

JANUARY 1951

- This month the entire issue of P/A is a Newsletter. The usual paragraphs about business prospects are contained in the text running through the body of the issue. From P/A's survey of the profession, it looks like a busy year, despite restrictions and diversions of materials. This estimate is borne out by other observers and forecasters--Myron Matthews of Dow Service, for instance, says "the construction picture is not to be anywhere near as gloomy as some have predicted." This despite mortgage restrictions in residential building and the shutdown of amusement construction, "and not withstanding a possible cutback in construction of stores and some other types of commercial building."

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- Few architects are happy that war brings work, but certain defense activities will call on the designers' abilities, and at the same time much institutional and commercial work will continue. The year ended with the boom in building showing no signs of slacking off, except in house building. November was a record month. Even though residential work dropped 10% from October, even in that category the construction value of over a billion dollars was 36% above last November's and the highest November total on record. Private nonresidential work gained all along the line; public work (except defense contracts) declined in dollar volume of construction.
- National Production Authority orders are now coming fast. Order M-6 requires steel producers to establish regular allotments for purchases by steel distributors, based upon their average purchases for the first nine months of 1950, to be filled after mills have met defense requirements. Order M-7 was the anticipated directive on civilian use of aluminum, limiting use in manufacturing or construction, during 1951, to 65% of any company's use during first six months of 1950. The industry immediately responded by pointing to possibility of expansion of aluminum production, and to possible emergency use of foreign aluminum. Order M-8 similarly allocated use of tin, and M-9 dealt with zinc.
- An international competition for the design of a memorial to be built in Jerusalem, honoring the late Dr. Theodore Herzl, "founder of modern Zionism," is being conducted through the Herzl Memorial Committee, 16 E. 86 St., New York, N. Y. Three prizes total about \$14,000. Architects and sculptors are invited to compete. Closing date is May 15, 1951. Judging will be in Israel by an architectural jury.
- Arthur Fleischman Company, 12585 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich., is running a competition for carpet designs. First prize is \$1000. Entries are due February 15, 1951.
- Competition for town plan of Stockholm, Sweden, for which over 200 entries were received from many countries, was recently judged by a jury which included Sven Markelius and Sir Patrick Abercrombie. All prizes and mentions went to Swedish architects, with the exception of an entry sent from the U.S. by a team com-

newsletter

posed of Walter Duschinsky, Abel Sorenson and Alf Byden, which won a mention. Recent closed competition for town hall at Garden City, Long Island, was won by Moore & Hutchins of New York.

- Richard J. Neutra will be Yale's visiting critic in advanced design from January 30 to March 15. Paul Schweikher is now completing his visit at Yale; Philip Johnson, Paul Weidlinger and Victor-Christ-Janer are other visiting critics during the year.
- Cornell University is establishing a Housing Research Center, under the direction of Glenn H. Beyer, professor of housing and design.
- Aluminum Window Manufacturers Ass'n., keeping that name, has merged with Aluminum Window Institute. Eighteen member firms will maintain rigid specifications and institute a "Quality Approved" seal program.
- New trade group is the Vermiculite Association, recently formed as a nonprofit research association, incorporated in New York. Membership and interests will include mining, processing, industrial uses, and education and research. Program will range from study of housing technology to the influence of human behaviour on shelter requirements.
- American-Marietta Company has acquired The Master Builders Company, manufacturers of concrete admixtures, aggregates and protectors. Master Builders will continue to operate without change in function or personnel as a fully-owned subsidiary. U. S. Radiator Corp. has purchased the business of Cyclotherm Corp., manufacturers of packaged steam generating units.
- Dr. Roy V. Peel, Director of the Bureau of the Census, speaking at a U. S. Chamber of Commerce conference, recently gave some interesting statistics developed from the 1950 census. More than one-third of the nation's population now lives in cities of 50,000 population or more. More than half the population is concentrated in the 168 metropolitan areas of the country. Over four-fifths of the national population increase in the last ten years took place in the metropolitan areas, and within these areas, the population of the suburbs had the greatest increase. In fact, the rate of increase for the central cities fell below the national rate (14.5%).
- Alexander Buel Trowbridge, architect, died recently after a long illness, at the age of 82. A Cornell and Beaux Arts graduate, Trowbridge had designed many of the large and well-known homes during the first quarter of the century. He was Cornell's architectural dean from 1897 to 1902.
- N. Y. State Building Code Commission, establishing liaison with similar groups in other states, has uncovered the fact that several states (California and Ohio among them) are studying the possibilities of statewide basic codes. A number of other states have building regulations now which govern certain safety provisions and occupancy terms. New York's program--based on a performance-type code administered and enforced at the local level, is being watched with interest elsewhere.

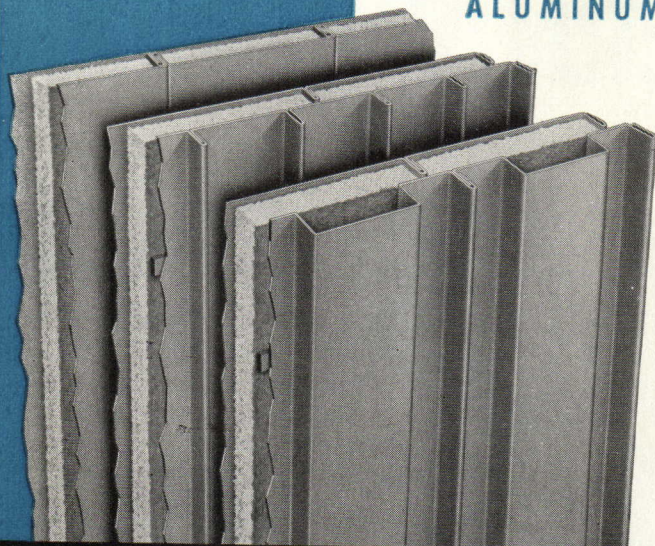
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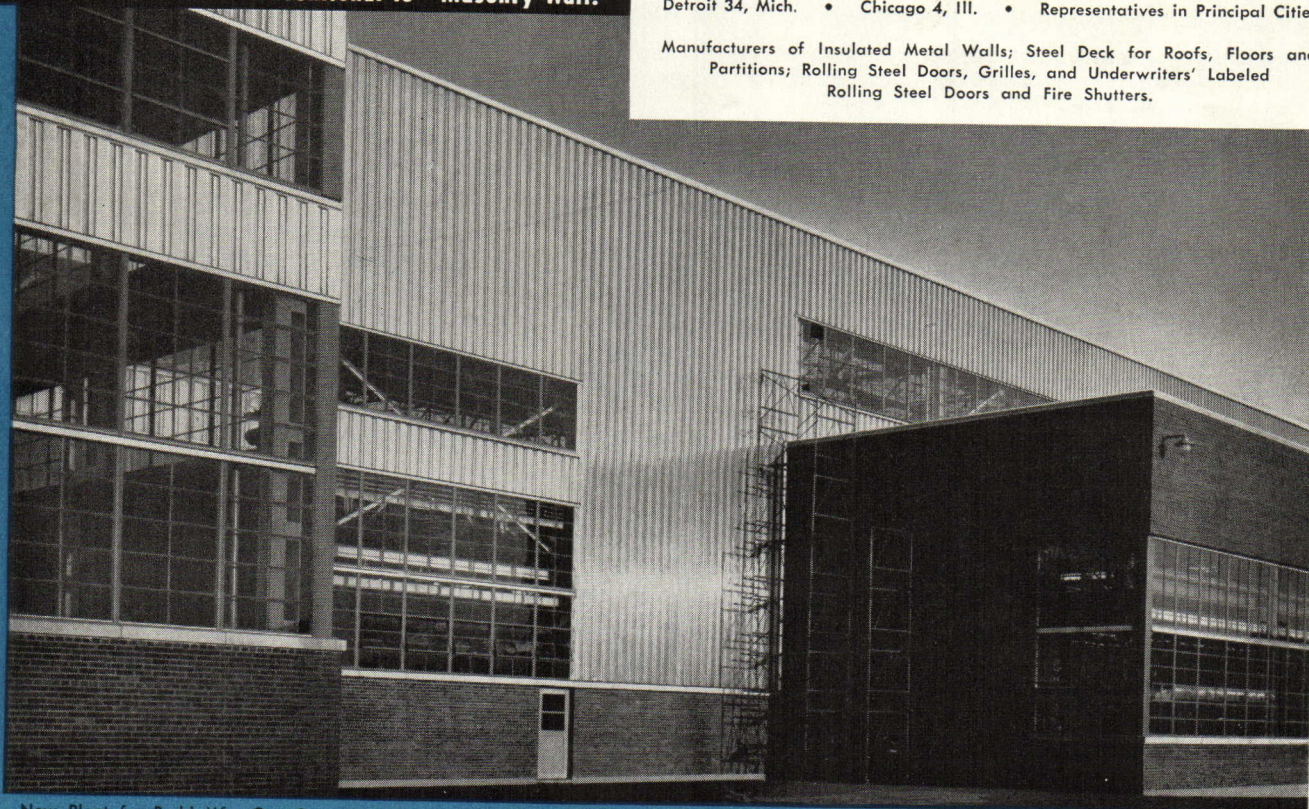


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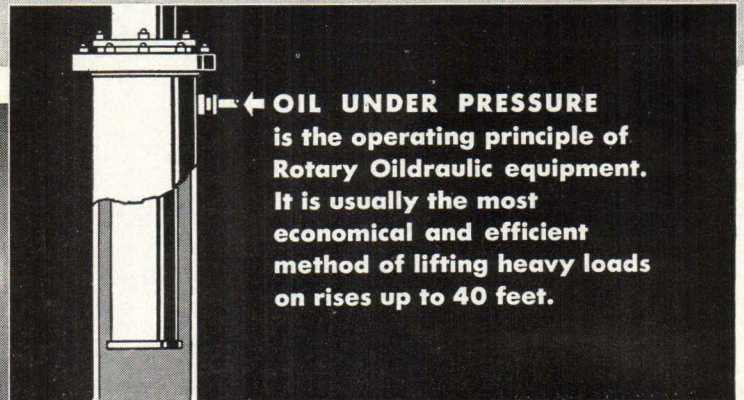
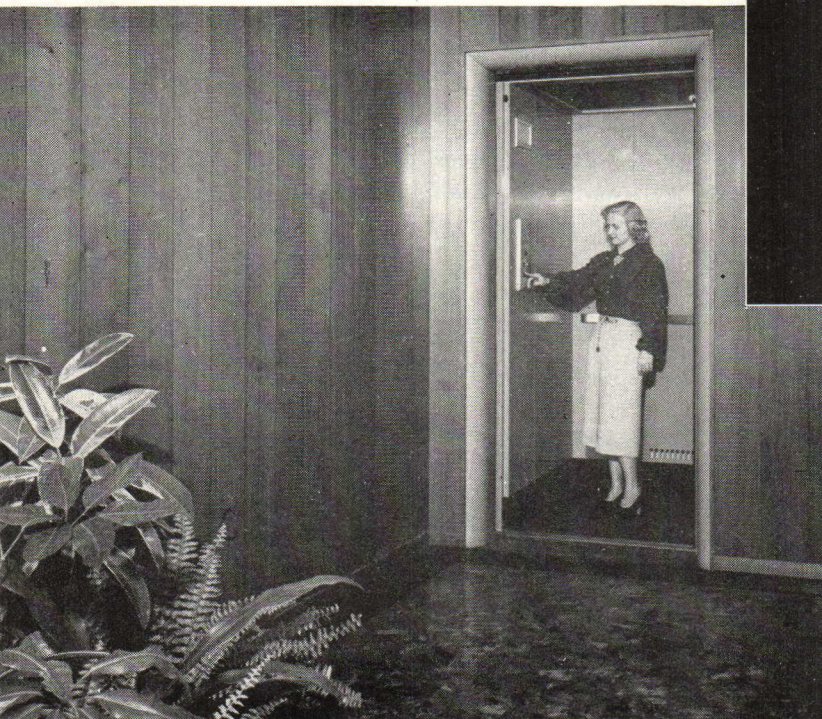
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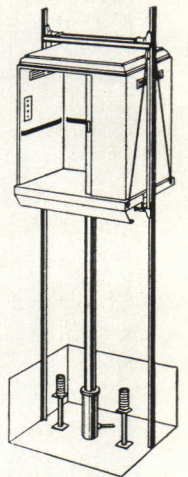
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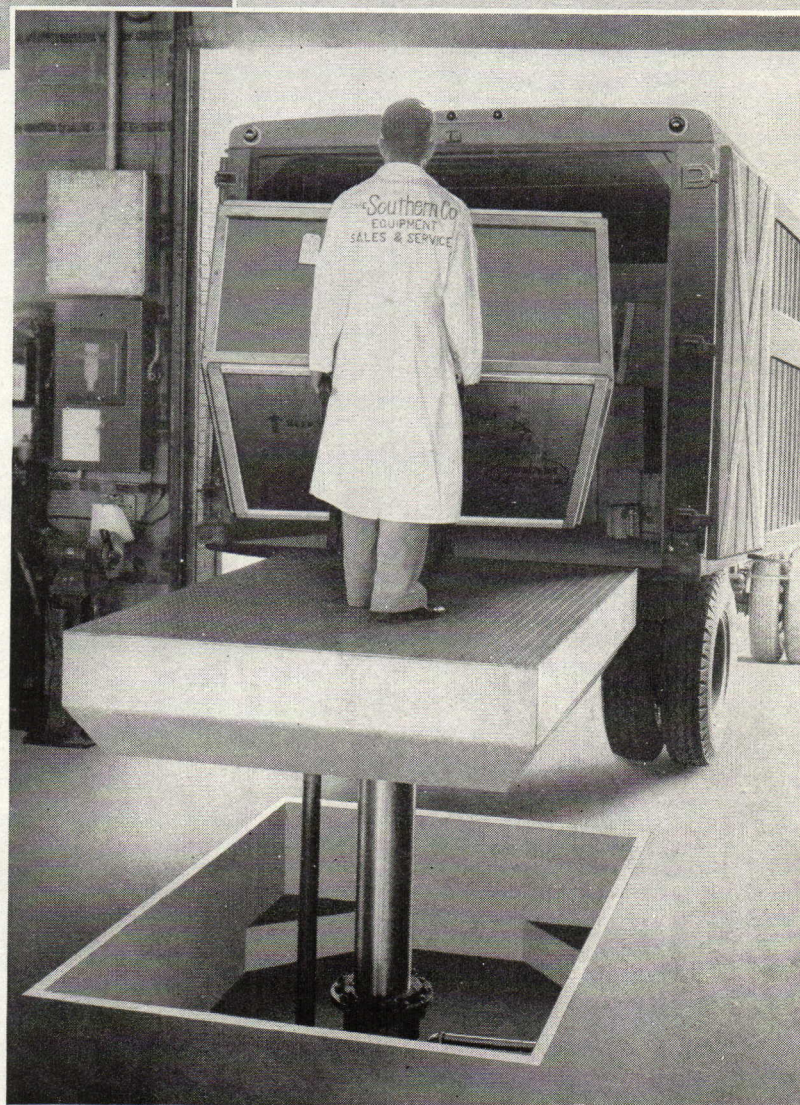
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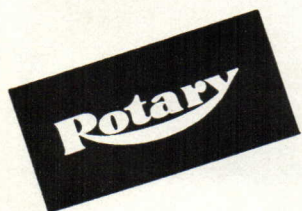
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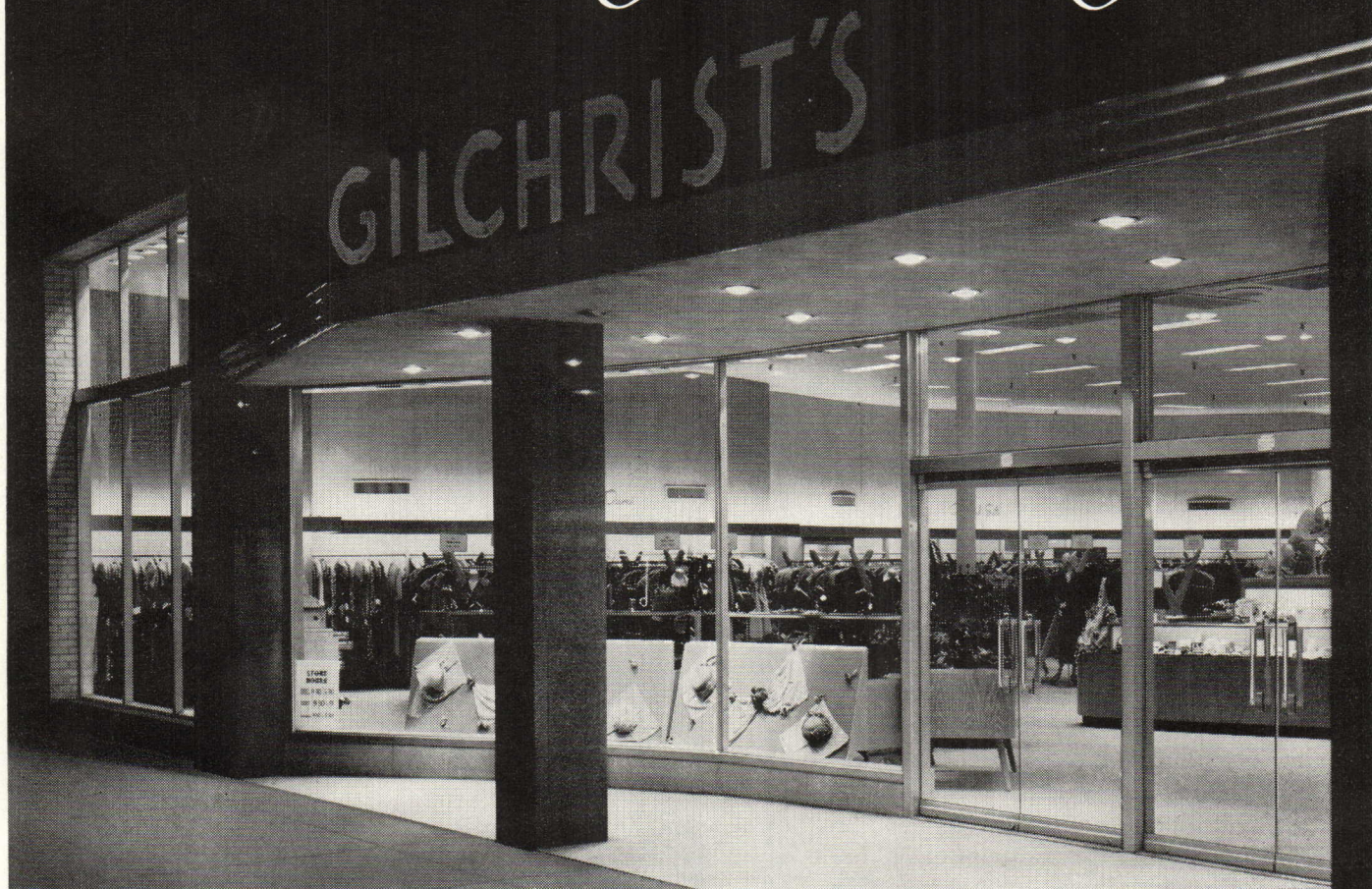


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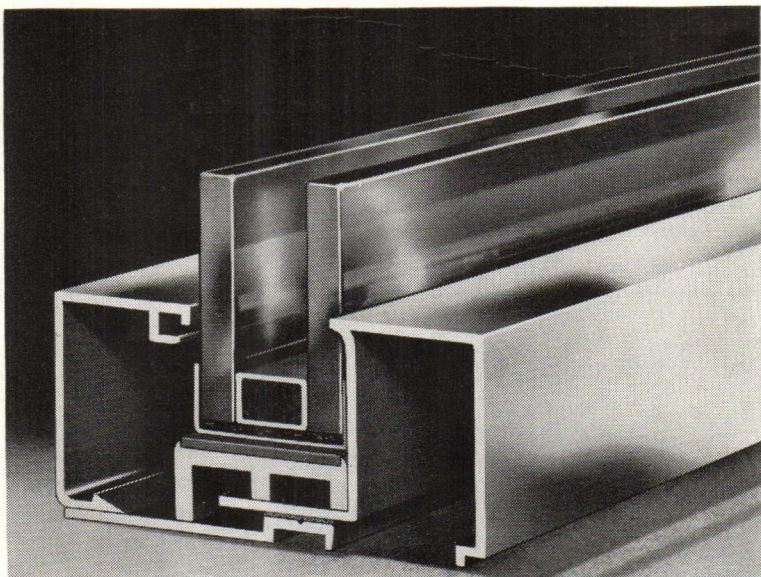
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Everything



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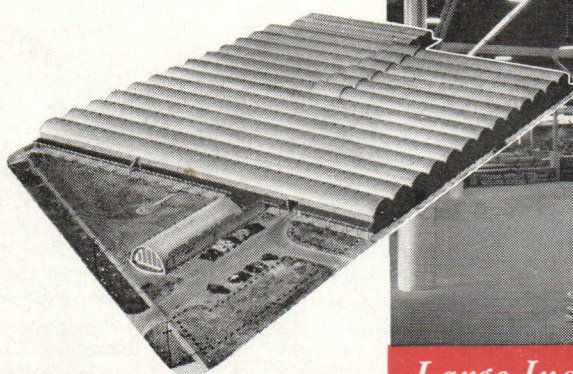
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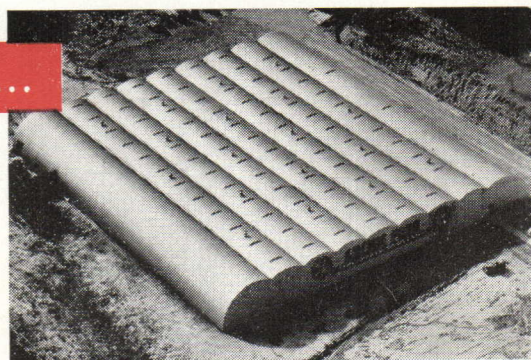
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ON CATCHING UP

Dear Editor: The new buildings at Drake University really look handsome and functional. You "consider it remarkable" that an institution of higher learning should commission and accept such architecture in 1950.

These two buildings are strikingly similar to the Bauhaus at Dessau. In both cases we have a glass-walled building standing at right angle to a building with horizontal strips of windows connected by a covered bridge. The functions are the same—to house classrooms and laboratories.

The German school was built in 1926. Since then we have built scores of science buildings trying to look like Greek temples, Norman castles or Byzantine basilicas.

The remarkable thing is that it took us so long to catch up with common sense!

JOHN MAASS

Advertising Designer

NO CANCELLATIONS, PLEASE!

Dear Editor: As an advertiser in P/A, we wish to compliment you on your zeal in pursuing Axel Kaufmann (see VIEWS, November 1950 P/A) who apparently prefers to read his boss's copy of P/A.

The race that is currently going on between *Architectural Record* and your publication, as regards circulation among architects, takes on a new aspect. We hadn't realized the grim determination with which you are going after "First Place" in your field,* and we take a dim view of Kaufmann's refusal to co-operate.

The logical question which should be cleared up is, "Does Kaufmann's boss also read *Record*?" For all we know, this ex-subscriber may also be reading *The Daily Worker* (depending upon his employer's taste in literature).

In closing, we resent your publishing a letter on page 9 which competes all too successfully with the advertisements further back in the book. The copy in our next advertisement will be in lower case. If Fred Allen and Axel Kaufmann can do it, so can we!

ROBERT ARONSON

Advertising Manager

A. L. Smith Iron Co.

Chelsea, Mass.

* ABC statements show P/A has always topped *Record* in total number of architectural readers; has topped *Building* (Forum) since the middle of 1948.

READERS OF TOMSON COLUMN FIND ESTHETIC ZONING . . .

pro

EFFORT TO CURB SOME ABUSES . . .

Dear Editor: I am familiar with efforts mentioned in the (Tomson's) articles to control the activities of speculative builders and developers who have taken advantage of a housing shortage to erect flimsy, identical rows of cabin-type houses on minimum sized lots and leave the future staggering costs and problems of health, sewage, drainage, water supply, lighting, garbage, transportation, schools, playgrounds, fire and police protection to the taxpayers and local officials. I hope these officials are successful in their efforts to curb some of the abuses which have become evident in many suburban communities in the metropolitan area in recent years.

The real question is not the desirability or the legality of "esthetic zoning." In most instances the term is a misnomer and its continual use has done much to retard progressive, sensible, and beneficial building restrictions designed not to please the "esthete," a votary of art or a pretender to fine taste, but rather to protect the investment of the ordinary citizen in his home and to promote the general welfare of his community.

ROBERT MOSES

President

Long Island State Park Commission
 Babylon, L. I., N. Y.

con

CONTRARY TO SPIRIT OF ART . . .

Dear Editor: I am basically opposed to censorship in any form, and zoning for alleged esthetic reasons, or esthetic "control" of any kind, is censorship. Censorship has always, by its very nature, been contrary to the spirit of art and inimical to the conditions under which it flourishes.

It is curious to see how the bluenose mind works. Fear is always the motive: the fear of the prude or the fear of the vested interest. It never makes any sense. Take the hue and cry of the real estate some decades ago—everything must conform to Ye Olde Colonial Swillage or El Nuevo Half Hacienda or Ancient Dungheap Hills. The urban ideal was the Rue de Rivoli, or the Crescent in Bath, or Forest Hills. Conformity, or by heaven the values would go down! . . . Now look at Scarsdale, with a new set of slogans—Diversity for Status! Variety for Value! If it's Different it's got to be Better! Have they ever looked at the earnest attempts of developers to create Variety in Queens, Philadelphia, Dubuque or Ipecac? I hope Scarsdale gets it.

Beauty cannot be created by fiat. Even God didn't try it, He only said Fiat Lux.

(Incidentally, Tomson nowhere discusses *esthetics* in zoning, except the Scarsdale case. All the others are "an attempt . . . to preserve . . . the advantages of a distinctive and attractive rural environment" by restricting size of lots or prescribing size of dwelling. As one good citizen of a residential suburb remarked to me, "We don't want no cheap bastards what don't pay enough taxes to support their kids in school." No mass production, no prefabrication; only childless couples in \$30,000 or more houses. There ought to be a law, Tomson, but it isn't esthetics.)

HENRY S. CHURCHILL

New York, N. Y.

EXTENSION OF POLICE POWER . . .

Dear Editor: I am firmly convinced that as a public policy, police power should not be permitted to be used in an attempt to censor or regulate esthetics in any way. I am not concerned with the extension of the police power as far as it will go in other phases of zoning law.

(Continued on page 10)

(Continued from page 9)

Specifically, I believe that the Scarsdale ordinance is outrageous. This ordinance is designed to enforce monotony by multiple variation.

It is interesting to me that this ordinance attempts to produce precisely the opposite effect from that proposed by some other similar attempts to regu-

late esthetics. Similar ordinances, for instance, have attempted to produce uniformity in cornice and roof heights.

The examples used by Tomson point up the fact that many zoning laws which are condemned by some of our most conservative people, are actually initiated by reactionary forces solely to

protect property values and not, as intended, to promote public health, safety and welfare.

The three types of law cited by Tomson, however, are not similar in content, nor in effect. The Scarsdale ordinance is designed to prevent uniformity of appearance. This relates to esthetics. The Kingspoint ordinance, however, deals with the density of population on the land which I do not consider an esthetic consideration even though the motives which the village had may have included esthetic considerations.

I believe that land density ordinances similar to the Kingspoint case, should be encouraged. I think that they bear directly on the public health, safety and welfare.

The third type of case cited places a minimum square foot area limitation on housing. This is another ordinance designed more to protect property values than to protect human values. It is related more to a dollar sign than to esthetics. It can have no beneficial esthetic result since a much more objectionable mess can be made with a 3000 square foot house than with a 1200 square foot dwelling. I am opposed to any such limitation.

I hope Tomson will add another type of legislation which is becoming increasingly and alarmingly common and which is the only type which occurred to me when I thought of zoning for esthetics. This is the type which establishes the planning or zoning agency or board as a board of esthetic judges who have the power to approve or disapprove plans simply on esthetic grounds.

Examples can be pointed out where such a board has functioned very well in a progressive and creative manner to produce results beneficial to the community. Such a public policy, however, is fraught with the greatest danger to the public and to the architectural profession. Ultimately and inevitably, the most advanced and perhaps the best architectural examples will suffer the most.

I understand that the Art Commission in San Francisco which has certain powers along this line, under the leadership of Ernest Born has done an outstanding, courageous and creative job. I also understand that in the city of Long Beach, California, where the Planning Commission insists on presentation of early preliminary sketches for all commercial buildings in a certain prescribed downtown area, they have been able to influence design creatively.

Even if such examples are as good as they say, I hope the courts will eliminate this hazard and obstruction to the advancement of decent architectural design.

In the city of Los Angeles, the charter gives the Art Commission esthetic jurisdiction over all public buildings, and over any object which projects into or over a public right of way, which includes projecting signs and marquees.

(Continued on page 12)

THE *Sedgwick* ROTO-WAITER

...a new kind of fully automatic electric dumb waiter that never overtravels

FOR TWO-STOP INSTALLATIONS... the new Sedgwick Roto-Waiter, with its unique endless chain drive principle of operation, embodies those features of safety, dependability and economy that make it the ideal dumb waiter for schools, hospitals, hotels, restaurants, stores, banks, libraries, factories, clubs, residences and other commercial, institutional and industrial buildings.

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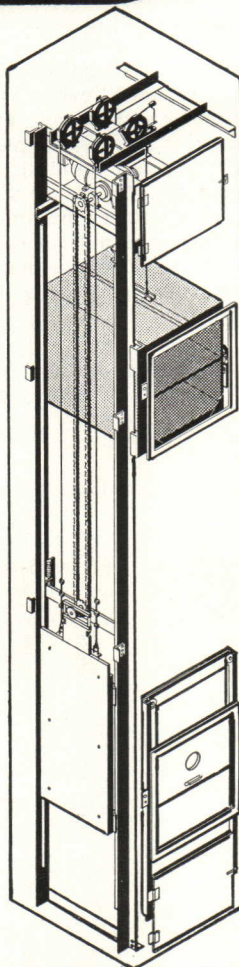
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- NO SANDING OR FINISHING ON THE JOB
- FOR MODERN AND TRADITIONAL HOMES

BRUCE *Ranch Plank Floor*



*It's pegged and finished
at the factory*

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(Continued from page 10)

I believe that this kind of power is proper as long as it is restricted to public buildings and objects within the public domain.

The charter also gives the Planning Commission the right to pass on the location, extent and appearance of public structures. During the five years when I served on the Commission, I

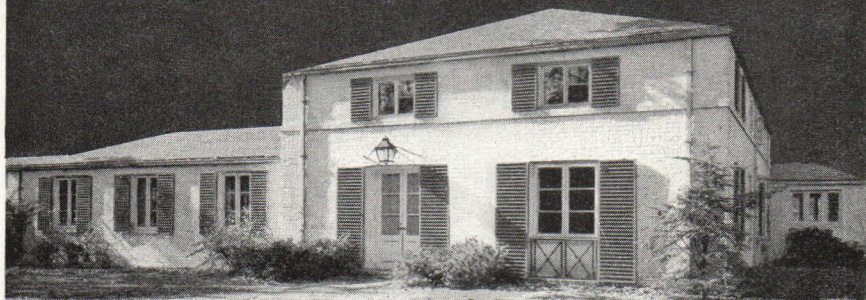
made every effort to eliminate this consideration of appearance from our decisions and, at one point, attempted a charter amendment which, incidentally, failed to pass. The failure was not due to the question of esthetics in law, however, since the issue was confused by being tied in with certain other changes.

Our zoning administrator, unfortunately in my opinion, has the power to become very specific in his criticism of esthetics in buildings. He can approve or disapprove plans on which zone variances are being considered, solely on the basis of esthetics and can include conditions establishing such things as the color of the paint to be used.

Although a splendid case can be made for the relation of esthetics in buildings to public health if this includes mental health, I am unalterably opposed to attempts to regulate esthetics by law!!!

ROBERT E. ALEXANDER
Los Angeles, Calif.

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Architect: Irwin Jones, New York

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ALMOST SEEMS RIDICULOUS

Dear Editor: The subject of "esthetic zoning" (to say the least) should, can, and probably shall cause volumes of pro and con comment. There is, in my mind, no question that zoning to promote public health, morals and safety, is worthwhile and necessary (that is, if truly well applied).

"Esthetic zoning" almost seems ridiculous. In this area, and I suspect it is somewhat normal, less than 10% of the buildings constructed (equal for restricted and nonrestricted areas) have an architect or person slightly qualified in esthetics. Since the whole subject goes deeper than the ease of wording restrictions, it is my opinion that more good work will come from no "esthetic restrictions" than will come with them. After all, they have no meaning unless they result in improvement. As to the legality, I will have to resist from comment or even opinion.

I could go on and cite examples from my experience, such as "a minimum of a 22' high front on any building in the district." Of course, all the buildings (with a few exceptions) were one-story buildings. The result is a district with the highest false parapet walls called "sign spaces." The signs then become the "architecture." It is too bad a photograph can't accompany this letter to show what a neon company can do. The Architectural Board was questioned on this restriction, and their answer was for "consistency" and "esthetics." The "consistency" and "esthetics" in this new shopping area (approximately one full mile on two sides of the street) is as "inconsistent" and "ugly" as the mile on each side with the "horrible" lack of "esthetic restrictions."

If "esthetic restrictions" are good, who shall be the judge of "qualified architectural boards?" Maybe the answer is as hard as the "chicken, the egg, and why."

Perhaps my comments should have been in the direction of legality, but first before laws are enacted, I feel "reason and possible results" should be carefully explored.

A. QUINCY JONES, JR.
Los Angeles, Calif.

(Continued in February VIEWS)

Two Types of Marbleization

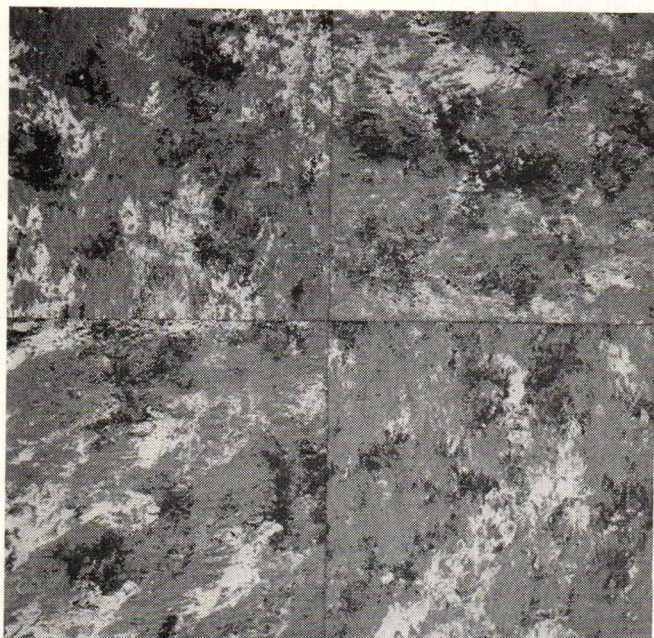
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Architects now have the choice of two distinctive marble-type grainings in Armstrong's Standard Asphalt Tile. The regular sharply defined marbleization with contrasting colors—and a new decorator-type pattern in soft, muted grainings of monochromatic colors.

This new series in Armstrong's Standard Asphalt Tile is known as "Designer's Palette," Series E. Each tile color is obtained from close value tones of the same color. The beauty of the monochromatic coloring is further enhanced by Armstrong's exclusive non-directional graining. The colors are in harmony with one another and can be used in combination with the A, B, C, and D colors for pleasing effects. They offer the architect the same eleven monochromatic colors that proved so popular in Armstrong's Arlon Tile which has been withdrawn because of raw material restrictions.

In the B, C, and D Series, the sharply defined non-directional graining which characterizes Armstrong's Asphalt Tile gives them unusual beauty. They are widely used in all types of interiors.



Designer's Palette, Series E, colors in Armstrong's Asphalt Tile offer a new concept in low-cost floor beauty for residences, offices, stores, schools, hospitals, and all types of basementless buildings. The colors are not affected by alkaline moisture and are highly resistant to the harmful action of harsh alkaline cleaning solutions.

Designer's Palette, Series E, colors are available in 9" x 9" tiles in 1/8" and 3/16" gauge. Full color descriptions may be seen in the 1951 edition of Sweet's Architectural Files or Armstrong's Pattern Book.

For samples, installation specifications, and other information on Designer's Palette Series, as well as any of Armstrong's Resilient Floorings, architects are invited to contact the nearest Armstrong District Office or write directly to the Armstrong Cork Company, Floor Division, 8901 State Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

The soft, muted graining of the Designer's Palette, Series E, monochromatic colors make this flooring an ideal choice for areas where a rich and highly decorative yet informal appearance is desired.



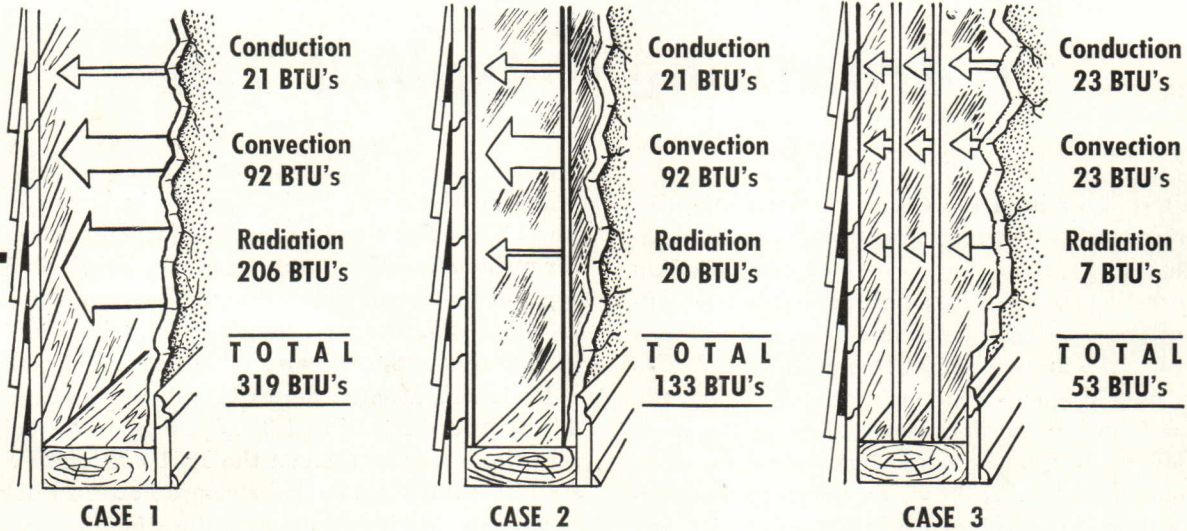
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In an uninsulated wall space, 65% to 80% of all heat flow is by RADIATION



CASE 1

An uninsulated wall space. The surfaces of ordinary building materials, including ordinary insulations, have a Radiation or emissivity rate of more than 90%, a heat ray absorption rate of over 90%. Air has slight density, so Conduction is slight, 21 BTU's. There is nothing to block convection, 92 BTU's. Note: 206 BTU's out of total 319 BTU's going through this wall space was Radiation.

CASE 2

The same wall space except that inner surfaces were lined with sheets of metal of 15% emissivity and absorption. Note drastic drop in heat flow by radiation, from 206 BTU's to 20 BTU's. Conduction and Convection stay the same. Original total of 319 BTU's dropped to 133 BTU's.

CASE 3

Two sheets of 15% emissive metal divide the wall space into 3 reflective compartments. Heat loss by Radiation dropped to 7 BTU's against original 206 BTU's. The 2 sheets blocked Convection so that its flow fell from 92 BTU's to 23 BTU's. Conduction rose only 2 BTU's; from 21 to 23 BTU's. The total flow in BTU's dropped 85% from the original 319, to 53 BTU's.

The aluminum used in multiple sheet accordion insulation has emissivity and absorption rates of only 3%, or 5 times better than the 15% cited. Type 4 Infra, a commercial form of multiple aluminum, has 3 blocks to Convection heat flow, and Type 6 Infra has 5 blocks, against only 2 cited in Case 3.

NOTE: Figures based on booklet, "Insulating Effect of Successive Air Spaces Bounded by Bright Metallic Surfaces," published by the American Society of Heating & Ventilating Engineers. Free copy will be sent by Infra; just use coupon.

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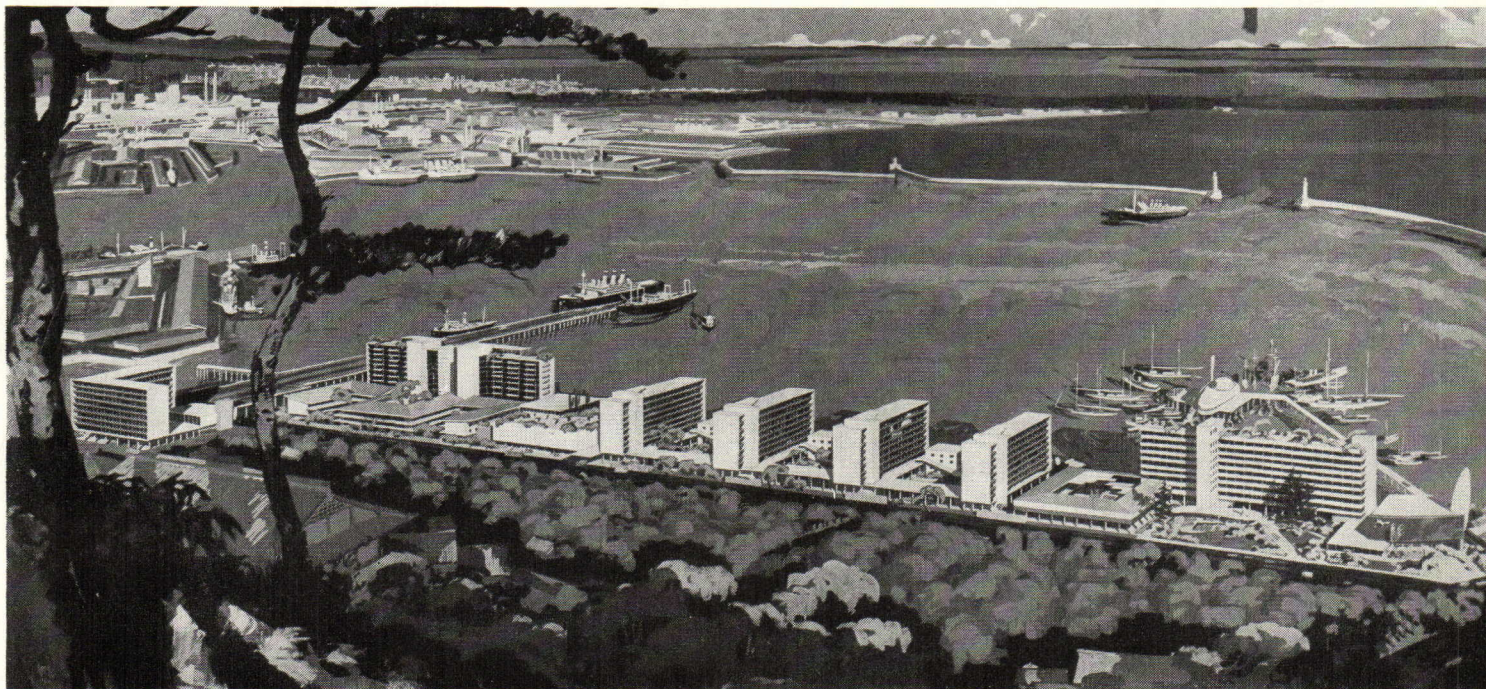
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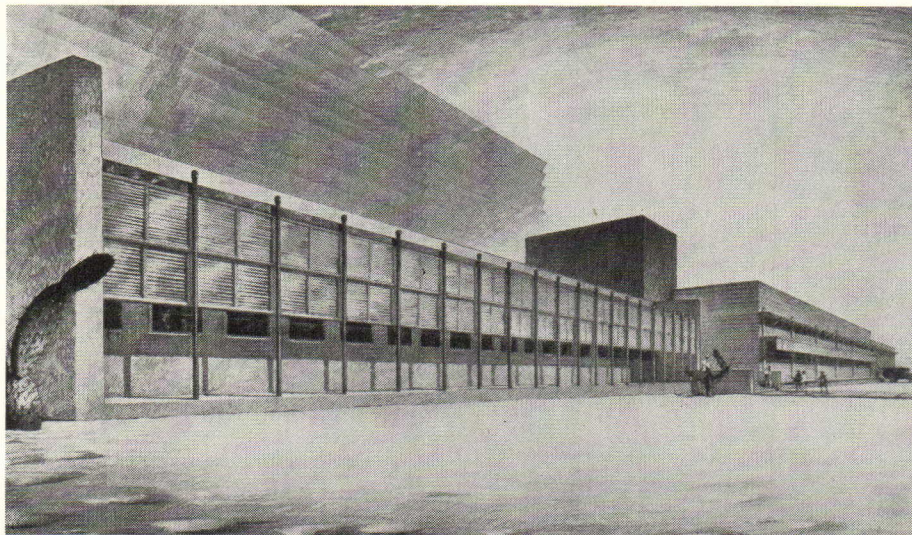
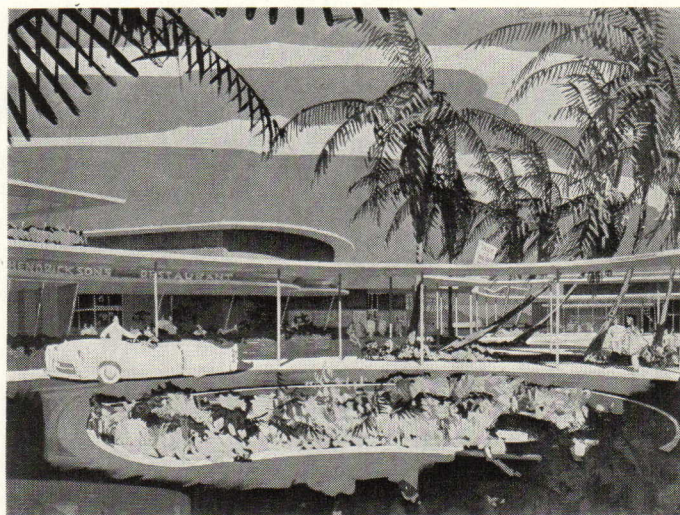
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PROGRESS REPORT



Sizable addition to the dollar volume of U.S. work-on-the-boards in American architects' offices, reported in this month's issue as "1951 Design Survey," is the aggregate of overseas work being designed by various firms here. This includes buildings of all types—some designed to conform with traditions of the countries in which they are to be built, as well as those to spread abroad the character that will identify their authorship—utilizing, in the main, the favored building methods and materials of this era. The structural systems, principally concrete and steel, have the American stamp. Details of design are more often affected by practices of the locality; such as provisions for climatic peculiarities (assuming that the architects have featured patios, galleries, sunshades, and

(Continued on page 16)

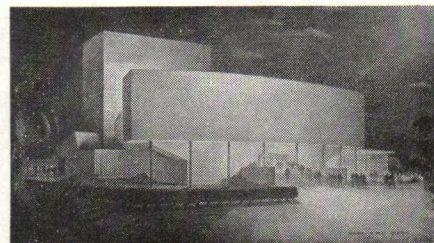


For the waterfront at Yokohama, Japan, Welton Becket, architect and engineer, Los Angeles, California, has designed an extensive trade center that will include a 500-room hotel, office buildings, apartment houses, theaters, shops, banks, and warehouses (rendering by Chris Choate top of page). In Honolulu will be built the \$3 millions shopping center (rendering at left also by Choate) designed by Wischmeyer & Lorenz, architects, St. Louis, in collaboration with Marcus Lester, Honolulu, and Harland Bartholomew & Associates. And a Research and Development Laboratory for Bahrein Petroleum Co., on Bahrein Island, Persian Gulf, is one of several projects being designed for foreign sites by Chauncey W. Riley, Architect, New York. (Rendering at left by Hugh Ferriss.)

(Continued from page 15)

other dramatic devices or unusual contraptions, for occupants' comfort rather than for design dazzle). Any estimate of the scope and importance of work now in progress in offices across the country would be incomplete without this report of their work abroad.

The clients, foreign as well as American, are undertaking great projects worthy of the best design talent available. The illustrations here are representative of the widespread activity in which American firms are collaborating or taking full charge.



Chauncey W. Riley, architect, New York, designed the two buildings shown above in renderings by Hugh Ferriss. The theater (top) is for Bahrein Petroleum Company, Persian Gulf, to serve the personnel and families stationed there. Construction will begin early in the year.

The building for Banco Popular de Puerto Rico (B.P.P.R.) is one of four branches being designed by Riley. This branch bank, at Santurce will accommodate American firms establishing factories there. The glass-enclosed banking quarters on the ground floor are air conditioned. The building structure proper is shaded by a "perforated basket of concrete which provides sun protection yet freely admits the trade winds so necessary to comfort" in that location.

Present city planning activities of Paul Lester Wiener & José Louis Sert, New York, reported after their recent return from Latin America, include:

1. *Preliminary Pilot Plan for Lima, Peru* and a study of a new civic center for Lima, with the Oficina Nacional de Planeamiento y Urbanismo—present population about 800,000.

2. *City Plan for Chimbote, Peru*—a new town being founded by the government of Peru and the Corporación Peruana del Santa, for a population of about 35-50,000. The founding of the new Chimbote is due to a hydroelectric development in the high Cordilleras and new airport facilities at Chimbote. There is a program for the promotion of new industries in Chimbote and an agricultural and irrigation program for the surrounding region, based on the new power facilities. Due to an avalanche destroying part of the electric power dam, the carrying through of the plan must be delayed.

3. *City Plan for Tumaco, Colombia* with the Ministry of Public Works in Bogota, for a population of 35-50,000. The development of this city is due to new airport facilities. Our city plan relocated the town to an adjacent island. The city is in construction.

(Continued on page 18)

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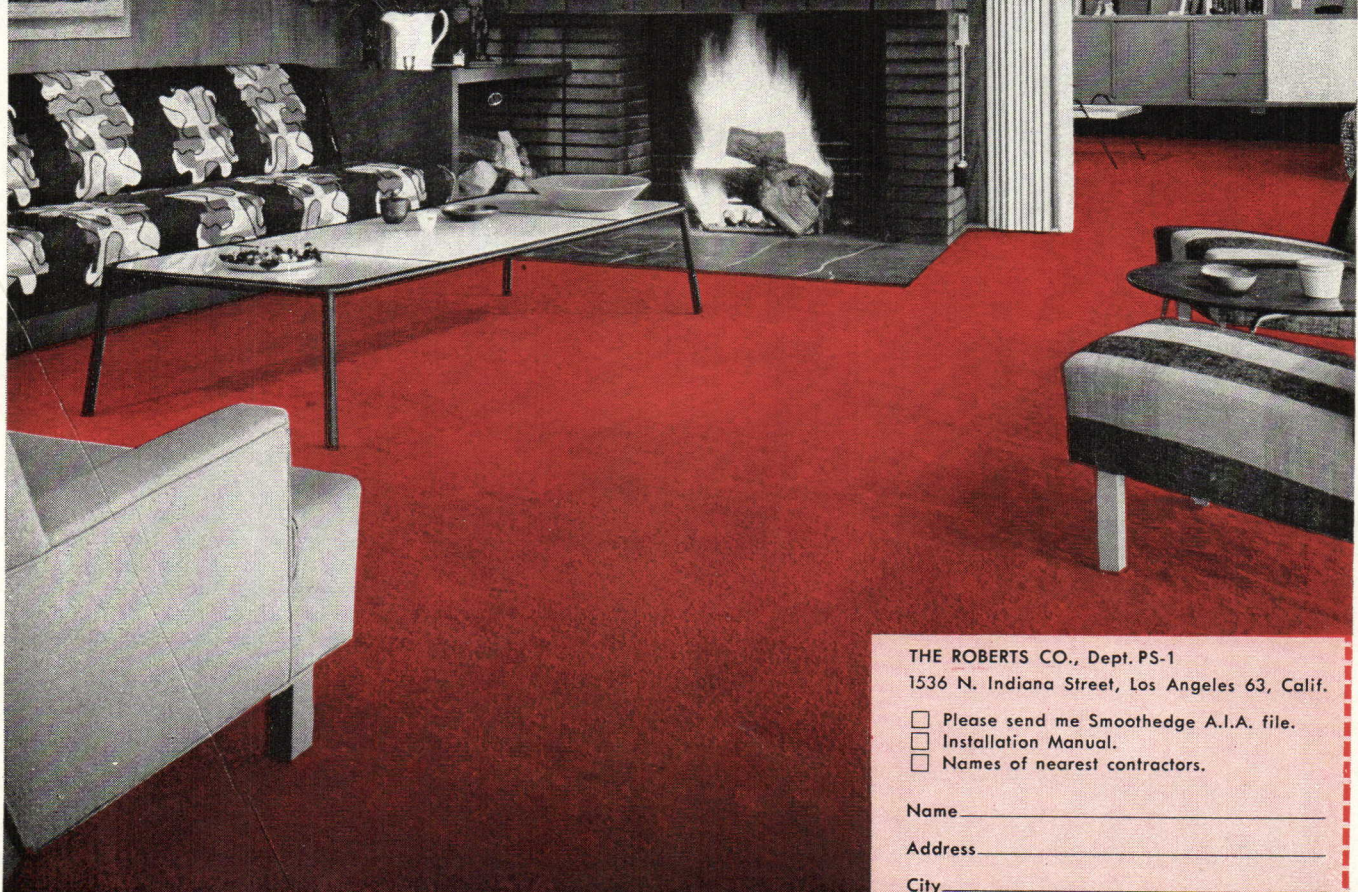
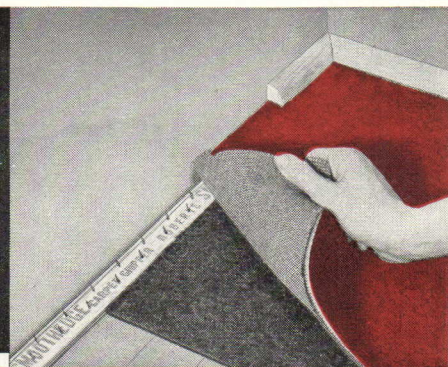
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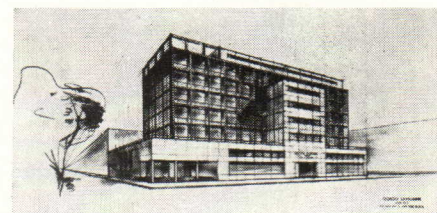
PROGRESS REPORT

(Continued from page 16)

4. *Pilot Plan for Medellin, Colombia*, industrial city, present population about 220,000. The Pilot Plan has been officially approved and the Planning Commission is now preparing a Master Plan with our consultation. The first phase,

consisting of a five to seven-year public works program, is being executed.

