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NEW BEDFORD 27 Ashley Blvd. TE 4-6644
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STOUGHTON Sagamore 798 Route 28
TAUNTON 1200-14 Washington St. FI 4-100
WAREHAM Oak Street WH 5-4815
WELLESLEY Washington Street CY 5-1090
WHITMAN South Avenue CE 5-0200
EASTPORT, MAINE River Street UL 3-441
PLYMOUTH, N. H. Plymouth 171 River Street
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A New Approach
To Urban Studies
Dr. Thomas Greene

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge

The area of urban studies has truly come of age as a field for research. In sociology, economics, planning, architecture, and political science, independent research into aspects of city life has been going on for several years. Each of these disciplines has its own research tools for understanding urban phenomena. Each of these disciplines, furthermore, has made considerable headway in incorporating relevant research findings of the others. Research into urban problems may thus be said to have proceeded in an integrated fashion, involving extensive and intensive studies in each of the disciplines concerned.

Dartmouth College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have inaugurated a new undergraduate urban studies program in a joint educational venture this spring. The program provides an opportunity for 12 to 15 students, drawn from the two institutions, to explore the social, economic, political, and esthetic aspects of modern urban life through weekly seminars and empirical research projects in the Boston Metropolitan Area.

As an area for teaching, urban studies have, however, made considerably less progress than in the realm of research. Some institutions, it is true, have set up courses in regional economics or on metropolitanism and federalism. The most usual fare, however, consists of courses in state and local government, architecture, urban sociology, or public finance. More often than not in such courses as public finance and state and local government, only a fraction of the time is devoted to study of urban problems, and here the changes are that the political and economic aspects of bossism are stressed. There have been, furthermore, few efforts to link separate courses together or to employ new methods of analysis found useful in urban research.

The Dartmouth-M.I.T. Urban Study Program is an experiment to bring the teaching of urban affairs abreast of the scholarship. The program aims at presenting the social, economic, political, and planning aspects of urban organization and development in two ways: first by a formal weekly seminar covering major topics in the field, including the approaches characteristic of each discipline; and the second, by empirical research projects. Thus will the program provide a selected group of undergraduates from both institutions with a broad introduction to the field of urban studies, background training in research methodology, and practical working experience.

In addition to bringing together the approaches of the disciplines in seminar discussion and in research, the program has specific value for members of both institutions. For Dartmouth, it offers the student an urban laboratory in which to gain firsthand working knowledge of the urban studies not physically possible in the college's rural setting. For M.I.T. it is doubtful that such a program could have been inaugurated alone, without the cooperation and financial support given the program by Dartmouth. The M.I.T. student, furthermore, should come to understand better the impact of technological change on social and political patterns of organization by studying one most obvious manifestation, the city.
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PORTABLE CHURCH USES PLYWOOD COMPONENTS

Designing and building a permanent-looking church that will be folded up and moved to a new site about every three years presented some unique problems to Architect William Wainwright of Geometrics, Inc., of Burlington, Mass. The Episcopal diocese of Boston commissioned the job. Requirements were for a building that could be loaned to new congregations while funds were acquired to build a permanent church. When its job was finished at one location, the portable church would be dismantled and reassembled somewhere else, for another congregation.

Wainwright wanted a building that would present an attractive appearance, would be easily movable, would go together easily with some tolerance for site irregularities, but would still be attractive enough for a congregation to take pride in. This appearance had to be capable of being preserved for at least 20 years and six moves and cost, as in nearly all church construction, was a big factor.

The architect felt that fir plywood components would produce the most logical building. They would be light enough in weight for easy handling and more resistant to impact damage than other materials. Their cost was low and the variety of surfaces available would provide the durable finishes he felt were required.

Working with Carl Koch and Associates, also of Burlington, as consultants, Wainwright contacted Acorn Structures, Inc., of Concord. Acorn is a member of Plywood Fabricator Service, Inc., a year-old national agency that provides quality control, design assistance and other service to member fabricators. Acorn was able to call on PFS and the Douglas Fir Plywood Association for components data.

Wainwright originally suggested a triangular building, with seating on three sides of the nave. A minimum number of supports was desirable, which at first indicated a circle, but portability favored the triangular plan.

Supported like Tripod

The resulting building is supported like a tripod and will tolerate minor movement. The site need not be perfectly level, helping to keep costs down to $14 per square foot for the building, including erection and all finishing.

Acorn fabricated the components and erected them. Fabrication was particularly crucial, since the components had to be made to close tolerances and had to withstand considerable handling during moving without changing dimension. PFS specifications were followed in fabrication, which called for all pressure-glued joints.

Walls are stressed skin panels. Outer skins are Texture 1-11, the %...
The first stressed skin wall panel goes into place during erection of the portable Episcopal church at Burlington, Mass. The panels, which include windows and were finished before being trucked to the site, are fabricated from two skins of fir plywood with insulation and framing sandwiched between.

Inch grooved exterior fir plywood used extensively for combination siding and sheathing. Inner skins are \( \frac{3}{8} \)-inch AD fir plywood, with lumber framing and fiberglass insulation sandwiched inside.

The kitchen unit for a portable church erected at Burlington, Mass., by the Episcopal diocese of Boston was fabricated as a unit, with appliances and utilities installed, and hauled to the site, where it was put in place by crane. One included two small classrooms, the other kitchen and restrooms, with all plumbing, wiring and appliances preinstalled. Utilities were run to the site before the components arrived and were connected during erection.

All finishing was done in the shop. Interior panels were given two coats of paint and the roof panels surfaced with three coats of urethane paint in which an aggregate was suspended. Only the joints need refinishing when the church is moved.

The service units were based upon concrete footings against the perimeter of a precast slab. Leveled up, their floors are the same height as the slab. The panels were spaced around the slab while the service units were put in place, then erected. Plastic panels were used to admit light to the church, since glass in that size would have presented a moving hazard.

The components arrived at the Burlington site on the Monday before Easter. By nightfall Tuesday the building was finished. All that remained to be done was arrangement of seating facilities and decoration of the church and altar, where Easter services were held five days later.

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Finishings Done in Shop

Two service units were prefabricated in the shop and hauled intact to the site, where they were erected by crane. One included two small classrooms, the other kitchen and restrooms, with all plumbing, wiring and appliances preinstalled. Utilities were run to the site before the components arrived and were connected during erection.

