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*Signed Articles.* As one object of the "New England Architect and Builder, Illustrated" is to afford a forum for the free expression of matters of importance relating to the building trade and architectural profession, and as the widest range of opinion is necessary in order that different aspects of such matters may be presented, the editors assume no responsibility for the opinions or facts in signed articles.

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NEW DIMENSIONS IN PLANT DESIGN

With the annual outlay for construction by 1970 estimated to be some 50 per cent greater than at present, or $85 billion, challenges to the architect and builder will reach unprecedented heights in the decade ahead.

Albert C. Martin, Jr., partner in the Los Angeles firm of Albert C. Martin & Associates and co-chairman of the Industrial Building Exposition and Congress, which met early in December at the Coliseum, made the observation in introducing a session on "New Dimensions in Plant Design." In commenting on contemporary and future design of industrial and commercial buildings, he said, "Man and not his machines must become the prime concern of the architect and builder. Future plant architecture must more than ever conform to dimensions of Sociology, Psychology, Economics and Public Relations."

Such design and over-all social consciousness are demanded if architecture is to humanistically and productively meet the demands of the expanding American economy without contributing to future chaos in over-all or community development, he said.

Using research and development facilities as an example of changing demands in architectural design, and as a type of construction that is burgeoning in today's technological age, Mr. Martin pointed to unusual requirements in flexibility and adaptability.

The master plan for such facilities often must allow for change from R&D to partial manufacture as a hedge against the Company's eventual desire or need for hardware. Such facilities also must recognize the special characteristics of the scientist and engineer and his needs for creative and non-factory type environments, he observed.

The short-term nature of research and development contracts and the dynamic character of scientific investigation itself also force the designer to recognize the inevitability of change. It has been found, for example, that a fourth of the partitions in a typical laboratory are likely to be moved within a year, Martin pointed out.

Thus, Martin concluded, the new dimensions in plant design are derived neither from mathematics nor geometry but from human use of human beings.

"Our cities and factories prove it is too easy to build ugliness instead of beauty, disruptive fragmentation instead of functional harmony, unless we rigorously keep before us the master relational scheme that keeps our scale of values in proportion to the human beings who must live, work and dream in or nearby our creations," he said.

Mr. Martin's firm, Albert C. Martin & Associates is a 52-year-old architectural and engineering organization which has recently pioneered in the design and construction of research and development facilities.

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new england ARCHITECT and BUILDER, illustrated—NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR, 1960
ACOUSTICAL FIRE GUARD...

...revolutionary breakthrough in the acoustical field

A new type of suspended acoustical ceiling that costs no more to install than ordinary plaster and metal lath, yet provides rated fire protection for structural steel, plus the advantages of sound absorption and dry installation, has been announced by the Armstrong Cork Company.

Large mineral fiber ceiling panels, capable of withstanding temperatures up to 2000°, quickly go into place in the Acoustical Fire Guard exposed grid suspension system. The panels rest on the supporting metal grids, and can be lifted out at any time for access to concealed utilities.

The development is of major importance to the commercial and institutional construction field. For the first time, it enables architects to specify rated fire protection plus superior acoustical treatment at a cost within reach of the most stringent building budget.

The new ceiling, known as the Armstrong Acoustical Fire Guard lay-in system, employs special fire-resistant ceiling panels, approximately 2 x 4 feet in size, instead of tile. The panels rest in a unique type of exposed grid suspension specially designed to withstand the intense heat of a fire, and can be lifted out at any time for access to plumbing lines, air conditioning ducts and other concealed utilities.

The system has earned a three-hour beam protection rating in of-
ficial tests conducted recently by Underwriters’ Laboratories, Inc. It not only protects the structural components of a building from collapse in the event of fire, but also combines with the floor structure above to resist dangerous transmission of heat to upper stories of the building.

Until recently, there was no acoustical tile ceiling of any type capable of providing this kind of protection. In order to meet most building code requirements, it was necessary to insulate the floor supports themselves, or protect them with a suspended plaster ceiling above, and in addition to the finished acoustical ceiling.

Early in 1959, however, Armstrong introduced an acoustical tile ceiling called Acoustical Fire Guard, which was capable, by itself, of providing two-hour fire protection for structural steel, thereby eliminating the need for costly intermediate fire-proofing above the ceiling. Additional Fire Guard systems, with ratings up to four hours, were later added to the Company’s line.

The new Fire Guard lay-in system goes one step further. It combines the advantages of the earlier Fire Guard tile ceilings with the installation speed and economy of an exposed grid suspension system. According to Armstrong, it is the fastest means of installing fire protection and a finished ceiling ever put on the market. This factor, combined with a low material cost, brings the over-all cost of the ceiling well below other types of fire protective ceilings, and in many cases, even below that of a plain plaster ceiling with no acoustical treatment whatsoever.

