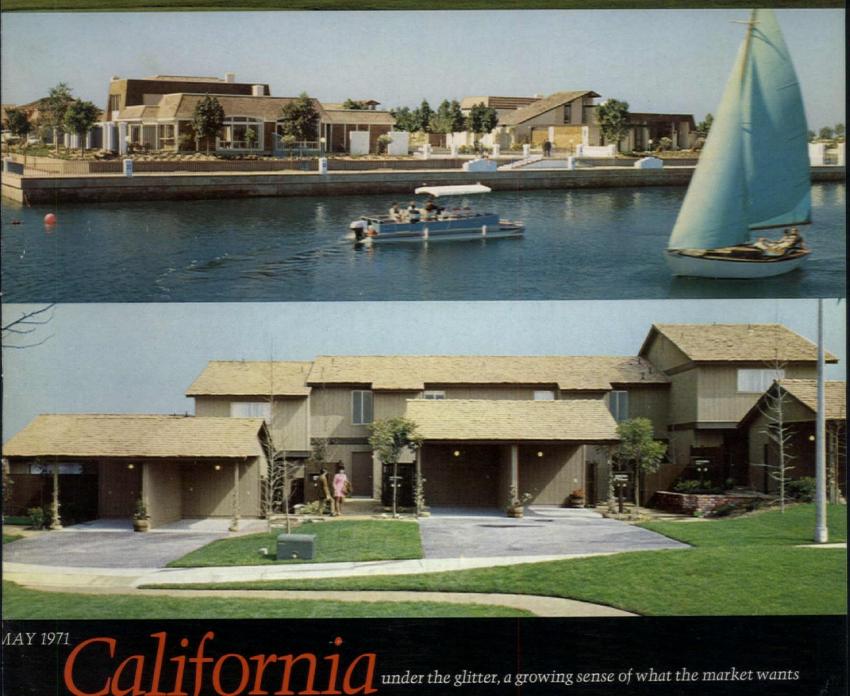
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House&Home



under the glitter, a growing sense of what the market wants

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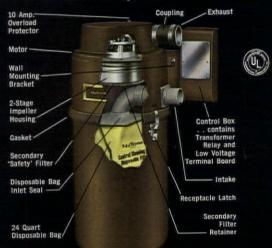
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Volume 39 Number 5 / May 1971

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NEWS/COSTS

To cut down lumber prices, Uncle Sam may let the industry cut down more trees

The Nixon Administration, busy trying to restrain construction costs by moderating wage increases, was working on another front last month to hold the line on lumber prices.

To do so, it looks as though the federal government may permit increased cutting from federal forests.

Prices for lumber spiraled upward earlier this year and President Nixon—who has been outspoken in his criticism of the wage-price spiral in construction—ordered an investigation.

The inquiry, undertaken by an informal administration group headed by Hendrix Houthakker of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, was looking into these possible causes:

• Increased speculation in the trading of lumber and plywood futures in the Chicago commodity markets.

• Suspicion that some lumber companies had been deliberately holding back on cutting timber from federal lands to await higher prices.

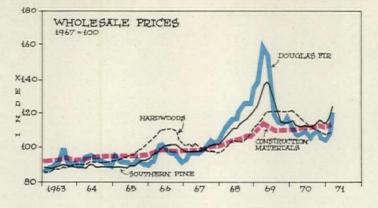
• Chronic boxcar shortages, which effectively slow the movement of softwood lumber and plywood to eastern markets.

Prices and speculation. The major problem this year, as it was in early 1969, has been a sharp upswing in prices for raw timber. The increases are not as severe this time, but prices earlier this year climbed about 30% above prices as recent as those for, say, last November.

While prices seem to have leveled, they have been as high as \$92 per 1,000 feet of plywood, up from \$75 when the increases began.

At the same time, futures trading reached fever pitch. More than 23,000 lumber and 25,000 plywood futures contracts were negotiated on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange in February compared with 650 lumber and 1,400 plywood contracts in February 1970.

Cutting policies. James R. Turnbull, executive vice president of the National Forest Products Assn., had urged the investigating group to look into federal timber sale practices, which permit buyers to delay



logging until prices climb significantly. Turnbull said:

"Timber purchased by such speculators usually remains unharvested until the market price for lumber and plywood rises enough so that these speculators can sell the contract cutting rights to established manufacturers.

"There is no effective time limit during which this timber must be harvested. There is no penalty for declining to cut or for holding sales off the market indefinitely while awaiting a product selling value sufficient to realize a profit on timber."

For years, Turnbull's association has sought regulations requiring bidder qualifications. The rules would limit bidding to companies "reasonably capable of operating federal timber sales."

New program. Houthakker's panel was still working up its recommendations in mid-April, but he was confident the findings would be made "within a few weeks."

Houthakker was certain the group would recommend nothing specific on pricing; rather, he indicated, the panel was "seeking to do something to influence the supply."

Loan guaranty plan for condominiums

A construction financing company has devised a plan to guarantee construction loans in order to permit more builders to erect condominium housing.

First General Resources Co. says its own informal survey shows that a large majority of the nation's builders are often reluctant or unable to build condominiums because lenders require that 50% to 75% of the units be sold before making the More boxcars would be one answer. This has been a sore point for lumber companies, and the National Association of Home Builders has pointed out that the Interstate Commerce Commission has already ordered Eastern railroads to return empty cars to the West.

Larger harvest. For its part, however, the administration has been hinting at increased harvesting—and it is along these lines that the Houthakker group has moved. As recently as January, in its report to the President and to Congress, the Council of Economic Advisers may have sensed an imminent lumber shortage. The CEA stated:

"An increase in the timber harvest through intensified management promises broad public benefits. Not only will consumers of wood products, particularly purchasers of housing, benefit through lower prices, but this can be achieved while keeping our timber resources intact."

Conservation. The council went further in an effort to mollify conservationists.

"In the past," the CEA said, "cutting has frequently been synonymous with denuding the land, but this is by no means inevitable.

construction loan.

The company, with headquarters at 505 Park Avenue in New York City, says it will guarantee construction loans and thus eliminate the preconstruction sale requirement.

First General has set up a condominium housing division to guide builders. Martin A. Sloane, the general manager, says the company will also launch a mortgage investment trust to assist the new division. "By partial cutting and careful selection the negative aesthetic and environmental impact of harvesting can often be kept to a minimum.

"Indeed, increased harvests can offer benefits beyond the increased supply of timber, for intensified forest management can also result in a natural increase in wildlife and improved opportunities for recreation."

Timber owners. It is, of course, on federal lands where the great supply lies. Only 16% of the total inventory is in the hands of private industry, but private industry has accounted for nearly one third of the total supply of softwood sawtimber harvests. Public lands have accounted for about 40% and the remainder has come from private holdings.

The council, in its report, noted that "in times of increased demand it is to these private holdings that the forest industry has commonly turned to augment supply. As a result of past cuttings, however, this source of supply has been reduced."

This decline in supply has come about at a time when the demand for lumber products is expected to increase markedly. To accommodate housing demand during the 1970s, some economists estimate, the annual consumption of softwood lumber and plywood will increase by some 75%.

For the economy as a whole, it is estimated that annual demand for softwood sawtimber could total 70 billion board feet by 1978, about 40% above the consumption level in 1969.

The government can ease the immediate problem by moving more boxcars west and by revising sales techniques to get rid of speculators in lumber.

But it seems equally clear that the government is eyeing a long-term solution to a problem that is likely to become more acute: the nation is going to need more lumber.

And Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin has already said, "The best way to increase the lumber supply in the next decade or so is to dip further into the national forest reserves."

> -ANDREW R. MANDALA Washington

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Outside, the long lengths of redwood fascia provide smooth, unbroken lines. Straight grained and knotfree, it stains uniformly. Same for the redwood rails, trim and decking. And the big, light sheets of exterior clear-grade redwood plywood siding. (Available in 3 lengths, 5 groove widths.)

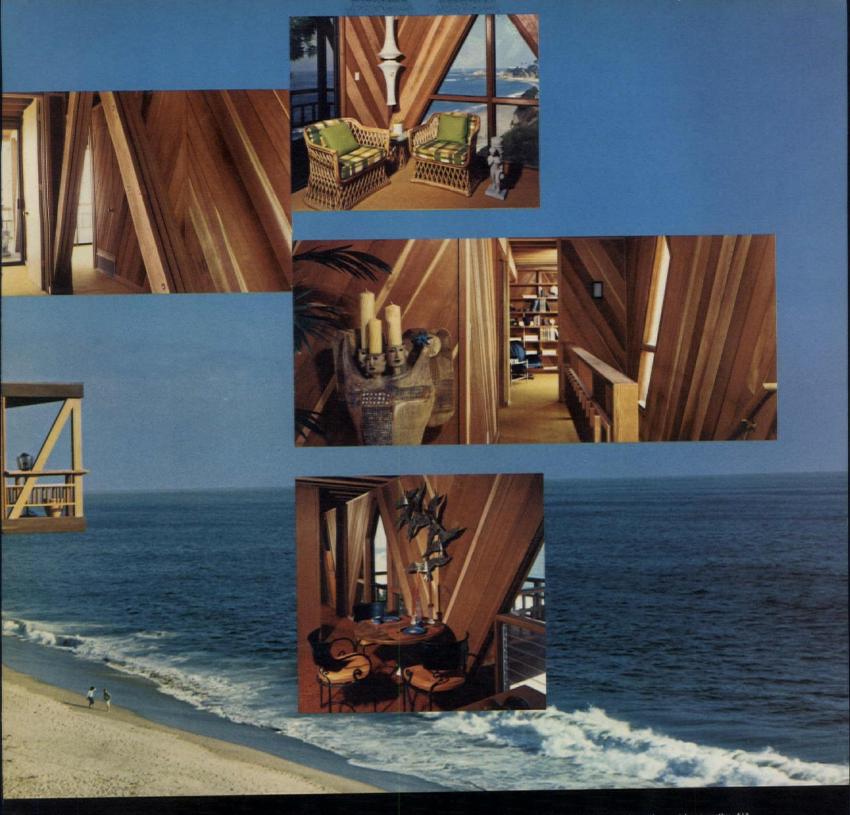
Inside, the unity is completed. Clear grade redwood lumber, with its contrasting tones, adds interest and style. Becomes part of a total look. (And is available in a variety of textures and patterns.)

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Residence of Fred Lang, Landscape Architect, South Laguna, California. Architect: Lamont Langworthy, AIA.



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NEWS/COSTS

Wallboard price pegged for two years; U.S., National, Kaiser Gypsum held guilty

A federal district judge in San Francisco has ruled that three major producers conspired to stabilize and maintain gypsum wallboard prices for a two-year period between Dec. 15, 1965, and Jan. 1, 1968, in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act.

The companies named were U.S. Gypsum Co., Chicago; National Gypsum Co., Buffalo, N.Y.; and Kaiser Gypsum Co. Inc., Oakland, Calif. Charges against a fourth defendant, Fibreboard Corp. of San Francisco, had been dismissed by the court April 17, 1970.

The decision by Federal District Judge Alfonso J. Zirpoli on March 18 stems from 24 civil suits brought by six northern California specialty wallboard dealers, seeking to recover damages from the four defendants for alleged violations of antitrust laws.

Pricing technique. Judge Zirpoli ruled that the manufacturers had combined and conspired to stabilize prices in a deteriorating gypsum wallboard market—where price-cutting was the order of the day—by adopting policies under which they would sell only at list prices, withdraw all discounts, ignore competitive prices by single-plant producers and centralize pricing authority within each company.

The manufacturers succeeded in stabilizing the price of gypsum wallboard, Judge Zirpoli declared. He added that even despite lower residential housing starts and excess wallboard capacity, the wholesale price index rose throughout 1966.

Further court proceedings were ordered to determine damages to be awarded to dealers.

The judge found that the manufacturers did not violate the Sherman Act's restraint-oftrade prohibitions when they conversed with one another to verify wallboard prices quoted to them by customers whom they had reason to doubt.

Builders' interests. Besides the cases decided, the judge said there are pending some 60 "backburner" cases, involving purchases of wallboard by contractors and tract builders.

The judge explained the background of the case. He noted that demand for wallboard increased rapidly after World War II, in an accelerated market for housing. Tract builders, constructing 300 or more homes at a time, were looking for speed of installation and economy, and wallboard soon became a standard material for interior partitions and ceilings in one and two-family residential construction.

This in turn encouraged major multiplant producers to expand facilities, and smaller operators to enter the market. By the mid-'60s, he said, housing demand fell, and the gypsum industry had excess capacity.

Price war. Prices, which had held fairly steady, were upset, and "there were strong incentives to cutting prices, extending credit, or 'any kind of thing you could do to get an order.'" There was no advantage to publishing a lower price, because competition would immediately meet it. Price deviations started appearing in the form of exceptions to list prices or terms, and these had a snowballing effect. Single-plant producers, usually unable to compete in terms of customer service, cut prices instead.

The judge reported that many purchasers were prompt to exploit the market weakness, often playing one manufacturer against another for better prices or terms. Other competitive practices were "job price protection," allowing the customer to buy enough wallboard at a stipulated price to complete a particular project, and use of cashiers' checks from producer to dealer as a means of price deviation.

Producers' defense. Judge Zirpoli said that many buyers attempted to obtain lower prices by being evasive or deceptive about prices offered by competitors, and to obtain job price protection from several suppliers so they could get excess quantities of gypsum wallboard

HUD gets its own maverick newspaper

It's called *Quest*, and it bills itself as an unofficial house organ of the Housing and Urban Development Department.

The brash newcomer is done up in newsletter style and printed independently by a group of HUD employees. It promises to do its share "of muckraking those indiscretions that have been sequestered," and it adds:

"This will be done because of our feeling that it is better to wash our dirty linen in public than not to wash it at all."

Breakthrough. The editors are quick with the impertinent question. The rebel publication asks if one of HUD's proudest programs, Operation Breakthrough, is not merely "housing for the affluent."

The article contends that Jersey City's Breakthrough project, for example, will cost \$20 million to build. The paper says this averages to \$38,000 per apartment, and that twobedroom units will rent from \$225 to \$350 a month.

"Is this a cost breakthrough?" the editors ask.

Another article declares: "What this department needs is a good union to work for the good of all employees."

Phone numbers. The paper lists such "useful telephone numbers" as those for abortion and draft counseling services, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Black Panther Party, the Drug Offenders Rights Committee and the Peace Center.

An editorial admits that Quest will be biased. It hopes, it says, "to be a call to action and to espouse ideas and ideals that have been thwarted or avoided through the normal in-house channels."

Jay Thal, a program analyst in the renewal and housing management office, edits *Quest* along with Daniel Schulder, an assistant manpower director in the Model Cities division, and John Carberry, a program development specialist in the office of community affairs.

HUD's reaction. The department seemed to be keeping its cool.

Robert C. Kinkor, assistant public affairs director, said after viewing the first issue:

"I have little reaction. I felt it was neither good nor bad."

The department's only proviso, Kinkor said, is that any employees working on the publication do so on their own time. at the protected price.

As a result, the manufacturers started the practice of verifying with the competitor a price reported offered to a particular customer, where the reliability of the claim was questionable. The judge found this to be no violation of the Sherman Act.

Pegging. According to Judge Zirpoli, U.S. Gypsum's realized price on 1/2" wallboard dropped from \$40.66 per 1,000 sq. ft. in 1964 to an estimated \$34.23 in September, 1965, and a further reduction to \$32.23 in December was expected. The decline in 5/8" fire-rated wallboard was even more severe. Anticipating further price cutting and loss in gross profit, the company started a new pricing policy whose success, according to the judge, was dependent on major competitors following suit.

On Nov. 17, 1965, the company announced that it would withdraw all discounts effective Jan. 1, 1966, and would sell only at list prices. The company also determined to ignore the competition of single-plant producers and to centralize pricing authority in one person, but did not publicly announce this. The new policy was adopted by Kaiser and National, and the court concluded that they had advance notice of it.

On Jan. 26, 1966, U.S. Gypsum announced its intention to withdraw any exceptions to terms of sale (such as extended discounting on bills), effective March 1, and this also was followed by the others.

Both U.S. Gypsum and Kaiser generally adhered to list prices in 1966 and 1967, and National until 1968. The judge concluded that by Jan. 1, 1968, all defendants had withdrawn from the conspiracy.*

A Kaiser spokesman said its attorneys are studying the decision with a view to possible appeal, and to determine its effect on similar cases that are pending.

> —Jenness Keene McGraw-Hill News, San Francisco

*New housing used 6.1 billion sq. ft. of gypsum in 1970 and will use 7.1 billion this year and 7.6 billion next year, according to a housing industry analysis by Laird Inc., New York stockbrokers. The gypsum industry will be using 75% of capacity next year, but prices are not expected to rise until it utilizes 80%.



"I fetched my sea-born treasures home." Ralph Waldo Emerson

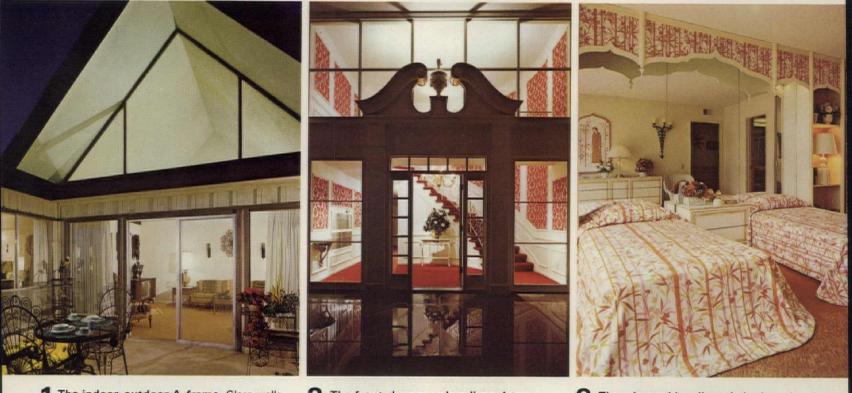
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6 The bigger window seat. The multiple window treatment in this living room provides the opportunity for a generous window seat, an oldtime detail experiencing a revival.

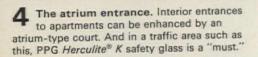
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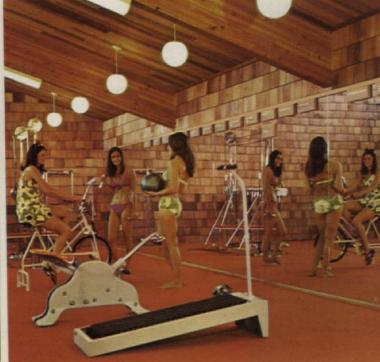


7 The prestigious front door. This twostory, glass-clad entrance provides a prestigious "front door" for an entire complex. It's also a good place to use PPG tinted glass or *Herculite K* safety glass.

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5 The mirrored spa. An in-complex health spa is one of the most desirable amenities in high-density today. Mirrored walls can add to the visual impact, making the area look much larger than it actually is. And, of course, mirrors in an area like this can certainly be called a beauty aid.



8 The living room "pit." This is the living room conversation pit, a popular feature in many new high-density developments. An idea such as this is a good application for PPG *Twindow* insulating glass. It lets in the view, but not the weather.

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NEWS/MARKETING

Developer responsible for landscape? Chicago HBA suspends a builder who says no

The Homebuilders Assn. of Chicagoland has just suspended one of its larger members—the Real Estate Corporation of America (REALCOA). The ostensible reason was the company's refusal to pay \$1,000 for a customer's retaining wall, but the real issue is how much responsibility a builder must assume for the environment he sells.

Why would a \$5-million-ayear builder accept suspension from both the local and national homebuilders groups rather than pay what appears to be a trifling sum? (His suspension by the local automatically suspends him from the NAHB.)

"It's not the money," claims Harold M. Palmer, REALCOA president. "We always fix things that go wrong in our homes."

Palmer fears that if he pays for the disputed wall, he will open a Pandora's box and that claims will come flying out at him from the residents of the subdivision who have already built retaining walls.

The dispute. The problem developed two years ago when Bruno Zydek bought a house and lot in Hickory Hills, a



It's not the money'

REALCOA subdivision. Zydek complained of the water flow across his land and insisted that it was up to REALCO to provide a remedy that would prevent damage to his property. Zydek charges that the grade engineering job was bad, but Palmer contends that the land formation itself is the problem.

Palmer maintains that he never contracted to provide more than the agreed-upon house and basic land grading. He asserts that his customers knew from the outset that he would do no landscaping.

When REALCOA did not correct the problem, the Zydeks notified the builders association, which tried to arbitrate.



HBA's WIDDICOMBE 'Puts everybody on notice'

The association sent two inspectors to the site, and each independently reported that a retaining wall was necessary. Palmer refused to build the wall, and he has been suspended for a year. He cannot be reinstated until he pays for the wall.

Precedent? Originally, Palmer claimed that a wall was not necessary and that the Zydeks were the only customers who had complained to him. But in an interview he hinted at a wider problem.

Other residents of the subdivision have put in retaining walls, he said, but have not asked REALCOA to pay. Were Palmer to pay for the Zydek wall, as the association demands, he is afraid that the other buyers would possibly be entitled to compensation for their walls. There are 227 residents, and if Zydek's lot is as typical as Palmer claims, the cost of the retaining walls could run to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The HBA stand. The association's executive vice president, Robert K. Widdicombe Jr., says: "A builder shouldn't start building unless he accepts the responsibility of adequately providing for what he sells. Our arbitration and ethics committee found that REALCOA should at least have given the homebuyer more instruction on what to expect with his home."

Widdicombe believes that REALCOA has "set itself above its own association by refusing to go along with our reasonable requests," and he cautions that a trade association must protect the public.

"This action against one of our own members puts everybody in our industry on notice," he warns. "If we don't regulate ourselves, we will be regulated by someone else." —M.A.

Romney calls the FBI into a widening inquiry on housing's subsidy scandals

More than 200 instances of apparent law violations or irregularity in government housing programs have been referred to the FBI, according to Housing Secretary George Romney.

Romney testified before Chairman Wright Patman's House Banking Committee, which had reported that it found numerous cases in which dilapidated and overpriced houses were sold to poor people assisted by federal housing subsidies (NEWS, Feb.)

Romney conceded that, with some exceptions, his Housing and Urban Development Department's follow-up investigations "confirmed in major part the committee's findings."

Falsehoods. Romney said HUD found 41 cases that appeared to violate the law against making false statements to the FHA, and that these had been referred to the FBI.

He said another 45 matters that were referred to the bureau involved false statements and certifications concerning required repairs, ownership, and fraudulent appraisals.

The 86 cases turned up in HUD's Section 235 interest-subsidy program to encourage home ownership among the poor.

The Washington newsletter Housing Affairs said the scandal and increasing costs might mean the end of both the 235 program and its twin, the Section 236 program for rental housing. Romney himself said the Section 235 difficulties "lead me to believe we ought to examine alternative methods. ..."

Wider probe. The House committee's inquiry had begun with the Section 235 program, but HUD's subsequent investigation broadened over housing programs generally.

Romney said another 112 instances were referred to the FBI and that they involved false statements, discrepancies in purchase agreements, and efforts by realty brokers to circumvent FHA regulations. Romney said nine of the FHA's own staff appraisers were involved in cases referred to the FBI, and that five more had been disciplined.

Detroit's scandal. Romney did not say so, but housing experts said several of the referrals were probably based on irregularities reported by Don Ball of the *Detroit News*.

The News, which has tangled with Romney politically (NEWS, Sept. '70 et seq.), reported numerous cases in which realty brokers bought dilapidated homes for extremely low prices and in which appraisers assigned vastly higher values to the properties.

The brokers then arranged for poor families to buy the overpriced houses, often lending the 3% downpayment. Mortgage bankers advanced the purchase money, charging a deep discount on the loan. The FHA insured the loan.

The families could seldom make the mortgage payments,

and the results were foreclosures from which everybody except the U.S. government profited.

The broker profited from the big markup of the house. The poor family got a few months' free occupancy. And upon foreclosure, the mortgage banker got virtually the full mortgage amount back from the FHA. Since he had often discounted the loan as much as 10% that is, he had lent only \$18,000 on a \$20,000 mortgage—he had a clear profit of \$2,000.

The only loser was the FHA, which was obliged to foreclose because it had insured the loans.

In that area alone, HUD suspended 99 free-lance appraisers, although it reinstated 80 of them.

The 235 suspension. Romney suspended all existing-house activity in the Section 235 program in January. That suspension still holds for 222 FHA insuring offices but it has been lifted for those serving 28 areas.



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CIRCLE 13 ON READER SERVICE CARD

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NEWS/PUBLIC HOUSING

Foes show how to halt public housing in Chicago-and perhaps everywhere else

"This may be the end of public housing," says Federal Judge Richard B. Austin, summing up Chicago's bitter battle over shelter for the poor.

The fight climaxed in March, when Mayor Richard J. Daley, seeking reelection, took a public stand in opposition to a public housing plan based on Judge Austin's 1969 decision that such housing can no longer be concentrated in large slum projects.

The mayor then proposed his own housing plan but did not say how it would be funded. Public housing construction, already suspended, will be halted indefinitely if the Mayor refuses either to build public housing that complies with the judge's order or to provide financially feasibly alternatives.

Several observers felt that, if the mayor were successful in blocking the court's plan, public housing might indeed be doomed throughout the country. They said the same tactics could be used anywhere to avoid dispersing units, and there is no law that public housing must be built.

Near-panic. The Chicago standoff developed after nearpanic erupted over a plan to scatter public housing throughout white neighborhoods.

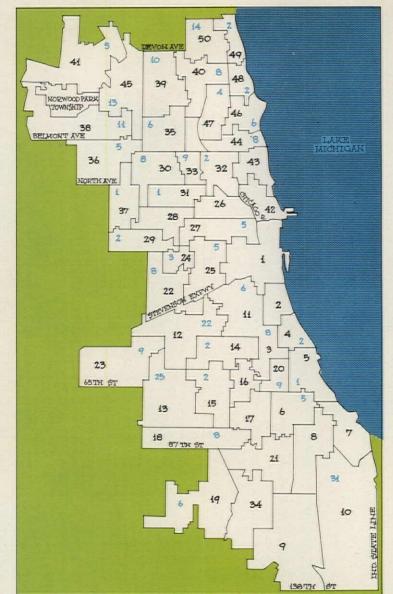
Judge Austin had found that the Chicago Housing Authority had been discriminating in the selection of sites, with 98% of its public housing in Negro areas. He ruled that any new units must be scattered throughout the city in small low-density projects. Only 25% could be placed in minority areas.

The CHA did not respond for almost two years, and the judge then ordered the CHA to present a list of sites to the City Council.

Uproar over sites. The CHA filed a plan for 275 sites with



MAYOR DALEY 'Detrimental to all'



Public housing map that caused near-panic in Chicago shows how units would have been scattered. Ward numbers are in black. Blue numerals show number of units.

the council in March but did not release publicity that was supposed to explain the plan and to prevent panic.

Public reaction was immediate when a map of the sites was published. From all over Chicago came anguished cries of white property owners who thought they were to be inundated with typical public housing projects. Judge Austin knows first-hand about the reaction of near-panic. He has a stack of hate mail on his desk.

After a two-year silence on public housing, Mayor Daley entered the fray. In a speech against the CHA plan shortly after its appearance, he stated that public housing should be built only where it is "needed and accepted." He said that the plan would be "detrimental to all the people of Chicago."

The City Council did not

disapprove the plan. If it had, councilmen could have been held in contempt of court. Instead, they sent it to committee, where it can sit forever.

Mayor's plan. Mayor Daley came out later with his own housing plan for "new towns in town." It would supposedly offer housing for black and white families of all incomes. The mayor's aides suggest these towns can be built on littleused industrial tracts.

But funding is up in the air. Mayor Daley suggests that city or state funds can be used. Comments Judge Austin:

"There isn't enough money in the city and state to pay for the regular services. Where will money suddenly be found for public housing?"

Chicago receives no federal housing funds now and will not be eligible until it complies with Austin's order. An estimated \$50 to \$80 million was lost in the two years since the ruling.

Even if other money were found, Judge Austin believes, that the same constitutional principles would apply to any new housing.

The voters. A complication was the mayoral election. Observers say that Mayor Daley had been reluctant to have the site map released by the CHA until after the election April 6. But Daley was considered a shoo-in, and even Judge Austin conceded:

"Daley will be reelected. The fuss may narrow or increase his victory by some unknown number of votes." (The mayor polled 70% of the vote to win a fifth four-year term.)

The 70-year-old judge is considered to be above politics. Ironcially, he was recommended for his lifetime job by Mayor Daley.

Around the nation. Judge Austin concedes that the Chicago dispute may encourage opposition to public housing in other cities. He points out that the city can refuse to build public housing if it wishes to evade his order.

Neighborhood opposition has virtually killed public housing in Cleveland, but a citizens group is suing in federal court there to open the suburbs to public housing without the suburbs' consent.

Public housing may already be dead in San Francisco. Last month, a plan that follows the guidelines of Judge Austin's decision exactly was turned down by the Department of Housing and Urban Development for want of money.

> —MARILYN ADAMS McGraw-Hill World News, Chicago



JUDGE AUSTIN 'This may be the end'

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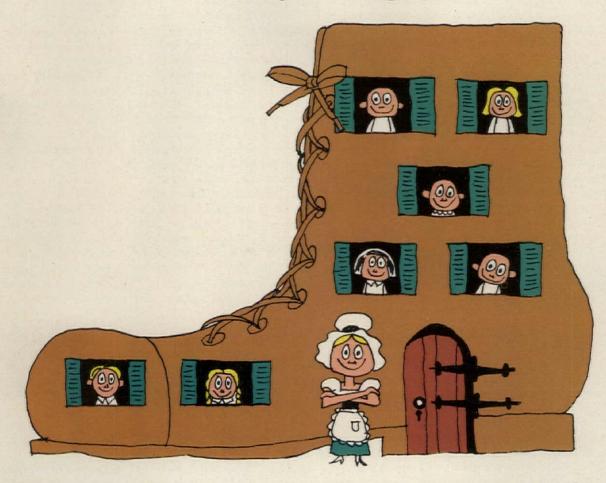
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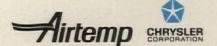
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Washington suburbs fight plan to rescue townhouse project by renting it to the poor

"Enjoy gracious living in newly discovered Swiss Chalet-type garden apartments located along the grassy shores of the beautiful Potomac. . . It's easy. . . Simply declare yourself poor. Wealth makes no difference. Move in today and stay until Congress agrees to give you money for nothing. Only we can afford to make such a deal... Because of support of generous taxpayers. . . If you are interested, contact the Reverend Ralph Abernutty today. . ."