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The idea for a new project usually follows a set pattern. First comes the conception and the finances. The promoters then appoint an architect. The architect in turn begins the intricate and highly critical organizational breakdown of the project. He must select a structural engineering firm — a building engineer — a heating, ventilation and air conditioning engineering company, et cetera. The problems that arise are really not many — as the architect has, as a rule, worked with these firms before. The only serious problem is the time loss. This is only natural when one office deals with two or three other offices in expediting a project. What with correspondence, telephone calls, correlation of plans and specifications there is bound to be an interim time lag. But the obvious advantages of having your architectural and engineering services under one roof (so to speak) are many. This is a well-known fact of life in the building industry. Symmes, Maini, Hryniewicz and McKee is such a firm.

The firm was organized in June of 1955 with the purpose of providing complete architectural and engineering services in one organization.

Mr. Symmes, a heating, ventilating and air conditioning engineer, has been responsible for designing and building mechanical services for a series of clients, including National Security Administration, the Raytheon Manufacturing Company and the Sylvania Electric Products Company.

Mr. Symmes is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (B.S. 1947), he is a member of the American Society of Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers and the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers. He is a Registered Professional Engineer in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mr. Maini is a building and structural engineer and a former member of the staff at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has served as a building engineering consultant to the Worcester Housing Authority, the Lally Column Company of Boston and New York, and several prominent Massachusetts architects.

Mr. Maini was educated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (S.B. 1951, S.M. 1953), and is a member of the National Board of the American Arbitration Association, the New England School Science Advisory Council, The Massachusetts Building Congress, and Chi Upsilon and Sigma Xi, two honorary engineering fraternities. He is an instructor at the Boston Architectural Center and a Registered Professional Engineer in Massachusetts.
Mr. Hryniewicz, a structural and civil engineer, has had extensive experience in the engineering design of industrial, commercial and school buildings. In addition, he has designed several civil engineering projects in the states of Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey.

Mr. Hryniewicz began his professional education at the S. W. Essex Technical College in London, England, graduated from the Newark College of Engineering and completed graduate work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Institution of Structural Engineers of Great Britain.

SYMMES, MAINI, HRYNIEWICZ & McKee

Proposed Industrial Site Development Program
Pittsfield, Massachusetts

In 1959 the firm prepared a proposed site development program for 107 acres of land in Pittsfield, Massachusetts for the Pittsfield Industrial Development Company which consisted of a group of prominent civic-minded individuals interested in the economical growth of Pittsfield. The firm has also prepared preliminary master development subdivision plans for a proposed 21-acre industrial center in Cambridge and an industrial center in Needham.

In December, 1958, Mr. Jon D. McKee joined the firm as a general partner. Mr. McKee is a registered Architect in Massachusetts and was formerly associated with the firm of Griswold, Boyden, Wylde & Ames, Architects, Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. McKee is a graduate of the School of Architecture at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (B. Arch. 1949). He is a member of the Boston Society of Architects and a member of the Industrial Advisory Committee of Wentworth Institute. Mr. McKee is a Registered Architect.

SYMMES, MAINI, HRYNIEWICZ & McKee

Polaroid Corporation, Distribution Center
Needham, Massachusetts

Landscape Architects: Morice & Gary, Inc.
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Contractor: Vappi & Company, Inc.
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Building Description: The building is designed to serve as a central distribution center for the Polaroid Corporation products. The products will be packaged, stored and shipped to the series of local warehouses all over the country. To fulfill this task, the building is one of the largest warehouses in this part of the country, with a total area of 263,000 sq. ft. comprising 246,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space with 40'x40' bays; 10,000 sq. ft. of interior truck dock and 6,000 sq. ft. of office space. It was completed in July, 1960.

Structural Description:

Foundation: Spread footings and grade beams; Floors: Concrete slab; Structure: Steel beams; Roof: 3-ply fiberglass; Heating: Hot water; Walls: Concrete block and Norman brick.

Suppliers:
This building was designed and built for the use of the Waveguide Components Division of Microwave Associates, Inc. It contains extensive features for Research and Development in the Microwave Waveguide field, as well as modern precision machine shop facilities for making both experimental and production quantities of microwave components. Adequate space has been provided for expansion. Air-conditioned throughout, it will provide a top-grade environment and facility for producing top-quality precision products for both military and commercial uses.

Structural Description:
Foundation: Poured concrete; Exterior Walls: Glazed brick and block backup; Floors: Concrete slabs, bluestone, asphalt tile; Structure: Steel bar joists on structural steel frame; Heating: Hot water — entire facility air conditioned. Airfloor in offices.

Suppliers:
Electrical: J & M Brown Company; Heating and Air Conditioning: Crane Plumbing & Heating Company; Steel: West End Iron; Cost: Approx. $450,000.

SYMMES, MAINI, HRYNIEWSIC & McKEE

TECHNICAL OPERATIONS, INC.
Burlington, Massachusetts

Contractor: Vappi & Company, Inc.
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Commission: Two-story, 30,000-sq.-ft. addition for technical research to existing building designed by same Architects-Engineers in 1957. First floor includes machine shop, offices and shopping room. Second floor contains offices built in six 50 ft. x 50 ft. modules containing center skylighted secretaries' court surrounded by offices with glass walls facing court; foundations built to take a future 15,000-sq.-ft. addition.

Structural Description:
Foundation: Poured concrete; Walls: Concrete block and brick; Floors: Concrete and asphalt tile; Roof: Formboard, poured gypsum and built-up roofing; Ceilings: Acoustic ceiling board; Sash: Steel.

Suppliers:
Structural Description:
Foundation: Concrete piles; Walls: Brick and Block curtain walls; Floors: Concrete slab;
Structure: Structural steel frame; Roof: Smooth surfaced built-up roof, (Gravel not permitted);
Heating: Industrial gas fired unit heaters.

Suppliers:
Heating, Air Conditioning and Ventilation: Kahn Plumbing & Heating; Plumbing: Kahn Plumbing & Heating; Electrical: Norfolk Electric Company; Roofing: John J. Hourihan Company; Asphalt Paving: John McCourt Company; Sprinkler: Carlyle Engineering Company; Painting: M. L. McDonald Company.

Engineers:
Aircraft Ramp Consultant:
Thompson-Lichener Company

Contractor:
Rich Brothers Construction Company
Boston, Massachusetts

Commission: To provide cargo and office space for airline air freight carriers and air freight forwarders. Also, includes 9600 sq. ft. of a fully equipped U. S. Post Office. Total square footage was 46,500 and it took nine months to complete.

John H. Pray & Sons South Shore Plaza, Braintree, Massachusetts

Contractor:
Aberthaw Construction Company
Boston, Massachusetts

Purpose: To design the store front, interior space and layout including special stairway to lower level, lighting, heating and air conditioning for a building shell designed by Aberthaw Construction Company.
Technological Laboratory — Fish & Wildlife Service — Gloucester, Massachusetts
U. S. Dept. of the Interior — Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

Contractor:
Joseph E. Bennett Company
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Description: Building contains chemistry laboratories, pilot plant, test kitchen, test room, freezers, private offices, library, conference room, etc., for developing and testing new methods of handling, freezing, storing and processing sea foods. On very difficult site conditions — 75% ledge, approximately 1600 cubic yards removed.