The Acoustical Fire Guard lay-in system achieves its fire protective capability through a combination of two elements:

I. The Fire Guard ceiling panels are able to withstand ex-
This photograph, taken at the Underwriters' Laboratories test facility in Northbrook, Ill., shows the new Armstrong Acoustical Fire Guard lay-in ceiling partially installed beneath an open web steel joist floor assembly. When all Fire Guard ceiling panels are in place, the supporting joists will have complete protection against the dangerous effects of fire. No spray-on insulation or suspended plaster “fire stop” above the ceiling is necessary.

exposure to direct flame and 2000 degrees heat, whereas ordinary ceiling boards will disintegrate under such exposure.

2. The Fire Guard suspension system is specially designed to prevent the supporting metal grids from buckling or twisting during exposure to heat. This allows all runners in the system to hold their shape and continue to support the panels during a fire, thus maintaining the fire protective barrier.

Both the Fire Guard panels and the grid suspension system carry the Underwriters’ Laboratories label.

Like Armstrong's Acoustical Fire Guard tile, the new lay-in ceiling requires no additional fire-proofing above it. There are no wet installation operations to delay progress on new construction; and in remodeling work, the ceiling can easily be installed during working hours or at night.

The acoustical qualities of the Fire Guard ceiling panel rank with those of the best acoustical ceilings. The material has a Noise Reduction Coefficient of .75, and resists sound transmission as well or better than standard high density panels. It can be used with ceiling height partitions to maintain acoustical privacy.

Initially, Fire Guard lay-in panels will be available in the Classic perforated patterns only. Fissured panels are expected to be available early in 1961.
Construction volume, after faltering in 1960 for the first time since the end of World War II, is expected to rise to an all-time peak of $76.8 billion in 1961, thereby providing a major thrust in helping boost the national economy out of a downturn for the fourth time in the postwar years.

This estimate, announced by the Associated General Contractors of America in the January issue of its magazine, THE CONSTRUCTOR, is about 3½ per cent above the $74.1 billion total estimated for 1960, and also tops the previous dollar volume record of $75.5 billion of construction put in place in 1959.

The forecast in the AGC’s annual review and outlook statement is divided into $57.275 billion of new construction and about $19.5 billion in maintenance and repair operations, compared with the 1960 totals of $55.1 billion and $19 billion, respectively. (Breakdown by categories is shown in the table above.

The year is expected to be characterized by a partial recovery in housing activity, a continued increase in the high level of private nonresidential building, and rises in virtually all categories of public works. Public construction, propelled by the record-breaking volume of bond issue proposals approved by voters in 1960, will be dominated by state and local public works projects.

Basic assumptions attached to the 1961 outlook are that over-all economic activity will turn upward in the second half of the year after overcoming the current lag in the first half; that construction costs will remain stable; that no prolonged work stoppages will occur in basic industries; and that international complications will not adversely affect domestic construction.

Review of 1960 Construction

Construction volume in 1960 showed the first annual decline in dollar value—about 2 per cent—since the end of World War II, with the loss in momentum due principally to a sagging residential market. The outstanding features of 1959 construction activity—a spurt in housing and steadily declining industrial building—were reversed, with a sharp drop in residential volume and a steep climb in industrial building.

New private construction, although falling 2 per cent, continued to dominate the scene with a total of $38.9 billion, while public con-
Construction totaled $16.2 billion, showing the first decline in public works in the postwar period.

The 10 per cent drop in private residential building reflected a decline in housing starts that began in the fall of 1959 under the pressure of a tightening supply of mortgage funds and increasing interest rates. By year's end, the housing market had not responded appreciably to efforts to ease credit conditions.

On the other hand, nearly all private nonresidential categories increased, with the total exceeding $10 billion for the first time for a 14 per cent rise.

Industrial building made a spectacular 38 per cent comeback with an $800 million increase for a total of nearly $3 billion. Commercial building rose to more than $4 billion; religious construction reached $1 billion for the first time, and moderate gains were made in the private educational and social and recreational categories.

Outlays for public utilities reached $5.3 billion, a 6 per cent increase, sparked by increased spending for gas and telephone and telegraph facilities. Farm construction fell 5 per cent to $1.3 billion.

The slight decline in public construction was accounted for by drops in public housing, highways and military facilities.

Highway construction, the largest single public category, declined 5 per cent to $5.7 billion due to a crisis in financing. Military construction, although showing larger expenditures on missile base construction, fell 11 per cent to $1.3 billion, with reductions in regular and conventional building programs.

Moderate increases were shown in conservation and development and public building construction.

It is estimated that maintenance and repair—covering all types of construction—declined from $19.3 billion to about $19 billion.