The leaflets-several hundred of them-were distributed by unknown persons throughout affluent Montgomery County, Maryland, which comprises a major portion of the Washington suburbs. They were passed around to dramatize the discontent of some residents with a local proposal that would have permitted poor families to lease apartments-through public housing-in a financially troubled townhouse development smack in the middle of a well-to-do neighborhood.

Injunction. While the local housing authority was ready to move ahead on the leasing

arrangements, Circuit Court Judge Kathryn J. Shook stepped in with a 30-day injunction barring rental agreements.

But, when 10 of the 52 new townhouses in the development were placed on the auction block, one of the original investors, Per Olof Holtze, bid high. He immediately said he would be willing to lease the units to the housing authority once the court order expired.

A bail-out. The development that was being considered for the public housing project is called Watkins Glen. Its houses were designed to sell at about \$45,000 but the project had been in trouble almost from the outset, and the public housing proposal was considered a way out for the developers.

The investors, in addition to Holtze, are Charles R. Wolfe and Wolfgang H. Altman. The three have put up more than half of the \$300,000 cost of the project which, they say, would have done all right had not the Maryland Roads Commission acquired part of the land for a highway spur.

The housing project was de-

layed, and the developers had to pay higher interest rates than they had expected.

Enter HUD. With foreclosure imminent, the Montgomery County Housing Authority's director, Troy Chapman, had earlier convinced the regional office of the Department of Housing and Urban Development to permit the authority to lease the townhouses and use them as subsidy housing for poor families.

"Some occupants will be fully employed," Chapman said at the time. "Some will be partially employed. Some will be on welfare. Some will be black. Some will be white."

Chapman planned to use Section 236 of the 1970 Housing Act, which permits a family to pay no less than 25% of its income for housing. The Housing Department would make up the difference for the renters.

Luxury and race. Several citizens' groups opposed the "luxurious housing for subsidized people." These groups feared a decline in property values and an impacting of schools.

One telephone caller told

Chapman:

"The only way to stop this sort of thing and get somebody in your chair with a rational point of view is to shoot you." Some observers attributed racial overtones to the message.

An official of a local citizens' group, Kenneth Brown, president of Regency Estates Civic Assn., said at the time that some members of this group "will stand up and be counted in saying their feelings are racial, while others will be concerned with the social impact of a small ghetto of poor people."

No decision. The battle is not over.

Residents of the area crowded early hearings on the leasing plan, and most voiced objections to the proposal. Meanwhile, the suit filed by some residents, which led to Judge Shook's injunction, is yet to be decided. Until then, the 34 completed units in the 52-unit development lie vacant, awaiting a decision as to who—or whether anyone—will occupy what a nearby sign advertises as "luxury townhouses." —A.M.

There are now so many Levitt companies that it takes a company to manage them

For Bill Levitt at 64—a brand new picture

And the manager is ITT Levitt Inc., just organized to oversee six Levitt operating corporations.

With creation of the new company, the Levitt organization realigns its management to fit broad operations that now span virtually every sector of the shelter industry.

The old table of organization had Levitt & Sons Inc. doing all the single-family building as well as managing the half-dozen divisions set up since serious expansion began in 1960.

That got to be a bit much for Levitt & Sons Inc., the headquarters company—and for some of the ambitious new divisions, too.

With a nice bow to corporate diplomacy, the then president of Levitt & Sons, Richard M. Wasserman, described the need for change this way:

"With these new businesses successfully launched with their own corporate staffs, it became necessary to make our structure conform to the new shape of our activities." New lineup. Wasserman becomes president and chief executive of ITT Levitt, the company set up as the umbrella. Two veteran Levitt hands, Richard P. Bernhard and Norman Peterfreund, take portfolios as executive vice presidents of operations and finance respectively. William J. Levitt, who built the modern-day Levitt or-

William J. Levitt is going into

the motion picture business.

who turned 64 in February.

has just organized the Levitt-

Pickman Film Corp. with

Jerome Pickman, former

head of American Continen-

tal Films. The intent is to pro-

duce and distribute movies.

and the corporation will be-

gin with distribution of Fed-

erico Fellini's "The Clowns."

quarters at 505 Park Avenue

in New York City.

Levitt-Pickman has head-

America's master builder,

ganization but who has been rather more concerned with other matters of late *(see box),* holds title as chairman.

The old Levitt & Sons Inc. becomes an operating unit concerned totally with developing residential communities in the eastern United States and Puerto Rico. Louis E. Fischer steps up from a senior vice presidency to run the operation.

The other operating divisions are Levitt Building Systems Inc., Levitt Multihousing Corp., ITT Levitt Development Corp., Levitt United Corp., and Levitt France S.A.

Beyond Levittown. The Levitt organization was founded in 1929 and made its name with its first Levittown, built on Long Island after World War II.

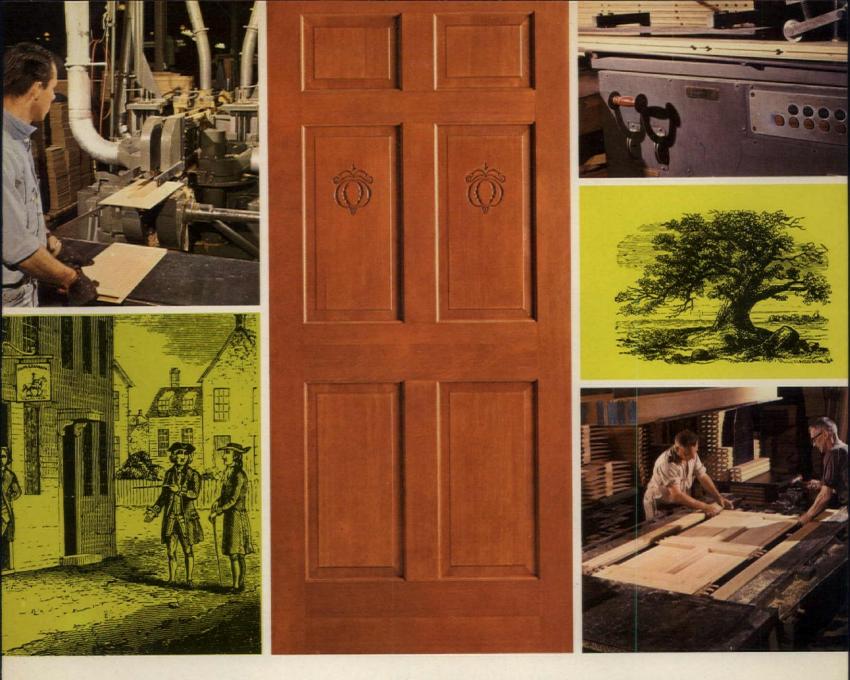
The organization has since expanded its single-family detached-house building to the West Coast and Florida and to Puerto Rico and Europe. It has begun building garden and highrise apartments, modules and mobile-modulars, and government sponsored housing; and it has begun selling land.

Levitt recently built its 100,-000th home, making it history's largest private building organization on volume.

The entire Levitt organization was acquired by International Telephone and Telegraph in 1968. The Levitt headquarters remain at Lake Success, on Long Island.



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NEWS/FINANCE

Critics of mortgage forms threaten court fight that could stall secondary market

Consumer opposition to the forms that would be used in a secondary market for conventional mortgages may not have ended with the public meetings held in Washington last month to air criticism of the documents.

Unless the forms are altered to effect what critics consider "a reasonable compromise" with the consumer, the critics may take their case to court. And a counsel for the Consumers Federation of America, Anthony Z. Roisman, added:

"We may institute classaction suits against lenders if we feel the forms don't give the consumer a fair shake."

The attorney, who had just finished testifying at the indignation meetings, indicated he wasn't satisfied with the way the meetings went. He complained that the moderator, former Congressman Albert Rains, "seems to have an investor bias."

The sessions. Rains sat for two days of meetings sponsored by the Federal National Mortgage Assn. and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp., both of which would operate new secondary markets in conventional mortgages. Forty witnesses testified, dividing about evenly between lender and consumer orientation.

The meetings had been proposed by the consumer advocate Ralph Nader and by Senator William Proxmire (D., Wisc.), both of whom testified that consumers were being ignored by FNMA and FHLMC. Housing Secretary George Romney, attempting to meet Nader's criticism, published the forms in the Federal Register and stated he would personally approve the FNMA forms before any secondary market for conventional mortgages is permitted to begin. The same forms are to be used in both markets, so court action could delay the markets indefinitely.

The attorney who said his group might seek litigation indicated that "once Secretary Romney puts his stamp of approval on the forms, we could go to court under the Administrative Procedures Act." Such a suit would involve the government and a hearing examiner could rule on the forms.



Another builder moves onto the Big Board

Shapell Industries listed on the New York Stock Exchange on April 6 under ticker symbol SHA. The stock opened at 3534.

The photo above shows the exchange's president, Robert W. Haack (at left), as he welcomed Nathan Shapell, president and chairman of the company, and David Shapell, executive vice president, to the New York trading floor. Shapell, with headquarters in Bev-

erly Hills, Cal., builds single- and multifamily homes and townhouses. The 3½ million shares outstanding had been trading over the counter since the company went public in August 1969. It joins such builders as Kaufman & Broad, Jim Walter, and Del Webb on the Big Board.

Whose home? Criticism centered on several issues: prepayment penalties, late charges, acceleration of the mortgage, escrow accounts required by lenders but which bear no interest, control over insurance proceeds or condemnation awards, and right of entry.

Nader, in his testimony, contended that "the major fault of the FNMA form is that it assumes that the consumer's home belongs to the lender which it does not.

"The form gives the lender complete and absolute discretionary control over insurance proceeds or condemnation awards, regardless of whether his security interest is impaired by the consumer's proposed use of the funds. It also gives the lender the power to invade the consumer's home for any reason, or no reason at all, without prior notice and make an 'inspection.'"

"Legal overkill." Nader argued that the lender has only two rights: to seize the house if the consumer fails to make the agreed-upon payments and to require the consumer to maintain the value of his home above the balance owed on the mortgage. He said any powers granted to the lender in excess of those rights should be eliminated.

Proxmire said the forms constitute a form of "legal overkill." He charged that "the lender is given every conceivable form of protection at the expense of the homebuyer."

Consumer groups seek to change the forms to eliminate prepayment penalties, permit the payment of interest on escrow payments, give the homeowner discretionary powers over the use of hazard insurance proceeds, provide sufficient notice by lenders of their intention to accelerate the mortgage, and fix "late" charges at a maximum of 2% of the late installment.

Lenders' stand. The Mortgage Bankers Association's president, Everett C. Spelman, said the critics "appear unconcerned with or unaware of the major part the individual plays in providing funds for mortgage investment."

Spelman emphasized the need to strike a balance between the borrower-consumer and the saver-consumer. He contended:

"It is obvious that the borrower benefits from the availability of funds for home financing. It is less obvious that he benefits from protection given to lenders in mortgage instruments. But he definitely does benefit from both."

And a warning. Defending the forms largely as written, Spelman argued that "the protections (to the institution) are for him (the consumer) and are demanded by the institution investing his funds.

"Without these protections, the money will not be lent; it will not be available from private investors, or from FNMA or FHLMC. Having no secondary market purchasers for their mortgages, FNMA and FHLMC would quickly reach the limits of their effectiveness."

Spelman, as did numerous other investor witnesses, argued in favor of a substantial "late" charge:

"The late charge works well as a deterrent against chronic delinquencies and helps keep borrowers from accumulating delinquent payments to the point where foreclosure cannot be avoided."

The MBA president also said that a prepayment penalty much enhances the marketability of a mortgage.

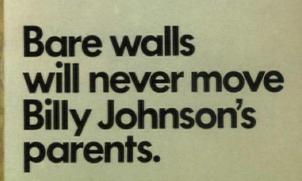
"Borrowers have contracted to pay a fixed rate of return for a definite period of time," Spelman pointed out. "If a mortgage is prepaid prior to its scheduled maturity, the lender is faced with reinvesting his savers' funds at a reinvestment cost."

Spelman and other investor witnesses were equally assertive on the question of prepaying taxes and insurance. The forms, they argued, assure that taxes and premiums will be paid when due, and investors are protected against the likelihood of the imposition of prior tax liens and the loss of insurance coverage.

Investor spokesmen stressed that a balance was needed between the investor and consumer, but at the same time warned against making the form unworkable or unmarketable —a factor which would effectively kill the program.

Equally troublesome, however, may be the spectre of a drawn-out court battle, as hinted by the consumer group's counsel.

That, says a Senate housing aide, "could hold up the program for years." —A.M.



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Mortgage men discover a money machine-the new Ginny May securities apparatus

Mortgage-backed securities are being called the wave of the future by virtually every knowledgeable mortgage man.

The securities, guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Assn., have—in one year's time—lived up to their advance billing, and then some.

This fact became evident during the recent New Orleans conference of the Mortgage Bankers Assn. The mortgage men crowded the south ballroom of the Royal Sonesta Hotel on two successive days to hear four experts explain the do's and do-not's of mortgage backed securities.

Mortgage money—usually the center of attention at these MBA conferences—failed to attract more than passing interest. The mortgage bankers were too busy rushing to sessions to hear about the newest and perhaps easiest—moneymaking opportunity.

The market. The securities are, of course, credit instruments backed by FHA and VA mortgages and guaranteed by GNMA. Issuers—mortgage bankers, commercial banks, savings and loans, and others—sell them directly to investors or place them with Wall Street underwriters who have already developed a secondary market.

Woodward Kingman, Ginny 107 cents on the dollar. Since May's president, told the mort- the mortgage bankers bought

gage bankers that \$900 million worth of small (\$2 million and up) issues of the securities have been sold and delivered in the program's first year. A few large bond-type issues backed by GNMA also have been sold, raising the total beyond \$2.2 billion.

Pension funds are still expected to invest heavily in the securities, but Kingman explained that savings and loan associations have so far purchased the largest share.

Top profits. To mortgage bankers and other issuers, the securities represent a method of side-stepping tight money. By originating the loans and then selling them to underwriters, the mortgage men not only turn a neat profit on the sale; they increase their regular servicing income.

The drop in FHA interest rates, from $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 7% early this year, brought a little bonanza for mortgage bankers. When the basic coupon rate on a mortgage drops, investors will then pay a premium price for any mortgage that carries the older and higher rate.

With the coupon rate now at 7%, several packages of securities backed by the old 8½% mortgages are now selling to investors at prices as high as 107 cents on the dollar. Since the mortgage bankers bought the original loans from builders at deep discounts, or well under 100 cents on the dollar, the profit is considerable.

The issuer of the security also receives a servicing fee of .44% rather than the .38% he can get by servicing loans for the Federal National Mortgage Assn., the big mortgage purchasing company, or for private investors.

And, say mortgage experts, it is in servicing fees that the mortgage banker sees the real profit potential. One mortgage banker said in New Orleans: "We don't need to make a profit on the sale.

"Just knowing we've got .44% —and for the life of the mortgage pool—is enough for mortgage bankers."

Risks. That .44% is not clear profit. Richard L. Buchanan, vice president of the Metropolitan Mortgage Corp. of Cleveland, explained during a panel discussion of GNMA securities: "There is a small cost of foreclosure which the issuer of these securities must bear."

Buchanan said his firm figures this cost at from two to three basis points, bringing the net servicing fee to either .42 or .41%. But that is still higher than that available from Fanny May or the private market.

The panelists agreed that they saw no problem as yet

about handling mortgage foreclosures while at the same time making the monthly payments of interest and principal on the foreclosed mortgages to their individual investors. William Johnson, vice president of National Homes Acceptance Corp. of Lafayette, Ind., said delinquencies might have to run as high as 40% to 50% before an issuer found it difficult to make the pass-through payments. Kingman agreed, noting that no issuer has yet run into any problem meeting his monthly payment schedule.

New securities. The GNMA president indicated the present program is working so well that he is expanding the concept to include mortgage-backed securities for multifamily construction loans.

The possibilities for mortgage-backed securities are already recognized by most in the home financing industry, and Wall Street firms are opening dealerships.

For many mortgage companies, the business of dealing directly in mortgages—that is originating loans and selling them outright to an investor has already become passé. From the interest in the newer program shown at the MBA sessions, it would seem that the trend into the securities market can only accelerate. —A. M.

Savings-rate control dies quietly, and Congress argues over how to revive corpse

The House and Senate have played out a little cat-andmouse game with housing.

The two chambers have been at odds all year as to what to do about dividend and interest controls over banks and s&LS.

Housing interests have always argued that rate control provides funds for homebuilding and financing because the savings and loan associations, traditional suppliers of housing money, have been permitted a slight rate advantage over banks.

But pressure has been building from many in the Nixon administration to abolish rate control. Their argument is that controls discriminate against small savers.

Senate's balk. With the authority for bank and S&L regulatory agencies to set the savings rates for their constituent institutions set to expire March 21, neither House nor Senate could decide how best to handle an extension.

The House did enact a measure prior to the expiration date, and it would extend rate control for two years. In the Senate, however, Wisconsin Democrat William Proxmire complained that the Banking Committee needed more time to hear witnesses on the rate question.

Proxmire, chairman of the financial institutions subcommittee, introduced a joint resolutin to extend the rate-control authority for just two months, to June 1. Proxmire said he wanted to hold hearings on the House-passed measure before the Senate voted on any twoyear extension. Death of controls. Meanwhile, March 21 drew nearer, with both sides adamant. Aides to the House Banking Committee stated privately: "We've done our work. If the Senate wants to extend rate control, let them pass our bill. We're not going to pass a two-month extension."

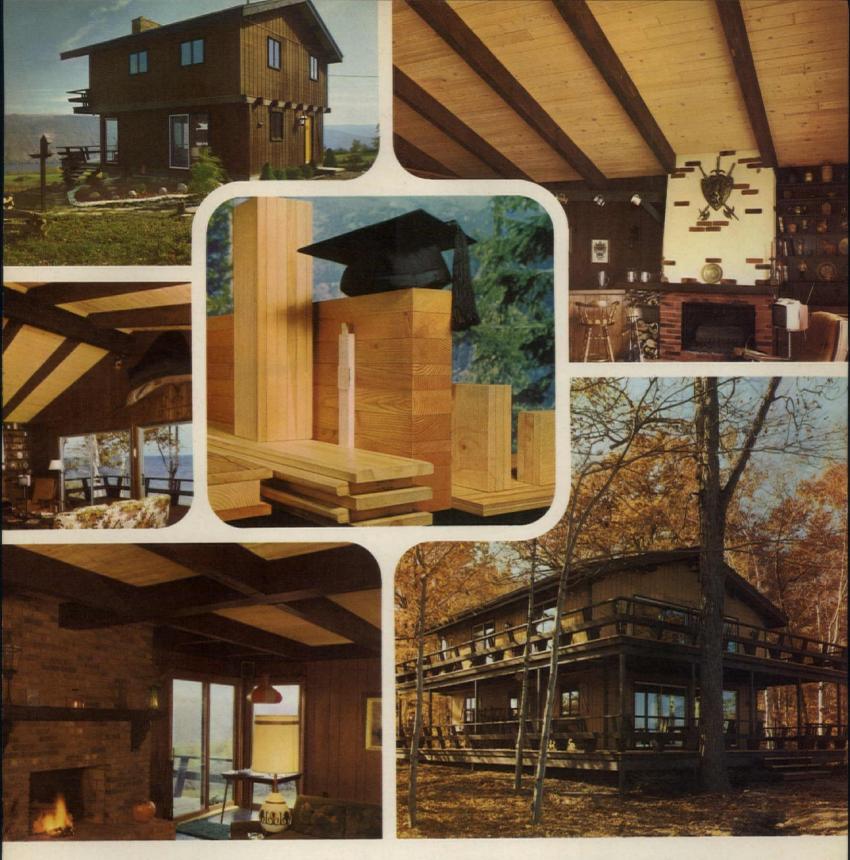
Senate Banking Committee aides were equally perturbed over the House's refusal to go along with their minor resolution. March 21 came and went and rate control expired.

Had money been tight, the result would have been an immediate bumping up of savings rates around the country. But with funds in plentiful supply, banks and savings and loans had no reason to change their rates. The expiration date passed almost unnoticed

It was the House that finally acquiesced. It passed the Senate joint resolution extending the measure until June 1. As the House was voting, Senator Proxmire's subcommittee was preparing to hold its hearings on the House bill to extend the legislation until 1973.

Doubts. Whether that will eventually become law is uncertain, since even the administration is not in agreement with the extension.

Meanwhile, a Presidential Commission on Financial Structure and Regulation is working on this same problem—whether rate control is even needed in today's economy. It may be the commission, in the last analysis, that has the final say—and it might say no. —A.M.



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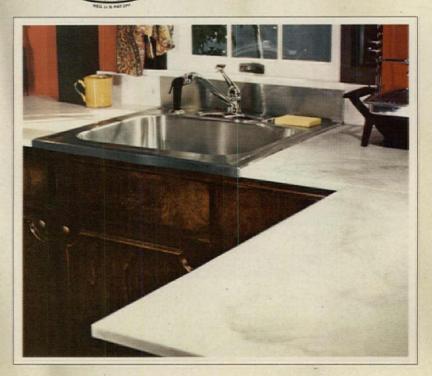
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NEWS/FINANCE

Housing stocks have been surging upward along a broad front for five months

HOUSING'S STOCK PRICES

HOUSE & HOME's index of 25 housing stocks rose from 387.33 to 418.39 in the month ended April 1. It was the fifth consecutive monthly gain. Issues on the index are indicated by dots (•) in the tables at right. Here's the composite index:



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How top 5 did in each group:

Apr	. '70 M	lar. '71	Apr. '7
Builders	401	ar. '71 . 503	539
Land develop.	480	560	593
Mortgage cos.	608	740	795
Mobile homes	559	687	763
S&Ls	146	170	185

COMPANY	April 2 Bid/ Close	Chng. Prev. Month
BUILDING		
Behring Corp. b.	163/8	- 11/8
Bramalea Cons (Can.)	41/8	- 3/8
Capital Divers (Can.)	1.10	
Centex Corp. Christiana Cos. b.	241/2	1 97/
	125% 1.70	+ 21/8
Cons. Bldg. (Can.) Dev. Corp. Amer	32	05 + 21/2
Dev. Int. Corp.	191/2	+ 41/2
Edwards Indus.	111/4	+ 21/2
First Hartford Rity	9	+ 1/4
First Nat, Rity, b	23/4	- 3/4
Frouge	2	+ 1/8
-General Bldrs. b.	71/4	- 1/8
Hunt Building Marts.	5%	+ 1/8
•Kaufman & Bd. o	571/4	+ 31/4
Key Co. b.	91/2	- 13/8
Leisure Technology		
Corp. b	25%	+ 31/8
H. Miller & Sons	101/4	+ 11/2
McGrath Corp	8	+ 1/2
National Environment	13/4	- 3/4
(Sproul Homes)		
Presidential Realty A b	141/2	+ 11/2
Presley Development	38	+ 61/4
Pulte Homes	151/2	- 11/2
Robino-Ladd	21 1/8	+ 3%
Ryan Homes	75	+ 7
Shapell Industries	353/8	+ 53/8

a-stock newly added to table. b-closing price ASE. c-closing price NYSE. d-not traded on date quoted. g-closing price MSE. h-closing price PCSE. k-not avail-able. --Computed in HOUSE & HOME's 25-stock value index. y-adjusted for 3 for 2 split. NA-not applicable. Sources: New York Hanseatic Corp., Gairdner's Co., National Assn. of Securities Dealers, Philip Beer of Russell & Saxe, American Stock Exchange, New York Stock Exchange, Midwest Stock Exhange, Pacific Coast Stock Exchange. Listings include only companies which derive a major part of their income from housing activity and are actively traded.

U.S. Home & Dev. b.	48	+ 41/8
-Jim Walter o	401/2	+ 25/8
•Del E. Webb •	111/8	+ 11/8
Washington Homes	231/2	+ 81/4
Western Orbis b	51/8	+ 3/8
		1 10
S&Ls		
American Fin.	333	+ 1/8
Calif. Fin o	9	+ 3/4
Empire Fin. b.	163/4	+ 3/8
-Far West Fin	151/8	+ 1/2
tin bor c	181/8	+ 21/4
Eirct Char Ein a	493/4	+ 41/2
First Lincon Fin.	9	+ 23/8
First S&L Shares b	211/4	+ 11/4
First Surety	41/2	+ 3/8
First West Fin.	23/4	- 1/4
Gilbraltar Fin. o.	25	+ 11/4
•Great West Fin. •		+ 11/4
Hawthorne Fin	131/2	+ 11/8 + 1/4
·Imperial Corp. •	15%	+ 1
Trans Cet Lou	91/2	- i
Trans-Cst. Inv. Trans World Fin. e. Union Fin. b.	121/2	+ 13/8
Union Cin b	12/2	+ 178
United Fin. Cal. e	11 78	$+ \frac{3}{8}$ + 13/4
Wesco Fin. o	23	+ 174 - 1/8
Wesco Fin.	23	- 78
	ING	
MORTGAGE BANK	and a lot and	
MORTGAGE BANK	50	+15
MORTGAGE BANK Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b.	50 30	+15
MORTGAGE BANK Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. •Colwell b.	50 30 26 ¹ / ₄	- 21/8
MORTGAGE BANK Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colwell b. -Cont. Mtg. Investors •	50 30 26 ¹ /4 23 ³ /8	$-2\frac{1}{8}$ + 5 ³ / ₄
MORTGAGE BANK Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colwell b. -Cont. Mtg. Investors c. Excel Investment	50 30 26 ¹ /4 23 ³ /8 11 ¹ /4	$-2\frac{1}{8}$ + 5\frac{3}{4} - 5%
MORTGAGE BANK Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. •Colwell b. •Cont. Mtg. Investors • Excel Investment. FNMA •	50 30 26 ¹ / ₄ 23 ³ / ₈ 11 ¹ / ₄ 68 ¹ / ₈	$-2\frac{1}{8}$ + 5\frac{3}{4} - 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ + 6 $\frac{1}{8}$
MORTGAGE BANH Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colvell b. -Cont. Mtg. Investors c Excel Investment FINMA c. First Mtg. Ins. Co.	50 30 26 ¹ /4 23 ³ /8 11 ¹ /4 68 ⁷ /8 12 ³ /4	$-2\frac{1}{8}$ + 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{5}{8}$ + 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ + 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
MORTGAGE BANK Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colwell b. -Cont. Mtg. Investors c Excel Investment. FINA c. -First Mtg. Investors c -First Mtg. Investors c.	50 30 26¼ 23¾ 11¼ 68⅛ 12¾ 315%	$-2\frac{7}{8}$ + 5\frac{3}{4} + 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ + 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ + 2 $\frac{1}{8}$
MORTGAGE BANK Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colwell b. -Cont. Mig. Investors • Excel Investment. FINMA • First Mig. Ins. Co. -First Mig. Investors • -Lomas & Net Fin.	50 30 26¼ 23¾ 11¼ 68⅛ 12¾ 31⅛ 16⅛	$-2\frac{7}{8}$ + 5 ³ / ₄ + 6 ⁷ / ₈ + 2 ¹ / ₄ + 2 ¹ / ₄ + 1 ¹ / ₂
MORTGAGE BANH Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colvell b. -Cont. Mtg. Investors • Excel Investment. FINAA •. First Mtg. Investors • -First Mtg. Investors • -Lomas & Net Fin. -MGIC Invest. Corp. •.	50 30 26 ¹ / ₄ 23 ³ / ₈ 11 ¹ / ₄ 68 ³ / ₈ 12 ³ / ₄ 31 ⁵ / ₈ 16 ³ / ₈ 86 ³ / ₄	$-2\frac{7}{8}$ + 5 $\frac{5}{4}$ + 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ + 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ + 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ + 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
MORTGAGE BANK Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colwell b. -Cont. Mtg. Investors • Excel Investment. Finst Mtg. Investors • -First Mtg. Investors • -Lomas & Net Fin. -MGIC Invest. Corp. •. Midwestern Fin. b.	50 30 26 ¹ / ₄ 23 ³ / ₈ 11 ¹ / ₄ 68 ³ / ₈ 12 ³ / ₄ 31 ⁵ / ₈ 16 ³ / ₈ 86 ³ / ₄ 23	$\begin{array}{r} - 2\% \\ + 5\% \\ + 6\% \\ + 21\% \\ + 21\% \\ + 11\% \\ + 4\% \\ - 5\% \end{array}$
MORTGAGE BANK Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colvell b. -Cont Mig. Investors c. Excel Investment. FINMA c. -First Mig. Investors c. -First Mig. Investors c. -Lomas & Net Fin. -MGIC Invest. Corp. c. Midwestern Fin. b. Mortg. Associates.	50 30 26¼ 23¾ 11¼ 68¼ 12¾ 31% 16⅛ 86¾ 23 35	$ \begin{array}{r} -2\frac{1}{12}\\ +5\frac{1}{12}\\ +5\frac{1}{12}\\ +6\frac{1}{12}\\ +2\frac{1}{12}\\ +2\frac{1}{12}\\ +1\frac{1}{12}\\ +3\frac{1}{12}\\ +3\frac{1}{12}\\ +3\frac{1}{12}\\ \end{array} $
MORTGAGE BANK Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colwell b. -Cont. Mtg. Investors c Excel Investment. First Mtg. Investors c -First Mtg. Investors c -Lomas & Net Fin. -MGIC Invest. Corp. c. Midwestern Fin. b. Mortg. Associates. Mortg. Trust of Amer.	50 30 26¼ 23¾ 11¼ 68⅛ 12¼ 31⅛ 86⅛ 23 35 26⅛	$ \begin{array}{r} -2\frac{1}{12}\\ +5\frac{1}{12}\\ +5\frac{1}{12}\\ +6\frac{1}{12}\\ +2\frac{1}{12}\\ +2\frac{1}{12}\\ +1\frac{1}{12}\\ +3\frac{1}{12}\\ +3\frac{1}{12}$
MORTGAGE BANK Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colwell b. -Cont. Mig. Investors e Excel Investment. FINMA e. First Mig. Investors e -First Mig. Investors e -Lomas & Net Fin. -MGIC Invest. Corp. e. Midwestern Fin. b. Mortg. Associates Mortg. Trust of Amer North Amer. Mig. Inv. b.	50 30 26¼ 23¾ 11¼ 68½ 12¼ 31‰ 16⅛ 86¾ 23 35 26‰ 28⅛	$\begin{array}{r} - 2\frac{1}{8} \\ + 5\frac{1}{8} \\ + - 5\frac{1}{8} \\ + 2\frac{1}{12} \\ + 2\frac{1}{12} \\ + 2\frac{1}{12} \\ + \frac{1}{12} \\ + \frac{1}$
MORTGAGE BANH Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colvell b. -Cont Mtg. Investors c. Excel Investment. FINMA c. -First Mtg. Investors c. -First Mtg. Investors c. -Errst Mtg. Investors c. -Midle Invest. Corp. c. Midlwestern Fin. b. Mortg. Associates. Mortg. Trust of Amer North Amer. Mtg. Inv. b. Palomar Finan.	50 30 26¼ 23% 11¼ 68% 12% 31% 16% 86¾ 23 35 26% 28% 13	$-\frac{2\%}{5}$
MORTGAGE BANK Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colwell b. -Colwell b. -Cont. Mtg. Investors e Excel Investment. First Mtg. Ins. Co. -First Mtg. Investors e -Ganta & Net Fin. -MGIC Invest. Corp. e. Midwestern Fin. b. Mortg. Associates Mortg. Trust of Amer North Amer. Mtg. Inv. b. Palomar Finan	50 30 26¼ 23¾ 11¼ 68⅛ 12¼ 31⅛ 16⅛ 86¾ 23 35 26⅛ 28⅛	$ \begin{array}{r} -2\frac{1}{12}\\ +5\frac{1}{12}\\ +5\frac{1}{12}\\ +6\frac{1}{12}\\ +2\frac{1}{12}\\ +2\frac{1}{12}\\ +1\frac{1}{12}\\ +3\frac{1}{12}\\ +3\frac{1}{12}$
MORTGAGE BANH Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colvell b. -Cont Mtg. Investors c. Excel Investment. FINMA c. -First Mtg. Investors c. -First Mtg. Investors c. -Errst Mtg. Investors c. -Midle Invest. Corp. c. Midlwestern Fin. b. Mortg. Associates. Mortg. Trust of Amer North Amer. Mtg. Inv. b. Palomar Finan.	50 30 26¼ 23% 11¼ 68% 12% 31% 16% 86¾ 23 35 26% 28% 13	$-\frac{2\%}{5}$
MORTGAGE BANK Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colwell b. -Cont. Mtg. Investors c Excel Investment. First Mtg. Ins. Co. -First Mtg. Investors c -Lomas & Net Fin. -MGIC Invest. Corp. c. Midwestern Fin. b. Mortg. Associates. Mortg. Trust of Amer North Amer. Mtg. Inv. b. Palomar Fina. UIP Corp. b. (United Imp. & Inv.)	50 30 26¼ 23% 11¼ 68% 12¼ 31% 86% 235 26% 28% 13 35%	$-\frac{2\%}{5}$
MORTGAGE BANK Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colwell b. -Colwell b. -Cont. Mtg. Investors e Excel Investment. First Mtg. Ins. Co. -First Mtg. Investors e -Ganta & Net Fin. -MGIC Invest. Corp. e. Midwestern Fin. b. Mortg. Associates Mortg. Trust of Amer North Amer. Mtg. Inv. b. Palomar Finan	50 30 26¼ 23¾ 68% 12¼ 31% 68% 86¾ 23 35 26% 86¾ 23 35 26% 88¾ 13 35%	$-\frac{2\%}{5}$
MORTGAGE BANK Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colwell b. -Cont Mig. Investors e. Excel Investment. FINMA e. -First Mig. Investors e. -First Mig. Investors e. -First Mig. Investors e. -First Mig. Investors e. -Midwestern Fin. b. Mortg. Associates. Mortg. Associates. Mortg. Trust of Amer. North Amer. Mig. Inv. b. Palomar Finan. UIP Corp. b. (United Imp. & Inv.) LAND DEVELOPME All-State Properties.	50 30 26¼ 23¾ 68⅛ 12¾ 31⅛ 16¼ 23 35 26⅛ 23 35 26⅛ 23 35 26⅛ 23 35 26⅛ 23 35 26⅛ 23 35 26⅛ 28⅛ 23 35 26% 23 25 28⅛ 23 35 26% 24 23 24 23 24 23 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	$\begin{array}{r} - 2\% \\ + 5\% \\ - 5\% \\ + 25\% \\ + 25\% \\ + 25\% \\ + 25\% \\ + 33\% \\ + 33\% \\ + 25\% \\ + 33\% \\ + 33\% \\ + 25\% \\ + 34\% \\ + 34\% \\ \end{array}$
MORTGAGE BANK Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colwell b. -Colwell b. -Cont. Mtg. Investors c. Excel Investment. First Mtg. Ins. Co. -First Mtg. Investors c. -Lomas & Net Fin. -MGIC Invest. Corp. c. Midwestern Fin. b. Mortg. Trust of Amer. Nortg. Trust of Amer. Market	50 30 26¼ 23¼ 11¼ 68¼ 12¼ 315% 86¼ 23 526% 28¼ 13 35% 26% 28½ 13 35%	$\begin{array}{r} -22\% \\ +5\% \\ -5\% \\ +6\% \\ +25\% \\ +25\% \\ +25\% \\ +4\% \\ +3\% \\ +3\% \\ +2\% \\ +3\% \\ +1\% \\ +5\% \\ +5\% \end{array}$
MORTGAGE BANK Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colwell b. -Colwell b. -Cont. Mig. Investors e Excel Investment. First Mig. Investors e -First Mig. Investors e -Ganta Mig. Investors e -First Mig. Invest. Corp. e. Midwestern Fin. b. Mortg. Associates. Mortg. Trust of Amer. North Amer. Mig. Inv. b. Palomar Finan. UIP Corp. b. (United Imp. & Inv.) LAND DEVELOPME All-State Properties. American Land. -AMREP b.	50 30 26¼ 23% 11¼ 68% 31% 86% 23 31% 86% 23 35 26% 23 35 26% 83 3% 8 8%	$\begin{array}{r} -2\% \\ +5\% \\ +6\% \\ +2\% \\ +2\% \\ +11\% \\ +33\% \\ +33\% \\ +33\% \\ +3\% \\ +1\% \\ +\frac{1}{1}\% \\ +$
MORTGAGE BANK Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colwell b. -Cont. Mig. Investors - Excel Investment. FINMA - First Mig. Investors - -First Mig. Investors - First Mig. Investors - First Mig. Investors - 	50 30 26¼ 23% 11¼ 68% 12% 31% 86% 23% 26% 23% 26% 28% 28% 28% 13 3%	$\begin{array}{r} -2\% \\ +5\% \\ -5\% \\ +2\% \\ +2\% \\ +2\% \\ +4\% \\ +3\% \\ +3\% \\ +2\% \\ +3\% \\ +2\% \\ +3\% \\ +1\% \\ +5\% \\ +5\% \end{array}$
MORTGAGE BANK Charter Co. CMI Investment Corp. b. -Colwell b. -Colwell b. -Cont. Mtg. Investors c. Excel Investment. First Mtg. Ins. Co. -First Mtg. Investors c. -Lomas & Net Fin. -MGIC Invest. Corp. c. Midwestern Fin. b. Mortg. Trust of Amer. Nortg. Trust of Amer. Market	50 30 26¼ 23% 11¼ 68% 31% 86% 23 31% 86% 23 35 26% 23 35 26% 83 3% 8 8%	$\begin{array}{r} -2\% \\ +5\% \\ +6\% \\ +2\% \\ +2\% \\ +2\% \\ +1\% \\ +3\% \\ +3\% \\ +3\% \\ +1\% \\ +5\% \\ -1\% \end{array}$