Structural Description:
Foundation: Concrete piers down to ledge and grade beams; Exterior Walls: Face brick and limestone; Interior Walls: Concrete block; Floors: Asphalt tile; vinyl; treated concrete; Roof: Four-ply T & G roof over poured gypsum deck in fiberglass formboard; Heating: Forced hot water.

Suppliers:
Electrical: Suffolk Electric Company; Plumbing and Heating: Sandy Heating Company of R.I.; Acoustical Ceilings: Post Products, Inc.; Floor Tile: Joseph DeLeo & Sons; Painting: H. Pilkey 
When Royal Barry Wills opened his office in 1925, interest in private residences was at its lowest ebb, the home was just something to live in; with the exception, of course, of the millionaires’ mansion. He should be credited with a major part of the reawakening of public interest in homes with a personal touch that reflects the owners’ habits, tastes and standards of living, and compliment the locale in such a way as not to be incongruous to the near-by homes, local history and building site.

Upon graduating from M.I.T., Mr. Wills became associated with the Turner Construction Company as a designer; and almost all of his experience in this position was, obviously, in large commercial building. Extensive work along these lines succeeded in convincing him that his own personal interests and forte was the private-traditional residence, and it was at this particular time that he entered the field as Royal Barry Wills & Associates. Houses designed by his office have been built in most of the States of the Union, as well as overseas, and over the years he has received many awards. In 1933 he was awarded the Presidential Gold Medal for home design. In 1949 he received the coveted Certificate of Honor from the Massachusetts State Association of Architects. In 1953 he was voted a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

Merton S. Barrows and Robert E. Minot, who have been with Mr. Wills since the mid 30’s, became associated with him in 1945. Both Barrows and Minot hold M.I.T. degrees and are graduates of the Boston Architectural Center. Since that time the active direction of commissions has been handled by these two gentlemen, with Mr. Wills being responsible for the firm’s office policy and the overall supervision of design.

Mr. Barrows’ activities center around his home town of Boxford, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Boxford Historical Society, the School Committee and the Building Committee for the new Masconomet Regional High School. He is frequently in demand for his interesting talks on domestic architecture. Mr. Minot is quite active in A.I.A.

He has served on many committees and has held the posts of Treasurer and Director of the State Chapter. His chief battleground to date has been the Beacon Hill Architectural Commission, of which he is a charter member. This commission strives for the preservation and improvement of Beacon Hill. Much to the consternation of the Hill’s beatniks, pseudo intellectuals, and avant-garde.

In 1956 Mr. Wills’ son, Richard, and Mr. Warren J. Rother, who had been active with the office since 1946 became associates.

Whereas Royal Barry Wills does not maintain a large force, these men are specialists in their fields. All four associates are registered architects, members of the Massachusetts State Association of Architects and the American Institute of Architects.

Although most of the firm’s designs are along traditional lines, they have done some contemporary work. They have designed museums, factories, country clubs and some churches.

The Christian Science Church in Winchester, was one of their first religious structures and it is said by some experts to be one of the most beautiful churches built recently in New England. The firm is no stranger to housing developments, having designed many. The outstanding one being the Lucy Mallory Village in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Mr. Royal Barry Wills, in collaboration with his associates, has written eight books, one of which, “Houses for Homemakers,” really hit the jackpot. It sold over a half million copies, and far and away holds the record for architectural books.
Pictured in one of their many technical conferences are (left to right): Merton Barrows, Robert Minot, Mr. Wills, Richard Wills and back to the camera, Warren Rohter.
Residence: Mr. and Mrs. Louis N. Gordon, Brookline, Massachusetts

Contractor:
Merle C. Miller,
Melrose, Massachusetts

Commission: Design home for family of four, including two boys in their early teens. Also must provide accommodations for one servant. Owners requested that living room, dining room and porch overlook the garden and terrace at rear. Requested bedroom wing so placed to screen the garden from street and to have visibility of the garden and hillside beyond.

Structural Description:
Foundation: Poured concrete; Exterior Walls: Combination whitewashed brick and flush boarding; Interior Walls: Wide stained native pine and painted paneling; Floors: Oak; Bathroom: Tile walls and floor.

Suppliers:
ROYAL BARRY WILLS
Residence: Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Beckerman, Brookline, Massachusetts
Contractor: Wellington Ross, Melrose, Massachusetts

Commission: Design home for young family, two adults and four children, stipulating that the bedrooms for the younger children be near the owner's room. For the sake of economy the older boys' rooms were placed on the second floor. The principal rooms were arranged both for easy entertaining and because of the view to the south and rear over the country club. The contour of the ground, to which the house was fitted, permitted the maid's room to be on the ground floor. A traditional type house was required; but a collection of modern paintings necessitated plain walls, thus explaining the absence of a fireplace in the living room.

ROYAL BARRY WILLS
Residence: Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Hastings, Weston, Massachusetts
Contractor: Erwin F. Dougherty, Waltham, Massachusetts

Commission: Design a one-level, compact house for easy living — with master's bedroom and guest room.
ROYAL BARRY WILLS
Residence: Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Dewhirst, Belmont, Massachusetts
Contractor: Wellington Ross, Melrose, Massachusetts

Commission: Design a house on a sloping lot with two main facades, one for entrance toward street. The other for living terrace, with living room, dining room and kitchen accessible.

Structural Description:
Foundation: Poured concrete; Construction: Wood frame; Roof: Red cedar shingles; Heating: Oil fired, warm air — baseboard.
ROYAL BARRY WILLS
Residence: Mr. and Mrs. Harrie H. Dadmun, Lincoln, Massachusetts
Contractor: Edwin H. Nelson & Son, Weston, Massachusetts

Commission: Design early American home with simple interiors for a couple with grown children. They wish to live on one level, but provisions for guests and girl's room on second floor.
Structural Description:
Foundation: Concrete; Construction: Frame with some brick veneer; Floors: Wood and Brick; Roof: Cedar shingles; Insulation: Sterling Building Blanket; Heating: Oil fired ceiling radiant.
ROYAL BARRY WILLS
Residence: Mr. and Mrs. James E. Nesworthy, Weston, Massachusetts

Contractor:
Wellington Ross,
Melrose, Massachusetts

Commission: Design home on wooded lot on side of hill with four rooms and bath. This to be first stage of planned larger house. Major requirement was large fireplace and a cooking fireplace in kitchen area plus the generous use of old beams and pine in the early traditional manner.