Average construction costs, as shown in the AGC Constructograph, rose approximately 3 per cent in 1960, while wages paid by contractors increased by an average of 4.7 per cent. The prices of materials remained fairly stable during the year.

Continued on Page 18
Construction is progressing at a rapid rate at the new Group II Dormitories of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire. It is estimated that, at the present time, construction work is four months ahead of the original schedule. Originally slated to be completed by September of 1961, the three new buildings may be finished by May of next year.

The dormitories are located in a spectacular natural setting, 200 feet above the east bank of the Connecticut River. The setting was chosen for its beauty as well as its relation to other buildings on the Dartmouth Campus.

There are three four-story buildings in the Group II project. Each building will feature alternating window wall and brick paneling, with a mosaic belt course serving as a feature line. The construction consists of concrete floor and roof slabs and face brick and concrete block bearing walls. Each building will contain 64 student rooms. A large Commons Room in each of the three buildings will be finished with wood paneling and exposed wooden beams to provide a warm, attractive study atmosphere. Architects for the project are Campbell & Aldrich, Boston, Mass. General Contractor is the Wexler Construction Company, Newton Highlands, Mass.

Modern in concept, the new dormitories will blend in well with other recently-completed buildings on the Dartmouth campus, and with the architectural character of the college as a whole. Other new buildings at Dartmouth include the Choate Road Dormitories, the Medical Science Building and the Mathematics-Psychology Building.

The Wexler Construction Company was general contractor for these buildings as well as the Group II Dormitories.

DIMICK-MERCER-WEATHERILL JOIN PORTLAND FIRM

The firm of Wadsworth & Boston, Architects and Engineers, announces the appointment of three new members, Donald L. Dimick, Raymond J. Mercer and Robert H. Weatherill, effective January 1. This date also marks the 30th anniversary of the founding of the firm, established here on December 30, 1930 by Philip S. Wadsworth and Royal Boston, Jr.

Mr. Dimick is a 1953 graduate of the Columbia University School of Architecture and traveled in Europe extensively as recipient of the School’s Fellows Traveling Fellowship. During World War II he served with the U. S. Air Force.

Mr. Mercer, a Maine native, received his degree from the College of Engineering of the University of Maine in 1950 where he was a member of Sigma Nu Fraternity. He is a veteran of World War II and Korea. He is a Registered Professional Engineer and a member of St. Andrews Masonic Lodge and Lions International.

Mr. Weatherill is a graduate of Bowdoin College of the Class of 1948 where he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. He graduated in 1953 from the College of Architecture and Design of the University of Michigan and was elected to Tau Sigma Delta.

Mr. Weatherill, an Air Force veteran, is a Registered Architect and is accredited by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

All three new firm members currently reside in Cape Elizabeth.

Wadsworth & Boston at present employs 12 architects, engineers and draftsmen. Among projects recently completed or under construction are Payson Smith Hall at the University of Maine in Portland; the new YWCA Building on Spring Street; the Yarmouth High School; a Research Laboratory for the S. D. Warren Company and a Dental Clinic for Westbrook Junior College.

REGIONAL CLAY PRODUCTS GROUP CHARTERED

The New England Chapter of the National Association of Distributors and Dealers of Structural Clay Products was chartered at the association’s recent annual meeting in Hollywood, Florida. NADD is the organization of leading brick and tile distributors and dealers throughout the U. S. and Canada.
Establishment of a Boston district sales office for Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's Fiber Glass Division has been announced by A. W. Stevenson, manager of sales for the division.

Thomas M. McLaughlin has been appointed district sales manager for the newly-created district office and he will be headquartered at 13 Eaton Court, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts.

Mr. McLaughlin had served as a salesman for the Fiber Glass Division's New York City district office during the past year. He joined Pittsburgh Plate in 1949 as a salesman for the Merchandising Division's Baltimore, Maryland, distributing branch, and in 1956 became associated in a similar capacity for the Industrial Paint Division's Newark, New Jersey, paint factory. He is a graduate of Cornell University.

Also announced was the appointment of Eugene M. Wheeler, Jr., as sales representative for the Boston office. He joined the Fiber Glass Division's New York City district office in 1959 as a sales representative serving the Connecticut territory. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College, and also earned a Master's degree at Columbia University.

Pittsburgh Plate's Fiber Glass Division operates manufacturing plants at Shelbyville, Indiana, and Shelby, North Carolina, in addition to sales offices located in 13 states throughout the country.

George M. Every, superintendent of Bethlehem Steel Company's reinforcing bar fabricating shop and wire rope mill depot in Cambridge, retired December 31, John W. Godding, district manager of sales, announced recently.

