy Mercer is selling more than ever before!

"There is no question about today's market being competitive...particularly in my price range of $23,000 plus. Our prospects are seldom first-time buyers. They're looking for their second or third home and they expect more than ever before.

"To help convert these prospects, we equip our model homes with quality convenience items we can demonstrate...items which the prospects don't have now in their old home.

"We're promoting convenience and as a result, better living. This may sound pretty basic...and I guess it is. But what's important to me is that it works."

Roy Mercer sold 45 custom homes in 1960...all in the tough, competitive Detroit Northwest suburban market. In the first quarter of 1961 his sales were ahead by better than 35%.


the "LAMPLIGHTER"
- 1850 sq. feet + garage
- 4 bedrooms
- 1 1/2 baths
- family room
- including lot in Thompson-Brown's Kendallwood
- $23,500

MERCER'S 1961 "IDEA HOME"
Chosen from 14 "Idea Homes" as their prize by the winners of the official Builders Association of Metropolitan Detroit 1961 Builders Home Show Contest.

FREE STUDY PLAN
-for a free study plan of Roy Mercer's best selling 1961 IDEA HOME and the latest Swanson product information, clip the coupon below, fill out and mail today. No obligation, of course.

TO: Swanson MANUFACTURING CO.
607 S. WASHINGTON ST., OWOSSO, MICH.

Please send, at no obligation, the Mercer Free Study Plan and Swanson product information.

NAME_____________________________________
FIRM_______________________________________
ADDRESS____________________________________
CITY_______________________ZONE____STATE____

Swanson
RANGE HOODS • RADIO-INTERCOMS • HIDE-A-WAY DESKS
KITCHEN KADDY DISPENSERS • BUILT-IN CLOCKS

212

New products
start on p. 190

Patio cover can serve as a shade for family living in pleasant weather, as protection for the family car in the winter. The Alumaroll cover is made from heavy-gauge precision-formed aluminum, enamelled in a wide range of colors. Covers are available to meet a wide range of custom situations.

Alumaroll, Rutherford, N.J.
For details, check No. 48 on coupon, p. 234

White gutters are now available from Quaker State in mill finish or embossed aluminum. Rain carrying equipment is made with 5" ogee gutters and all necessary accessories. Aluminum coil is formed, washed, degreased, etched, and primed before being electrostatically sprayed with white modified alkyd enamel.

Quaker State Metals, Lancaster, Pa.
For details, check No. 49 on coupon, p. 234

Aluminum fence for yards and swimming pool enclosures now comes in a green anodized finish. The coating is designed to cut down the glare from bright aluminum and prevent the oxidation stains and pits that afflict aluminum under severe exposure. The Alodine phosphate-chromate treatment creates a finish that will not flake, peel, or chip, and has excellent thermal shock properties. Fence should never need painting, even in salt-water air. Initial cost is about equal to galvanized steel fence costs.

Chain-Link Fence, Montgomeryville, Pa.
For details, check No. 50 on coupon, p. 234

New products continued on p. 214

HOUSE & HOME
FACTS & FICTION
about
polyethylene pipe

1. Does polyethylene pipe cost more than conventional pipe?
No. For a typical 100 ft. installation, galvanized pipe costs 90% more... and copper pipe 170% more than polyethylene pipe. Quality polyethylene pipe does cost more than pipe made of reclaimed polyethylene. However, initial savings between quality and reclaimed polyethylene may be deceiving as costs of replacements or repairs dwarf the difference in purchase price.

2. Is polyethylene pipe easy to install?
Yes. Polyethylene's inherent flexibility speeds up installation because it can be laid around curves, on irregular surface contours, around and over obstacles... requires fewer fittings.

3. Does polyethylene weigh less than other pipe materials?
Yes. Polyethylene weighs 1/4 that of metal pipe of comparable diameter. And that means easy handling and installation for you.

4. Must polyethylene pipe be replaced frequently?
No. Polyethylene pipe can outlast other conventional materials. Polyethylene offers outstanding resistance to electrolytic corrosion, water, alkalies, acids, and corrosive chemicals in the soil, atmosphere and water. Its toughness and abrasion resistance enable it to withstand extremely rough handling. Polyethylene pipe also offers excellent low temperature characteristics and freedom from scale build up.