Structural Description:
Foundation: Poured concrete; Walls: Frame; Floors: Wide white pine and flagstone; Roof: Asphalt shingles.

Suppliers:
Insulation: Sterling Reflective Building Blanket; Heating: Crane hot water boiler with a copper baseboard; Special Equipment: Thermador oven and cook top; Electric Fixtures: Georgian Bronze Company; Hardware: W. C. Vaughan Co.
ROYAL BARRY WILLS
Residence: Mr. and Mrs. William Dorman, Boxford, Massachusetts

Contractor:
Charles B. Wills and Company, Lynnfield, Massachusetts

Commission: Design home for young working couple providing for future expansion. Must be mellow and have old pine panelling on interiors. They wanted it to take on the character of the surrounding old town. Four rooms, porch, bath and garage were needed at present with three rooms and bath in the future.

Structural Description:
Residence: Mrs. Irving C. Wright, Milton, Massachusetts
Contractor: George Ward, Scituate, Massachusetts

Commission: Design small five room house for widow with son. To be of formal design containing a formal living room with enclosed patio at rear. It is a Regency style with low pitched roof.

Structural Description:
Foundation: Concrete; Walls: Whitewashed brick and flush boards; Roof: Tar and gravel and asphalt shingles; Walls: Plaster with applied mouldings in some cases; Floors: Oak; Heating: Gas hot air.
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ADHESIVES SPEED INSTALLATION OF DECORATIVE PLYWOOD PANELS

A new system of one-coat, one-surface adhesive, first used by Cerel-Perini Associates in the construction of their industrial parks in Massachusetts, promises to obsolete nailing. It is faster, costs less and eliminates a number of related operations.

A one-coat, one-surface adhesive has been used to install decorative plywood panels on interior walls. This method eliminated time-consuming and clumsy overnight shoring, minimized nailing and reduced costs of installation. The builder, Cerel-Perini Associates, Inc., has pioneered this method in their industrial centers built for new or expanding industries and providing the ultimate in modern and efficient office and factory space.

The panels are popular for decorating executive offices, conference rooms, passageways and reception areas. With the introduction of the new adhesive, it is expected that the panels will become increasingly popular because of the simplicity with which they now can be installed.

Here is how it was done at Cerel-Perini industrial parks at Natick and East Natick, Massachusetts. First, a center panel of plywood for a wall area was selected by matching panels so that color and grain would blend from panel to panel, and then it was placed on a workbench with the unfinished side up. A team of two workmen proceeded to apply the adhesive to the entire back surface, leaving only a 1/2-inch margin along the edges. The adhesive was "scooped" onto the panel by one man and spread over the surface with a 1/16-inch notched trowel by another. Without wall preparation of any kind and using the 1/2-inch margin for clean and neat handling of the panel, the workmen placed it on the predetermined center position of the wall area. In this case, the wall to be finished was constructed by conventional dry-wall methods. However, identical procedures will work on all other types of walls. The high initial strength of the new adhesive helped make installation of the panel extremely simple. With a
A long passageway was completely paneled with adhesive bonding. All offices and meeting rooms were also done by the same methods.

The adhesive allows the men to "flow" the panel in any direction, if necessary, until perfect positioning is registered. Hand pressure is all that is necessary once the panel is in alignment. For extra assurance, 1 1/4-inch brads were toe-nailed at intervals of 18 to 20 inches on each vertical edge. Thus only eight to ten brads were used to a panel. Adjoining panels were put up in the same way.

One method formerly used required adhesive application to both wall and panel. Although this older method employed an adhesive with a cost per gallon less than the new type, over-all adhesive costs were slightly higher because it was applied to two surfaces. Of even more concern to the builder when using this older type was the requirement for overnight shoring of the panels against the walls in order to attain effective adhesion.

A contact-type adhesive also was used by the builder in his search for an efficient method of installation. This type was too quick to "grab." Once the panel was placed on the wall, there was no opportunity to shift it even slightly for perfect positioning. Again, both surfaces had to be coated with adhesive, making adhesive costs higher than with the new adhesive.

At the outset, a nonadhesive system was tried. This required cutting of panels, so that the edges fell over joints of the studding. Although for most competent carpenters this method was relatively fast despite the requirement of 40 to 50 brads per panel, additional painting crew time was necessary in order to finish holes made by the brad heads. More important was the waste of paneling incurred by the necessity to match cut edges.

Application of the new adhesive to the panels is accomplished with a minimum of effort because of the ease with which it can be spread. This was not true of the older, two-surface type adhesive which had a high viscosity and was difficult to apply evenly. Even though workmen become skilled at handling both the new adhesive and panels, occasionally some adhesive may get on the panel face. When this happens, it can be removed without disturbing the lacquer finish.

The new adhesive called BOSTIK 2293 is a product of the B. B. Chemical Co. of Cambridge, Mass., a subsidiary of United Shoe Machinery Corporation. It is a rubber-based, high-solids type.
Women In Construction of Boston Discuss National Convention

Seated left to right: Susanne Murphy — Director (Columbia Construction Co.), M. Patricia Williams — Director (New England Architect & Builder Illustrated), Mildred Gainey Reardon — Director (Gainey's Construction Newsletter), Mr. Bruce Collins (representative Boston Chamber of Commerce), Kathleen T. Happenny — Secretary (W. Chester Browne & Associates, Inc.) and June M. Riley (F. W. Dodge Corporation.)

Mr. Bruce Collins, representative of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, addressed the membership of WOMEN IN CONSTRUCTION of BOSTON at the monthly meeting in July. Mr. Collins spoke in the interest of the Chapter regarding a bid for the convention of the National Association of Women In Construction. He explained to the group the various ways in which the Boston Chamber of Commerce could assist the Chapter if they are successful in their endeavor to have the National Convention in Boston. The Boston Chapter, now only two years young, has made great strides since it was chartered. Under the direction of the 1959-1960 officers, and the help and coordinated efforts of all committees and chapter members, the total membership now stands at 135 and this figure will continue to increase. Mr. Collins congratulated the Boston Chapter, placing particular emphasis on the outstanding growth in membership and the many fine accomplishments during the past two years.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR CONNECTICUT

The Richard Donnelly Company, of Overhill Drive, Suffield, Connecticut, has been appointed as a representative for the complete line of Dynaray Emergency Lighting Equipment and Systems. The announcement was made by Mr. Mitchell Grishaver, Sales Manager of the Dynaray Division of Electro Powerpaqs, Inc., 5 Hadley Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, a subsidiary of Hydra-Power Corporation.