5. *Pilot Plan for Bogota, Capital of Colombia*, population 500,000, with Le Corbusier and the Oficina del Plan Regulador. The Pilot Plan is approved



Giorgio Cavaglieri, architect, New York, designed the office building shown above for Societa' Generale Elettrica Della Sicilia to occupy a site near the public gardens in Palermo, Sicily.

and the first phase of public works for a period of five to seven years is in operation. The Master Plan is now being designed by ourselves in collaboration with the planning office in Bogota.

6. *Pilot Plan for Cali, Colombia*, agricultural and industrial city, population of about 180,000. This plan is officially approved, and necessary legislation is now pending.



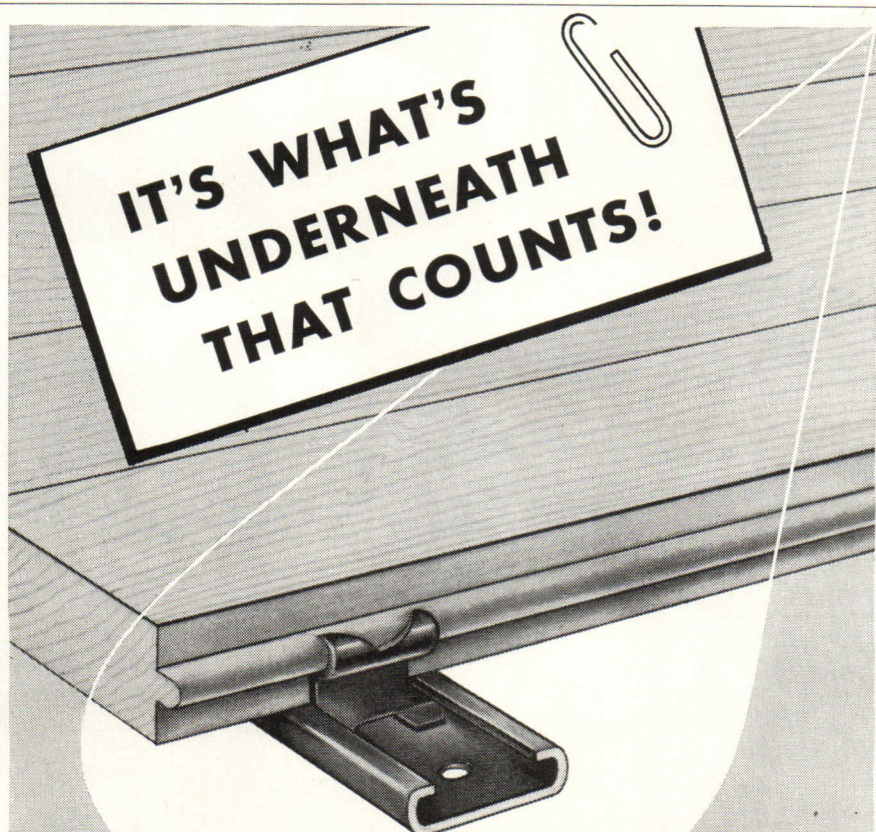
The 1000-room hotel (Chris Choate rendering) soon to rise on Imperial Palace outer grounds in Tokyo, deeded to Japan Development Corporation, will be the largest ever built in the Orient. Welton Becket, architect and engineer, Los Angeles, reports that it is an important unit in a \$100 millions program. Note the dining-terrace over one of the historic moats of the Imperial Gardens.

NOTICES

EXHIBITION

FINN JUHL, Danish designer, has been selected to design the installation for the new version of the "Good Design" exhibition of home furnishings sponsored by the Museum of Modern Art in New York and The Merchandise Mart in Chicago, to open on January 15 at The Mart.

The Selection Committee for next year's continuous showings of home furnishings is composed of Edgar Kaufmann, Jr., Director of "Good Design," as Chairman; WILLIAM M. FRIEDMAN, Assistant Director of the Walker Art Center, Minneapolis, and HUGH LAWSON, Divisional Merchandise Manager of Home Furnishings at Carson, Pirie Scott & Co., in Chicago.



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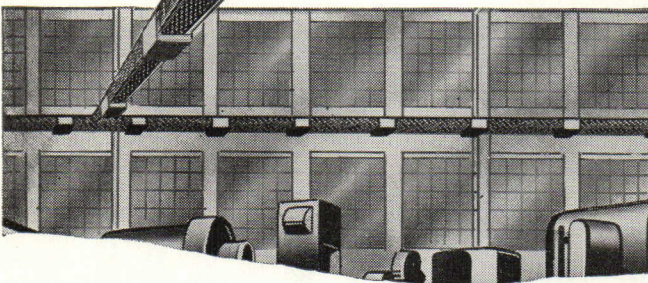
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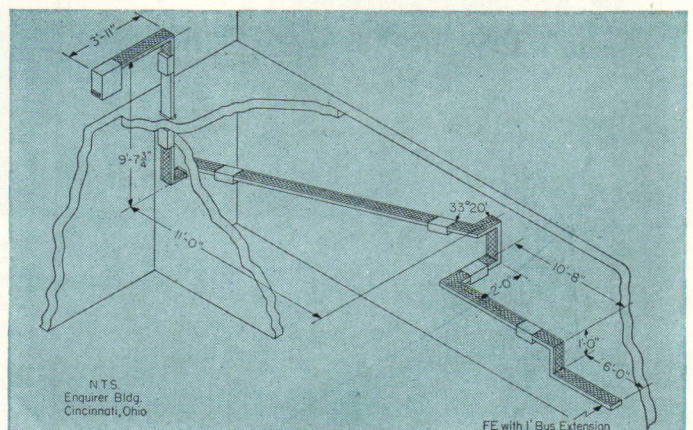
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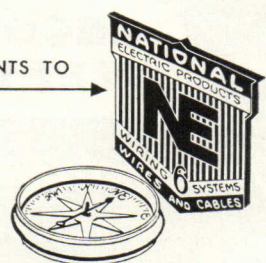
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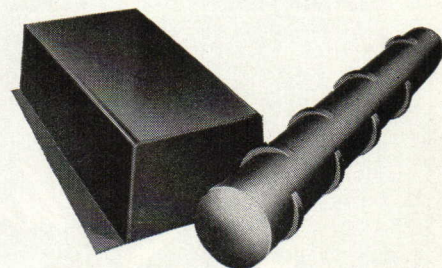
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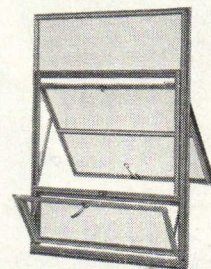
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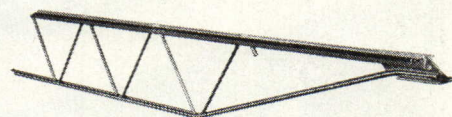
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# 139	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1390	P 1391	P 1392	P 1393
# 140	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1400	P 1401	P 1402	P 1403
# 141	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1410	P 1411	P 1412	P 1413
# 142	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1420	P 1421	P 1422	P 1423
# 143	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1430	P 1431	P 1432	P 1433
# 144	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1440	P 1441	P 1442	P 1443
# 145	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1450	P 1451	P 1452	P 1453
# 146	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1460	P 1461	P 1462	P 1463
# 147	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1470	P 1471	P 1472	P 1473
# 148	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1480	P 1481	P 1482	P 1483
# 149	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1490	P 1491	P 1492	P 1493
# 150	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1500	P 1501	P 1502	P 1503
# 151	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1510	P 1511	P 1512	P 1513
# 152	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1520	P 1521	P 1522	P 1523
# 153	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1530	P 1531	P 1532	P 1533
# 154	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1540	P 1541	P 1542	P 1543
# 155	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1550	P 1551	P 1552	P 1553
# 156	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1560	P 1561	P 1562	P 1563
# 157	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1570	P 1571	P 1572	P 1573
# 158	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1580	P 1581	P 1582	P 1583
# 159	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1590	P 1591	P 1592	P 1593
# 160	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1600	P 1601	P 1602	P 1603
# 161	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1610	P 1611	P 1612	P 1613
# 162	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1620	P 1621	P 1622	P 1623
# 163	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1630	P 1631	P 1632	P 1633
# 164	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1640	P 1641	P 1642	P 1643
# 165	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1650	P 1651	P 1652	P 1653
# 166	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1660	P 1661	P 1662	P 1663
# 167	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1670	P 1671	P 1672	P 1673
# 168	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1680	P 1681	P 1682	P 1683
# 169	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1690	P 1691	P 1692	P 1693
# 170	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1700	P 1701	P 1702	P 1703
# 171	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1710	P 1711	P 1712	P 1713
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# 179	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1790	P 1791	P 1792	P 1793
# 180	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1800	P 1801	P 1802	P 1803
# 181	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1810	P 1811	P 1812	P 1813
# 182	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1820	P 1821	P 1822	P 1823
# 183	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1830	P 1831	P 1832	P 1833
# 184	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1840	P 1841	P 1842	P 1843
# 185	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1850	P 1851	P 1852	P 1853
# 186	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1860	P 1861	P 1862	P 1863
# 187	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1870	P 1871	P 1872	P 1873
# 188	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1880	P 1881	P 1882	P 1883
# 189	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1890	P 1891	P 1892	P 1893
# 190	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1900	P 1901	P 1902	P 1903
# 191	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1910	P 1911	P 1912	P 1913
# 192	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1920	P 1921	P 1922	P 1923
# 193	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1930	P 1931	P 1932	P 1933
# 194	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1940	P 1941	P 1942	P 1943
# 195	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1950	P 1951	P 1952	P 1953
# 196	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1960	P 1961	P 1962	P 1963
# 197	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1970	P 1971	P 1972	P 1973
# 198	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1980	P 1981	P 1982	P 1983
# 199	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 1990	P 1991	P 1992	P 1993
# 200	48" x 60" x 14" built-in apron type	P 2000	P 2001	P 2002	P 2003

all the plumbing fixtures and fittings you'll need for any job

in the new, time-saving **AMERICAN-Standard** catalogue

HERE, in a single, compact book are the complete facts on the most complete line of quality plumbing fixtures on the market . . . ready for quick and accurate specification.

The American-Standard Plumbing Fixtures Catalogue—the only one of its kind in the field—is functionally arranged. The whole story on each product is given in the minimum of space, yet with exact specifications, complete information and illustrations. Variations of style and fitting are grouped together . . . you don't have to *hunt* for combinations. There are even color illustrations, and charts showing all the colors in which the

various plumbing fixtures can be furnished.

It is good to know that our new plumbing fixtures catalogue has met with enthusiastic approval (witness the extracts of letters shown on this page). Accordingly, the same catalogue technique will be applied to the complete line of American-Standard Heating Equipment. This is just another example of the effort that goes on behind the scenes at American-Standard . . . making sure that architects have the latest information, in easy-to-use form, on all of the famous American-Standard products. **American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation**, P. O. Box 1226, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

HERE'S WHAT ARCHITECTS ARE SAYING:



"This catalogue is by far the most attractive that has come into our office. It is the clearest presentation of plumbing fixtures that I have yet seen."

"...vastly improved catalogue on plumbing fixtures"



"Occasionally a manufacturer does something that puts him away out front in the opinion of those who use his literature in every-day conduct of their business, and you surely have done it this time with your new catalogue."



"...an excellent job"

" . . . its organization is such that the necessary information is readily available, and it is presented in such form as to be a pleasure to present to clients for their consideration."



"...very complete"

LOOK FOR THIS MARK OF MERIT



Serving home and industry

AMERICAN-STANDARD • AMERICAN BLOWER • CHURCH SEATS • DETROIT LUBRICATOR • KEWANEE BOILERS • ROSS HEATER • TONAWANDA IRON

LOW-COST, DEPENDABLE RUST-RESISTANCE

... for all Types of Sheet Metal Work

You get it in TONCAN IRON—the architect's favorite for every installation in which rust may be a problem.

TONCAN is an *alloy* iron. Its basic ingredient is highly-refined open hearth iron. Copper is added—*twice as much* as in ordinary copper-bearing steels or irons. Then the correct amount of Molybdenum is alloyed to bring out the full effectiveness of this double dose of copper.

This high rust-resistance is no mere surface quality. It extends *all through* the iron. Fabrication does not lessen it. TONCAN IRON readily can be formed,

punched, sheared, riveted, soldered, welded and otherwise worked—and still it fights rust.

How about cost? . . . only slightly higher than less rust-resistant materials when you figure the total labor-material-haulage costs of any job. For your client, TONCAN IRON quickly becomes a real saving through its long years of rust-resisting service.

You'll find more information in Sweet's Architectural File, or write to:

REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION

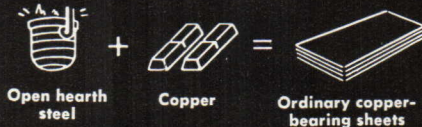
GENERAL OFFICES • CLEVELAND 1, OHIO

Export Department: Chrysler Building, New York 17, N.Y.

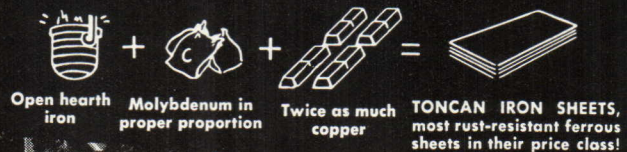
for **40** years . . . HIGHEST RUST-RESISTANCE
OF ALL FERROUS MATERIALS IN ITS PRICE CLASS

Here's the story

COPPER-BEARING STEEL



TONCAN IRON



Republic

TONCAN COPPER MOLYBDENUM IRON

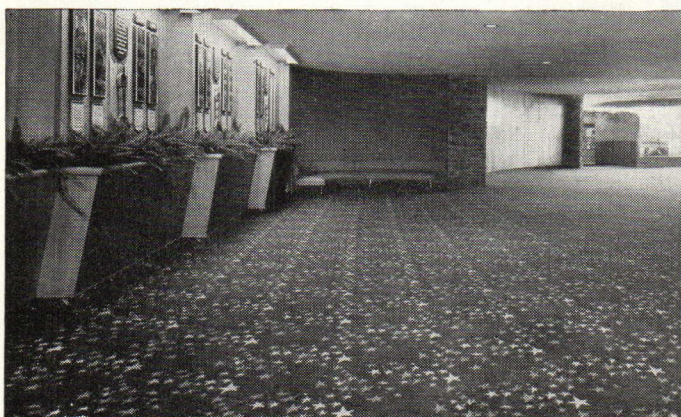
— for ducts, gutters, conductor pipes, roofing, siding, tanks, ventilators, skylights, hoods and other sheet metal applications requiring rust-resistance — and for corrugated metal drainage products.



For sound carpet economy and luxurious comfort underfoot specify SPONGEX

It's sound economy to protect costly carpeting with Spongex, the sponge rubber rug cushion. Carpets last more than twice as long when wearing footsteps are cushioned on Spongex.* Yet Spongex costs but a fraction of what a second carpet would cost.

Sheer comfort and an atmosphere of luxuriousness delight all who walk on carpets cushioned by sponge rubber. Your clients will enjoy the finest in comfort underfoot with sound carpet economy, when you specify Spongex sponge rubber rug cushion.



THE PARADISE THEATRE • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA



HOTEL SYRACUSE • SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

*the finest cushion underfoot . . .
the cleanest cushion under rugs*



• makes any carpet luxury carpet • sheds no loose hair or fibers • cleans easily with vacuum • lasts year after year under rug after rug • is moth and vermin proof • non-allergenic.

*Source: U. S. Testing Company, Inc., test No. 22570, October 3, 1950, reported Spongex increased abrasion resistance 173%. This test and E1185 also credit sponge rubber rug cushions with an average thermal conductance of 3.00 Btu/hr/°F/sq. ft. over radiant heated panel; and reveal SPONGEX to be superior to all other rug cushions in retention of resiliency after aging and compression.



THE SPONGE RUBBER PRODUCTS COMPANY

461 DERBY PLACE

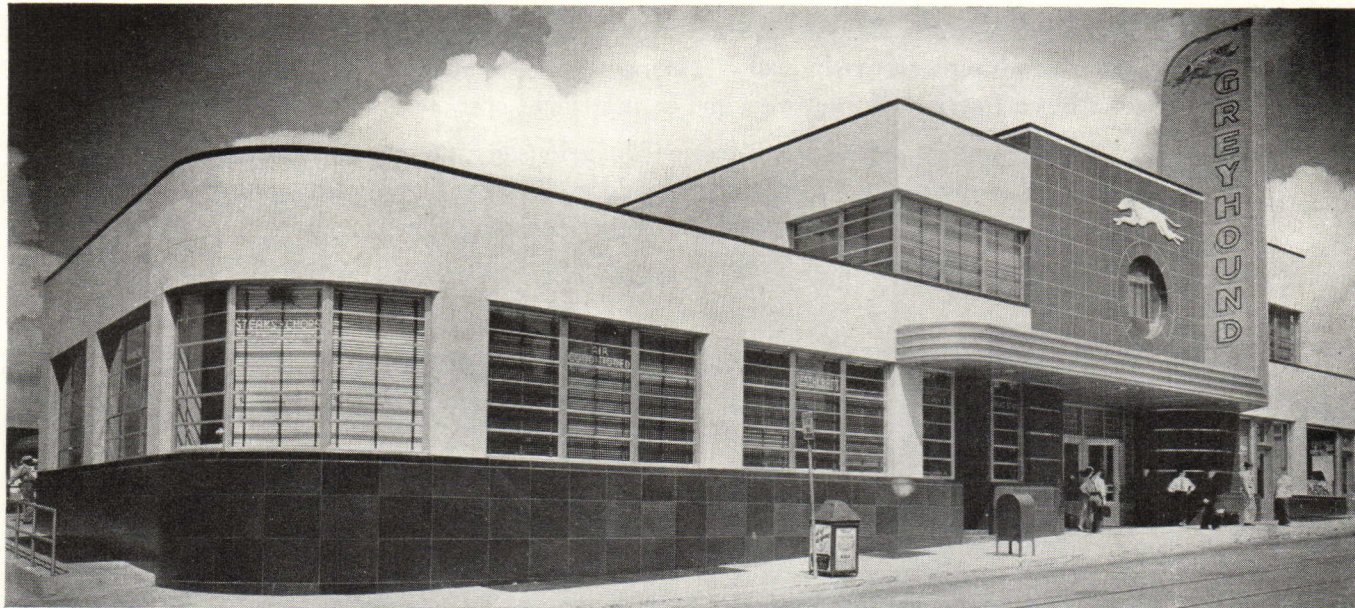
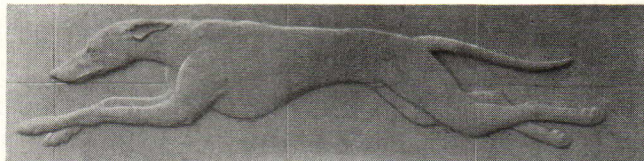
SHELTON, CONNECTICUT

GREYHOUND BUS TERMINAL, Atlanta, Ga.

Wischmeyer, Arrasmith & Elswick—Architects

Hardin & Ramsey, Inc.—Builders

The general unit ashlar size is 2'0" x 2'0". The base and coping are black-gray multichrome glaze—the central feature over the entrance is blue. The Greyhound is in relief—the color is cream glaze.



In contour
and color,
bus terminals
take on
new beauty!



TRAILWAYS BUS TERMINAL, Nashville, Tenn.

Greer, Holmquist & Chambers—Architects

Donald Southgate—Associate Architect

Elliott & McIntosh—Builders

Enduro-Ashlar Architectural Terra Cotta in buff and maroon gives this terminal a clean-cut, attractive appearance while assuring a minimum of maintenance.

Whatever your design requirements, Enduro-Ashlar Architectural Terra Cotta will meet them perfectly, for it possesses remarkable plasticity of form, color and texture. In units large or small, for exteriors or interiors, plain surfaces or decorative sculpture, it can be produced in an unlimited range of ceramic colors. Moreover, its original richness and attractive appearance can be retained indefinitely by simple soap-and-water washings. When you appraise its beauty, consider its quality, compare its initial cost and minimum maintenance, you readily see why more and more architects are specifying Enduro-Ashlar Architectural Terra Cotta.

Construction detail, data, color samples, estimates, advice on preliminary sketches, will be furnished promptly without charge. Send your inquiry today.

FEDERAL SEABOARD TERRA COTTA

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10 EAST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Plants at Perth Amboy and South Amboy, N. J.



WHAT AIR INFILTRATION WILL WINDOWS DEVELOP?

Research and Testing
Provide the Answer on

Auto-Lok

PATENTED

**WEATHERSTRIPPED ALUMINUM
AWNING WINDOW**

Here is the **REPORT** of

PITTSBURGH TESTING LABORATORY

The report states simply and convincingly that our **AUTO-LOK** Aluminum Awning Window showed air infiltration of only

"0.095 cfm per ft. at a static pressure equivalent to 25 mph."

A CLOSURE TEN TIMES AS TIGHT!

A rate of air infiltration of only 0.095 cfm is *amazingly* low, and is reflected in *performance* tests in all sections of the country.

This is the equivalent of a closure at least *ten* times as tight as the generally established requirements for casement and projected windows.

AT LAST! You need not compromise when specifying a window. Auto-Lok's amazing tight closure assures maximum comfort...eliminates unhealthy drafts (when window is closed) ...reduces fuel bills, and air conditioning costs. Yet, when you want it... Auto-Lok gives 100% ventilation, even when it's raining. A child can operate Auto-Lok with ease.

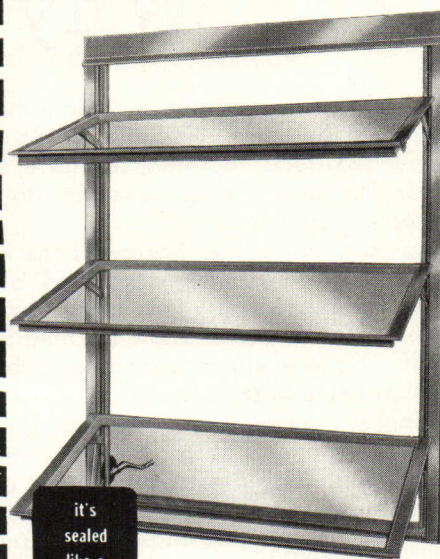
AUTO-LOK THE ALL-CLIMATE WINDOW -- winning architectural acceptance everywhere because it:

- reduces air infiltration to a minimum.
- reduces maintenance costs.
- slashes fuel bills.
- makes air conditioning more economical.
- provides positive protection against all climatic extremes.
- assures draft-free ventilation...even when it's raining.
- can be cleaned entirely from the inside.

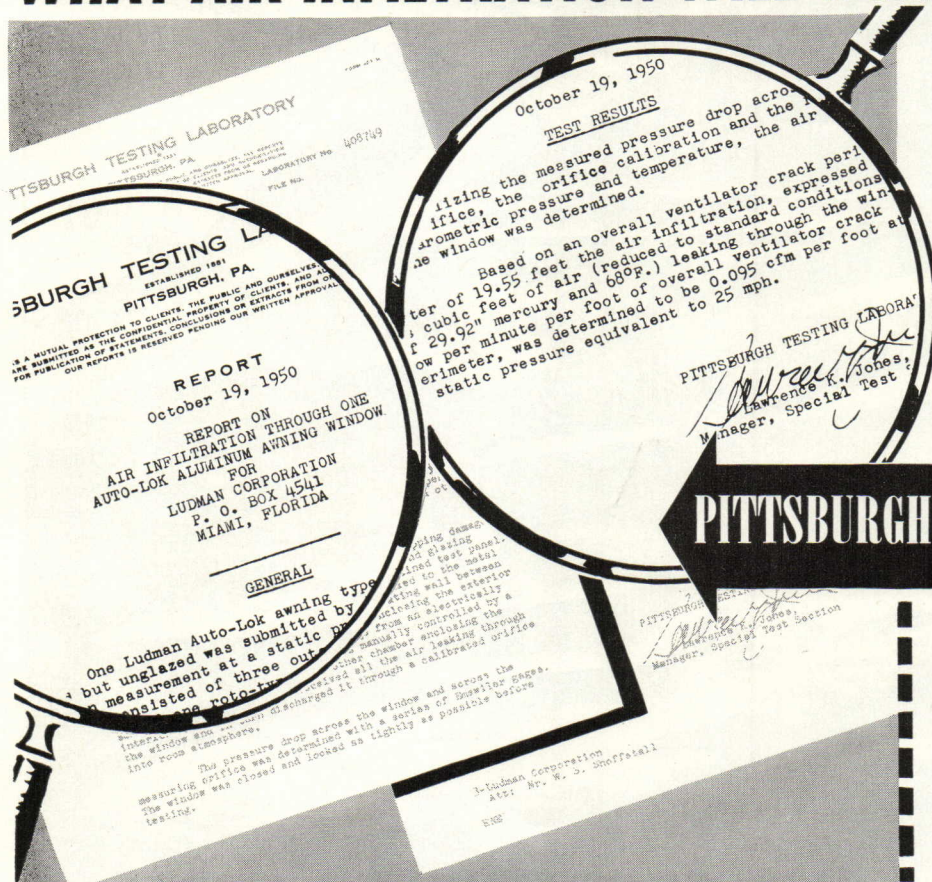
Consult SWEET'S, or write for name of nearest distributor. For free folder, "What Is Important in a Window?" address Dept. -- PA-1

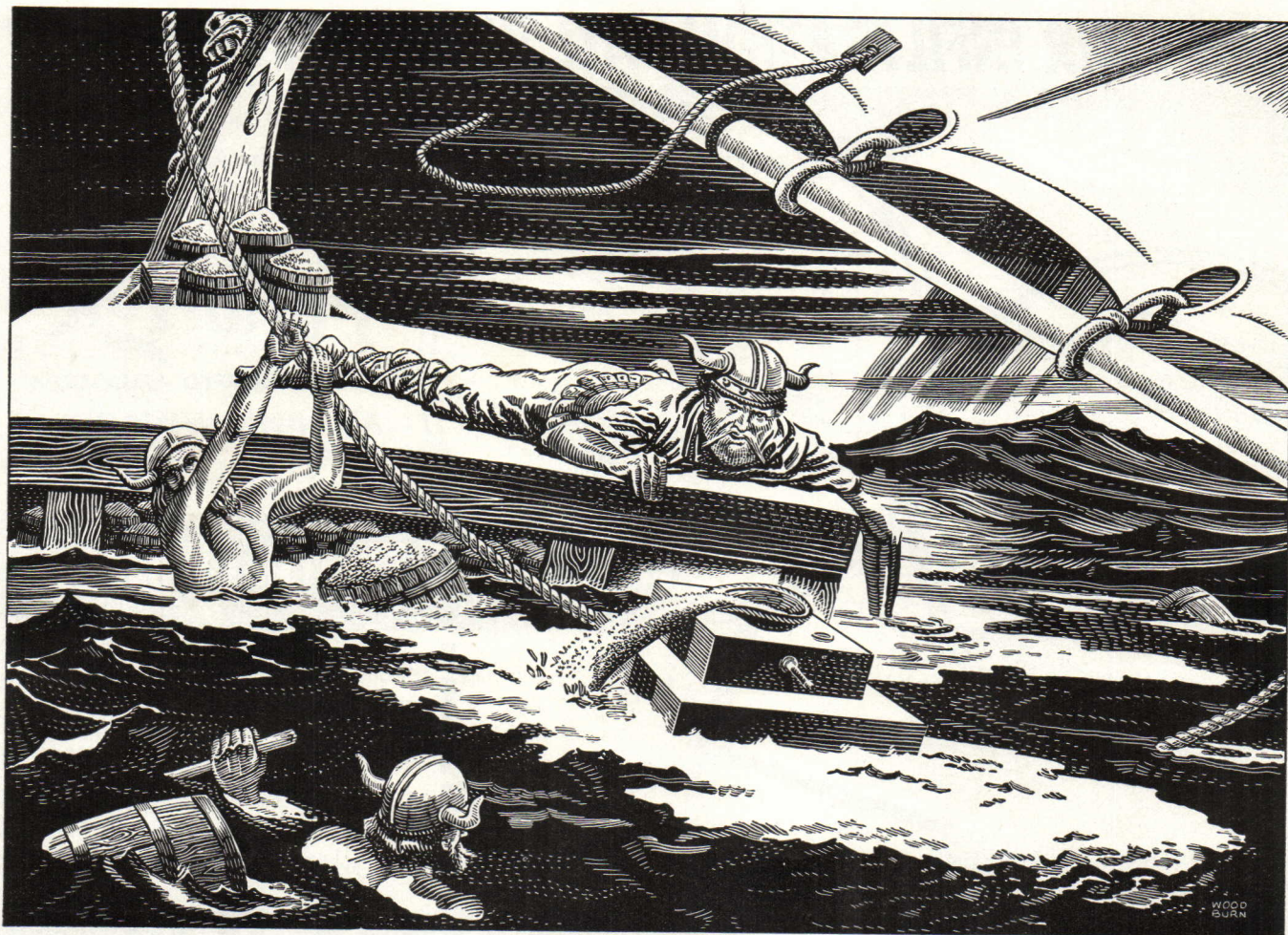
LUDMAN CORPORATION

P. O. Box 4541, Miami, Florida



Only patented AUTO-LOK (automatic locking) Hardware closes vents tight against the frame and compresses the elastomeric vinyl weatherstripping against the entire perimeter of each vent. This action actually "seals Auto-Lok like a refrigerator."





Why the sea is salty

IN Norse mythology, a poor man got a magic mill from the elves. With it he could grind whatever he wanted--food, clothing, furniture, and best of all, gold. Of course, the poor peasant's lot changed from poverty to riches.

An envious brother borrowed the mill. He commanded it to "grind herrings and broth and grind them good and fast." But having taken the mill in such haste, he didn't know the magic words to shut it off. He was almost drowned in broth when the brother came to the rescue.

Finally, the magic mill was stolen by a salt dealer, who put it on his ship. Safely at sea, the skipper demanded, "Grind salt and grind it good and fast." Alas, he hadn't learned the control words either. The mill ground salt endlessly, filling all his kegs

and his hold, covering the decks and at last sinking the ship. There at the bottom of the sea, so people say, the magic mill still grinds--and that's why the sea is salty.

From time immemorial, men have dreamed about magic mills and schemes to bring abundance and riches. Here in America, today, there are plans that are flooding us with superabundance of certain commodities. But what about the magic words to shut off the mill?

Isn't it time we see the truth in this ancient Norse myth, that "too much" is just as foolish as "too little?" We may well remember this first law of economics: In a free market, supply can adjust itself to demand--whether it be potatoes or steel--without sinking the ship. Here is a must job for all thinking Americans.



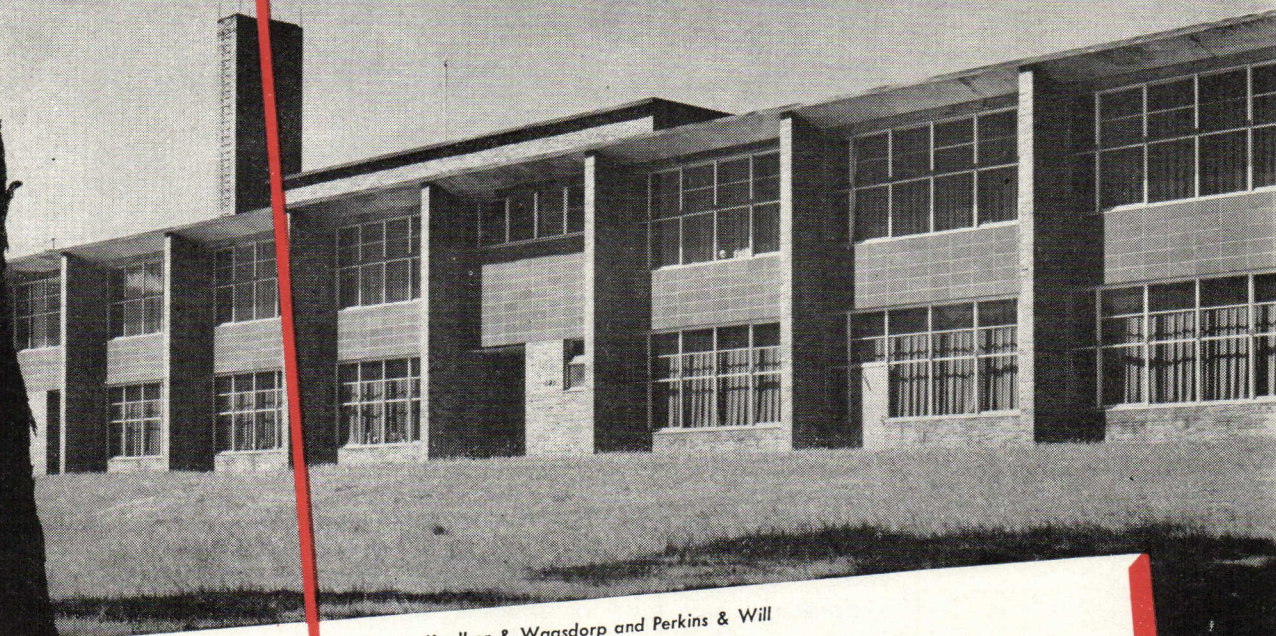
The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company

General Offices--Youngstown 1, Ohio
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MANUFACTURERS OF CARBON ALLOY AND YOLOY STEELS

RAILROAD TRACK SPIKES - CONDUIT - HOT AND COLD FINISHED CARBON AND ALLOY BARS - PIPE AND TUBULAR PRODUCTS - WIRE - ELECTROLYTIC TIN PLATE - COKE TIN PLATE - RODS - SHEETS - PLATES.

These **ADLAKE** Windows will **PAY FOR THEMSELVES!**



Architects: Kaelber & Waasdorp and Perkins & Will
Contractor: Swartout and Rowley

The Adlake Aluminum Windows in the new Indian Landing School at Brighton, N.Y., will ultimately *pay for themselves* by eliminating maintenance costs! They require no painting, no maintenance but routine washing! And their smart, modern good looks and smooth operation *will last as long as the building itself!*

Only Adlake Windows have the combination of woven-pile weather stripping and patented serrated guides that assures minimum air infiltration and absolute finger-tip control. And Adlake Windows never warp, rot, rattle, stick or swell!

**FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION, write us at 1103 North Michigan Ave.,
Elkhart, Indiana. No obligation, of course.**

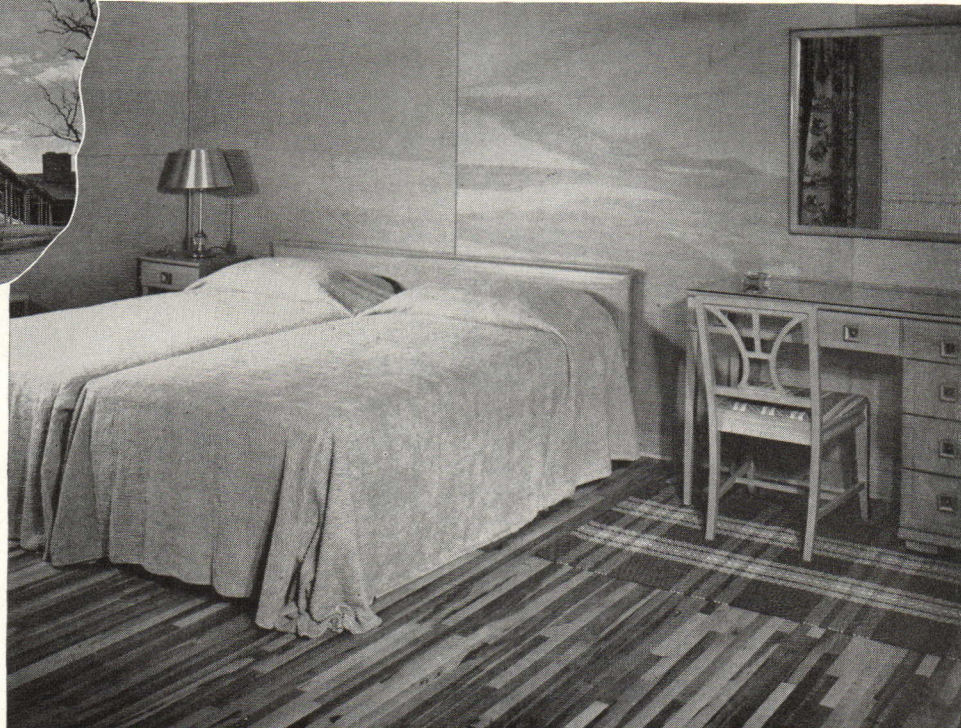


THE **Adams & Westlake** COMPANY

Established 1857 • ELKHART, INDIANA • New York • Chicago



DARTFORD MOTOR COURT, Green Lake, Wisconsin.
Architects: Auler, Irion & Wertsch, Inc., Oshkosh, Wisconsin.



"Thrifty Third" NORTHERN HARD MAPLE for low-cost floors of character and beauty

Wherever cost is a first consideration . . . in motor court, residence or large-scale housing project . . . the "economy grades" of Northern Hard Maple offer recognized advantages. Durability and ease-of-maintenance you take for granted. But here's real beauty, too! The interesting blendings of varying warmer tones are a unique and highly attractive characteristic of "Thrifty Third" and Second Grade Maple and Birch!

Says Mr. Theodore Irion, architect for the Dartford Motor Court: "I like Maple floors for any type of building . . . for hard service in a motor court no floor could be more practical and attractive. Third Grade Maple, in my opinion, is beautiful and characterful when properly laid and finished . . . the delicate grain formation and deep colorations seem just right for these floors."

When MFMA Second and Third Grades are specified there is important economy *at no sacrifice of intrinsic quality*. Thus the money savings are real and enduring. For maximum thrift, and even subtler shade blendings, the narrower, tighter-laying 1½" face is now available.

SEE SWEET'S...

Architects' 13g-7; Engineers' 4j-21
for full data and standard specifications, both strip and patterned designs.

MAPLE FLOORING MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

Suite 583, Pure Oil Bldg.
35 East Wacker Drive
CHICAGO 1 • ILLINOIS

FLOOR WITH **NORTHERN** HARD MAPLE
BEECH AND BIRCH



"A Heatilator Fireplace is the heart of my client's new home!"

says Albert A. Rumschik, prominent Buffalo, N.Y. architect



This modern house, designed by Albert A. Rumschik, is in Boston, N. Y. Even with large window areas, the Heatilator Fireplace circulates heat to every corner of the living room.*

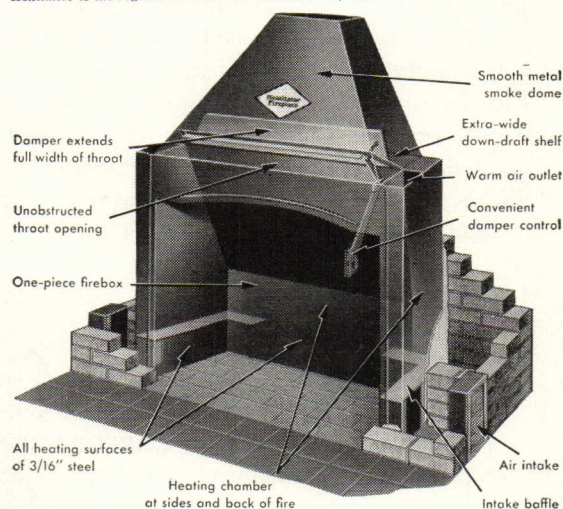
● "My client makes almost daily use of his Heatilator Fireplace during the long cold-weather season here," says Mr. Rumschik. "Instead of wasting heat up the chimney like ordinary fireplaces, it warms the entire room . . . and even adjoining rooms. He and I agree it was a fine investment!" The Heatilator Fireplace was the first practical method of circulating fireplace heat throughout the room. It simplifies and standardizes construction . . . eliminates common causes of smoking.

No Limit to Mantel Design—The Heatilator unit is a scientifically designed, heavy-gauge steel form, complete from hearth to flue, around which any style fireplace can be built. There is no restriction on mantel design or use of materials. It allows complete freedom of architectural expression...both in style and decorative treatment.

Assures Correct Construction—When you specify Heatilator Fireplace you know the fireplace will draw properly and will not smoke. The Heatilator unit is factory-engineered to eliminate errors that come from guess-work and rule-of-thumb construction methods.

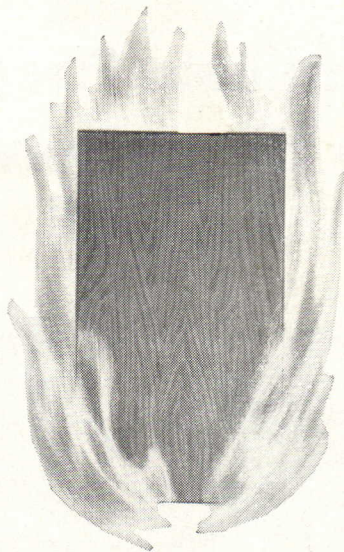
Proved for 24 Years—For greatest client satisfaction, be sure to specify Heatilator Fireplace. The name Heatilator is on both the dome and damper handle. Write today for complete specifications and illustrations. Heatilator, Inc., 921 E. Brighton Ave., Syracuse 5, N. Y.

*Heatilator is the registered trademark of Heatilator, Inc.



HEATILATOR *America's Leading* **FIREPLACE**

T.M. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



Roddiscraft solid core flush veneered doors are engineered to take it

WATERPROOF

All vertical edges are sealed with hardwood edge strips — double sealed top and bottom. Cross bandings and face veneers are glued to both sides of the kiln-dried core with phenolic resin glue — thus forming two completely waterproof glue films over the entire area of each face.

FIRE RESISTANT

Independent laboratory tests prove Roddiscraft Solid Core Doors have an exceptional resistance to fire, exceeding the 40 minute test . . . something to think about when specifying doors for hotels, schools, hospitals.

SOUND RESISTANT

The standard 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " Roddiscraft Solid Core Flush Door develops an average sound transmission loss of 30.9 decibels . . . only a little less than specially constructed sound retardant doors of much greater cost. In most installations Roddiscraft Solid Core Doors reduce noise to a minimum.

STANDARD THICKNESS FACE VENEERS* ARE PROVED THE BEST

The thinner the face veneer, the less wood exposed outside the waterproof glue line. That's a self-evident fact — and that's why Roddiscraft Standard Thickness Face Veneers — *1/28" for most woods — retain their smooth beauty. Exposure tests show checking patterns become coarser and more conspicuous as the face thickness increases. Thin veneers also permit better

matching, are more resistant to abuse because of the tough hardwood cross banding to which they are inseparably bonded.

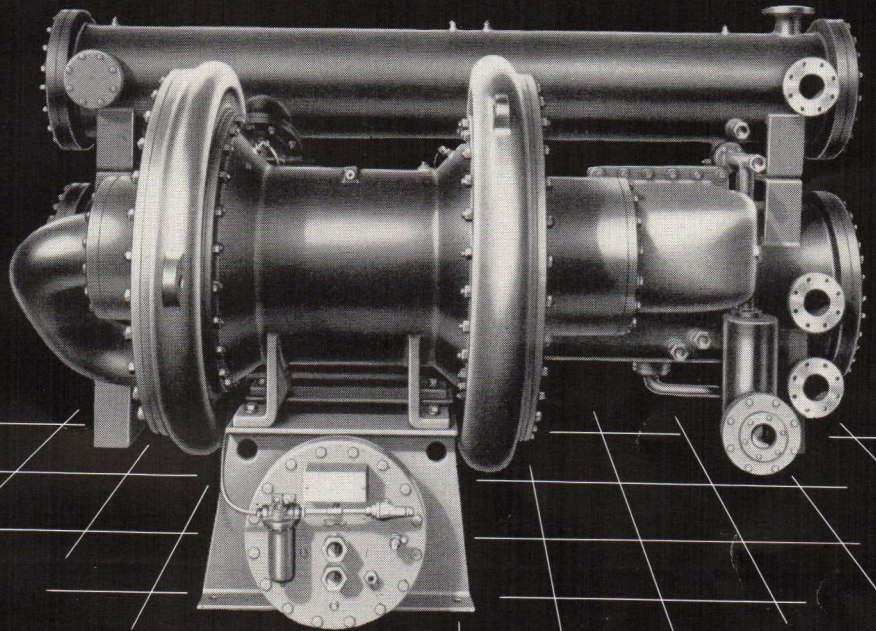
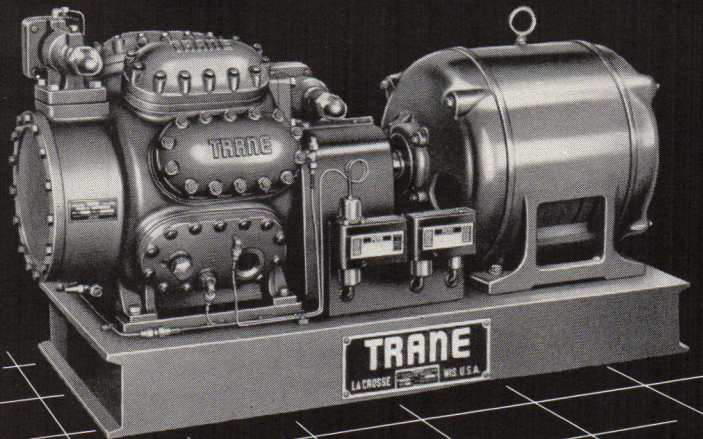
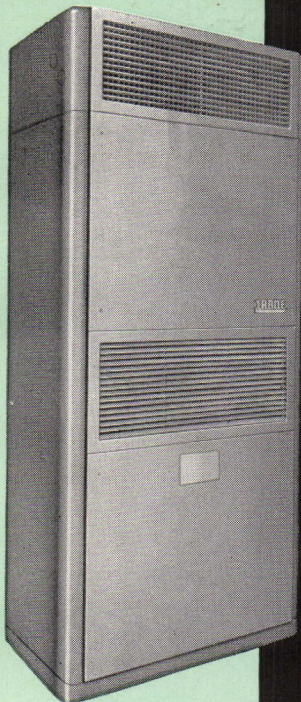
Roddiscraft construction utilizes 1/10" thick hardwood cross bandings . . . sure protection against core pattern showing through face veneers after finishing.

Roddiscraft
RODDIS PLYWOOD CORPORATION
MARSHFIELD, WISCONSIN

NATIONWIDE Roddiscraft WAREHOUSE SERVICE

Cambridge, Mass. • Charlotte, N. C. • Chicago, Ill. • Cincinnati, Ohio • Dallas, Texas • Detroit, Michigan • Houston, Texas • Kansas City, Kan. • New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. • Los Angeles, Calif. • Louisville, Ky. • Marshfield, Wis. • Milwaukee, Wis. • New York, N. Y. • Port Newark, N. J. • Philadelphia, Pa. • St. Louis, Mo. • San Antonio, Texas • San Francisco, Calif.

TRANE



3

GREAT NEW TRANE AIR CONDITIONING PRODUCTS

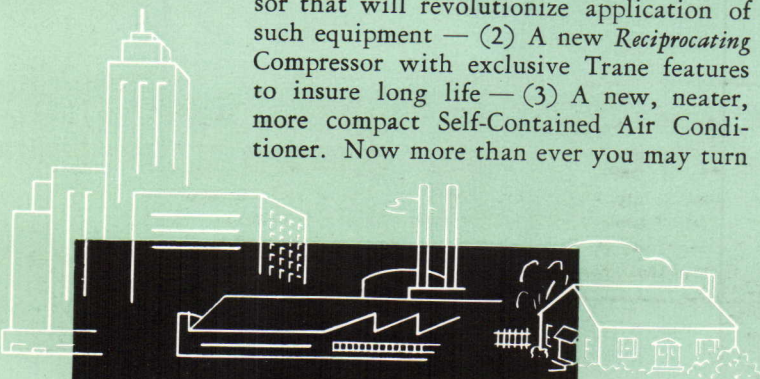
For a quarter-century, The Trane Company has devoted its design ability and manufacturing skill to building an ever-increasing selection of component parts — from which could be assembled the very best engineered heating and air conditioning systems.

Now Trane announces three great new products — (1) A new *Centrifugal* Compressor that will revolutionize application of such equipment — (2) A new *Reciprocating* Compressor with exclusive Trane features to insure long life — (3) A new, neater, more compact Self-Contained Air Conditioner. Now more than ever you may turn

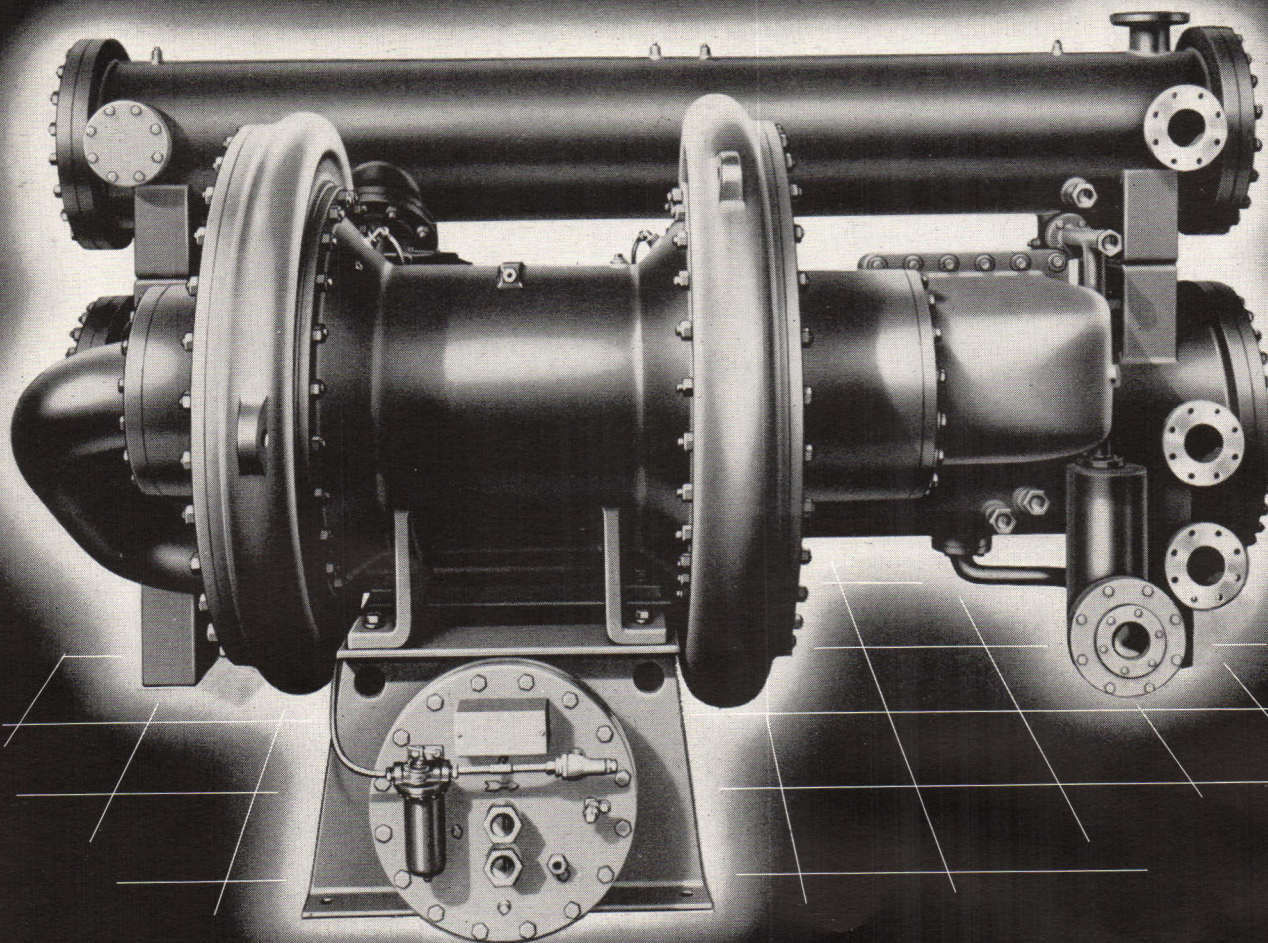
to one completely reliable source to provide you with:

1. Undivided responsibility for performance of your entire system.
2. Essential parts designed, manufactured, and tested together for use together.
3. Selection from one set of catalogs, using uniform ratings.
4. Convenience: basic products are ordered together and shipped together.

Read the engineering facts about the two all-new Trane Compressors, and the new Trane Self-Contained Air Conditioner on the next few pages.



• See these and other new products in the giant Trane show at the 10th International Air Conditioning Exposition in Philadelphia, January 22-26.



THE NEW TRANE CENTRIFUGAL UNIT

New CENTRAVAC — Only Centrifugal in 45-150 Ton Range

The new Trane Centravac is destined to make refrigeration history with its two revolutionary developments. First, it is the only Centrifugal available in the 45 to 150 ton range. Second, Trane engineers have created a Centrifugal in which power reduction is greater than capacity reduction over wide operating ranges. Now the Centrifugal Compressor can be used to furnish chilled water for installations as low as 45 tons. In addition to power economies, the capacity control in the Centravac insures economical and stable machine operation from 100% down to 20% — the conditions encountered in normal air conditioning application.

Centrifugal refrigeration is, for the first time, made available for the smaller installation and with the greatest

possible economy — truly a great refrigeration development.