A native of Boston, Mr. Every attended Boston Technical High School, Wentworth Institute and Lowell Institute. He was first employed by Stone & Webster Company in its engineering department. He later worked for the Edward A. Tucker Company as superintendent of the fabricating shop and for American Oil Company as service station supervisor. In February, 1937, he joined the Bethlehem Steel organization as superintendent of the reinforcing bar fabricating shop and wire rope mill depot at Cambridge, continuing in this capacity until retirement.

Mr. Every resides at 115 Aldrich Street, Roslindale, where he will continue to make his home.

It could only happen in the United States—bleacher seats from Republican Maine were rented for the Inauguration Parade of Democratic President-elect Kennedy.

Ed Willey, Vice President, Hussey Manufacturing Company, Inc., of North Berwick, Maine, announced recently the receipt of a contract to provide 16,000 portable steel frame bleacher seats for the Inaugural Parade that was held in Washington in January. "No politics were involved—they needed the seats and we had them available," said Mr. Willey.
The job involved fifteen trailer truck loads of material to be moved onto Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington where all the seats were set up on sidewalks and wide street areas in time for the big event.

Hussey Manufacturing Company, Inc., was one of a group of manufacturers providing 60,000 seats for the colorful parade and ceremony.


120 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

SHERWOOD, MILLS AND SMITH
Prime contractors chosen by the Board of Education for the new $7,500,000 air-conditioned high school here, one of the largest recent public school projects in the metropolitan area, were announced today by Dr. Jordan L. Larson, superintendent of schools.

The four contractors, whose combined contracts total $6,596,330, are: Colmar Construction Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., general contractor, $4,186,000; Karnes Plumbing and Heating Co., of Port Chester, N. Y. plumbing, $414,245; Hauxwell and Smith, Inc. also of Port Chester, N. Y. heating and ventilating, $1,278,000; and the Luna Electric Co., Inc. of Yonkers, N. Y. electrical work, $718,085.

The bond issue approved last December gives the school district $7,500,000 to do the complete job. The price includes air-conditioning in all parts of the school except the main gymnasium.

Sherwood, Mills and Smith of Stamford, Conn., are the architects for the new school. The work is under the direct supervision of partner Lester W. Smith.

The school, located on a 47-acre tract straddling the Cross County Parkway, will offer 319,000 square feet of air-conditioned space, to serve an ultimate capacity of 3,200 students. It will have a 75-foot swimming pool, an auditorium seating 1,500, an eight-lane cafeteria, approximately 110 classrooms, 12 trade and technical shops, a 20,000 volume library, eight gym teaching stations, three audio-visual rooms wired for special closed circuit educational television, and three language laboratories with 30 electronically equipped listening booths. The school will cost about $20.00 per air-conditioned square foot.

The one- and two-story buildings of the high school are grouped around a large (128' wide by 270' long) centrally located enclosed landscaped court area. This court is bisected by a raised one-story building (50' wide by 128' long) which will house the school library.

The school is designed for the comprehensive plan of education, integrating academic and vocational curricula under one roof. In addition to providing much needed facilities for general academic studies, it will replace an old vocational school in downtown Mount Vernon.

This integration of two types of school programs helps reduce costs in the over-all building program by avoiding duplication of such central facilities as the cafeteria, auditorium and gymnasium. These facilities often account for more than half the cost of a school building.

The school is expected to be completed by September, 1962. It represents the culmination of 12 years of planning and effort at both local and state level.

CARRIER APPOINTS BOSTON DISTRIBUTOR
Albert A. Duckett, for 20 years the Southern New Jersey distributor for Carrier Air Conditioning Company, has been assigned the Carrier franchise for the Greater Boston area, all of Rhode Island and eastern Massachusetts.

His new firm, known as Duckett Distributing Corporation, has 2,000 square feet of office space at 150 Causeway Street in Boston and a 12,000 square foot warehouse in Somerville. A showroom, complete training facilities, and a 1,000
square foot service-parts depot are included in the Boston headquarters at the North Station Office Building.

The new Carrier operation will be 100 per cent wholesale, including stocking, warehousing, financing, service parts, engineering, training, sales, advertising and promotions for the dealer, contractor and appliance store, according to George T. Long, manager of distributor sales, Carrier Air Conditioning Company.

Duckett’s showroom on the fifth floor of the North Station Office Building is open to dealers, contractors and appliance stores and will be fully manned and geared for a 100 per cent wholesale operation, said Grenader.

Lutz Engineering Company, former Rhode Island distributor, will represent Carrier as a dealer in Providence.

FIVE FINALISTS CHOSEN FOR SEATTLE AWARD

Five design teams, including one from Paris, one from Tokyo and three from the United States, won the finalist positions in the $250,000 Civic Center Fountain competition being held by the City of Seattle, it was announced today.

One of the five will be chosen March 21, 1961, to design and build the fountain which will be installed for the opening of Century 21 Exposition in April, 1962.