Standard Pacific Corp. b., 81/8 + 1/4

Canaveral Int. b.	6	- 1/8
Crawford Corp.	51/2	+ 1/2
-Deltona Corp. b	411/2	+ 11/4
Deltona Corp. b Disc Inc	41/8	- 3/4
Don the Beachcomber	470	14
Ent. (Garden Land)	7	
	93/8	- 11/4
FPA Corp. (Fla. Palm-Aire)	378	- 174
-Gen, Devel.	29	- 1/4
•Holly Corp. b	21/8	+ 1/4
Harizon Corn	42	
Horizon Corp.		
Major Realty	103/8	
•McCulloch Oil b	513/8	$+ 8\frac{3}{8}$
Scientific Resources o	11/4	+ 1/4
(Sunasco)		
So. Rtly. & Util. b.	61/8	+ 1/8
DIVERSIFIED COM	DANI	FC
Boise Cascade o	423/4	- 13/8
Citizens Financial b		- 1/8
City Invest.	23	+ 21/8
CNA Financial	201/4	- 1/2
Cousins Props.	42	+ 4
Forest City Entr. D	261/2	+ 61/2
Great Southwest Corp	21/8	- 1/8
Investors Funding b	113/4	- 1
Leroy Corp.	31/4	+ 1/4
Rouse Co	421/4	+ 41/8
Tishman Realty o	243/8	- 1/8
MOBILE HOMES &	MOR	ULES
Con. Chem. Co. b.	103/4	- 1/4
-Champion Homes b		+ 51/8
Commodore Corp. b	10	- 11/2
-Fleetwood .		+ 5
•Guerdon b	201/2	+ 1/8
Mobile Home		
Industries b	151/4	+ 3/8
Monarch Ind. e		+ 1%
-Redman Indus	29¾	+ 23/4
Rex-Noreco b	20 %	+ 41/8
Skyline	321/2	+ 31/8
Town & Country Mobile b	91/4	- 1/8
Zimmer Homes b	15%	- 3/8
	1000	
Hodgson Houses	71/4	$+1\frac{1}{2}$
Modular Housing		
Systems Inc	19	- 21/4
Nat. Homes A. g.	321/8	+ 51/4
Nationwide Homes	75/8	+ 1/8
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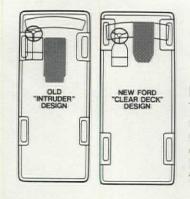
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construction and high capacity axles allow you to carry a heavier load than any other van. Maximum payload of 4320 lbs. is largest in industry.

Model	Max. Payload	Max.GVW
E-300	4320 lbs.	8300 lbs.
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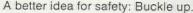
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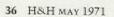
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through side or rear doors. See your Ford Dealer and see all the better ideas in America's best-selling van— Ford Econoline.







President imposes wage guidelines on building unions-and labor fights back

The Nixon Administration—although it officially denies it has thrown up wage guideposts for the construction industry.

In the second round of the government - vs. - construction workers bout this year, President Nixon has signed an executive order that sets up a "cooperative system of constraints" for wages and prices in construction.

At the same time, the President restored the Davis-Bacon Act provisions he had suspended February 23. These rules provide that workmen must be paid prevailing union wages on all federal projects (NEWS, April).

The President's new order would establish labor-management boards to review collective bargaining agreements for each craft. A labor-management-public committee would review the boards' findings.

Labor's objection. The requirement that has aroused the unions says that wage raises, to be approved by the various stabilization boards, must be supported by greater productivity and a rise in the cost of living. Moreover, they can't exceed the average annual increases negotiated during the 1960s—about 6% a year, according to Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson.

C. J. Haggerty, president of the building and construction trades department of the AFL-CIO, insisted that the President had set up "full controls" over construction wages. He rejected the administration's own statement that the rules were something less.

The 17 AFL-CIO construction unions, representing 3¹/₂ million craftsmen, said they could find no legal basis to fight the plan, and their leaders agreed to serve on the stabilization panel.

But on being named to the board, S. Frank Raftery, president of the painters, warned:

"Our people will never accept a limit of 6% in increases."

And the AFL-CIO president,

George Meany, said that wage restraints applied to a single industry were unfair and unworkable.

Penalties. Lawyers for the unions said the executive order, although full of "ambiguities and uncertainties," would permit the Secretary of Labor to set fines as high as \$5,000 if he feels the order has been violated.

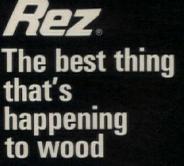
The administration has consistently maintained it intends to hold down the skyrocketing wage rises in the construction field. As early as January, in his economic report, President Nixon decried the wage increases and called for a voluntary program to slow the rise in both prices and wages.

When no voluntary program developed, Mr. Nixon suspended the Davis-Bacon provisions. But, with 300 to 400 wage contracts for construction crafts in the throes of renegotiation, Secretary Hodgson continued to try to arrange a voluntary program.

Loopholes. The new executive order does permit "equity adjustments" to restore traditional relationships among crafts in a locality, or with the same craft in a neighboring area. If plumbers received a large increase a year ago, another craft in the same area might be permitted a raise of more than 6% in order to gain wage equity.

But Hodgson insists that the administration is going to stabilize construction wages. Should any contract be found wanting under the new executive order, the Secretary can freeze the Davis-Bacon wage level for any affected craft and area. That would restore the rate that prevailed prior to the settlement.

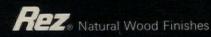
Moreover, says Hodgson, should the new stabilization system prove unworkable, the President might again suspend the Davis-Bacon provisions on a nationwide basis. —A.M.

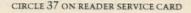


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NEWS/PEOPLE

Economist named for FNMA's board

James J. O'Leary, vice chairman and economist of the U.S. Trust Co. in New York City, has been nominated for the one vacancy opening among the 10 Federal National Mortgage Assn. board positions that are filled by management.

President Nixon was reported meanwhile to have decided on Louis R. Barba, immediate past president of the National Association of Home Builders, and Eugene A. Gulledge, another NAHB ex-president who is now FHA commissioner, as new members of the section named by the government.

Fanny May (for FNMA), as the association is popularly known, is a private corporation with the public purpose of buying and selling home mortgages. Ten board members are now appointed by the company management but five others are still named by President Nixon.

Departures. Fanny May's president, Oakley Hunter, announced the nomination of O'Leary to succeed Walter W. Heller, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, who has asked to retire.

Of President Nixon's two nominees, Barba would replace Lloyd E. Clarke, yet another former president of NAHB, and Gulledge would succeed Sherman Unger, who was ousted from his post as the Housing Department's general counsel in a conflict-of-interest dispute (NEWS, Aug. '70) but who remained a director of FNMA.

Board meeting. Fanny May's shareholders will meet at the Washington Mayflower May 20. They will vote on the three new nominations and on the renominations of nine members of the management slate



U.S. TRUST'S O'LEARY Into the board room

and three members of the government slate.

Incumbents on the management slate, besides Hunter, are Gen. Lucius D. Clay (ret.). chairman of the board and senior managing director of Lehman Brothers Inc., the New York City investment banking house; William B. Ross, executive vice president of FNMA; Philip N. Brownstein, a Washington attorney; Joseph P. Hayden, president of the Midland Co., Cincinnati; John E. Krout, president of the Germantown (Pa.) Savings Bank; John M. O'Mara, partner of W. E. Hutton & Co., New York City stock brokerage; L. Roy Papp, partner of Stein, Roe & Farnham, Chicago; and Robert H. Pease, senior vice president of Draper & Kramer Inc., Chicago mortgage banking house.

The other three members of the government slate, whom President Nixon is expected to renominate, are Charles P. Landt, president of the Cameron-Brown Co., a mortgage banking concern in Raleigh, N.C.; Paul A. Volcker, undersecretary of the treasury; and Julian H. Zimmerman, a former FHA commissioner who is now president of Lumbermen's Investment Corp. of Austin, Tex.

Factory housing men get new leader

The mobile-home builder Ira H. Gordon has taken over the presidency of the National Assn. of Building Manufacturers with a strong plea for building code reform.

Gordon says the trade association, representing most of the nation's factory housing producers, is now trying to develop uniform codes in all states.

"We can live with 50 different state codes," he says, "but it's tough to compete with more than 8,000 different codes throughout the states."

Gordon is president of Swift Industries of Pittsburgh, the parent for subsidiaries that manufacture mobiles, modulars, and precut houses, and which develop land. He was elected at the NABM'S San Francisco convention to succeed John O. Richardson. Association's headquarters are in Washington.

CITY 38 H&H MAY 1971



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NEWS/PEOPLE



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RYAN'S GREENE

RYAN'S GREENE To greener fields?

Founder and president both leave big Dallas mortgage banking company

Two widely known leaders in the mortgage banking profession have just left their posts with one of the Southwest's biggest mortgage banking companies.

M. J. (Bill) Greene, 51, has resigned as president of Southern Trust & Mortgage Co. of Dallas.

Aubrey M. Costa has retired from the chairmanship to pursue private interests.

Greene, newly elected president of the Texas Mortgage Bankers Assn., had been with Southern Trust 21 years. Costa had founded the company 47 years ago and was primarily responsible for building its servicing portfolio to its present level of \$525 million. He was president of the MBA of America in 1951-52 and, at 74, he is widely regarded as one of mortgaging's leading elder statesmen.

Reasons. Of the two men, Greene, at least, was reportedly at odds with some of the policies imposed upon Southern Trust after Costa sold the company to Bright & Schiff, a Dallas oil and motor freight company, in 1962. Greene signed a five-year contract with the buyers in 1966, but when the pact expired in February, he left. He joins the Ryan Mortgage Co. of Fort Worth as vice chairman and chief executive. (Ryan's servicing exceeds \$450 million.)

Costa had become almost inactive in Southern Trust, but he retained the chairmanship. He never moved into the company's new offices on Stemmons Freeway, operating instead from his private eyrie in the tower of the First National Bank building in downtown Dallas. He controls several corporations operating in Dallas real estate, and he is vice president of the Dallas Urban League and a member of the city's Tri-Racial Committee. It is the rare visitor, particularly among financial men or journalists, who leaves the city without calling on Costa, for he is often described as a kind of unofficial Mr. Dallas.

Timing. Costa said there was no connection between the two departures, although they came on the same date.

"It just looked like the right day for me to retire," he said. "Bill Greene made his own decision."

Greene said merely that Ryan offered "a better opportunity and a better future." —E.W.R.

Harland G. Keller, former president who recently retired as chairman of the executive committee of Bankers Mortgage Co. of California, has teamed again with his former associate, Raymond H. Lapin.

Keller has been elected chairman of R. H. Lapin & Co., organized in San Francisco last September as a mortgage banking concern.

Lapin founded Bankers Mortgage in 1954 and sold it to Transamerica Corp. ten years later (NEWS, Apr. '64) before becoming president of the Federal National Mortgage Assn. in Washington (1967-70). Keller was president of Bankers from 1966 to 1968, when he was succeeded by Kent Colwell (NEWS, May '68).

John R. Jensen, long a senior vice president of Bankers, has resigned as president of Transamerica Mortgage Advisors Inc. to become vice president for property development with Dillingham Corp., the Hawaii land and transport complex.

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When fabricating modular or "instant housing," there's a mighty good man to have around. From factory to building site. Our "know-it-all." Our Builder Service Representative. The Stirling Homex Corporation of Avon, New York, will testify to that. As the nation's leader in modular housing, they wanted the facts about PF-L, our prefinished siding surfaced with Tedlar*. Our man had them. **Installation?** Fast and easy. Instant prefinished panels. Prefinished battens and

corner moldings. Everything for quick installation. **Durability?** PF-L siding with its factory-applied finish of Tedlar is so tough that it will last for 30 years. And the finish won't flake, crack, chip, peel, craze or blister.

Virtually the most durable exterior finish ever developed. **Maintenance?** Almost none. An occasional hosing washes it clean. Unaffected by chemicals and solvents. The most stubborn staining agents wipe off easily

with household solvents. Dent-and-damage resistant, too. **Cost?** True, PF-L siding with all its advantages is more expensive than some other sidings. But, when long-term maintenance is considered, it's more economical than other siding products. It can be used with brick for versatility of design and still save money. Big savings are possible, too, where PF-L siding is installed directly to studs. As our Builder Service Representative will tell you, PF-L with Tedlar is ideal not only for "instant housing," but also for homes, apartments, schools, commercial buildings. Give our "know-it-all" a call. At your local U.S. Plywood Branch Office.

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Northampton includes single-family, townhouse, apartment, highrise, commercial and industrial land uses. It is at Exit 33 on the 65-mile circumferential Capital Beltway, 3 miles from the District Line. Washington's other new satellite towns, Columbia and Reston, are about 15 miles away.

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The 2800 acre new town package planned at Northampton includes everything from a 27 hole golf course to the Prince George's Community College, a 300 acre town core with commercial, office, and hotelconvention facilities, a center for government, and a complete variety of residential uses. Phase I is under way.

A planned new town. Close-in. On the Beltway. In the fastest-growing county in the Nation's fastest-grow-ing market. That's Northampton.

the fastest growing market in the country Prince George's County, Maryland



To get the facts, write to: William J. Levitt, Jr., Chairman of the Board Northampton Corporation, 1828 L St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. Phone: 202–223-6505

a timesaving guide to the 1971 PCBC exhibits

Builders attending the fast-growing PCBC show in San Francisco this June will encounter a colorful array of new products displayed in several areas of the Fairmont Hotel andfor the first time-in the Masonic Temple as well, PRODUCTS PCBC has been created by House & Home and its advertisers to organize your shopping tour of the newly expanded exhibit areas. Copies will be available free at the show.

FROM HOUSE & HOME

see the best, newest, most exciting

This pocket sized guide to the exhibits is a collection of building products, materials, tools and equipment . . . in each case especially selected by the exhibitors themselves as being the best, the newest, the most exciting they will be offering in 1971. Each product will be handsomely illustrated in full color, described in detail and identified by company and booth number.

save time and steps

With a significant expansion of exhibits at this year's PCBC show, booths will be located in the Masonic Temple as well as in several areas of the Fairmont Hotel.

For this reason the order of presentation in PRODUCTS PCBC will be by booth sequence for each separate exhibit area. Thus, all exhibits at the Masonic Temple will be grouped together in PRODUCTS PCBC, enabling you to move quickly and efficiently through the exhibits to pinpoint products of special interest to you.

can't make the show?

If you can't make the show this year you can use PRODUCTS PCBC to see for yourself just what the participating exhibitors are displaying as their best, their newest, their most exciting. Every copy of PRODUCTS PCBC, including those distributed at the show, will have two reader service cards so that you and your associates can request catalog information by mail.

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If you can't make the show, you can reserve a copy now by sending one dollar along with your name and address to PRODUCTS PCBC, House & Home, 330 West 42nd St., New York, New York 10036. Your copy will be mailed immediately on publication in late May.

Be sure to attend the Pacific Coast Builders Conference in San Francisco: June 2, 3, 4

NEWS/OPINION

THOMAS J. CARLILE is president of Data Core, a consulting company established about six years ago



The Federal Housing Administration was created for the purpose of *insuring* housing mortgage risks. It should return to that role.

In 37 years of existence, the FHA has layered rule-upon-rule and regulation-upon-regulation to the point that they are now in the position of being architect, designer, land planner, engineer, administrator, mortgage credit advisor, dictator, and builder.

In short, FHA is in the building business—without accepting the risk.

In condominium processing, the FHA has hedged its bet further by requiring the builder to take *all* the risk of building the project and proving the market by requiring a mandatory 80% presale requirement, *before* FHA will assume any risk whatsoever.

Even this protective device does not reduce processing time or prevent the local offices from "massaging" the project.

Our experience with the FHA field offices across the country has varied from excellent to miserable—with the accent on the miserable.

Parenthetically, I must say there *are* many employees and offices who truly try to serve the individual and the homebuying public.

But, it is necessary to call attention to the problem by dwelling on the negative.

We find that in FHA offices which have not previously processed a townhouse or condominium project, an average of 12 months is required to complete processing, despite all of their "accelerated procedures."

We have taken the same product, the same documents, and the same expertise to 19 individual FHA field offices throughout the country. These offices use the same processing guidelines and supposedly have parallel qualified staffs. It has been our experience that the processing of virtually identical projects runs from four months in one office to 24 months in another.

on.

Remember, we are talking about single-family home ownership and these same offices can process an entire detached subdivision in 30 days.

The FHA, obviously, is not a truly national organization.

Where is the equity? What is the reason that one method of home ownership can be denied so long while another is treated as routine?

We stay with our clients and process, if necessary; through local FHA offices for 24 months, or longer. But for each builder who succeeds, I can cite you case histories of others who wanted to get into the townhouse and condominium field and who want to today; but who have neither the expertise, the financial capacity, or the ability to endure these unreasonable delays.

They could also have been your customers!

So far, I have said that time delays are costing you and your customer untold dollars—dollars that can mean the difference between red and black ink on your balance sheet.

How, after 37 years of trial and error by the FHA, can these unnecessary delays exist?

I have given certain identifiable names to the following illustrations supplied by our clients.

Go-along to get-along. This game is motivated by a *fear* of *reprisal* on the part of every sponsor-builder-developer. How does it work? Typically, if you are crass enough to mention how another FHA office in their own organization treats a similar problem, you are tabled. Or, in the more rude offices told: "We don't give a damn how they do it anywhere else, we'll process it our way in this office."

to assist builders and developers of townhouse and condominium projects.

"The games FHA plays"

Data Core's service is all-inclusive—ranging from site selection through planning, financing, financial planning, construction, marketing, and post-sales management. Currently, the company is involved with 28 projects in areas from California to New York and from Montana to Florida. During a speech he delivered at a recent meeting of the Producer's Council, a national organization of building products manufacturers, Tom Carlile sounded off

> If you are so ill-informed as to suggest that you have some knowledge in any field of production or marketing, many offices go to great lengths to prove that you have *no* knowledge in *their* jurisdiction.

And if you happen to know what the FHA manuals say, you can surely expect that your interpretation is wrong.

To avoid the above pitfalls, builder-developers have learned certain rules: 1) always smile, 2) never approach a problem directly, 3) be completely amazed and recognize profusely the excessive work-load that prevents the office from establishing and meeting time goals for *any* project, 4) overlook all inadequacies, vainly hoping it may somehow work to your advantage.

In other words, stay in your place; accept all abuse humbly; don't complain; and, above all, expect the unexpected gratefully.

Federal man speaketh with forked tongue. This game has developed, quite obviously, because in 37 years, the passing of thousands of diverse-minded administrators and the attempt to systematize changing personalities has led to inconsistencies in the FHA manuals. Of course the builder-developer should not point this out in an official way.

However, one of the manual's instructions, designed to be

helpful to those knowledgeable in the housing business, has been completely subverted on all levels of FHA and HUD.

Typically in a project there are three stages of processing. They are the feasibility stage, the conditional commitment stage, and the firm commitment stage. Manual instructions state that a knowledgeable developer shall have the prerogative of submitting his project in sufficient completeness so that he can go from submission to firm commitment without the intermediate processing steps.

But we have examples that FHA and HUD personnel on all levels want to have a hand in the authorship of land plans prior to their submission to city authorities.

Complying with this desire leads to two complications: 1) it makes a complete submission impossible by a builderdeveloper, 2) it puts the builderdeveloper between city and federal planners, neither of whom typically will accept the other's recommendations.

We have encountered offices that will not accept architectural plans until all other processing is completed.

It works this way—FHA officials say: "Bring us a complete package and we'll process directly to final commitment, but—we want to see your preliminary plans before you get started, however—don't submit a package until it's approved."



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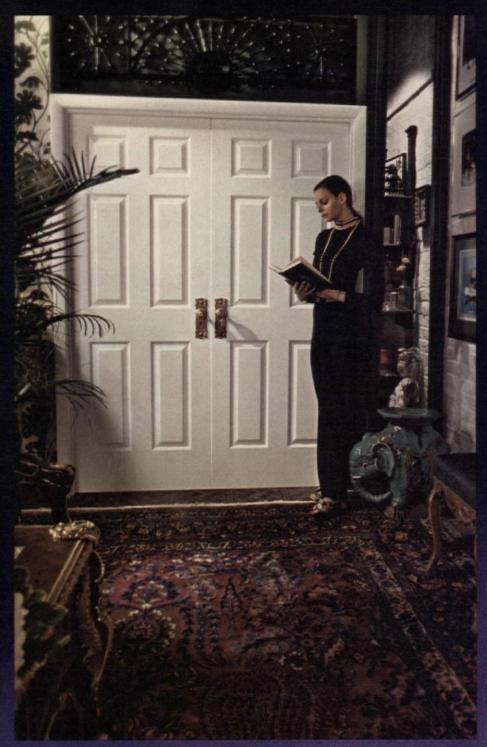
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NEWS/OPINION



CONTINUED FROM PAGE 46

Administrative ping-pong. In this game the developer, known as "the ball," acquires a site, has it professionally planned and engineered, and proceeds to the point of municipal approval of his zoning and land plan. This is called "the serve."

The "return" is from HUD area land planners whose ploy is to recommend countless changes to the approved plan which invalidate the conditions of the city's approval.

"Net ball": Advantage FHA. Through a succession of similar serves and returns the game can be played until the ball cracks.

Score 0-0.

Engineering fees doubled. Land plan scrapped. Banker leaves game early. Purchase option expired. Deposited forfeited.

Long-term value status quo maintained by FHA and City Hall.

The Daisy game. It works like this: although FHA procedures call for concurrent processing within their offices, many offices are reluctant to give up the pleasant pastime whereby no two people look at a sponsor's plan at the same time.

Each section that must approve the plan shall not know anything about it until the preceding section has taken the plan, sniffed it, felt it, plucked the petals off of it, and written down secret recommendations to be locked in their desk and to be brought out only if it appears that others will approve the plan.

This can stretch 20 days' processing to 20 months to the hilarity and amusement of all but the sponsor.

The description of these games is slightly exaggerated but the steps are real.

What then is the alternative for the builder-developer? Realistically, the developer plays the game, accepts the compromises and, if he's lucky, finds some way to maintain his concept and preserve part of his profit. In the past FHA attacked these problems and games in a swift, decisive manner. It was called "Project Hard-Nose."

Project Hard-Nose consisted of teams of highly capable men with the agency who had the authority to go to the individual field offices, take over the processing, and break the log-jam. Project Hard-Nose, for some unknown reason, faded silently into the night.

While it existed the builderdeveloper had quick decisive answers, not always favorable, but at least a decision in a short period of time.

Our solution to the FHA dilemma is reinstatement of this type of approach.

We propose that your industry produce for service with the Federal Government 12 of your most competent men to be combined with 6 of FHA's most competent men in 6 three-man teams, each team to be assigned to one of FHA's regions.

These teams would be given the authority and responsibility to work out processing problems in reluctant FHA offices. They would make necessary decisions affecting clogged projects and implement these decisions immediately. This program could be financed by a modest increase in FHA application fees.

We further recommend that these teams be responsible only to the FHA Commissioner with authority to by-pass all other administrative levels.

You represent the strongest financial, political, and productive muscle in the housing industry. Therefore, you are the logical ones to undertake the program that would benefit the entire industry.

We call upon your Executive Committee to involve itself by studying these problems and to seek a meeting as soon as possible with the Secretary of HUD, the FHA Commissioner, and the White House to push for solutions.

In conclusion, a rapidly expanding and healthy housing industry will facilitate a rapid recovery of the economy; a healthy and expanding housing industry will enable us to achieve our national housing goals with existing facilities and tools. Such a goal can be realized only if these problems are solved.

Simpson



Ruf-Sawn Shadow Groove on Casa Grande Apartments Architect: Maxwell Starkman Developer: Hy Weisel

Appearance that pays off...and lasts.