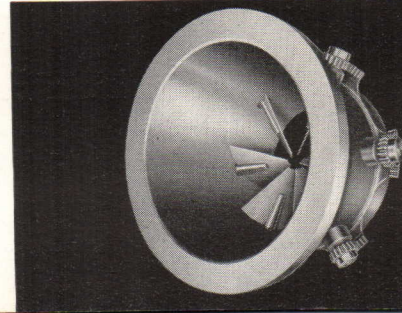
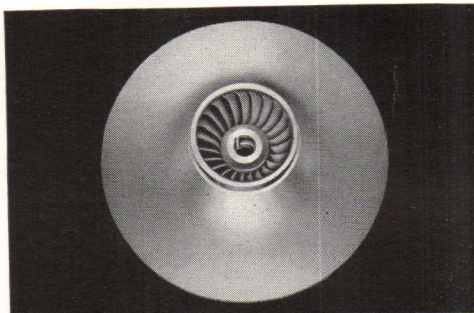
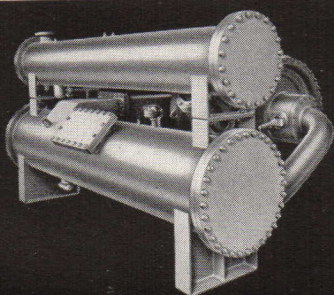
The impellers of the new Centravac are mounted directly on the shaft of a water-cooled motor. This motor is hermetically enclosed in the machine, hence seals and gear boxes, with all their problems of maintenance and service, are completely eliminated. Because of this construction, only two bearings are used in the entire system. Improved lubrication is obtained by a positive displacement oil pump.

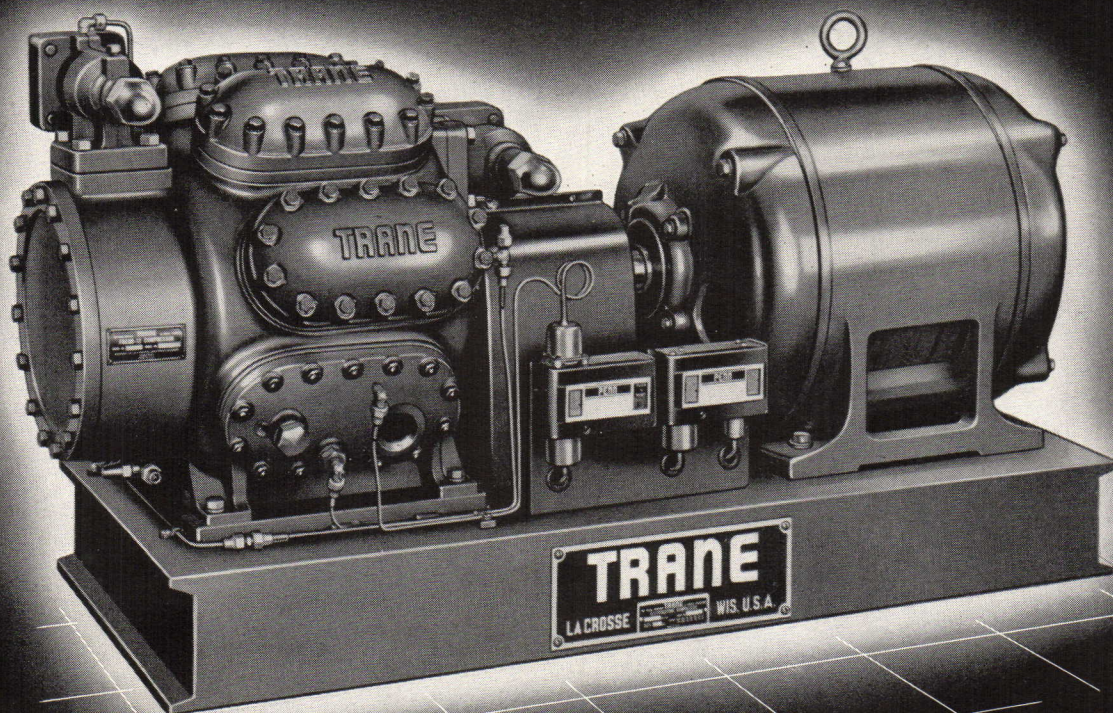
Installation is easy. Because the Centravac is compact, light weight and operates quietly and without vibration, it can be mounted anywhere in the building. Refrigerant used in the Centravac is Freon-113, nontoxic, noninflammable. Available in five sizes from 45 to 190 tons.

Rear view of new centrifugal compressor showing clean cut design.

Radial blade cast impeller with high efficiency.

Variable inlet vane assembly provides the ultimate in capacity control.





THE NEW TRANE RECIPROCATING UNIT

New, Smaller Compressor Has Bigger Capacity – Longer Life

Over-all size of the new Trane Reciprocating Compressor is no bigger than the motor required to run it. Greater capacity has been packed into this smaller direct driven unit.

Exclusive Trane features make the new Compressor last longer. Valve life has been increased 900%. Valves, in test units, needed no attention after the equivalent of 7 seasons of continuous operation.

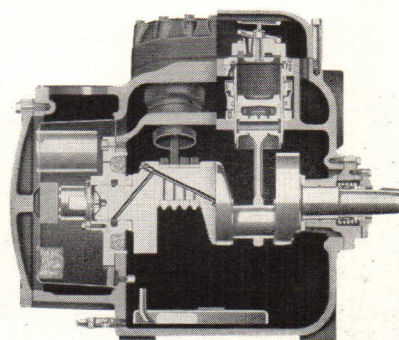
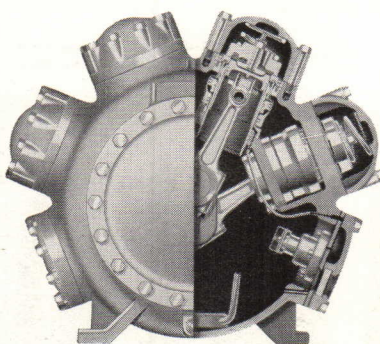
The Trane Compressor starts unloaded because of an entirely new oil pressure activated mechanism. Designed to use a standard, general purpose motor. A newly developed capacity control system adjusts capacity to demands of the cooling system through three stages of reduced load operation.

Forced feed, automotive type oil system assures positive lubrication. Aluminum pistons and connecting rods reduce moving weight. Safety head design reduces hazards of liquid slugging. Contact the nearest Trane Sales Office for more information.

COMPARE THESE TRANE RECIPROCATING COMPRESSOR FEATURES

1. Outstanding capacity control over a wide range of operating conditions.
2. Entirely new design incorporating the latest developments in refrigeration practice.
3. Engineered especially for air conditioning.
4. Lower operating costs thanks to higher efficiency over wider ranges.
5. Forced feed positive type lubrication to protect vital moving parts.
6. Smoother operation due to careful balancing in design and manufacture.
7. Completely Trane engineered and Trane built.

Cutaway front and side view of 8-cylinder model, showing essential parts in a minimum of space.



New self-contained air conditioner sets new records in EFFICIENCY, ECONOMY, VALUE

Out of the ever-continuing Trane development program has emerged this highest-quality self-contained air conditioning unit. Here is a sturdier machine that occupies a minimum of floor space. Available in sizes down to 3 tons capacity. In every size there is extra quality at competitive prices.

Featured is a completely accessible hermetic compressor, the famous Trane Cooling Coil, thorough vibration elimination, panels insulated with fireproof fiber glass, two-directional outlet grills, quiet operation. Cam locked front panels are easily removed for easy servicing and maintenance. Optional discharge chamber with heating coil, if desired.

Shipped ready-to-run after 3 simple connections for water, electricity and drainage.

Designed for beauty as well as years of service, these new Trane units assure comfort and satisfaction on any job where a self-contained air conditioner is practical or desirable.

Your Trane Representative is ready with complete information about this new air conditioner. He can tell you also how the new Trane Compressors can be used with other Trane Cooling Equipment to create complete systems for better air conditioning.

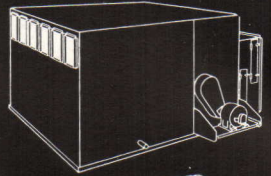
TRANE

THE TRANE COMPANY, LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN
EASTERN MANUFACTURING DIVISION, SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

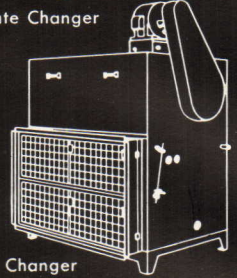
Manufacturing Engineers of Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning Equipment •
Unit Heaters, Convectors, Heating and Cooling Coils, Fans, Compressors, Air Conditioners, Unit Ventilators, Special Heat Exchange Equipment, Steam and Hot Water Heating Specialties

... IN CANADA, TRANE COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO

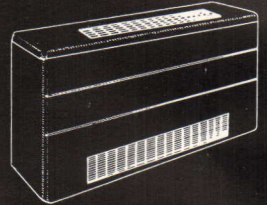
8 basic products by Trane, designed and built together for use together in complete air conditioning systems



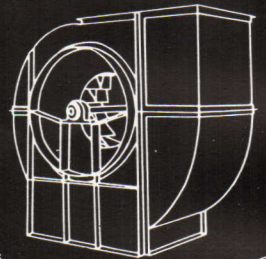
Multi-Zone Climate Changer



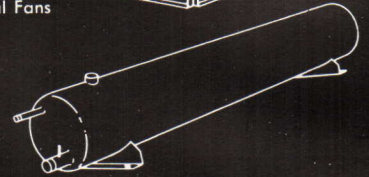
Vertical Climate Changer



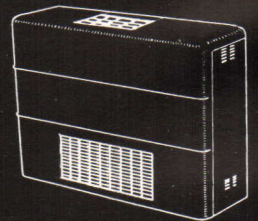
Custom-Air



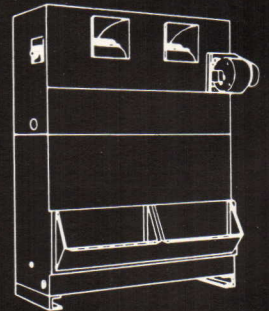
Centrifugal Fans



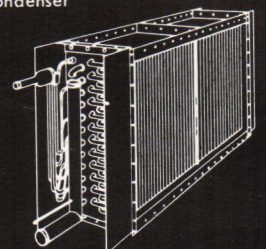
Direct Expansion Water Chiller



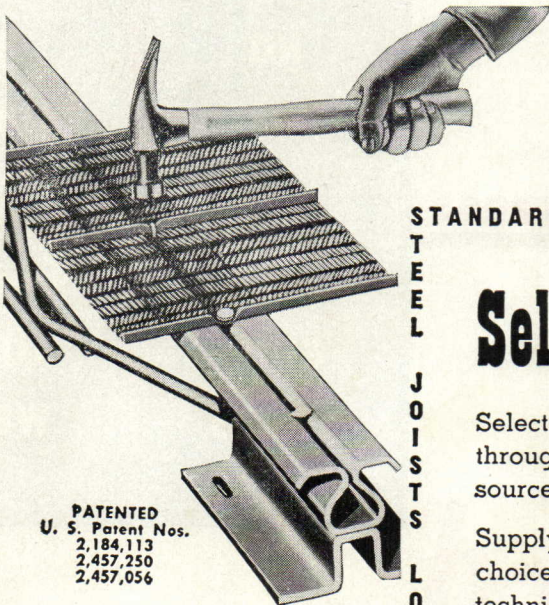
UniTrane



Evaporative Condenser



Cooling Coils



STANDARDIZED SERVICE IN STEEL CONSTRUCTION

TEEL JOISTS LONG SPANS DECKING AND TRUSSES

Selectivity The Architect's Privilege

Selectivity has a price on its head—a value established through preference that is priceless to the favored source.

Supply a name for your favorite place to eat, your choice of cars, clothes, building products or design techniques embracing several products.

Back of each is an organization that has won your confidence ONLY because that organization has realized that yours is the God-Given right to select.

None of them was satisfied to give you just a good product. No, it's above that level that selectivity lays claim to your preference.

When Macomber designed the first, the original Open Web Bar Joist it was a good product, good enough to be copied by all other joist manufacturers.

But today only one steel joist has risen above the rank and file to give you NAILABILITY, the plus value that overrides all other joist standards in time and concrete saving advantages.

MACOMBER Incorporated, CANTON, OHIO
A NAME RESPECTED IN ENGINEERED CONSTRUCTION

STANDARDIZED LOAD BEARING UNITS SPEED BUILDING

AVAILABLE STEEL FRAMING FOR MULTIPLE HOUSING

NAILING top lath is faster than wiring or clipping.

TO SAVE YOU MONEY

NAILING gives you a solid anchor, prevents deep pockets of wasted concrete between joists.

NAILING into V Joist Steel Top chords gives you a non-combustible anchor 2½ times stronger than wood.



NAILABLE STEEL V BAR JOISTS

Aluminum assures you the most advantages

NO
RUST

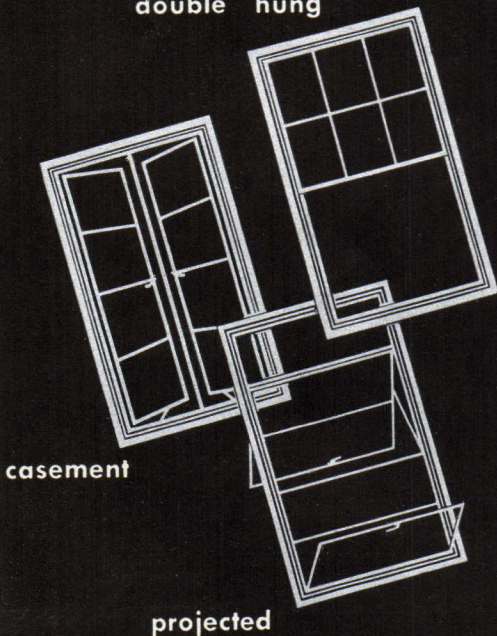
NO
PAINTING

GOOD
LOOKS

LONG
WEAR

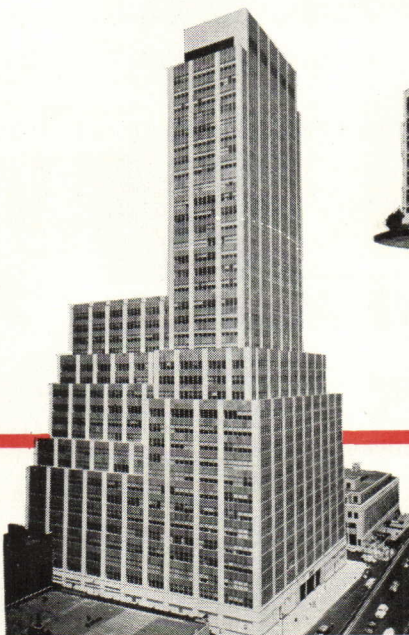
Insist on
Quality-Approved
ALUMINUM

double hung



casement

projected



100 Park Avenue Building
New York City, N. Y.
Architects: Kahn and Jacobs



Georgia Baptist Hospital
Atlanta, Georgia
Architects: Stevens & Wilkinson, Inc.



Cincinnati Chemical Company
Cincinnati, Ohio
Designers: The Austin Company



this seal assures you the "most window"

WINDOWS!

It's easy to pick the best material for windows—aluminum. Today almost everyone knows about the many advantages this wonder metal puts in a window.

But how to pick the best kind of aluminum windows? With dozens of makes to choose from, how to be sure that the quality of the windows you choose will measure up to your specifications?

That's easy, too.

You simply specify "Quality-Approved" aluminum windows.

That way you'll always be sure of getting the "most window"—the one that gives you all the advantages of aluminum windows at their finest.

You'll know the windows have been thoroughly *tested and approved* by an independent laboratory—for quality of materials, strength of sections, minimum air infiltration, and sound construction. Only those manufacturers whose windows pass these tests may use this "Quality-Approved" Seal.

That's why it's good business, for you and your clients, to choose only "Quality-Approved" aluminum windows—double-hung, casement or projected—for any type of building.

See complete specifications for "Quality-Approved" aluminum windows in Sweet's (Section 17a/Alu), or for other information consult any Association member, or write directly to the address below, Dept. Desk PA-1.

Aluminum Window Manufacturers Association

74 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

MEMBERS:

A. B. C. Steel Equipment Co., Inc., Tampa, Florida	★	The Adams & Westlake Co., Elkhart, Indiana				
Alcasco Products Co., Muskegon, Michigan	★	Aluminum Home Products Co., Knoxville, Tenn.	★	AlSCO, Inc., Akron, Ohio		
All-Lite Metal Window Co., Bristol, Pa.	★	The Wm. Bayley Co., Springfield, Ohio	★	Cupples Products Corp., St. Louis, Mo.		
Michael Flynn Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	★	General Bronze Corp., (and its subsidiary The Aluminum Window Corp.), Garden City, N. Y.	★	Reynolds Metals Co. (Parts Division), Louisville, Ky.	★	J. S. Thorn Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Metal Arts Mfg. Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga.	★	Timm Industries, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.	★	Union Aluminum Co., Inc., Sheffield, Ala.		
Sterling Windows, Inc., New York, N. Y.	★	Ware Laboratories, Inc., Miami, Fla.	★	Windalume Corporation, West New York, N. J.		
Universal Window Co., Berkeley, Cal.	★					

Which Tile Should You Specify?

HASTINGS AIRCRAFT ALUMINUM **alumitile**

**COMPARE WITH
ALL OTHERS...**

✓ CHECK THESE SALES FEATURES!

Features listed below have an important bearing on the amazing success dealers, contractors and architects are experiencing with *HASTINGS alumitile*, the exciting, modern, new wall facing. You, too, can enjoy increased profits from handling and recommending this well known line.

Alumitile is formed *after* it is painted—an unusual feature. Won't chip, crack, peel or corrode. Enamel finish permanently bonded to aircraft aluminum.

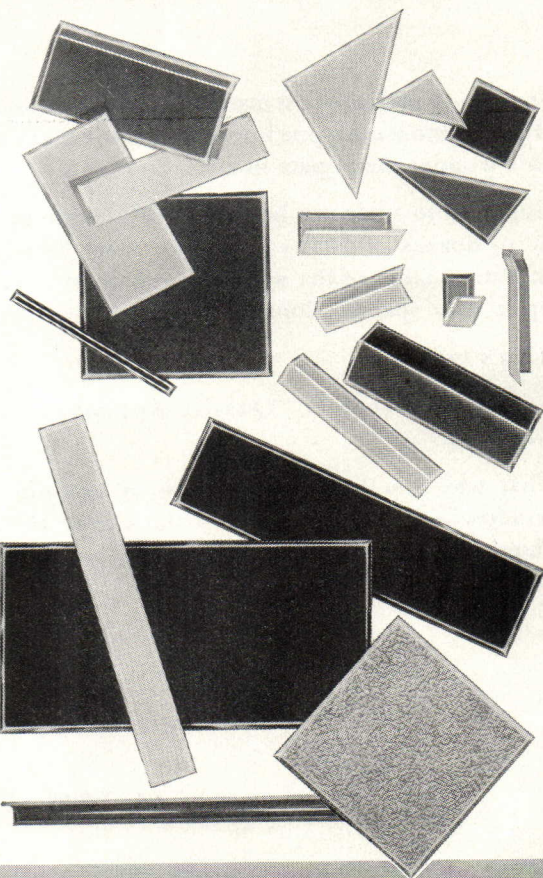
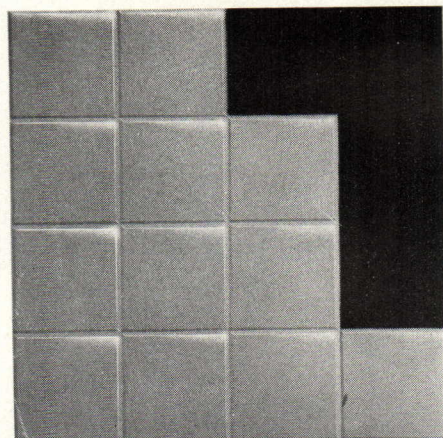
Over 25 different shapes and sizes of tile. *Count them* and *compare* with the number offered in other makes. Inside and outside corners, bases, caps, stripes, triangles; matching switch plates.

Fourteen vital colors, available in tile of various patterns, for attractive lettering and unusual designs. Does the tile you are handling have this "self-decorating" feature? Can you do lettering with it, as you can with *alumitile*?

Fireproof, rustproof, waterproof. Resistant to common acids. No unsightly mortar lines to collect dirt and grease. Easy to clean . . . sanitary . . . beautiful. Guaranteed long life.

Adapted to both new construction and remodeling jobs. Serves countless uses for homes, institutions, commercial buildings. It will pay you to compare *alumitile* with other tile for flexibility.

Light in weight . . . 120 sq. ft. weigh only 37 lbs. Easy to handle, lower shipping costs. Strength without bulk . . . requires less storage space. Easy to apply . . . saves labor hours.



VERSATILE TILE CUTTER

A handy tool that applicators who have used it would not be without. Trims and makes a perfect factory bevel. Four dies in one . . . cuts as small as $\frac{3}{8}$ " and up to 10". Does a professional job. Supplied by Metal Tile Products as one of the "extras" for which *alumitile* is famous.

The St. Joseph Hospital of Bangor, Maine, writes of *HASTINGS alumitile*, "We are happy to announce what satisfaction and pleasant atmosphere it brought, and how daily maintenance problems have been cleared right along." The Atlanta Biltmore Hotel says, "After extensive and rigid tests, we decided to install *alumitile* throughout the hotel."

METAL TILE PRODUCTS, INC.

Department 110, Hastings, Michigan

I should like to know more about your products.

I am a ☐ Distributor, ☐ Dealer, ☐ Architect, ☐ Contractor.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Write Today!

METAL TILE PRODUCTS, INC. Hastings, Michigan

Makers of *HASTINGS alumitile*, *alumi-AWNINGS*
doorhoods, mouldings and flashings

PREFERRED

ALLENCO

Fire-Equipment

MORE THAN

3 TO 2

Information Institute recently asked 2836 Architects, Consulting Engineers, Contractors and Plumbing Wholesalers to name the brand of fire-protection equipment they prefer.

ALLEN

was noted by more than 3 for every 2 noting the next brand.

ALLEN

was noted by 40% more than all other brands together.

Details will be supplied on request.

SPECIFY

ALLENCO

TO BE SURE



A. I. A. file 29e2 — Allen on Interior Fire-Protection — write for extra copies today.

Established 1887

W. D. ALLEN

Manufacturing Co.

CHICAGO 6

NEW YORK 7



What Part of a Building Can You Safely NEGLECT?

Of course no one would purposely neglect *any* part. But people naturally concentrate most on parts that cost most. Some may cost very little. Yet, because they require detailed specifications to be *right* or affect the building's function far beyond their cost-proportion, such parts warrant more attention than would at first thought seem necessary. One example is interior fire-protection equipment.

Depending on the intended use of the building, local codes and other requirements, fire-equipment may range from handy extinguishers to independent water systems with sprinklers and/or hose. Most include cabinets or other installations which are part of the actual construction. Many involve special valves, fittings, hydrants, stand-pipes, manifolds, etc.

Aside from other considerations, almost every such part must meet detailed requirements of local fire regulations. Because the codes differ, even "standard" units must be selected from several variants. The most prominent line of cabinets, to name only one part involved, necessarily provides for nearly 200 variations in dimensions and materials and design. Clearly, the right equipment cannot be specified glibly.

How Important is Fire-Equipment?

Functionally, of course, it is downright essential. Like a safety valve, it may serve without actually operating; when its emergency arises, it *must* operate successfully. Incidentally, it affects insurance rates and income of a warehouse, for example, and several aspects of any building's service.

Otherwise, fire-equipment is important as it affects design and construction and complexion of the structure. Recessed cabinets require special care in wall construction but add to useable space. Face-flush Hydrants and Siamese may

involve extra detail but avoid ugly and personally injurious projections. Many other and more fundamental examples suggest that fire-equipment *is* important, deserves more attention than its minor cost would indicate.

Is All Fire-Equipment "Equal"?

Equality depends on adequacy of the specifications. In valves, couplings, reducers, etc., there may be little difference between brands in *operation*. So with products bearing Underwriters' or Factory Mutuals approval. Other products, such as hose racks, may vary widely in speed and flexibility of action.

But there are other fields where important differences arise. Take two brands of cabinets, each having the same general dimensions and type of material and design. One will fit right in the assigned recess; the other, due to lighter gauge metal or looser joints, will require re-shaping on the job—perhaps even buckle—at best add cost and delay.

Connections may be found threaded just off specification, impossible to install. Replacement holds up the job. (One manufacturer even checks "specs" against appropriate code requirements, often saves you considerably.) Delivery of one brand may be *promised* sooner than another. But which would actually *be* delivered when you want it? One brand is *definitely preferred* over all others.

How Can One Get Details, Simply?

Of the 10-12 leading manufacturers in the fire-equipment field, two make the bulk of non-sprinkler installation equipment. One is noted for its complete line, long record (64 years) of reliability, thorough and concise catalog (A.I.A. file 29e2), and nationwide consulting service. For conference or catalog, write W. D. Allen Manufacturing Co. in Chicago.

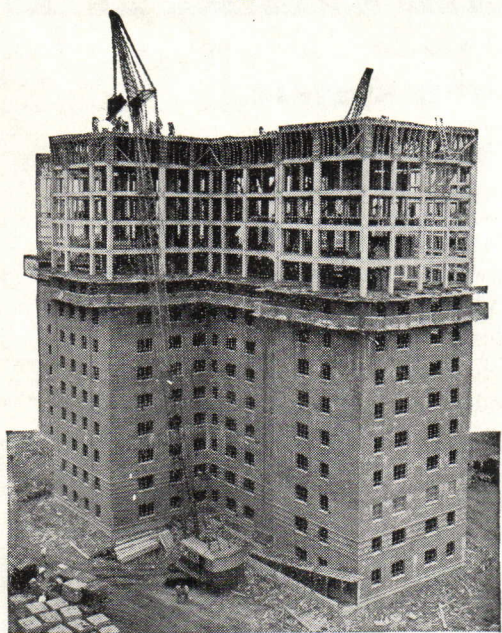
YOU CAN BE **SURE**...IF IT'S **Westinghouse**

There are two beautiful sides to this door story



165 FLOORS IN 123 WORKING DAYS!

Vertical Assembly-Line Methods Mark Major Advance in Concreting Technique



● Mass production efficiency of the industrial assembly line has its counterpart in construction. Marble Hill Houses, latest in New York City Housing Authority's great project-a-month program, shows this principle at its finest and best—a vertical assembly-line spiralling 14 stories skyward.

Marble Hill consists of 11 identical 14-story buildings, 1,400,000 sq. ft. floor area. With 11 form sets, each used 14 times, CORBETTA CONSTRUCTION CO., INC. erected up to two stories per working day—165 floors in 123 working days, averaging 1½ floors per working day.

Time saved, four weeks per building—through sound planning and construction know-how, aided by always-dependable performance of 'Incor', America's FIRST high early strength Portland cement.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Architect: **JOHN AMBROSE THOMPSON**, New York

Structural Engineer: **TUCKER & EIPEL**, New York

General Contractor for Superstructures: **CAULDWELL-WINGATE CO.**, New York

Concrete Construction by: **CORBETTA CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.**, New York

Ready-Mix 'Incor' Concrete: **COLONIAL SAND & STONE CO., INC.**, New York



LONE STAR CEMENTS COVER THE ENTIRE CONSTRUCTION FIELD

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LONE STAR CEMENT, WITH ITS SUBSIDIARIES, IS ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CEMENT PRODUCERS: 15 MODERN MILLS, 27,500,000 BARRELS ANNUAL CAPACITY

1951 design survey



This issue of PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE is devoted to a preview of work on the drawing boards planned for construction in the United States in 1951. Recent events have made accurate forecasts of building construction well-nigh impossible and some of the projects shown in the pages that follow may not be built. Yet we believe that the designs shown, selected from the many that were submitted to us, do give a fair picture of the trends in architect-designed construction to be looked for in the year ahead.

The information that we offer here was gathered by means of a questionnaire sent to all of the firms throughout the country whose plans are important to the rest of us, either because of volume or quality of work. Detailed confidential replies were received from 609 architects. This is a sort of gossip issue—you can see what your next-door neighbor, your best friend, and your worst enemy are planning to do in the next year.

Here are some general figures: the average office reporting to us expects \$4,114,000 of work to reach working drawing stage in 1951; the average volume of work which the same offices expect to reach construction stage in 1951 is \$4,138,000. The most active building type reported is housing; next come education, health, public use (including defense) and commercial buildings, in that order. The largest volume of work seems to be around the Michigan area (where one firm reported \$400 million in work on the boards); smallest volume is reported from the southeast.

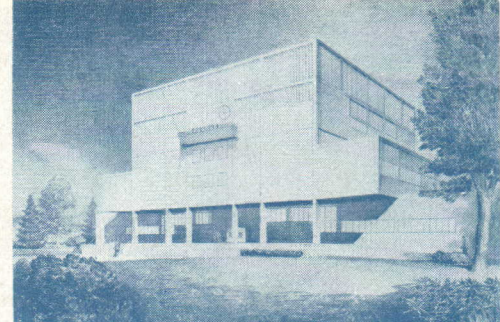
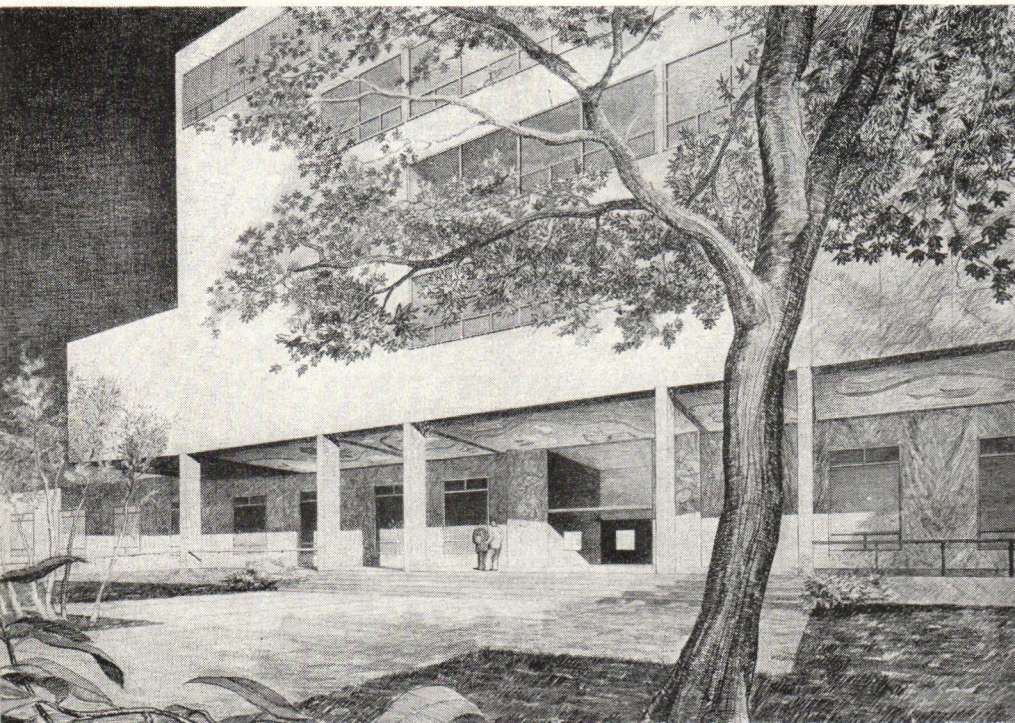
It is impossible to know how far the averages for the firms reporting might be extended into the total body of practicing architects. There is no accurate figure as to the total of active firms; or as to the percentage of construction that is designed by architects. There are about 15,000 *registered* architects, and there are more than 8000 A.I.A. members. We invite you all to be amateur statisticians and draw your own estimates from figures we provide in this issue, remembering that we began gathering the statistics presented here some months ago and that subsequent developments have undoubtedly reduced the volume of work in some offices—and perhaps increased it in some others.

In a design sense there does not seem to be any “American style” appearing. Where there is self-consciousness or contemporary stylistic mannerism, we feel that a generally dull and uninspired uniformity continues. Where imagination and real ability are expressed, the variations of creative design within the contemporary medium are still endless. What we said at the conclusion of P/A’s 50-year review last January still seems to be true: the “personal romantic approach to organic architecture” and the “highly rationalized direct statement of technic and purpose” are the two extremes within which many individual expressions are possible.

In construction methods and use of materials, 1951 will be marked by a wider general application of techniques that have passed the experimental stage—such as tilt-up concrete panels, lift-up slabs, metal curtain walls, new heating methods.

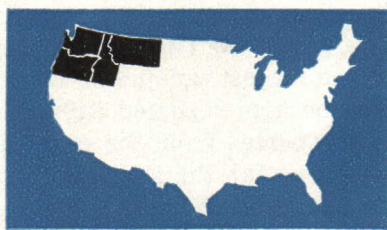
Here is 1951 in preview. It will be a busy year, a year for the architects to prove and demonstrate many of the advances they have made during the recent past.

In the next ten pages we offer an analysis of the reports submitted to us, classified by the ten principal regions of the United States; in the balance of the issue we present some of the projects reported, grouped by the major building type categories.



Marion County Court House, Salem, Oregon, by Pietro Belluschi, architect, Portland. The renderings on this page are two studies for the main (western) front. On the entrance floor are tax offices, record rooms, a county courtroom, and offices. Four circuit courtrooms, a law library and attendant offices constitute the second floor; above, on a centrally located mezzanine, are dormitory rooms for locked juries. On the third floor are two district courtrooms, facilities for grand juries, and the district attorney's offices. A jail occupies the entire top floor. Building to be surfaced with marble and to cost approximately \$1,500,000.

REGION 1



washington
oregon
idaho
montana

Thirty-one firms—more than 10% of the A.I.A. membership in this region—reported a total of \$76,455,000 of work anticipated for next year and \$68,758,000 ready for construction in 1951. This makes the volume of work which the average reporting firm is handling about \$1 million less than the national average cited on the previous page. It is also interesting that the architects in this area expect slightly more work on the boards next year than they have had this year.

The activity reported breaks down by building types as follows:

		average per firm
Education	39%	\$806,042
Health	33%	683,333
Public Use	10%	201,666
Housing	9%	182,542
Commerce	4%	91,125
Industry	3%	57,292
Religion	2%	40,625

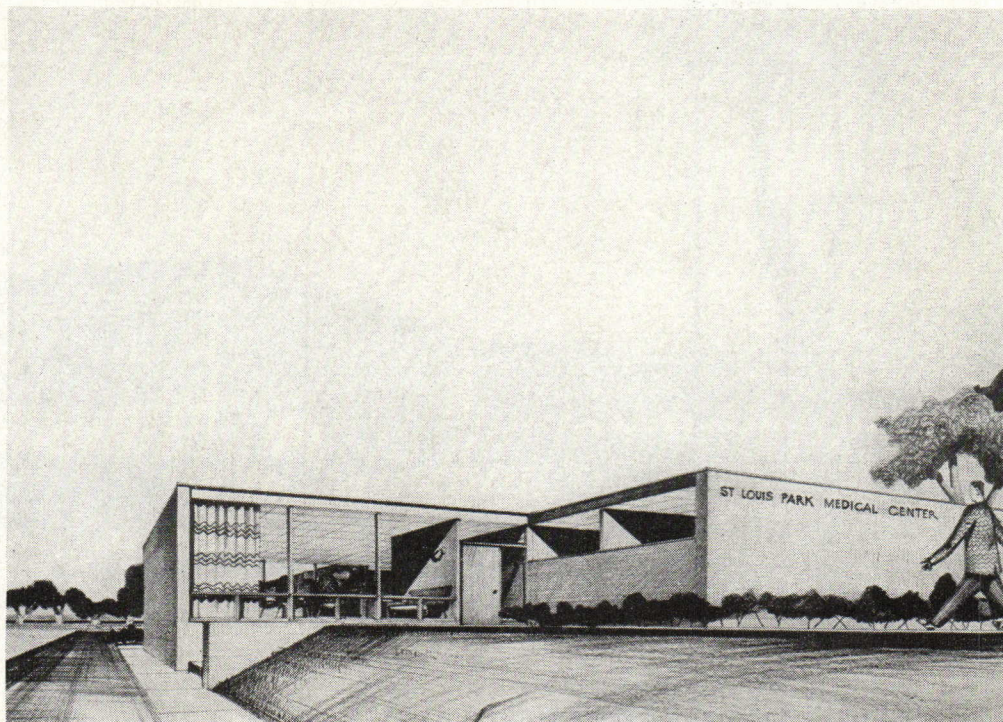
The large proportional volume of school and hospital work and the relatively small volume of housing are worth noting. The design of educational structures seems to be scattered among many firms in the region, while the hospital work is fairly well concentrated in the office of a few specialist firms.

Among the interesting projects planned for next year are a \$1 $\frac{3}{4}$ million county juvenile detention home, being drawn by George W. Stoddard & Asso-

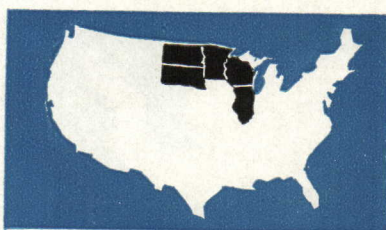
ciates, Seattle; a \$2 millions dormitory for Washington State College by Paul Thiry; a \$3 millions Science Building for the same institution being planned by Victor N. Jones & Associates (which also has a \$3 millions luxury apartment group being studied on the boards); a huge school and community recreation project in the office of J. Lister Holmes, Seattle; \$3 millions worth of schools "all over Washington and Alaska" being planned on a modular, factory-type of construction system by William Arild Johnson, Everett, Washington; a \$4 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions hospital for the University of Oregon Medical School, by Lawrence, Tucker & Wallmann, Portland, Oregon. Wohleb & Wohleb report well over \$1 million dollars of commercial and industrial work on the boards; Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson are working on \$2 millions worth of schools in the Seattle area, as well as an \$11 millions teaching hospital for the University of Washington, in association with McClelland & Jones. Van Evera Bailey is looking forward to an active practice in residential design. Pietro Belluschi, about to move to Boston as M.I.T.'s new architectural dean, leaves a Portland office busy on church work, a new publishing plant, and other projects in addition to the Salem County Court House (above). Chiarelli & Kirk, Seattle, expect a varied practice ranging from churches and residences to commercial work.

1951 DESIGN SURVEY

Medical Center, St. Louis Park, Minnesota. Long & Thorshov, Inc., architects, Minneapolis; Edward H. Noakes, Associate in Charge; Ralph D. Thomas & Associates, Inc., engineers. Central offices for ten, war-veteran specialists. Planned for future expansion. Steel frame, bar joists, contact plaster, and cavity exterior walls. With the exception of the waiting room, all windows have fixed glass, with a six-foot sill height. To cost \$123,380 (95 cents a cubic foot).



REGION 2



north dakota
south dakota
minnesota
wisconsin
illinois

Although this region possesses a relatively high percentage of the nation's architects, the response to the P/A survey was light. Twenty-three firms reported work on the boards for the coming year totaling \$51,100,000; a total of \$48,220,000 is expected to be spent for construction in 1951. As in other regions, the health category represented a high volume of work. Contrary to the Southwest, where commercial building is predominant, commercial construction for this region appears to be light. Throughout the 10 regions of the United States, religious structures, generally, represent the smallest category of construction reported; in these states, however, the total volume of construction for this type of building is quite high, ranking equally with industrial building.

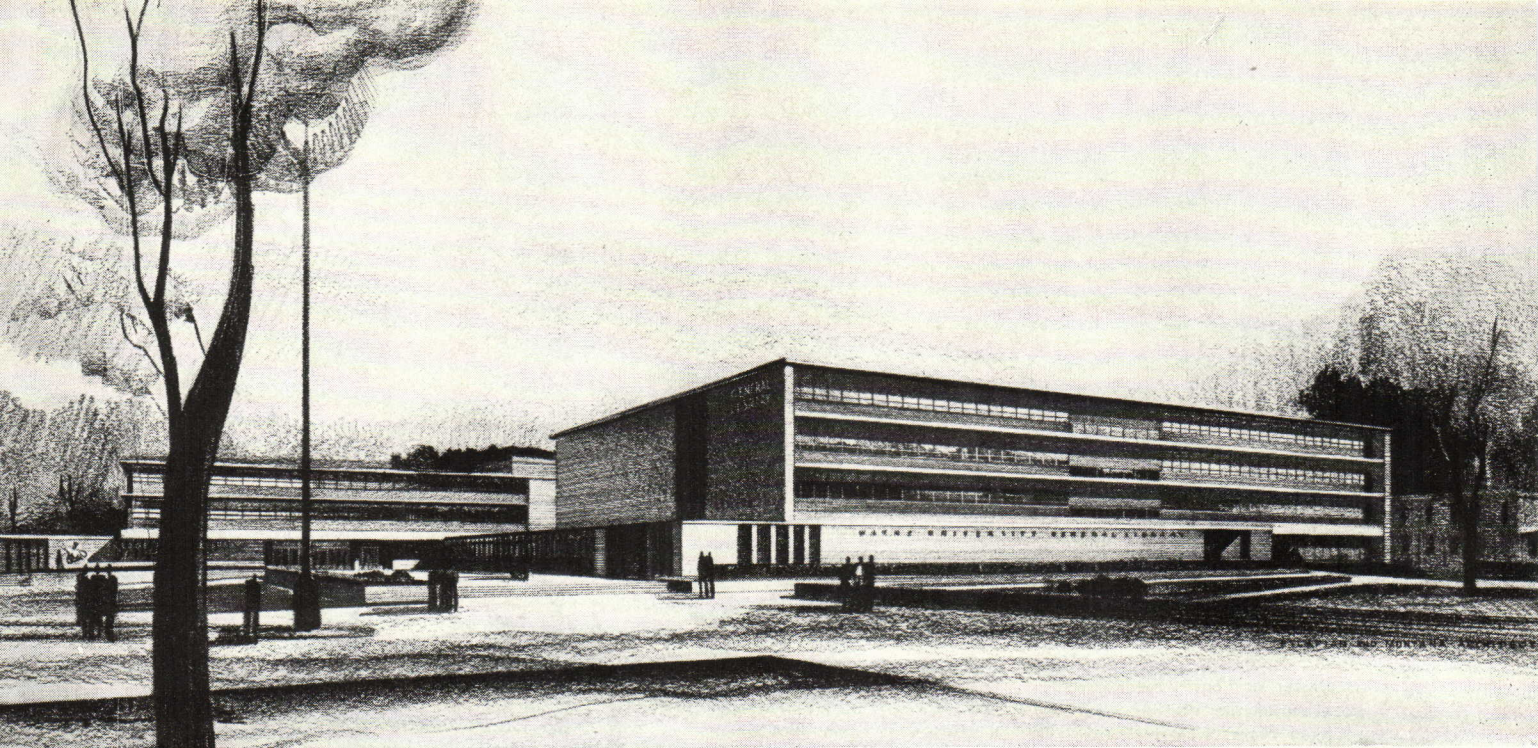
The relative distribution of the dollar volume of construction, without reference to specific state, follows:

		average per firm
Health	39%	\$1,860,624
Education	27%	1,293,706
Religion	13%	620,588
Industry	13%	602,353
Housing	6%	307,941
Public Use	1%	44,118
Commerce	1%	32,641

In South Dakota, Architect Harold Spitznagel has a large auditorium under construction at Huron

and a state office building at Pierre. Travelers will be encouraged to learn that two new railroad passenger depots, valued at \$50,000 each, will be completed at Oshkosh and Neenah, Wisconsin, designed by McEnary & Krafft, Minneapolis. At the University of Minnesota, a 22-story steel frame structure to be known as the Mayo Memorial Center will be erected, designed by C. H. Johnston, architects and engineers, St. Paul. Magney, Tusler & Setter, Minneapolis, have prepared the plans for the new library at Carleton College. Drawings for a physical education building at Teachers College, Winona, Wisconsin, have been completed by Boyum, Schubert & Sorensen. Among other work of the firm of Long & Thorshov is a handsome Unitarian Church for Minneapolis; Hubert Swanson has some \$2 millions in contemporary school designs to be erected throughout the state of Minnesota.

Among several large city housing projects to be built in Chicago is the \$1,600,000 row house development by Alper & Alper, which includes houses with radiant heating and low-cost, attached garages. Over \$4 millions in hospital work is contemplated by Burnham & Hammond, Chicago. A laboratory school, consisting of elementary, high junior and high school units plus swimming pool and gymnasium has been designed by Schaeffer, Hooton & Wilson for Normal, Illinois.



Wayne University General Library, Detroit, Michigan, by Pilafian & Montana, architects. First floor—law library; second floor—humanities; third floor—social studies; fourth floor—education. Open stack rooms contain numerous individual study cubicles and rooms for group study. To cost \$1,500,000.

REGION 3



michigan
indiana
ohio
kentucky

Region three boasts 15% of the nation's population and 14% of the total number of A.I.A. memberships. Due to the extremely large volume of construction reported by Detroit firms, the apparent average of work contemplated by individual firms in this area is quite high. Expecting 1951 to be greater than 1950, these architects expect a volume of \$511,185,000 worth of construction will begin in 1951 and that work on the boards will total \$610,770,000.

Buildings devoted to public use absorb the largest quantity of dollars. As might be expected from this area, a substantial percentage of buildings will be industrial. A continuing program for increased educational facilities is in sight.

Of the 83 firms that responded from this region, the breakdown of building construction reports is as follows:

		average per firm
Public Use	43%	\$2,570,092
Industry	20%	1,180,592
Education	13%	768,355
Health	11%	661,776
Housing	7%	444,908
Commerce	4%	213,091
Religion	2%	94,224

From Detroit, Giffels & Vallet, Inc.—L. Rossetti reporting the largest volume by a single firm, announce that plans have been completed for a steel mill, military projects, office buildings, warehouses, plants, and other structures. The principal efforts of

Saarinen, Saarinen & Associates, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, will be devoted to the General Motors complex and dormitories for Drake University.

Walter Scholer & Associates, La Fayette, Indiana, have completed designs for a new \$2,500,000 residence hall for men at Purdue University; A. M. Strauss, Inc., Fort Wayne, expect their design for the Life Science Building at the University of Indiana to be started early this year. Ralph O. Yeager, Terre Haute, reports a \$1,500,000 shopping center.

An \$800,000 music hall will be erected at Warren, Ohio, from plans prepared by Arthur F. Sidells. Tibbals, Crumley & Musson will see their \$2,700,000 Deaf School begun at Columbus, Ohio; while Outcalt, Guenther & Associates announce an early construction date for the Ohio State School for the blind. In Cincinnati, Architect Charles F. Cellarius has prepared drawings for a \$600,000 church with Gothic mass and modern detail, and a \$1 million colonial dormitory for Miami University at Oxford, Ohio.

In addition to a number of schools, D. E. Perkins has a milk processing plant going forward at Harlan, Kentucky. John Gillig will complete plans for a crippled children's hospital at Lexington, Kentucky, and H. Richard Elliston & Associates expect a 450-unit PHA Housing project to begin soon at Covington, Kentucky.

REGION 4

maine
vermont
new hampshire
massachusetts
connecticut
rhode island
new york



new jersey
pennsylvania
delaware
virginia
west virginia
maryland
district of columbia

Within these 13 states and the District of Columbia resides one-third of the United States' population. Thirty-eight percent of the total A.I.A. membership lives in this area; seven percent responded to the questions of our survey. Housing projects, educational, health, and commercial buildings will constitute the largest dollar volume construction reported for this year.

A summary of building types follows:

		average per firm
Housing	42%	\$2,169,364
Education	16%	854,006
Health	16%	811,410
Commerce	15%	763,310
Public Use	7%	372,486
Industry	3%	141,041
Religion	1%	73,873

The volume of work per firm reporting is somewhat above the national average. The large offices in the big cities—such as Harrison & Abramovitz; Kahn & Jacobs; Voorhees, Walker, Foley & Smith, all in New York—are primarily busy on commercial and industrial work. Frederick G. Frost's \$5 millions research group for Sun Oil is an outstanding project in an important category.

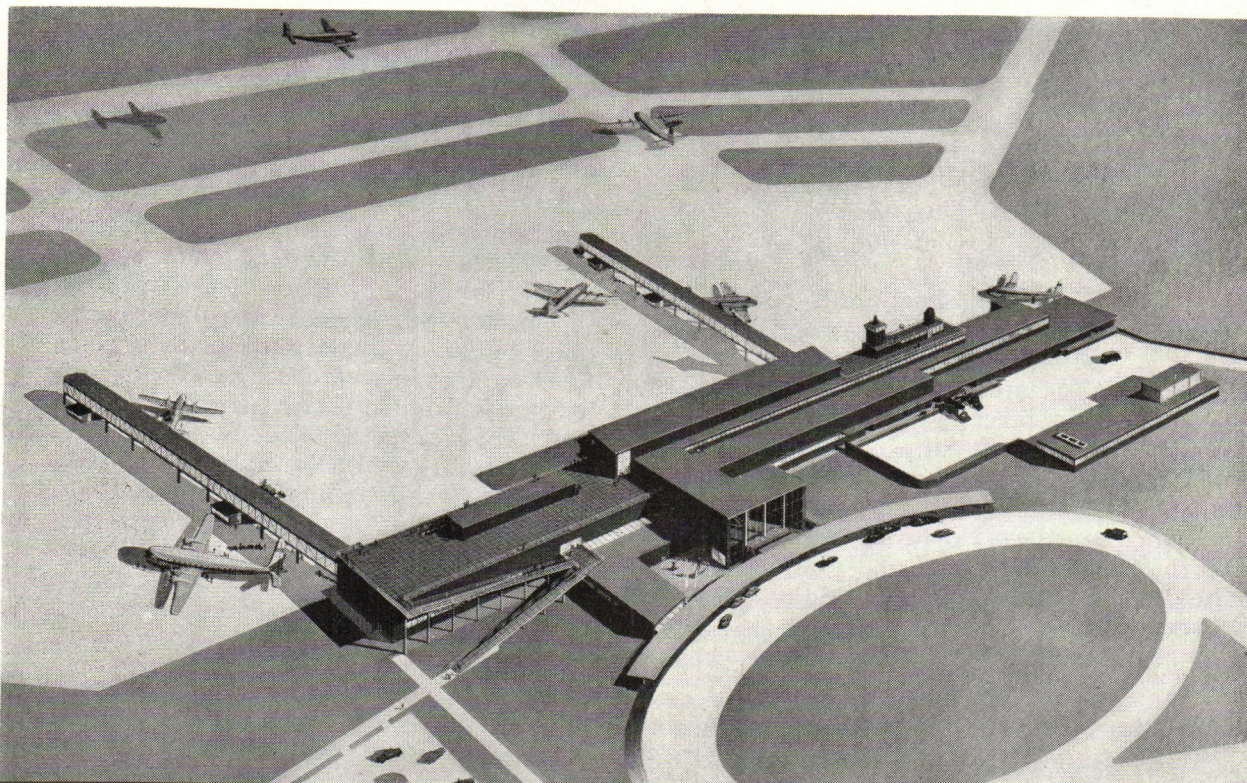
The special demand for housing in this region reflects the population concentrations. S. Tyson Haldeman has completed the design of a \$3 millions Federal project at Brockton, Massachusetts; a 603-unit PHA project will start this month at Provi-

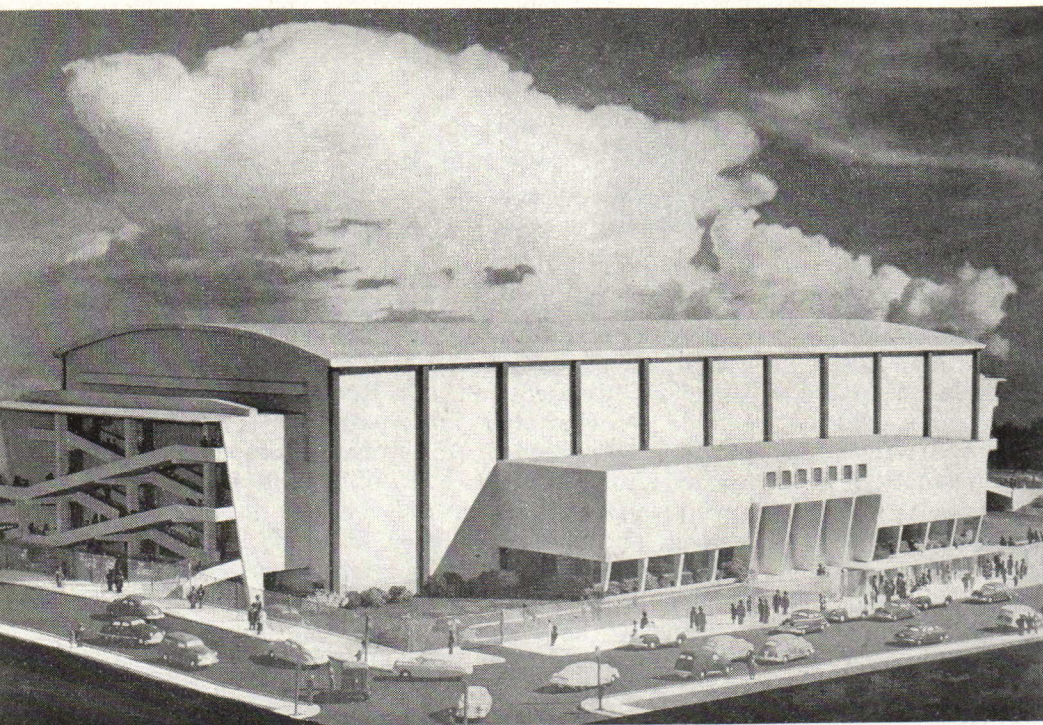
dence, Rhode Island, designed by Creer, Kent, Mather, Cruise & Aldrich; Kane & Fairchild expect a 600-unit project to be under construction soon in Hartford, Connecticut. At Rochester, New York, Donald Q. Faragher anticipates \$4½ millions in private apartments. Assisting Baltimore's efforts toward slum clearance, F. L. W. Moehle & Associates have prepared plans for a \$3 millions public housing project, and Palmer, Fisher, Williams & Nes forecast the start of 650 dwelling units for Negroes during the year.

Among the hospitals reported, in addition to those illustrated later in this issue, are a \$4½ millions institution for mentally disturbed patients, designed by Conrad & Cummings, Binghamton, New York; and, farther south, Merrill C. Lee informs us of a tuberculosis hospital for Negro patients in Richmond, Virginia. Many suburban shopping centers turn up in reports from this region, such as the one for New Milford, New Jersey, being designed by Max Simon. To choose at random a few examples in other categories, Eaton W. Tarbell reports, from Maine, activity in schools, residences, and public buildings; Lacy, Atherton & Davis, Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, has a large industrial plant to be built in the south during 1951; construction of an important building for the West Virginia Institute of Technology, designed by Martens & Son, of Charleston, West Virginia, will start in the spring.