5. Is quality polyethylene pipe suitable for many applications?
Yes. Quality polyethylene pipe has been successfully used for cold water supply to residential dwellings... home lawn and golf course sprinkling systems... cold water supply from wells... swimming pool pipe... drinking fountains in recreation areas... cold water supply in summer cottages... jet well pipe... home laundry and dishwasher waste lines... sewer systems... as well as a large number of agricultural and industrial uses.

6. How can I be sure I'm buying the finest polyethylene pipe?
Just look for these two tags on every coil you buy:
The Trefoil Tag indicates that the manufacturer has used a 100% virgin material developed by Union Carbide Plastics Company for use in making highest-quality flexible pipe for long-term satisfactory service. The National Sanitation Foundation Seal of Approval is used only on pipe made of virgin polyethylene as tested and approved in conformance with commercial standard CS197-60.

For names of manufacturers of pipe made from BAKELITE Brand Polyethylene, write Dept. KB-85P, Union Carbide Plastics Company, Division of Union Carbide Corporation, 270 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. In Canada: Union Carbide Canada Limited, Toronto 12.

UNION CARBIDE PLASTICS

BAKELITE and UNION CARBIDE are registered trade marks of Union Carbide Corporation.
**PROOF**

MORE SALES!
MORE PROFIT!

**ROGERS INDUSTRIES**

ALUMINUM PRIME WINDOWS

**HOTLINE**
High capacity baseboard
with worry-free
reserve heating power

**HOTLINE-1**
Additional heating
efficiency for apartments
and commercial buildings

**SIL-rayvector**
Efficient, economical
heating for factories,
offices, schools, churches
and institutions

**New products**

**Acorn fireplace** is now being manufactured by a newly formed company. The basic design will be retained. The 16-gauge steel shell is porcelain enameled inside and out, comes complete with assembly instructions. A budget model in black enamel is priced at $99.50, more deluxe versions range to $144.50.

Acorn Fireplaces, Port Washington, N.Y.
For details, check No. 51 on coupon, p 234

**Open hearth fireplace**, called the Firemite, incorporates principles of circulating fireplace form. Elements include heavy steel base, self-cleaning grates, inner circulating form, outer hood, fire screens, and insulated flue. Air circulating between shell and hood cools hood while warming the room. Finished in black or color.

Northwest Tube and Metal Fabricators, Portland, Ore.
For details, check No. 52 on coupon, p 234

**Freestanding fireplace** can be installed in new or remodeling construction, comes complete with hearth and chimney, needs no special foundation (it weighs less per square inch than an adult person). The shell can be painted to match room decor with any stove enamel. Installed cost to the buyer: about $550.

Bardick Industries, Detroit.
For details, check No. 53 on coupon, p 234

New products continued on p 222
new KEMPER RIVIERA KITCHENS

for greater sales appeal and design flexibility

Send for this FREE Kemper Kitchen Builder File today!

The completely new Kemper Riviera kitchen in rich provincial styling can be the greatest single selling feature in your 1961 homes. Exclusive Kemper Varipanel doors give your buyers an infinite number of design and decorating possibilities. The recessed Varipanel easily reverses to provide either matching wood grain or complementary woven grass cloth design.

Kemper Riviera doors and drawer fronts are quality built of solid, select Appalachian Maple, and finished for a lifetime of beauty in glowing fruitwood and popular French walnut. All door panels are bookmatched and mortise and tenon construction is used throughout. Heavy duty side-guide nylon rollers provide for free and silent operation of the cabinet drawers. As a positive seal against dirt and moisture, all Kemper Riviera doors and drawer fronts are pretreated with a penetrating polymer coating.