Apartment units rent faster, keep tenants longer, when they exhibit the warmth and charm that only redwood can provide. Why settle for the ordinary when Simpson has put redwood exteriors within the reach of every construction budget? Ruf-Sawn redwood plywood gives you every traditional advantage of redwood . . . plus the economies and ease of application of panel construction.

The range of Simpson patterns and grades offers you a choice to fit any design concept; to get just the effect you want, at a price you can afford.

For more information about Simpson Redwood Plywood, write or call: Simpson Timber Company; 2000 Washington Building; Seattle, Wash. 98101; Simpson (206) 682-2828.

The electric climate is for builders who want a faster return on their investment.

The electric climate's unique benefits convinced Albert Miller to try it in 16 units-now he's putting it in 50 more!

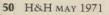
Those first 16 total-electric units made Albert Miller of Lexington, Ky., a solid believer in *the electric climate*. Installing everything electric, including the heat, gave him several benefits.

"For one thing," Mr. Miller says, "I discovered that I can build totalelectric houses faster because electric equipment is easier and faster to install. In fact, it speeds up my construction by two weeks to a month in the winter! So I save time *and* labor costs. How do they sell? As fast as I can build them! I've got 50 more units going up now!"

Make this your year to discover the exclusive benefits of the electric climate. Talk to your electric utility company today.

"Awarded to homes exemplifying electrical excellence"

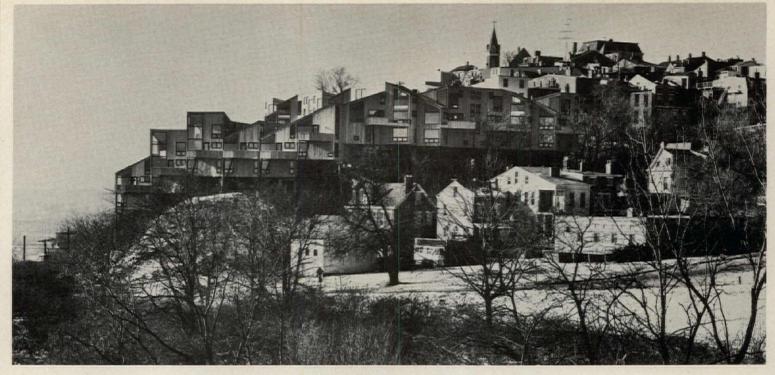




CIRCLE 50 ON READER SERVICE CARD

"Aren't you clever, Air King, darling, to design these new all-aluminum hoods so nice and squared. The built-in look's just what I want for my kitchen. And those groovy interchangeable panels in front let me match my kitchen color. You're too much!"

New squared-front hoods available in ductless and ducted models. Write for catalog. Air King Corp., 3057 N. Rockwell, Chicago, III. 60618

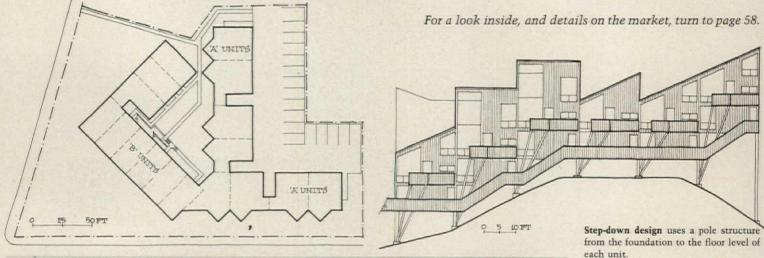


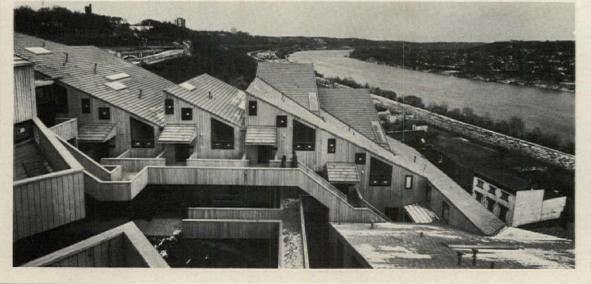
Does spending time and money on a problem site make sense?

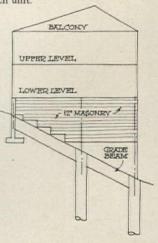
Yes, if it's also a prime site and your marketing plan zeros in on the right target. Case in point: The Cloisters, a 17-unit townhouse condominium built by Towne Properties on Mt. Adams in Cincinnati. The site was too good to pass up, says Al Robinson, district manager. It commands a panoramic view of the Ohio River, and is in a high-status residential area.

But it also posed a problem:

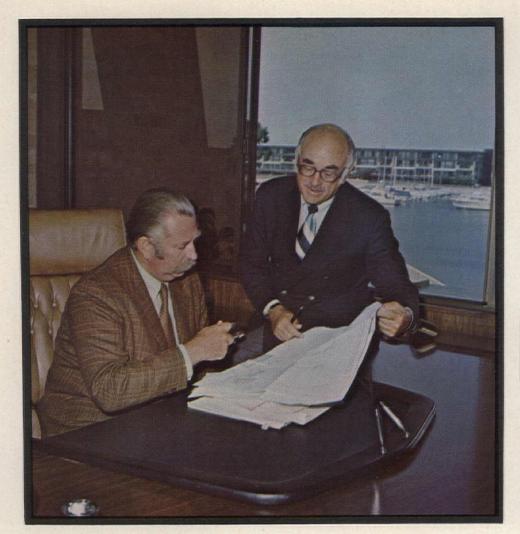
it's steep, oddly shaped, and confined. So, Towne Properties had to excavate temporary roads across the slope for pier drilling equipment and then regrade when foundation work was done. The foundation consists of concrete piers sunk into limestone and tied together at the top with concrete grade beams. This rigid frame supports a pole structure built up to floor levels of each unit.







Concrete piers and grade beams form the hillside foundation.



Ponty-Fenmore choose Royalweve carpet for their high-style Marina projects.

And for very good reasons...

When being "with it" is the name of the game, resources dwindle down to a precious few. That's why Ponty-Fenmore rely on Mand Carpet Mills and their Kodel fabrics as an important source of carpeting for their Marina apartment projects. Says George Ponty: "We demand ultra high style colorations and textures, because we design our units for young adults who turn on to the bright and beautiful. Royalweve carpeting provides wild colors and textures *plus* the performance any apartment builder knows must be built into his floor covering products."

Contract Division



Mand Carpet Mills — The Colorful Carpet Company 2310 E. 52nd Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90058 3740 West 74th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60629



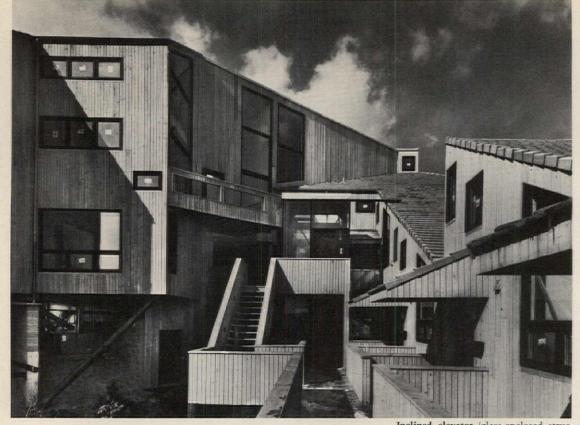
Noted Marina apartment developers, George Ponty, seated, and Max Fenmore, check over plans for their newest deluxe residence complex. One of their completed projects is seen through window behind them.

Interiors by Robert Englander, V.P., C. Tony Pereira Designers. Carpet installation by Metzler, Inc., Los Angeles.



NEWS/DESIGN

PHOTOS: NORMAN MCGRATH



Problem site . . . continued from page 52

Families accustomed to spacious surroundings—the high-income and semi-retirement market—were targets for the \$62,-000-\$85,000 units shown here and on page 52.

Five are sold. (Cincinnati Reds' catcher Johnny Bench is one buyer.) Two more are on contract, hinging on buyers selling present homes. And now that money has eased, Towne Properties expects to sell the balance by August. The design evolved from two basically different site characteristics requiring two basic plans—A units for the flat area and B units stepping down the hillside.

In B units (not shown) bedrooms are on the lower level; living and entertaining areas are open above.

Architects: Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates; Structural Engineer: Miller-Tallarico-Mc-Ninch & Hoeffel.

Inclined elevator (glass-enclosed struc-
ture in center of photo) connects B units
to parking area at top level.A-unit plan has garage on lower level. To
provide variety, alternate A-unit plans
are reversed throughout.



LIVING

GAR

LOWER LEVEL

Angled balcony windows serve a dual purpose: they take maximum advantage of the view and offer design relief to the basic rectangular plan.





Two-level living space in A unit is shown from open area (*left*) at foot of balcony stairs and more-formal area (*right*) beneath balcony.

Korad on siding Korad on shutters Korad on doors Korad on roof ventilator Korad on soffits Korad on gutters and downspouts Korad on trim

All around your house Ko ends paintin and repaint and repain

Building products prefinished with Korad acrylic film eliminate the cost and scheduling problems of job-site painting ... and Korad saves the homeowner the time and money of repainting and repainting and repainting.

Korad is a solid, 100% acrylic plastic film that is factory bonded to wood, metal and plastic building products. Korad film is thick-3 times thicker than most paints for superior mar and scratch protection.

Being an acrylic plastic, Korad film has outstanding resistance to chalking, fading, cracking and chipping. Korad is factory-bonded to almost any surface, becoming integral with the material.

Korad acrylic film is available on all kinds of building products to eliminate field painting of exterior surfaces.

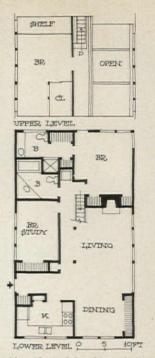
Call our special number (215) 592-6719, or write us to get the names of material suppliers and samples of Korad colors.



Korad is your first line of defense

NEWS/DESIGN





Double-wide modular plan includes two bedrooms and two baths on the first floor and third bedroom above. Total living area is 1,100 sq. ft. House rests on steel I-beams on concrete piers and has electric heat.

What can happen when you marry an A-frame with a double-wide modular?

You get a house with an extra bedroom, a cathedral ceiling, large gable windows, and a roof line that avoids the box-like look. But you also face a problem when hauling the house down a highway.

The manufacturer of this A-

frame, mobile modular has solved the problem by hinging the top third of the A-frame so it folds down during transit.

Since opening its factory last May, Landmark Industries of Atlanta reports selling 250 Aframe modulars—both singlewide and double-wide units. Buyers are mobile-home dealers and vacation-home developers in Florida and other southeastern states.

Carpeted and furnished, the double-wide unit shown here sells for \$12,094 without land.

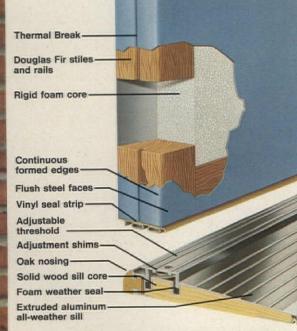


Living room has prefab fireplace faced with $\frac{1}{2}$ " polystyrene brick. All furniture and appliances are included in basic price. Stairs lead to bedroom balcony.



Gable window wall is butt-hinged at upper plate (double 2 x 4s) and folds down in transit to site. Deck off living room was added at owner's expense.

We're going to straighten out you haking about doors.



Every Ever-Strait door comes complete with adjustable sillthreshold, magnetic weatherstripping and patented "thermal break". Nothing gets in from the outside unless it's invited.

Make a grand entrance

Go ahead. Put wood doors on your homes and you might save a few bucks. But be ready when those doors start warping, sticking, twisting, shrinking, swelling or leaking.

Because you're going to get callbacks. In fact, our builder customers tell us doors used to be their number one callback problem, until they switched to the Ever-Strait door by Pease.

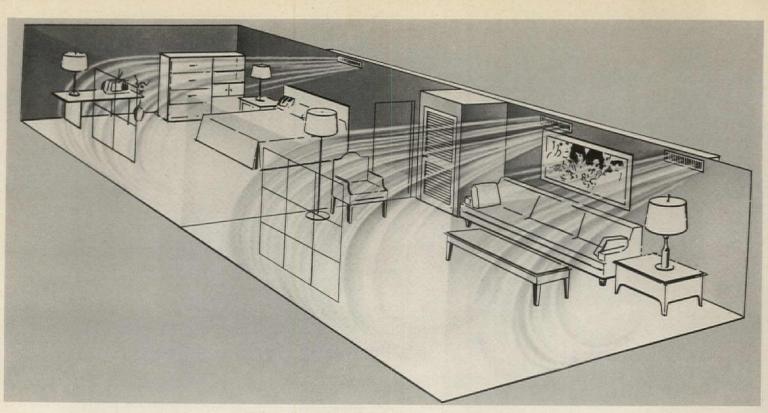
Warping is really no excuse for a callback on an Ever-Strait door, because it just won't warp. Ever. It's made with strong, zinc-coated steel panels and insulated with a solid core of polystyrene foam.

Actually, an Ever-Strait door is a complete entrance system, pre-hung in its own frame. It stays straight and true and weathertight, with its adjustable sill-threshold and magnetic weatherstripping. (Not to mention the patented "thermal break"—you know it's an Ever-Strait when you see the slot in the door edge.)

So install Ever-Strait doors all around, in every home you build. And suddenly, your door problems will be all straightened out. Write us for further information and the name of your nearest distributor.



U.S. Patents No. 3,153,817; 3,273,287; 3,238,573; 3,426,479. Patented in Canada 1965, 1966; and in United Kingdom 1962. Other patents pending.
© Pease Company 1971
CIRCLE 61 ON READER SERVICE CARD



For tomorrow's apartments: a constant-circulation system for central heating and cooling

This new approach to indoor climate control is designed to hold temperatures to within 2° of the thermostat setting, according to the manufacturer, Carrier Corp.

Reason: the fan-coil operates continuously, so there is no on-off cycle.

The system works via a duct mounted behind an inside wall. A steady stream of warm or chilled air flows from dampers, across the ceiling and down the window wall, gradually mixing with the room air.

Carrier says its Volumaster system has these additional advantages over other central and split systems:

DUCT

EATING COOLING

111114

CEILING -

CONTROL

WALL THERMOSTAT

CHANGE-OVER

1. *Reduces drafts.* Because the air stream clings to the ceiling longer, it tempers the room air gradually. There are no sudden drafts.

2. Low noise level. Though the fan motor runs constantly, it runs at slow speeds and is hardly audible.

3. Controls humidity. Window condensation is reduced in winter, and moisture is removed from the air in summer.

Volumaster is recommended for buildings of 100 units and over. As yet Carrier has no figures on installation costs but claims that operating and maintenence costs are lower. CIRCLE 275 ON READER SERVICE CARD

A MILLING MARKEN

DAMPER ASSEMBLY (REAR VIEW)

FAN-COIL ASSEMBLY _ Z

L ..

SOLID STATE CONTROL

Components of the system consist of a standard double-wide fan-coil, solid state control module, wall thermostat, automatic changeover element, and counterbalanced damper to regulate the air volume. System requires separate boiler and chiller with standard twopipe or four-pipe distribution. A condensate drain can be connected to the bath or sink drain line.

We've got something for everyone. From utter luxury to basic economy.

wanted by today's homemakers for its easier cleaning and better bathroom sanitation.

Modern one-piece styling with

elongated bowl are the highlights of the Carlyle,™ shown with the Margate™ Bidet in matching Manchu Yellow. Carlyle also includes special contoured



seat and cover.

The compact design of this Fawn Beige toilet led to its name, the Compact®. It comes complete with Vent-Away toilet ventilator and the preferred elongated bowl. Glenwall® is the first off-the-floor toilet at a truly low price. A proven seller for new homes. Available with round or elongated bowl. Vent-Away is optional. Color featured is Regency Blue. Toilets are also available in a smart green called Bayberry and classic White. For more details call your American-Standard distributor. Or write to American-Standard, P.O. Box 2003, New Brunswick, AMERICAN

N.J. 08903



demanding customers we have the Luxor® toilet...for the total look of luxury. Shown here in Bone, this truly low silhouette toilet is of one-piece design with a beautifully contoured seat and cover. Behind that smart looking flushing actuator is the built-in convenience of a Vent-Away® toilet ventilator. (Vent-Away ends unpleasant odors to make

bathrooms company fresh ...always.) Our famous Elongated

For your most

Cadet,™ here in Venetian



Pink, is one of America's best selling toilets. It's modestly priced for the new home market as well as modernization. The elongated style is much

© American-Standard 1971

THE APARTMENT SCENE



"Can't find the right man to maintain your apartments? Give the job to the man who builds them"

Perhaps the above suggestion sounds a bit Machiavellian, but that's exactly how we do it at our place. The men who oversee the design and construction of our new apartments are the same men who have to keep up those apartments when they're no longer new.

Why saddle our construction men with such an unpopular chore? First, because if they know they'll have to cope with maintenance, they'll start anticipating problems—and taking remedial steps—at the design and construction stage. Second, because we want the job done right at a price we can bear.

Maintenance may be the most unpopular job in the apartment business, but it's also a vital one. Tenants are increasingly sensitive about it, to the extent that they are demanding the legal right to order maintenance work themselves and bill you for it.

In California, for example, the civil code now allows tenants to make their own repairs and use rent money to pay for them. Specifically, if a landlord fails to make a requested repair in 30 days, the tenant may order the repair made through means of his own and use up to one month's rent to pay the bill. As an alternative, the new law permits the tenant to vacate immediately regardless of any lease commitment he may have signed.

With legislation like this hanging over his head, a landlord can't afford to slough off upkeep.

Growing pains. We started out ten years ago with the small apartment developer's typical approach to maintenance. We turned it over to our resident managers. If a repair was absolutely beyond the managers' capabilities, we let them call in a professional. Otherwise, they handled it.

As our apartment network approached 500 units, we decided the managers' time was better spent renting apartments and handling tenants. So we started developing a separate maintenance crew.

To avoid overlap and keep purchasing under control, we made this general distinction: resident managers handle normal household cleaning; maintenance men handle everything else. In other words, the managers' upkeep function is limited to keeping things tidy. They are authorized to purchase cleaning supplies, and order out carpet shampooing, drapery cleaning, and general apartment cleaning. But when anything needs replacing or repair, the decision and purchase are handled by the maintenance department.

Resident managers have a vested interest in replacing carpet and anything else that helps show their apartments to best advantage. So we decided to let impartial maintenance men make all the replacement decisions.

By the time we reached 1,000 apartments, we had a full-fledged maintenance staff equipped with a fleet of vans and organized according to specialty, i.e., pool cleaning, painting, and gardening, as opposed to general maintenance.

Lost and found. This system worked well until it began creating inventory problems. When our property management division reached the 2,000-apartment level, we either had to start an inventory department to watch the tools and parts in our vans, or eliminate the vans.

So at 2,000 units we got rid of our rolling stock. Now our maintenance men commute to their jobs in their own cars, provide most of their own tools, and store their parts and supplies in the apartment projects. Each building-maintenance man, assigned permanently to about 500 apartments, has a small workshop and storeroom in every project he oversees.

We generally buy parts and supplies not more than three months in advance of need. This means we lose some of the savings offered by large-volume purchasing. But we make up for it with what we save in pilferage and accounting personnel. We don't want to get involved in the mechanics of maintaining big parts inventories, and we don't like the idea of tying up any more working capital than necessary.

Separate responsibilities. As we approached 3,000 apartments, we decided to make a further refinement in the maintenance setup. We took it out of the hands of the property management division and gave it to the construction department.

For years the property manager and his maintenance men had hassled with construction to make the new projects easier and cheaper to keep up. Now there's no hassle. Property management concentrates on management, and construction worries about maintenance.

We had always made a valiant effort to avoid designing maintenance problems into our complexes. We encouraged feedback from maintenance to construction, and we made property management a member of the plans-review committee. Generally speaking, critiques from maintenance men as well as tenants about the performance and livability of our established apartments found their way into new designs and construction methods.

But coordinating maintenance and construction under one executive has streamlined the feedback channel dramatically. The maintenance manager who sets work schedules and enforces performance standards for apartment upkeep reports directly to the design and construction vicepresident. Now there is no inter-departmental note-passing on product and design performance.

In effect, each new complex is a proving ground for products and materials. And with construction analyzing the results, problems are solved much faster.

For example, consider the dilemma of lighting public corridors. Incandescent ceiling fixtures are no good because they trap heat and accelerate bulb replacement. Wall-mounted fixtures let heat escape, but they have other problems, i.e., bulbs can be stolen too easily and furniture movers damage them. Construction came up with a structural solution to the dilemma: built-in ceiling troffers with low-wattage fluorescent tubes.

Our maintenance-oriented construction department tends to tailor new apartments to our maintenance capabilities. When property management was overseeing maintenance, we had to tailor our maintenance set-up to suit the new projects after they were designed and built.

Tandem advice. While good design and construction can save maintenance dollars, you also need established standards for upkeep work itself.

Take a routine job like cleaning an apartment. How good a job should you do? You can't leave it up to the resident managers' judgement. Managers are too generous about refurbishing vacated apartments. If you let them, they'll shampoo carpets and repaint completely whether necessary or not. After all, an apatment shows best when it's freshly painted and shampooed. The fact that it may cost a month's rent is the accounting department's worry.

To be consistent about the quality of your upkeep and how much you should be spending on it, don't leave it up to anyone's judgment. Spell it out on paper.

But in the last analysis, maintenance problems—or lack of them—begin and end during design and construction.

H. CLARKE WELLS, MARKETING VICE PRESIDENT, L. B. NELSON CORP., PALO ALTO, CALIF.



Our Superoo shag carpet. Its whole story is a big fat yarn.



We've got a new shaggy carpet story for you. It concerns the richest, plushest, most luxurious shag carpet we've ever put

on the market. In fact, it's so rich and plush and luxurious that you might gain weight just looking at it.

The new carpet is Superoo. The yarn we use to make it is 100% plied Kodel polyester. Kodel is fatter than any other polyester. So that makes our Superoo fatter and thicker, too. And our unique oven-set process makes Superoo's texture stay thicker and plusher.

But thickness and plushness are only part of the story. Superoo is offered in 15 solids and 9 coordinating tri-colors. From muted tones like Tahitian Teak and Gold Affection to vibrant color blasts like Cherry and Lemon Twist.

Take a look at the new Superoo. It's a story you can really sink your feet into.

WALTER CARPET MILLS
 A Component of Ludlow Corporation
 P.O. Box 1252, City of Industry, California 91747

"The right carpets for the right people."

THE MODULAR SCENE



"The real role of industrialized housing is to make up for the growing shortage of skilled labor"

Industrialized housing in general and Operation Breakthrough in particular have been the targets of much criticism by the homebuilding industry. The reasoning: new technology will not really help reduce the high cost of housing since land and money are the real culprits. One can hardly quarrel with this statement, but, then, I haven't heard any universal claims of major shortterm cost reductions attributed to industrialized housing.

Industrialized housing is really needed to help satisfy huge long-range housing requirements and also to gain some stabilization of costs in an area where tangible progress can be realized. A review of recent housing history shows why.

If, by some unknown magic, land and financing cost problems were quickly resolved, production would then be the industry's prime problem. Yet, in the past ten years, as starts have inched over the 1.5 million level, labor shortages have promptly developed. So, the continuing reference to the production rate of 2 million reached in 1950 merely magnifies this weakness in the industry.

We all know that the majority of those 1950 starts were simple, duplicated, rectangular ranch homes, much easier to produce than today's average unit. During the past 20 years many changes have taken place, not only in the product but also in the manner of construction.

The use of sub-assembled component parts has been the major innovation; plus the use of more factory finished materials. In addition, housing design has generally become more complicated with a definite trend to two-story stylized units in larger multifamily projects.

In this same period, we also saw the general attrition of skilled labor within the residential construction industry through retirement, a lack of adequate training programs, and because of low and inconsistent levels of activity. Every year of very low starts, such as 1966, saw a loss of some of homebuilding's best labor supply to industries offering more security and year-round employment.

Most builders depend to a large degree on the easy availability of an ample supply of competitive subcontractors. In major metropolitan areas these crews have generally remained available although not always as competitive as desired.

It is obvious to most, however, that this situation is gradually getting worse even in

the most prolific markets. In satellite towns of metropolitan areas where housing has retreated due to lack of land and high land costs, labor problems are multiplied. In smaller communities not near any metropolitan area, construction labor conditions are impossible. There is just no local skilled labor supply for a project of any reasonable size. And as the labor supply lessened, not only have costs increased, but efficiency has decreased.

Certain studies attempt to show that the percentage of total housing costs attributable to labor is lower today than 20 years ago. However, with increasing usage of panels, roof trusses, assembled windows and stairs, pre-hung doors, factory finished components, and generally larger pieces and parts, site labor is in reality much less efficient than 20 years ago.

The site labor factor has gradually shifted into the supplier's factory where mass production methods use less-skilled labor more productively and supply a higher quality product in the process.

Wages and productivity. Skyrocketing site-pay rates, combined with lower efficiency, have encouraged increased factory production—not only in components but also in total housing units, thus creating the inevitable modular housing industry.

We should not expect any dramatic initial cost advantages from modular construction. Unfortunately, we still generally must use conventional materials and methods. And, while savings are realized by volume purchasing and more efficient use of labor, they are somewhat balanced by higher overhead and transportation costs. In the future, design, materials, and methods-innovation will be adapted to factory mass-production systems, and it will become increasingly more difficult for conventional site-built housing to be competitive. Today, however, it is hardly necessary for the modular unit to sell at a lower price.

Instant need: efficient production. In today's market, the important factors are cost control and speed of construction which remove many of conventional building's uncertainties and provide savings in financing costs and general overhead. The builder who claims no interest in modular systems because he sees no short-range advantages is evincing a natural reaction to a new concept which threatens a traditional process.

Reaction to Operation Breakthrough was also natural enough . . . "Who the

hell are these non-builders, claiming they will quickly solve all the problems of cost and production with some silly contest?" Excessive publicity and expectations for Breakthrough brought on similar excessives in negative reaction. Most builders are sufficiently experienced to realize the obvious faults, but not big enough to admit the inevitability of the concept.

The success of Operation Breakthrough and the eventual validity of the various systems chosen for prototypes are not really important, nor should they be expected. What is important is the accelerated impetus to modular concepts generally. In this sense, Breakthrough has served a very useful purpose. In reality this was the original intention.

It is true we are a new industry in its infancy and any real meaningful productive capacity which will constitute a major share of housing starts is still years away. Therefore, while modular housing is having and will continue to have a major impact on housing publicity, and also on the thinking of major housing producers, it will not have a major volume-impact on our shortterm housing needs.

The future: a combined approach. It is also clear that most of the current major homebuilding companies have a substantial and growing interest in the modular housing industry. Many are already designing modular units and planning manufacturing plants. Others are even further committed to a definite move into the factory as an integral part of their operations.

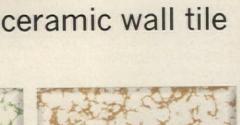
Consequently, builders are becoming manufacturers and in reverse order, manufacturers are becoming builders—both as a matter of necessity. Actually, both are still primarily builders and the total organization must be proficient in land acquisition and planning, zoning, design, marketing, and all the other ingredients necessary to a successful operation. But most meaningful, the best part of the product will be manufactured in a factory.

It is inevitable that in another decade most major housing producers will operate this way—either with their own plants or in agreement with major housing manufacturers. An idealistic dream, maybe . . . but those companies such as Modular Housing Systems currently moving ahead, going through the very important learning experiences, will have the edge in future years, and that dream becomes more practical every day.

JOSEPH C. GRASSO, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, MODULAR HOUSING SYSTEMS INC., NORTHUMBERLAND, PA.

New from Oxford Tile ...

No. 203 Palm Green



V_R

No. 207

Dune Tan





Morocco is an exquisitely beautiful tile comparing favorably with the finest handcraft ceramics of Safi. It has a marble-like pattern combined with delicate color and soft lustre. The effect is one of unusual charm and is especially recommended for whole wall installations such as in bathrooms and powder rooms. Morocco is also appealing in the kitchen or playroom

No. 205 Citron Yellow

as well as in half-walls, room dividers, counter tops and other practical modern-day decoration.

The tiles are precision-edged and self-spacing. With the new adhesives and simplified method of application, installations are easy and foolproof.

Bathroom accessories available in harmonizing colors.



No. 204 Medina Blue

CIRCLE 67 ON READER SERVICE CARD

CAMBRIDGE, OHIO

OXFORD TILE COMPANY,



"Contour clustering is a better way to create open space, and it can cut costs too"

The advantages of cluster design have been well publicized. As the schematic, drawing (Fig. 1) at right shows, clustering increases open space enormously, and also makes possible many construction economies.

Linear clustering is a corollary of ordinary cluster design. In a linear cluster, (Fig. 2) buildings are run along contours—in effect, molding construction into the site. And the result can be a more attractive and more economical design than the ordinary cluster.

Logical building areas are chosen on the basis of slope, soils, vegetation, and water table. Construction parallels the site contours, minimizing cut-and-fill as well as destructive over-spills of fill. By running units as continuous buildings, side yards and end-wall construction are reduced. (Each side yard opening costs approximately \$30 per lin. ft.) In order to provide views of open space rather than other buildings, all units are through, typically with two stories on the parking side and three on the open space side. Backto-back units are less desirable and reduce rent rolls.

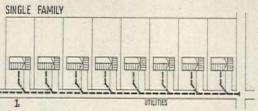
Preserving trees. The diagram (Fig. 3) shows a logical division of the site into areas of totally cleared, selectively cleared, and untouched woodland.

No trees are left in totally cleared areas because skinning damage might occur to any trees left standing. Also, regrading is almost always necessary in the cleared area, and raising the grade over a tree's roots can kill the tree. (A small tree well is nothing but a slow death for the tree. Air movement and water percolation are critical to the root system.)

Snow fence is used around areas to be left untouched, and topsoil and leaf mulch are stockpiled for later redistribution.

Drainage. An efficient system is achieved by using natural surface drainage, percolation, and natural swales, rather than costly curbing, piping, and culverts. Bollards, rather than curbs, define parking areas, permitting the flow of water into surface drainage swales. Parking and roads are constructed without curbs and are graded to direct drainage into swales and catch basins if necessary. Water percolates into the ground. This helps to avoid flooding, loss of trees, and lowering of the water table.

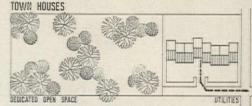
A profitable method. Dollars are saved by reduced construction, restricted clearing, and natural drainage. Restricted clear-



ing typically saves \$250-\$750 per acre in clearing costs and cuts landscaping costs by \$300-500 per unit. Seeding of flatter, cleared areas costs 2c-5c per sq. ft. More sophisticated cover for steeper areas costs 10c-25c per sq. ft. and also requires much more maintenance than existing natural vegetation.