Terminal Building, Philadelphia International Airport, by Carroll, Grisdale & Van Alen, architects, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Airways Engineering Consultants, Inc. The pair of two-level

"finger" concourses allows passage to plane-loading points almost wholly under cover. To cost \$7,500,000.





The Alexander Memorial Building, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia. Aeck Associates, with Robert & Co., associated architects and engineers. Facilities for undergraduate physical training program (locker space for 5,000); an amphitheater to seat 10,000 for basketball, etc.; or, when arranged as an auditorium, 13,000. To cost \$2,500,000.

REGION 5



north carolina
south carolina
georgia
florida

From the Southeast the reports indicate a comparatively low volume of work in the average office, with educational work (because of an active school building program in several states that need it badly) coming to the fore as the most active field of practice. Commercial and industrial work there both dropped to low percentages of the volume reported from 46 offices.

Statistics from the firms reporting from the area are as follows:

		average per firm
Education	25%	\$516,691
Housing	21%	443,214
Public Use	21%	429,548
Health	17%	357,857
Commerce	8%	163,095
Industry	5%	101,191
Religion	3%	64,405

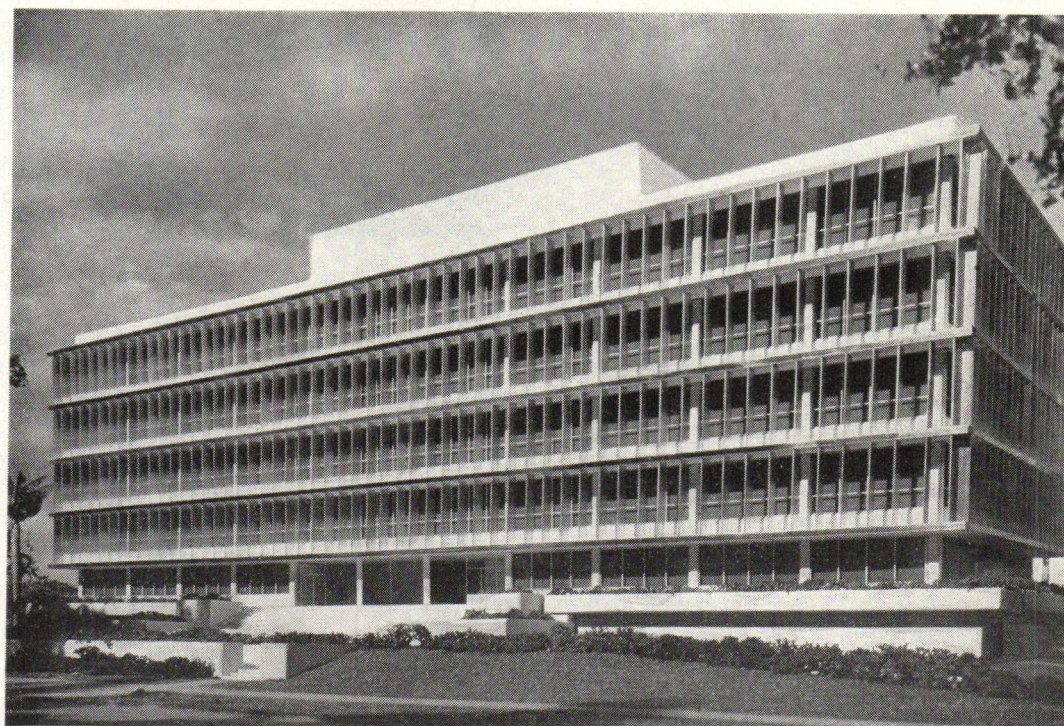
In North Carolina, the school program is important. Clemmer & Horton, Hickory, for instance, have some \$2 millions worth of schools on the boards; the Six Associates, in Asheville report many schools, a large hospital, and much housing and industrial work; Macklin & Stinson, Winston-Salem, are also busy with school work, and several churches. William Henley Deitrick, Raleigh, is continuing the plans on which Matthew Novicki was working with him, for the State Fair arena and grandstand and the State Museum and Archives Building, in addition to other work.

South Carolina reports a good deal of housing in the design stage, besides such projects as the \$1½ million office building for Charlotte from the office of William G. Lyles and Bissett, Carlisle & Wolff.

Georgia reports a number of interesting projects, notably in the school field. Aeck Associates, Atlanta, has a \$2½ millions Physical Training Building for Georgia Institute of Technology. Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan are doing a \$1 million School of Architecture and also a library (to cost more than that) for the same institution. William Creighton's office is completing work designed by Toombs & Creighton—an annex to the Fulton County Court House, for example, and a library for Atlanta. Bernard A. Webb, Jr., Macon, reports a court house which will be one of the first buildings in that area to use the heat pump.

In Florida, in addition to the work illustrated in this issue, such projects are under way as a \$1½ million office building in the drafting room of Edwin Reeder, Miami; several large schools being designed by James Gamble Rogers II, Winter Park; a shopping center expected ultimately to cost \$4 millions in the office of Gamble, Pownall & Gilroy, Fort Lauderdale; a \$6 millions hospital planned by Steward & Skinner, Miami. College buildings are projected both at University of Miami (by Robert M. Little and Marion Manley) and at University of Florida (by Russell T. Pancoast & Associates, and others).

Pan-American Life Insurance Building, New Orleans, Louisiana. Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, New York and Chicago, with Claude E. Hooton, New Orleans, associated architects. Structural steel frame; reinforced concrete floor slabs; exterior of limestone; reinforced concrete sun shades, with aluminum vertical louvers. Completely air conditioned.



REGION 6



tennessee
alabama
mississippi
arkansas
louisiana

Reflecting the need for health and educational facilities in the area, the architects in the states represented here report more work in these categories than in any other—in fact, hospitals and schools alone constitute more than half the volume of business reported. About an 8% drop in dollar value of commissions from those now on the drawing boards is anticipated for 1951. The average architectural office in this region reports about \$3 millions in work in the design stage—somewhat more than \$1 million under the national average reported.

Thirty-three firms from this area contributed to the survey, and indicated the following ratio of activity by building types:

		average per firm
Health	31%	\$1,337,333
Education	25%	1,064,833
Housing	19%	805,833
Industry	17%	717,300
Public Use	6%	263,333
Commerce	1%	45,833
Religion	1%	34,167

Among the Tennessee architects, A. L. Aydelott & Associates has a brisk practice in hospital work, in addition to the high school shown on page 68; Furbringer & Ehrman, Memphis, are working on a \$6 millions pumping station for that city; Frazier Smith, also of Memphis, has hospital and housing work on the boards as well as a fire and police communication center. In Clarksville, Speight & Hibbs report a 125-bed general hospital. Also in this state,

TVA is continuing design and construction work, with steam plants at Johnsonville and Widows Creek scheduled for 1951.

Arkansas sends word of a \$6 millions hospital being designed by Ginnochio & Cromwell, Little Rock, in association with Trapp & Clippard, and a \$5 millions hospital in the office of Brueggeman, Swaim & Allen, also of Little Rock. Haralson & Mott, Fort Smith, report about \$2 millions in hospital work and \$1 1/4 million in housing projects.

Among the busy Alabama architects are Charles H. McCauley, Birmingham, with many hospitals; Pearson, Tittle & Narrows, Montgomery, with much low-rent housing, and school work; Richard Boinest, Anniston, with housing projects running into the millions.

In Louisiana, Smith & Padgett, Monroe, are designing \$4 millions worth of schools for Ouachita parish, and Bodman & Murrell, Baton Rouge, have almost \$2 millions in school work for Iberville parish. Among the other interesting projects reported from that state are a state nursing school facility in Lester C. Haas's office in Shreveport; a municipal courts building being designed by Curtis & Davis, New Orleans; a \$4 millions airport and terminal building for Shreveport, reported by Samuel Wiener. In the residential field, many firms are busy, among them the new C.A.P.A. group (Contemporary Architects and Planners Associated) in New Orleans.

REGION 7



nebraska
kansas
iowa
missouri
oklahoma

In this primarily agricultural section of the country, as might be expected, a comparatively low volume of commercial and industrial work occupies the 51 architects (10% of the active A.I.A. members) who reported to P/A. Again, as in the preceding region, buildings for education and health constitute half the volume of work reported. In the urban districts, housing commissions are keeping a number of architects busy. It is interesting that church work rises here to a higher percentage than in most parts of the country.

Statistics, from the reporting architects, are as follows:

		average per firm
Education	27%	\$745,686
Health	22%	596,275
Housing	18%	480,882
Commerce	11%	286,372
Industry	10%	267,843
Public Use	8%	209,667
Religion	4%	118,137

From St. Louis a number of interesting large jobs were reported: a state office building being designed by Marcel Boulicault, with aluminum curtain walls and flat slab construction; several large office buildings in the office of Russell, Crowell, Mullgardt & Schwarz; half a dozen schools, several hospitals, and a church reported by William B. Ittner. In

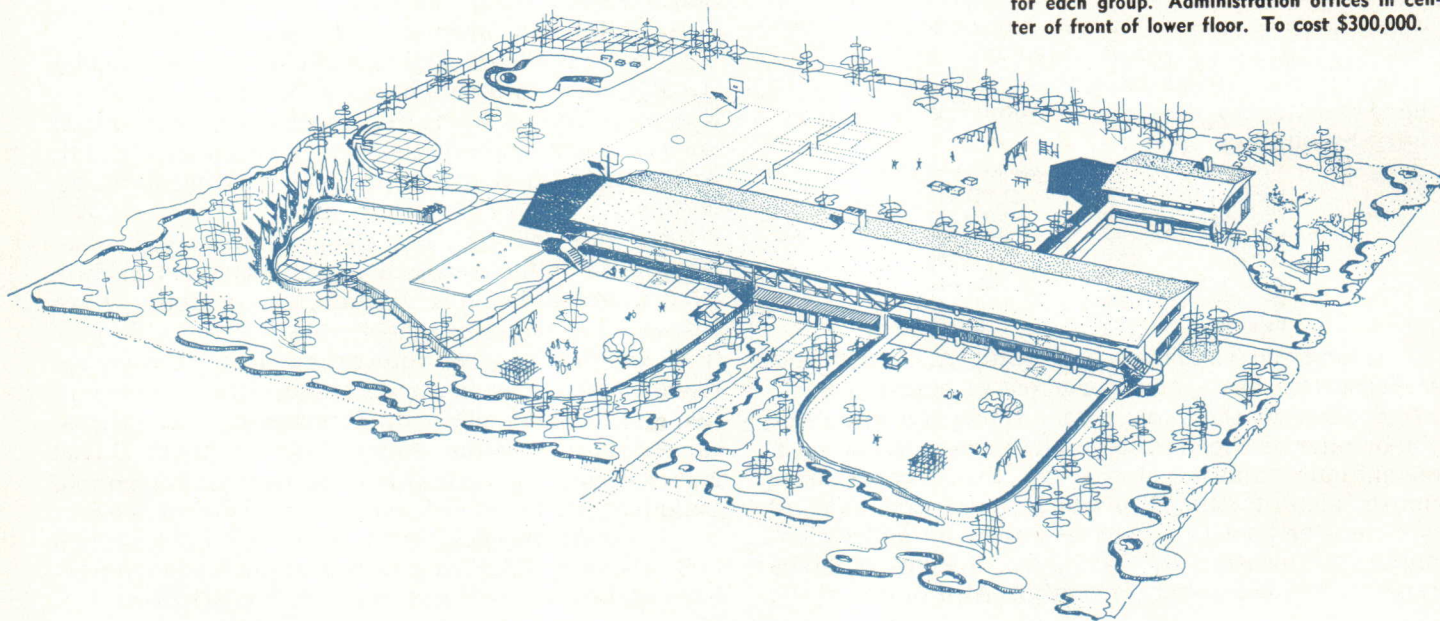
Kansas City, Kivett & Myers are busy on a home for Jewish aged, to cost \$1¼ million; Luther Orville Willis is designing a huge shopping center for the growing community of Roeland Park.

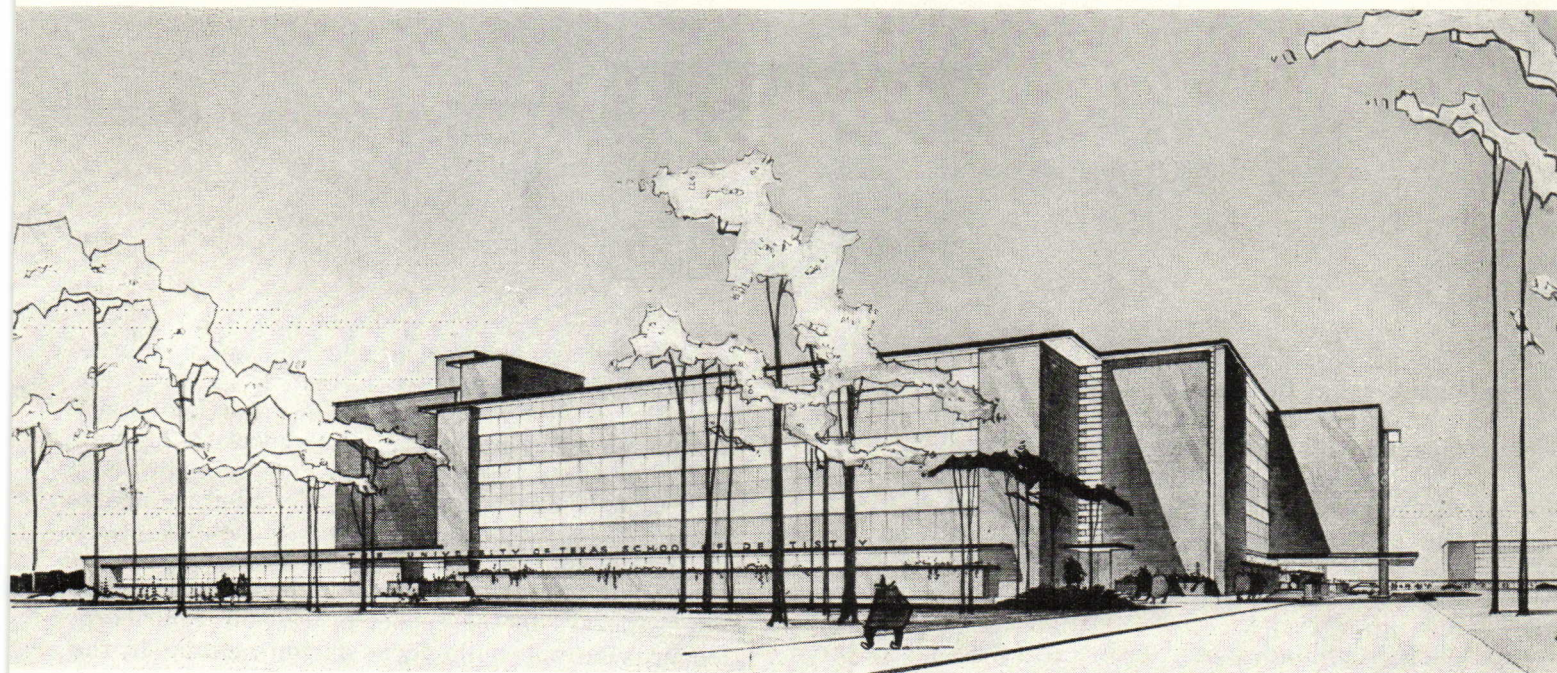
In Kansas, R. L. Hollis, Wichita, reports a large volume of school work; McCrackin & Hiett, Hutchinson, expect a hotel job to go ahead; Schmidt, McVay & Peddie, Wichita firm, is working on several large hospitals and three churches.

Three Iowa architects report important hospital work: Charles Altfillisch, Decorah; Morgan-Gelatt & Associates, Burlington; and William Beuttler, Sioux City. In Nebraska, there is activity in church design; James E. Loftus is working on a Romanesque job and a "contemporary" one, while Clark & Enersen, Lincoln, claim that theirs will be "the first modern church in Nebraska."

In Oklahoma, there is notable activity in college building. Coston & Frankfurt, Oklahoma City, are designing four buildings for the University of Oklahoma; Vahlberg, Palmer & Vahlberg are doing a Geology Building for that same institution; Hudgins, Thompson, Ball & Associates also have a building there, as well as a School of Veterinary Medicine for Oklahoma A. & M. College. Parr & Aderhold, Oklahoma City, are busy on a State Fair arena building, to seat 12,500 people.

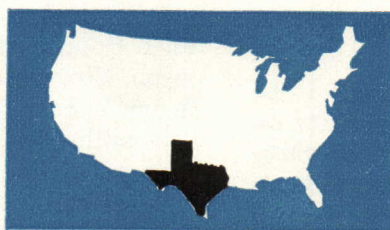
Children's Home for Methodist Orphans' Home Association, St. Louis, Missouri, by Harris Armstrong, architect. Forty children to live in groups of ten, ages 3-16, with housemother for each group. Administration offices in center of front of lower floor. To cost \$300,000.





Dental Branch, for University of Texas, Houston, by MacKie & Kamrath, architects. Plan developed around small-lab (4-students) system conceived by Dean Fred Elliott. Reinforced concrete frame; 9" walls of marble, 4" perlite block and furred plaster. To cost approximately \$5 millions.

REGION 8



texas

About five percent of the architects questioned in this region, which comprises Texas, answered our preview survey for 1951. An analysis of 22 reporting firms indicates that these offices expect a volume of \$82,700,000 to reach the working drawing stage this year and, for the same period, estimate that a total of \$88,950,000 will be spent for construction. The average volume of work per firm reporting is about the same as the national average.

A breakdown of building type follows:

		average per firm
Commerce	51%	\$3,302,500
Housing	16%	1,064,900
Education	15%	954,500
Health	11%	755,000
Public Use	5%	330,000
Religion	1%	43,900
Industry	1%	5,000

The dollar volume of commercial building for this area by far exceeds that of other building types. In addition to completing plans for an apartment project at Houston, the firm of Woodrow Alexander has announced that two of their shopping centers will be started this year. A residential sub-division and shopping center, representing a cost of approximately \$15 millions, is expected to be under con-

struction by this spring at Houston; work for this project has been executed by the firm of Roy W. Leibsle. Among several office buildings designed by Kenneth Franzheim and to be erected in Houston will be an 18-story structure. Golemon & Rolfe have completed working drawings for the Beaumont Enterprise & Journal Building; however, construction has been temporarily postponed.

At San Antonio, the associated firms of Bartlett Cocke, O'Neil Ford, and Harvey P. Smith contemplate the erection of additional buildings for the campus at Trinity University; for which the builder will employ the lift-up floor and roof slab construction method. Also at San Antonio, the firm of Phelps & Dewees & Simmons forecasts that its \$2 millions hospital will be under construction this year.

In other parts of the state, George L. Dahl reports that his firm has completed plans for offices, warehouses, schools, hospitals, retail stores, and hotels in the Dallas area; to the west, Carroll & Daeuble advise that several schools, a parking garage, and a church will be started at El Paso; and in the Panhandle, J. Roy Smith has two schools, two churches, and a hospital which will be erected at Amarillo.

REGION 9



wyoming
colorado
utah
new mexico
arizona

From this region, 27 active firms (13% of the A.I.A. membership in the area) reported to P/A on work in progress and work in prospect. Expressed in dollars, the volume for the region is naturally considerably less than that of the more populous areas—the firms reporting expect \$43,980,000 of work to reach the construction stage next year, and hope for \$37,020,000 of new work. The average reported per firm is somewhat less than half that of the indicated national average.

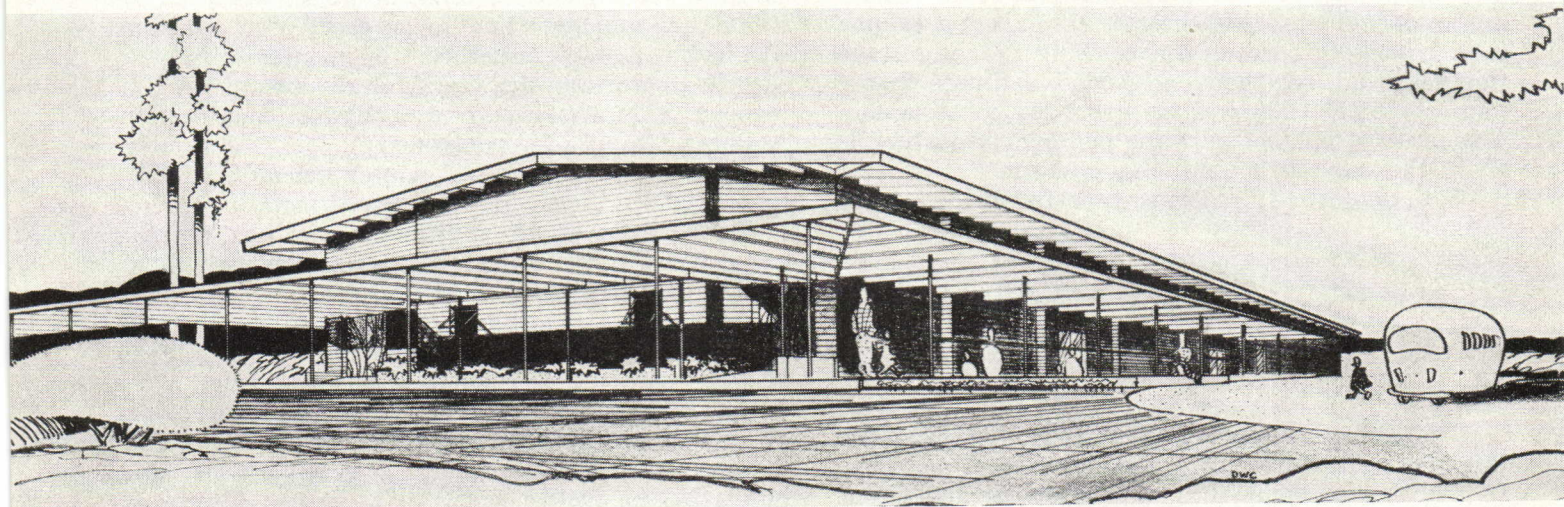
By building types, design activity in this area lines up as follows:

		average per firm
Education	28%	\$577,958
Commerce	23%	486,250
Housing	16%	324,333
Health	14%	307,292
Public Use	10%	215,133
Industry	7%	143,750
Religion	2%	40,625

Dollars to be spent for architect-designed work in the region, therefore, will be spent in quantity on educational and commercial work, while a comparatively small amount will go into industrial buildings and religious structures.

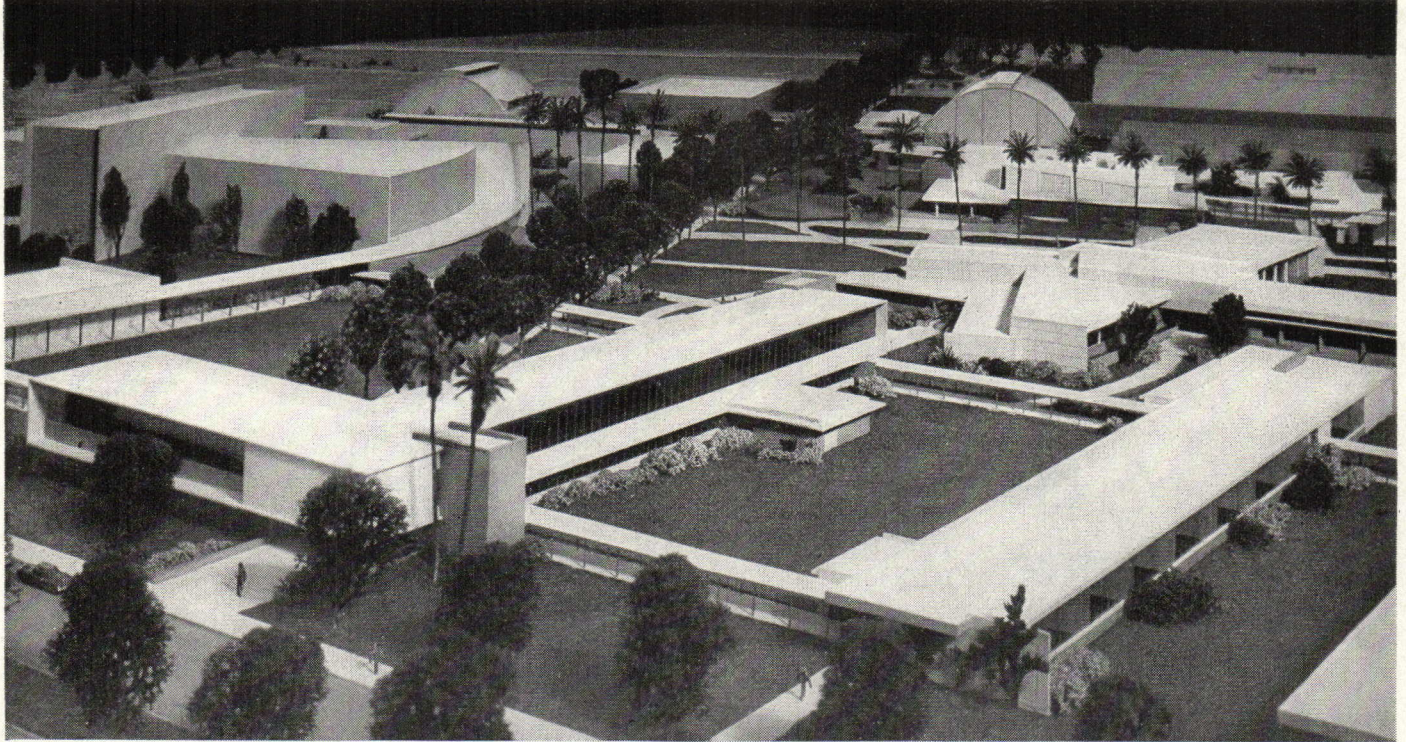
A characteristic of the region seems to be the conduct of a general, rather than a specialized, type of practice. For instance, James M. Hunter, Boulder, Colorado, reports a new city hall for Boulder, an office building, a shopping center, and apartment

development, several private houses and—in association with Smith & Hegner, Denver—a \$2¼ millions Memorial Union Building for the University of Colorado. The latter firm also reports a 200-unit public housing project in Denver. The office of Slack W. Winburn, Salt Lake City, lists a 12-story apartment house for Salt Lake to cost \$1,300,000 and a \$500,000 machinery building and 20 smaller buildings to cost around \$1 million. A degree of specialization appears in the report of Eugene Sternberg, Denver, who will build three doctor's clinics in the coming year; but he also tells us of a \$1,250,000 public-housing project he is doing with Earl C. Morris. Atchison & Kloverstrom, Denver, list around \$2 millions of work, all in the education category; Musick & Lee, also Denver, will build two schools and a chapel. A sizable project is a \$3,000,000 combined County and Indian hospital reported by Ferguson, Stevens & Beck, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Meem, Zehner, Holien & Associates, Santa Fe, have \$2¼ millions of hospital work. In Tucson, Arizona, Arthur T. Brown indicates that his busy residential practice will continue to thrive. In Phoenix, Ralph Haver lists a 60-house tract development in addition to the school auditorium shown above, while Leslie J. Mahoney will build a milk-processing plant, several schools, and a new public library to cost \$1 million.



Madison School Auditorium, Phoenix, Arizona. Ralph Haver and Fred M. Guirey, associated architects. Five hundred and seven-seat auditorium—one of the first in this country to use Continental-type seating. Framed in welded rigid-steel bents made up of standard sections, spanning the 59'-4" width; 16-foot bays. Wood joist purlins.

1951 DESIGN SURVEY



El Camino College, El Camino, California.
Marsh, Smith & Powell, architects, Los Angeles.
Shown in this model photo are (foreground)

two classroom wings, with administration building beyond; at left, the auditorium; and, beyond that, the women's gym, swim gym, and men's gym.

REGION 10



california
nevada

This region, principally the State of California, now contains over seven percent of the nation's population and ranks third in the total number of A.I.A. architects; 10 percent of those questioned answered this survey. The estimated work of 84 firms for this year disclosed that a volume of \$319,280,000 will reach the working drawing stage and that \$242,-647,000 will be spent on construction. As along the Atlantic Coast, housing will represent the greatest volume of construction.

The average volume of business per firm by building type is:

		average per firm
Housing	24%	\$1,279,957
Commerce	20%	1,078,171
Education	20%	1,042,529
Health	14%	756,129
Industry	12%	609,143
Public Use	9%	495,715
Religion	1%	28,714

In addition to a vast number of residences, many housing projects will be started this year. One of the largest and most interesting comes from the offices of Richard J. Neutra and Robert E. Alexander. Another large housing project is being planned for Los Angeles by the firm of Gruen & Krummeck in collaboration with A. B. Gallion, Dean of Architecture at the University of Southern California. It will contain 300 units, some multi-story, and will cost approximately \$3 millions. George V.

Russell is now concerned with the street layout and planning the utilities and buildings for the town of New Cuyama; a project that will be erected over a two-year period and at a cost of several millions of dollars. At Fresno, a public housing project has been designed by Robert W. Stevens, and, the office of Ernest J. Kump has completed plans for garden apartments at Menlo Park. Although no definite date has been set, Zick & Sharp, Las Vegas, expect their \$1 million housing project to be started soon.

Heitschmidt & Matcham, Los Angeles, anticipate that their \$3½ millions furniture mart will get under way this month. Other large commercial enterprises include a Sears Roebuck Retail Store by W. D. Peugh, San Francisco; a large shopping center by Mogensen & Finnegan, near San Francisco; and an office building at Oakland by Gardner Dailey.

Many educational buildings for various types of occupancy have been reported. Allison & Rible announce that the first units for a 2500-student high school will be started; the University of Southern California's building program moves along with a half-dozen or more buildings designed by as many firms; the University of California will have a student union designed by Confer and Willis; Orange Coast College will have a new library by Robert E. Alexander; and Pacific Union College will see a new men's dormitory planned by Sewall Smith.

the active fields

Housing will continue to boom and use the bulk of the U. S. building dollar next year, according to the architectural firms reporting to P/A. Defense work toward the end of 1950 was assuming more importance in the business of design, bringing structures for "public use" well up the list of building types by volume. The breakdown, as reported to us by 609 active firms from all parts of the country, is as follows:

<i>Building Type</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Total 609 Firms</i>	<i>Average per Firm</i>
Housing	25½	\$606,845,000	\$996,000
Education	19	445,090,000	731,000
Health	17	399,667,000	656,000
Public Use	14½	347,459,000	571,000
Commerce	13½	327,029,000	537,000
Industry	9	211,219,000	347,000
Religion	1½	36,484,000	60,000

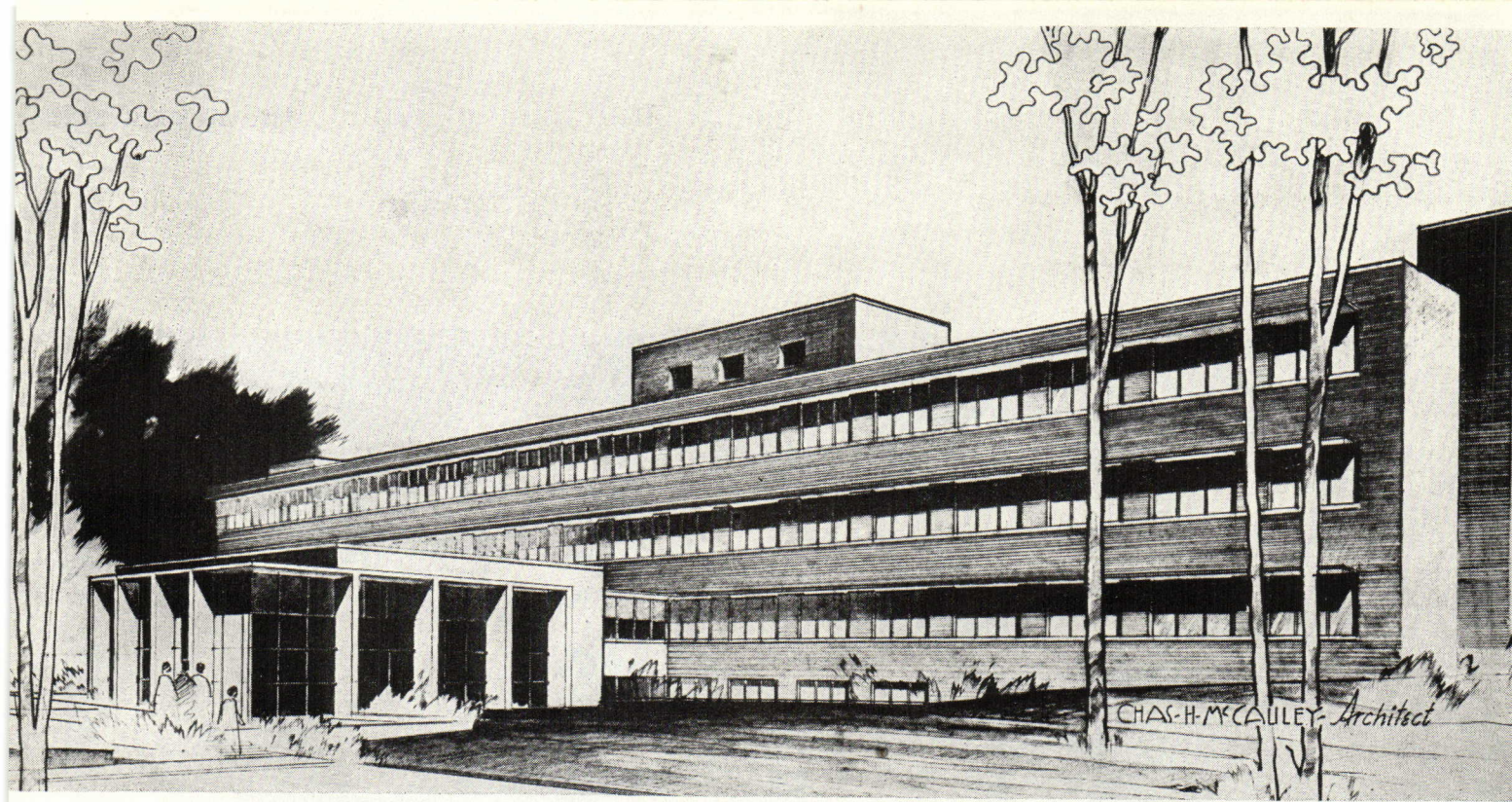
The big question, of course, is how much governmental limitation orders may alter the prospects (and the projects) now on the architects' boards. It is already obvious that, as a result of the restrictive order on recreational buildings of all sorts, that category of design will be virtually stopped. A reduction in budget of the Hill-Burton hospital construction program and the dimness of the possibility of any federal aid for school construction may reduce the number of institutional buildings in the health and education categories that will actually reach the construction stage.

It appears, as a result of P/A's survey, that commercial work will be as dominant as it has been in recent years. New store and office building construction assumes major importance in the rapidly growing parts of the country—notably Texas and California—and remains of major importance in the northeast urban area; but nationwide it has fallen to fifth place in volume of commissions to architects. Industrial activity is concentrated, during the design stage, in the area around Michigan where many large offices specializing in that type of work are located. In that area, too, seems to be concentrated the bulk of the defense design work. The design of religious structures is a comparatively minor field in total dollar volume, yet it is surprising to note that many firms throughout the country reported at least one church project on the boards.

In housing, the bulk of the vast amount of work reported is in multiple-unit projects—either large builder developments or public housing projects. Individual apartment buildings account for about 10% of the housing total reported, and hotels and motels for about 5%.

Hospital design seems to have reached a degree of standardization in the United States which is well-studied, but which holds the risk of becoming smug and of beginning to ignore the many changes and advances that are being made in medical care today. Two tendencies in practice seem to be apparent in this field: the specialist firm is still corraling the important work (one New England firm reports 13 hospitals on the boards); at the same time a large total volume of smaller jobs (ranging from \$100,000 to the \$1 million category) are being handled by literally hundreds of architects throughout the country.

By far the bulk of the work reported is in the field of general hospitals, small in size; although a number of interesting individual research centers and specialized hospitals were reported. In a number of cities, notably New York, local public hospital programs are providing commissions for architects—and, ultimately, beds for the citizens. Group doctors' clinics were reported by the score, with the private doctor's building still an active smaller building type.

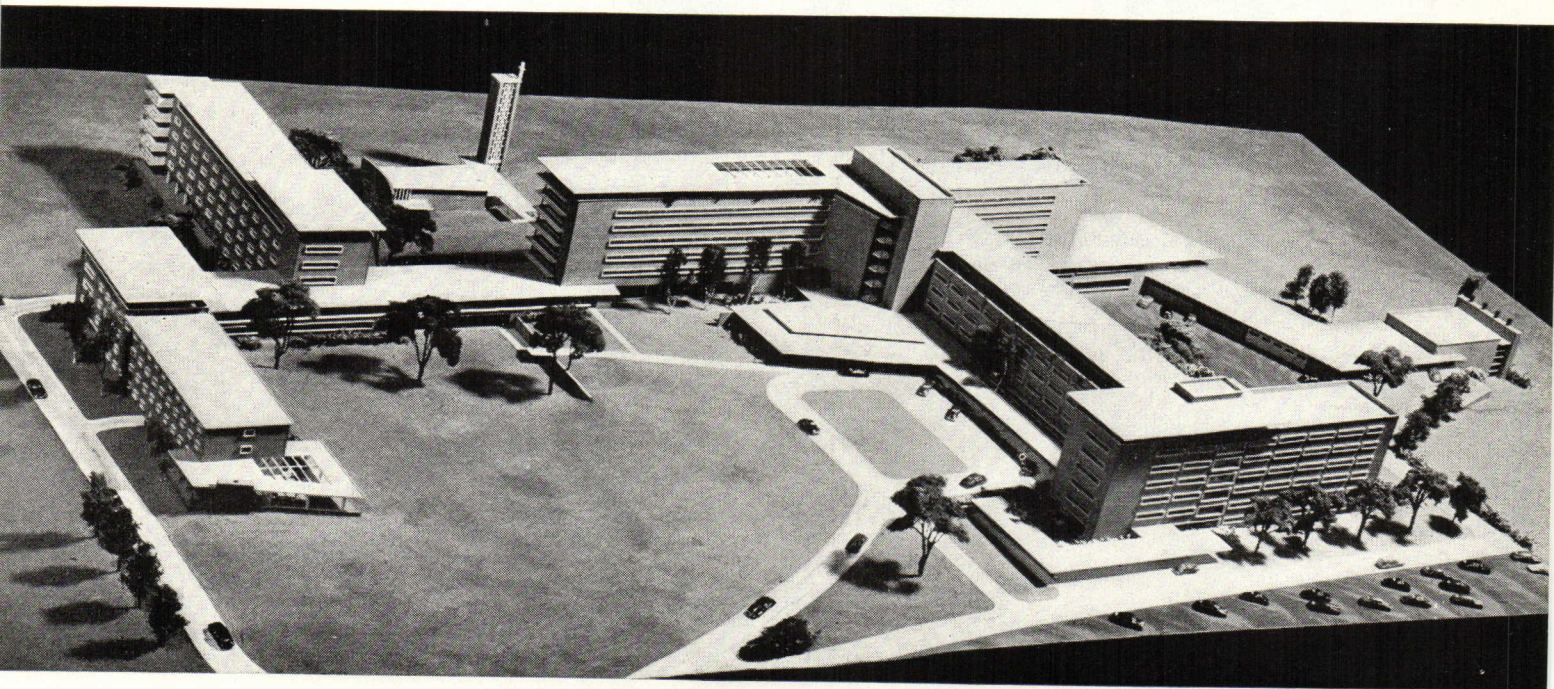


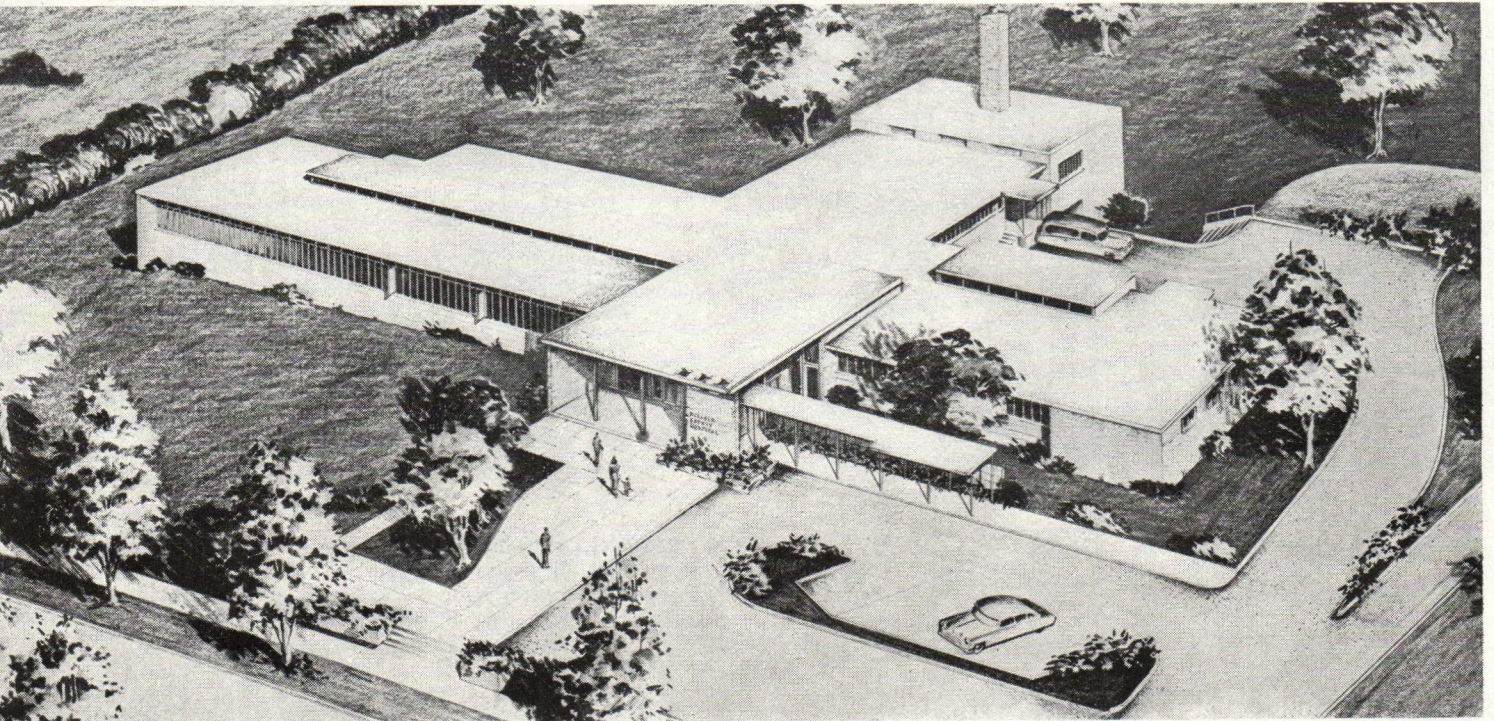
Americus & Sumter County Hospital, Americus, Georgia, by Charles H. McCauley, architect, Birmingham, Alabama. Nominally a 100-bed hospital, with adequate capacity for 130 beds. Steel frame with bar joists and concrete floor construction; all medical service facilities air-conditioned.

health

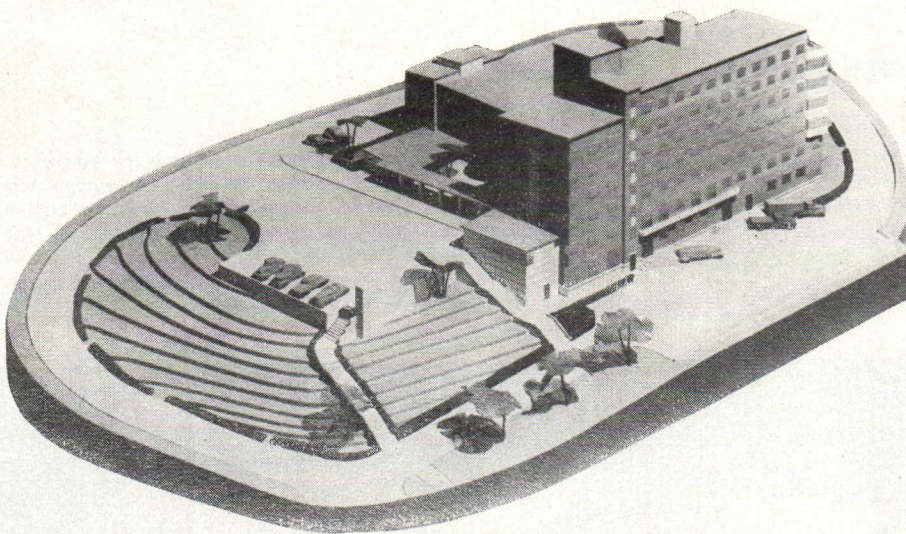
general hospitals

The new Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Vincent G. Kling, architect. Reading the main units in the model photograph from left to right: residential wing for professional employees; school of nursing and students' residence; chapel; main hospital building, with auxiliary wing and clinical building projecting in front of it, and—the lower wing in the background—the laundry, shops, garage, and steam-generating plant.



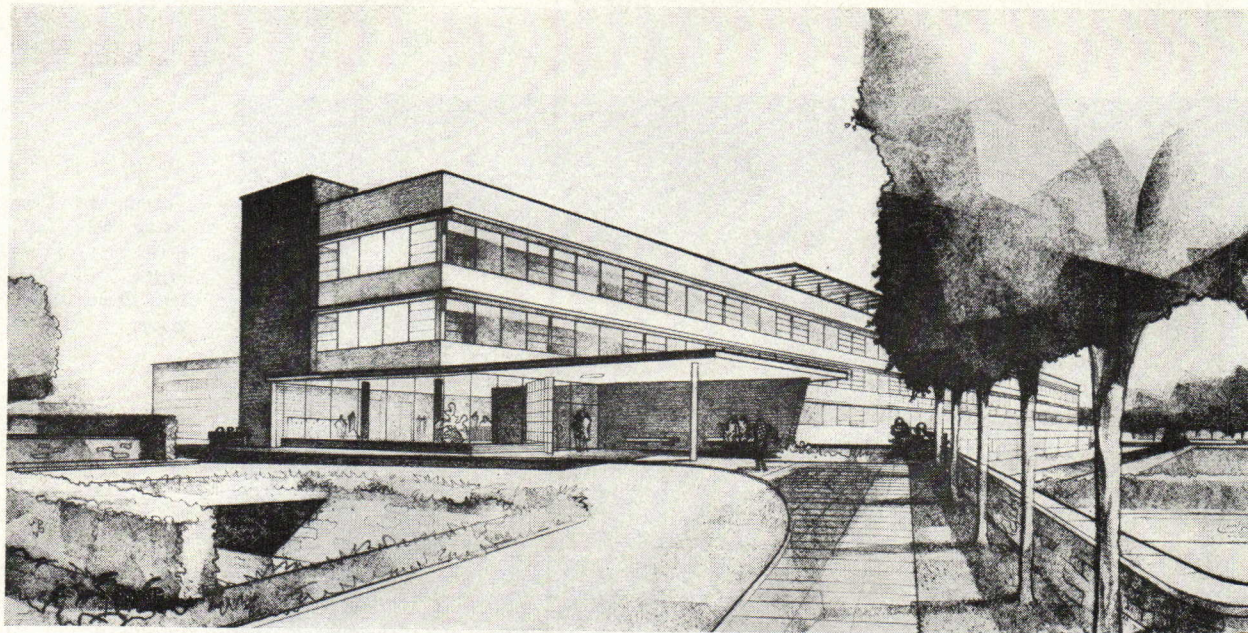


Bullock County Hospital, Union Springs, Alabama, by Sherlock, Smith & Adams, Inc., architects and engineers, Montgomery.

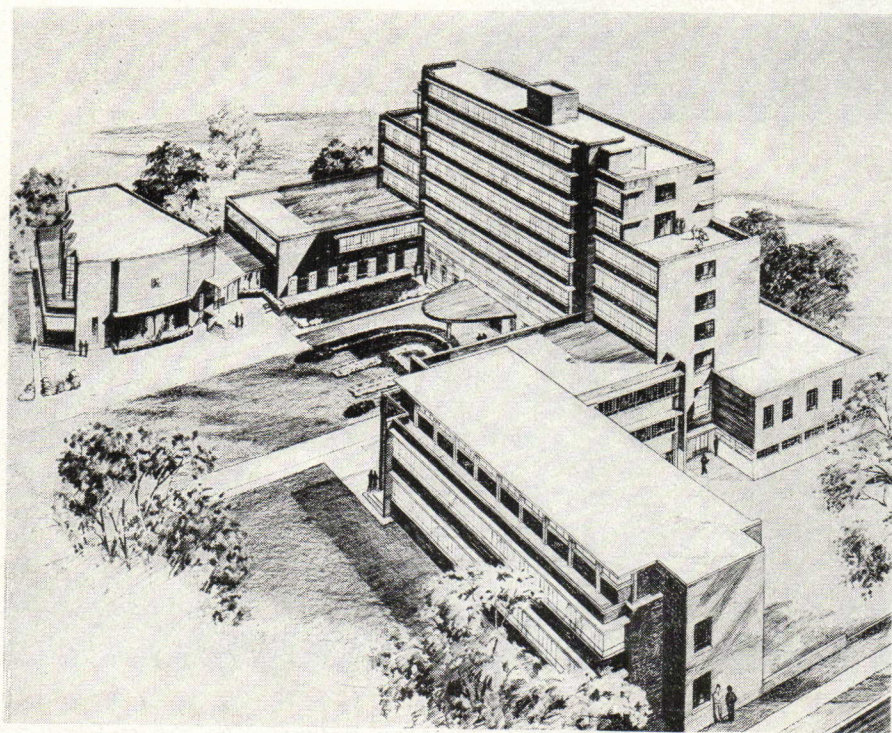


Bannock County Hospital, Pocatello, Idaho, by Victor N. Jones & Associates, Seattle, Washington, with Frank H. Paradise, Jr., Pocatello, architects and engineers.

health: general hospitals

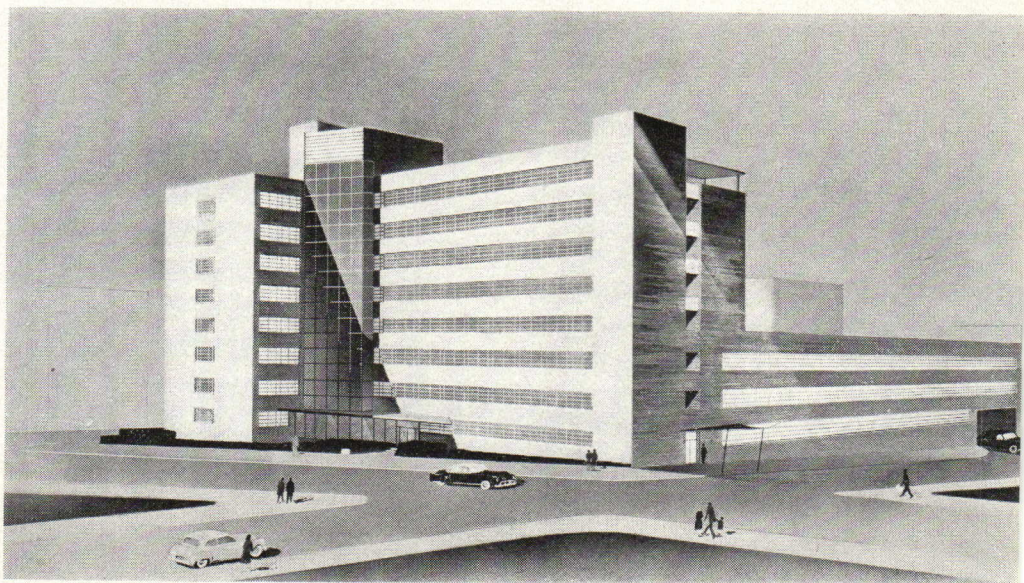


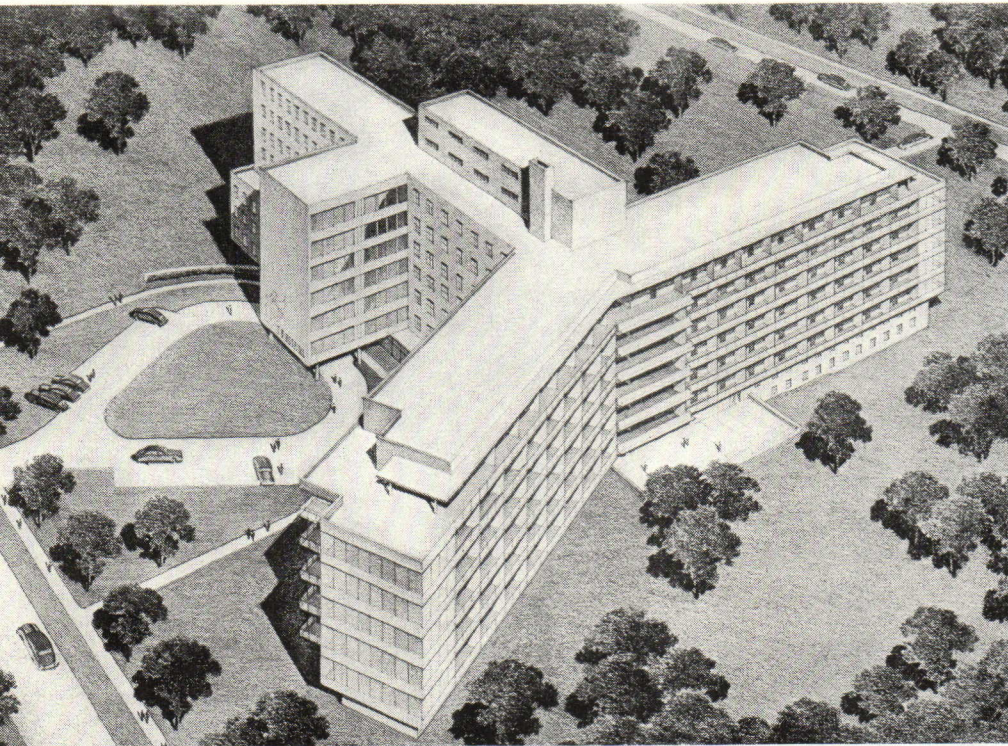
Beth-Israel Hospital, Passaic, New Jersey, by Kelly & Gruzen, architects and engineers, New York; Isadore Rosenfield, consultant. One hundred and twenty-bed hospital on 200-bed chassis; all patients' rooms have southern exposure, with concrete overhangs controlling penetration of solar rays.