This beautiful provincial kitchen is stocked in a complete range of sizes and cabinet styles to fit your particular requirements... and at an honestly competitive price. See it soon at your nearby Kemper Dealers.
Centennial Construction Company capitalizes
on the floor tile made famous by TV

Armstrong Excelon (vinyl-asbestos) Tile is the attractive floor that helps Centennial Construction Company of Dallas sell more than 1000 homes a year. The wide range of colors and designs in Excelon enables Centennial to vary the decor from home to home to suit individual tastes without increasing the "package" price. And the fashionable metallic and translucent vinyl effects add an appealing, smart note to the colorful decorating in Centennial's model homes. Excelon's quality reputation has been established by years of powerful network advertising on Armstrong Circle Theatre, CBS-TV.

FREE SERVICES TO BUILDERS For expert advice on anything to do with floors, contact the Architect-Builder Consultant at your Armstrong District Office. Because Armstrong makes all types of resilient floors, your ABC man can recommend without bias the ones best suited to your needs. He can also provide you with a wide choice of special sales helps and merchandising materials to help you sell homes faster, more profitably. Call him or write direct to Armstrong, 1509 Sixth Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

EXCELON® IS A TRADE-MARK OF THE ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY

Armstrong FLOORS
New products

Have You Seen the "Oxigest" Movie...

a new 16mm, color-sound motion picture on the Smith & Loveless Factory-Built "Oxigest" Sewage Treatment Plant now being shown by our sales representatives all over the United States and in Canada.

BUILDERS and DEVELOPERS faced with sewage treatment problems in outlying subdivisions, motels, schools, mobile home parks, factories and other applications will find concise, specific information in this movie.

The 15-minute "Oxigest" film features an unusual, animated sequence (starring Mike Microbe) to explain the "Aerobic Digestion" or super-aeration treatment process — plus the operational characteristics, design features, the manufacture and installation of "Oxigest" sewage treatment plants by Smith & Loveless.

You can enjoy this informative, entertaining film in your own office via a unique, portable projector (above) that looks like a television set and takes just seconds to set up for a showing.

Another industrial movie on Smith & Loveless Factory-Built Sewage Lift Stations is also available — a 21-minute, color-sound film on factory-built sewage pump stations and Smith & Loveless' complete line of pneumatic ejectors.

Available free, upon request, for viewing in your own offices, for meetings and conferences. Just write Department 70.

Smith & Loveless

P. O. BOX 8884
KANSAS CITY 15, MISSOURI
PLANT: LENEXA, KANSAS

New acoustic tile from Simpson Timber has extra small random perforations. The tile has a smooth washable calendared finish and is available with a regular or flame-resistant finish. Petite is manufactured in the same sizes and thicknesses as other Simpson tile and sells for the same price.

Simpson Timber Co., Seattle.
For details, check No. 54 on coupon, p 234

Forced-convection heater from GE has a high capacity to handle demands of large add-on rooms. Calrod heating elements have welded steel fins for efficient heat exchange. Warm air is blown over the fins by a quiet-running low-speed fan that cannot interfere with TV or radio. Decorative mesh cover prevents small fingers being forced into elements. Thermal overload device prevents overheating.

General Electric, Louisville.
For details, check No. 55 on coupon, p 234

Fan-forced heaters from Markel carry a five-year guarantee on the stainless-steel finned elements. Heataire motors have lifetime-sealed bearings that never need oiling or servicing. A hydraulic snap-action thermostat, mounted in the air stream, controls heat levels. Automatic resetting safety switches cut off current if air supply is restricted. Surface-mounted or wall insert units come in 2,000-, 3,000-, and 4,000-watt sizes.

Markel Electric Products, Buffalo.
For details, check No. 56 on coupon, p 234

New products continued on p 223
New products

Wall-mounted convector saves space in heating workshops, utility rooms, basements, etc. Units should be located 2' above the floor and near cold air inlet. Calrod elements are breakproof and pressed steel case will withstand knocks and jars. Unit can be attached to wall with only four screws.

General Electric, Louisville.
For details, check No. 57 on coupon p 234

Economy baseboard has full-length capillary tube control for safety cut-off. New baffles create secondary air flow front and rear to keep surface temperatures low. Factory prewired heaters have a wiring box at either end, can be connected in multiple through a wiring raceway. Mark 48 units come in 750-, 1,000-, 1,500-, and 2,000-watt sizes.