The teams were chosen by a jury of award composed of Nathaniel A. Owings, F.A.I.A., of San Francisco; Bernard Rosenthal, sculptor, New York; Garrett Eckbo, A.S.L.A., landscape architect, South Pasadena, California, and H. Peter Oberlander, Prof., School of Architecture, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.

In making the awards, the jurors noted that “there is not a field of ‘fountain makers’ existing in the world today,” and the competition announcements therefore elicited response from over 800 designers, artists, architects and “allied artists” world-wide. Of these, 260 teams from 11 nations submitted designs.

The jurors paid tribute to the City of Seattle for “stepping to the forefront in bringing back the fountain as an essential, though non-functional, project of design adding to the permanent beauty of the city.”

The competition has been approved by the American Institute of Architects, American Society of Landscape Architects, National Sculpture Society, and Union Internationale Des Architectes.

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Watertown facilities which will more than double available manufacturing floor space. Expected to be ready for occupancy in early February, the contractor in charge of construction is Wm. H. Porter & Co., Watertown, Mass.

GRID FLAT SLAB CORPORATION NAMES NEW COMPANY OFFICERS
In a reorganization movement following the death of its founder, Mr. J. Waldo Pond, the Grid Flat Slab Corporation of Boston, Massachusetts, has made the following appointments: Robert F. Pond to President; Edward T. Pond to Vice-President; and Bernard Friedman to Vice-President. The Boston firm is the originator of the Grid System of reinforced concrete construction. The system utilizes steel Grid domes in two-foot modules to speed building time and save material and labor costs over comparable-strength flat slab construction.


As of January 1, 1961 the firm will become Lawrence, Shannon & Underwood, Architects & Engineers, 711 Boylston Street, Boston.

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BROKER’S AD LEADS TO REDISCOVERY

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE FLOOR IS MAPLE
STILL "IDEAL" AFTER 57 YEARS

No secret to foot-conscious floor traders who hoof it from post to post all day in the New York Stock Exchange is the fact that the Trading Floor is Maple—Maple Strip.

But to lumbermen, flooring men, architects and builders who have never visited the Exchange and who have seen only action photos of this world-famed floor too cluttered with milling brokers to show up the floor itself, the advertisement of Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis (one of the Exchange’s best known member firms) in “Let’s See” Magazine, reproduced here, was a real eye-opener. And primarily because of the large expanses of floor (obviously Hardwood Strip) shown in the photo used.

Digging behind this “discovery” representatives of J. W. Wells Lumber Company, Menominee, Michigan, one of the old-time and highly vigorous producers of Northern Maple Flooring, unearthed the following highly significant information: 1. Maple Flooring was installed on the Trading Floor in 1903, the year in which the building was constructed. 2. It has been in use continuously on the Trading Floor for 57 years. 3. Main traffic points (around the trading post, for example) are subject to considerable wear. 4. Replacement of worn areas can be handled as a continuing operation. 5. Maple Flooring seems to be ideal for this unique operation.

During the half century which has elapsed since the first Maple Strip was installed on the Trading Floor many new flooring materials have been developed. The Exchange, for obvious reasons, makes no endorsements of any product or company.

To architects and builders interested in comparative costs, however, it is no secret that in an operation such as this those charged with maintenance responsibilities must consider heavy foot traffic equally with foot comfort and appearance. The fact that the Exchange continues to renew rather than replace its fine old Maple floor therefore appears highly significant.

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See Page 30

new england ARCHITECT and BUILDER, illustrated—NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR, 1960
ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY ANNOUNCES REVOLUTIONARY BREAKTHROUGH IN THE ACOUSTICAL FIELD

A continued policy of research and the resulting breakthrough in the field of acoustics was announced by the Armstrong Cork Company at a recent dinner held in the city of Worcester. News of Armstrong's new Acoustical Fire Guard considered revolutionary in the acoustical field was received enthusiastically by the group of New England distributors shown in the photograph above. A complete story is found on page 6.

CONNECTICUT BUILDING CONGRESS

The First Construction Exposition and Symposium presented by the Connecticut Building Congress will be held at the Statler Hilton, Hartford, Connecticut, on March 28 and 29, 1961, according to an announcement by Parker H. Devlin, General Chairman.

The two-day event will feature a fifty-booth exposition, educational displays and industry exhibits, seminar programs, shop-talk sessions conducted by noted authorities, and a gala social evening. The highlights are expected to lure a record attendance of between 3,500 and 5,000 architects, engineers, building executives and administrators responsible for construction programs.

The Congress will also publish its first Industry Directory, which will include the show's program and a membership directory. The publication will not only be a handy buying reference for CBC members, but also a classified directory of the membership for use by industry suppliers. Closing date for accepting advertising copy for the Directory is February 8, 1961.