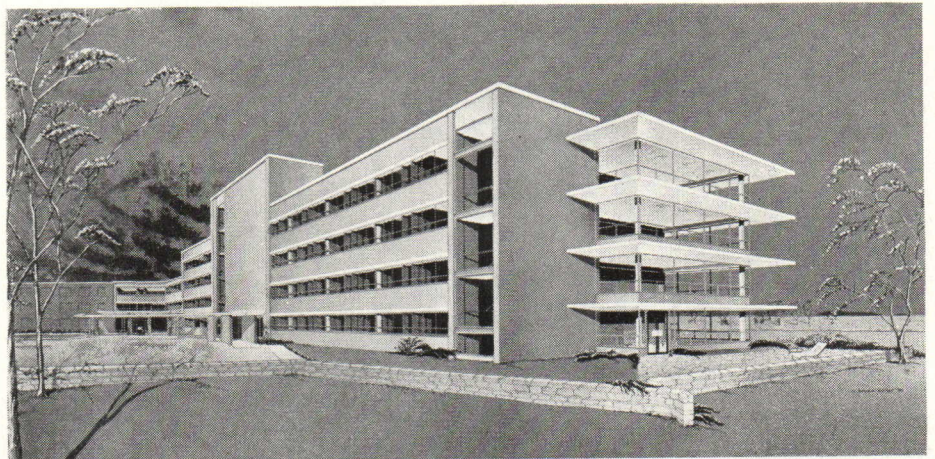
Above: New Medical Center, National Jewish Hospital, Denver, Colorado, by Earl C. Morris, architect. To cost approximately \$1 million.

Below: Beekman Downtown Hospital, New York, by Lorimer & Rose, architects. An emergency hospital. To cost approximately \$3,500,000.



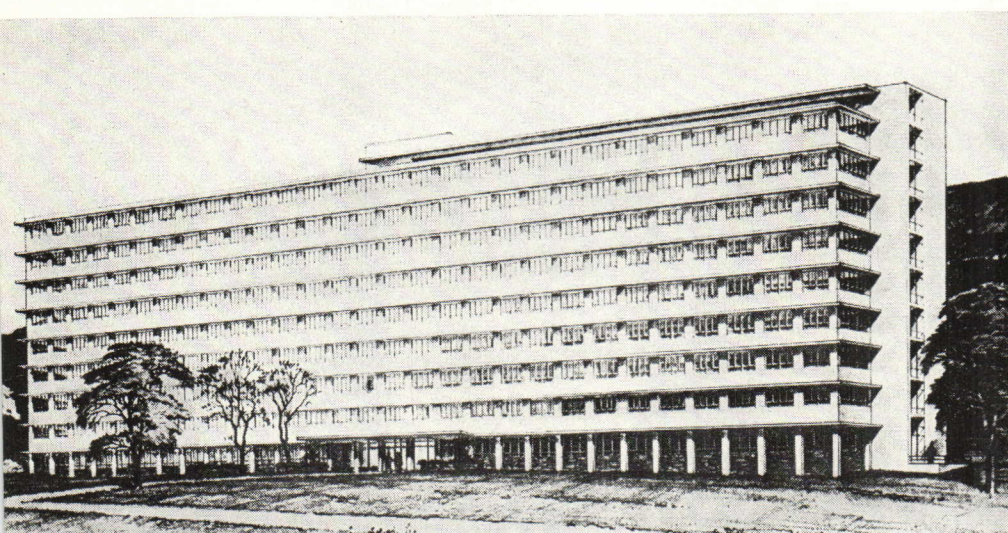


Tuberculosis Hospital, East Bronx Hospital Group, New York, by Pomerance & Breines, architects; for the Department of Public Works of the City of New York, Frederick H. Zurmühlen, Commissioner. Unit of a \$16 millions group.



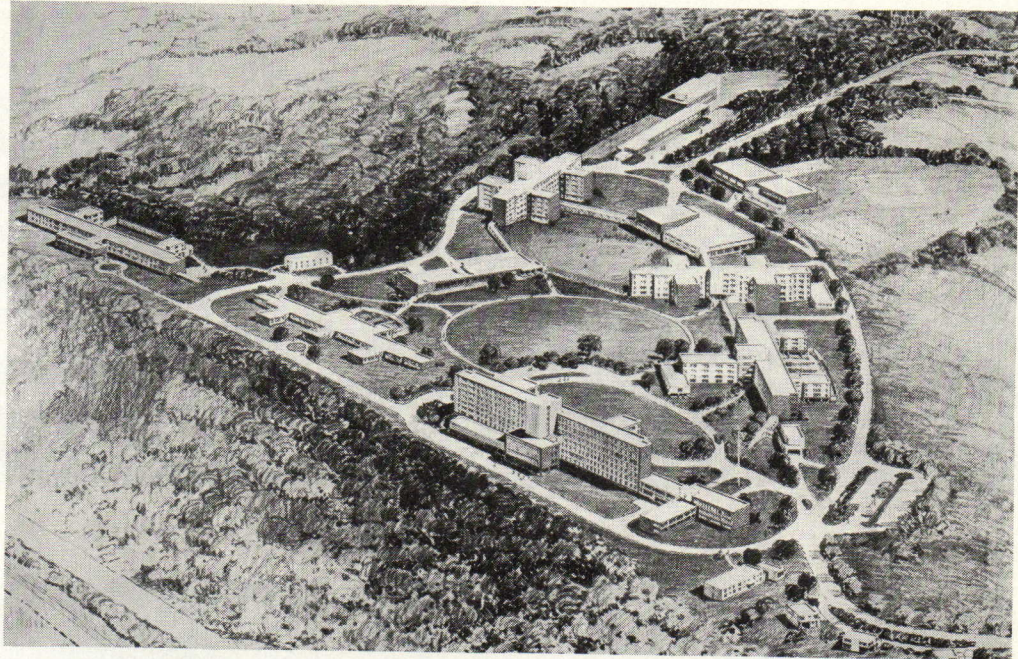
Below: Infirmary, Catawba Sanatorium, Virginia, by Brown, Wells & Meagher, architects and engineers, Roanoke; Joseph H. Saunders, associate architect, Alexandria. Slab band floor construction.

Above: Addition to the Western Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Clinton, Oklahoma, by Coston & Frankfurt, architects and engineers, Oklahoma City. Concrete frame; panel heating.

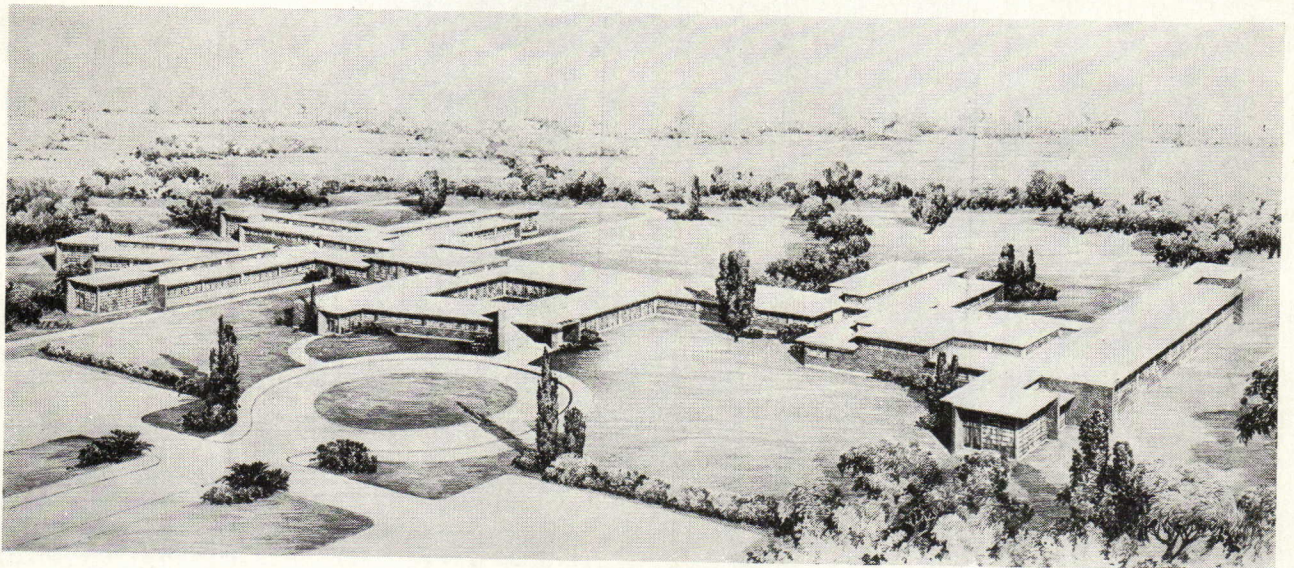


health: specialized hospitals

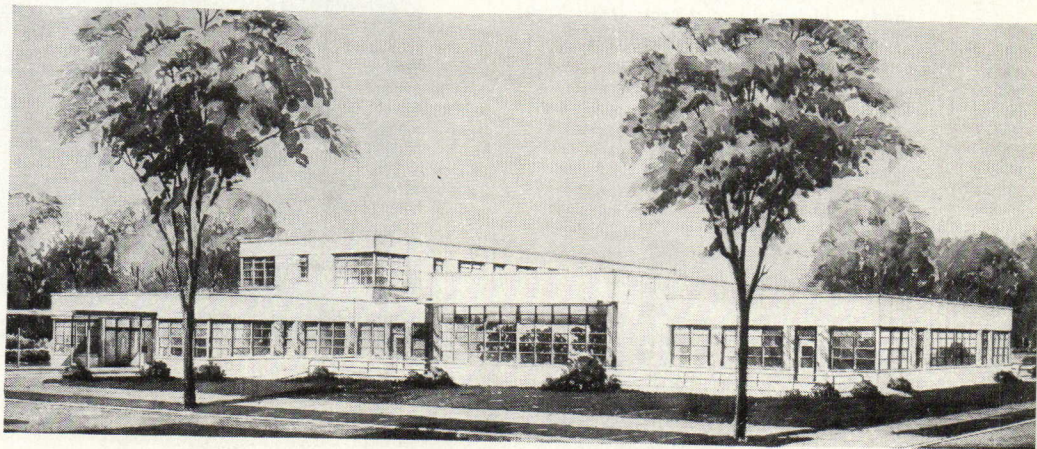
V.A. Neuropsychiatric Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Prack & Prack, Pittsburgh; Alfred Hopkins & Associates, New York; and Bowers & Barbalat, Pittsburgh, architects and engineers, under direction of Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army.



Below: Research Building, addition to neuro-psychiatric hospital, Mandeville, Louisiana, by Ricciuti, Stoffle & Associates, architects.

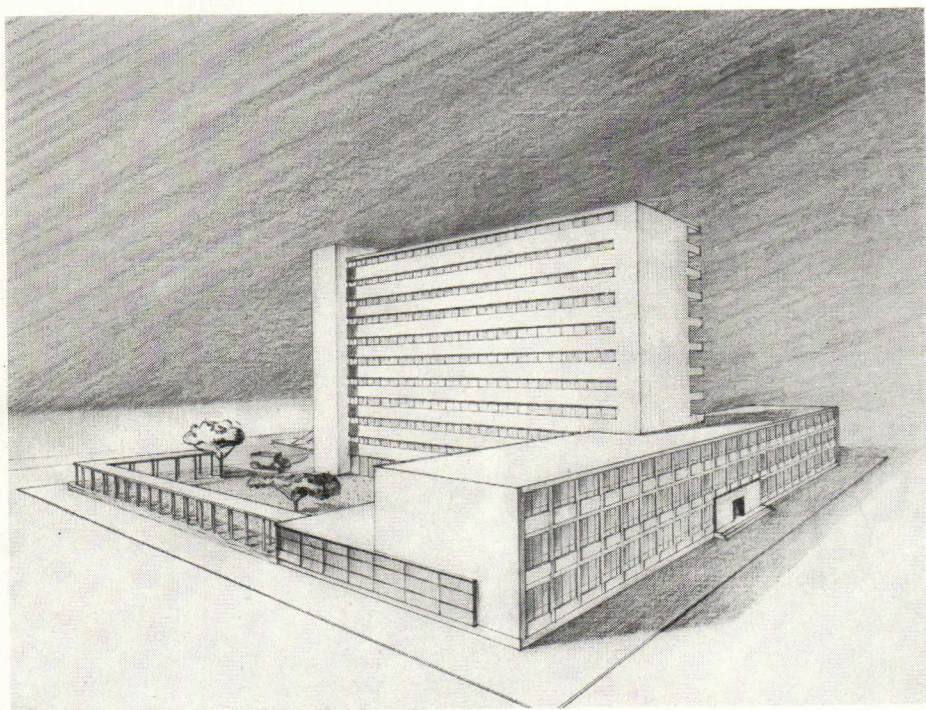


Right: Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, Lexington, Kentucky, by J. T. Gillig & J. F. Wilson, architects.



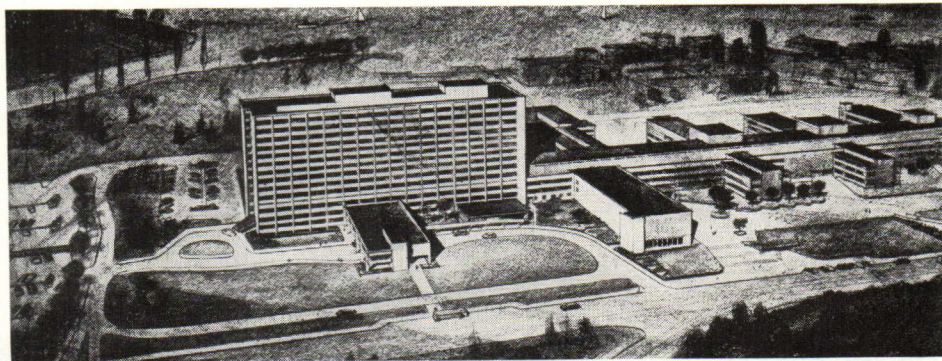


Communicable Disease Unit, Los Angeles County General Hospital, Los Angeles, California, by Adrian Wilson and Paul R. Williams, associated architects.

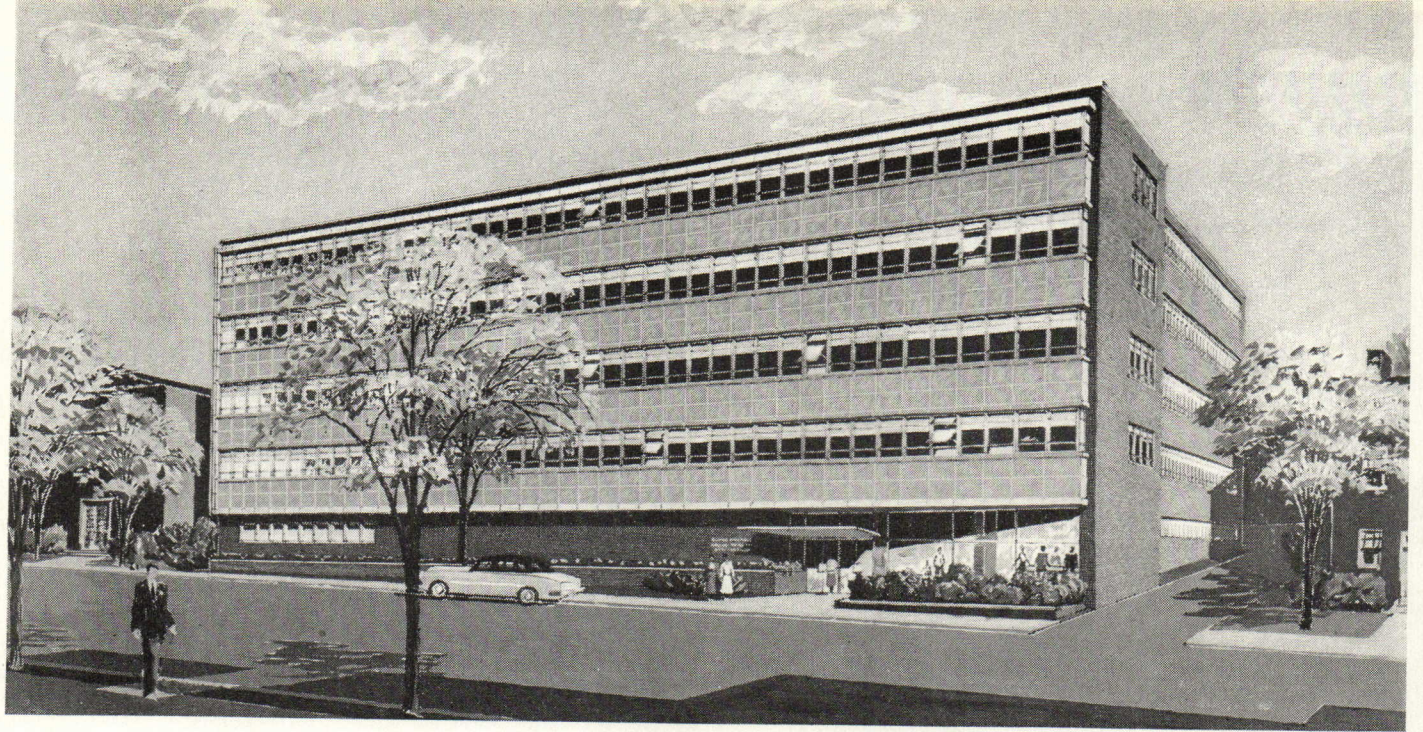


Below: Teaching Hospital, Division of Health Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. Naramore, Bain, Brady & Johanson; McClelland & Jones, associated architects; John Paul Jones, supervising architect. To cost approximately \$11 millions.

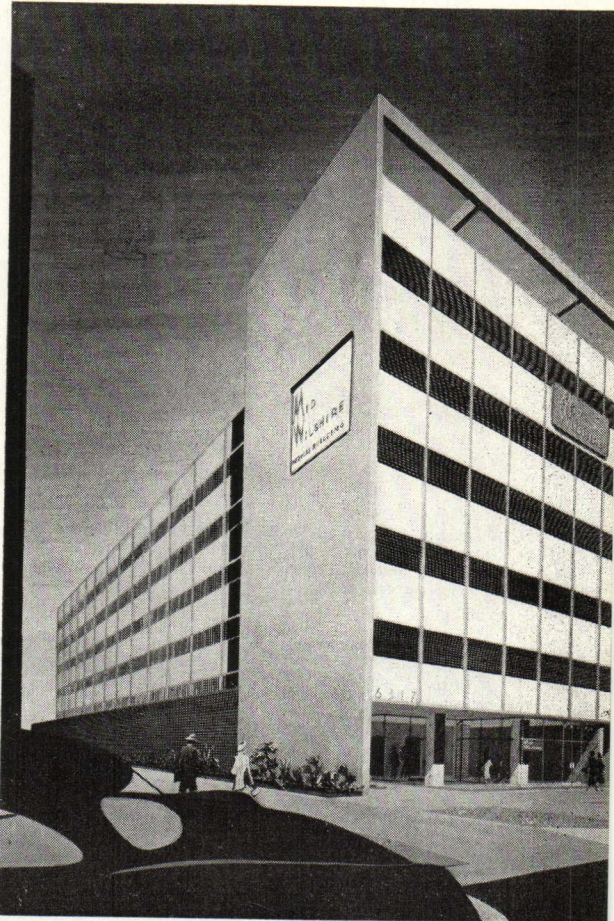
Above: Chicago Medical School and Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, by G. Cavaglieri and L. Lieberfeld, architects, New York. To cost approximately \$5 millions.



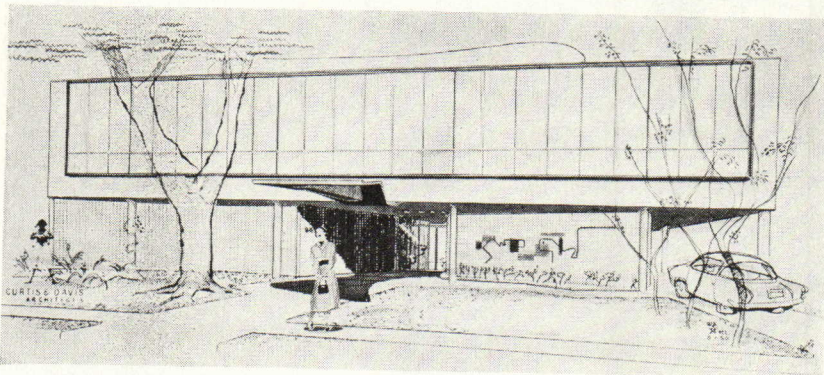
health: specialized hospitals



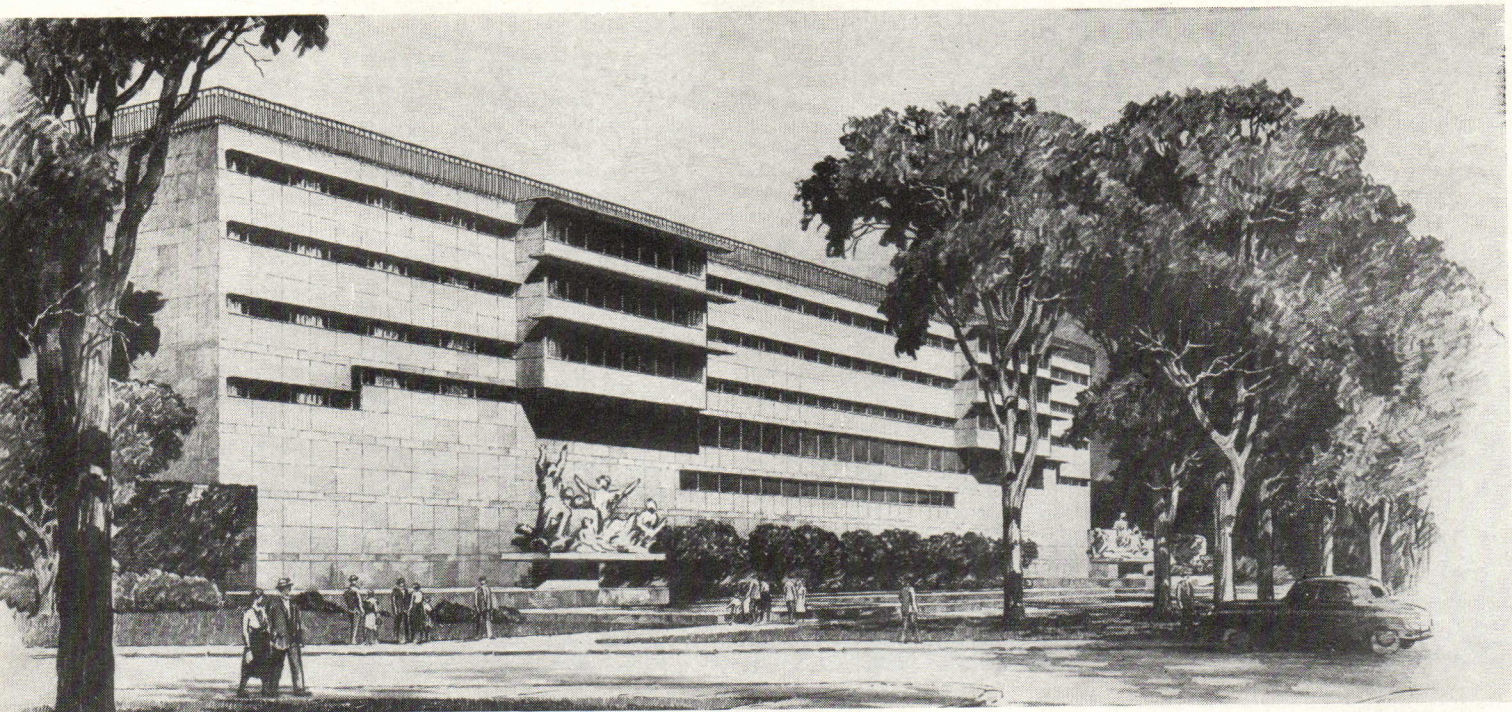
Above: Clinic Building for the Group Health Association, Inc., Washington, D. C., by Berla & Abel and Joseph Neufeld, associated architects.



Above: Mid-Wilshire Medical Building, Los Angeles, California, by Gruen & Krummeck, architects. Incorporates parking areas within building at ground floor and basement levels.



Below: Doctors' Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, by Curtis & Davis, architects. Penthouse apartment for the building's doctor-owner.



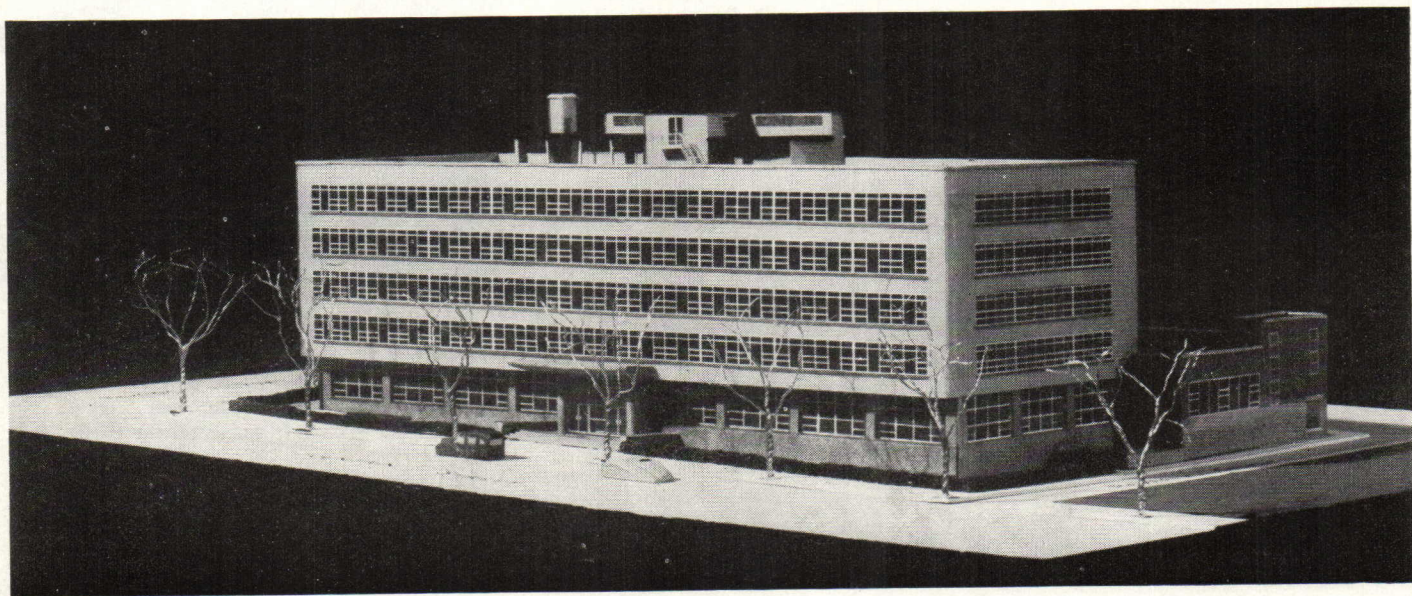
Youth Study Center (juvenile detention building), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Carroll, Grisdale & Van Alen, architects. A \$2,500,000 building, including a classroom wing and facilities for research, as well as the customary provisions of such an institution.

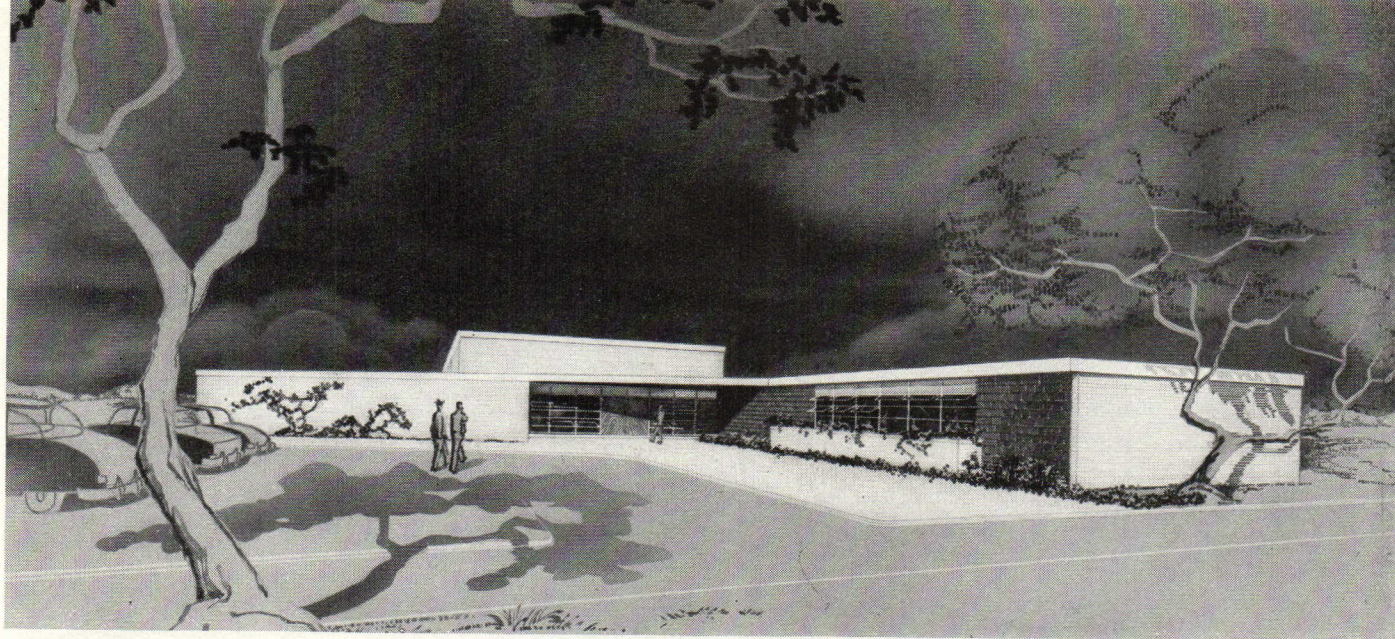
public use

Municipal Office Building for Water Supply Board, Health Department, and financial departments of City of Providence, Rhode Island, by Albert Harkness & Peter Geddes, architects.

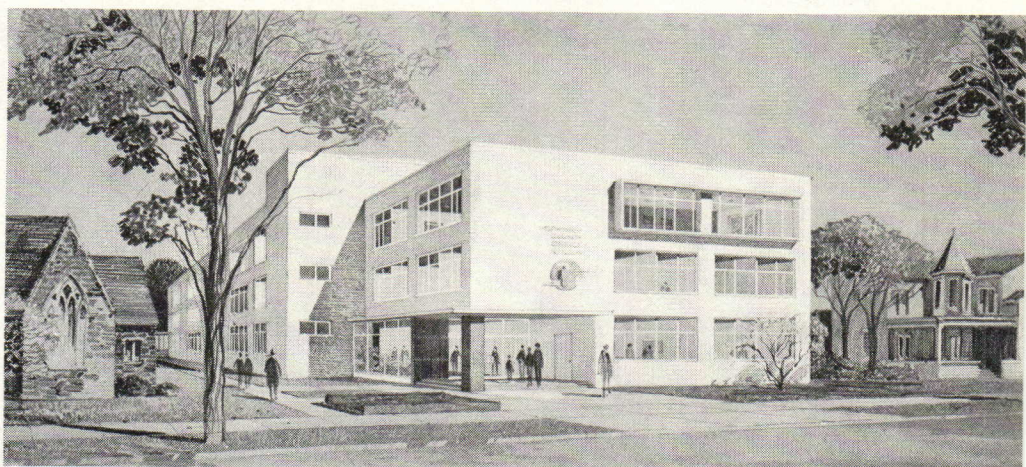
So many varieties of buildings are designed today for public uses of one sort or another—governmental structures, zoos, museums, and libraries, etc.—that this category, even without the building for military purposes that is assuming large proportions, has become one of the most important. Much of the work of a recreational nature reported under this category before NPA's Order M-4 will, of course, not now be built in 1951. Of the buildings that remain possible in the public use field, the order of importance of commissions, as reported to P/A, is as follows: libraries, town halls, court houses, county offices, jails and prisons, state office buildings, fire stations, museums, police stations.

Most of this work is, of course, awarded on a political or semi-political basis. It is encouraging to note, however, that many of the younger firms seem to be getting such jobs. It is also interesting to see that, for the first time, work for public use seems to be advancing beyond the stereotyped formalism that identified it for so long.



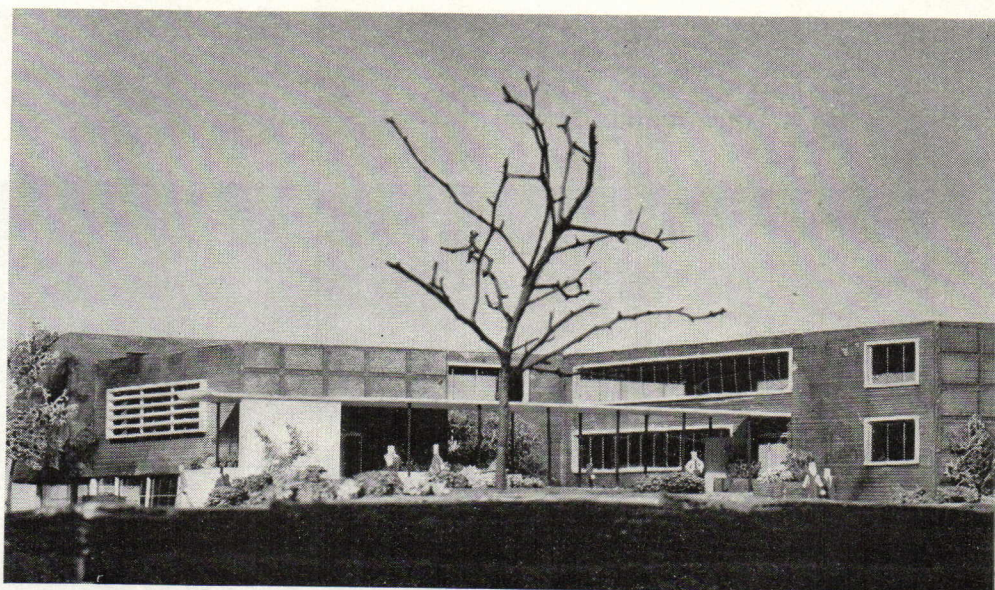


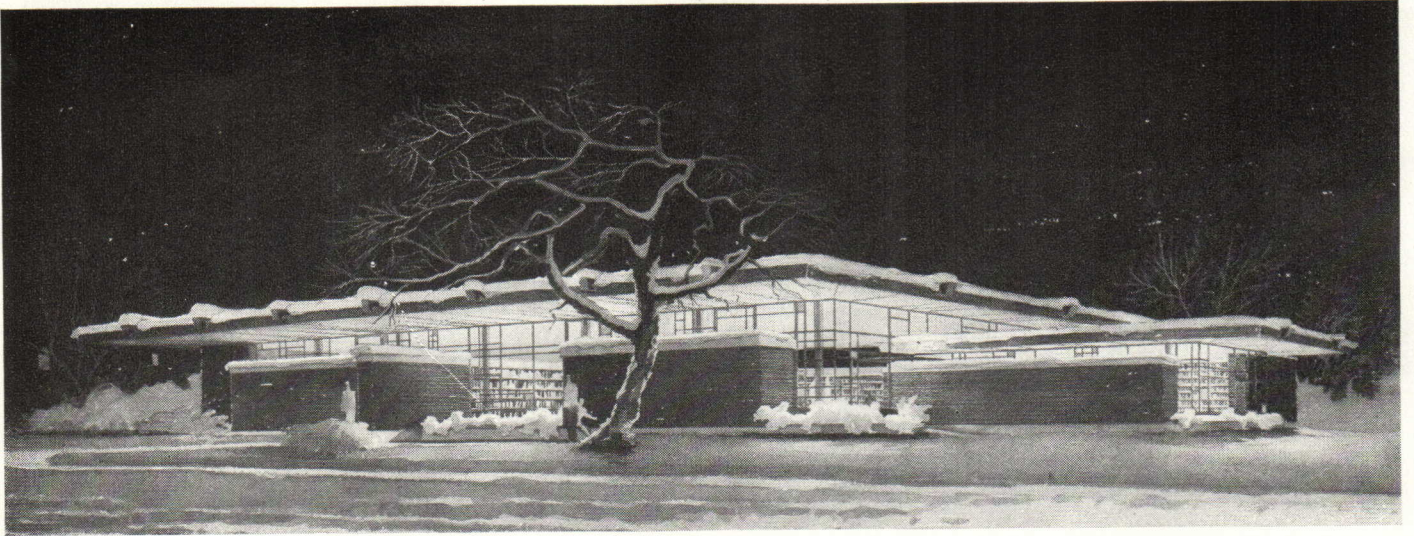
Community House, Longview, Texas, by Wilson, Morris & Crain, architects, Houston. The building includes a library, auditorium, kitchen, offices for county agent, nurse, and administration.



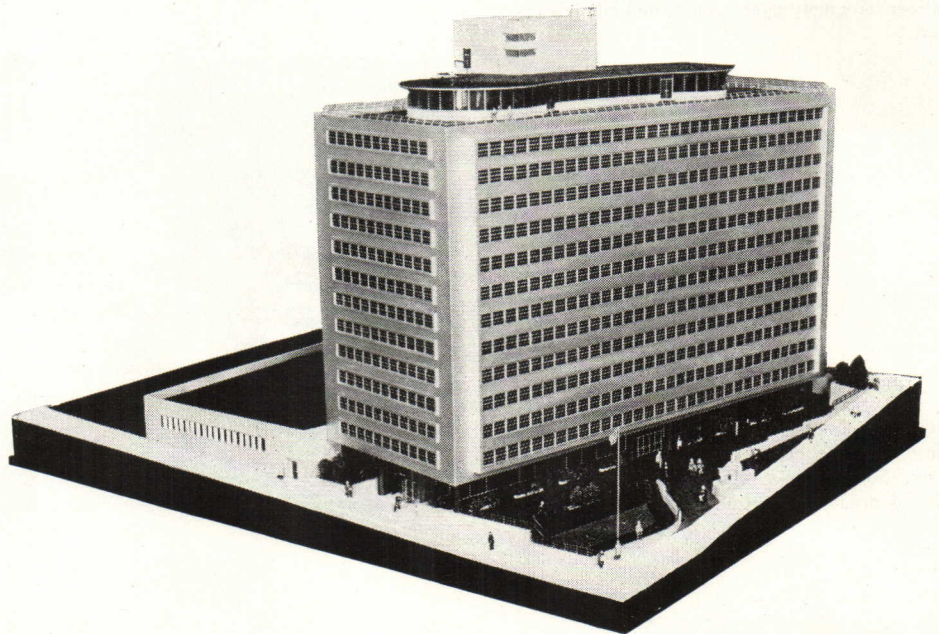
Herkimer County Office Building, Herkimer, New York. Reisner & Urbahn, architects, New York. Some of the third-floor offices are arranged around a central, landscaped court.

Crisp County Court House, Cordele, Georgia, by Bernard A. Webb, Jr., architect, Macon. Reputed to be the "first completely air-conditioned court house in the south." Heat-pump installation.





Above: Frederick R. Ross Branch of the Denver, Colorado, Public Library, by Victor Hornbein, architect. The masonry masses with fenestration above, as well as at the sides, enclose open bookshelves.

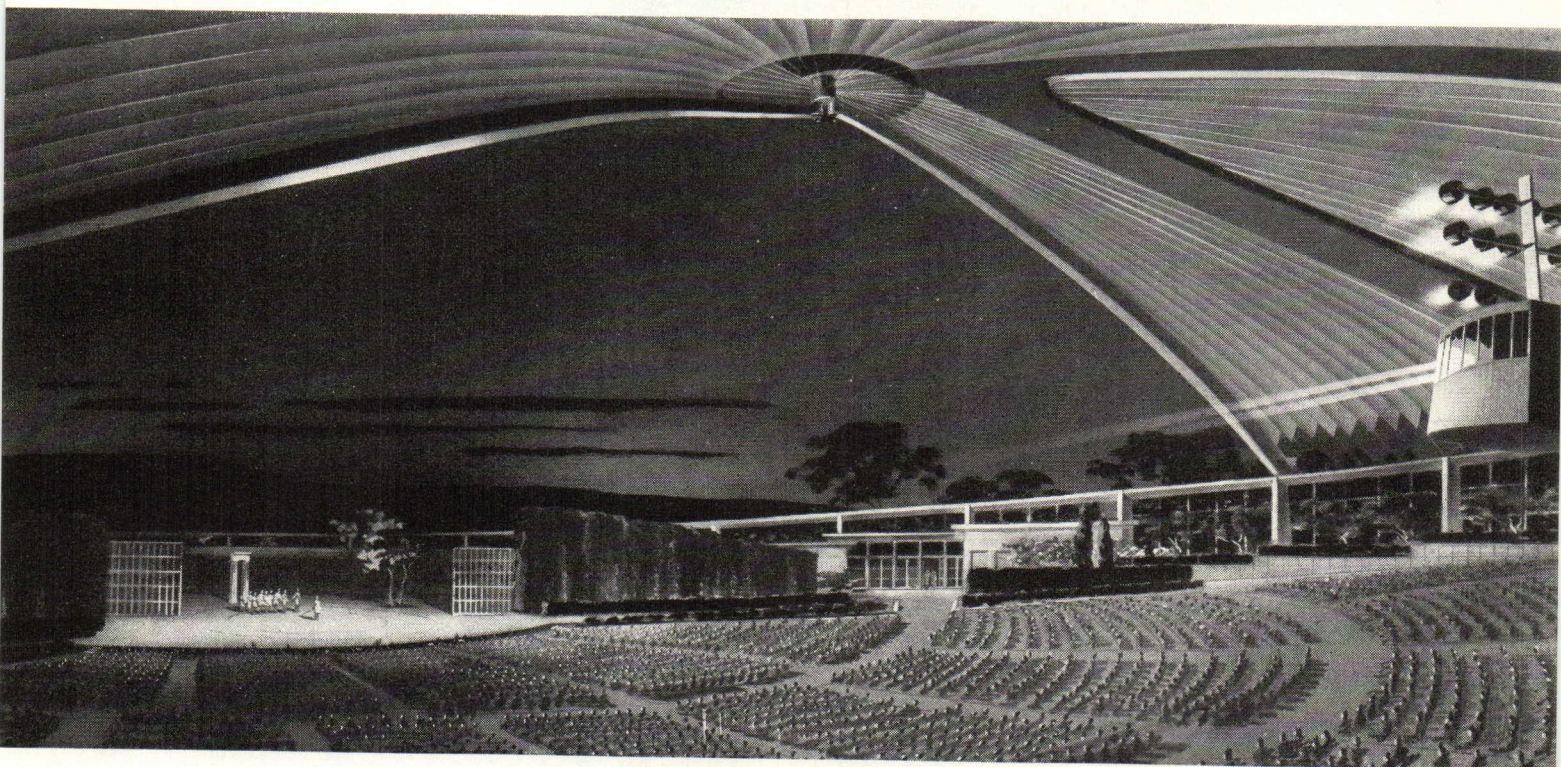
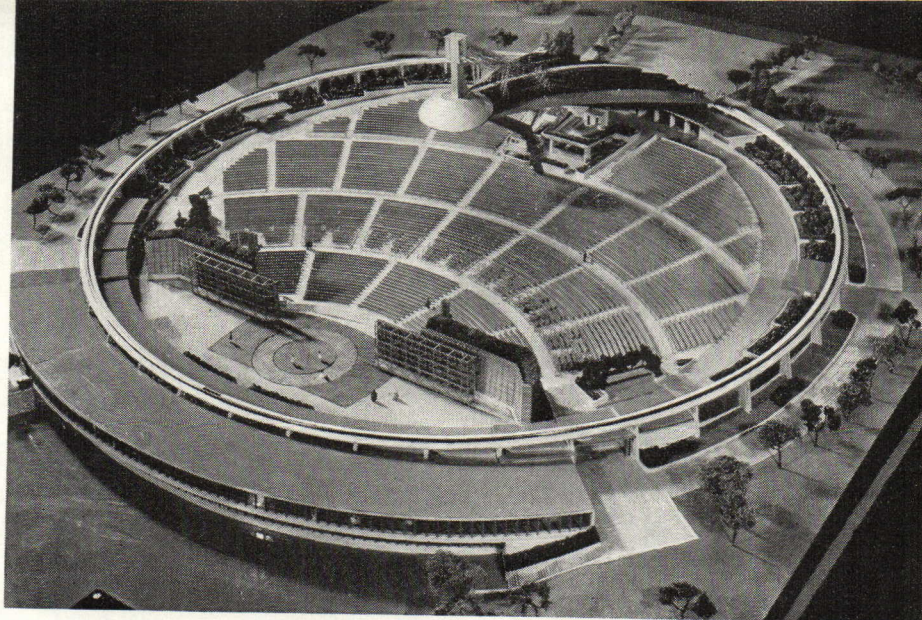


Above: State Office Building, Jefferson City, Missouri, by Marcel Boulicault, architect, St. Louis. The 14-story building will be surfaced with aluminum above the first floor, where Missouri stone will be used.

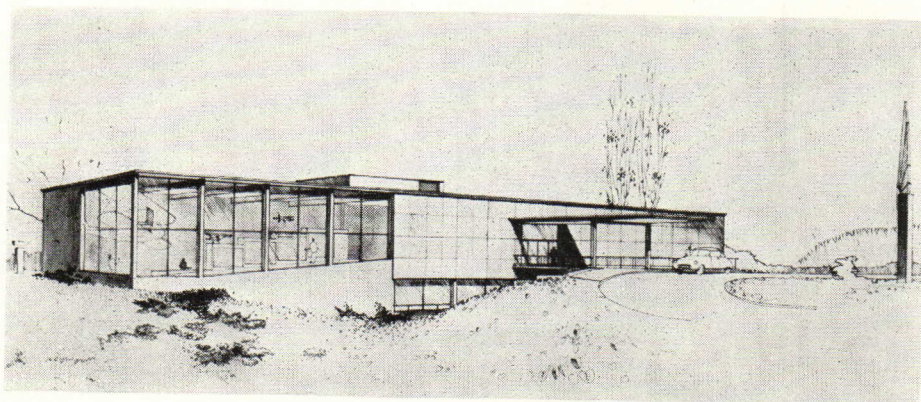
Below: State Compensation Insurance Fund Building, Los Angeles, California, by Stiles Clements, Associated Architects & Engineers.



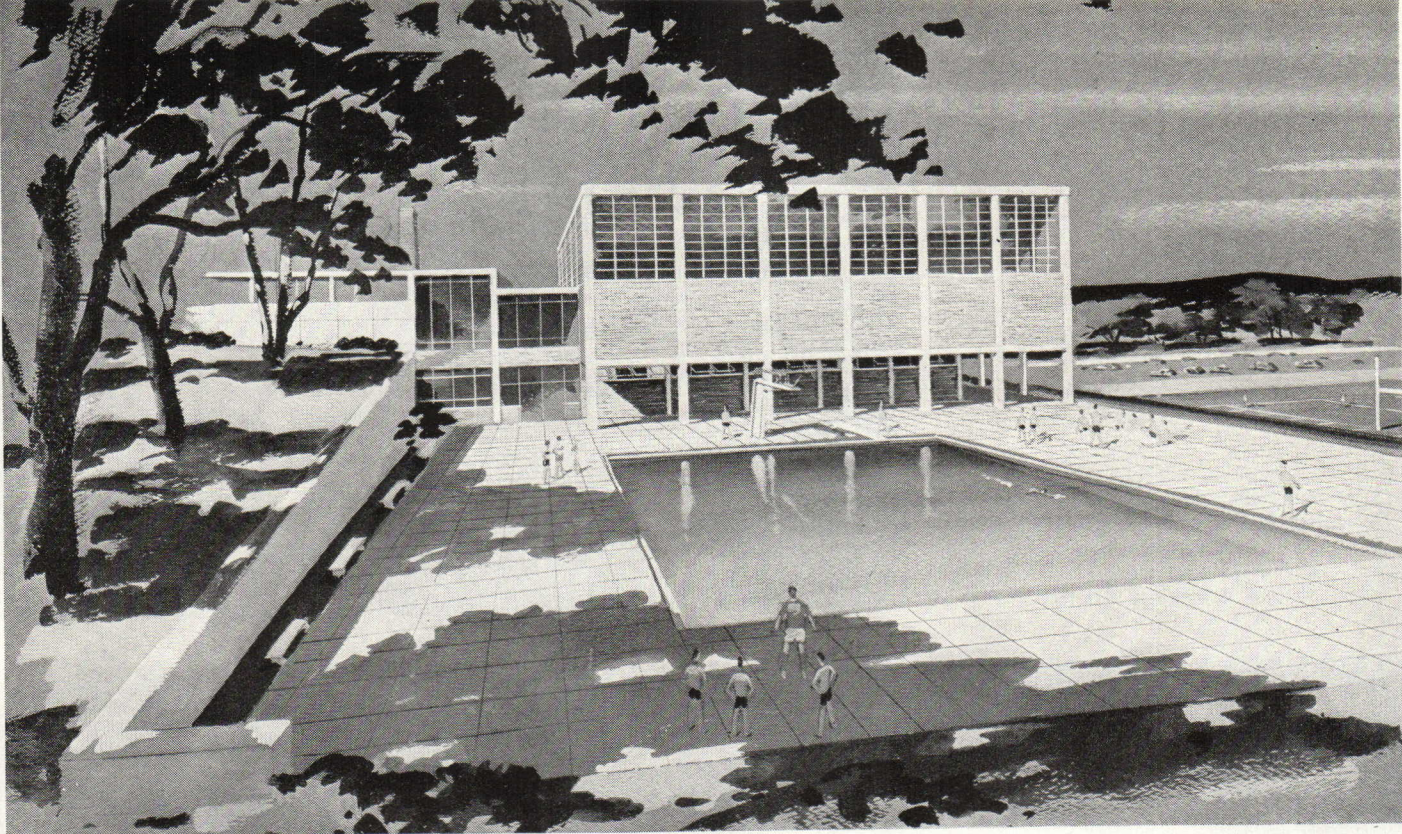
Right and below: Two views of the model of Municipal Amphitheater, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, with a retractable plastic fabric roof over the circular auditorium and revolving stage. Mitchell & Ritschey, architects.



1951 DESIGN SURVEY public use

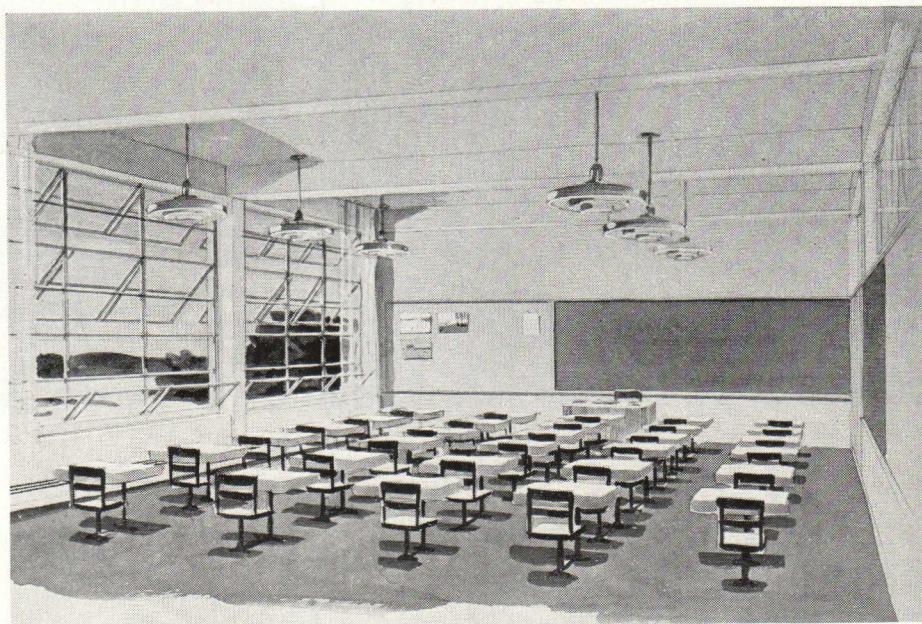


Museum of History and Industry, Seattle, Washington, for Seattle Historical Society, by Paul Thiry, architect. Reinforced concrete structure, to be faced on the front with precast terrazzo, sides and rear left in architectural concrete, in anticipation of future expansion. A ramped display hall will connect the two floors.

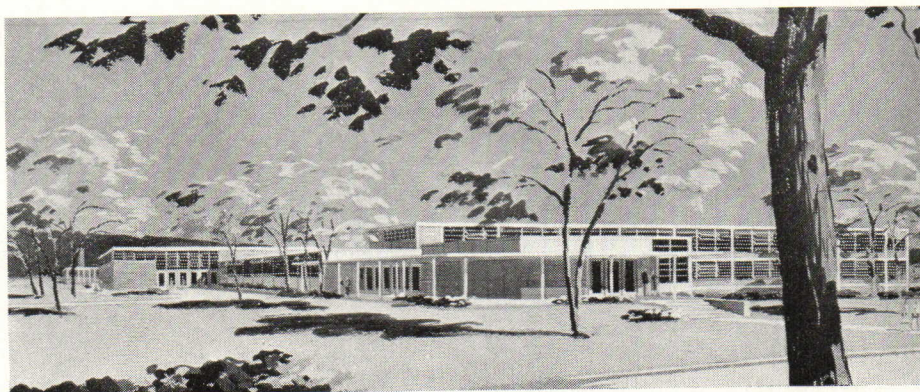


education

high schools



Three renderings of the Bristol, Virginia, High School, by A. L. Aydelott and Associates, architects and engineers, Memphis, Tennessee. Top—view of gym wing, with swimming pool in foreground; center—typical classroom; bottom—general view.