Electrovector Inc. Brooklyn.
For details, check No. 58 on coupon, p 234

Bathroom baseboard is available in 120-v or 240-v models. All models are 34⅞" long, 6¾" high, and only 2⅛" wide. High-density heating sections deliver convected to radiant heat at a 9:1 ratio. Units have built-in thermostats and safety cut-off to prevent overheating if air flow is restricted.

Hunter Div, Robbins & Myers, Memphis.
For details, check No. 59 on coupon, p 234

Low-cost baseboards from Suntron deliver 250-w per foot at 250-v in 3", 4", and 5" lengths. Units are 6" high, 2⅛" deep. Accessories include thermal protectors, thermostat sections, corner sections, and appliance outlet sections. Manufactured to meet NEMA standards, approved by UL. Price: $8 a foot.

Suntron, Chicago.
For details, check No. 60 on coupon, p 234

products of progress

Here are just a few of over 1000 home products made by Progress, world's largest producer of residential lighting and related electrical products.

HALL AND FOYER LIGHT—jeweled swivel sphere with perforated diffuser. Perfect accent for hall or stairway.

RADIO-INTERCOM—AM-FM system with master station, 3 indoor remote and 1 outdoor remote stations. Choice of finish and easy to install.

VENTI-LIGHT—bathroom light and air requirements satisfied with one simple installation. Two 60 W lamps...quiet, powerful impeller fan...snap-in grille adjusts to plaster thickness.

AIRSWEEP—amazing new Airsweep Range Hood removes smoke and cooking odors electronically. Prewired and easy to install. Needs no ducts or replacement filters.

PROGRESS MANUFACTURING CO., INC.
Philadelphia 34, Pa.
Please send me complete information on:
☐ HALL LIGHT
☐ RADIO-INTERCOM
☐ VENTI-LIGHT
☐ AIRSWEEP

Name ___________________________
Firm ___________________________
Street ___________________________
City___________________________ Zone State ___________________________

Publications start on p 225
THIS IS THE SHEATHING THAT INSULATES

That's the difference between one sheathing material and another. Insulation board is the one that insulates. In fact, insulation board sheathing meets F.H.A. minimum requirements without supplementary wall insulation.

Now the Insulation Board Institute has established a precise rating system (see chart). Soon these ratings will be stamped on every sheet manufactured by our fourteen member firms. Watch for the "IBI Rated" seal.

Got time for three fast facts? (1) Insulation board sheathing is strong—up to five times as strong as horizontal lumber sheathing! (2) Insulation board requires 50% less labor than lumber sheathing—and involves at least 10% less waste. (3) Insulation board weighs less than half as much as gypsum sheathing.

HEAT RESISTANCE RATINGS (R)

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>IBI RATED INSULATION BOARD SHEATHING (25/32 IN.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLYWOOD (5/16 IN.)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Write for the new booklet, "How to Save with Sheathing."

IBI INSULATION BOARD INSTITUTE

111 West Washington St., Chicago 2, Illinois
How power tools do 20 landscaping jobs

Ford's new brochure is the best sales talk yet for earthmoving tractors and attachments. This 16-page four-color booklet uses a maximum of pictures and a minimum of text to show all the jobs that can be done on a single lot with Ford tractors and accessories. The property, the landscaping plan, and nine typical jobs are shown on this page.

Ford Tractor & Implement, Birmingham, Mich.

For copy, check No. 61 on coupon, p. 234
How to build a screen room in aluminum or wood

Two detailed plans for screened-in areas have been developed for Owens-Corning's Home Building Products division to meet the need for outdoor room designs by participants in the Comfort Conditioned Home program. One of the screened living rooms was designed by Carr Smith & Assoc of Miami to use modular aluminum framing sections, Fiberglas Sunshade Paneling, and Fiberglas insect screening. The details include extrusions for columns, roof beams, purlins, chair rail, sill, and header; column connectors; flashing and sealer strips. Assembly drawings show how the parts go together for each element in the plan. Renderings like the two at the left, show how the room could be added to various house plans. The structure is designed to support a 30-lb snow load with a 2-1 safety factor. It complies with FHA-MPS for deflection.