Mr. Richard Donnelly has had many years of experience as a manufacturer's representative. He and his staff will serve the needs of architects, engineers and other specifiers of emergency lighting equipment throughout the state of Connecticut. Warehouse facilities for the Dynaray line will be in Boston and New York.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED AT ACME BACKING CORPORATION

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of Acme Backing Corporation, Stamford, Conn., Norman L. Freydberg was elected president of the Corporation. He replaces Ralph M. Freydberg, former president, who was elected chairman of the board.

Other officers elected include Everett R. Jenkins, senior vice president; Melvin Wagner, vice president; and Sidney Weisberg, treasurer of the Corporation.

A.G.C. SAFETY AWARDS

SHOWN ON THIS PAGE are pictures of A.G.C. members whose firms were presented safety awards at a recent meeting held by the Associated General Contractors of Massachusetts.

These awards, as presented by the national A.G.C. office and by the Massachusetts Chapter, are designed to give recognition to contractors who have safe records and who take an active interest in reducing the high rate of construction accidents.

PRESENTING MERIT AWARDS is Philip C. Monahan, Chairman of the A.G.C. Safety and Insurance Committee... receiving awards (left to right): Henry E. Wile of Henry E. Wile Company of Newton, John R. Clark of John R. Clark & Associates, Inc. of Cambridge, and Millard M. Kay of Kay-Locke, Inc. of Boston.


(Continued on page 29)
PROMOTED

Ernest F. Zinkowski, 101 Chadwick Drive, Charleston, South Carolina, has been appointed superintendent of the Bird & Son, Inc. roofing plant at Charleston Heights. He replaces William Freegard, who retired from the company at the end of June.

Mr. Zinkowski started with the company at its Massachusetts location twenty-five years ago last February. A graduate of the Norwood, Mass. public schools and Mercer University, class of 1934, he first worked for Bird & Son in production, then in the laboratory. He became an assistant foreman in 1945 and in 1954 was transferred to Charleston as foreman in charge of the granule operation at Bird & Son’s newly-opened plant. In 1957 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the plant at which 135 are employed in the production of asphalt shingles and roll roofings.

While employed in Massachusetts Mr. Zinkowski took further studies in the evening at New England School of Technical Plastics and at Tufts College of Engineering, studying the chemistry of plastics and resins.

Mr. and Mrs. Zinkowski have a son, Ernest, 17, who will be a senior in Bishop England High School next year.

William Freegard, 90 Chadwick Drive, who retired at the end of June, has been superintendent of the Bird & Son plant since it opened in 1955. Before joining Bird & Son he had extensive experience in the asphalt roofing industry, including 16 years with the Barber Asphalt Company in various capacities including assistant plant manager of the eastern plants. In 1937 he laid out and built the Artie Roofing Plant at Edgemoor, Delaware. He operated this plant for many years as general manager and later served as president of the Artie Roofing Company.

He has been a member of the Manufacturing Committee, the Planning Committee, and the Board of Governors of the Asphalt Roofing Industry Bureau. After retirement Mr. and Mrs. Freegard will live in Springfield, Virginia, a suburb of Washington, D.C.
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C.S.I. BOSTON CHAPTER ELECTS OFFICERS for 1960-1961

The Annual Meeting of the Boston Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute, Inc., was held at the Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street, Boston, on Tuesday Evening, June 14th. Many guests and potential new members were on hand along with a substantial showing of Active and Associate Members. The Annual Banquet was prefaced by a rousing social hour, a fitting prelude to an excellent dinner and formal order of the evening.

The Boston Chapter of C.S.I. received its Charter in 1956 and is one of the most active Chapters of the entire Nation. This year under the able leadership of President Phillip J. Todisco, the organization has taken rapid steps towards the ultimate goal of C.S.I., that is, to promote better design and construction through better written contract documents and specifications.

The election of Officers for 1960-1961 was highlighted by the presentation of silver-inscribed gavels and several glowing speeches and accounts. The membership always enjoys hearing from our National Regional Director, Mr. Frank Crimp, who gave a synopsis of the 1960 Convention of C.S.I. at Palo Alto, California this spring, and no evening is complete without a few well-chosen words from the man who worked so hard to bring the Boston Chapter into existence, Mr. Oscar Vaughn. We are sure that under the continued spark of President Elect Win Puffer, the Boston Chapter will perpetuate a leading role in the coming year for C.S.I.

(George R. Glover)
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A.G.C. SAFETY AWARDS
(Continued from page 26)

Left to right: John McDonald of Chicks Construction Co., Inc. of Clinton, Emilio B. Guidabni of J. W. Bishop Co. of Worcester, Gerald Dejong of Herbert Engineering, Inc. of Worcester, and Philip C. Monahan, Chairman of the A.G.C. Safety and Insurance Committee.

Left to right: Philip C. Monahan, Chairman of the A.G.C. Safety and Insurance Committee, presenting Certificates of Commendation to Philip A. Madonia, Jr. of P. Madonia Company of Fitchburg, and John Berg of Columbus & Berg, Inc. of Gardner.

RECEIVING MERIT AWARDS presented by the Associated General Contractors of Massachusetts for the best safety record — based on the frequency and severity of accidents — for the past year is (left) Al Varney, representing the Perini Corporation (Building Division) of Framingham; and for the best safety record in the past five years (second left) S. Peter Volpe representing the John A. Volpe Construction Co., Inc. of Malden; making the presentation is Philip C. Monahan, Chairman of the A.G.C. Safety and Insurance Committee.

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PERLITE CONCRETE BACKUP FOR CURTAIN WALLS

The Perlite Institute, Inc., an association of perlite producers, has published the 9th Edition, Vol. 60 of the Perlite Design News, Perlite Concrete Backup for Curtain Walls. This edition of the Perlite Design News describes the characteristics of perlite concrete backup walls. It differentiates between the perlite sandwich panel type of curtain wall and the skin and perlite backup type of curtain wall. This A.I.A. File No. 4-E-13 issue of the Perlite Design News includes diagrams of typical spandrel sections incorporating the use of perlite insulating concrete in curtain wall construction. It serves as a reference for architects, designers and contractors. Copies are available upon request from the Perlite Institute, Inc., 45 West 45th Street, New York 36, N.Y., or Boston Sand & Gravel Co., 118 First Street, Cambridge, Mass.

LITERATURE AVAILABLE

LIGHTING CATALOG

Progress Manufacturing Co., Inc., world's largest producer of lighting fixtures and related electrical products, announces the release of its new lighting fixture catalog, Number 105.