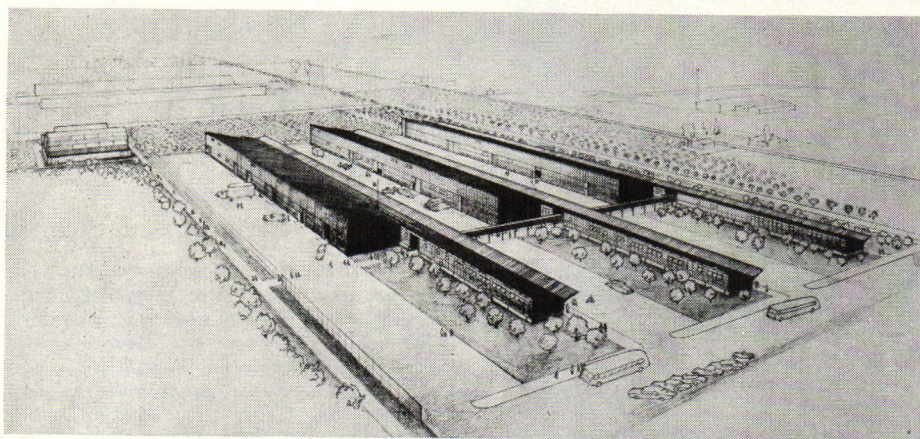
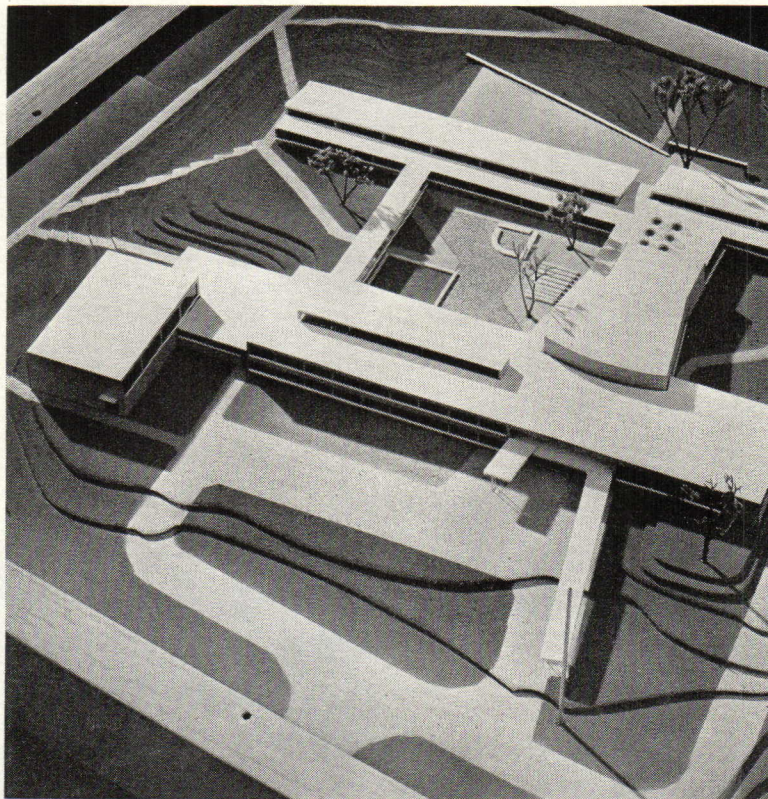


More than most types, educational buildings seem to have been freed from the cloying hangovers of past periods. In the almost half-billion-dollars' worth of work reported by those who co-operated with us on this survey—the largest amount in any of the categories, except housing (and the latter includes hotels and apartments, as well as private residences)—almost all designers seem to be consciously reaching for something better.

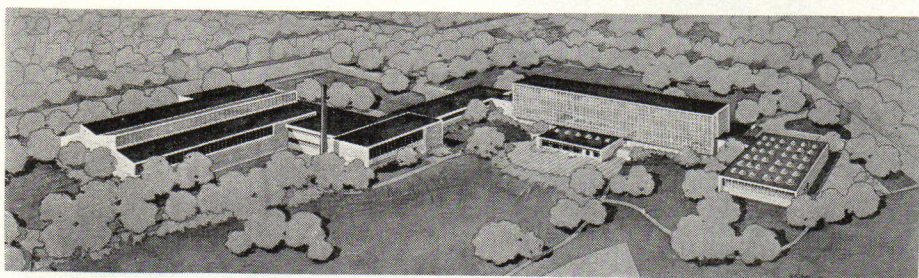
One interesting shift to note is that, while a few years back most of the progressive school-design was in the elementary category, now the high school and even the university are well represented. One architect attributes this to the fact that a whole new school generation has now grown up accustomed to the better conditions that contemporary techniques and design have achieved, and it demands equally good facilities in buildings provided for more advanced study. In the larger projects—great consolidated high schools, college and university campuses, etc.—the attention given to interrelation of buildings and intelligent site use promises some important realizations in the larger areas of planning, closely related to the premises and tenets of community or city planning.

The familiar names in educational design appear here again, but there is ample evidence that many a newer firm is making its mark in this field, and in at least one case we find an established office that has made signal achievements in other design categories reaching out and doing a first-rate job in this specialized and highly competitive branch of practice.

Junior High School, Attleboro, Massachusetts, by The Architects Collaborative, architects, Cambridge. This school was developed after the architects had won a competition for the design of an elementary school for Attleboro.

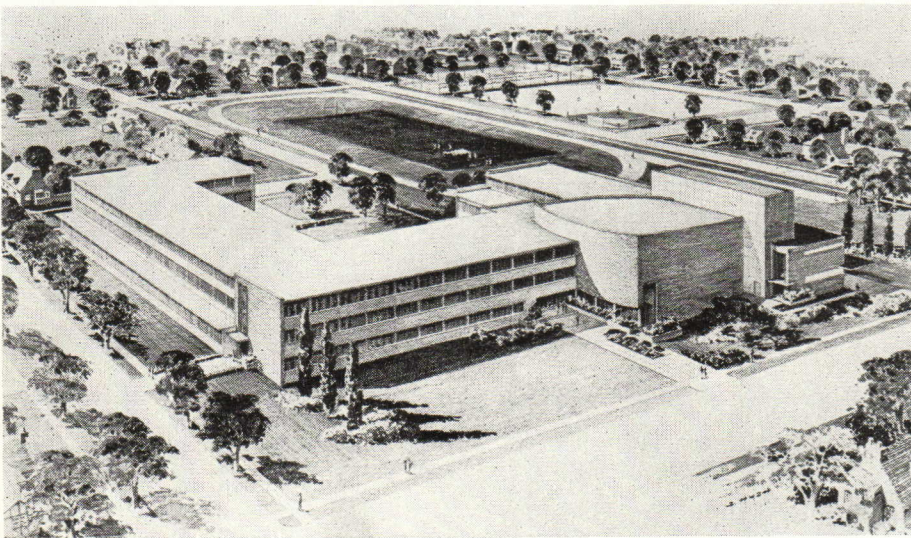
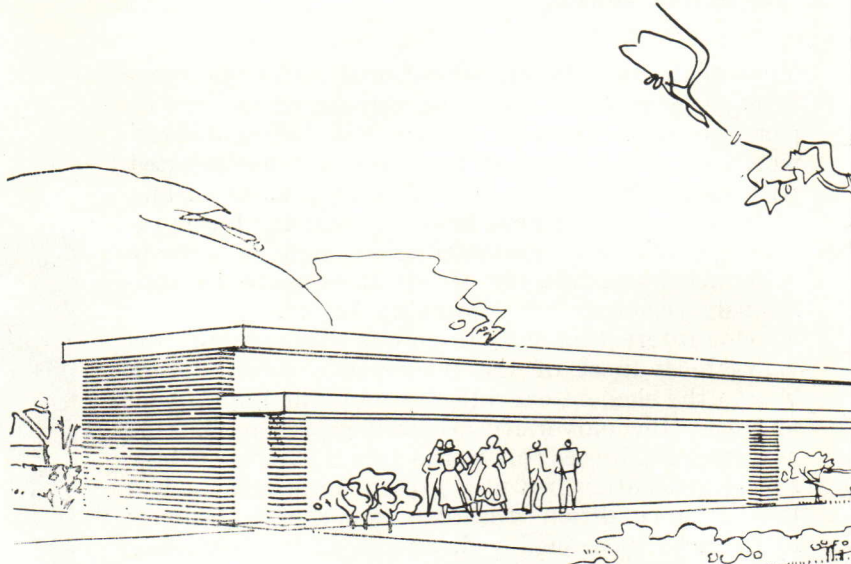


San Jose Technical High School, San Jose, California, by Ernest J. Kump, architect, San Francisco. Covered, outside corridors align south sides of units.

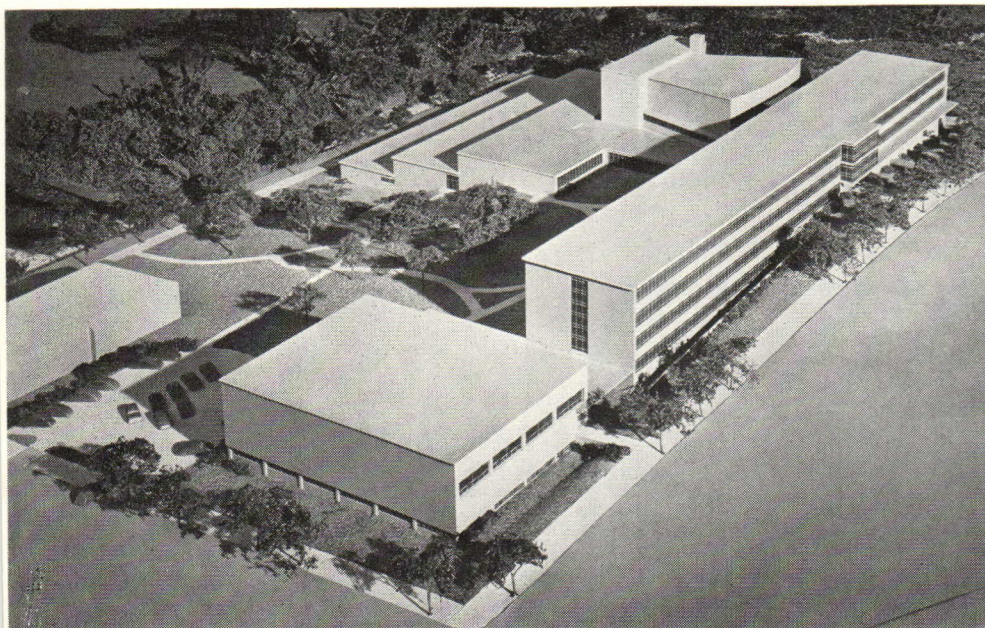


Keokuk High School, Keokuk, Iowa, by Perkins & Will, Architects, Chicago, Illinois. Twenty-three-acre site: three classroom floors (reinforced concrete pan construction) supported on steel columns.

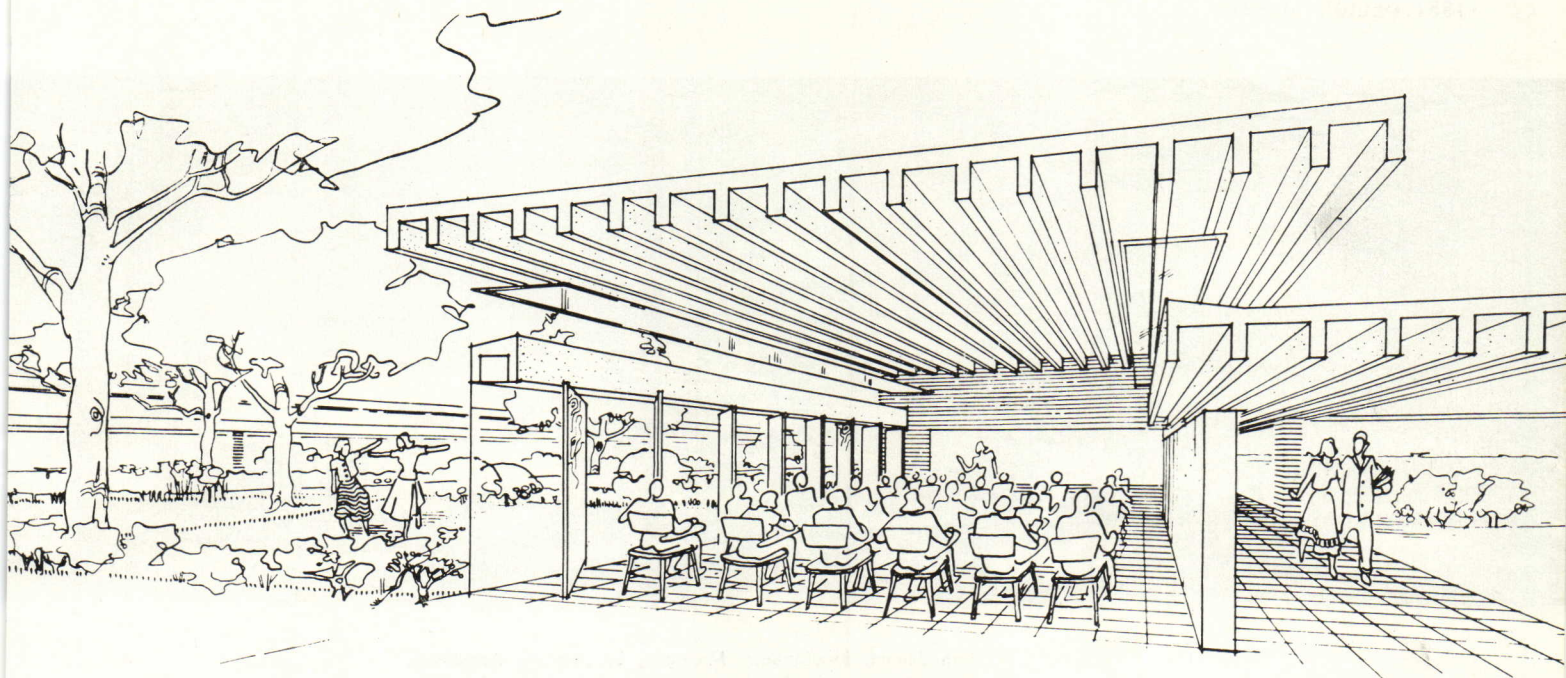
Section through classroom wing, George Washington Carver School, Dade County (Miami), Florida, by Alfred B. Parker, architect.



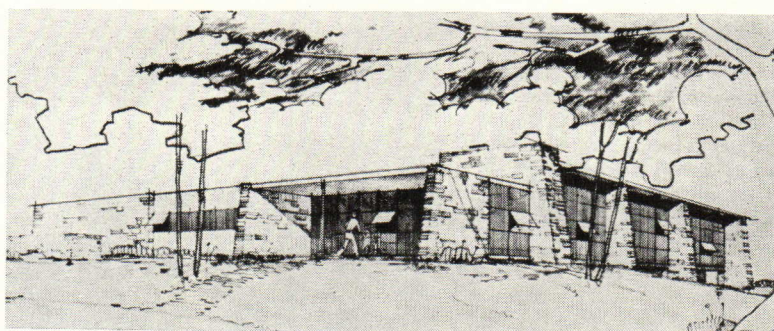
Manual Training High School, Denver, Colorado, by Raymond Harry Ervin, architect; Robert Berne and Ralph D. Peterson, associates. To cost \$2 millions.



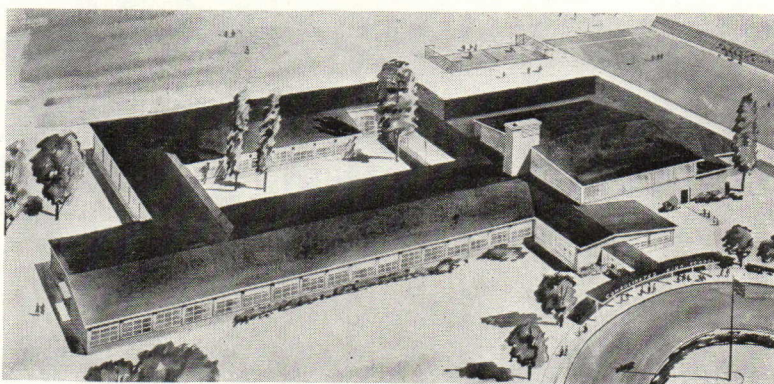
Comprehensive Senior High School, Passaic, New Jersey, by Kelly & Gruzen, architects and engineers. Combines both academic and vocational school systems in one location, with average school population of 2000. Planned for minimum excavation by utilizing existing grade for various levels; precast concrete structural wall system.



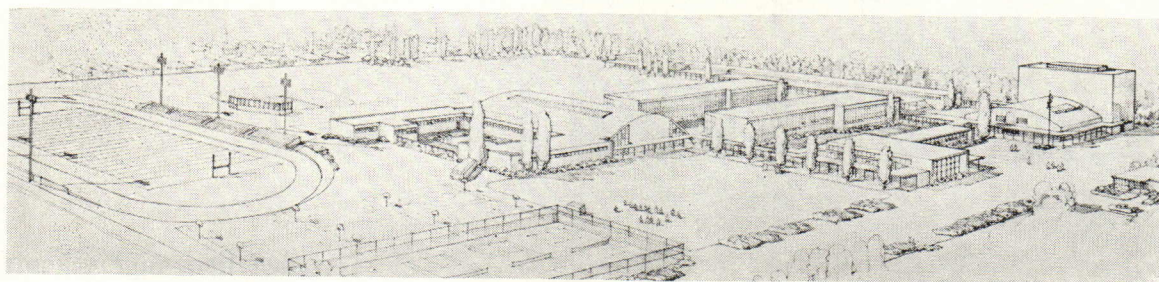
Dining Hall for St. Stephens School, Austin, Texas, by Arthur Fehr & Charles Granger, architects. Unit of a co-ordinated campus development.

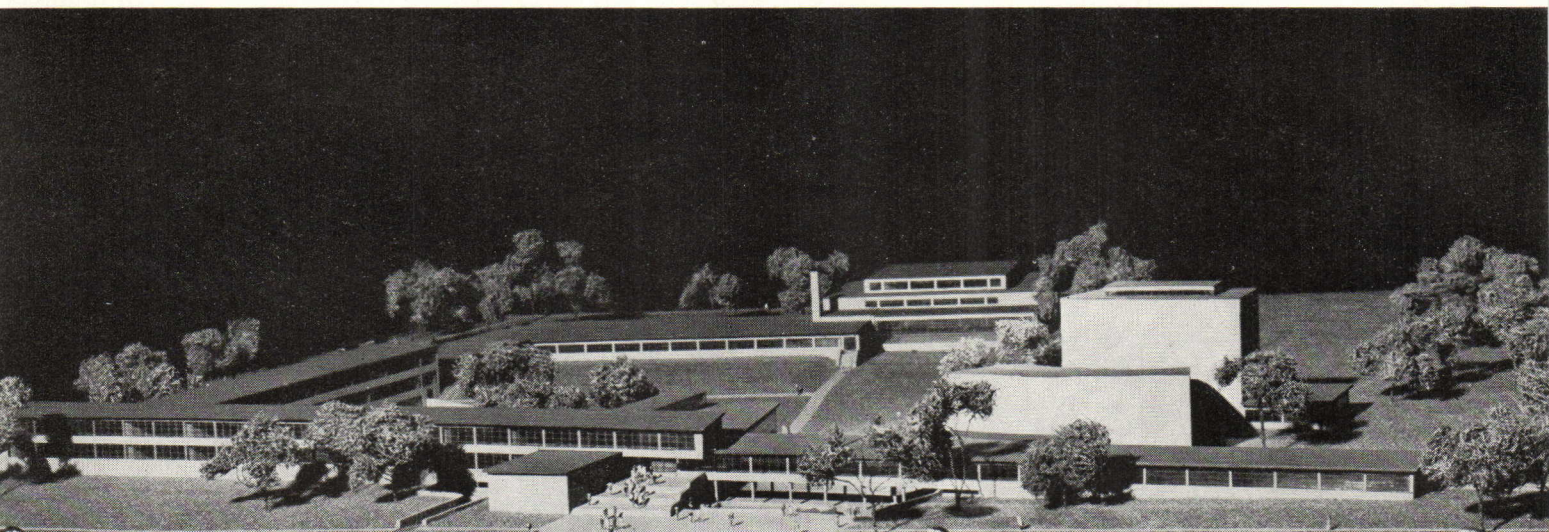


High School, Sappington, Missouri, by Wischmeyer & Lorenz, architects, St. Louis.



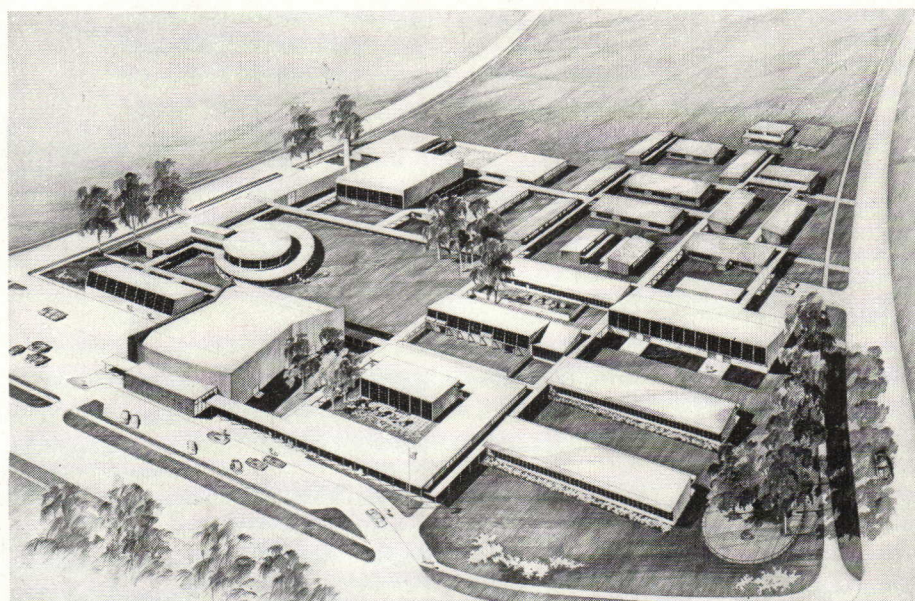
Below: Senior High School, South San Francisco, California, by John Lyon Reid, Architect. An effort to build a large plant at exceptionally low cost—\$1,175,000. Generous use of corrugated asbestos-cement on exterior; ample areas of exposed concrete and other areas simply stuccoed; pinned connections for steel arches and concrete buttresses in gym and theater-auditorium.



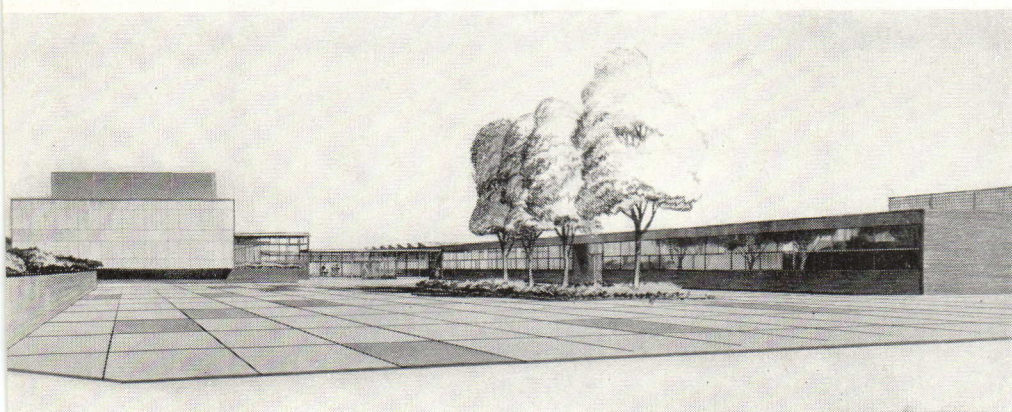


High School, Birmingham, Michigan, by Swanson Associates, architects, Bloomfield Hills.

Westchester Junior High School, Los Angeles, California, by the Office of Sumner Spaulding, John Rex, architects; C. Gordon DeSwarte, structural engineer. A community center, as well as a school, with opportunities for adult study of music, fine arts, home economics, physical education, literature, and crafts.

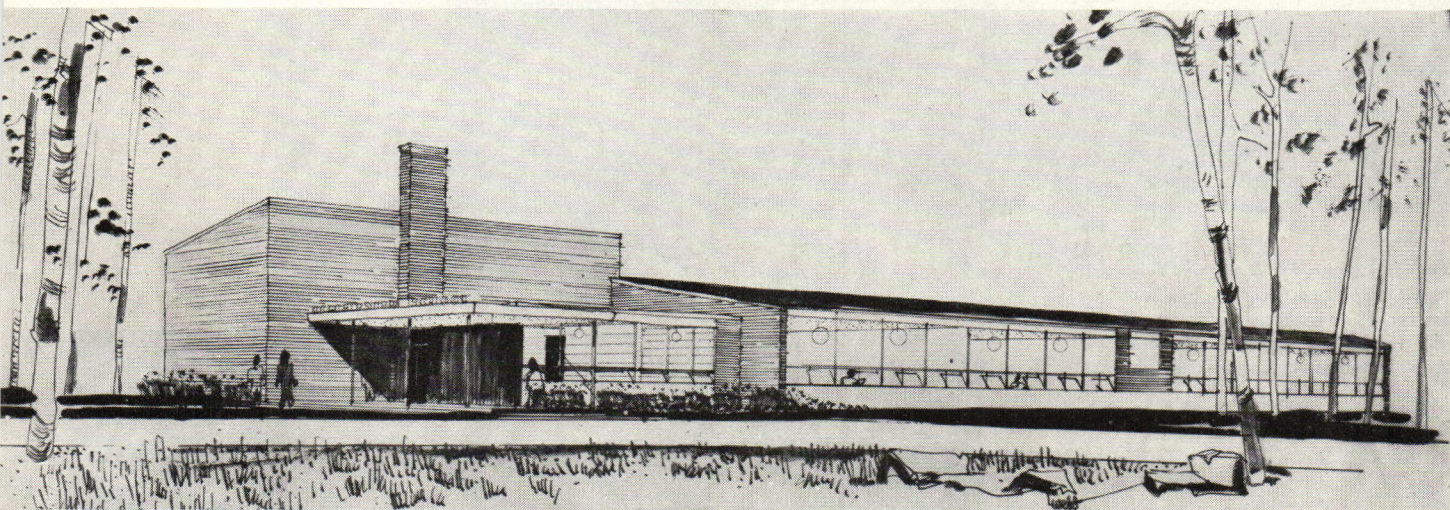
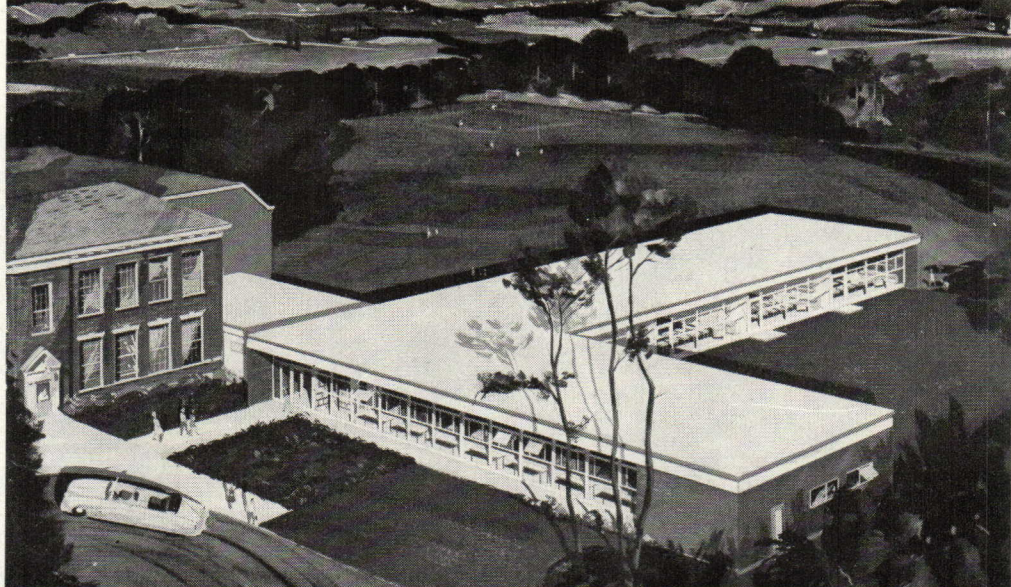


Magnolia Junior High School, Seattle, Washington, by J. Lister Holmes & Associates, architects. To cost \$1,600,000. A joint project of the Seattle School Board and Park Board, with many joint-use facilities.

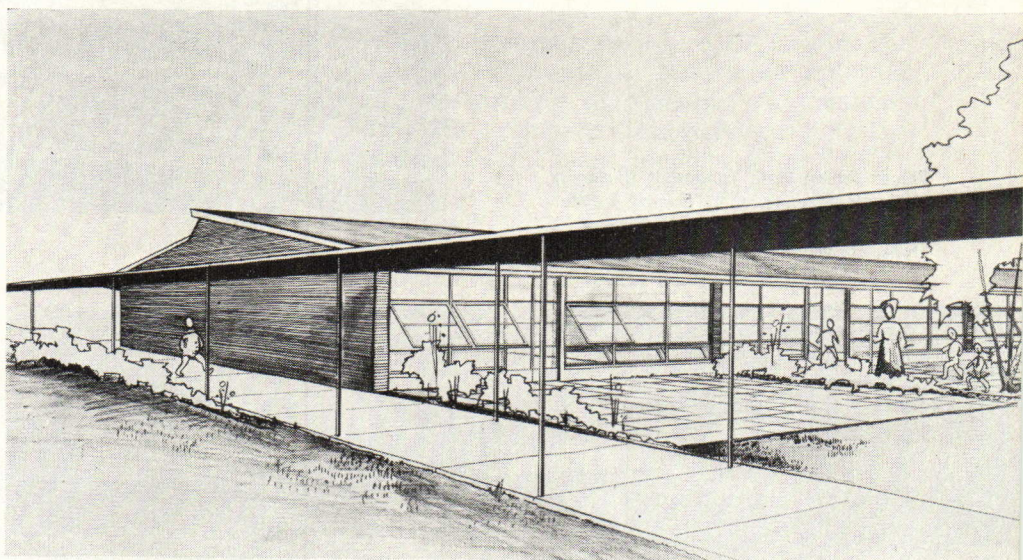


education: high schools

Addition to Holmes Elementary School,
Darien, Connecticut, by Ketchum, Gina &
Sharp, architects, New York.

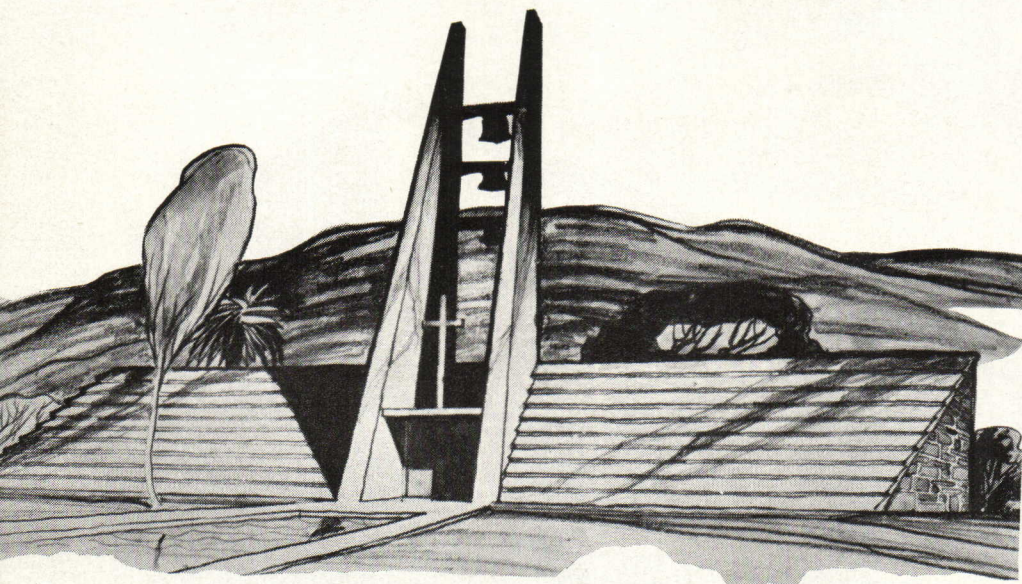


School for Colchester, Vermont, by Free-
man-French-Freeman, Architects, Burling-
ton, Vermont. A school planned for ready
expansion.



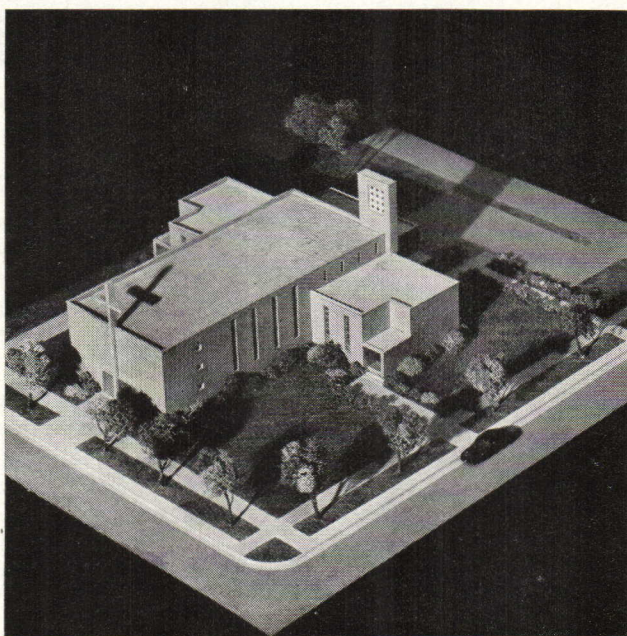
Immaculate Conception School, Marrero, Louisiana, by Curtis
& Davis, Architects, New Orleans. Significant climate-control
features for the Deep South.

education: elementary schools

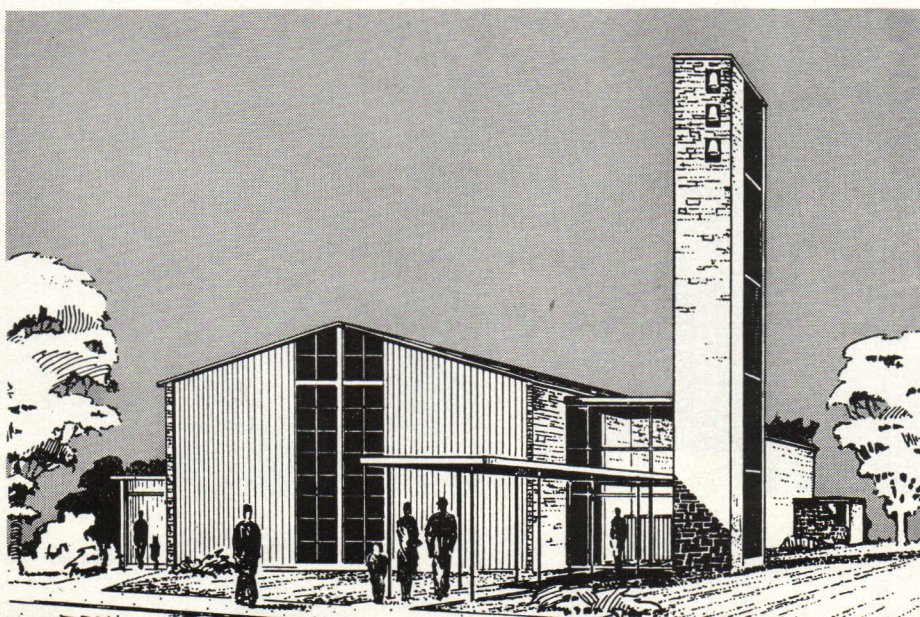


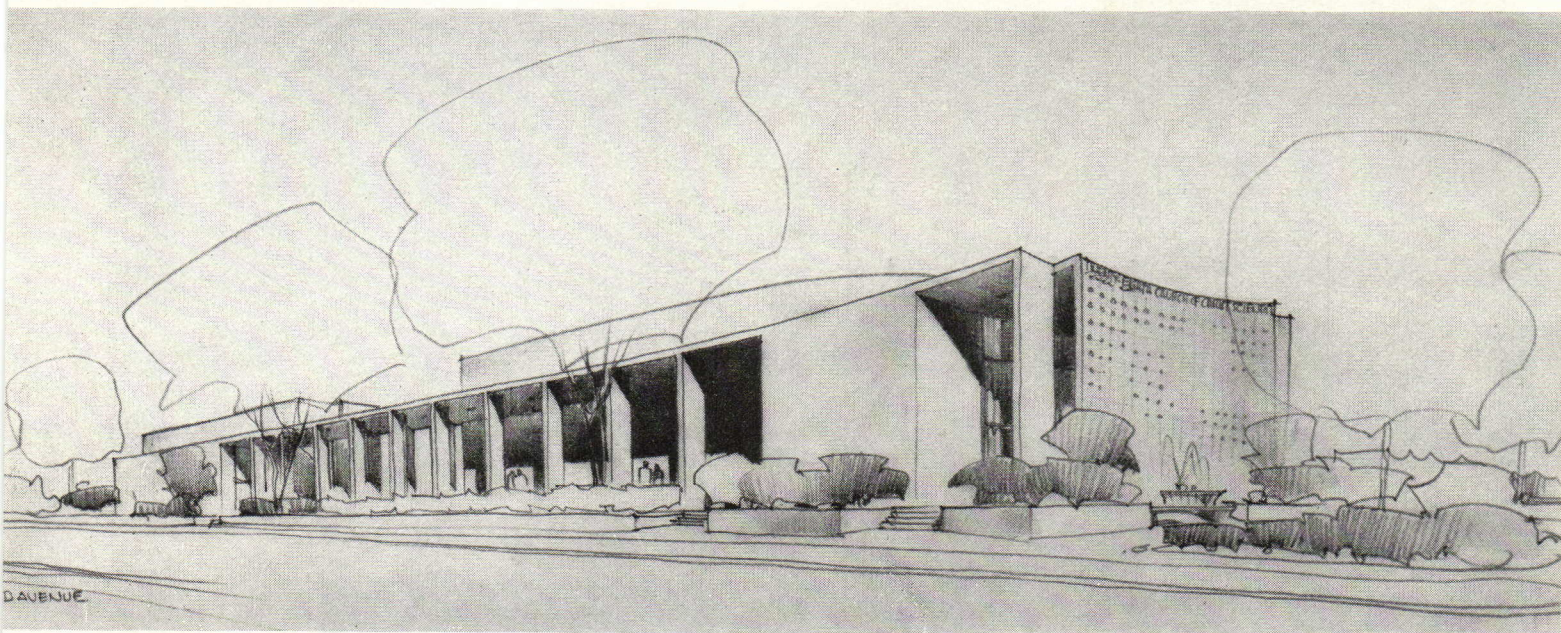
Faith Lutheran Church, Tucson, Arizona, by Arthur T. Brown, architect. Rendering shows south windowless "roof-wall;" entire north wall is windowed.

St. Michael's Catholic Church, Clark, South Dakota, by Harold Spitznagel, architect, Sioux Falls. Warm-air radiant heating system in cellular steel flooring.

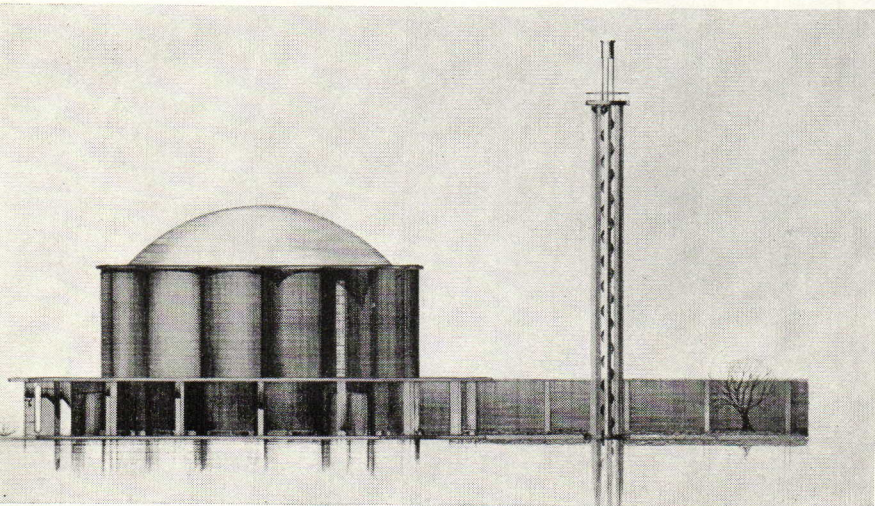
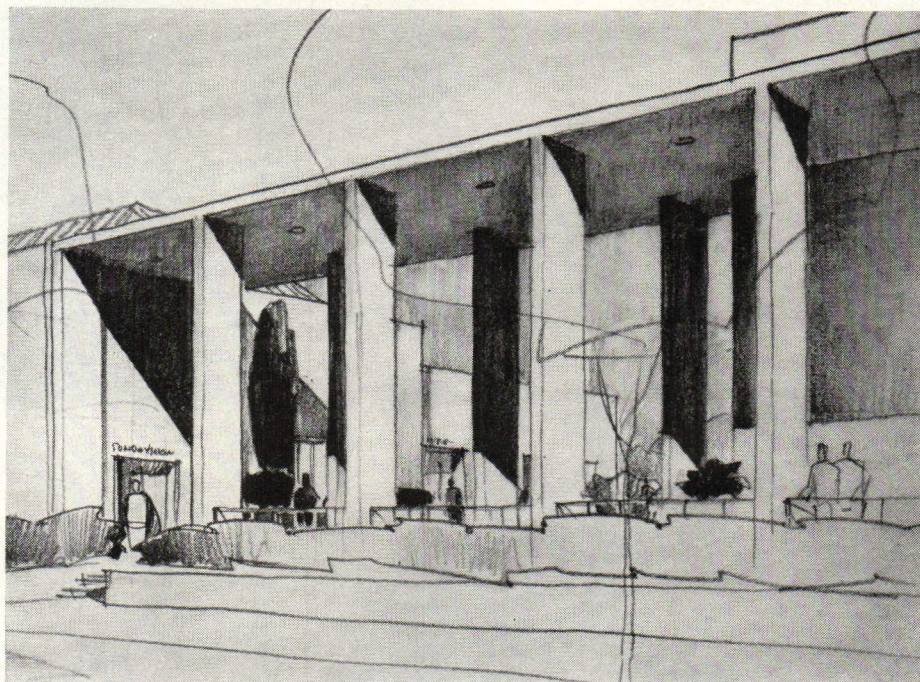


Countryside Community Church, Omaha, Nebraska, by Clark & Enersen, architects. A suburban church affiliated with the Congregationalists.

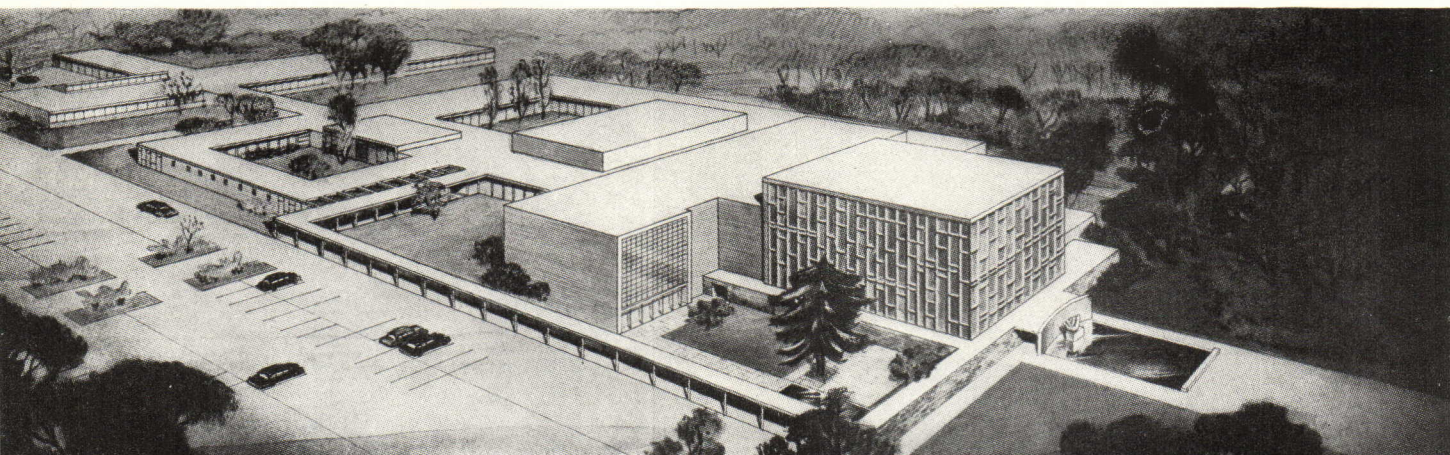




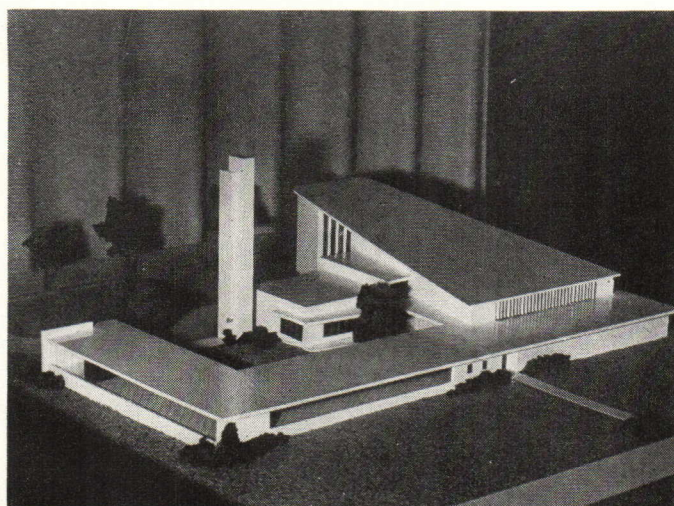
Christian Science Church, Los Angeles, California, by Maynard Lyndon, architect. Reinforced concrete structure, with auditorium spanned with steel trusses. Rendering above—general view from street intersection; right—study of loggia.



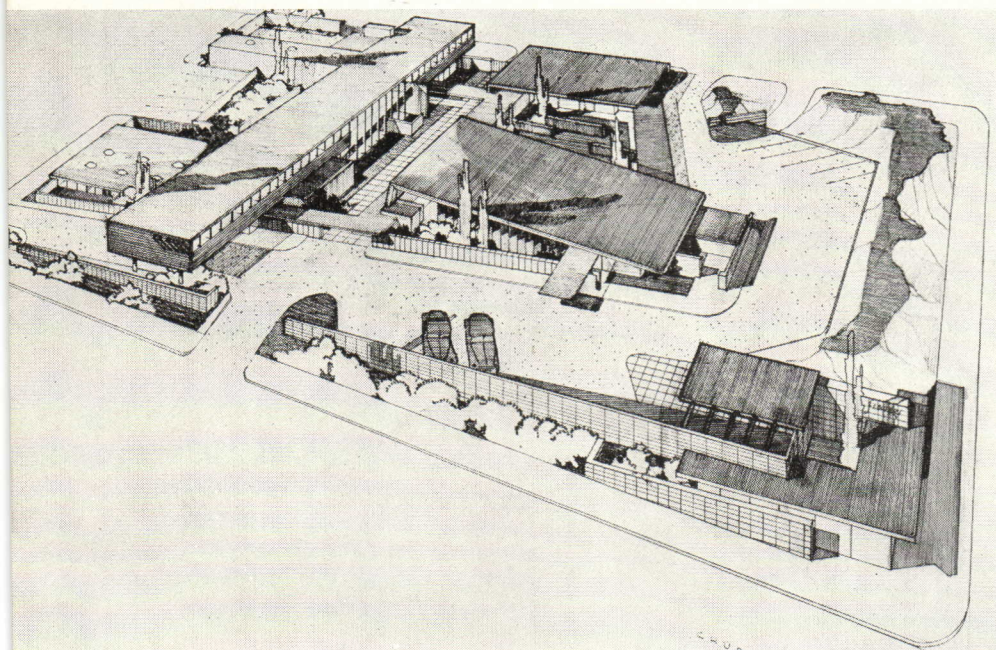
Chapel for Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri, by Saarinen, Saarinen & Associates, architects, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. The last building designed by the late Eiel Saarinen.



Euclid Avenue Temple for the Anshe Chesed Congregation, Cleveland, Ohio, by Percival Goodman, architect, New York. To be built on a 32-acre site. Steel frame; the Sanctuary (right end of rendering) is a shimmering cage of stainless steel and heat-resistant glass.



Mortuary, San Francisco, California, by A. Quincy Jones, Jr., architect, Los Angeles; Petroff & Clarkson, consulting architects, New York. Open, light steel frame.



Above: Synagogue for the United Orthodox Congregation Beth Israel, Omaha, Nebraska, by Kivett & Myers, architects, Kansas City, Missouri. To cost approximately \$500,000.

religion: synagogues, mortuary

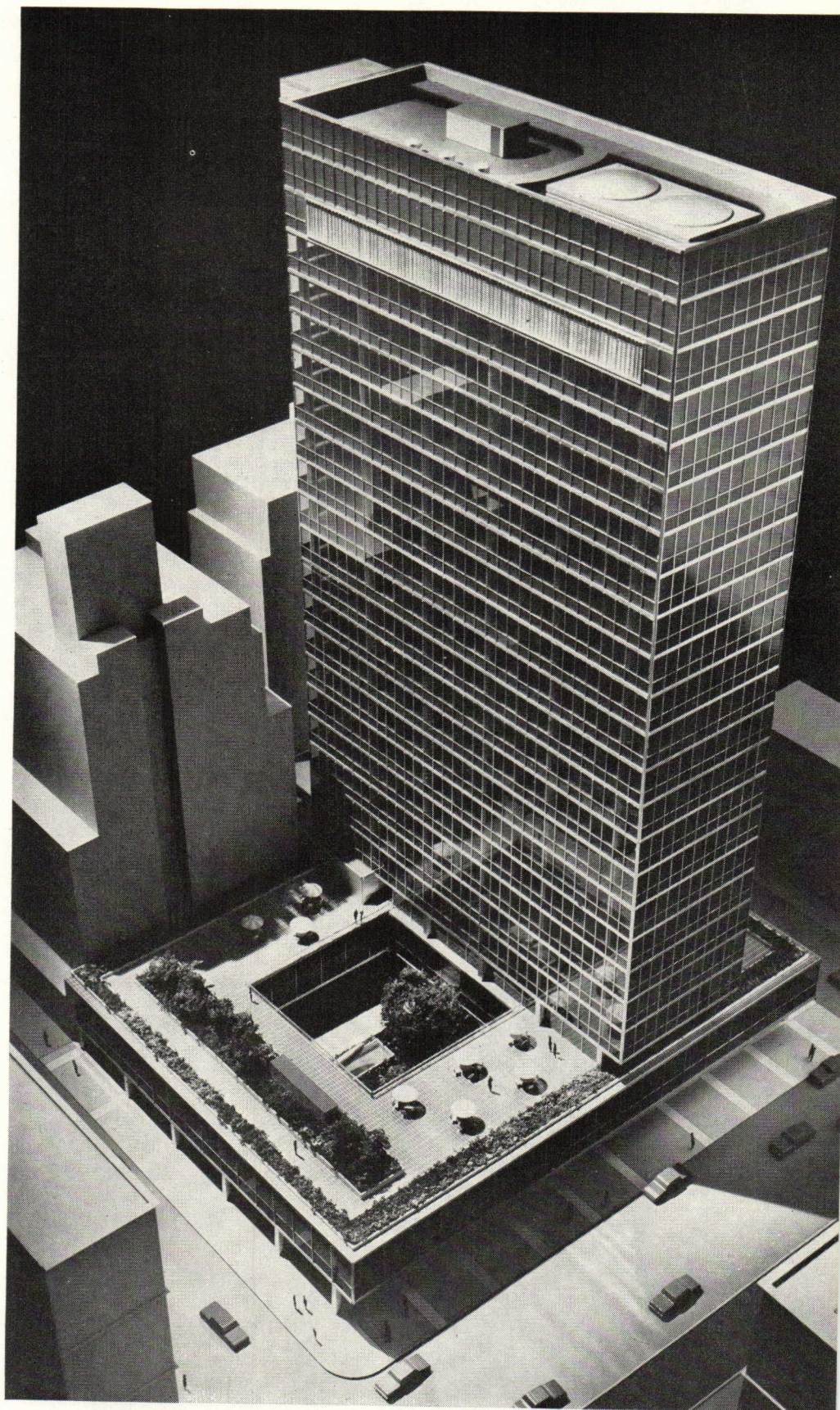
Grouped under this heading are office buildings, both urban and suburban; individual shops; shopping centers and drive-in establishments of various sorts. Hardly a new trend, but one much emphasized in the buildings scheduled for 1951, is the business facility designed to cater to the motoring public.

A brand-new accommodation in this category (though a variation on a familiar theme) is the truly dispersed shopping center, located well away from metropolitan centers at some point where important highways occur. And while the drive-in can scarcely be called a novelty, so far as we know, a drive-in pie shop is.

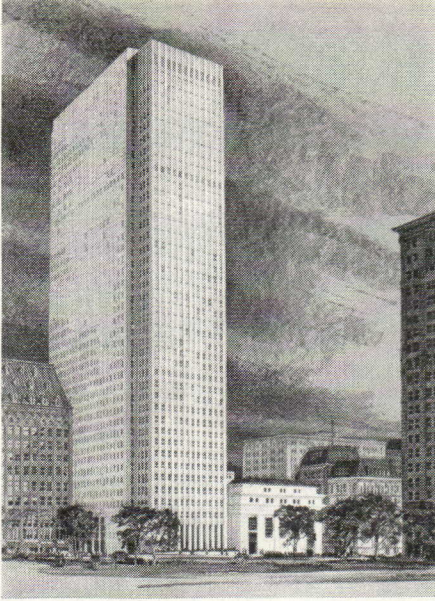
In the office-building category we ask the reader to ponder the general quality of design. With few exceptions—and the fine new building shown at the right of this page is an outstanding one—it is painfully evident that the buildings are the result of the commercial client's prime demand for utmost rental space.