The second plan, by Architect Herman York, makes use of wood framing (see right). Details include a plywood baseboard, brick planters, and aluminum sliding door. The plan includes a complete materials list that specifies Fiberglas panels and screening.

Owens-Corning Fiberglas, Toledo.

For copy, check No. 62 on coupon, p 234
WOOD-FRAMED ROOM is also built to a module. Materials used are available in any lumber yard. Only Owens-Corning products specified are Fiberglas reinforced roof panels and the Fiberglas screening.

**Four ways DUO-FAST brings assembly-line production to homebuilding industry**

You'll be amazed at the amount of work one man, plus a DUO-FAST Stapler, can do in one day. Inside, outside, on the floor or on the roof, DUO-FAST gives you high-speed production at absolute minimum cost.

Whether it's applying plywood roof decks or sub-floors, insulation or sheathing, putting up ceiling tile, cornerite or metal lath... DUO-FAST has the correct model and staple to do a good job, and do it fast.

You'll like DUO-FAST. You'll like the Free Service Guarantee. Write for the story on home building with DUO-FAST, and the address of your nearest DUO-FAST representative.

FASTENER CORPORATION
3706-10 River Road, Franklin Park, Illinois

Everything you need for tacking, stapling and nailing.
"...installed 4,500 recessed Kleenex tissue dispensers ...every one a positive sales feature!"

says Mr. Dale Bellamah,

DALE BELLAMAH HOMES,
Albuquerque, New Mexico

"We were, I believe, the first volume builder to include Kleenex tissue dispensers in our homes.

"Having used over 4,500 of the recessed Kleenex tissue dispensers in our several projects, we find every one of them is a positive sales feature. The housewife can immediately appreciate the convenience of having Kleenex tissues readily available.

"Our company's philosophy has always been to include features which can be benefits to homeowners—not just window-dressing gimmicks.

"Moreover, we consider the Kleenex tissue dispensers such a valuable benefit to the homeowner that we now install them in our kitchens as well as in the bathroom."

Smart builders are quick to recognize the selling advantages of installing dispensers for Kleenex tissues in kitchens and bathrooms. New dispensers fit into a wall recess 5” x 11” x 2-1/16” and hold a full box of Kleenex 200's. Dispense tissues one at a time. Mirrorchrome finish. Easy to install.

For further details on how these new dispensers can fit into your plans, see Sweet's Light Construction Catalog, Section 12d/Ki, or write: Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Dept. HH-91, Neenah, Wis.

Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wisconsin
It's the new look in genuine wood paneling! New, richer wood colors and tones . . . new deep-grooved beauty . . . guaranteed for the life of the home. Craftwall genuine wood paneling is now more beautiful than ever. Thanks to an improved finishing process, colors are now even richer and clearer. And Craftwall's new, deeper grooves accent the beauty of every “plank.” The setting above highlights Pastel Cherry, just one of the nine new Craftwall finishes. It will be featured in Better Homes and Gardens, and in five building and home improvement manuals this year. Craftwall resists scuffs, stains, dirt, cleans with a damp cloth. Never needs waxing. It's guaranteed for life, in writing. Coupon below brings full details.
Whole-house air cleaning helps your home keep itself clean. You’ll dust and scrub less frequently, pay far fewer dry cleaning and redecorating bills, have fewer aggravating airborne irritants. And, the smart Living Area Control Center gives you a visible symbol of the clean, pure air in your home. For free booklet, write Honeywell, Minneapolis 8, Minnesota.