The second outstanding feature of this catalog lies in the artistry and clarity of its makeup. There are 60 pages, art-restingly illustrated, in full and profuse color. Descriptions are clear and informative. The Progress Number 105 Catalog is designed to be an interesting source of reference for decorators and provide a most excellent selection of lighting fixtures for the electrical contractor and home owner.

Requests for courtesy copies of Catalog Number 105 should be addressed to Progress Manufacturing Co., Inc., Philadelphia 34, Pa.

NEW DISTRIBUTOR ORGANIZED FOR PLASTIC FOAM PRODUCTS

Alfred A. Lawrence announces the formation of Air-Lite Products, Inc. at 265 Fifth Street, Cambridge, Mass. The company as exclusive agent will sell and service a new line of foamed plastics called Plastifoam. This versatile material is used in the building and construction industries, for low temperature insulation, and for marine flotation purposes. There are also many applications in the packaging, display and novelty fields.

Maker of the new product is the Plastifoam Corporation of Rockville, Conn. This company, under the management of Walter Ennemann has expanded more rapidly than any other producer of polystyrene foams in the country. This growth reflects Mr. Ennemann's long experience in the development and production of foams under Bayer in Germany.

The entire sales and service group of Atlantic Foam Products Co., the former Styrofoam distributor in New England has joined the new firm. All have pioneered in the introduction of polystyrene foams in this section of the country. Staff members include Thomas Connolly, Russell Cheney, Tanis Moore and Tony Lounette. Floyd Johnston, recently sales manager of Plastifoam, will handle Air-Lite sales from his Rockville office.

Air-Lite plans include an office and warehouse facilities in the New York area.

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New England ARCHITECT and BUILDER, illustrated — NUMBER NINETEEN, 1960
HEDGE & MATTHEIS CO. MOVES TO NEEDHAM, MASS.
MODERN BUILDING HOUSES GENERAL OFFICES,
SERVICE SHOP, AND BOSTON AREA WAREHOUSE.

To better serve the expanding New England area and provide modern service facilities to their customers — the expansion program started last year by Hedge & Mattheis was completed early in July, when the company occupied their new quarters in Needham Heights.

The new quarters are easily accessible from Route 128. The building measures 100' x 200' and with the second-floor office and parts room mezzanine will contain 30,000 square feet of space. A separate building to be set in the yard area for cleaning and spray painting is being designed.

The parts department will contain about 6,500 square feet; the shop and warehouse area totals an additional 11,200 square feet. The service shop will have nine large overhead doors opening into the work area and there will be two 9½-ton overhead cranes operating in a 60' span and a 3-ton overhead crane in the 40' span within the building.

Hedge & Mattheis is operated throughout New England from their newest address at Needham Heights, Mass., and have branches in the six New England States.

1960 STRUCTURAL CLAY BROCHURE — NATCO

Gazed and unglazed tile and brick for interior and exterior applications in a variety of industrial, commercial, and residential installations are described and illustrated in the 1960 structural clay product brochure available from Natco Corporation, Pittsburgh.

Ceramic glazed Vitratile — a structural facing product in 21 standard colors and nine accent colors — and many colored and textured facing bricks are highlighted for architects, builders, masonry contractors, and others in the 24-page, four-color catalog. The bricks include: "SCGR," ceramic glazed velour textured; ceramic glazed Vitribrick, and speckled ceramic glazed in Norman and standard sizes.

Other products featured in the brochure are Tex Dri-Wall, patio, stair tread, modular Dri-Speedwall and unglazed facing, Uniwall facing, flashing, Speed-a-Backer, loadbearing and partition, drain, and Fireproofer tiles; glazed Segmentile; ceramic glazed window stool; Tri-Filter block underdrains; clay conduit, clay sewer pipe; wall coping; ceramic glazed handrail; ceramic glazed spayed base; and round and rectangular flue lining.

Copies of the catalog — No. 8-60 — may be obtained by writing: Natco Corporation, 327 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.
INSTITUTE FOR CRIPPLED & DISABLED TO ERECT
NEW BUILDING, DESIGNED BY LOCAL ARCHITECTS

A new six story, $3,000,000 building, designed by local architects, Sherwood, Mills and Smith, for New York City’s Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, will go up shortly at 340 East 24th St., N.Y.C. The Rehabilitation Center in Stamford was the first such facility planned by the same architects.

General contractors Starrett Bros. & Eken, of New York City, were signed this week to take charge of construction, according to Willis C. Gorthy, Institute Director. The Institute is one of the largest rehabilitation centers in the world.

The new structure will house comprehensive facilities for teacher training in rehabilitation, for research and for the treatment and training of the handicapped. The over-all design, the materials which will be used in construction, facilities and furnishings have all been chosen in order to serve best the special needs of all types of disabled. Such items as automatic treadle-operated doors, skidproof floors, glass viewing windows and an inviting mural sculpture in the entrance lobby will be featured.

The building is made possible through the generosity of Jeremiah Milbank, of Greenwich, Conn., founder of the Institute, and his brother, the late Dunlevy Milbank. The building will be a memorial to their parents, Joseph and Ella Dunlevy Milbank.

NEW BARBER-COLMAN BUILDING

The Barber-Colman Company’s Boston office has moved into their new building at 32 Southwest Park in Westwood, Massachusetts. The new building houses the Temperature Control and Air Distribution Division managed by John V. Carr, and the Wheelco Industrial Instrument Division managed by E. W. Heffneran. The new quarters have increased the office and service facilities of both divisions.

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NEW APPROACH TO URBAN STUDIES
(Continued from page 2)

Both Dartmouth and M.I.T. students should profit by coordinated work bringing together their diverse backgrounds of liberal arts training, engineering, and science in the framework of a single program. For 1959-1960 the program consists of bringing to Cambridge a selected number of Dartmouth undergraduates to join an equal number of M.I.T. students for a semester's work in urban studies. The weekly seminar under the direction of Professor Robert C. Wood of M.I.T., Dr. Thomas Greene of M.I.T., and Professor Frank Smallwood of Dartmouth College began with a broad review of the urban studies field. The first five seminars were devoted to study of the patterns of social organization in metropolis; urban and regional economic systems; the politics of the metropolitan area; planning and assuring effective policy development in the city; and community organization. About March 25, when the Dartmouth students joined the seminar at M.I.T. for their entire third term, a week was devoted to a background introduction to the research project area, the South End of Boston, and to the selection of research projects. Work at this time dealt with such problems as survey techniques, interviewing techniques, and statistical correlations. Text used attempted to guide the students in their research techniques, as well as to focus them on the real decision-makers in problems relating to such urban areas.