In this context, it is interesting to observe that, while the general design level has improved in certain other categories, such as public use structures, the office building—most adventurous of building types back in the late 20's, when design leaders were reaching for new and better standards and methods of expression—today tends to be routine if not downright dull.

In searching out statistics on the part of the country where buildings for commerce predominate, we find that the sovereign State of Texas wins hands down: 51% of the total volume of work reported from that still-growing area is in the commercial field.



Lever House, for Lever Brothers Company, New York, by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, architects. Concrete, stainless steel, and heat-resistant glass.



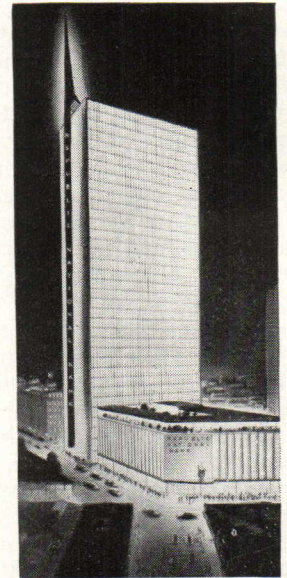
Left: Mellon Bank-U. S. Steel Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by Harrison & Abramovitz, New York, with W. Y. Cocken, Pittsburgh, associated architects. To cost \$22 millions.



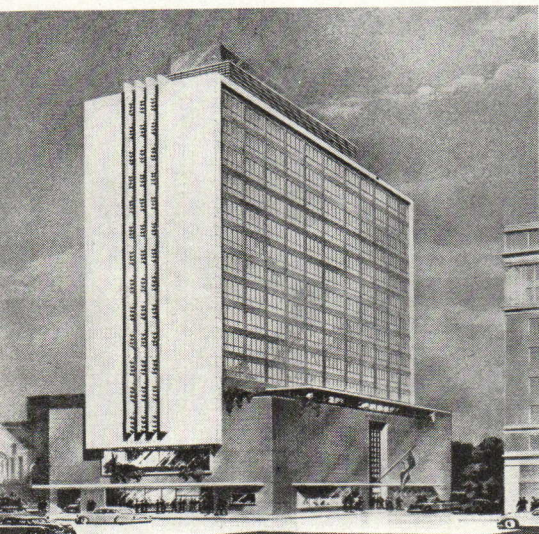
Right: 477 Madison Avenue, New York, by Kahn & Jacobs, architects. To cost \$3 millions.



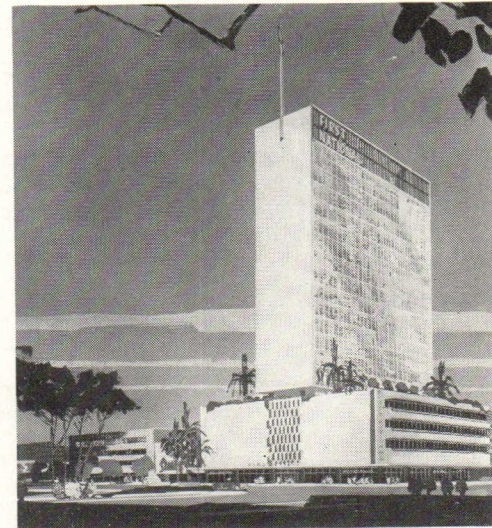
Right: Republic National Bank Building, Dallas, Texas, by Harrison & Abramovitz, New York, with Grayson Gill and George F. Harrell, Dallas, associated architects. To cost \$13 millions. Thirty-six above-grade floors; air-conditioned throughout.



Left: Gershon-Scott Corporation Building, Los Angeles, California, by Stiles Clements, associated architects and engineers. To cost \$3 millions.

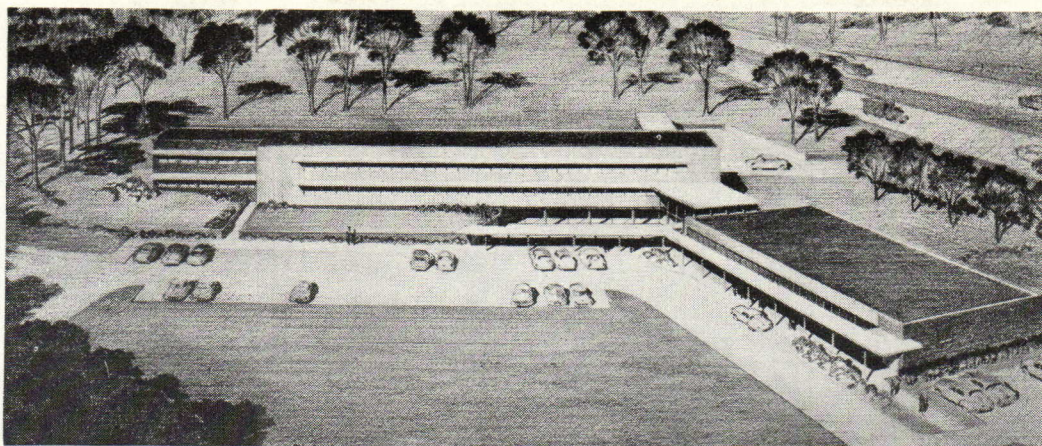


Left: Remodeling and addition to office building, Houston, Texas, by Kenneth Franzheim, architect. To cost \$3 millions.

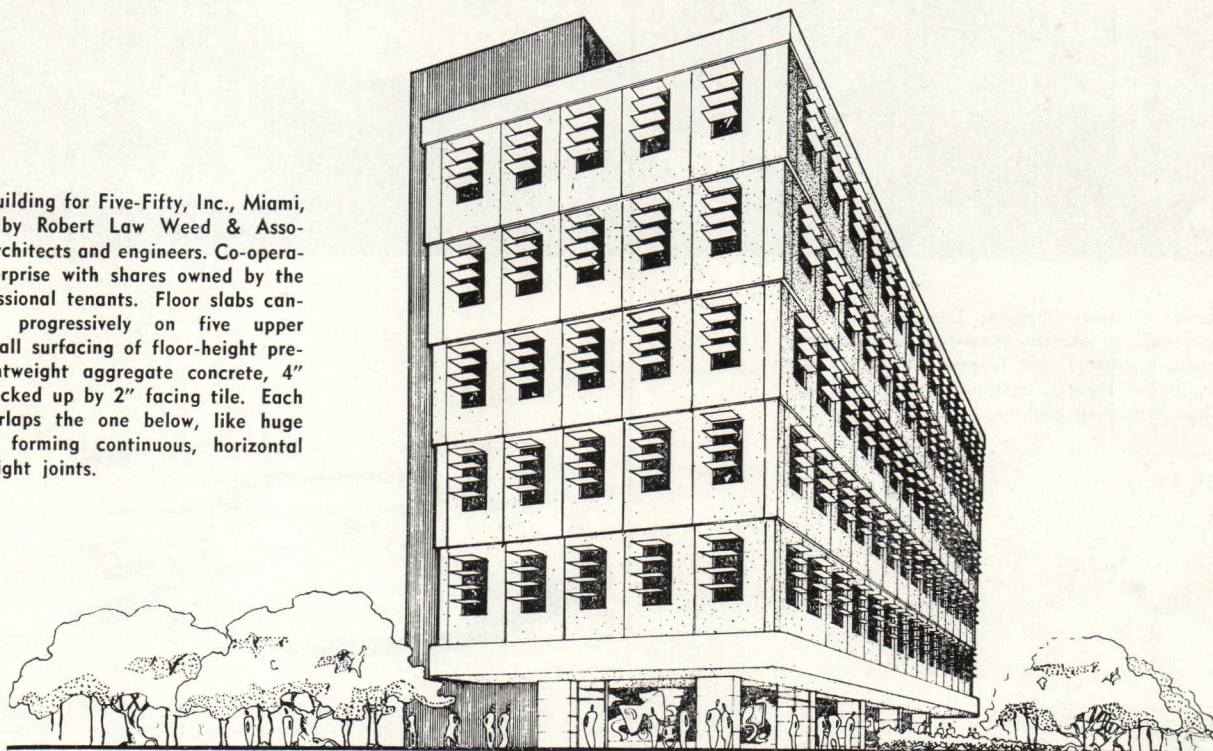


Right: First National Bank of Arizona, by Welton Becket, architect, Los Angeles, California. To cost \$5 millions. Seventeen stories; two walls of glass, with a "floating screen" of fixed aluminum louvers in front of the glazing of the top 12 floors of the South elevation; air-conditioned.

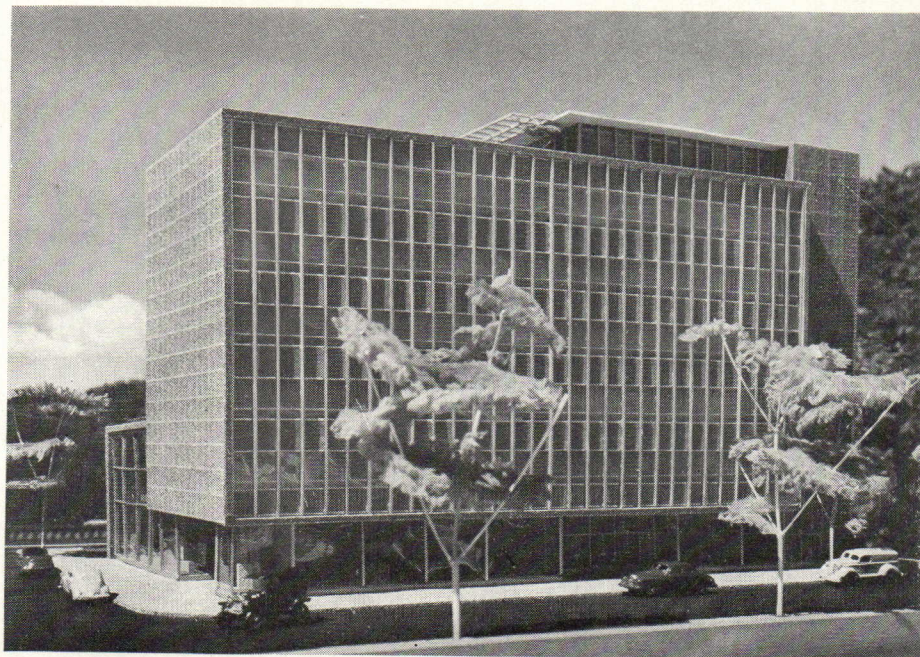
Office Building for MacManus, John & Adams, Inc. (advertising firm), Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, by Swanson Associates, architects.

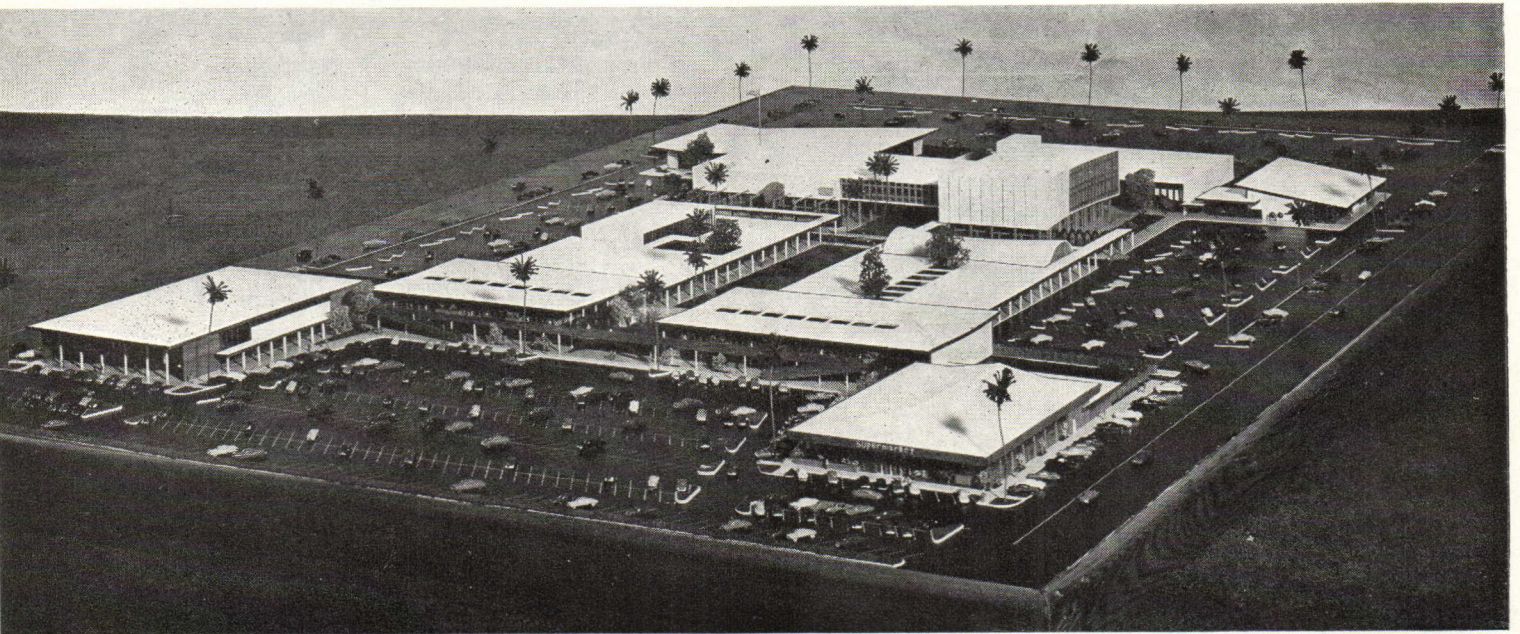


Office Building for Five-Fifty, Inc., Miami, Florida, by Robert Law Weed & Associates, architects and engineers. Co-operative enterprise with shares owned by the 16 professional tenants. Floor slabs cantilevered progressively on five upper floors; wall surfacing of floor-height pre-cast lightweight aggregate concrete, 4" thick, backed up by 2" facing tile. Each slab overlaps the one below, like huge shingles, forming continuous, horizontal weathertight joints.

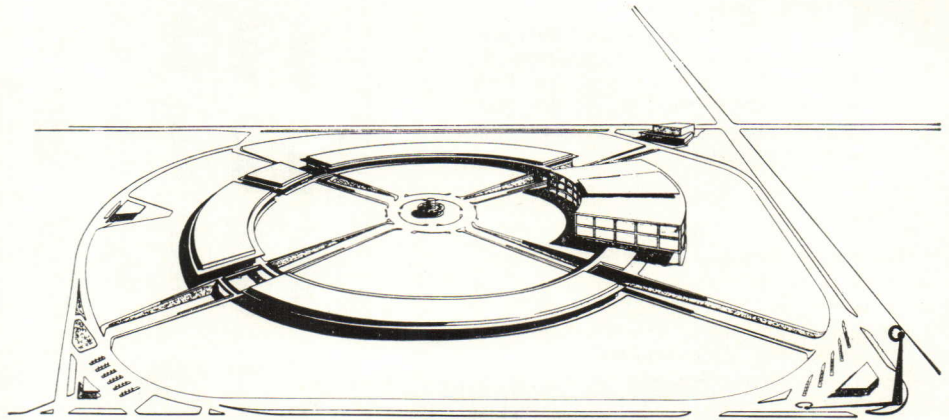


Colorado Credit Life Building, Boulder, Colorado, by James M. Hunter, architect. Six-story concrete frame cantilevered from corridor columns to permit hung exterior curtain walls.

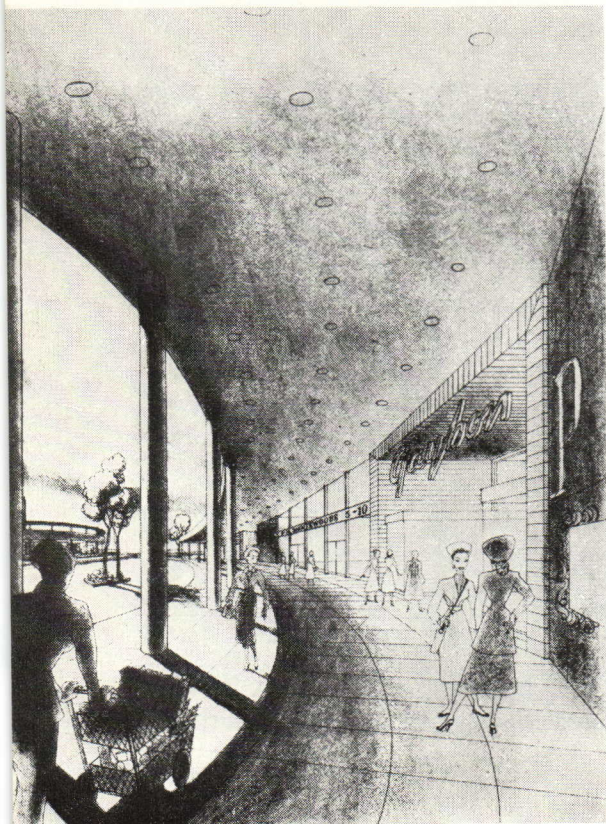




Above: Westlake Shopping Center, Daly City, California, by Mogens Mogensen & Jack Finnegan, architects, San Francisco. Retail Center, movie theater, restaurant, bar, bowling alleys, swimming pool, etc.



Schematic plan (above) and detail rendering (left) of Olympic Circle Shopping Center, for Los Angeles, California, by Gruen & Krummeck, architects.

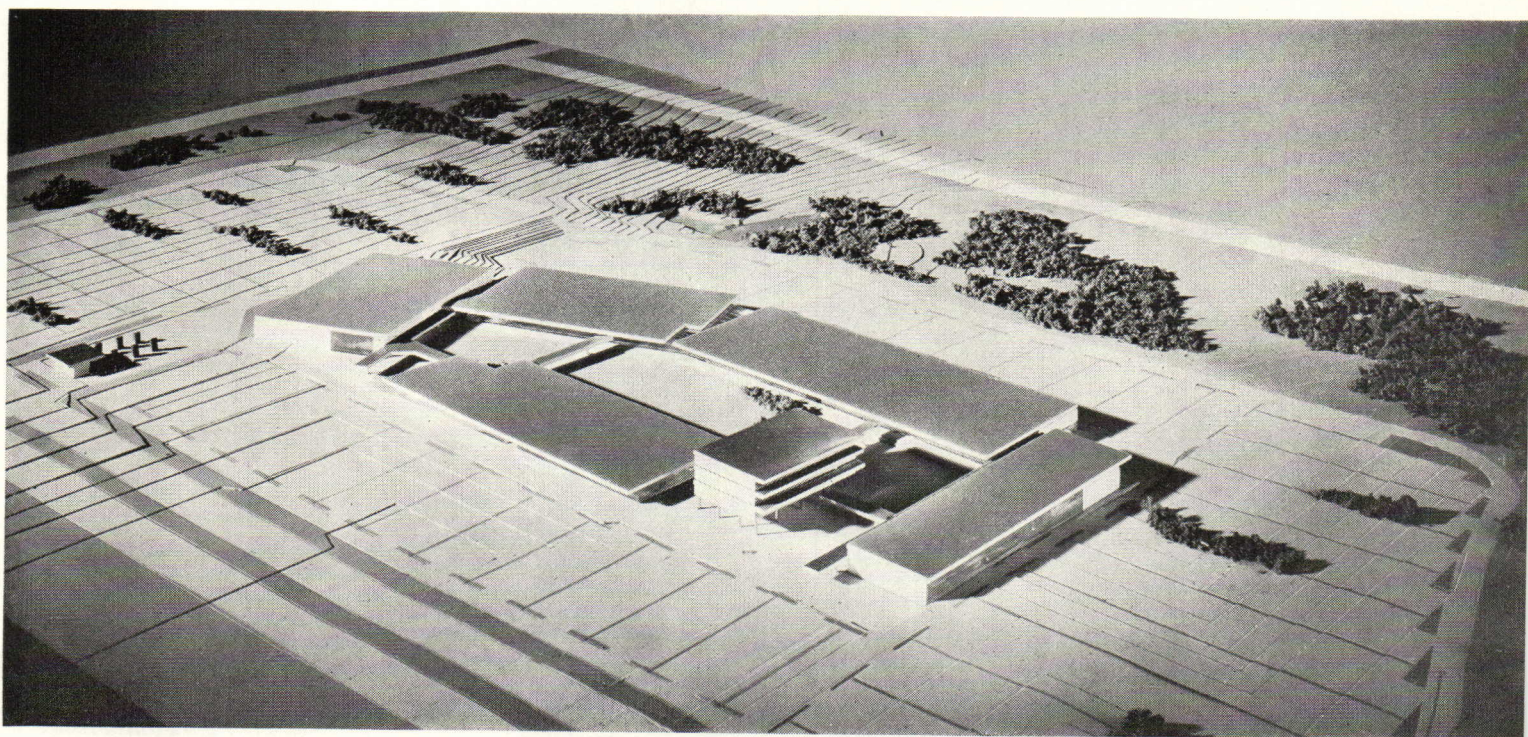


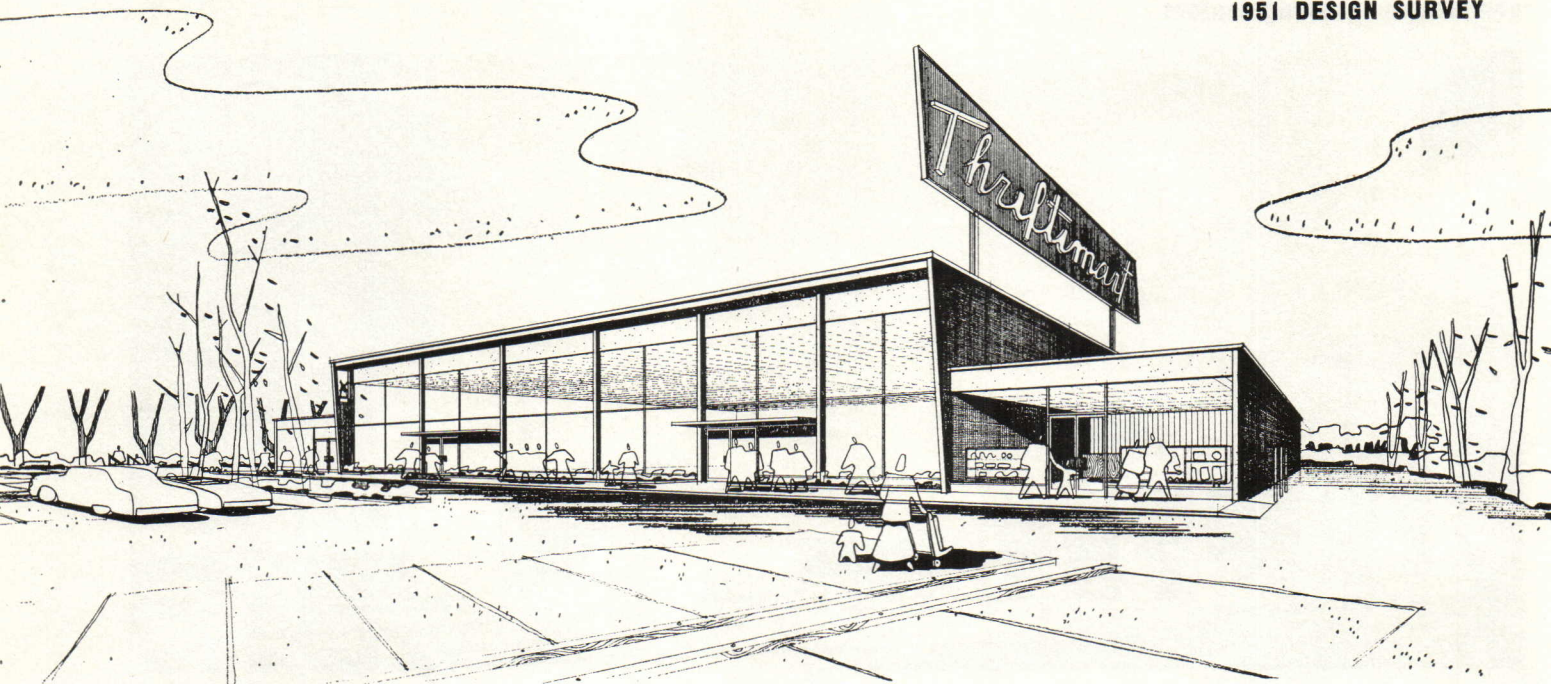
commerce: shopping centers



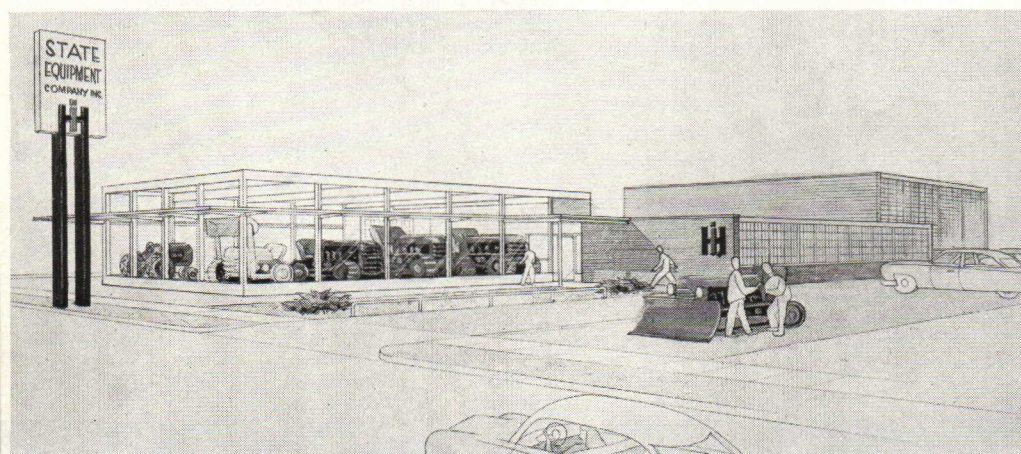
John Wanamaker Store—unit of North Shore Mart, Great Neck, New York, by Lathrop Douglass, architect, New York. Steel and concrete construction; stone ashlar and painted brick exterior walls.

Clearview Village Shopping Center, Princeton, New Jersey, by Ketchum, Gina & Sharp, architects, New York. Far left—department store; foreground—accessory shops, apparel stores, and restaurant; rear—home furnishings and appliance stores, variety store, and gift store; far right—supermarket.

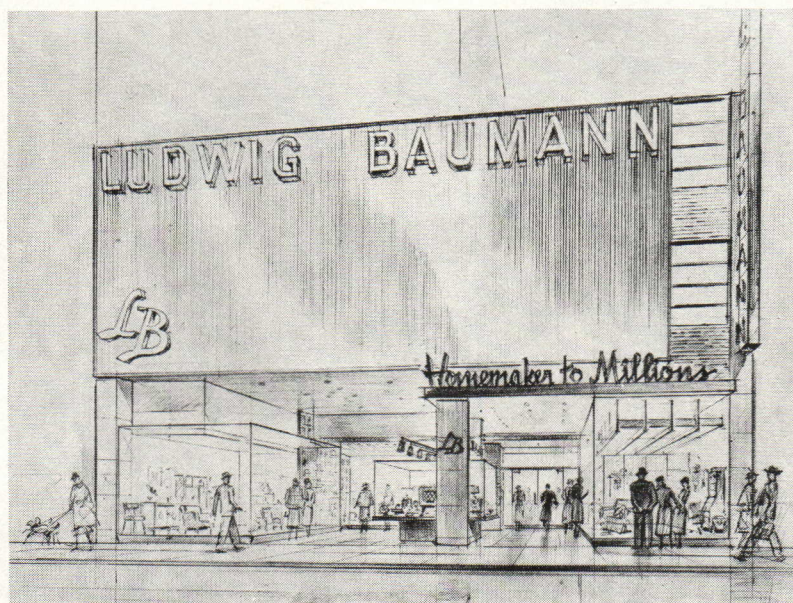




Thriftmart Supermarket, Los Angeles, California, by Robert E. Alexander, architect. Open front to the north.

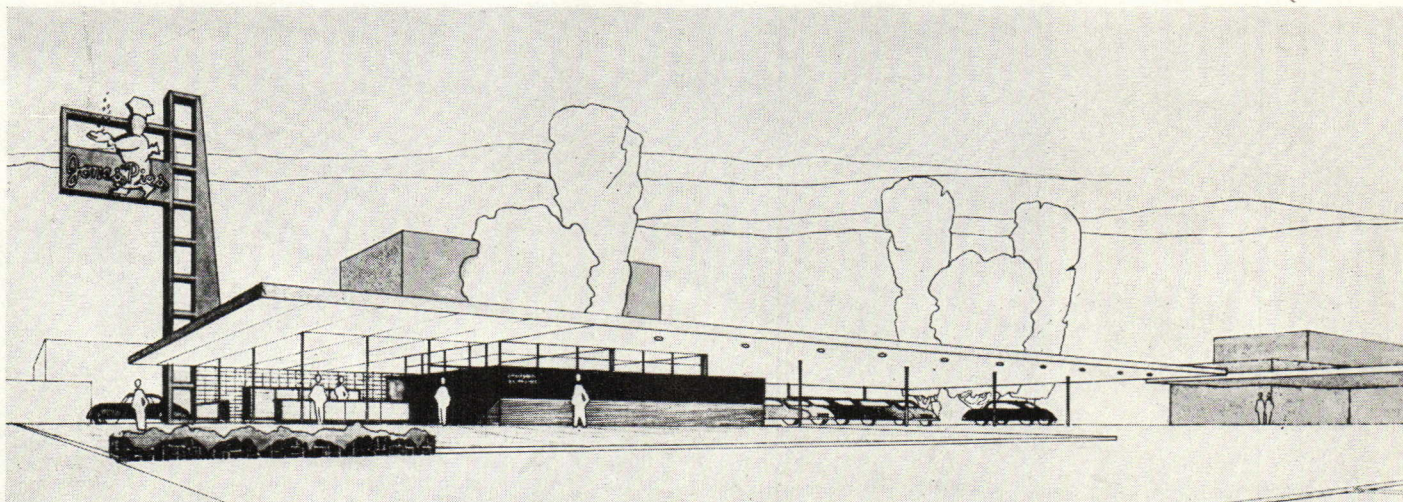


Building for State Equipment Company, Inc., Albany-Schenectady Road, New York, by Henry L. Blatner, architect.



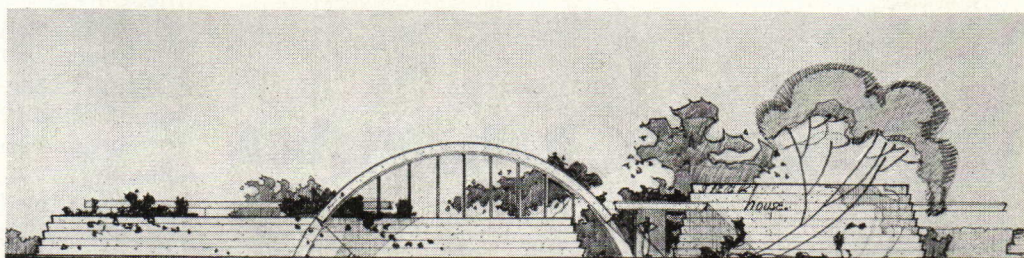
Ludwig Baumann store, Newark, New Jersey, by Morris Lapidus, architect, New York. Remodeling of old building.

commerce:

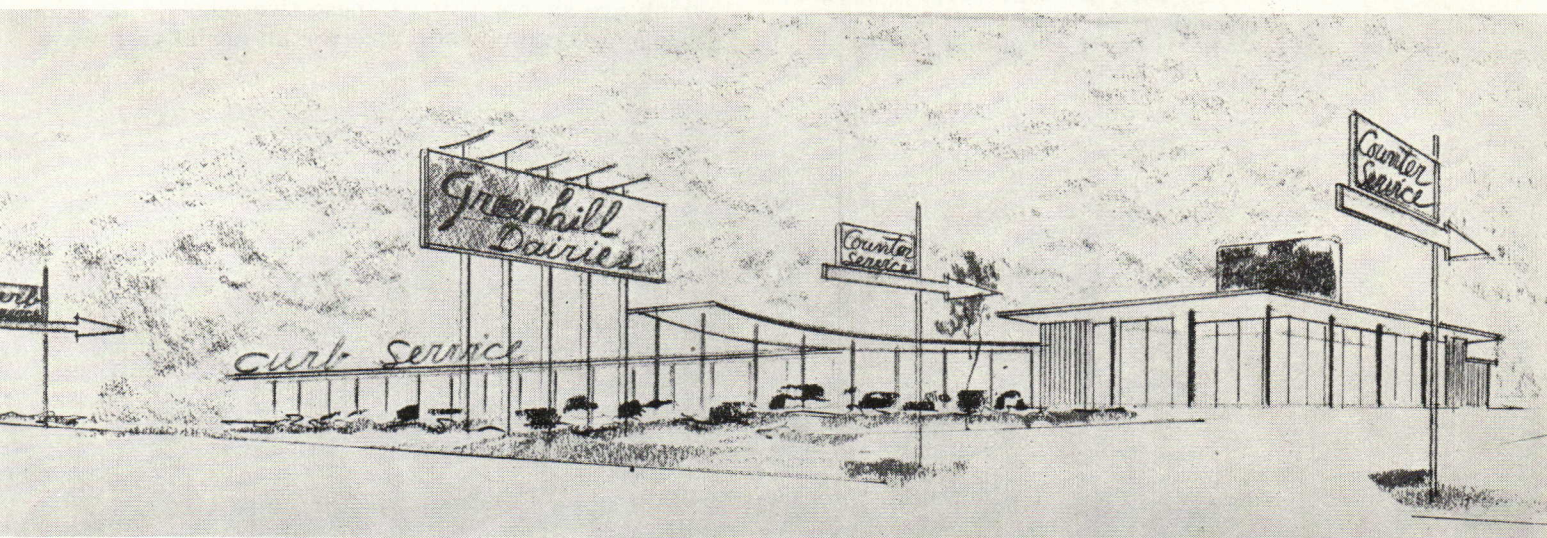


Drive-in for Jones Pies, Elizabeth, New Jersey, by Leo L. Fischer, architect.

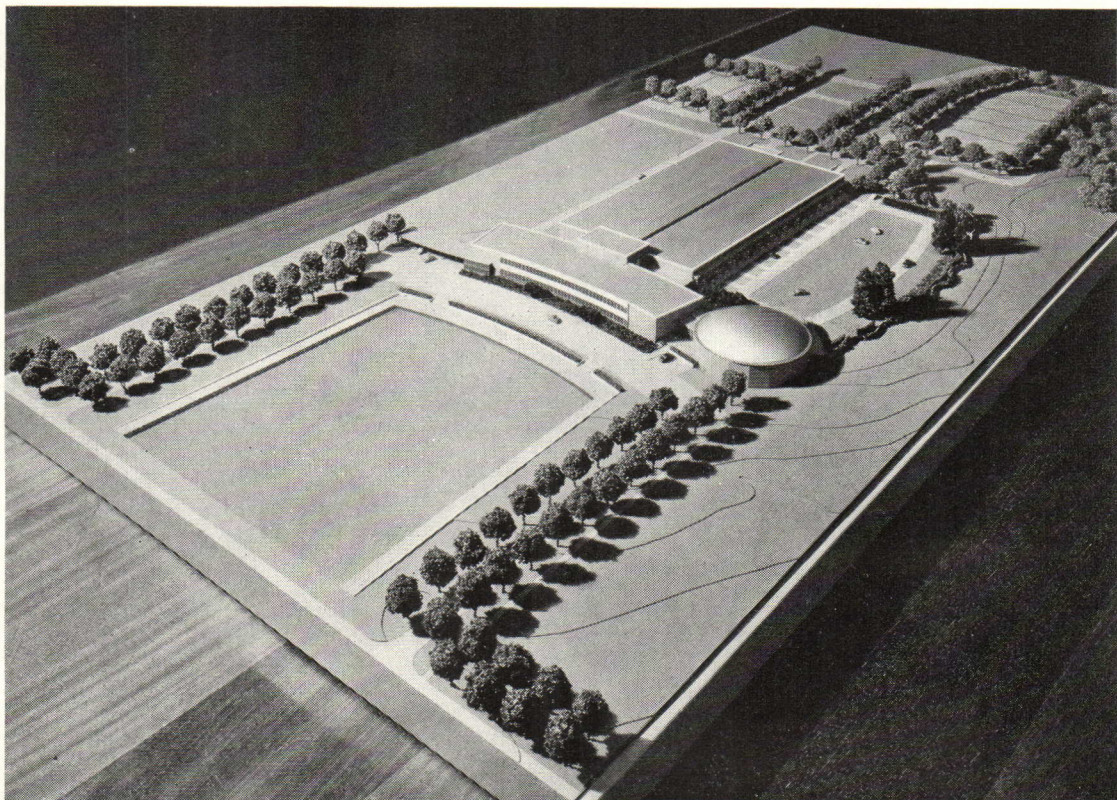
Steak House, Phoenix, Arizona. A. Quincy Jones, Jr., architect, Los Angeles, California. Roof shelter, with garden dining in air-conditioned space.



Green Hill Dairy Restaurant, Wilmington, Delaware, by Victorine & Samuel Homsey, architects.



markets, sales buildings, restaurants, drive-ins



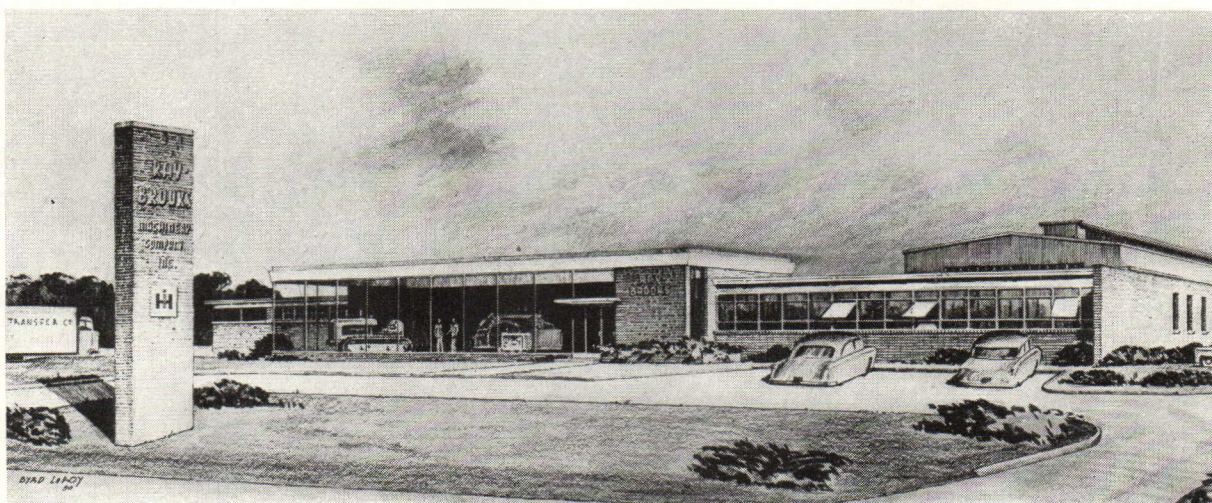
Styling Building, Ford Research & Engineering Center, Dearborn, Michigan, by Voorhees, Walker, Foley & Smith, architects & engineers, New York. Approximately \$8 millions.

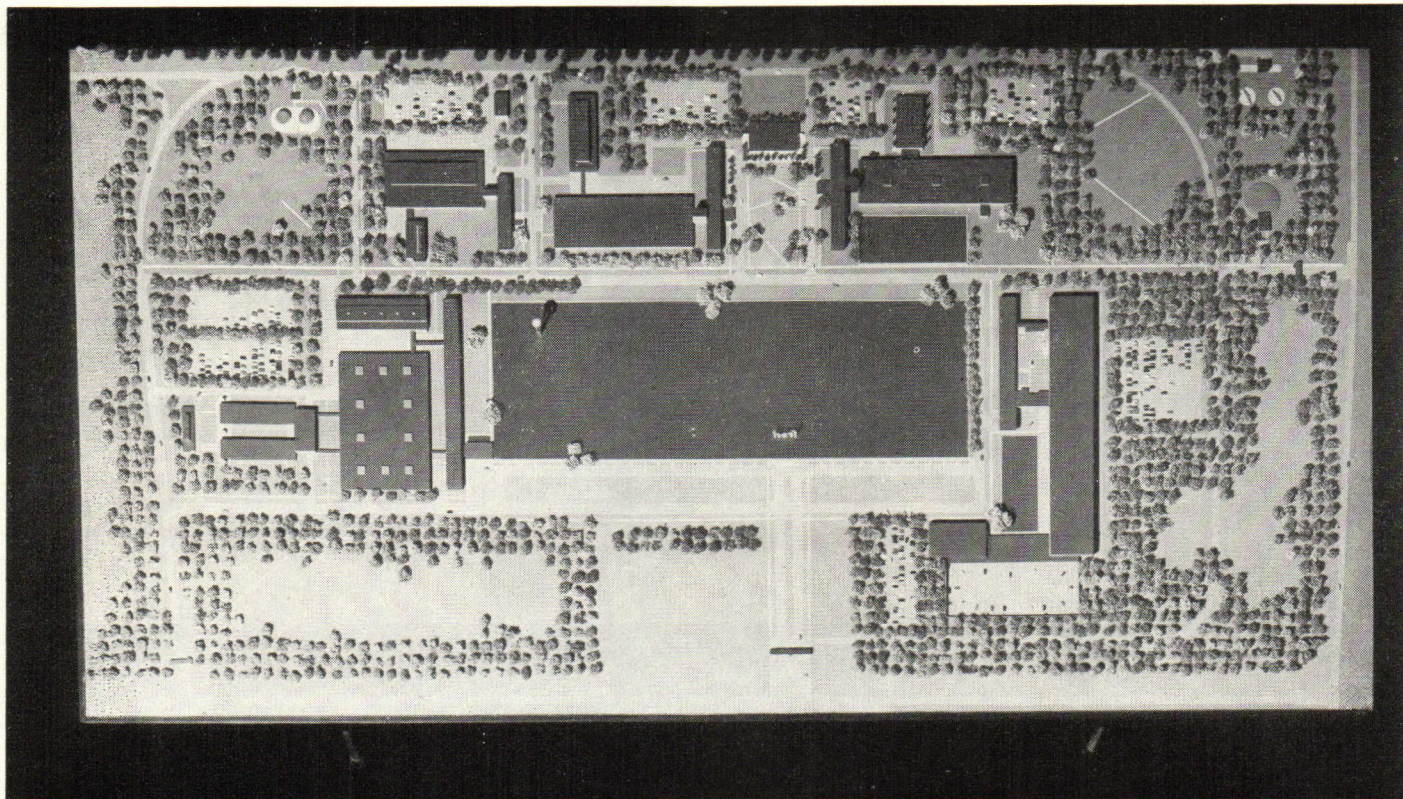
This is admittedly a general grouping—including factories, research buildings, power plants, warehouses, and foundries, as well as buildings for the transportation industry. But a factor common to them all is that they are either large in scale themselves or designed to serve large-scale enterprises. These are vast, specialized tools, with efficient functioning as the paramount design requirement. This would explain the comparative readiness with which the progressive approach can be applied in this category.

From the jobs shown here—ranging from a \$10 millions factory to a \$50,000 railroad station—it appears that a relatively high standard will continue to prevail. One of the most impressive types in the group is the huge industrial research center, two of which are shown (top of these two pages); an odd item is a terminal structure for an aerial tramway.

industry, power, transportation

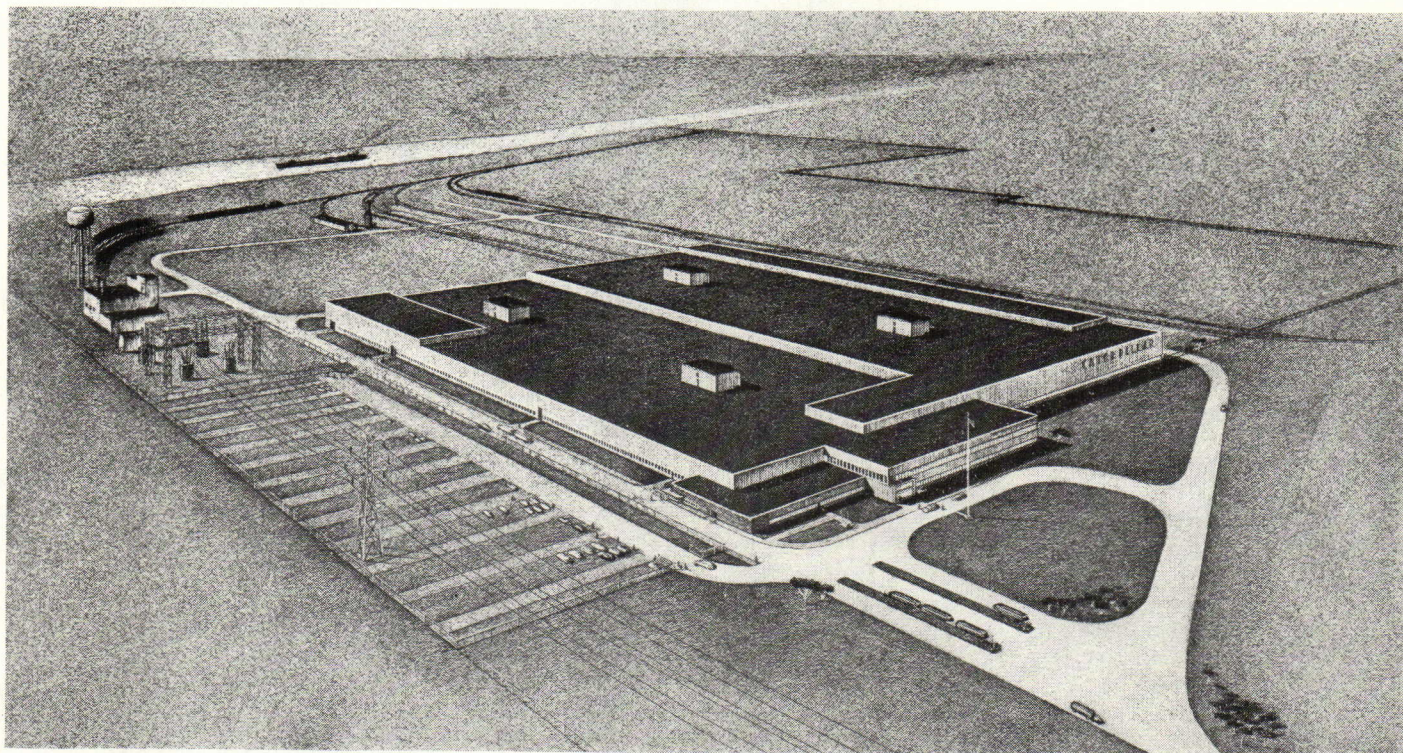
Ray-Brooks Machinery Company, Montgomery, Alabama, by Pearson, Tittle & Narrows, architects. To cost approximately \$150,000.

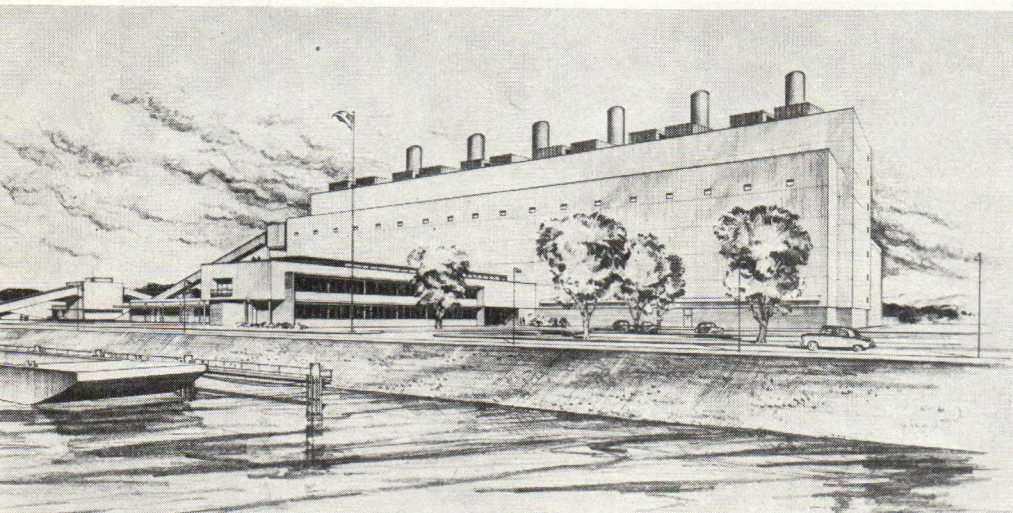




General Motors Technical Center, Detroit, Michigan, by Saarinen, Saarinen & Associates, architects; Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, architect-engineers.

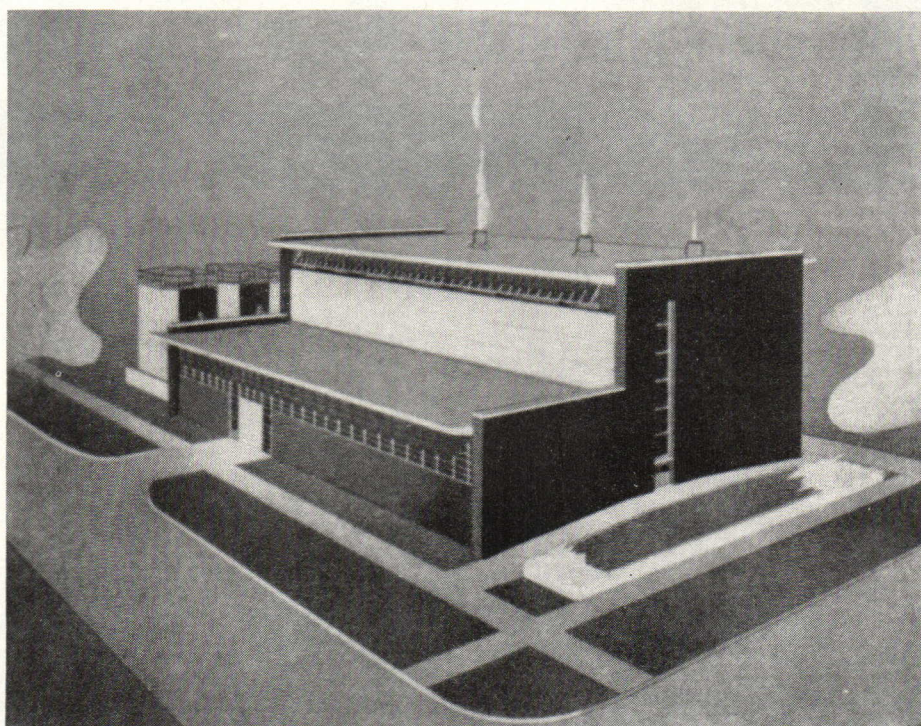
Earth-moving equipment plant for Caterpillar Tractor Company, Joliet, Illinois, by Giffels & Vallet, Inc., L. Rossetti, associated engineers and architects, Detroit. To cost \$10 millions.



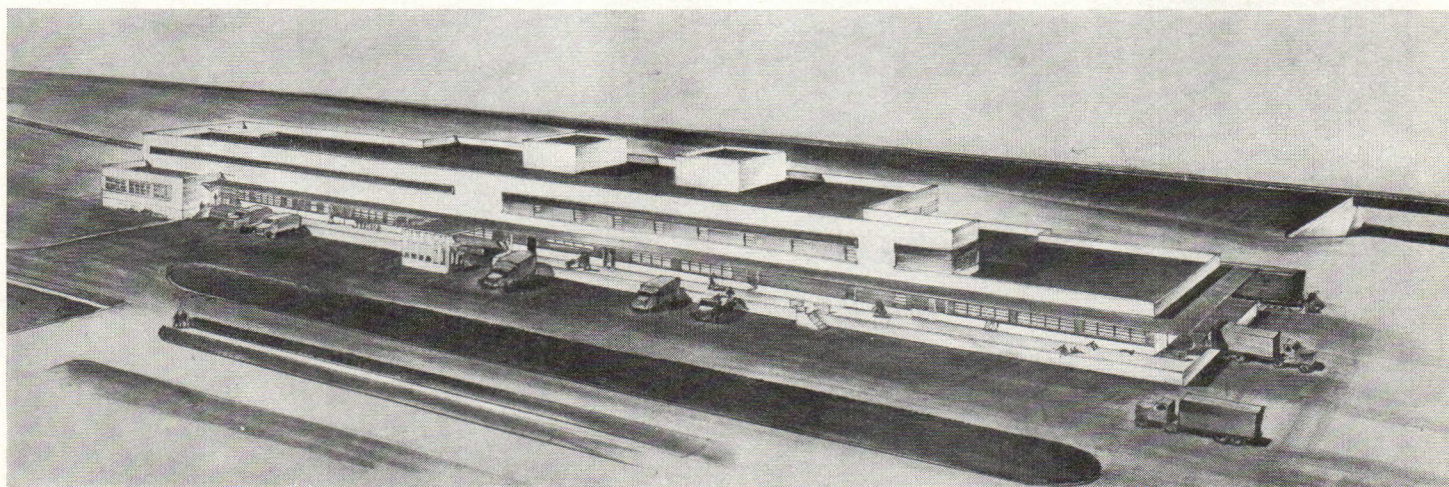


Above: Johnsonville Steam Plant, Johnsonville, Tennessee, by Division of Design, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee. To cost approximately \$8,219,000.