Cover	Additional cost/sq. ft.	Runoff factor	Maintenance cost/acre
Natural Seed/		20%	
Lawn	.0205	60%	\$2500
Vines, etc.	.1025	40%	\$5000 lst two years \$ 600 there- after

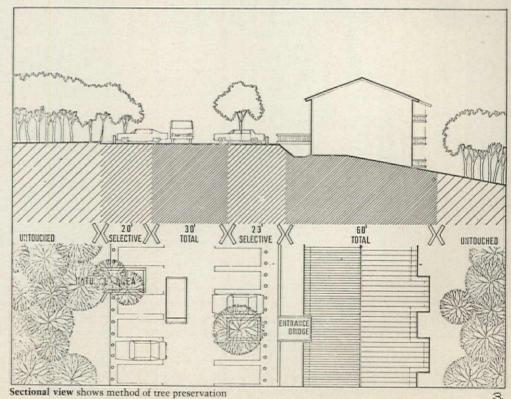
Because units with shade trees command higher rentals of \$10-\$15 a month, mortgages generally are \$500 per unit higher. Thus, contour clustering is practical and profitable as well as beautiful.



Conventional plan vs. standard cluster



Linear clustering affords an improved approach



JOHN RAHENKAMP, PRESIDENT, RAHENKAMP SACHS WELLS AND ASSOC. INC., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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LETTERS

Modular housing

H&H: Your January editorial regarding HOUSE & HOME's attitude toward modular housing has left me with the impression that perhaps you and others on your staff aren't exactly current on this subject.

For example, you refer to sectionals as something entirely different from modular houses-but they are one and the same. And your statistics are equally upsetting, inasmuch as they are obviously not based on any real facts. In this regard, last fall I published a book entitled "Modular Housing in the Real," which was based in large part on a national survey of manufacturers who produced only codeconforming modular housing. A total of 94 manufacturers indicated in writing that their production for the year 1969 (not 1970) was 13,375 units. Quite obviously, if we extend this statistic to include those manufacturers who did not participate in this survey, the total modular production for 1969 would be considerably higher. Your estimated figure of 10,000 for last year (1970) must be construed as just a little on the low side, inasmuch as the 1969 survey respondents projected a 300% increase for 1970.

I might add that my office is currently in the process of collecting similar data for 1970, and the survey returns thus far indicate that the totals may well be more "revolutionary" than "evolutionary." Why can't HOUSE & HOME open both eyes instead of just one and report facts instead of hearsay on this subject?

> JOHN A. REIDELBACH, JR. Housing Consultant Annandale, Virginia

We'll take reader Reidelbach's points as they were raised:

We agree that sectionals are the same as modulars. We should have explained more clearly that by sectionals, we meant the modulars that the mobile home industry has been producing for many years.

We quoted no statistics. We said we thought modular production would not exceed 10,000 for 1970, excluding 7,000 or so sectionals.

That estimate was indeed low. We can say that because we are in the process of tabulating what is probably the most extensive survey of modular housing ever made; it will be published when the computers are through with it. It shows that we were about 33% low on our total estimate of 17,000 modulars in 1970.

On the other hand, it's quite apparent that the prediction of a 300% increase from 1969 to 1970 is wildly optimistic. And since the total modular production for 1970 is less than 2% of total housing starts, we stand by our "evolutionary rather than revolutionary" description of the modular industry.

Incidentally, reader Reidelbach's book, referred to in his letter, was noted in the "Literature" department of our February issue. It is a comprehensive, readable, and accurate primer on the subject of modular housing—ED.

Clifton Terrace

H&H: We feel compelled to reply to your February News article, "Probers report on Washington's Clifton Terrace rehab: a miserable failure."

Your reporter omitted a number of facts: to include them would have shown the report for what it was—a vicious attack on Washington's largest producer of low- and moderate-income housing.

First of all, at least one member of the subcommittee of the House District of Columbia Committee responsible for the report, Congressman Don Fraser, has disowned it on grounds that it is "one-sided;" that the subcommittee staff improperly used congressional subpoena powers to compel persons to appear; that the report was prepared by the staff and released to the press without letting subcommittee members see it; that no hearings were held; and that the Housing Development Corp. was not invited to testify.

Secondly, although your reporter mentions an investigation conducted in 1969 by HUD officials after an attack on the project by an inner-city landlord, and subsequent findings that there was "no evidence of wrongdoing," he does not mention that that same former slumlord served as "technical advisor" to the subcommittee staff in making up the report.

The attitude and workings of the committee—which regularly impede progress toward solution of the District's housing problems are not surprising. But the irresponsibility of your magazine in publishing a one-sided article about a one-sided report, without attempting to determine the facts, is.

> H. CARL MOULTRIE Chairman of the board Housing Development Corp. Washington, D.C.

Some facts were omitted, but Reader Moultrie cites inclusions as omissions; i.e., that no hearings were held and that the HDC was not invited to testify. The article reports both circumstances. HOUSE & HOME took great care to present both sides of the controversy, and such omissions as did occur were the result of a lack of space rather than of irresponsibility. No article with finite space limitations can include all the facts about any subject—ED.

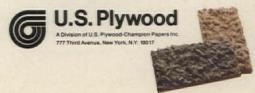


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An open letter

To that giant corporation that is just about to acquire a homebuilding company

Gentlemen:

Welcome aboard. It's good to know that yet another major corporation has enough confidence in our industry to justify sinking a few million bucks in it. Yes, I know it's stock and not cash. It's still a lot of bread.

Considering the size of your purchase, and knowing how careful you corporate types are when it comes to spending big money, I'm confident that you've researched your prospective builder right down to his toenails, and that he's passed all tests with flying colors. Obviously he's successful, or you wouldn't have considered buying him in the first place. Likewise you must have confidence that with your help, he can grow a lot bigger than he is now.

Nevertheless, on the off chance that you haven't yet put your name on the dotted line, I'd like to inject a small note of caution. Very small. Just in case.

You see, not all of these deals wind up peaches and cream for everybody. Sometimes they don't work out—we did a piece on that back last October called "The High Cost of Mergers"—and it gets expensive and unpleasant for all concerned. And the reason usually is that the corporation didn't think enough about the psychology of the homebuilder and his business.

What I'm getting at is that the builder is a swinger—businesswise, that is. He got where he is not just because he's a bright boy but because he has an intuitive flair for housing, can make fast decisions, and has gambler's guts. Otherwise he'd still be building five houses a year, or maybe selling shoes, instead of running a multi-million-dollar building company.

Now, you need this cat. When you buy the company, you're really buying him—not just land and lumber and trucks. He's the one that will make your new housing division profitable. The question is, are your corporate arteries flexible enough to handle him?

For instance, take the question of making decisions. Your builder probably started out as pretty much of a one-man show, so he made his decisions fast. And right, otherwise he wouldn't be here. By now he's probably got a management team running the show, but you can bet your corporate dollar those other guys move fast too. And you can also be pretty sure that your builder keeps the final responsibility in his own paws. No buck passing. No one else to pass it to.

How is this going to work when he's part of your shop? Will you let him keep on working this way? Or will a whole batch of committees and vice presidents have to pass on all his major decisions, with suitable memos to make sure that if something goes wrong it can't be pinned on them? Remember that if a decision that should take days takes weeks or months instead, that old money meter will keep right on ticking, and a project that should have made a bundle will wind up in the red. Since your builder is not an experienced memo writer, the blame will probably wind up on his lap, and he may justifiably become fretful.

Or take the question of money, if you'll pardon my bringing up a delicate subject (after all, your builder is marrying you for your money.) You may think that your builder is financially small potatoes compared to you, and you're right, but he's also used to moving pretty hefty sums around at a speed that might keep your comptroller awake nights. And there's a very legitimate reason: if he doesn't get half a million clams up by tomorrow, somebody else is going to slap a down payment on that big piece of land and the next three year's work goes out the window.

If that happens a couple of times, because your comptroller and some of your vice presidents think that just on principle, money shouldn't move that fast, your builder will progress from fretful to hostile, and sooner or later he'll start climbing the wall. Ultimately he may grit his teeth, work out his contract period, and because he's already got what is euphemistically called in the trade his "go to hell money," walk out. Then after a couple of years, or whatever the no-build clause in his contract calls for, he starts a new business—maybe competing with you.

I don't mean to infer that his happens every time a big corporation buys a builder.

But it's happened a lot, and it will happen again. Whether or not it happens to you depends on whether you can control your builder to your own corporate satisfaction and at the same time give him room to swing. And he's got to swing.

Lots of luck.

Sincerely, Maxwell C. Huntoon Jr.

California

Under the glitter, a growing sense of the market

If housing has a Mecca, it is California. Ever since the mid-sixties, builders by

the thousands have made the pilgrimage to the West Coast to study California models,
California design, California decorating, and California merchandising. And they

have begun incorporating what they have seen in projects all the way from Michigan
to Virginia to Colorado.

Unfortunately, the transplant doesn't always take. Not everything that glitters

in California is gold, and the undiscriminating visitor sometimes
fails to check whether or not anything sound underlies the color and excitement.
The result can be a glamorous bomb.

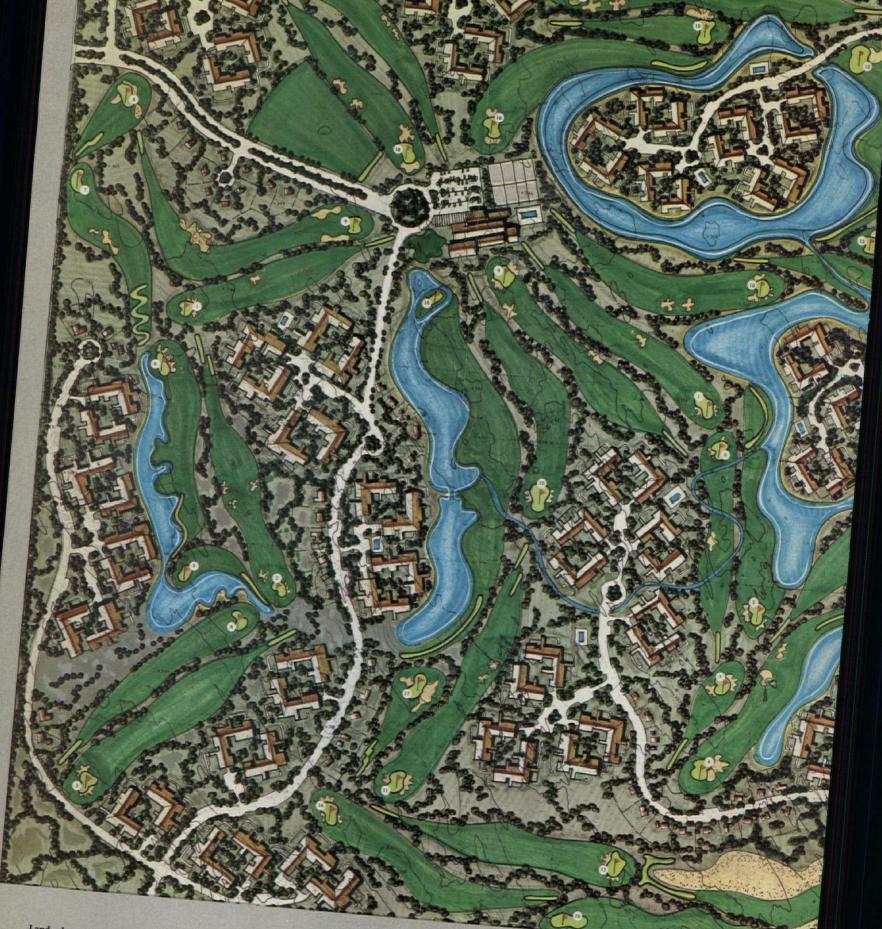
But the builder who takes the time and trouble to poke beneath the glitter will

find that, more and more, the best California housing is based on sound marketing
sense. The glamour remains—indeed, it's stronger than ever. But it's there not for

it's own sake but to serve a purpose. And that's the subject of the next 20 pages.

Cluster units are part of Mission Hills, a new recreation project in Palm Springs, Calif. Details are shown on the following page,

R. Autor (West



Land plan shows close integration of golf courses and house clusters. Club is at upper left of center. First course, on left side of plan, has been completed.

At long last, land planning seems to be happening in California. In the past, high land cost and a

be happening in California. In the past, high land cost and a predominantly single-family market have combined to produce unrelieved crowding, and most developers have been reluctant to make more than token gestures toward open-space planning. But two new projects in the resort town of Palm Springs offer hope that something better may be on the way. The first is a large project with a relatively low net density, the second a small project with a high net density. Both offer a quality of planning including the housing—that could be profitably emulated anywhere in the country.

Mission Hills: a classic example of clusters and green space

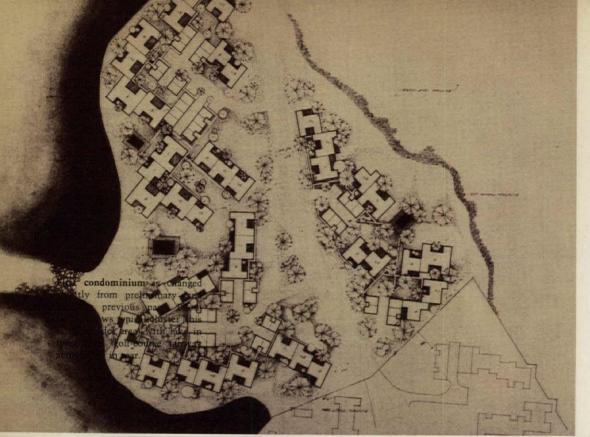
There are two ways of looking at this 680-acre project.

As a piece of land planning, it is a superb example of the advantages of clustering. The project's 1,100 units (1,000 attached condominiums and 100 single-family houses) are being built on roughly 300 acres-a gross density of about 3.5 units per acre. But even at that density there is almost total indoor and outdoor privacy. Every house has a view of part of the 340 acres of golf-course green space and many also overlook parts of the 45 acres of man-made lakes woven through the project (see the following page).

As a recreation community, Mission Hills may well be the best example to date of how a golf course (two courses, in this case) can be integrated with housing. The entire design package-land plan, architecture, and golf-course design-is being handled by one firm-Desmond Muirhead, Inc. Muirhead himself is both a planner and a golf-course architect, hence uniquely qualified to put the two elements together (H&H, June '68) and to do so on a sound economic basis (H&H, Nov. '70). The result is a golfcourse green-belt system that enhances the houses enorm-



Model area (top photo) faces lake. Present price range is \$42,000 to \$85,000 on leased land. Clubhouse (bottom photo) is focal point of project.

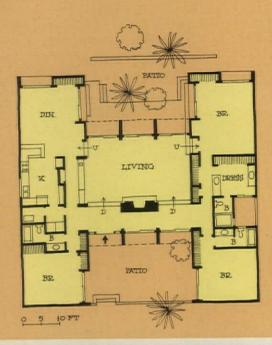


ously, and houses that take full advantage of the green areas.

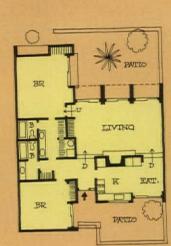
This combination is paying off. Says Max Genet Jr., developer of Mission Hills: "We're selling twice as fast as any other project in the Palm Springs area. The first condominium of 50 units was sold out weeks after we opened the models, and we have reservations for half the second condominium (it will have 100 units) even though they're only at the grading stage."

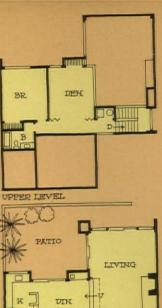
A key reason for this sales rate, Genet feels, is the fact that the first course was in and playing when the models opened: "People don't want to buy a house in a resort area and then have to go looking for a golf club and other recreation facilities. They want to get it all with their house. And that's what we're offering."





Three models out of the five first offered are shown in plans. Photo below shows view of lake from model living room. First models were designed by Walz & MacLeod. Model interiors are by Gary Jon.







LOWER LEVEL

LELAND LEE



Site plan is divided into three phases, each with its own center green area and pool. First phase is at bottom, second phase, just completed, at upper right, third phase, just starting, at upper left. Detached units line the outside edge of the site, and a wall separates them from adjacent properties. Entrance (*right*) has guard to check visitors. Wall runs around the entire project.



Deepwell Ranch: a lesson in opening up a single-family project

In terms of density—111 houses on 24 acres, or just under five units per acre—this project typifies the Southern California single-family development. But in terms of how that density is executed, the project is decidedly atypical: it has real open areas.

To achieve this open space, architect Barry Berkus pulled 80 of the houses into clusters of three and four units each a much more efficient landsaving method than the commonly used zero-lot-line siting. This makes possible a central green area for each group of about two dozen units. Entrances and garages are on a perimeter street, and living areas face into the common green.

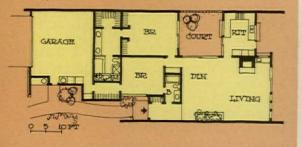
Not everyone wants to live on a common green, so the builder, Deepwell Development Co., has put 31 detached units around the periphery of the project. They are zero-lot-line houses, each with its own pool. But like the attached units, they are condominiums, so owners get the advantages of condominium maintenance.

Sales, says William Fruehling, project director, have gone extremely well. The first phase, which opened in May 1970, is long since sold out; the second, which opened the first of this year, has only a couple of units left; and there have already been half a dozen reservations for the third phase, where construction began only last month.



Model area (below) is a cul-desac with the road temporarily grassed over. Attached houses are on either side of the road, visible beyond iron fence.

Lowest-priced model at \$41,950 (on leased land), this two-bedroom house is part of the complex of attached houses in Deepwell Ranch's second phase. It has a living room with a full glass wall opening into the center court, and for more private outdoor living, there is a side court enclosed on three sides by the kitchen, living room, and master bedroom. Like all other models in the project, it can be purchased with its own lot in fee simple as well as on leased land. Extra cost: \$6,000.







Living room (above) has glass wall that opens to a common center green with pool. Patio (*left*) has a small health pool installed in it. Luxurious master bedroom suite includes large master bath (photo immediately below) and master bedroom that opens out to the side patio (bottom photo).









PHOTOS: JULIUS SHULMAN

Highest-priced model at \$56,960 (on leased land), this model is one of the detached houses built around the perimeter of the project. It has three bedrooms—the third may also be used as a study—two baths, and such luxury touches as a wet bar and a patio garden off the master bedroom. Like the attached units, it is available with fee simple lot. Extra cost: \$10,000. Model decorations are by Carole Eichen Interiors Inc.

Private pool (*top*) is in rear patio. View from kitchen (*bottom*) shows perimeter wall that surrounds the project.

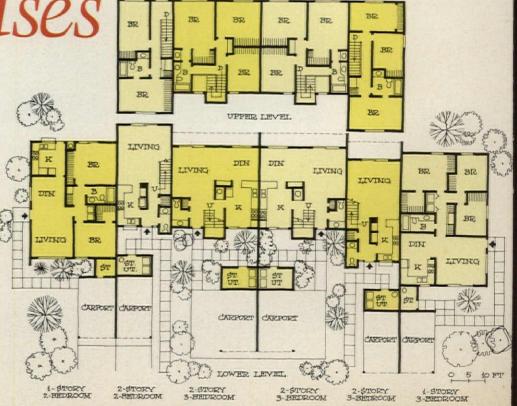




Typical group of townhouses (*above*) includes six units. Master bedroom (*top of facing page*) is in one-story end unit, living room (*right*) is in two-bedroom, two-story unit.

Townhouses

have never boomed in California, despite their ability to combine single-family living with efficient land use. But now two factors—rising prices and a growing distaste for the maintenance that goes with the conventional house—are changing the picture. Townhouse building is on the increase in California. And the range it encompasses is demonstrated by the projects on the next four pages.







Village Park: price is the big feature

"Two years ago," says Armando Ortega, sales and marketing director, "we would'nt have built townhouses in this project. People insisted on singlefamily houses." The change is shown by Village Park's housing mix: its 900 acres will include 2,000 townhouses vs. 1,700 single-family units.

"Price is the reason," says Ortega. The townhouses sell for from \$17,995 to \$23,395, and the price includes a share in the condominium recreation complex. By contrast, houses are priced from \$24,495 to \$29,995, and the cost per square foot is higher.

Village Park is being built by Avco Community Developers Inc., in Encinitas. It opened in February, and more than 100 units have been sold.





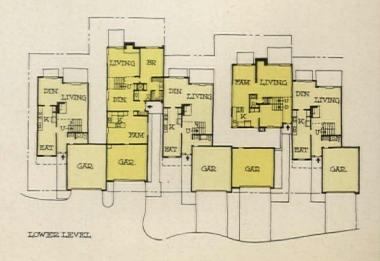
The Bluffs: better environment is the big feature

And townhouses are the key to the environment. Typical competing single-family projects in the area are built to densities of up to five units per acre; the townhouses permit densities of up to seven per acre, and leave far more greenbelt area in the bargain.

The units shown here are the last group in The Bluffs, which opened five years and about 1,000 townhouses ago. And the townhouses are selling better (65 so far and an expected 300 by year's end) than when The Bluffs opened.

"Acceptance is much wider now," says George Holstein III, developer of The Bluffs. "A few years ago people didn't understand the townhouse concept. Now they can drive around and see how well it works. And the majority of our buyers today came from referrals."









Model area (above, left) has glassed-in garage as a sales office. Houses sell for from \$30,000 to \$55,000 on leased land. Lot pur-chase adds from \$5,000 to \$12,-000, and most buyers opt for the leases. Greenbelt area (*above*) at rear of model area typifies open space made possible by townhouse design. Living room (*left*) of typical model overlooks the rear green area.

PHOTOS: JULIUS SHULMAN

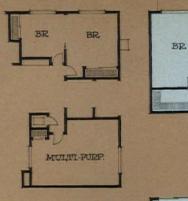
In the final analysis, conventional **DOUGSES** are still the backbone of California housing, and the most competitive item too. So it's not surprising that the marketing of the single-family house has in some cases become a fine art. Case in point is Mission Viejo, an 11,000-acre project in Orange County, which saw 431 houses sold by early April—probably tops in the country. On the next four pages, John Martin, marketing vice president of Mission Viejo, analyzes the project's two newest programs in terms of which houses were planned for what buyers, and which buyers actually bought them.



The New Madrid series includes five models ranging in price from \$28,000 to \$40,000.

"We went to this price range because everyone else was lowering prices," says Martin, "and we thought we'd have little competition." The strategy worked; the models opened in February, and 131 had been sold by April 1. The overall success of Mission Viejo can be deduced from the fact that more than half of these sales were to people moving up from smaller Mission Viejo homes.

Two-story model (*left*) is top of the New Madrid line. Its living area is shown below, its plan at lower left of facing page. Interior decorating is by Carole Eichen.

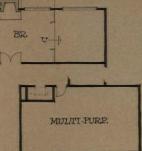


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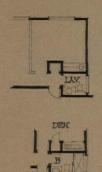


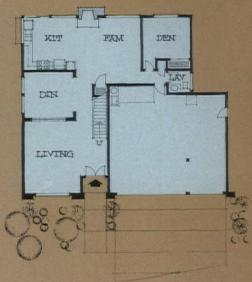


children (median age 10), \$17,-\$20,000 income, self-employed or in professional or managerial category. Top features: curved stairs, library, three-car garage.









\$35,995 model: 33 years old with two children (5-9 years old); \$15,000 income; second-time buyer on tight budget. Top features: master bedroom suite, three-car garage, large secondary bedrooms.



BR

BR



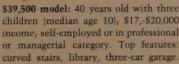


\$29,995 model: 35 years old with one sub-teenage child; \$15,000 income, buyers split between second-time owners and former renters. Top features: garden bath, family room fireplace, big bedrooms.

\$35,995 model: 36-39 years old with two teenage children; \$15,-\$20,000 income; young executive on way up. Top fea-tures: angled kitchen, isolated masterbedroom, step-up living and dining rooms.



\$30,995 model: 30 years old with two young children; \$14,000 income; mov-ing up to second home. Top features: separation of master bedroom suite from other bedrooms, cathedral ceiling in living room.



PHOTOS: DEAN HESKETH

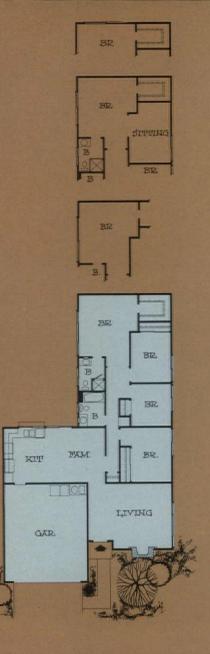
The Seville series includes six models ranging in price from \$25,000 to \$33,000. They differ from the New Madrid models in that they are 1) lower in price, 2) more oriented to the empty-nester market, and 3) built on smaller lots with zerolot-line siting.

"These are also trade-up buyers," says Martin, "but as empty nesters they're less interested in keeping up grounds than are New Madrid buyers." So far this year 142 Seville homes have been sold.

Four-bedroom model (top of page) has a sales office built on one side. It is also available in a three-bedroom version (*center plan on facing page*). Livingdining area (*left*) is in middle-of-the-line, two-bedroom model (*lower right corner* on facing page).



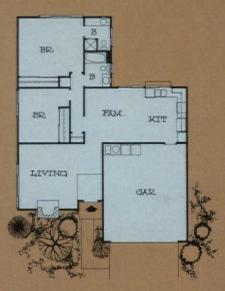




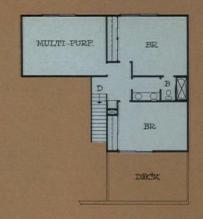
\$28,495 model: 29 years old with two young children, second-time buyer because of birth of younger child. Top features: covered entrance; isolation of family room from living room.

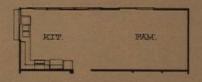


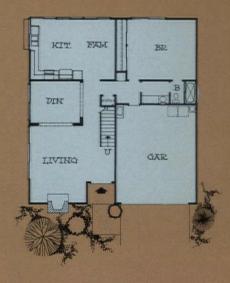
\$26,495 model: 28 years old with one child (2-3 years old), just starting out. Top features: courtyard effect behind entrance wall, combined kitchen-family room with fireplace.



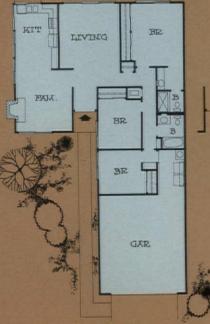
\$24,995 model: 26 years old with no children; generally a first-time buyer. Top features: open, spacious arrangement of combination kitchen and family room; large master bedroom suite.

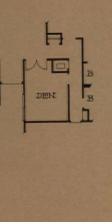




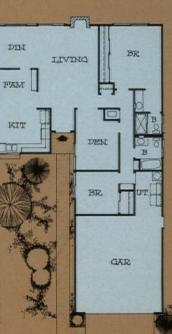


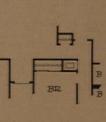
\$32,995 model: 36 years old; primarily with two teenage children. Top features: two-level dining room arch; unusually large size of all bedrooms (many of the buyers have four or five children.)





\$27,995 model: This is a three-bedroom version of the model at top center. Buyers were given option on number of bedrooms, but only two-bedroom model was available for viewing.





\$27,995 model: 35 years old with one or no children. Top features: expansive combined living-dining room and its borientation to rear patio; wide use of glass and window treatment.

Twin gazebos on corners of bayside walkways flank a beach club, just visible at extreme right. Floating slips, behind nearest gazebo, are for owners' boats. Photo on facing page shows how dropping the perimeter walk from the projects base grade helps reduce the unsightliness of the concrete bulkheads.

0

Few things are more important than the active the total impression it creates. Yet by and large, few things get less attention from the developer; atmosphere emerges as an accidental by-product of the project's architecture and, occasionally, its site. The next four pages show a fortunate exception: a waterfront community in Southern California whose atmosphere results from the meticulous planning of everything from recreation buildings to house numbers.

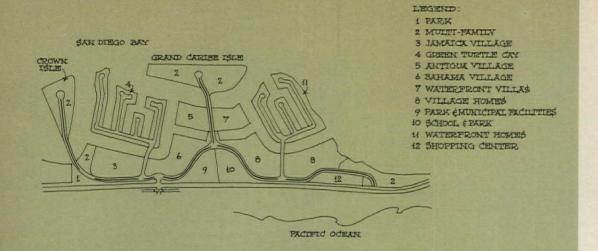


Coronado Cays: a waterfront community with Caribbean character

This could have been a very ordinary project, despite its extraordinary setting—Coronado Island, on San Diego Bay and just a stone's throw from the Pacific Ocean. The site was 370 acres of nothing but sand; no trees or vegetation, and no other natural features to suggest a theme for the project.

So a theme was created. Architect Randy Williams had traveled extensively in the Caribbean, sketching architectural details that might be translatable into new housing. These details—a few of them are shown on the next two pages became the basis of Coronado Cays.

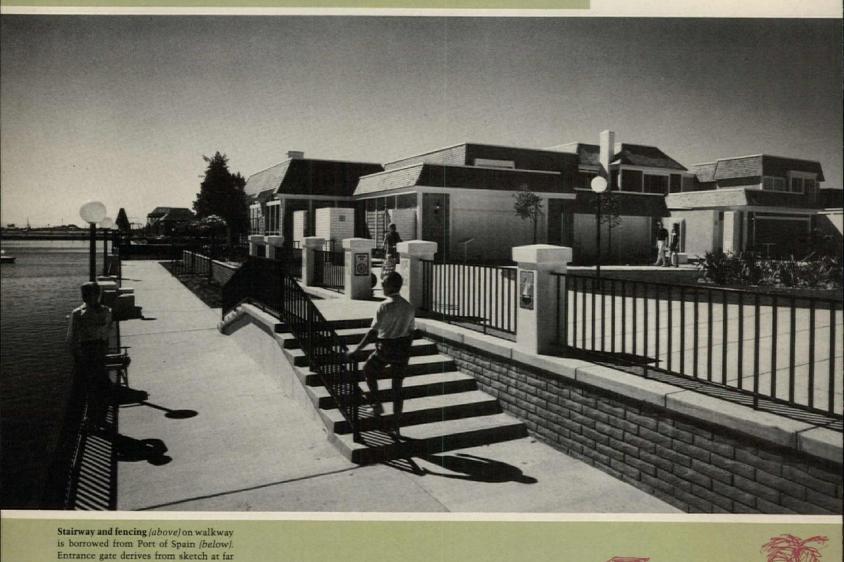
The result is apparent in the pictures above and at left. Instead of a series of sandspits edged with unesthetic concrete bulkheads, Coronado Cays has touches like tiled fenceposts, ornate gazebos, seawall stairways—all combining to create the flavor of a Caribbean island. When it is completed, Coronado Cays will have about 1,500 townhouses and detached houses on 170 acres. Forty of the original acres were turned into waterways, another 166 are leased by San Diego to Coronado Cays Co., and will be used for apartments and commercial development, and about 18 acres were given to the city as sites for schools, parks, etc. Coronado Cays Co. is a joint venture of Signal Properties and Cedric E. Sanders.



right, made in Haiti. Stairway (center)

is from Hamilton, Bermuda.