According to Chairman Devlin, "The Connecticut Building Congress centralized all registered architects and engineers in the State, and asked them what they wanted to see displayed at the Exposition. The findings of this poll are the basis of our invitation to firms to participate."

"Every request for exhibiting space," Mr. Devlin added, "was reviewed by the Exposition Committee to see that the displays met the basic requirement of being forward thinking, new-look presentations of the latest products, innovations and techniques available to the industry. There will also be a special elevated display area for architects and engineers. There important displays will afford the Connecticut Architect and Engineer the opportunity to present the type of creative thinking which will enhance the stature of the professional within the industry as well as with the client."

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Factors in 1961 Construction

The anticipated rise in construction in the coming year is expected to be a big factor in overcoming the economic recession, since the construction industry is the nation’s largest production activity. In recent years it has been consistently accounting for about 15 per cent of the gross national product and about the same proportion of total employment, directly and indirectly. As the largest user of materials, the construction industry’s volume of activity is a major factor in the output of many other industries.

The AGC regards the outlook for construction in 1961 as generally favorable for the following principal reasons:

1. The needs for all kinds of physical facilities—both private and public, and both residential and nonresidential—remain large, with serious backlogs of needed construction in some categories especially. After the slight decline in construction activity in 1960, the pressure of the needs will be greater.

2. There should be a considerable pickup in residential construction, both private and public, in the coming year, if only for the reason that the country’s rapidly growing population urgently requires more houses and apartments. The sharp decline in housing in 1960 accentuates this need, and is expected to prompt increased governmental efforts to stimulate activity in this field. The incoming Administration is committed to sponsoring legislative measures to expand residential construction.

3. The easing of credit conditions in recent months may be expected to have a stimulating effect on construction in general, and housing in particular. While the lowering of interest rates by the Federal Reserve Board did not help residential construction in 1960, that was due to the relative scarcity of mortgage money. However, another action by the Federal Reserve Board last fall—by which some $1.3 billion of additional reserves was made available to the nation’s banks—will serve to stimulate the flow of money and increase the availability of mortgage funds.

4. The second major factor in the tapering off of construction activity in 1960 was the curtailment of highway construction. It may be confidently expected that the new Administration and the new Congress will take whatever steps are necessary to put the long-range highway program back on schedule. This will not only mean more road construction, but it will also stimulate much construction of other kinds, which always follows the building of highways.

5. Outlays for new plant and equipment will probably rise in 1961. Roughly one third of capital investment is spent for construction.

6. The record amount of public bond issue proposals approved in 1960 will lead to an expansion of public works. While the effects of these bond issues will be felt mostly in later years, they will have some influence on public construction during the coming year.

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NEW SEWER AND WATER FACILITY CONSTRUCTION

New sewer and water facilities showed a slight gain in 1960 over 1959. That the gain was not larger may have been due partly to the slump in residential construction. Construction of sewer and water facilities in 1961 should be at about the same level as in 1960.
Addresses by three internationally known New England architects and the first public appearance of AGC President John A. Volpe following his election as Governor of Massachusetts, climaxed a full day observance of the 25th anniversary of the Associated General Contractors of Massachusetts at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Boston on November 22.

The program, built around the theme of "Construction—the Next 25 Years," was broken down into three parts—financing, materials and techniques, and design for luncheon, afternoon seminars and dinner respectively. About 350 persons representing all segments of the industry attended the luncheon, 200 the seminars and 540 the dinner.

Governor-elect Volpe, stating that he was well aware that any breach of good conduct on his part would not only reflect upon himself personally but upon his industry as well, pledged that he would observe the highest ethical standards in the conduct of his office.

José Luis Sert, dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Design, criticized the progress made in city planning and urged an experiment under which all codes limiting building construction would be waived. Hugh Stubbins of Cambridge emphasized the need for blending aesthetics and function. Paul Rudolph, chairman of the department of architecture at Yale University, spoke satirically of some of the follies of modern architecture. Architects must realize that the automobile is here to stay, he pointed out, and design their buildings accordingly.

The opening session at luncheon saw Mayor Collins bringing the welcome from the City of Boston and estimate that within a year Boston will have $500 million of construction under way. King Upton, vice president, First National Bank of Boston, presented the main address on the subject of construction financing. The session was chaired by Anthony Frasca, Frasca Construction Co., Lynn.

Based upon the comments of those present, the afternoon seminars proved to be an unexpected high spot of the day with those in attendance pushing the session.

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with stimulating discussions and questions of the speakers right up to the dinner hour. This part of the program, arranged by George Macomber of George B. H. Macomber Co., Boston, featured six panelists representing construction industry associations and Professor Albert C. H. Dietz of MIT as a sort of anchor man.