New WCLA booklets
West Coast lumber suppliers have two new releases in their brochure series. Buildings for business covers a wide range of design ideas for banks, restaurants, motels, marinas, clinics, etc. Four-color pictures are accompanied by captions specifying the wood used. For copy, check No. 63 on coupon, p 234

How to use utility grade West Coast lumber shows lumber in use as floor joists, subflooring, studs, sheathing, ceiling joists, roof rafters. One section deals with exposed laminated roofs. Span tables to meet FHA-MPS for Douglas fir, hemlock, red cedar, Sitka spruce, and white fir are included. West Coast Lumbermen’s Assn., Portland, Ore. For copy, check No. 64 on coupon, p 234

New reports from FPL
Among its new or revised reports recently released, Forest Products Laboratory has several of interest to housing. These are:

2096. Forest Products Laboratory natural finish is an up-to-date report on the properties, formulations, and methods of applying the finish developed by the laboratory some years ago. Crane Co., Johnstown, Pa. For copy, check No. 65 on coupon, p 234

2223. Copper tolerance of some wood-rotting fungi tells what copper-based preservatives will or will not do. 1666-21. Board materials from wood residues is one of three reports on what to do with lumbering waste products. (The other two cover chemical utilization and wood as fuel.) 1881. Predicting the strength of reinforced laminates with temperature gradients discusses a method of finding out the effect of heat and cold on plastic laminates.

1882. Effects of aging on the compressive properties of glass-fabric-base polyester laminates reports on how some laminates have withstood nine years of aging. Forest Products Laboratory, North Walnut St, Madison 5, Wis. For copies, write direct to FPL.

Insulated sheathing booklet
A new 8-page color booklet, titled How to save with the sheathing that insulates, describes the new industry rating program for regular fiberboard sheathing and tells how the industry’s product reduces costs for new homes. Insulation Board Institute, Chicago. For copy, check No. 66 on coupon, p 234

Insulation wall chart
A guide to R-factor standards for architects, builders, heating and air conditioning contractors, and insulation applicators is available in chart form from National Gypsum. The plastic-covered chart also shows color-coding system for Gold Bond mineral wool products. National Gypsum, Buffalo. For copy, check No. 67 on coupon, p 234
New fire-protection data

Several new and revised publications of the National Fire Protection Assn are pertinent to homebuilding:

NFPA No. 80. *Fire doors and windows* is a revision of the NFPA standard. The 1961 edition includes recognition of listed panic devices and a listing of horizontal sliding composite steel doors. Other revisions deal with track, closing devices, glazing. 70 pp. $1.10.

NFPA No. 90B. *Warm air heating and air conditioning systems for residences* has been revised to require more clearance above the bonnet or plenum chamber. It also rules out evaporative coolers with combustible filters or evaporative media. 24 pp. $1.00.

NFPA No. 214. *Water cooling towers* covers the location and construction of towers, electrical installations, protection methods. It bars use of space near towers for storing combustible materials. 11 pp. $0.75.

National Fire Protection Assn, 60 Batterymarch St, Boston, Mass.

For copies, write direct to association.

Steel stud selector

A handy slide rule gives you on-the-spot specification of steel studs and lath. By setting the slide at the partition height, you can read off the spacing and wire mesh required for any of five sizes of Chan-L-Form studs.

Bostwick Steel Lath, Niles, Ohio.

For copy, check No. 68 on coupon, p 234.

New exhaust fan catalog

Fasco's new 12-page catalog covers the company's HVI-certified bath and kitchen ventilators including wall and ceiling units and combination ventilator-light and ventilator-light-heater units. Specs, dimensions, construction details, wiring diagrams are given where needed.

Fasco Industries, Rochester, N. Y.

For copy, check No. 69 on coupon, p 234.

Flooring brochures

Kentile has three new consumer-slanted booklets on its flooring lines. One covers the full vinyl line, including ten tile styles, planks, wall base, and feature strips. A rubber-tile booklet points out the characteristics of rubber floors, shows how to design them, shows available styles. A booklet on asphalt tile shows a wide range of tile styles in room settings.

Kentile, Brooklyn.

Color-preference guide

Beige, closely followed by mauves, blue-greens, and yellows, is now the most popular color in the US according to the latest Color Corp report. This report is derived from consumer choices of color mixes from Tint-A-Matic machines. It takes the form of an eight-area map with color chips of the six top colors in each area and a color analysis of the twelve top choices.

Color Corp, Rockford, Ill.

For copy, check No. 70 on coupon, p 234.