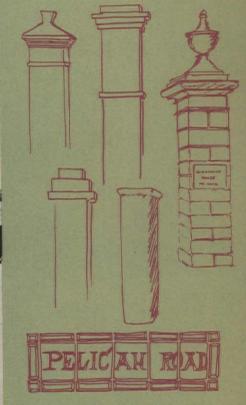
The site plan at left shows the extent of Coronado Cay's residential areas. The fingered island at left is just now being developed; it will have custom houses on it. The section at the left of the project's shore side was the first to be deveolped; it is called Jamaica Village, and it is there that the photos on this page were made. Along with the photos are the sketches from which architect Randy Williams designed Coronado Cays.



TITLE

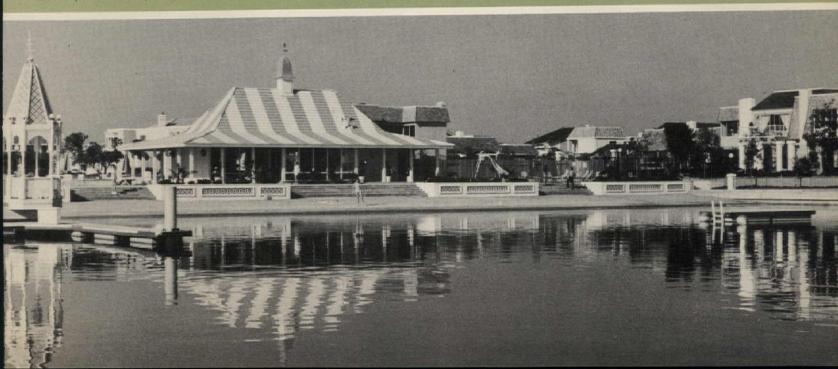


Courtyard with iron gate (below) helped established motif of townhouse entrances (above).



Tile street signs in Bermuda (above) led Williams to tiled house numbers and village insignia (left). Tiles were hand-made in Mexico.

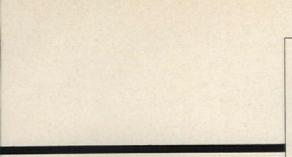
Pavilion with striped roof (above) in Virgin Island was inspiration for Coronado Cay's beach club (below).



More jobs for blacks?

You can fight the equal employment law... You can go along grudgingly... Or you can do a lot more than the law requires... Here's why one building company chose the last course and how it gets results

PHOTOS: JOHN KIRK



It pays to go out of your way to bring blacks into the construction field, says Building Systems Inc., a Cleveland-based producer of components and low-income housing. And the payoff comes in two ways:

The reward is financial. "We have already discovered," says BSI President Stanley Rothenfeld, "that when we approach equal employment in a positive way with a smile on our face—instead of grumbling—we make more money. That's why we're here."

Alan Gressel, a BSI vice president, cites turnkey projects as one example. He says he can charge more than his competitors and still land jobs because local housing authority officials know "we'll really put some blacks to work."

In turn, Gressel prods BSI's subcontractors to hire blacks. For instance, he'll tell one: "Get six more black guys on this job and I'll get you an extra ten grand."

The reward is social accomplishment. Gressel, a white man who formerly directed the Urban League's Operation Equality in Cleveland, says he does more for blacks now than he ever did in his former job: "All I have to do is hang out a few dollars ahead of them [white subs] and they go. The housing gets built. And if there were no dollars they wouldn't go."

Considerable confusion still surrounds the federal equal opportunity law^{*} even though it has been on the books for seven years. The law forbids job discrimination on the grounds of race, creed, color, sex, age, religion, or national origin. In theory, it affects any employer with 25 or more employees. In practice, it has little muscle unless the employer is doing business with the government in one way or another.

A builder is affected, then, if he builds public or FHA-insured housing. A few examples: single-family houses that will be FHA-mortgaged, housing for the elderly under Section 231, and turnkey projects.

In such cases, two Presidential Executive Orders^{**} require that an employer act affirmatively to hire minorities.

An FHA official in Cleveland explains affirmative action: "The Government isn't



BSI's president, Stanley Rothenfeld, sums up company policy toward minority employment: "Treat people as people!" Thus, he sees that blacks get jobs not only with his organization but also with contractors and subs doing business with BSI.

trying to jam quotas down the builders' throats," says William Bowen, assistant to Cleveland's FHA director. "Instead, we simply want builders to try giving blacks a chance. And to try *harder* on each subsequent job."

The government, Bowen explains, is especially interested in involving the heretofore all-white contractor in minority hiring. So he says he'd rather have a construction job done by a white contractor who agreed to hire his first black man than by a black contractor—even though he could put a black man in every trade.

Is affirmative action costly? "Certainly," says Rothenfeld. "But," he continues, "not only do we feel strongly that blacks should get jobs, we also know that to comply with government requirements we must be committed."

Here is how publicly-owned BSI, which did \$26 million in sales last year, carries out that commitment as it manufactures components and builds and rehabs houses and apartments:



BSI's EEO officer, Charles Pinkney, knows he can't make the world accept the black man as an equal. So he doesn't try. Instead, he says, "I'm happy to get a white subcontractor to attempt EEO—to add just one more black man the next time out."

How BSI manages its equal-opportunity plan: "We make it a full-time job for one executive"

Many management men whose job it is to see that blacks and other minorities get a fair shake have to sandwich that responsibility in between their other duties.

Not so Charles Pinkney, who joined BSI last September after Rothenfeld decided to "treat equal employment around this place on a programmed basis—not hit or miss." His sole responsibility is the company's EEO program.

Pinkney, a former partner in a Cleveland real estate agency, is also president of the otherwise all-white city council of Warrensville Heights, a Cleveland suburb.

He has no illusions about race relations: "I know I can't make the world treat blacks as equals, so I'm not about to try." Instead, he says, "I'm happy to get a white subcontractor to attempt EEO—to add just one more black man the next time he starts a job."

In keeping with that one-step-at-a-time attitude, Pinkney takes a skeptical view of his title, "Equal Employment Opportunity Officer", says he believes "Affirmative Action Administrator" is more to the point.

Job titles aside, Pinkney reports to the vice president in charge of development, Alan Gressel, and is therefore in at the start of all housing projects. His duties include:

Setting up joint ventures between white subcontractors and inexperienced black subs (see page 100).

Alerting black subs when white general contractors working for BSI start to get informal bids. If the subs wait until the job is formally reported, it's usually too late, he says. By then, the contractors have already made their decisions.

Getting minority-hiring commitments from white subcontractors about to embark on a new project for BSI—and persuading them to increase their commitments

^{*}Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

^{**}Executive Orders 11246 and 11375 were issued by President Johnson in September 1965 and October 1967, respectively.







Rehab instruction for unskilled blacks combined classroom and on-job training. Some 150 trainees went on to remodel thousands of kitchens, floors, and baths.



on each subsequent project it undertakes.

Checking construction sites to see that white subs are complying with their EEO commitments. "Remember," Pinkney cautions, "if a sub isn't in compliance, then BSI is automatically not in compliance, too."

Recruiting black workers and trainees when a specific job opens up. Typically, he visits the leaders in the black community—the head of the Workers Defense League, for example—and gets the names of candidates. Later, he interviews the candidates privately and recommends some to white subcontractors.

At times, white subs come to Pinkney, asking for black construction workers to meet their minority-hiring commitments. He introduces them to job-candidate sources in the black community, later phones his sources to see how many black men were hired.

Rectifying unfair practices by BSI's subcontractors. He cites an example: "A white foreman working for a sub fired a black worker so the foreman's brother could get a job. The black man complained to me. I looked into the case and had the man reinstated. The foreman's brother was also kept. But I straightened out that foreman."

There are even times when Pinkney has to defend BSI itself against race-bias accusations. An electrical sub bids high, doesn't get the job, and charges discrimination, for example. Another sub—not on Pinkney's alert list—misses out on a chance to bid and charges BSI ignored him.

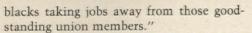
Pinkney believes—as do most obervers of the minority scene—that the benefits of equal employment go well beyond the obvious giving of a job to a black man.

"The black man who is working soon becomes the black man who is living in pleasant surroundings," he says. "And the black man living in pleasant surroundings stands a better chance of becoming a more productive worker."

Outside the company, Pinkney says reactions to his activities are neither strongly positive nor strongly negative.

The black reaction: "Some people consider me an Uncle Tom, but others understand what I'm trying to achieve."

The union reaction: "I don't meet open resistance, but I've run into some union reps who get peeved because they see the



The subcontractor reaction: "I guess some of them resent my work, but they never indicate it to me. In fact, they soon want to comply with the law, and they usually say to me, 'Just tell us what to do and how to do it.'"

How BSI creates jobs for unskilled blacks: "We train them to handle rehab work"

With only three weeks of BSI training behind them, 60 men completed the following rehab job daily for better than a year:

Two men—each trained as a carpenter and as a plumber—enter an apartment kitchen at 8 a.m., dismantle the old cabinets, bust a hole in the concrete wall, take out the galvanized plumbing (which dates back to 1939), install copper plumbing, plaster the wall, put up new cabinets according to a blueprint, and leave the apartment by 4 p.m.

The project began in mid-1968 when BSI contracted with the Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority to remodel 12 types of kitchen in 4,904 public housing units and to train men to do the job. The trainees: hard-core unemployed from the Cleveland ghetto and Housing Authority janitors.

Later BSI won similar agreements to teach other unskilled workers to lay floor tile and to install laminated plastic paneling on bathroom walls.

BSI, the trainees, and СМНА benefited from the experience:

"We'll apply what we learned in this program to our own training programs," says Ted Booth, BSI's vice president and general manager. One lesson learned: training the hard-core unemployed is possible and it can be done quickly. "That," declares Booth, "is a big breakthrough in conventional thinking about the hardcore man."

The black trainees ended their 16-month assignment with full-time jobs in CMHA's maintenance department. Later, some be-



Typical trainee David Sanders—seen here with wife and child—never held a steady job until he went to work for Cleveland Housing Authority, following completion of the kitchen rehab training program (see photos on opposite page) offered by BSI.

came supervisors and project managers, and a few went into business for themselves.

Conversely, CMHA beefed up its depleted maintenence department. Some of the men hired were skilled enough in kitchen plumbing to undertake a complete bathroom rehab project with little extra training.

What about the problems frequently encountered by trainers of the hard-core unemployed: absenteeism and tardiness, for example, and failure to grasp textbook instruction?

Booth says they were not a factor in the BSI program: "In the first 30 days of the kitchen program, most of the guys came in a half-hour early. And we had no problems with reading and writing because we didn't use textbooks. We showed them everything they had to learn."

BSI's training approach was pretty much the same for all three programs. Here's the way it went:

Booth was the executive administrator of the program. Reporting to him was the program manager, John Price, a black manager of warehousing and shipping at a BSI subsidiary. Under Price were two instructors—Al Bennet, a white, non-union plumber; and Ed Skok, a white, union carpenter. Price and Skok have been with BSI 13 and 8 years, respectively. Bennet was hired for the training assignment.

Weeks before the students walked into the classroom, the instructors rehearsed the rehab job.

"We installed a kitchen ourselves, making notes on what we thought were critical teaching areas," explains Skok. "Then we compared our observations and drew up an outline of the course." The rehearsal also enabled the instructors to compile two basic lists: the materials to be used on the job, right down to the nipples, elbows, and fittings; and the necessary tools—both power and manual.

Training groups were kept small—12 to 14 men. The first class also included two experienced CMHA supervisors who would be overseeing the rehab work. They were asked to take the course so they would know what the trainees had been taught and what standards had been set.

Each class opened with what amounted to a pep talk. Its gist: this is a special project. You men will be the first black trainees ever to go out and rehab thousands of kitchens in public housing with such a short training period.

Then the men were taught how to use power tools ("Some of them had never even held a hand saw," says Skok.) They watched demonstrations by the instructors, practiced with the tools, and listened to a talk on safety by a power-tool salesman.

Next came instruction in rehab skills. And this included the remodeling of a kitchen in the classroom. Two weeks after starting the course, the trainees, who had now formed two-man crews, moved out to the job for the final week of instruction.

Based on their observation of each trainee, the instructors reorganized some crews, pairing slower worker with slower worker and faster worker with faster worker in the interest of crew harmony.

On the first day, three crews installed a kitchen apiece under supervision while the remaining three crews watched. The second day, the roles were reversed.

At week's end, each crew was able to remodel a kitchen in one day. Subsequently, some crews were able to complete two kitchens in a day.

The learning process was not a one-way street. Booth and his training team came out of the program with a keener understanding of the hard-core unemployed.

"Typically, the trainee is scared," Booth says, "because he doesn't know what he can actually do. And some men are so scared that they drop out of the program without giving themselves a fair test." So Booth advises: "Praise them for their willingness to learn, and never reprimand them for their inability to learn. If you make a mistake, admit it to the class. And, above all, be







Blacks and whites build together at two Cleveland housing projects joint-ventured by black general contractor Percy Johnson (photo on opposite page) and BST. The projects: Park Place I and Central Park West.



consistent—support the trainees when they're right; discipline them when they're wrong."

What do you do with the men who treat the training as a joke? Says Booth: "Either they knuckle down or out they go."

How BSI builds business for black subcontractors: "We get white subs to joint venture with them"

The joint venture program is aimed at helping black subs gain the experience they need to compete successfully, Pinkney says.

"A black sub's experience is limited to a small job," he explains. "So he avoids bidding on major housing projects. Or he bids too high or too low because he knows little of the rudiments: how to determine the number of men needed; how to schedule work; how to buy supplies in large quantities, and so on."

Under the BSI-sponsored joint venture: the white sub pays all expenses, including the entire payroll; and some of his men train the black sub's employees.

The black sub takes roughly 25% of the venture's net profits initially—when he's totally inexperienced. As he learns, his percentage of the profits will increase.

Why would a white sub get involved in a deal like that?

Some don't because BSI doesn't always insist on it. Others don't because they can earn more elsewhere.

But white subcontractors who need the work badly sign up. So do the subs who like the promise of still more jobs that cooperation brings.

There are no second chances, however. Rothenfeld says BSI won't engage a white sub on any job not requiring affirmative action if that sub has earlier turned down a joint-venture proposal. "He cannot pick and choose," Rothenfeld says.

To make joint venturing more palatable, Pinkney says he'll help any white sub who wants to take advantage of the federal government's subsidized training programs under Section 404 of the 1969 Housing and Urban Development Act. The subsidy money is paid to the white contractor, helps him offset his payroll expenses. The amount of subsidy paid depends on how experienced the trainee is. (The less experience, the higher the subsidy.)

Bsi itself also joint ventures with blacks. Its most successful venture thus far has been with a black general contractor: Percy Johnson, who heads Kinsdale Construction Company in Cleveland (see photo at right).

BSI pays Johnson a fee for supervising the construction plus 25% of each job's profits. In addition, BSI lines up the jobs, assists Johnson with estimating and cost control, and handles all of his accounting.

When Johnson was introduced to BSI of-



Joint-venture participants—Percy Johnson, a black general contractor who heads Kinsdale Construction Co., and Walter Zaremba, BSI vice president—at one of their construction sites—a \$2.4-million townhouse and apartment project.

ficials two years ago, he was a successful general contractor who couldn't get more than a half-million performance bond because he had limited equity.

"I could get the \$200,000 church or the \$500,000 remodel," Johnson reminisces. "But I could never get that \$2.4 million Park Place."

Johnson's first joint venture job with BSI: seven family-unit houses (some single, others duplex) for CMHA in a black neighborhood in Cleveland.

Since then, Johnson's firm has completed \$6 million worth of housing in cooperation with BSI. "Today," says Johnson, "I get as much bonding as I need." Rothenfeld pegs his capacity, "backed by us," at about \$5 million.

Johnson admits that when he started his affiliation with BSI, the relationship was a one-way street, in his favor. "But now it's a two-way street," he contends. "I'm good for BSI just like it was good for me. BSI wouldn't get those buildings built without black people." —JOHN KIRK

In a city with more than its share of urban ills..... here's what key people are saying-and doing-about job equality

Plagued by racial friction, high unemployment in the building trades, and water pollution that threatens to halt all construction, Cleveland nervously awaits a pickup in the nation's economy to solve its problems.

Against that backdrop the following spokesmen offer their observations on equal employment opportunity:

John Cole, the city's contract compliance officer, prods builders into hiring blacks on housing projects. Cole, a black man who works for an understanding black mayor, accepts no excuses that the unions have no blacks.

"We pressure the builders," he says, "by telling them we don't care where they get the blacks—from the hiring hall or off the street—just as long as they're on the job and getting equal pay."

Cole concedes that such pres-

sure "saddles the builders with one hell of a problem. Once the builders start making demands on the unions, the unions will start sending them 'bums' [low-producing workers] or more men than they requested."

Raymond Mooney, the NAACP's Cleveland director, thinks BSI's job-equality program is headed in the right direction, and is also pleased that the company hired a black EEO officer ("He's on our side!").

But, he says, the BSI program doesn't go far enough. What's needed is more hiring of black skills and the development of more black general contractors like Percy Johnson (photo above).

Mooney is particularly concerned about the inability of black subs to get adequate performance bonds when they seek to undertake a project on their own. "Unless a black

sub joint-ventures with a white sub, he can't get the bond to do the job," Mooney charges. He promises an investigation of the bonding companies on grounds that they're prejudiced. A spokesman for the Cleveland Building and Construction Trades Council, representing 19 unions, reports the Council has just conceived a hometown plan to bring more black labor into construction. Its fiveyear goal: to raise the number of minority group employees in each craft to a level proportionate to their percentage of the Greater Cleveland labor market.

The plan establishes a permanent office and a full-time board to work on minority hiring in both private and public construction.

It has been approved by the U.S. Labor Dept. and by the leaders of three local groups --the Urban League, Building Trades Employers Assn., and Workers Defense League.

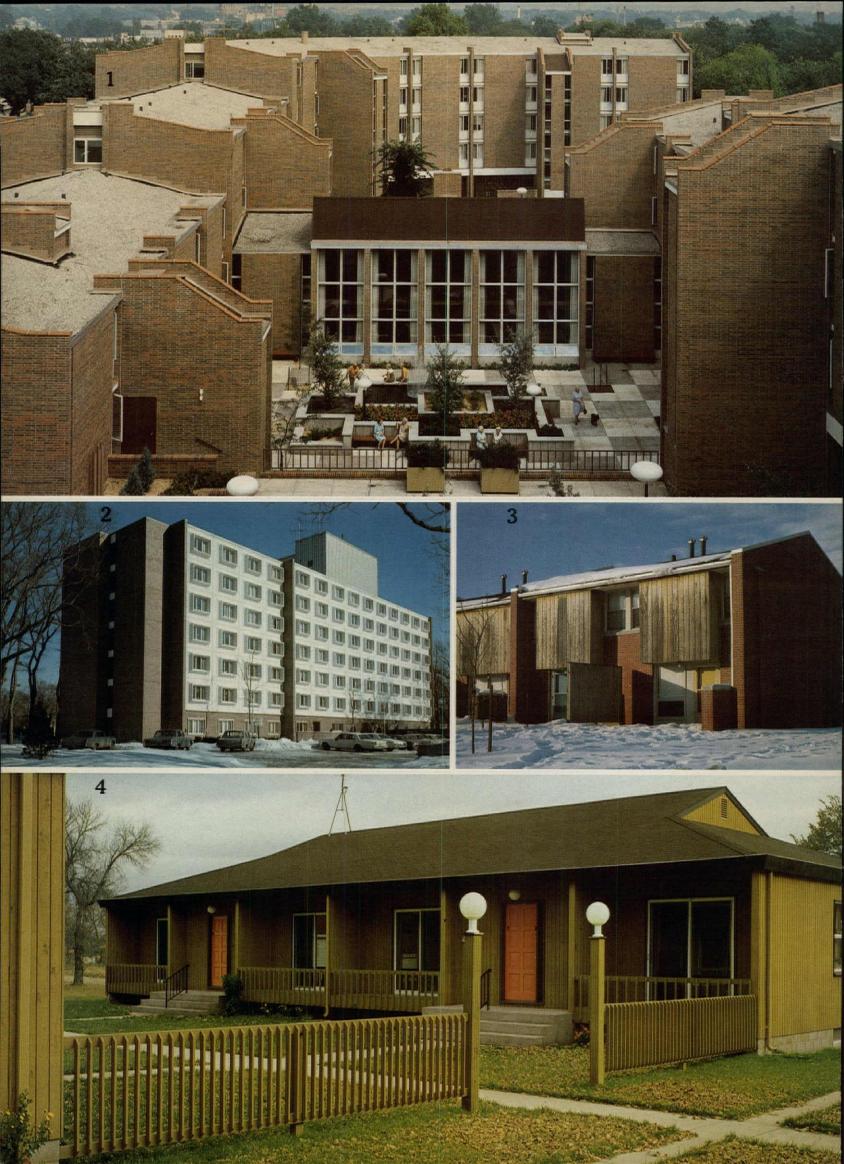
Next, the plan must be accepted by the membership of both the unions and the three local groups.

Once approved, the spokesman says, some 18 months will be needed to get the plan operating.

An Urban League spokesman is pessimistic about the Trades Council plan: "Sure, the union officials say they'll push for this. But we've seen too many promises made and then not fulfilled."

He is surprised that the unions think 18 months will be needed to get the plan working, and hopes for some changes in employment practices in six months.

Delays, he says, will only indicate to unemployed blacks that the plan is just another game being played by the white man.



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1. Minneapolis Housing for the Elderly

The architects wanted to make this large, 290-unit housing project into a real "home" for the residents. So Bettenburg, Townsend, Stolte and Comb, Inc. created a living community with friendly courtyard and recreation areas.

Adding warmth and pleasantness to the surroundings are Perma-Shield Fixed and Casement Windows equipped with welded insulating glass which seals out cold Minnesota winters and keeps residents snug and warm.

2. Columbia Court Public Housing

Precast concrete "shadow panels" give this 90-unit complex in Muskegon Heights, Michigan its distinctive look.

The architects, Haughey, Black & Associates, designed special recesses into the panels where Perma-Shield Casement windows fit snugly. The white vinyl sheathing on the outside blends well with the smooth-surfaced concrete. These windows can be opened straight out, allowing elderly residents to clean both surfaces from the inside another cost-cutting benefit of Andersen Windows.

3. Family Housing Project

Hackner, Schroeder, Roslansky & Associates received an award from the Wisconsin Chapter of the A.I.A. for this series of townhouse groups in La Crosse, Wisconsin.

They were cited for the use of materials which added dignity and distinction to these low-cost dwellings. Among the materials used were Andersen Beauty-Line[™] and Narroline[™] Windows.

Beauty-Line windows combine a fixed upper sash with a ventilating, awning-style lower sash. They can be used singly or in groups, making them as versatile as they are attractive.

4. Award-winning Low-Rent Apartments

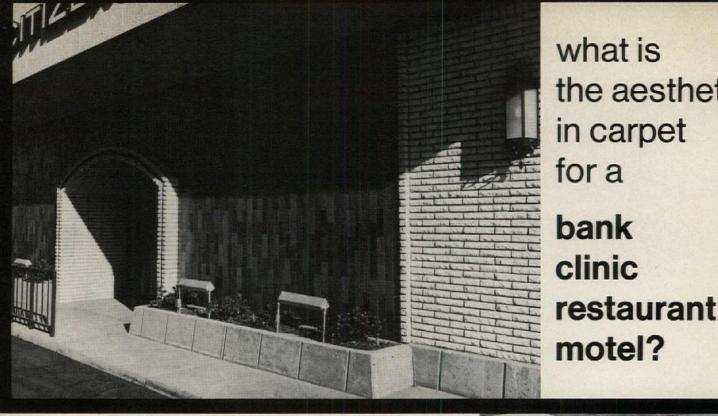
Located in Herman, Minnesota, this group of one-story 4-plexes received an award from the Minnesota Chapter of the A.I.A. for being the best representative example of the theme of "Involvement."

The architects, R. F. Ackermann and Associates, carried the residential character of the neighborhood into these apartments with a warm and simple design.

Adding to this feeling are graceful gliding doors by Andersen. They open onto comfortable, private decks. Andersen Beauty-Line Windows provide picture window beauty at a practical price.

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PRODUCTS



Long-scarce cypress is now available as the facing on plywood siding

The exteriors above—one residential, the other commercial—show the striking grain of cypress wood. But only the face ply is the real thing. It is bonded permanently to plywood panels and will weather as well as traditional cypress planks. Until some decades ago when it became scarce, cypress was used everywhere—from sailing ships to siding—because of its immunity to moisture, decay, and insects. In fact, 250-year-old buildings in St. Augustine, Fla., still have their siding. The face ply on this paneling has the same protective oils, so it can be colored with semitransparent stain or left to weather a silvery gray. Panels are 4' x 8', 9', or 10'; come in saw kerf, T 1-11, reverse board-and-batten *(above left)*, or plain board-and-batten *(right)*. Boise Cascade, Boise, Idaho. CIRCLE 259 ON READER SERVICE CARD

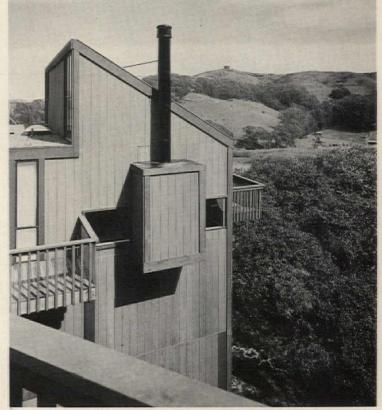


Packaged redwood decking comes in pre-assembled 3' or 4' squares made of 2 x 4 surfaced redwood lumber. "Reddi-Deck" squares can be used singly or together, all in one direction or in alternating directions as shown, for patios, staggered steps, or sun decks on balconies or rooftops. Framing is extended so squares interlock; lumber is spaced ³/₁₆" apart for drainage, and weather-resistant nails don't show. Georgia-Pacific, Portland, Ore.

CIRCLE 260 ON READER SERVICE CARD

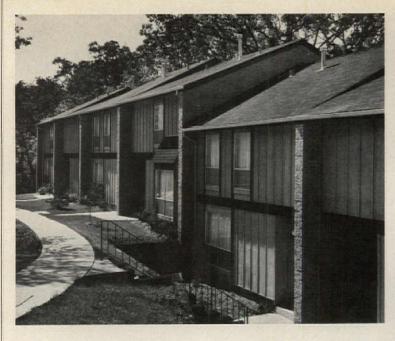


Super-size bathtub, literally a bathing pool, measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ ' x 7', and it is one seamless piece of warmto-the-touch fiberglass. The oval bathing area has a sculptured edge and leaves seating space at the four corners. Tub can be installed on a platform as shownor sunken in floor, has a 4"-high lip. "The Bath" comes in gold, avocado, sand, white, and a bold blue. Single or dual controls and showerheads in various finishes. Kohler, Kohler, Wisc. CIRCLE 261 ON READER SERVICE CARD



Redwood plywood is shown on award-winning house by architects Fisher-Friedman Assocs. and builder Allan-Marin in Mill Valley, Calif. (H&H, Sept. '70). Resawn plywood panels have a T 1-11 pattern and are trimmed in dark-stained redwood lumber. Panels are 4' x 8', 9', or 10' in inverted battens 12" o.c., T 1-11 patterns 4", 8", or 4" and 12" o.c., or plain, in saw or brush texture. California Redwood Assn., San Francisco, Calif. CIRCLE 262 ON READER SERVICE CARD

PRODUCTS



Rough-sawn siding looks rustic, retards fire

The board-and-batten exteriors above are cedar plywood that has been impregnated with fire retardant chemicals. The rough-sawn texture is unchanged, so these townhouses have a warm, natural look in their wooded setting. But the chemicals so effectively protect the wood that it will not support fire and has been given UL's highest fire retardant rating. The "Noncom" treated siding is being used by Lincoln Properties in a 280unit St. Louis project. Koppers, Pittsburgh, Pa. CIRCLE 251 ON READER SERVICE CARD





Vinyl flooring has factory-cut edges spaced to match pattern. Seaming liquid and vinyl sand are poured into the space and excess sand wiped away so edges are permanently welded and seam doesn't show. "Winfield" pattern of small octagons and squares set in larger octagons contrasts slate and lizard finishes. Black or white. National Floor Products, Florence, Ala. CIRCLE 252 ON READER SERVICE CARD



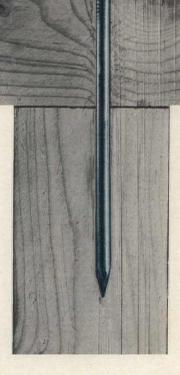
Exterior ceiling board goes up like drywall

Designed for use on exterior ceilings not directly exposed to the weather, such as the covered walkway shown above, the 4'-wide panels go up as easily as drywall. They may be nailed or screwed to metal or wood studs or furring strips. Joints can be finished with metal





trim, matching metal moldings, or joint compound, as the photos at right show. Panels are ¹/₂" thick, have a fireproof gypsum core and grain-free surfaces treated to repel moisture, and can be used up to 12' long. U.S. Gypsum, Chicago. CIRCLE 253 ON READER SERVICE CARD



What's uncommon about 16d common nails?

Quick-loading cartridge holds 120 16d common nails. Cartridges of 16d box or sinker nails also available.



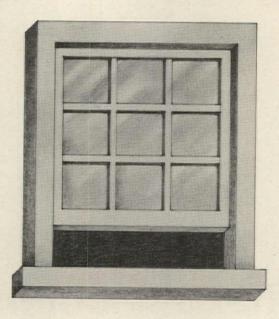
Paslode Stallion* drives as many as 5,000 nails an hour, weighs 11 pounds, operates on compressed air at 80 to 100 psi. Safety bottom trip is standard. ■ Two things. First, Paslode's 11-pound Stallion® is the only portable pneumatic nailing tool that will drive "genuine" 16d commons—3½" long by .162" diameter, per Federal Specification FF-N-105a. And the Stallion drives them home with a single blow, at the rate of up to 5,000 nails per hour.

Second thing: Strength. That .162" diameter gives 16d commons greater shear strength than other 3½" nails. That's why commons are called for in many different construction and industrial standards and specifications, including FHA Minimum Property Standards.