Professor Dietz painted a picture of impressive innovations in plastic adhesives, capable of replacing conventional methods of fastening building materials, in plastic piping, in plastic foams. Reinforced plastics, including facings with aluminum cores, will also gain increasing uses. Perhaps the greatest single obstacle, he said, to the expanding use of plastic materials in the construction industry is their newness, which necessarily limits the testing period under actual use. Yet despite their increased use, he emphasized specific cases where he felt it unlikely plastics would replace conventional present day building materials.

Homer A. Humphrey, district engineer for the Portland Cement Association, discussed new and expanded uses which he foresaw for reinforced concrete, especially in multi-story buildings and in large roof areas.

Francis J. Fitzpatrick, past president of the Associated Equipment Distributors, climax his humorous remarks with a serious suggestion for the use of the helicopter under certain building conditions, such as multi-story designs, even to pouring concrete and setting steel.

William G. Clyde, representing the Producers' Council, looked for more and more prefabrication.

Harold S. Gillis, regional director of the American Institute of Steel Construction, spoke of sprayed-on plastic coated steel which would be both fireproof and weather resistant.

Parker Symmes, representing the professional engineers, stated that electrical heating may become more competitive with other types of heating, and also forecast greater use of pre-assembled package equipment.

The final speaker of the seminar was G. E. Garton, supervisor of field operations for the Structural Clay Products Institute. He forecast greater use of prefabrication in clay masonry, greater use of reinforced brick masonry for load-bearing walls, and the development of clay masonry with increasingly superior acoustical qualities.

AGC of Mass. President Chester E. Bond, Bond Brothers, Everett, welcomed the participants at the luncheon session and spoke briefly of the need for greater industry cooperation as evidenced by the interest shown at the day's session. James D. Marshall, Executive Director of the AGC of America, was present for the day and spoke briefly at the luncheon.

Michael Lilly, Lilly Construction Company, Boston, was general chairman of the association's 25th Anniversary Committee.
A.G.C. OF MASSACHUSETTS 25th ANNIVERSARY...November 22, 1960, at The Statler Hilton, Boston, were (left to right): Jose Luis Sert, A.J.A., Dean of Harvard Graduate School of Design and (third left) Paul Rudolph, A.I.A., Chairman of the Department of Architecture at Yale University, speakers at the banquet which concluded the all day conference, their subject—"DESIGN—THE NEXT 25 YEARS"; (second left) Michael Lilly, Chairman of the 25th Anniversary Committee; and Pietro Belluschi, A.I.A., Dean of the School of Architecture and Planning at M.I.T.

Left to right: Chester E. Bond, President of the A.G.C. of Massachusetts; Anthony Frasca of Lynn, chairman of the luncheon; King Upton, Vice President of The First National Bank of Boston, luncheon speaker, whose subject was "CONSTRUCTION FINANCING—THE NEXT 25 YEARS."

DISCUSSING "BUILDING MATERIALS, CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY AND TECHNIQUES—THE NEXT 25 YEARS" at the A.G.C. of Massachusetts 25th Anniversary on November 22 at The Statler Hilton, Boston, were (left to right): Parker Symmes, professional engineer of the firm of Symmes, Maini & Hryniewicz; Francis J. Fitzpatrick, past president and representing Associated Equipment Distributors; William G. Clyde, Vice President of the Producers' Council; Homer A. Humphrey, District Engineer of Portland Cement Association; Harold S. Gillis, Regional Engineer of American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc.; Albert G. H. Dietz, Professor of Engineering at M.I.T., whose subject was plastics; and C. E. Garton, Supervisor of Field Operations, Structural Clay Products Institute.

A.G.C. OF MASSACHUSETTS 25th ANNIVERSARY...head table guests (seated, left to right): Hugh Stubbins, F.A.I.A., of Hugh Stubbins and Associates, Inc., of Cambridge, architects, who spoke on "DESIGN—THE NEXT 25 YEARS"; John A. Volpe, President of the A.G.C. of America and Governor of Massachusetts; Chester E. Bond of Bond Brothers, Inc. of Everett and President of the A.G.C. of Massachusetts; (standing, left to right): Joel B. Leighton, Managing Director of the A.G.C. of Massachusetts, and James D. Marshall, Executive Director of the A.G.C. of America.
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EDWARDS ISSUES NEW CATALOG AND SUPPLEMENTS

A new 60-page signaling equipment catalog—Bulletin S-100—has been issued by 88-year-old Edwards Company, Inc., the nation's oldest and largest producers of electrical and electronic control, communications and protection equipment.

In addition, the company also has published three supplementary catalogs. For maintenance staffs and engineers, bulletin S-100 C-I describes Edwards industrial and commercial building products; bulletins S-100-OEM details original equipment-type products, for design engineers; and residential products are covered in bulletin S-100 R.

Format of the four new publications is standardized. Detailed information—including product descriptions, illustrations, specifications and ordering data—is offered in each.