Lighting fixtures catalog

Enchante fixtures, top quality line of Thomas Industries, is pictured and described in a new 24-page brochure. The line includes fixtures in all fashionable styles and types—contemporary candlestick chandeliers and sconces; Tole lamps for various uses; colonial, Florentine, and Viennese chandeliers and sconces; modern pulldowns, pendants, spreaders, etc. The booklet also covers indoor and outdoor lanterns, ceiling fixtures, mirror lights, etc.

Thomas Industries, Louisville.

For copy, check No. 71 on coupon, p 234.

Electric living booklet

A 32-page four-color brochure from GE outlines the comfort and convenience of living in an all-electric Gold Medallion house. The reader is conducted through a room-by-room demonstration of the advantages of such a house. Price: 15c.

General Electric, New Concord, Ohio.

For copy, write direct to manufacturer.

Story of kiln-dried studs

An 8-page pamphlet shows the production of Pioneer studs from the forest to the loading dock. The booklet pictures and describes the company's timber stands, the logging operations, milling routines, stud manufacture, packing, and shipping.

Crescent Lumber, Seattle.

For copy, check No. 72 on coupon, p 234.

Publications continued on p 234.
Nothing arouses comment... and envy... like real marble. In such good taste everywhere in your home, yet so practical. And—surprisingly—Vermont Markwa tile is actually lower in cost than many other quality materials. Isn't it worth looking into the possibility of using real marble tile in your home? We'll be happy to send you complete details and the name of a nearby Markwa tile dealer.

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**Bell & Gossett Company**

Dept. GU-10, Morton Grove, Illinois

Canadian Licensee: S. A. Armstrong, Ltd., 1400 O'Connor Drive, Toronto 16, Ontario
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The numbers below are keyed to the items described on the New Products and Publications pages. Check the ones that interest you and mail the coupon to:

House & Home
Room 1960, Time & Life Building
Rockefeller Center, New York 20, N.Y.

NEW PRODUCTS • September

1. Float-away doors
2. Architectural Plastic panel
3. Lawson mirror cabinet
4. Swanson ventilous hood
5. Hamilton cabinet line
6. Albright whiskey cabinets
7. Kitchen Kompact line
8. Swanson built-in desk
9. Whirlpool fitted pantry
10. Dualx low-cost hood
11. Aubrey no-hood sink
12. El Kay hand-saver sink
13. Kitchen Maid sewing cabinet
14. Kemper reversible-panel cabinets
15. Braumier vanities
16. Triangle mirror cabinets
17. Standard Steel cabinets
18. Curtis vanities
19. I-X-L cabinets
20. Superior shower stalls
21. Powerwraps shower fittings
22. Artistic Brase fittings
23. Dalde showerheads
24. Joyce fiberglass receptors
25. Repracable receptors
26. Armstrong Castilian vinyl
27. Bolla wood tile
28. Antonio vinyl asbestos
29. Trel-Tile terrazzo
30. Goodyear vinyl flooring
31. Johns-Manville aluminum siding
32. Evans garage liner
33. US Ceramic 2" tile
34. Gold Bond Classic Shake Siding
35. Carey Stylers siding
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37. Guadalupi McBean signature tile
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42. Alwintile series 410 window
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44. Lomax shutters
45. Evans Fireguard
46. Leif bifold units
47. Farley & Lestingo dutch doors
48. Alumashield patio cover
49. Quaker Slate shutters
50. Chain-Link aluminum fence
51. Arrow fireplaces
52. Firenide fireplaces
53. Starlight fireplaces
54. Simpson Petite tile
55. General Electric wall-insert heater
56. Market fan-forced heater
57. General Electric wall-mounted heater
58. Electrolux baseboard
59. Hunter baseboard
60. Nutron baseboard

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61. How to do power landscaping
62. How to build a screen room
63. Buildings for business brochure
64. How to use utility grade lumber
65. Crane rough-in plumbing guide
66. Insulated sheathing booklet
67. Gold Bond insulation chart
68. Bostwick steel stud selector
69. Pages fan catalog
70. Color Corp preference guide
71. Thomas lighting fixtures
72. Crescent stud story
73. Pasta warp-free door folder
74. US Plywood fiberglass panels
75. How to use a tape recorder

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