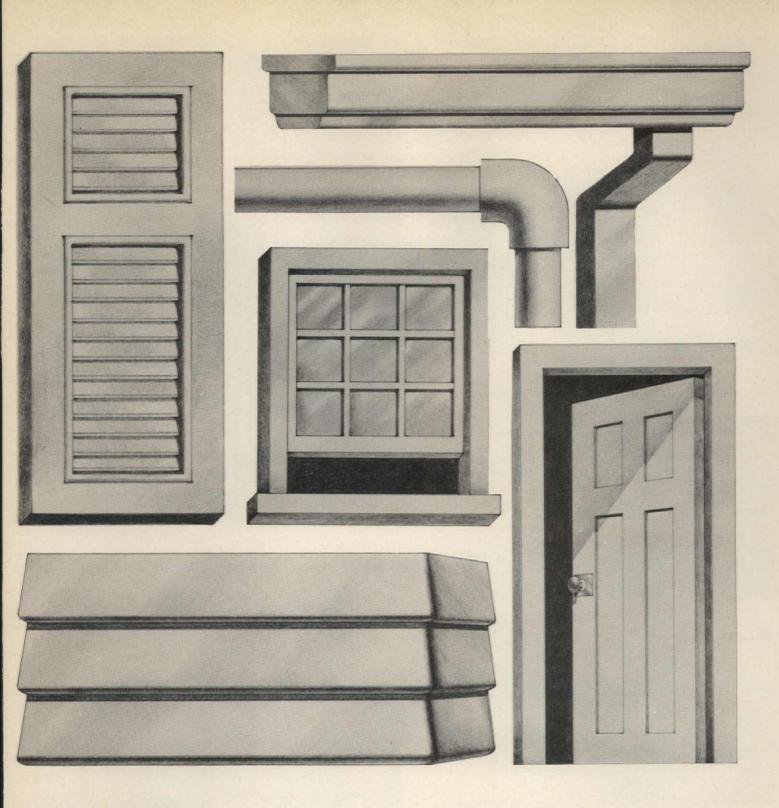
Also important, Paslode 16d cartridge-fed nails are *Pascote[®]* coated for increased holding power.

If your job requires the strength of 16d commons, it will pay you to talk to Paslode. In fact, if you drive any kind of nails in quantity it will pay you to talk to Paslode. Let us send you free literature on the Paslode line of heavy duty nailing and stapling tools, and a cost of nailing calculator.





Not long ago, a few people began experimenting with Geon vinyl for building products.



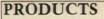
Eureka.

Vinyl building products caught on in a hurry. Today there are at least five major manufacturers using our Geon® vinyl for windows. Windows that stay warm and need no painting. Seven or more using Geon vinyl for siding that resists denting, retains a soft, even color. Siding that can be horizontal, vertical or look like stone.

And there are scores of people using Geon vinyl to make hot and cold water pipes, drain pipes, shutters, gutters and downspouts, entrance ways, venting systems, corner beads, cabinet door frames, prefinished moldings, paneling trim, weatherstrip and more. The buyer of houses today likes the maintenancefree beauty that vinyl gives him. And you can't get too much of a good thing like vinyl.

B.F.Goodrich Chemical Company. The people who started it all in vinyl. Dept. H-23, 3135 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

B.F.Goodrich ... in pursuit of excellence





Sun control glazing cuts both heat and glare



The reflective glass shown above and at left can substantially reduce interior heat—and thereby air conditioning costs—and glare. A transparent weatherproof metallic film, tinted bronze, coats the outside of the glass and cuts visible light by 39%. On a hot summer day of 230 Btus of solar energy an hour, "Solarcool" reduces heat gain to 135 Btus (vs. 200 for clear glass). For single or double glazing. PPG Industries, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CIRCLE 254 ON READER SERVICE CARD



Built-in vacuum system comes in three models: for medium to large new homes; for small to medium new homes, garden apartments, townhouses, or condominiums; and for existing homes. "Super-Vac" power units go in basement, attic,

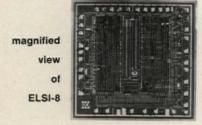
or garage, are connected to inlets by vinyl tubing through walls, floors, or ceilings, may be vented to outside, and need emptying only three or four times a year. Tappan, Mansfield, Ohio.

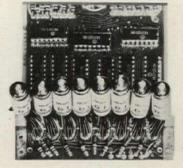
CIRCLE 256 ON READER SERVICE CARD

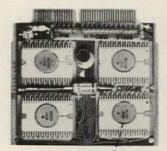


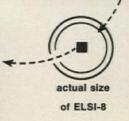
Electronic calculator, small enough to fit in an attache case (*above*) or a pocket, measures only 4" x $6\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3" thick, weighs just 1½ lbs. Tenposition keyboard, eight-place answer display panel with automatic decimals and minus signs, and a rechargeable battery. Four circuits (*right*) are only $\frac{1}{8}$ " in size. Sharp Electronics, Paramus, N.J.

CIRCLE 255 ON READER SERVICE CARD











Redesigned insulation packaging now has plastic handles that make batts easy to lift, as the girl above demonstrates, and comes in brown basketweave pattern. Handles are color coded for insulation widths. Insulation may be applied as shown or overlapped on studs, since product is identified only on edges. Certain-teed, Valley Forge, Pa. CIRCLE 257 ON READER SERVICE CARD



Corner prefab fireplace is 30" square. If brick is used behind the fireplace as shown, the unit can be placed as close as 6" to combustible walls. "Fire Diamond" comes with liftoff screen, can be ordered in matte black or one of ten porcelain enamel colors, is 28" high. The 8"-dia. chimney is 96" long. Malm, Santa Rosa, Calif.

CIRCLE 258 ON READER SERVICE CARD

The Great Indoors System. One installation leads to another installation.

Give the homes you build all the comforts of home. With Bryant's totally integrated system of heating, cooling, air cleaning and humidification.

It will make your homes more saleable.

Start with a Bryant Quietline[®] gas, oil, or electric furnace, and you're on your way to The Great Indoors.

Add on a Bryant gas or electric air conditioning system. Bryant dealers offer both options. In Quietline[®] models.

Then add a Bryant electronic air cleaner for a cleaner, healthier home.

And a Bryant power humidifier for

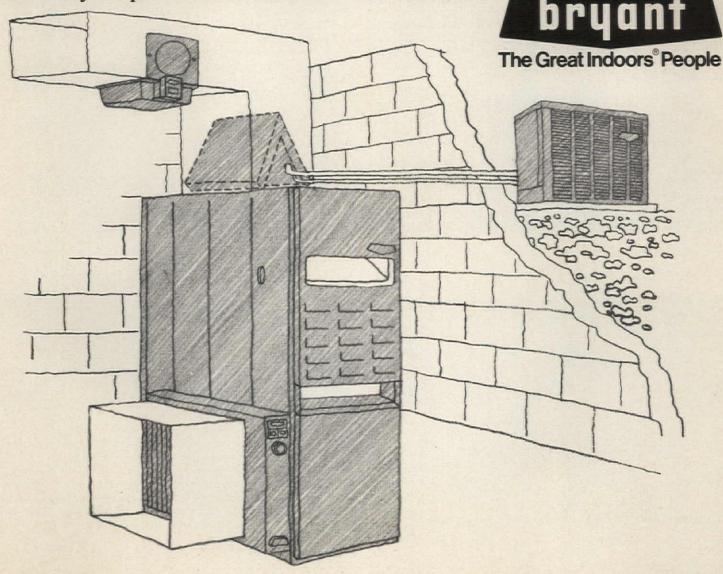
a more comfortable, static-free heating season.

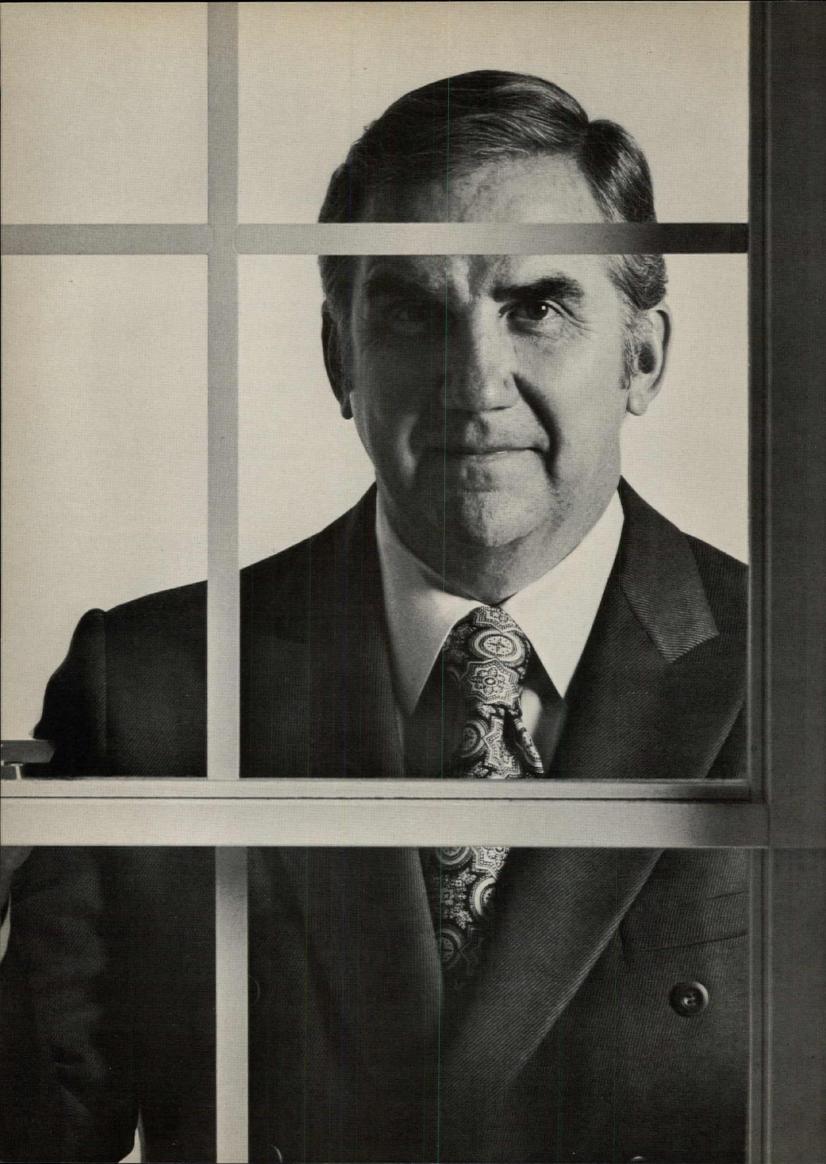
Or to save space inside, install a Bryant outdoor cooling-heating unit.

Bryant gives you a lot to choose from. Naturally every component matches every other component. They were made for each other. All this, and quiet too.

So go on, install the Great Indoors System. You can't beat it. Especially when you join it.

Bryant Air Conditioning Company, 7310 West Morris Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46231.





Your new salesman calls on 8 million prospects every weekend.

That's a lot of salesmanship. And Ed Mc-Mahon's doing it to help you, by pre-selling your customers on the quality features in a home. And the beauty of Ponderosa Pine wood windows and wood panel doors, too.

Ed's hosting a new guest interview program, "Celebrity Homes", sponsored by the members of Ponderosa Pine on NBC Weekend Monitor. Every Saturday and Sunday from April 3 to May 16, millions of people are hearing Ed's guests talk about homes and home decorating ideas. They're also hearing some useful tips that'll help them see the quality in the houses and apartments you build. Like the quality of wood windows.

He's talking your customers' language.

A recent consumer survey showed the popularity of wood windows has grown by 10% in the last two years, while the popularity of metal windows fell by 10%. It showed some of the reasons, too. People consider wood windows more versatile and better looking than metal. And there's a growing awareness that wood windows cut condensation and provide better insulation. So more people these days expect to see wood windows in the higher-quality, better-built homes.

Wood windows are great insulators.



Wood makes good homes better for several reasons. First, wood is a poor conductor of heat. So wood helps prevent heat loss. Modern wood windows, with insulating glass, control temperature so well that no storm windows are needed. And that's an extra bonus of convenience any

home buyer will appreciate.

Since wood windows don't transmit heat -or cold—like metal windows do, they cut down on condensation. When it's cold outside, metal windows get cold insideand condensation runs down on windowsills, walls and drapes. Wood windows stay warm-and dry-on the sash inside.

Humidity control is a good selling point.

Wood windows allow your customers to enjoy the extra benefit of humidity control, without worrying about messy condensation. This is the age of the tight house. And wood windows are an important part of that kind of construction.

The new wood window.

Modern wood windows are precision fitted, and engineered so they open and close easily. They're chemically treated to last a house-time. And they're fully weatherstripped to prevent annoying drafts.

Here's something else to sell.

Wood windows are designed to be cleaned more easily. Some have snap-out grilles to create the effect of segmented windows, but offer the convenience of cleaning one big window instead of lots of little ones. Some windows pivot so the outside turns in for cleaning. Still others let your customer take the sash out of its frame, wash it, and put it back in just a minute or two. These are benefits any homeowner will understand—and expect.

Tune in with your customers.

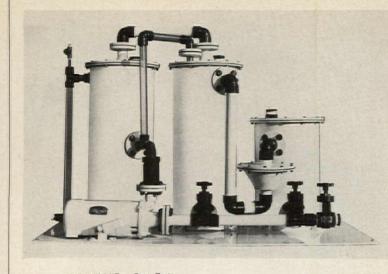
This spring, on "Celebrity Homes", sponsored by the members of Ponderosa Pine Woodwork, Ed McMahon is constantly reminding your customers why they should insist on wood windows and wood panel doors.

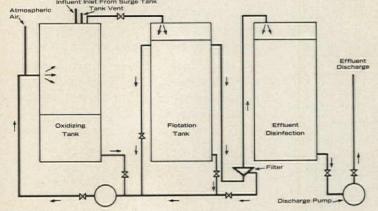
Keep your radio tuned to NBC Weekend Monitor. You'll see what we mean.



39 S. La Salle Chicago, III. 60603 A member of the American Wood Council

PRODUCTS/ENVIRONMENT

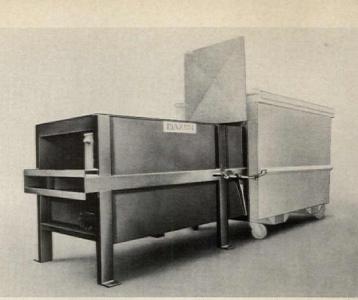




Modular automatic waste treatment plant

The packaged system above, shipped palletized, is ready to operate. Treatment process is completely enclosed, and the only moving part is a pump, so little maintenance is required and no supervision is needed. Controlled oxidation process takes in air from atmosphere (at left in drawing) to speed up oxidation, handles up to 8,000 ppm suspended solids, 1,900 ppm BOD. Units, packaged to handle from 1,750 to 50,000 gpd, or from five to 50 houses are compact. Aquanox, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.

circle 201 on reader service card



Refuse compactor has ½-cu.-yd. capacity, hydraulically compacts trash to ½ normal size in 3- and 4-cu.-yd. bins that can be hauled away. And it operates on just 110-v. current. Useful for apartment projects, as well as stores and restaurants, because it saves container space, reduces number of garbage pickups. per week. Maxon, Huntington Park, Calif.

CIRCLE 202 ON READER SERVICE CARD



Gas incinerator is designed to produce no odors and no smoke. A jet flame from the front of burner into combustion chamber consumes food wastes and trash. A second flame from the rear part of burner creates intense heat through which burnt products must pass on the way to the flue. This "after-burner" consumes smoke and odors. Unit holds 1½ bushels, or an average day's waste for a large family. Locke Stove, Kansas City, Mo. CIRCLE 203 ON READER SERVICE CARD



A household trash compactor with its own slide-out waste can

Both the freestanding model shown above and a built-in unit, not shown, operate the same way: all trash is put through the tilt-down front panel until a certain amount accumulates. Then a key is turned (*left*), the control lever moved over, and the door pressed in to start the hydraulic ram. When one cycle is complete, unit shuts off automatically. After several cycles have been completed and trash bag is full, the front door is opened wide, and the basket slides out to be carried away to the garbage can or the garbage pickup spot. Before the unit is used again, both the plastic basket and the stainless interior can be thoroughly washed. Both models come in avocado, gold, copper, and white, and the free-standing model has a mar-resistant vinyl top. In-Sink-Erator, Racine, Wis. CIRCLE 204 ON READER SERVICE CARD

How do you give your customers that special effect for little or no extra cost?



You can dress up your new construction with the rugged enduring beauty of stone by spending about \$1.00 more per square foot than you do for face brick. In-the-wall costs vary by area, but one ton of FEATHEROCK Veneer equals the coverage of five tons of other stone. Special footings are unnecessary, and the light weight along with flat back make FEATHEROCK go up faster. Acoustical and insulation values are plus benefits.

Send in the coupon opposite to get more information

on how FEATHEROCK can help you give your client that extra special look at a cost that will please him.

featherock "INC.

6331 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90028 1. Interior using Featherock bold face veneer. Color: Charcoal Residence: Mr. & Mrs. Jack Burns, Reisterstown, Maryland

> 2. Exterior using Featherock bold face veneer. Color: Charcoal. Residence: Mr. & Mrs. Bob Brockett, Modesto, Calif.

> > Interior using Featherock bold face veneer. Color: Charcoal. Residence: Mr. & Mrs. Bob Brockett, Modesto, Calif.

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Firm	Po	sition	
Address			
City	State	Zip	



There's only one reason why anyone buys a pickup.

To carry a load.

And if it doesn't do a good job of that, all the chrome headlight rings, vinyl tops and door-to-door deep pile carpeting in the world won't make it a better truck.

But it's impossible to figure out how a truck's going to behave under loaded conditions when you're at the dealer's with an empty pickup.

All you can do is look for certain things. If you look for the right things, that's enough.

For riding with no loads or light loads, look for a suspension system that smooths out a road's rough spots. A torsion bar suspension. There's an INTERNATIONAL that has it as standard equipment.

For heavy loads, you'll need leaf

springs all around. They'll give you twice as many points of suspension as an all-coil system.

Most International pickups come with leaf springs all around.

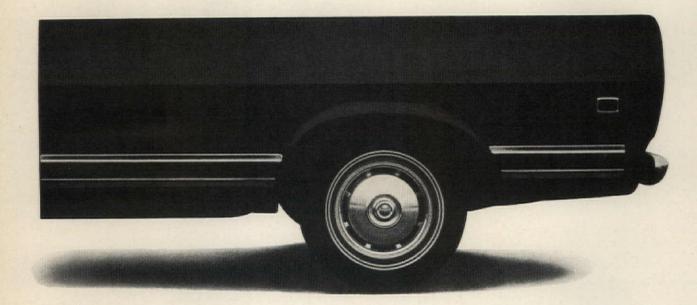
So you and your load will ride with a little more stability and a little more safety.

To take care of a heavy load in back, look for a truck engine up front. Not a car engine. A truck engine. One that's made to give you maximum torque, economy and long life.

All of the V-8's available in the International fit these requirements—because they're the same engines we bolt into our big, gas-engined highway rigs. And the GVW on those trucks runs upwards of 27,500 pounds.

A vital link between the power up

But the last half is more important.



front and the weight in the back is the transmission. Since it's going to be doing a truck's job—make sure it's a truck transmission. We have seven available—two 3-speeds, two 4-speeds, a 5-speed heavy duty, a 5-speed with overdrive and a 3-speed automatic.

Just to make sure that everything else is up to hauling a heavy load, check on the little things.

Like smooth beds so you won't mar a load. Gas tanks mounted *outside* the cab. Direct-reading gauges instead of idiot lights. Optional extra-duty cooling and electrical systems. Optional four-wheel drive. And an optional 6-man cab.

They're the things you'll find on every International pickup.

And when you're through checking on all the things that will take care of that load in the back, check on the things that will take care of you.

Plush interiors. Air conditioning. Power steering. Power brakes. AM-FM.

They're the things you'll find available with an International.

Finally, when you've done all the looking, you'll see a big difference between the International and anything else with a bed in the back.

Because the International is built around the most important part first.

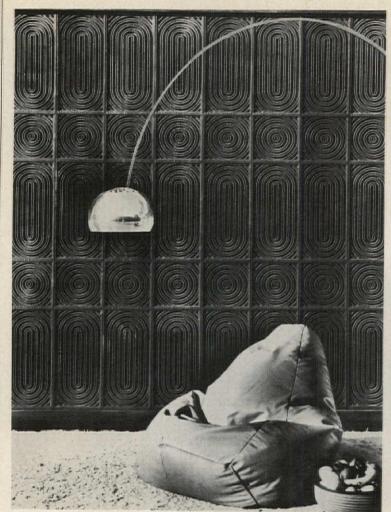
The last half.

You can see it and test drive it at your International dealer's showroom.



401 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611.

PRODUCTS/INTERIORS



Carved wood modules of all-heart redwood can be used to decorate walls, doors, furniture, or fixtures. Panels are part of the "Linea" line of panels with geometric patterns, and they are 11¹/₄" wide and come in lengths up to 96". Edges are T&G for easy installation, and all the patterns in the line are bold and deeply carved. Forms & Surfaces, Santa Barbara, Calif.

CIRCLE 240 ON READER SERVICE CARD

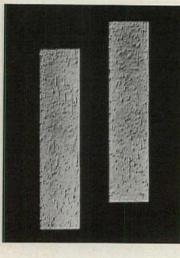


Textured oak paneling comes in four tones—a green, a gold, a medium brown, and a deep brown —called "Etched Oak." "Forestglo" panels have a low-sheen finish that brings up color, grain, and texture while protecting them from abrasion and the stains of dirt,

grease, alcohol, ink, and most household chemicals. It wipes clean with a sponge and won't crack, craze, or yellow with age. V-grooves are irregularly placed on 4'-wide panels that are 7' to 10' long, Weyerhaeuser, Tacoma, Wash.

CIRCLE 241 ON READER SERVICE CARD



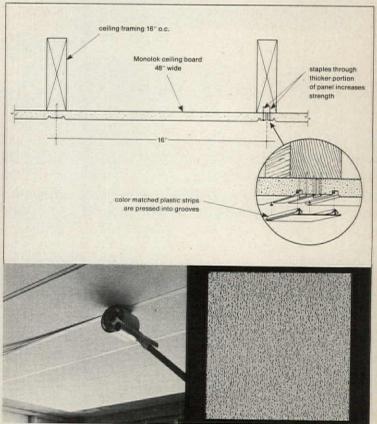


Low-cost hardwood panels are priced at the level normal for highquality printed wood-grains. Two lines of "Masterpiece" plywood panels are available: "Sterling" in cedar, teak, walnut, rosewood, cherry, or hickory, and "Mt. Vernon" in elm, ash, or birch. Both are 4' x 8', V-grooved, and prefinished for sheen as well as protection. Potlatch/International, San Francisco.

CIRCLE 242 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Rough-surfaced clay tiles have a handcrafted look at production-line prices. New wirecutting process cuts the smooth skin and exposes the body of tile before it is glazed and fired so that glaze settles into depressions and gives tile individual texture. Wirecut tiles are available in two designs in two lines: "Terrain" in five colors in the 4"x8" "Tessin" line and "Velour" in 11 colors in the 2 1/16"x9 7/16" "Contur" line. Gail International, Redwood City, Calif.

CIRCLE 243 ON READER SERVICE CARD



Ceiling system is based on panels that are 4' wide and up to 14' long. Panels are stapled to ceiling framing (*drawing*, *above*), then staples and joints are hidden by color-matched plastic strips that are easily pressed, as shown here, into grooves 16" o.c. "Monolok" system comes in two

embossed patterns: "Madera" the stippled one shown here, which has a polyvinyl-acetate finish, and "Trieste", which has a more subtly textured surface and a vinyl finish. No-glare surfaces are washable. Simpson Timber, Seattle, Wash. CIRCLE 244 ON READER SERVICE CARD



Red cedar shingles restore some great planes to the Great Plains.

Owner Henry McGrew decided some rural renewal was in order after he bought this farmhouse near Kansas City. The building was structurally sound, so minimum cost turned the trick. Red cedar shingles for the expansive plane surfaces of the outside. New wall surfaces and a double-sided fireplace for the inside. New doors and windows for in-between.

Red cedar shingles were selected for

several reasons. Their natural beauty looks inviting from a distance — something that Kansas has lots of. Their rich texture complements a rustic environment. And their inherent warmth projects a sense of informality.

Red cedar is also practical. It is naturally insulative against the coldest Great Plains winter, the hottest summer. It withstands even hurricane force winds. And it requires no maintenance for decades.

For your next remodeling project, specify the enduring beauty of red cedar Certigrade shingles or Certi-Split handsplit shakes. For details and money-saving

BARANNING TOUCH OF OUT

application tips, write: 5510 White Building, Seattle, Wa. 98101. (In Canada: Suite 1500, 1055 West Hastings St., Vancouver 1, B.C.)

Red Cedar Shingle & Handsplit Shake Bureau

One of a series presented by members of the American Wood Council.

"We've never had to replace one single faucet during the entire 8-year history of Marina City"

Cohert R Butles

Building Superintendent

And he's talking about more than 5000 faucets. Delta faucets.

The success of Chicago's famous Marina City is no accident. It's the result of specifying Delta single-handle faucets exclusively in the building complex.

Mr. Butler, who's been at Marina City from its beginning, figures that in 8 years less than \$200 was spent to maintain over 5000 faucets. But low maintenance cost is just one of the advantages you get when you specify Delta single-handle faucets.

Soud faucets. But low maintenance cost is just one of the advantages you get when you specify Delta single-handle faucets. Delta's also simply beautiful . . . simply beautiful to look at, beautifully convenient to operate. And that prompted many Marina City tenants building new homes to ask where and how they can get Delta faucets. Let us tell you more about Delta faucets. Write Delta Faucet Company,

Let us tell you more about Delta faucets. Write Delta Faucet Company, a Division of Masco Corporation, Greensburg, Indiana 47240. That's forward thinking.

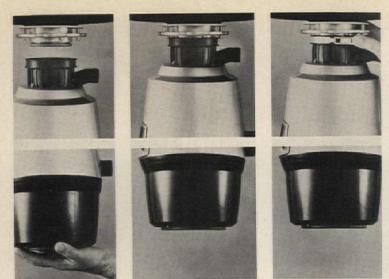
Simply beautiful.

Model 100.

Delta Faucet.

148 H&H MAY 1971

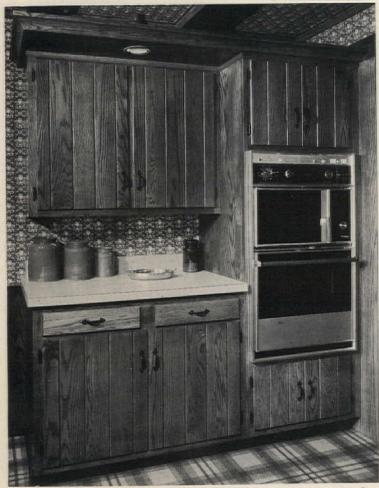
PRODUCTS/KITCHENS



Easy-to-install waste disposer reduces kitchen noise by suspending unit from a rubber hush cushion. Other sound reducers are a fiberglass sound sponge around the motor and soft rubber splash guards and drain closures.

Installation does not require holding the unit in place while complicated alignments are made; just push the disposer up and it suspends, then clamp it in place (*above*, *left to right*). Three models are available. Stainless steel parts guaranteed against failure due to corrosion for 20 yrs.; other parts, five yrs. Waste-King, Vernon, Calif. CIRCLE 211 ON READER SERVICE CARD





Board-and-batten construction of these oak cabinets is genuine horizontal battens on the door backs hold together the vertical deep vgrooved boards on the front. Black strap colonial hardware with hammered edges complements the Newport cabinets which come in five finishes of oak—four are shades of brown, the fifth is a subtle green all of which bring up the rich grain patterns of oak. Mutschler, Nappanee, Ind.

CIRCLE 212 ON READER SERVICE CARD

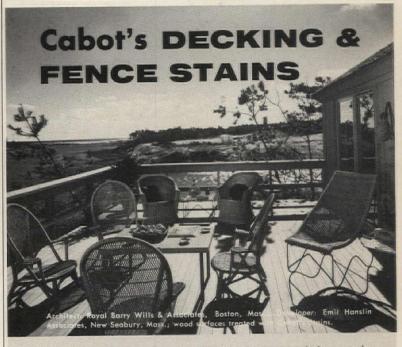
"Showers of Diamonds"

Fountains by RAIN JET

SPARKLING ELEGANCE! Patented fountain heads sculpture jewel-like water droplets into a rotating crystal chandelier. Complete Fountain and Bowl Assemblies (no plumbing needed), or Fountain Heads only. Also "Aquavators" for installation in existing pools. Choice of sizes. Send for free full-color literature and prices.

RAIN JET CORP., 301 S. Flower St., Burbank, California 91503 Dept. FC

CIRCLE 171 ON READER SERVICE CARD



Wood decking and wood fencing, popular now as never before, require a finish both decorative and durable. Cabot's Decking & Fence Stains, developed specifically for this purpose, beautify and protect wood surfaces under the most difficult conditions. The stained surface resists cracking and peeling, mellows with age, will not rub-off or

track-off. Available in eleven pleasing colors; suitable for all types of wood.

Samuel Cabot Inc.

- One Union St., Dept. 530, Boston, Mass. 02108 Send color card on Decking & Fence Stains
- Send full-color Cabot handbook on wood stains.

CIRCLE 149 ON READER SERVICE CARD

king &



Compotite waterproofing can result in a fully tiled shower area at no more than the cost of a tub or openbase receptor. For Compotite is less in price than any other shower pan material. Beautify your baths, upstairs laundry rooms, and other wet-areas with everlasting ceramic tile based on Compotite. Give her the tile she loves!



CIRCLE 172 ON READER SERVICE CARD

LUCKY YOU IF YOU LIVE IN THE WEST!

Your builder can specify

A CRESTWOOD KITCHEN!

Offices and showrooms: Crestwood Kitchens Inc., 2970 Winchester Blvd., Campbell, Ca. 95008. Phone: (408) 379-6200.

(Architects and builders: See Crestwood booths 708-709, PCBC, Garden Room, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, June 2, 3, 4)

PRODUCTS/KITCHENS



Early American cabinets have warm, cherry-like finish on raised-panel doors and solid pine drawer fronts. Hardware was custom-designed for the "Country Salem" look. Features include dovetailed drawers on a suspension slide and adjustable shelves in base and wall cabinets. which have large interior spaces. Construction features include maple frames, deep top and back rails for secure mounting and big corner blocks. Brammer, Davenport, Iowa. CIRCLE 213 ON READER SERVICE CARD



Undersink dishwasher fits under single 24" sink or under double 36" sink with disposer. Ideal for small apartment kitchens, the 24"wide dishwasher has 10-place-setting capacity, two-level washing action, automatic dual detergent dispenser, two rollout cushioncoated random loading racks, selfcleaning action, soft-food disposer, automatic water-level control, and 6-compartment silverware basket. Hotpoint, Louisville, Ky.