Universally punched, the new two-color catalog and its supplements were designed to fit any ring binder. Future catalog sheets, to be issued from time-to-time, will be similarly punched.

Copies of bulletin S-100 and its supplements are now available at authorized electrical distributors, or can be obtained by writing directly to Edwards Company, Inc., Norwalk, Conn.

PENCIL CLEANER, PRODUCT SAMPLE

A salesman for Gustin-Bacon Manufacturing Company in Kansas City recently came up with a unique remembrance advertising item for specifying engineers, draftsmen, architects and anyone concerned with Gustin-Bacon's acoustical and thermal glass fiber insulation products.

The salesman noticed while calling on some of his best customers that they needed something to clean graphite dust from freshly sharpened pencils. He also noticed that 3-inch-diameter G-B Snap*On samples would just fit around the bases of standard lead sharpeners. So, he began to leave samples of G-B Snap*On to be used as a pencil cleaner.

The idea caught on fast, and now Gustin-Bacon distributes the pencil cleaners bound with tape that calls attention to several Gustin-Bacon products. The item serves as a pencil cleaner, remembrance advertising, and as an actual sample of G-B Snap*On. G-B Snap*On is a high-resilient, one-piece pipe insulation molded of fine glass fibers that snaps over pipes (hot or cold) in one quick motion.

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V. & E. Manufacturing Company, Pasadena, California, manufacturers of drafting equipment, has just released a bulletin on Architects and Engineers Scales, the latest in a series of entirely new catalogs and bulletins. Construction features, classifications of scales, and size ranges are described in Catalog No. 60-AE, which may be had by writing the company at 766 South Fair Oaks Avenue, Pasadena, California.

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NEW SHOWER STALL AND RECEPTOR BROCHURE

Two new brochures on its shower stall and receptor lines have been issued by Cutler Metal Products Co., of Camden, New Jersey.

The new four-color, six-page Shower Cabinet Brochure presents photos, descriptive copy and specifications of the five Cutler Shower Cabinet models available—the Riviera, Bermuda, Newport, Capri, and Champion. It contains illustrations and descriptive material on Cutler hardware and fittings as well as doors and receptors. Also included are assembly instructions, plus a reference chart with correlated engineering drawings showing sizes and dimensions of all shower cabinet models.

The new four-page Cutler Receptor Brochure contains illustrations and descriptive material on the complete line of Cutler genuine terrazzo receptors, including its Standard receptor with metal tiling flange, and Biltmore receptor with integrated terrazzo threshold. Architectural specifications and reference tables showing sizes and dimensions of each model are given as well as installation instructions. This brochure is cataloged in Sweet’s 1961 Architectural File.

Copies of the brochures are available upon request from Cutler Metal Products Co., Camden 3, New Jersey.

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Jacob O. Whitlock, president of the Prestressed Concrete Institute, and president of the Midwest Prestressed Concrete Co., Springfield, Illinois, also stated, "Public works administrators, civilian and military engineers, private industry and professional leaders are turning more and more to the broad fields opening daily through the use of this multipurpose construction material."

He pointed out that major building codes and building supervisors of major cities have approved the use of prestressed concrete and that it has been widely demonstrated that it definitely is possible and practical to employ modern methods and materials entirely within the framework of such codes.

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Looking ahead, projecting on the advances made during the past 10 years which will accelerate as new concepts, new methods and new techniques are developed, there is a clear indication that gross annual sales can and will increase 20 per cent per year through 1965, to an industry volume of nearly $1,250,000," Mr. Whitlock said.

Prestressed concrete first found acceptance in the U. S. because of a shortage of raw materials, particularly structural steel, during the Korean situation. However, since then the materials and techniques have stood on their own, and are widely used in many types of buildings and structures. In some cases, prestressed has been 15 per cent less in cost. Additionally, there is little maintenance cost since virtually no painting is required.

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The Prestressed Concrete Institute which Mr. Whitlock heads is a national organization of architects, engineers, public works administrators, manufacturers and producers and since 1954 has been instrumental in establishing standards of structural shapes and sections, including standards for materials, design stresses and details, and construction. Institute headquarters are at 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago.
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<td>Lilly Construction Company</td>
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<td>Mass. Cement Block Company</td>
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<td>P. O. Moore, Inc.</td>
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<td>National Flooring Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>New England Concrete Pipe Corporation</td>
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<td>New England Erecting Company</td>
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<td>New England Insulation Company</td>
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<td>San-Vel Concrete Corporation 4th cover</td>
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<td>B. Snyder &amp; Company</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waco Scaffolding of New England</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waldo Brothers Company</td>
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<td>Warren Brothers Roads Company</td>
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<td>Washington Steel Products, Inc.</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>The Wilbur Williams Company, Inc.</td>
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