Research study projects take up the greater part of the students' time from mid-April on. At this time the Dartmouth students are in residence at South End House, one of the oldest settlement houses in the country. The students are in continual out-of-class contact with their instructor for advice on the individual research topics of their choice. Each seminar during this period is devoted to a pressing problem of the urban scene. Housing problems; urban renewal and redevelopment; traffic in the metropolitan area; zoning and land use; the social and psychological problems of metropolis; and the prospects of metropolitan government are discussed in seminars during the latter half of the term.

Guest lecturers come to the Dartmouth-M.I.T. seminars from time to time. The program draws upon the resources of the Joint Center of Urban Studies of M.I.T. and Harvard, the City of Boston, and many other organizations. The following are indicative of the outside individuals participating in the seminar sessions: Professor Martin Meyerson, Professor Lloyd Rowdin, Professor Edward Banfield and Mr. Gregory Wolfe. What are some of the assumptions basic to research in the urban area in general and to the Dartmouth-M.I.T. program in particular? We assume that the South End, the area of special consideration, is a blighted area, but that blight is not an inevitable product of the city. More fundamentally, we assume that the South End is a problem area of the Boston metropolitan region, and that its rehabilitation is essential to the core of Boston since a sound central city is essential to a sound metropolitan area. We assume that there are strengths in the individuals and in the community organization of the South End, and that it is by starting with these factors that the area can best be rehabilitated.

Through the research of the students in the South End, it is hoped to provide data useful to the community leaders in the South End. The ultimate purpose of such work is to provide better service to the people of the South End; better to serve the people and businesses now in the area; and to prove the value of continued research in settlement work.

Ultimately, by testing hypotheses in relevant disciplines, it is hoped that the research done during the Dartmouth-M.I.T. program will help to provide a guide to social and political actions within and outside the area. What should the settlement and other community organizations be doing today to be effective? What implications does this have for national policy? For local and state legislation? By providing a continuing collection of data on urban problems, the Program hopes to provide an answer to such questions.

What are the special research techniques that such discipline will contribute to the project? Each student will work in his special field of study, keeping in mind the totality of techniques that contribute to understanding of and policy formation for the urban area.

1. Sociology

In sociology, the student will, by studying individual and group interaction in the South End, focus on the role of social work and the settlement house. Is the South End a refuge for the unattached from all of Boston? What can a mature urban area do for the old and the retired — a problem that is confronting the entire nation? What is the role of such an area in welcoming
and assimilating new immigrants in the city? How have such areas solved, or, at any rate, dealt with housing problems? Against the background of the South End, the students will test such hypotheses as the value per se in creating a sense of community; the value of settlement and professional charity in such an area. Now that sweeping solutions are sought through federal legislation, what is the place of community organization? Can the South End be made viable without filling up with industry or without replacing its present inhabitants by exurbanites returned from the suburbs?

The students of sociology will try, in dealing with the area in its totality, to propose solutions involving a minimum amount of social upheaval.

2. Economics

The students of economics will seek to test the hypothesis of Vernon that so-called 'gray areas' are inevitable in a metropolis. Starting with the contributions of human ecology to an understanding of urban phenomena, the economists, with special reference to the South End, will attempt to evaluate the economic prospects of the area. What, if any, are the prospects for renewal and rehabilitation through the market place? Given governmental action — or inaction — can economists come up with suggested locational activity that would make sense? In such an area what are the prospects of conservation, rehabilitation and spot renewal as opposed to total demolition and reconstruction? Will economic activities in adjacent areas, such as the completion and projected expansion of the New York Streets development, or the completion of the Prudential Center on the former Boston and Albany freight yards, have an upgrading effect on the economy of the South End?

Through realistic appraisal of the economic prospects of the South End, it is hoped to develop measures for public action that private groups can and will undertake.

3. Planning

From the point of view of the planner, the focus on the South End will be present legal tools in the hands of the planners, such as urban renewal legislation. What are the expectations of the Boston Planning Board and the Redevelopment Authority with regard to the South End? The planner must view this section in its totality in relation to other parts of the metropolitan area. What comes first — changing land use, or changed zoning? To what extent, with specific regard to the South End, can the planner develop policy for a blighted area? What is the role of political groups and of community organization in the over-all, long-range planning of the South End?

4. Political Science

The implications for the research in terms of ultimate political action on the local, state, or national plane will be the center of interest both for the political science students and for the research project as a whole. The process of urbanization has caught up countless local units of government in the same pattern of population growth and economic activity. The political science students will bear in mind the political backdrop of the South End; political districting of the South End; the existing party organizations and neighborhood and community groups; the extent to which Boston party politicians appeal to the South End; and, the role of citizen concern in political affairs. Do the channels of local (Continued on next page)
government provide effective means for political action? We assume that the most important factor in municipal operations today is the capacity of the municipal enterprise to arrive at wise decisions about development problems. Thus, the key to political action is the policies which city governments adopt to accommodate changes in the urban environment. Furthermore, impending and actual change in the pattern of urban economic and social activity, require further adjustments in the political decision-making process. Keeping in mind our goal of effective political action, we must not make the mistake of always assuming that key problems will be the same as they are today.

Many of the topics mentioned in the preceding paragraphs as problems relating to individual disciplines will be the points of interest of the students in this urban studies project. At the end of the semester, all research will be interrelated into a common endeavor, whose value will depend on its relevancy for action. The coordinated results will, it is hoped, throw new light on such questions as: what forces make the area what it is? How can they be best used for community betterment? Can anything be done with such a slum community? Why is the economic market deficient? What are the goals and aspirations of the people? Of the planners? Such a multi-dimensional problem as that of our great cities deserves such a multi-dimensional approach. Only through coordinated research can aspirations be translated into policy, and policy into effective action. By bringing teaching of urban affairs abreast of scholarship, and by relating teaching to policy development, the Dartmouth-M.I.T. program should represent a new approach to urban affairs.

BADGER N. V. PRESENTS MURAL TO ESSO TO MARK COMPLETION OF ROTTERDAM PROJECT

A 12’ × 30’ intarsia (mosaic), which symbolically traces the discovery, production, refining and marketing of oil, was unveiled recently at a ceremony in the employee cafeteria of Esso Nederland’s newly completed Rotterdam Refinery. The mural, created by the noted European artist and intarsist, Frans Vollmer, was presented to Esso Nederland, through its Director, T. R. Corbett, by Robert A. King, Manager of Badger N.V., The Hague.

Badger N.V., Dutch affiliate of Badger Manufacturing Company, Cambridge, Massachusetts, engineered and constructed the $50 million “grass roots” refinery.