CIRCLE 214 ON READER SERVICE CARD



Kitchen cabinets with high-pressure plastic laminate finish look and feel like natural wood. The doors are decorated with distinctive toned incisions. Solid cast furniture hardware completes the styling of these AristOKraft cabinets which meet

requirements for low-maintenance construction and finish. "Mandalay" kitchen cabinets to fit individual requirements for any size or shape of kitchen. United Cabinet, Jasper, Ind. CIRCLE 215 ON READER SERVICE CARD

150 H&H MAY 1961

AristOKraft cabinets which meet CIRCLE 215 ON READER SERVICE CARD

You don't have to know anything about shingles to know this one's exceptional.

It's thicker. Heavier. Looks like a wood shake. It's random-edged like a wood shake. Has character like a wood shake. But it isn't wood.

A wood shake can't begin to protect like this one. Against hurricane winds. Fire. Rain, snow and melting ice.

We've taken the best protection features of highest quality asphalt. And added the heart warming look of natural wood. The result is a distinguished shake shin-

gle of uncommon beauty, ideal for gambrel or mansard roofs on traditional or architec modern homes. asphalt random shake shingles

Because it's thicker, heavier (half again as heavy as an ordinary shingle) and embellished with jumbo granules, the Bird

Architect 70 brings massive dimension and character to your roof. And the random edging, as with natural wood shakes, gives a deep, sculptured shadow line for a look of strength and substance. Warm nature tones of

Cypresswood, Oakwood and Ebonywood enhance even more the captivating good looks of the Bird Architect 70.

Planning to build or re-roof? Look into the bold, brawny, beautiful one. See your Bird dealer or send coupon now. See our catalog in Sweets.

Bird & Son, Inc., East Walpole, Mass. Please send me all the facts on the bold, brawny, beautiful one - Bird Architect® 70 asphalt random shake shingle.

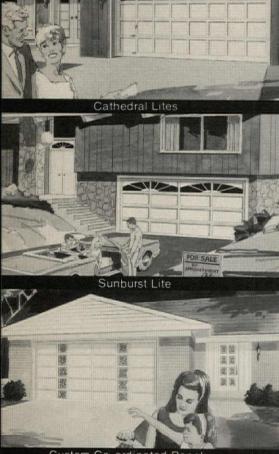
Name		
Street		Cty
City	State	Zip
	House & H	lome – May



30

21

residential garage doors that harmonize



Custom Co-ordinated Panels

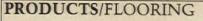
From the Crawford Design Team

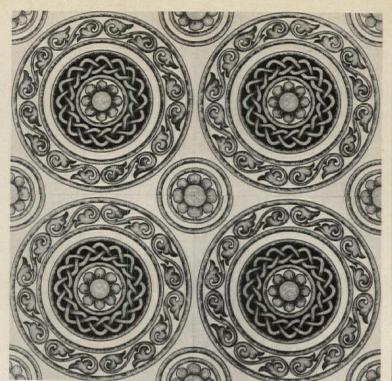
The ideal way to add buyer appeal to any home . . . garage doors that harmonize with your entrance doors . . . the costs are low and any or all of these ideas are available now. You can order one, today, or get full details from your local Crawford distributor or write.



Crawford Door Company, 4270 High Street, Ecorse, Michigan 48229.

division of The Celotex Corp.

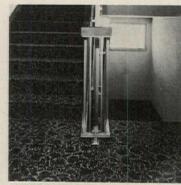






Vinyl tiles in a circular motif are designed to appear seamless (*above*) or to resemble palazzo tiles four centuries old (*left*). "Villa" comes in five three-color combinations: gold and white on black, brown and white on gold, bamboo and gold on red, beige and brown on green, and two blues on white. Tiles are 12" square, go with traditional or contemporary decor. Amtico Div., American Biltrite Rubber, Trenton, N.J.

CIRCLE 230 ON READER SERVICE CARD



Flocked carpet has 27 million fibers per sq. yd. to take rough commercial wear. Patented French process flocks nylon monofilament yarn into non-woven fabric that is given an expanded PvC backing. "Flocrest" is stain resistant, washable, good for indoors or out. Available in ten colors plus three patterns as 14½" tiles or in 59"-wide rolls. Floor Crest, Massapequa, N.Y. CIRCLE 231 ON READER SERVICE CARD



Printed carpet is made of continuous filament nylon that is tightly packed so that it will wear well in any room of the home as well as in light commercial installations. "Modernaire" is a blend of unusual colors in a geometric pattern that resembles stained glass. The carpeting is 12' wide on a high density foam backing, and it is stain resistant. Congoleum, Kearny, N.J. CIRCLE 232 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Distingtive Apartments

Completely covered with Shakertown 8' panels of shakes or shingles as "People Pleasers."

Immediate favorable response to your buildings is assured when you use the ever popular Western Red Cedar textures available in Shakertown 8' panels. Three-ply Shakertown Barn Shake Panels effectively wrapped this multi-story Rubicon East apartment in Berkeley, California. Large, one-man panels apply rapidly with built-in self-alignment factor and matching annular threaded nails. Panels are also available in Rough Sawn and Shingle Textures in natural or semitransparent finishes.

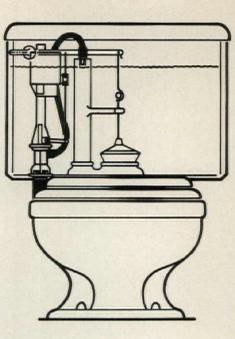
Weiner & Fischer, Architects Len-Ray Construction Co. Contractor



Write for descriptive folder . . kertown[®] FIRST NAME IN CEDAR SHAKES

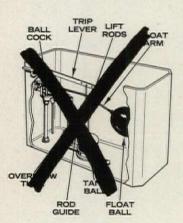
DEPT. HH-5 4416 LEE ROAD CLEVELAND, OHIO 44128

SHAKERTOWN CORPORATION BESTWOOD INDUSTRIES, LTD. P.O. BOX 2042 VANCOUVER 3, B.C.



Non-corroding flush valve of plastic and stainless steel replaces old-fashioned float arm and ball with a polyethylene float like an upside-down can that slides on a plastic rod. The float, connected to the ballcock (valve) by an arm of special noncorrosive stainless, shuts water off positively rather than gradually. Refilling is quieter and faster, starts and runs at

full pressure until tank is full. Leaks in tank or tank ball seat cause refilling whenever one gal. has been lost. Sound of constant refilling "signals" need for repairs, thus saving thousands of gals. of water a year. Fluidmaster, Anaheim, Calif. CIRCLE 236 ON READER SERVICE CARD







Shut-off device can be used with the Fluidmaster ballcock shown above. Instead of relying on the audible signal of successive tank refills, "Control Gard" shuts the water off. Water stays off until repairs of leaking tank or valve are made, thus saving costly water bills in apartment projects or repair bills for flooded rooms. Fail-Safe, Little Rock, Ark.

CIRCLE 237 ON READER SERVICE CARD

The New Leader in Elegance Valley Faucet

Starburst Series ...guaranteed to please

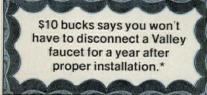
a new elegance at your fingertip

Something really new has burst upon the horizon of functional beauty in the bath. It's Valley's Starburst lavatory series that features a completely new shape in acrylic handles...a shape that combines the lever type flow control and temperature control in a unique configuration. All the other Valley features are here too. five-year parts warranty, one year no-call-back guarantee with \$10 labor allowance*, the durability of Triplate finish, and



trouble-free Hydroseal control action with the Feather Touch. See your Valley distributor for all the good news about Starburst. and how you can profit from this new innovation in elegance from Valley.

Including the Industry's Outstanding Warranty



*Full warranty and guarantee detailed in package.

EASTMAN CENTRAL D a division of UNITED STATES BRASS CORPORATION SUBSIDIARY OF HYDROMETALS, INC. BOT TENTH STREET, PLANO, TEXAS 75074 WALLEY TRIMWARE - SPEEDFLEX SUPPLIES DURO FITTINGS - CONNECTORS LOOK FOR THESE MARKS FOR SUPERIOR PLUMBING GUALITY



Photo courtesy Andersen Corp

Comfort is no longer enough. You've got to build in safety, too.

safety glass.

For sliding That does it. Because Tuf-flex is safer glass doors, use Thermopane[•] than ordinary glass. By a mile. Even if it's hit hard enough to break (not easy) it doesn't break like regular annealed glass. insulating glass units It turns into pebble-like pieces that are made with Tuf-flex^{*} very unlikely to cause serious injury. So when you combine Thermopane comfort with Tuf-flex safety, you've really got a big sales point with your customers. Thermopane/Tuf-flex units in clear, grey and bronze are available in standard sizes. Made only by Libbey-Owens-Ford Company, Toledo, Ohio 43624.

LIBBEY-OWENS-FORD

You install them, we'll service them.

Would you believe goo service agencies?

You are a super builder. The best thing vou can do with your time is keep on building and marketing your residential properties.

That's why we have service agencies with parts available all over the U.S.

You install our dishwashers, they'll service them. And we'll pick up the bills. (One year-both parts and labor.)

Of course, our dishwashers really don't need that much service. That's why we even under-write the cost of a "satisfaction-guaranteed-or-your-money-back"

program-both on our built-in and convertible dishwashers. We've simply got a great product. Our stainless steel models have a 20-year corrosion protection warranty. Two of our models also have

extended parts-warranties on their timers.

It's a simple plan. And we've

already got the agencies. Now all we need is you. For more information, drop a postcard to: Dick Schaub, VP Marketing, Waste King Universal, 3300 East 50th St., Los Angeles, Colifornia 2005 St. California 90058.

The stainless steel dishwasher. WASTE KING UNIVERSAL

CIRCLE 173 ON READER SERVICE CARD



*No Whiteprinter - even at twice the price - can deliver bigger or better prints day after day.

With patent pending features heretofore unobtainable in tabletops, the new 747 virtually eliminates down time electronic components are in a replaceable modular unit / new mercury contacts improve evenness and intensity of light - machine runs for hours without strain / with speeds to 15 f.p.m., copy quality is unmatched by any tabletop / 3-speed selective vapor development assures perfect prints, eliminates liquids in machine.

Find out about the incomparable 747. Get a demonstration. 1-year warranty. 600 dealers.

Low cost lease plan. Blu-Ray, Incorporated, 1 Westbrook Rd., Essex, Conn. 06426. Tel: (203) 767-0141



Maintenance-free wood window is double-hung, has vinyl protecting the exterior frame and steel weatherstrips, a vinyl nailing flange, and exterior sash that is factory treated, primed, and finished. Shipped preassembled and ready to install. Even the glass is wood-bead glazed on the inside for easy reglazing. Malta, Gahanna, Ohio.

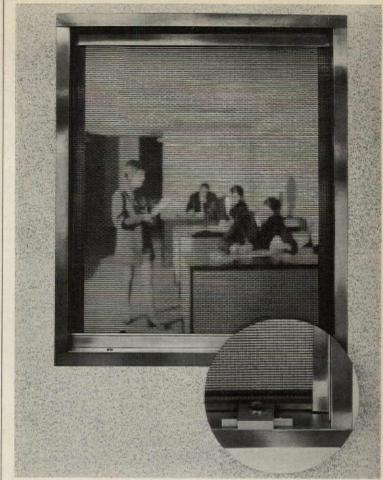
CIRCLE 217 ON READER SERVICE CARD



Double-hung wood window tilts in for easy washing of upper and lower sash, both of which can be lifted out easily. Tilt-in window comes in 74 sizes, can be ordered with block and tackle or spring balances, with standard or 3/4" insulating glass. Hand lifts are milled in and jamb liners removable. Biltbest, Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

CIRCLE 218 ON READER SERVICE CARD





PRODUCTS/WINDOWS

Fiberglass screening diffuses sun's light, cuts interior glare, and blocks heat rays before they reach window glass, thereby reducing solar heat and, consequently, air conditioning costs. Fiberglass won't stretch or shrink, can't corrode, never needs painting, and resists salt air and industrial fumes. Virginia Iron & Metal, Richmond, Va.

CIRCLE 216 ON READER SERVICE CARD

look to the leader.... look to Majestic



FIREPLACE headquarters

----- where you can buy a fireplace of your design choice

---- built-in, free-standing or wall-hanging -- wood-burning, gas-fired or electric



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In-Sink-Erator disposers ensure freedom from garbage problems, they're powerful sales persuaders. Eight models to choose from: over 800 Service Centers nationwide. With 50 units or more vou get a free maintenance

program that saves a sinkful of service costs

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IN SINK ERATOR. World's Largest Producer of Garbage Disposers and Trash Compactors

CIRCLE 174 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Book new profits. Install HB Fuller **Tweed-Tex epoxy** flooring system.

The profit potential in installing H. B. Fuller Tweed-Tex flooring system means that you can be adding some new figures to this book.



Tweed-Tex is a light weight, epoxy based, durable seamless floor that bonds to nearly any type of sound substrate. Fast installation. Low labor requirement. No solvents. No noxious odors. No shrinkage. When fin-ished, the floor has the look of rich tweed.

The beauty for you - no costly equipment to get into a profitable business.

Write us and we'll tell you more about it.



LITERATURE

Concrete admixture. A concentrated, liquid admixture for concrete is described in a loose-leaf information sheet. According to the manufacturer, the product adds strength and lessens setting time of concrete and it provides cold weather protection. The circular tells how much to use, how to use it, and what results can be expected. Thoro, Standard Dry Wall, Miami, Fla. CIRCLE 301 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Figured glass. Float, drawn sheet, and heat-absorbing glass are discussed in a new brochure that includes descriptions of manufacturing processes for various categories of glass, color and thickness availablities, and suggested architectural and decorative uses in commercial and residential buildings. Glaverbel, Manhasset, N.Y.

CIRCLE 302 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Vibratory compactors. Compactors for construction jobs from small jobs to large projects are available from the manufacturer who offers this four-color brochure on small upright rammers, plate and backhoe-mounted compactors, and small self-propelled drum compactors. The products include compactors for earth, rock, and asphalt. Ingersoll-Rand, New York City.

CIRCLE 303 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Construction glass products. Two technical catalogs give information on glazing, design loads, effects on cooling and heating of all kinds of architectual glass-reflective with silver or golden coating, regular and colored transparent, safety, insulating, decorative, and spandrel. The spandrel glass is treated in a separate booklet. Libbey-Owens-Ford, Toledo, Ohio.

CIRCLE 304 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Concrete in apartments. A new bulletin illustrates in photographs, charts, and two-color renderings how a construction method combining precast and poured concrete enabled decks and walls of an 18story apartment building to be erected at a rate of a floor a week. Precast concrete decks and pouredin-place bearing walls were used. Flexicore, Dayton, Ohio.

CIRCLE 305 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Ceramic tile. The 1971 Handbook for Ceramic Tile Installation includes updated information and several technical changes for more clarity. A chart of performance levels also includes additional information on floors of light performance levels. The booklet is revised periodically by an industrywide committee so that it provides current, accurate data on ceramic tile installation. Interior and exterior floors and walls, countertops, shower receptors, swimming pools,

refrigerator and steam rooms are discussed. Tile Council of America Inc., New York City,

CIRCLE 306 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Gypsum board. Different kinds of gypsum wallboard are described in a new publication which deals with their uses, composition, and correct handling and installation methods. Simply written, the manual is technically exact and comprehensive. An informative glossary defines basic drywall terms. Copies are available for \$.35 each from the Gypsum Assn., 201 North Wells St., Chicago, Ill. 60606.

Steel joist systems. A technical digest contains results of a research project dealing with the proper spacing of bridging for open web steel joists. Detailed reports are provided in text, diagrams, and tables, along with a bibliography of other published works on open web steel joists. \$1 per copy, Steel Joist Institute, 2001 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 707, Arlington, Va. 22202

Alarm control. The alarm control system described in this information folder detects unauthorized intrusions, burglaries, fires, and automatically dials out a message to specified authorities or central stations. Then a "listen-in" device allows confirmation of the validity of the alarm. Easily concealed miniature microphones permit listening in for 6 min. and detect whispers, shuffles, and other unusual, but low sounds. The brochure includes complete drawings and information on the modular control system. Acron, Lakewood, N.I.

CIRCLE 307 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Fire codes. A 10-volume set of fire code manuals covers 206 separate standards, many of which are new or revised to reflect developments in technology or fire experience. Subjects of each volume are: 1) flammable liquids, ovens, and boilerfurnaces; 2) gases; 3) combustible solids, dusts, and explosives; 4) building construction and facilities; 5) electrical systems; 6) sprinklers, fire pumps, and water tanks; 7) alarm and extinguishing systems; 8) portable and manual fire control equipment; 9) occupancy standards and process hazards; and 10) transportation. These standards are widely used throughout the U.S. and Canada. The complete set of 10 volumes (8,002 pages) is available for \$40; individual volumes are \$5 each. National Fire Protection Assn., 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass. 02110

Wall paneling. Pre-finished vgrooved wall panels and cotton backed wood veneer are described and illustrated in a full-color in-TO PAGE 160



Service that means the right product, in the right quantity, on site, on time. Because we realize that the best products aren't worth a bag of wet cement if you can't get them when and where you need them.

To save you time and money, we have a nationwide network of distributors—full-line stocking distributors, not sample case salesmen. And we back them with still more stock at all Certainteed plants and warehouses. Then tie everything together with a fast-reacting, time-saving, order-processing network. So when your order comes in, we know what to move, when, and where, with a minimum of delays and red tape.

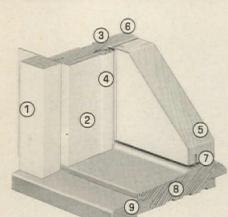
Is this the kind of service you've been looking for? Then contact your nearest Certain-teed building materials distributor, and let him show how he can save you both time and money. Or write us and we'll put you in touch with him. Certain-teed Products Corporation, Shelter Materials Group, Valley Forge, Pa. 19481.





Dura · Mor . . . the <u>care-free</u> entranceway

New Dura • Mor Entranceways keep saying "welcome!" . . . vinyl exteriors won't need painting for 20 years! Select from many custom designs insulated sidelights or pattern glass to match. Write for free full-color catalog. Or see Sweet's Architectural or Light Construction file 8.1/MO.



10

FEATURES:

- 1 Rigid vinyl encased trim.
- (2) Rigid vinyl clad wood stop.
- 3 Permanent bar magnet for tight weather seal.
- (4) Magnet protected in duo-durometer bellows.
- (5) Insulated door and glass.
- (6) Interior jamb not clad,
- permits any finish.
- Double, self-adjusting weatherstrip.
- 8 Rigid vinyl basic sill.
- (9) Continuous rigid vinyl clad sill band.
- (10) Trim fins below sill, at sides and head.



OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN 54901

CIRCLE 160 ON READER SERVICE CARD

LITERATURE (FROM PAGE 158)

formation brochure. The matched face veneers, which come in numbered sets, are available in teak, rosewood, and walnut. The v-grooved panels, in rosewood or ebony, are 4' x 8' and ¼" thick. Genuine wood, thin sliced and mounted on cotton back, can be used on irregular surfaces and applied with adhesive. Bangkok Industries, Philadelphia, Pa. CIRCLE 308 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Drapery hardware. "Architects guide to drapery hardware" is the name of a new information catalog from this manufacturer of drapery hardware for all uses. Diagrams, charts, and tables aid the text in explaining the specific uses of each type of hardware discussed. Kirsch, Sturgis, Mich.

CIRCLE 309 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Structural sandwich construction. An illustrated booklet containing background information on structural sandwich construction, detailed design procedures and formulas, and a discussion of test methods for evaluating materials has been reissued by a producer of honeycomb core material. The booklet was originally issued by the Forest Products Laboratory of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Verticel Co., Englewood, Colo. CIRCLE 310 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Cooling low-rental homes. An illustrated booklet demonstrates various methods of cooling all styles of homes and apartments. Particularly aimed at improving cooling in low-rental units, the booklet shows wall, window, and roof cooling units and includes specifications, descriptions, and diagrams. Phil Rich Fan, Houston, Texas.

CIRCLE 311 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Sculptured tile. Classically sculptured interior ceramic tiles are described and pictured in a full-color information flyer. The 4¼" x 4¼" tiles are available in white, antique white, beige, yellow, gold, and antique gold. They are shown in use in a reception area, a bath, and around a fireplace—three uses which demonstrate the versatility of this new line. U.S. Ceramic Tile, Canton, Ohio.

CIRCLE 312 ON READER SERVICE CARD

The P.U.D. Handbook. A complete guide to planning, processing, and developing a planned unit development includes an introduction to the P.U.D. concept, plus discussions of land and space planning, the regulatory agencies that deal with P.U.D., marketing the project, and developing and working with home owners associations. The appendix includes sample literature, documents, and legal forms, and a case study discusses the success of one California development. Although the discussion is based on P.U.D. in California, the basic guidelines are applicable to any section of the country, according to the publisher. \$9.95 per copy from Associated Home Builders of the Greater Eastbay Inc., P.O. Box 5008, Elmwood Station, Berkeley, Calif. 94705

Ceiling and wall paneling. Prefinished hardboard for walls and ceilings in 4' panels, 16" x 8' planks, 16" square ceiling blocks, and 5'wide mural panels are described in a full-color booklet. Shown are textures, linen stripes, white leather planks, and woodgrains. Accessories and moldings are also discussed in the booklet. Marlite, Dover, Ohio. CIRCLE 313 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Ceramic floor tiles. A new line of imported floor tiles for indoor and outdoor use is introduced in a fullcolor brochure. The tiles are $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick and 8" x 4", and come glazed or unglazed in sienna-violet, tobacco, patrician red, cognac, and other colors. The backs are slotted to insure adhesion under all conditions. Amsterdam Corp., New York City.

CIRCLE 314 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Asphalt and vinyl tile. Color comparison charts of asphalt and vinyl asbestos tile have been issued for use by architects and specifiers. Shown are commercial equivalents for manufacturers' color lines and patterns. Manufacturers represented include, Amtico, Armstrong, Azrock, Congoleum, Flintkote, GAF, and Kentile. Asphalt and Vinyl Asbestos Tile Institute, New York City.

CIRCLE 315 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Drywall tools. The latest catalog of this manufacturer's drywall products has been issued and redesigned for easy reference. Included in the catalog listings are drywall tape, hammers, saws, lifters, texture machines, and hundreds of other items. Goldblatt, Kansas City, Kans. CIRCLE 316 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Measuring concrete consistency. An information placard that is designed for easy reference and for hanging on bulletin boards or at jobsites gives a step-by-step method for testing the consistency of concrete. The test is based on the American Society for Testing and Materials standard slump test for portland cement, and is clearly illustrated in drawings. Master Builders, Cleveland, Ohio.

CIRCLE 317 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Carpet installation. How-to photos, instructions for installation and TO PAGE 162

You'll Never use a 2 x 10 joist again!

Not if you're interested in saving time and money and getting a top quality floor or roof system.

The TJI Series joist will span up to 28 feet at 2 feet O.C. for floor systems and up to 40 feet for roofs. It's so lightweight that one man can handle a 20 foot joist with ease. Broad flanges allow much faster nailing of decking, too.

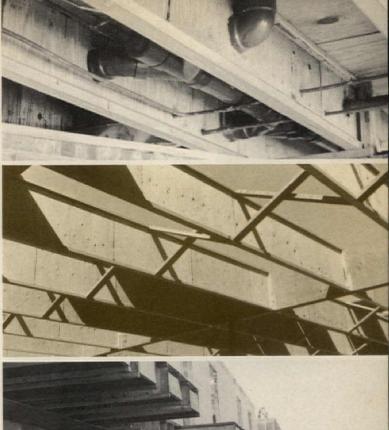
Need holes for ductwork, plumbing or wiring? You can have them in almost any size in the TJI. They drill so quickly you'll save a great deal on labor.

Shrinkage? Warp? Twist? Crook? Never in the TJI! It's always uniform and far more rigid than ordinary joists.

Costs? In many areas they'll actually compete with solid sawn lumber, but even where the original cost is slightly higher the savings you achieve with TJI make them extremely economical.

They're available in any length for multiple spans and in depths from 10 to 24 inches. On-time delivery too!

More information? Free design manual or cost estimate on your next project? Just inquire.









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BOISE, IDAHO 83702

Plants in: ARIZONA CALIFORNIA IDAHO IOWA OHIO OREGON CANADA (Alberta)

CIRCLE 161 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Н&Н мау 1971 161



File your plans, prints, charts, maps, fabrics, or wallpaper in 20% of the space required by flat drawer storage • One vertical binder from Plan Hold has the capacity of two flat drawers, and costs 1/6 as much • Patented Frictiongrip binders can hold up to 100 prints each • Cut your filing time by 70% using wall-mount, cabinet or mobile files • Write for a free

catalog of moneysaving filing systems.



P.O.Box 4907, Carson, California 90745

CIRCLE 175 ON READER SERVICE CARD



CIRCLE 162 ON READER SERVICE CARD

LITERATURE (FROM PAGE 160)

firmer seaming and fastening, and recommended procedures for the stretching operation are included in a new brochure on carpets backed with Duon secondary backing. The booklet gives instructions for installation over pad or cushion, or for direct glue-down installation, which the manufacturer says will be particularly helpful for commercial and contract installations. Duon is part of a new line of non-woven carpet backings which is explained in the booklet. Phillips Fibers, Greenville, S.C.

CIRCLE 318 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Cement and concrete. A thesaurus covering the areas of concrete and cement technology has been issued jointly by the American Concrete Institute and the Portland Cement Assn. There are approximately 1,800 entries with the main emphasis on specific key terms relating to cement and concrete subjects. Copies are \$5 each and may be ordered from the American Concrete Institute, Dept. H&H, P.O. Box 4754, Detroit, Mich. 48219.

Panel drapery and dividers. Folding window coverings or room dividers which can be laminated with fabric, wallpaper, or vinyl, or which come in several woodstains and colors are described in a full-color brochure. Various uses in residential and commercial buildings are shown, along with technical drawings and the manufacturer's discussion of the advantages of these panels. Ohline, Gardena, Calif.

CIRCLE 319 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Window problems. A manufacturer of aluminum windows and related maintenance equipment has released a full-color brochure giving solutions to such common window problems as water, noise, and cold infiltration. Illustrations show the manufacturer's products in schools, hotels, hospitals, offices, and public buildings. Also illustrated is a new sash washer that automatically cleans and dries windows from the inside. DeVac, Minneapolis, Minn. CIRCLE 320 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Truck catalog. A new four-color catalog gives full information on a 50-ton truck with an 11'8" loading height (said to be the lowest of any 50-ton truck), a loader matched body, oil-cooled disc brakes, and a 600-hp-motor. Graphs and specifications are included. Ask for form AE020076, Caterpillar, Dept. H&H, Peoria, Ill. 61602.

Cedar panels. Full-color photographs and drawings illustrate a variety of panels in 8' lengths with 14" and 7" exposures. Textures shown include barn and hand split shakes and shingles in rough sawn, machine grooved, and shingle textures. Semi-transparent, natural oil, and opaque stains are also shown on the panels, which can be used for interior or exterior applications. Shakertown, Cleveland, Ohio. CIRCLE 321 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Land planning. An extensive study of land planning and various solutions to land use problems are discussed in a booklet issued by the U.S. Savings and Loan League. The booklet contains case studies of new towns, alternate site plans, and planned unit developments and their home owners associations. Extensive photographs, plans, and tables are included. Copies of "Land Planning-Better Housing Environments, Vol. 1b" are available at \$2 per copy (less for large orders) from the U.S. Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle St., Chicago.

Ceiling systems. Several complete lines of ceiling system products are described and illustrated in a new four-color, tab-indexed catalog. Installation information and photographs are included along with product descriptions, technical data, and maintenance recommendations. The systems described include a complete system of integrating air handling, lighting, and fire protection and a ceramic system that is unaffected by high moisture and other extreme conditions, Armstrong, Lancaster, Pa. CIRCLE 322 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Industrial equipment. A thorough guide to this manufacturer's 1971 industrial equipment includes products that are available, and also lists district sales offices and supplies credit information to make ordering simpler. Details, illustrations, and specifications are included for a wide range of tractors, excavators, loaders, backhoes, fork lifts, and trailers. Rental and warranty information is also included. This buyers' guide was prepared especially for quantity users of industrial equipment. International Harvester, Chicago.

CIRCLE 323 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Drainage systems. A letter-size information folder contains the results of this manufacturer's study of different types of pipe systems. A chart compares cast iron with plastic, stainless steel, and other materials. Tyler Pipe, Tyler, Texas. CIRCLE 324 ON READER SERVICE CARD

Plywood use. A handy reference booklet includes tabulated information on construction uses of softwood plywood, including discussions of sheathing, siding, structural components, underlayment, and cabinetry. Timber Engineering Co., Washington, D.C.

CIRCLE 325 ON READER SERVICE CARD



With steel doors as good as Float-Away,

why pay the high price of wood?

Today the wooden closet door has about priced itself out of the market, in both homes and apartments.

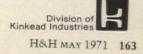
Lumber prices have climbed 15% in less than a year. Wood doors are up \$1 to \$2 each. More increases are on the way.

Now is a good time to take a hard look at what you're getting for your money—regardless of what kind of door you have used in the past. Compare Float-Away steel closet doors and shelves for initial price and cost of installation. Examine the unique new Floata-Plate finishing process, exclusive with Float-Away. Compare for appearance, quality and durability.

Float-Away is the best door you can buy-and today that buy looks better than ever.

Call or write for complete details. Float-Away, Dept. HH-05, 1123 Zonolite Rd., N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30306, (404) 875-7986 ■ In Canada: Richards-Wilcox of Canada Ltd., Box 5060, London 12, Ontario.





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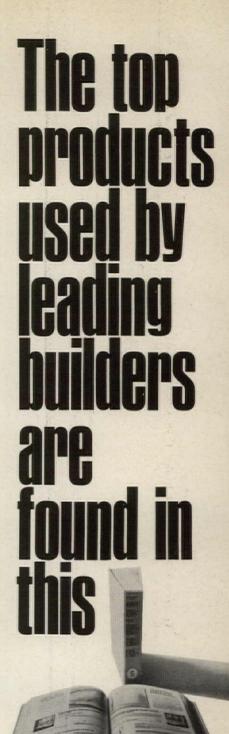
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