The intarsia, created in a contemporary idiom, traces the prehistoric development of oil, its discovery, production, transportation, processing, and ultimate utilization as a source of energy. Its creator, Frans Vollmer, has produced nearly every type of mural including intarsias and paintings for various ministries, the Dutch Air Command, K.L.M. and numerous churches and schools in the Netherlands and throughout Europe.
METROPOLITAN BOSTON ARTS CENTER, INC.

The 25-year-long odyssey of the Institute of Contemporary Art reached a notable goal early last month for on that day the Institute moved into new, permanent quarters at the Metropolitan Boston Arts Center on Soldiers Field Road, Cambridge. Its peregrinations through the wilderness of past tenancies in temporary quarters ended.

The design of the building by Saltonstall and Morton, Architects, provides for several stages of expansion; at present it is somewhat less than a third of the ultimate size contemplated. The main feature of the present building is its exhibition gallery, 88 feet long and 33 feet wide, raised on steel supports about 12 feet above the ground and faced on two ends with a rich, earthy-green ceramic brick. A handsome all-glass facade faces the curving Charles River and towards Soldiers Field Road the solid back wall presents a striking exterior in dominoed triangles of black-on-white. The entrance is over a little bridge which spans a moat spiralling in from the Charles and separates the Gallery from the Arts Center's Theatre.

Sidney Shurcliff, Boston landscape architect of the firm of Shurcliff & Merrill, is plotting the grounds for visual beauty through the retention of existing old trees and the planting and grouping of others. When completed, trees and shrubs will abundantly shade a maze of beguiling circuitous walks; picnic areas will dot the banks of the river; the parking space for 300 cars already available will be expanded and, for those who prefer to arrive by boat, there is a 200 foot-long landing dock.

The new Gallery has uncommon architectural significance, achieving the appearance of a box within a frame by incorporating a new design theory for structural steel developed by Goldberg, LeMessurier & Associates, structural consultants to the architects. The engineering approach used, known as the "Plastic Theory," makes use of the plasticity of steel in adapting itself to the weight of a load and to level the stresses to achieve maximum economy. Mrs. Anna Sebok, one of the very few women in the United States who is an expert in structural design, worked on the actual detailed design for the building which looks as modern as the paintings it will house.

(Continued page 38)
"Chosen by the Architects..."

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Heating is provided through hollow floor slabs. Air for both air-conditioning and heating is forced through the hollow and discharged into the rooms at the outside walls. The air-return is down the stairwell through the grill behind the stairs and back into the furnace room. The architects have designed special hardware devices not attached to ceiling tracks which make it possible to partition the long gallery both horizontally and vertically to suit specialized requirements for exhibitions. The eye-catching design of black triangles-on-white ground on the solid back exterior wall facing Soldiers Field Road is framed with Mo-Sai, an exposed aggregate slab made of concrete, which is color and texture controlled by the addition of quartz or granite and sometimes by the addition of color pigments. Unique in the construction of the Institute's building is the use of the Mo-Sai slab to fill in between the basic triangularly-shaped steel beams so that the slab itself becomes the exterior wall.

The new structure is the first permanent building to rise on the site of the Metropolitan Boston Arts Center, thus making Boston the first city in the nation to actually have in existence and in operation a cultural center for the visual and performing arts embodying the new concept of a circuit of cultural centers for great metropolises throughout the nation. Lincoln Center in New York City is, for example, one such cultural center but it is still in the planning stage. For the greater Boston Community, the achievement of the Metropolitan Boston Arts Center represents a creative fusion of the minds and hearts of many factions in the community. Interested citizens and established cultural organizations first envisioned the project; broached the proposal to the Metropolitan District Commission, an agency of the state government, for the land and some financial assistance required to set the project in motion. The opening of the Institute marks the realization of Phase Two in a three-part program. Phase Three will see the erection of the Boston Opera House. The architects, Shepley, Bullfinch, Richardson & Abbott, have secured as consultant on the project, Pietro Belluschi, Dean of the School of Architecture and City Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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Arch: Maginnis & Walsh & Kennedy, Boston
Contr: Walsh Brothers, Cambridge

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BEDFORD
Solid Physics Lab, Hanscom Field
Arch: Anderson Nichols & Company, Boston
Contr: Poorvu Construction Co., Wellesley Hills

$1,313,200

BEDFORD
Research & Professional Library, Hanscom Field
Arch: Valtz & Kimberly, Inc., Melrose
Contr: Stamell Construction Company, Cambridge

$409,255

BEVERLY
Ryal Side Elementary School
Arch: Hugh Robbins & Assoc., Cambridge
Contr: J. F. White Construction Company, Westwood

$587,500

BOLTON
Nashoba Regional High School
Arch: The Architects Collaborative, Cambridge
Contr: Innerorati Brothers, Inc., Clinton

$1,206,000

BRIDGEWATER
Regional High School Building
Arch: Walter M. Gaffney Assoc., Hyannis
Contr: Olsen & Appleby, Inc., New Bedford

$2,020,435

CAMBRIDGE
Classroom Building
Arch: Kilham Hopkins Greeley & Brodie, Boston
Contr: Vappi & Company, Inc., Cambridge

$850,000

CHESHIRE
Elementary School Addn.
Arch: Bernard Dirks, Greenfield
Contr: Daniel O'Connell's Sons, Inc., Holyoke

$473,323

EAST WOBURN
Charles Goodyear Elementary School
Arch: Edward T. Tedesco, Woburn
Contr: Norman Foster Construction Corp., Lynn

$215,131

FALL RIVER
Union Hospital Addns.
Arch: Curtin & Riley, Boston
Contr: F. L. Collins & Sons, Inc., Fall River

$846,921

IPSWICH
Church & Parish House
Arch: Child Lawrence & Shannon, Boston
Contr: Trussell Construction Company, Hamilton

$179,044

NO. ANDOVER
Housing for the Elderly
Arch: Thomas J. Pearson Assoc., Lawrence
Contr: Fred J. Findlen & Sons, Dedham

$424,873

NO. ATTLEBORO
Jr. High School
Arch: Haldeman & Jacoby, Brockton
Contr: Westcott Construction Corp., No. Attleboro

$810,000

PITTSFIELD
Church Addns. & Alts.
Arch: Arland A. Dirlam, Inc., Boston
Contr: Ernest J. Cramer, Inc., Pittsfield

$250,000

PITTSFIELD
Church
Arch: Edward B. Bushka, Hartford, Conn.
Contr: Joseph Frances, Pittsfield

$209,585

(Continued on page 41)
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Contr: Wadham & May Company, Hartford  

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Archt: Edward Allodi, N. Y. C.  
Contr: George L. Hickey, Inc., Stamford  

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Archt: Olson & Miller, Hartford  
Contr: Vara Constr., Inc., Boston  

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Contr: E & F Constr. Company, Bridgeport  

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