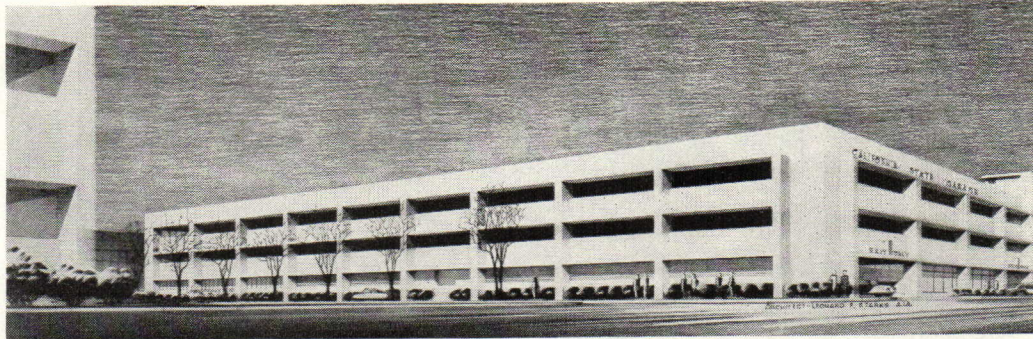
Below: Power Plant, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, by Coston & Frankfurt, architects and engineers, Oklahoma City. To supply electricity, steam for heating, and a central refrigeration plant for air-conditioning for the entire campus.



Storehouse, Cold Storage and Bakery Building for the Central Islip (New York) State Hospital, by Chapman, Evans & Delehanty, architects, New York. Unit in a \$10 millions hospital program.



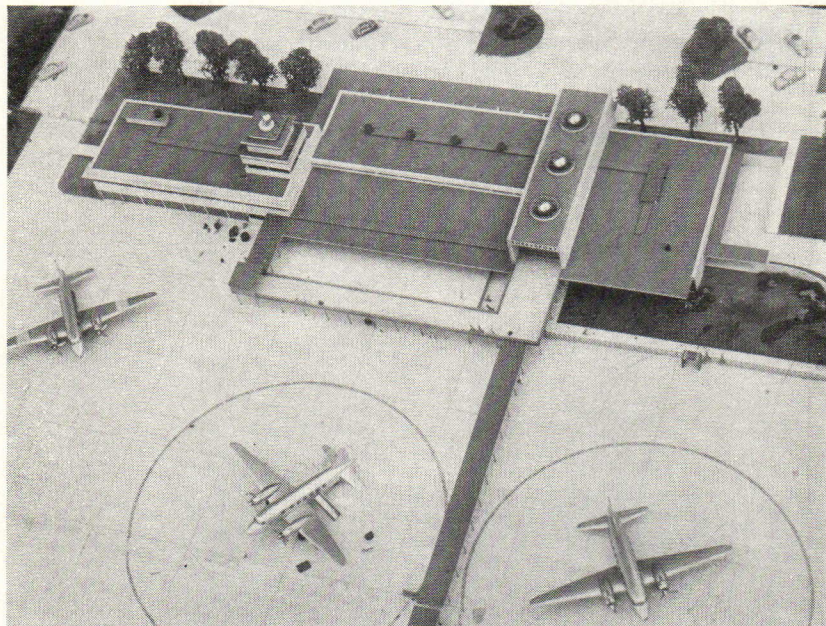
transportation



Garage for the Department of Finance, State of California, Sacramento, California. Leonard F. Starks, architect; State of California, Department of Public Works, Division of Architecture. Reinforced concrete structure, open-air type scheme; provision for 700 cars.

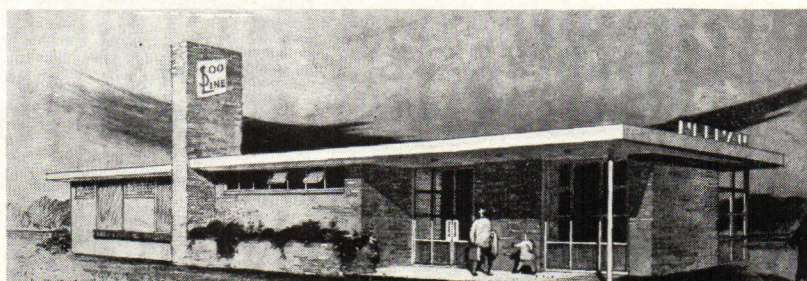


Terminal buildings, Aerial Tramway for Mt. San Jacinto Winter Park Authority, Palm Springs, California, by Williams, Clark & Frey, architect-engineers. To cost \$1,000,000. Rendering shows the valley-floor terminal.



Airport and Terminal Building, for Shreveport, Louisiana, by Samuel G. Wiener, E. M. Freeman and Associates, architects and engineers. Total project: to cost \$4 millions.

Passenger Station, Neenah, Wisconsin, for the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company, by McNary & Krafft, architects, Minneapolis.





House, Wilmington, Delaware, by Victorine and Samuel Homsey, architects. Living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, two bathrooms, and a study. "The topography of the site (rock outcroppings; large oak trees) had much to do with the plan," the Homseys comment.

housing

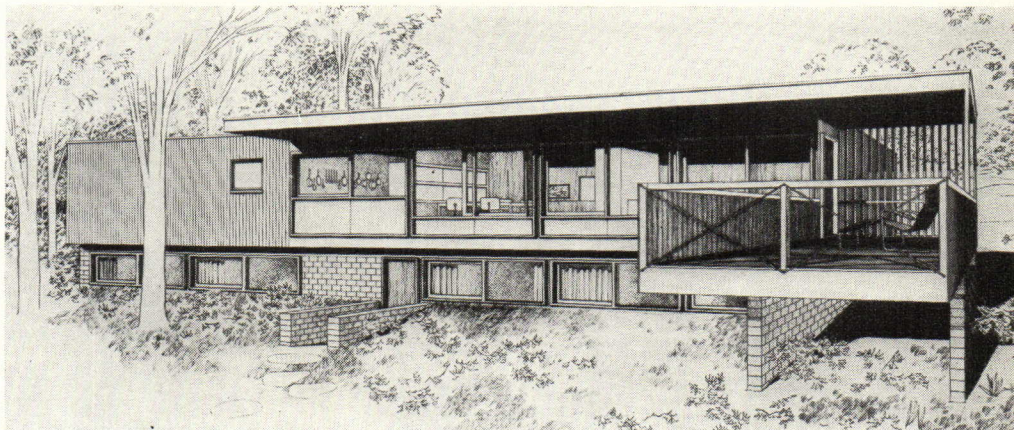
House, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, by Vahlberg-Palmer-Vahlberg, architects. Priests' residence, including a housekeeper's apartment and a small, alcove chapel.

Under Housing, we include private houses, apartments, hotels, motels, housing projects, and such specialized residence facilities as the Y.M.C.A. building. Here, and on the three following pages, we give the merest sampling from the more than \$85 millions worth of private residential work and apartment buildings reported to us. For the private house, we could have shown literally hundreds of renderings, but we felt that the four houses illustrated serve to highlight some trends in today's work—the diversity that regional practice nurtures, as well as the vigorous expressions of individual design talents. Apartment houses, too, indicate a growing diversification in design approach, with one surprisingly adventurous unit scheduled for construction in Vermont. We wish we might say that these are typical; the truth of the matter is that in these categories—along with numerous distinguished performances—our survey brought us every whimsy known to the wielder of T-square and triangle.



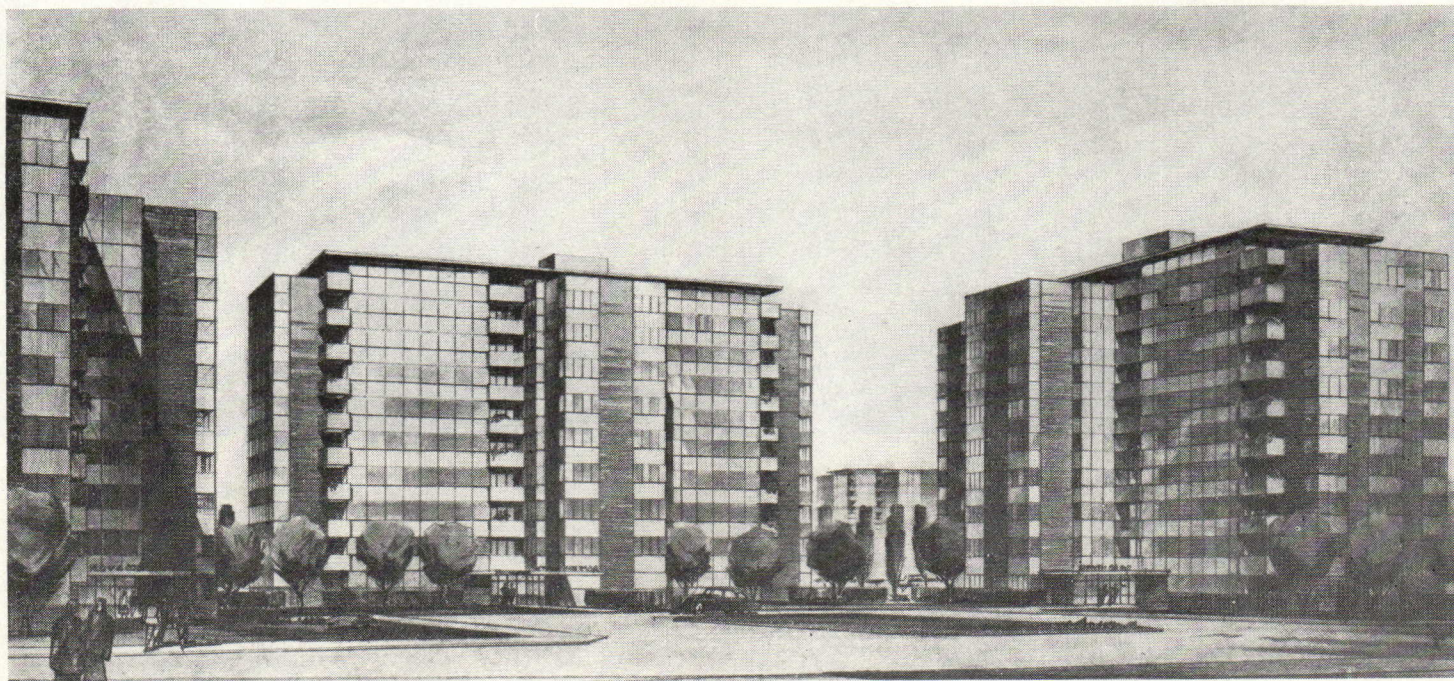
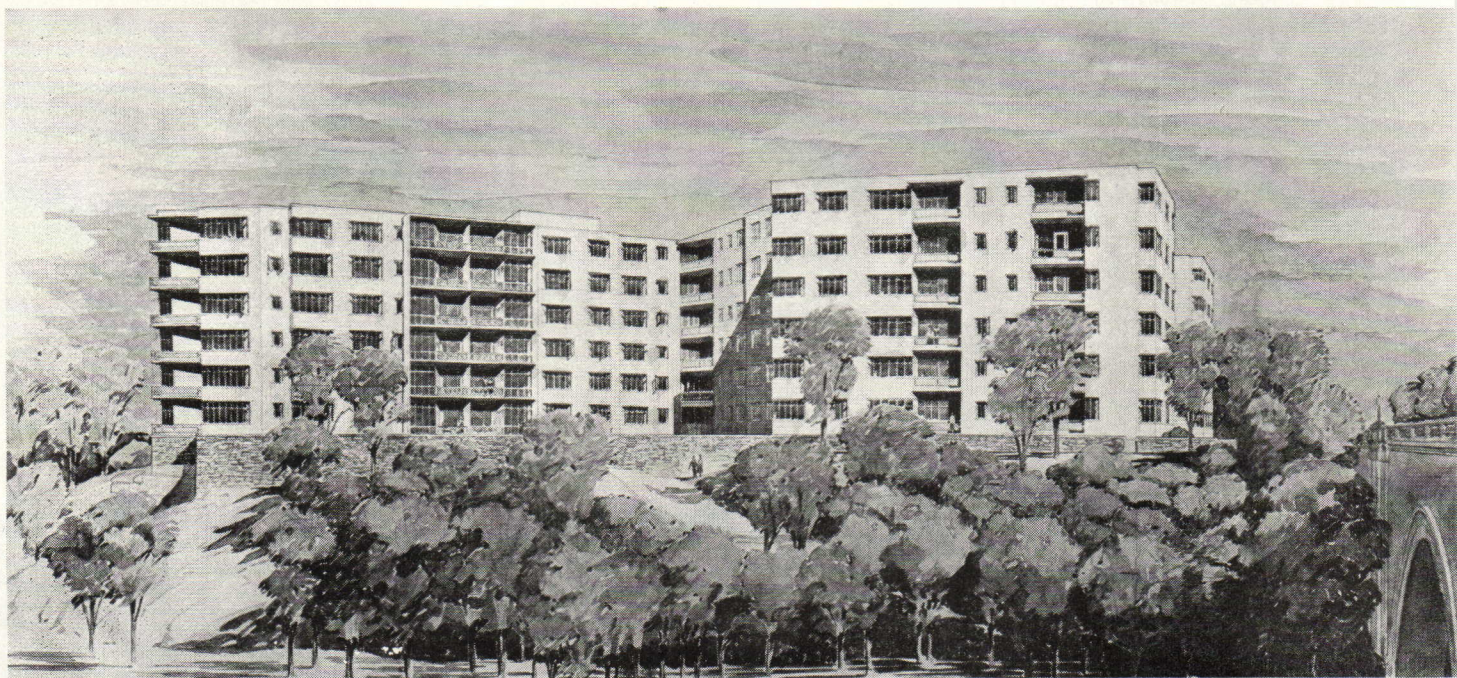
houses

House, Litchfield, Connecticut, by Marcel Breuer, architect, New York. Ground floor—3 bedrooms, bath, playroom, utility room, and storage-heater room; upstairs—entrance way, living and dining areas, kitchen, another bedroom and bath.



House, Greenwich, Connecticut, by Henry Hill, designer, San Francisco, California. Under "design significance," Hill lists "the challenge of our office designing for the New York area and climate."

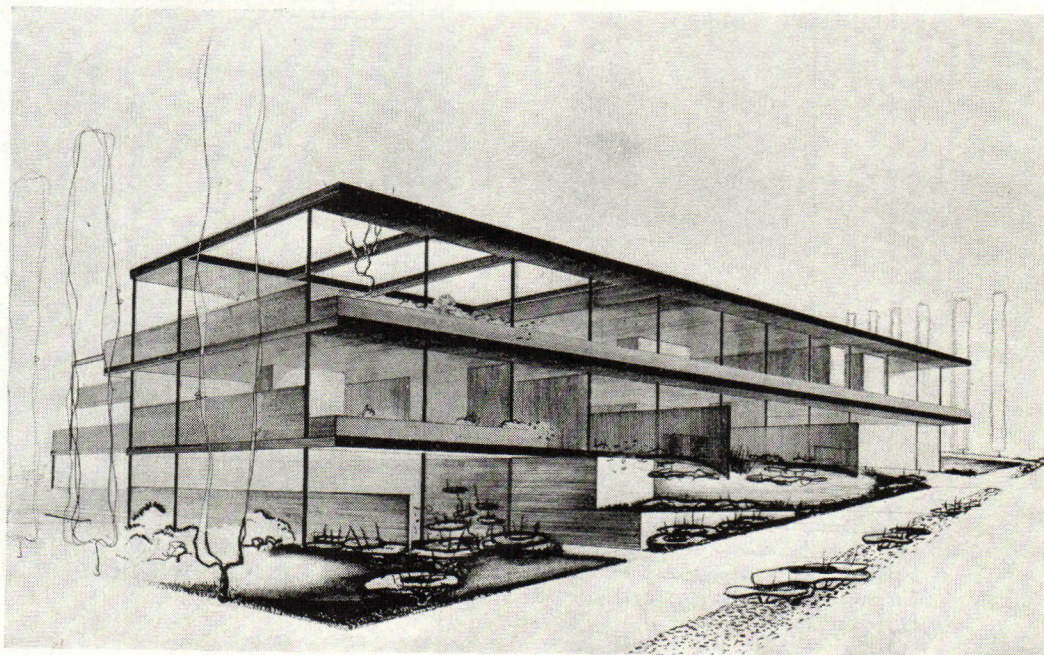
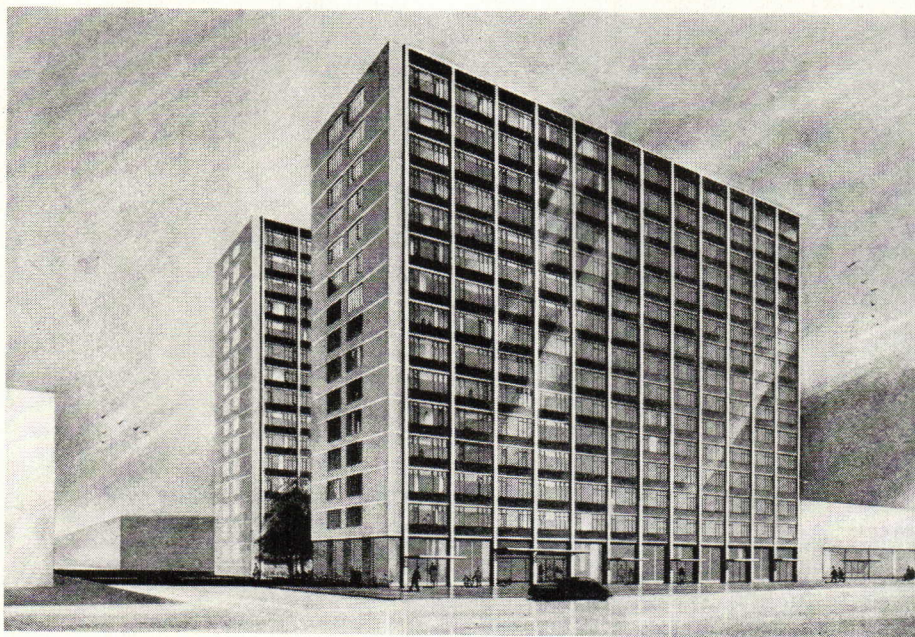
Crestwood Apartments, Washington, D. C., by Berla & Abel, architects. Rendering of the six-story, reinforced concrete framed structure, shows the south front, overlooking Rock Creek Park. Hot-water radiant heating system.



Apartment group, by Victor N. Jones & Associates, architects and engineers, Seattle, Washington. Two hundred and twenty-five apartments, underground garage, privately financed. Approximately \$3 millions.

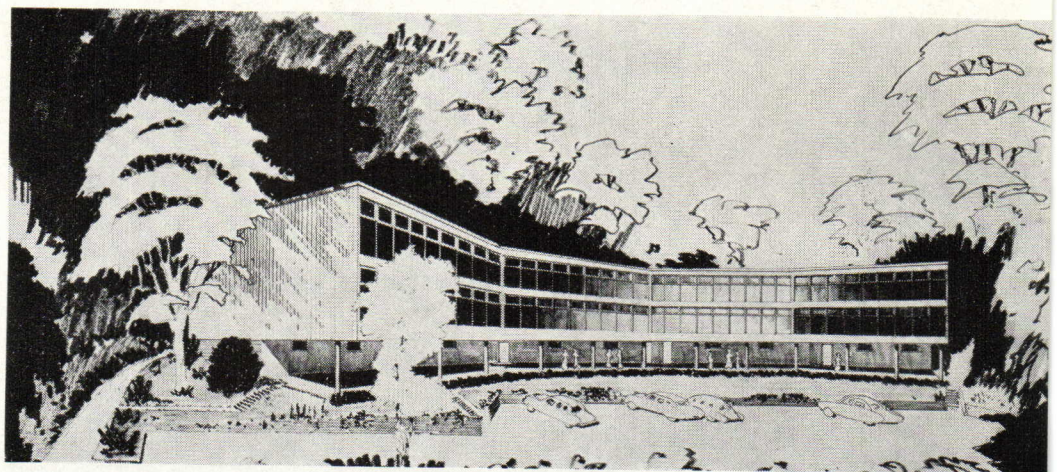
housing: apartments

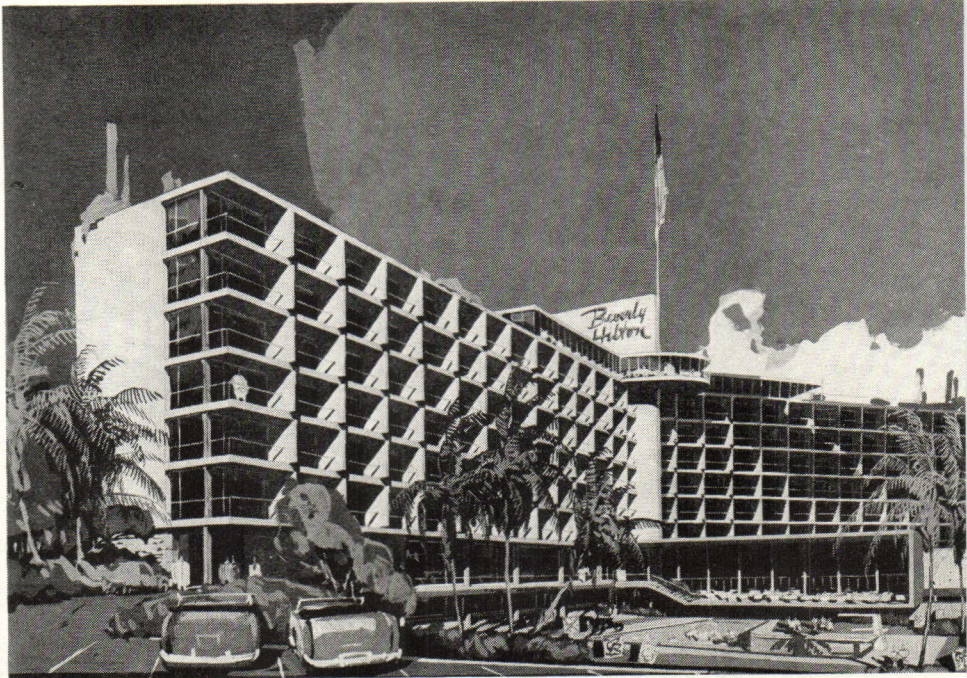
Below: Flamingo Apartments, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by John H. Graham, architect, Washington, D. C.; Sweet & Schwartz, associate architects, Philadelphia. Fifteen floors; exposed exterior concrete columns and spandrels; \$2,500,000.



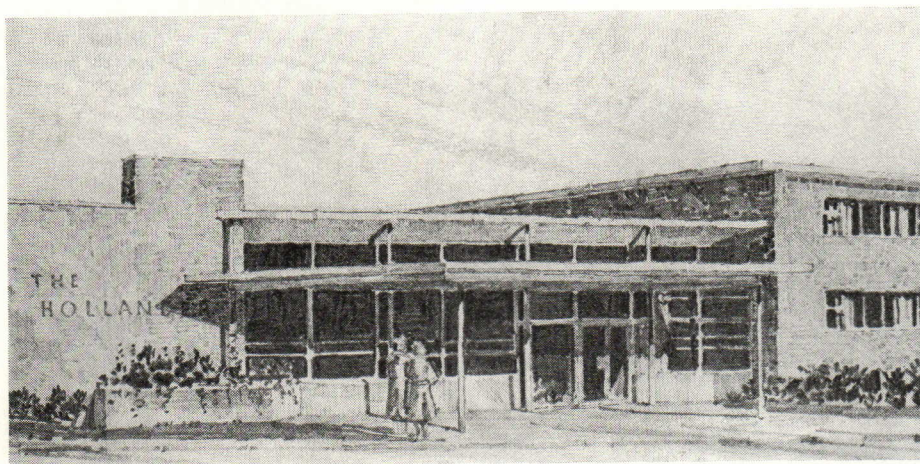
Above: Lucile Colby Apartments, Los Angeles, California, by Raphael S. Soriano, architect.

Capitol Apartments, Montpelier, Vermont, by Whittier & Goodrich, architects, Burlington. Twenty-four bachelor-type apartments arranged in a curved plan form; two apartment floors raised above ground floor, that is half storage space and utilities; half-covered terrace. Wood frame structure on concrete-block foundations; double-insulating glazing.

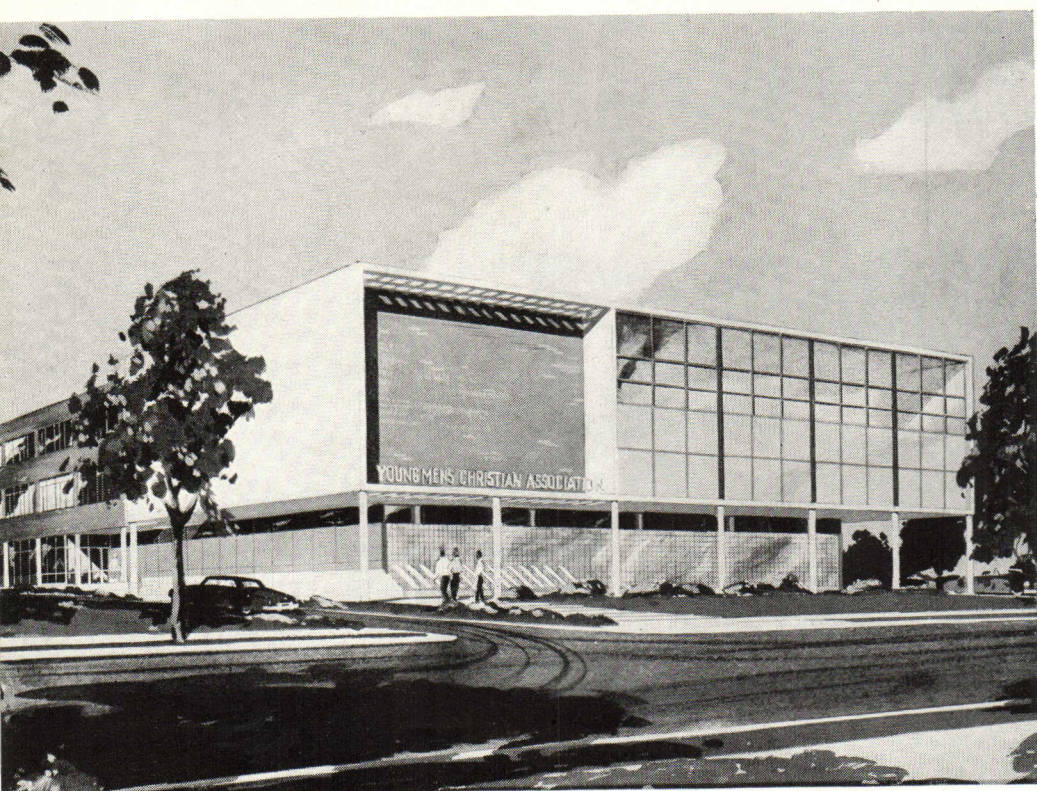




Below: The Hollander Hotel, Amsterdam, New York, by Alonzo J. Harriman, Inc., architects and engineers, Auburn, Maine. Fireproof sleeping quarters, hotel planned to span a brook.



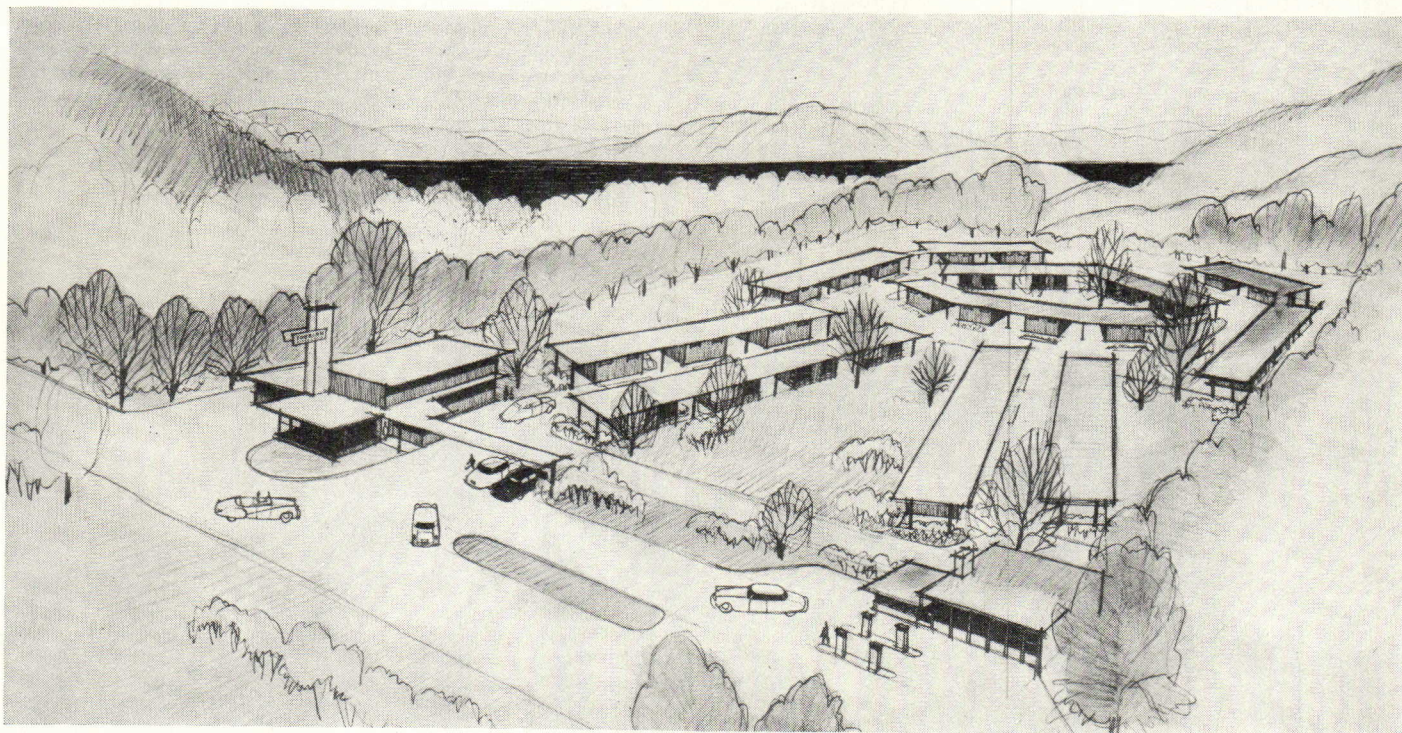
Above: Beverly-Hilton Hotel, Beverly Hills California, by Welton Becket, Architect, Los Angeles. Five hundred rooms, each with its private balcony; swimming pool, cabanas; underground garage for 300 automobiles. To cost \$6 millions.



Y.M.C.A., Port Chester, New York, by Antonin Raymond and L. L. Rado, architects, New York; National Council of the Y.M.C.A. Building & Furnishings Service, Planning Consultants.

housing: hotels, y.m.c.a.

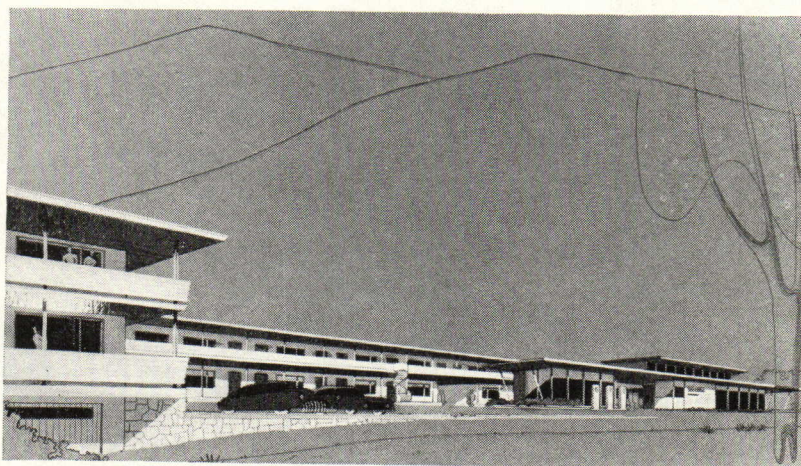
Basic design study (schematic, only; not a particular site) for Tourinns, Inc., sponsor of a national chain of modern motor courts. Malcolm Graeme Duncan, architect, Scarsdale, New York; W. Lee Moore, landscape architect; Knoll Associates, interior design and furnishings. The one to be built this year will be at Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania, and will cost approximately \$320,000.



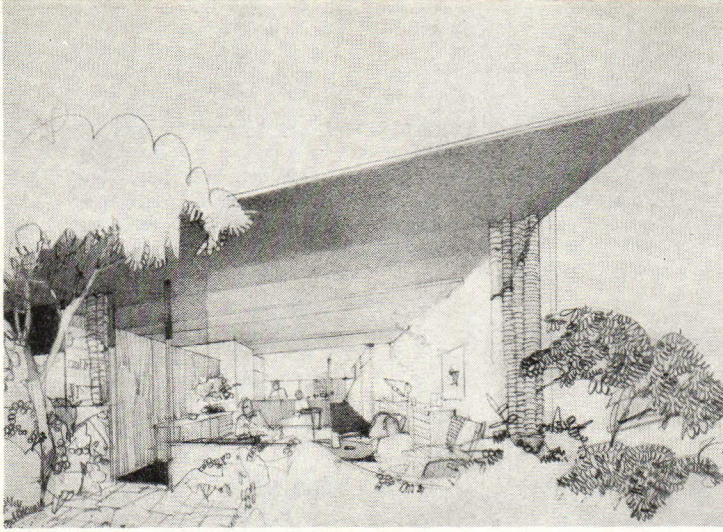
On these two pages, we take a quick look at work from the building categories of hotels, motels and such specialized residential units as the Y.M.C.A. building, dormitories, fraternity houses and institutional housing—a grouping for which some \$32 millions worth of work was reported.

The two hotels shown would seem to emphasize the range of work in this not overly busy field of practice—from the elegant resort type of accommodation to the down-to-earth facility for the smaller city. The Y.M.C.A. shown appears to reach a new high for this type of institution.

As with commercial buildings, the motoring public is an increasingly important consumer in the overnight-accommodation field, and motels appear to be fast growing out of the Dolly Dingle cottage stage. Really significant is the report of the nationwide chain of motels, of which one instance is illustrated here. Curtis & Davis, New Orleans, tell us of a \$400,000 motel that is on their boards, and Edwin J. Reeder, Miami, is to build one in Key West at a construction cost of \$500,000. Clearly, motels have advanced, both from the viewpoint of design and as a field of practice.



Motel, Glenwood Springs, Colorado, by Jan Ruhtenberg, designer, Colorado Springs.

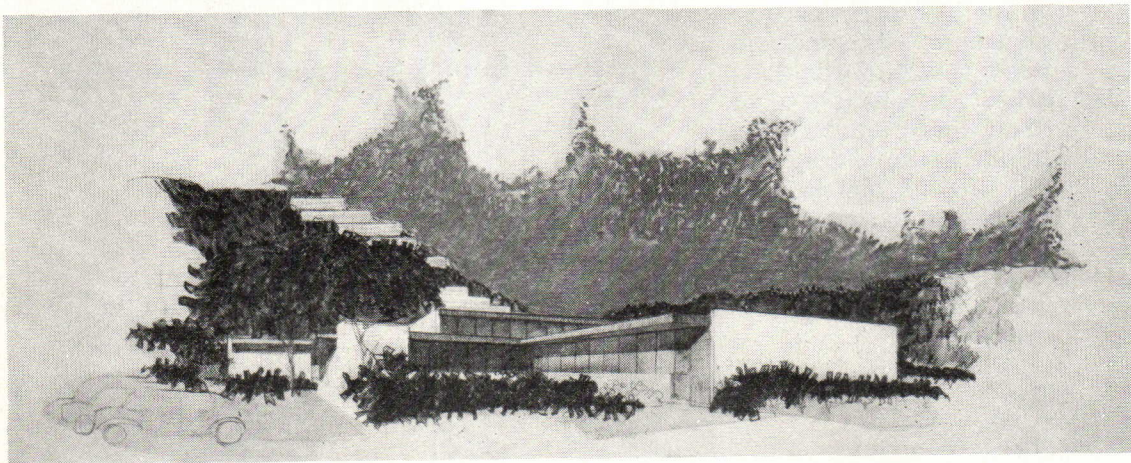
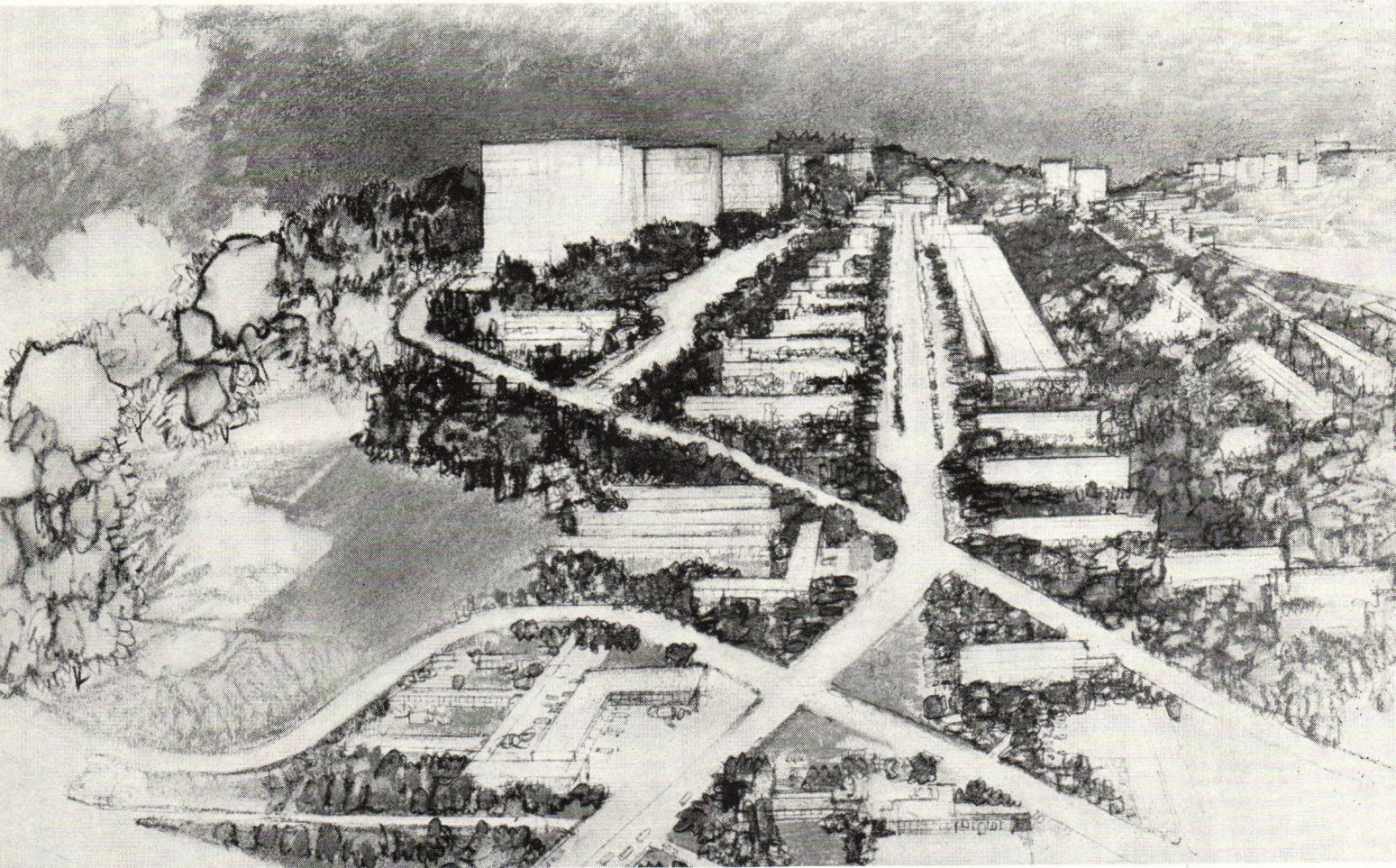


Elysian Park Heights Housing Project, Los Angeles, California. Designed for the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles: Howard L. Holtzendorff, executive director; Nicholas Cirino, development director. Richard J. Neutra and Robert E. Alexander, architects. The square-mile, hilly, wooded site adjoining Elysian Park was originally proposed for general development by the Los Angeles City Planning Commission. The low-cost housing project that will now go forward consists of various building types—two story buildings for the larger dwelling units—in several cases, with private gardens; widely spaced, multistory, hilltop units, for smaller families. Accommodation for nearly 3,000 families. Estimated cost: \$30 to \$35 millions.

Left—sketch detail, 3-dwelling unit.

Below—main approach view.

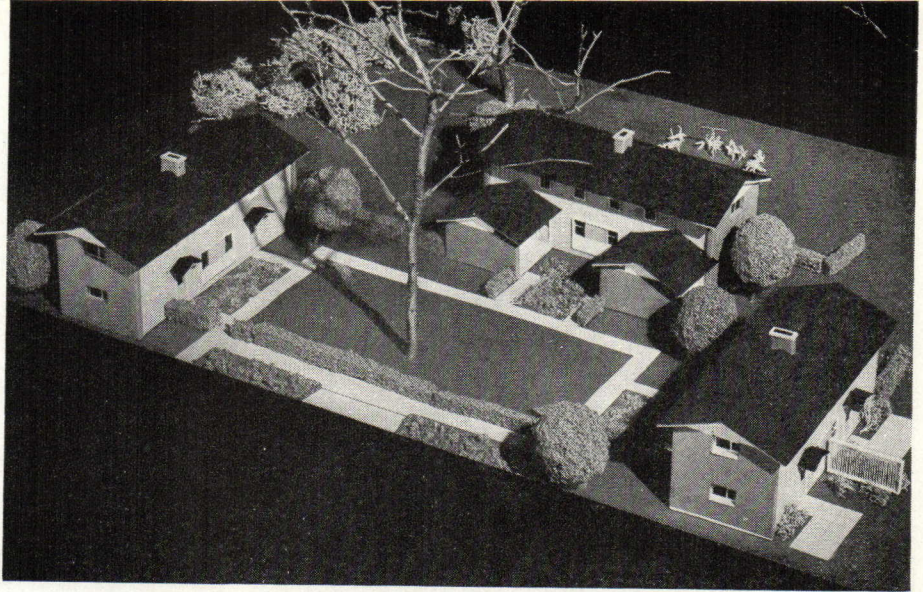
Bottom of page—Administration Building.



housing: developments

Right—Veterans Housing Project, Taunton, Massachusetts. Duplex house groups built around courts. St. John Smith, architect, Boston; Dan Kiley, landscape architect, Franconia, New Hampshire.

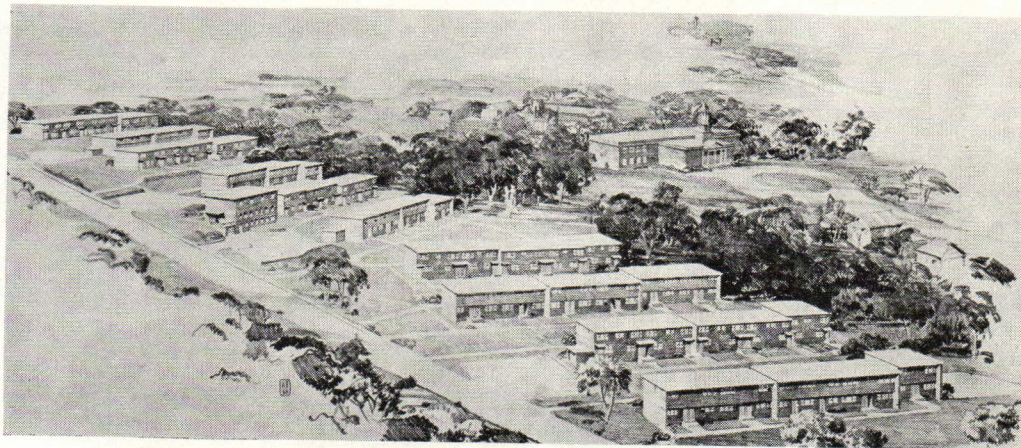
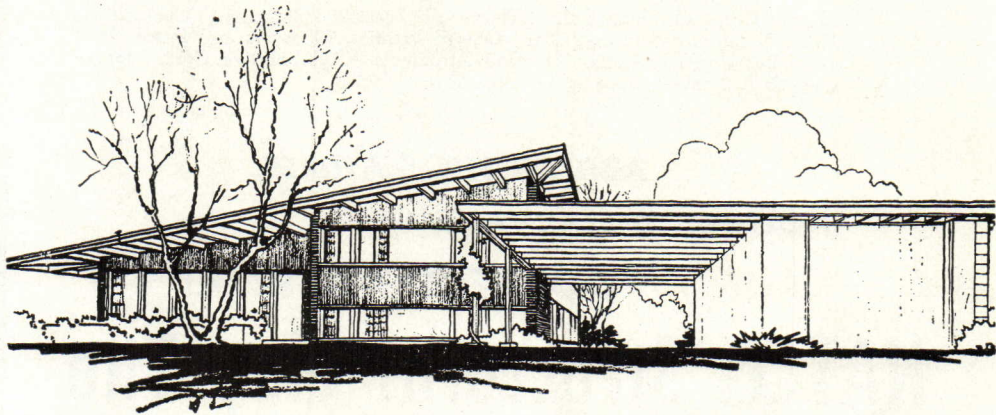
Right (below)—house for the Mile High Housing Association, Denver, Colorado, by Eugene Sternberg, architect; C. Howard Miller, co-designer. A co-operative group, with 32 members, several of them professors at the University of Denver.



Of all the subdivisions under the general heading of housing, the multiple-unit development, whether publicly or privately financed, is the most important one in terms of dollar volume—accounting in our survey of 609 offices for about \$488 millions worth of scheduled work. While it seems likely that the bulk of this will actually be built next year (much of it is part of specific programs for which funds have been allocated) the current cut-backs on the part of PHA may cut the volume of practice in this field during the year.

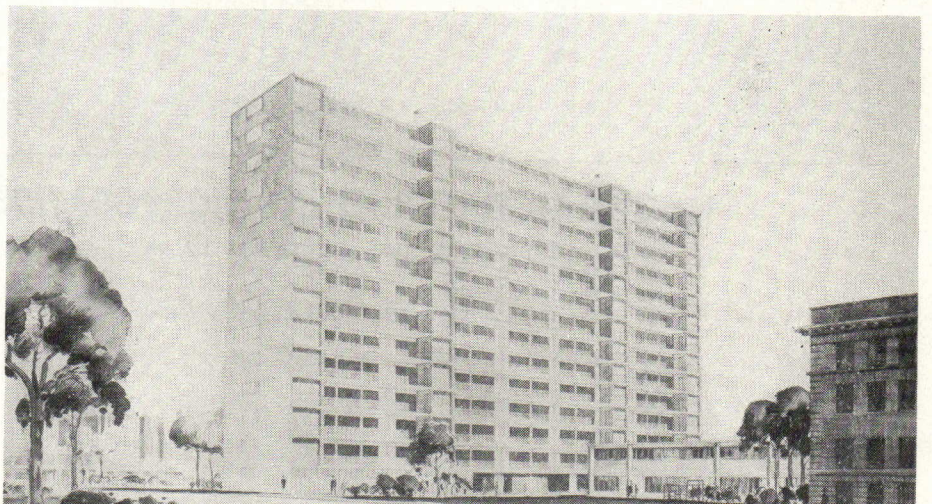
The Elysian Park Heights project for Los Angeles, one of the most extensive public housing and redevelopment projects to be reported to us, started from a pilot redevelopment study of this beautiful but depressed part of the city some months ago. In the hands of such able architects as Neutra and Alexander it promises great advance in this field.

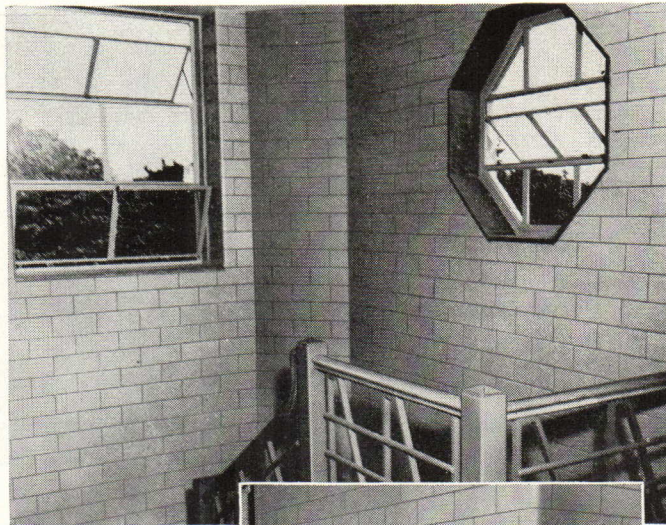
The other jobs shown represent a veterans' housing group, a co-operative that is now under construction in Denver, a public housing project on Long Island by Lescaze, and one of the excellent projects that will go forward as part of Chicago's notably progressive housing program.



Right (above)—Spinney Hills Homes housing project (North Hempstead Housing Authority), Manhasset, New York, by William Lescaze, architect, New York.

Right—Relocation Housing Project Number Nine, Chicago Housing Authority by George Fred Keck and William Keck, architects. Fourteen-story building flanked by row housing; also some seven-story buildings.





Interior views, Graduate School, Harvard University, "Commons," Cambridge, Mass. Natco Ceramic and Clear Glazed Vitritile, 6T series and Natco 8512 series Buff Unglazed Facing Tile used. Architects—Collaborative. Contractors—George A. Fuller Company, Boston, Mass.

**ADD UP THE FEATURES,
MULTIPLY THE ADVANTAGES—**

CORRECT ANSWER:

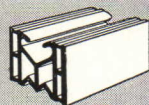
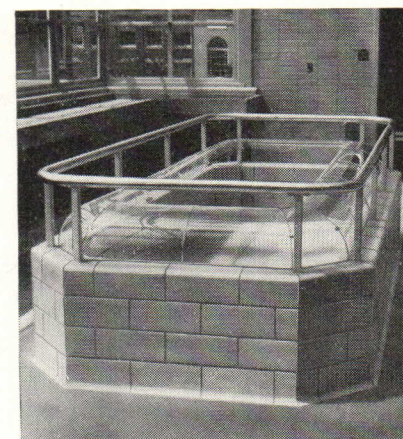
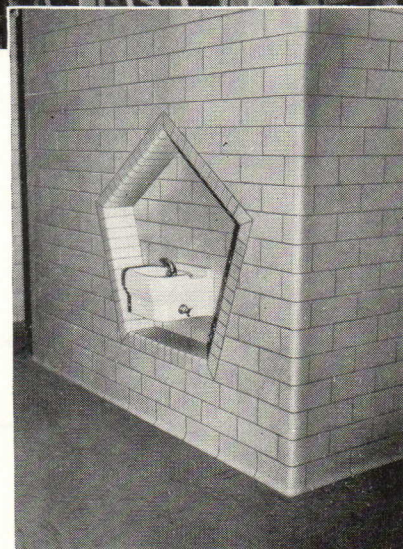
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When used for interior walls, Natco Glazed Structural Facing Tile provides bright, colorful, cheerful rooms, halls, corridors, stairways that stay beautiful and unmarred through year after year of hard service. Above all there is no maintenance except occasional soap and water washing.

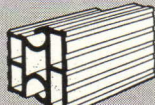
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Buff Unglazed and Manganese
Spot Dri-Speedwall Tile
5 1/3" x 12" Nom. Face Size



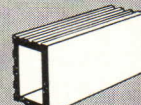
Raggle Blocks
Red Mingled Shades
4" x 5 1/3" x 12" Nom. Size



Speed-A-Backer Tile For
backing Brick Faced Walls
12" long. Varying Heights



Ceramic Glazed Vitritile
8" x 16" Nom. Face Size



Ceramic Glazed Vitritile
5 1/3" x 12" Nom. Face Size

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NarroWall Heaters: line of recessed wall gas heaters, A. G. A. tested and approved for use within 2" x 4" stud walls covered with lath and plaster, wood panels, wall board, or other combustible material. Fitted with secondary heat exchanger, which circulates 25% more warm air and insures quicker and more uniform heat distribution. Available in single or dual models. Holly Mfg. Co., 85 S. Arroyo Parkway, Pasadena 2, Calif.

Aeropass Condenser: high capacity unit, built to serve refrigeration plants above 400 tons refrigerating. Measures 14' x 13' in length and breadth, weight approximately 20 tons. May be installed on roof or on ground—on roof installations load is usually far less than piping, atmospheric condensers, spray ponds, towers, etc., that are replaced. Niagara Blower Co., 405 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

Centravac: hermetic centrifugal compressor and water chiller serving 45- to 150-ton refrigeration range. Also, new line of reciprocating compressors offering low operating and maintenance costs in 50-ton and under range. The Trane Co., La Crosse, Wis.

Bathroom Electric Heater: available in 1250w and 1500w ratings, both identical in size, weight and appearance, fit same wall openings and connect to standard 115v a-c current. Large chromium plated steel grille furnishes quick circulation of heated air. Cabinet is pre-drilled for screws on flange and sides for simple installation. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 306 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

construction

Mett-Lock: economical metal nailing system for suspended ceiling installation and for furring in masonry wall construction. Consists of nailing channel in 12' lengths, snap-on channel splicers, wire spring clips for tying channel to carrying members, gypsum board joint, end clips, and nails. Improved design provides strength and rigidity under stress with con-

stant nail tension. Mid-West Acoustical & Supply Co., 1179M W. 69 St., Cleveland 2, Ohio.

Zonolite Finish Aggregate: used in combination with unfinibed gypsum to produce smooth, hard plaster over either vermiculite or sand base coat. Resilient, easy to work; for trowel finish only. Zonolite Co., 135 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

doors and windows

Automatic Garage Door Operator: low cost unit, designed for installation at time of garage construction, works either by remote control from car or by direct contact from garage or house. Unit also controls driveway and garage lights. Made especially for overhead sectional or one-piece type doors with horizontal tracks. Utilizes 110v single phase motor. H. W. Crane Co., 1447 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Powerful Pigmy Sash Balance: said to be smallest spring sash balance made for residential double-hung windows, and may be mounted in window sash itself; requires no head or side room. Permanently adjusted, no moving parts, economical, easily installed. Pullman Mfg. Corp., Rochester, N. Y.

electrical equipment, lighting

Radiant Hi-Flood Lamps: industrial, weather-proof floodlight lamps made of hard glass which resists sudden temperature changes, vibration, and impact of flying insects; no protective enclosures needed. For high and low bay lighting installations wherever dust, vapors, and fumes make it difficult and expensive to keep fixtures clean. Available for standard and high voltages in 750w and 1000w sizes. Radiant Lamp Corp., 300 Jelliff Ave., Newark, N. J.

finishers and protectors

Dri-Glo: furniture polish, containing silicone compounds, puts protective glass-like coating on wood, enamel, porcelain, leather surfaces, and maintains its high gloss for months; water-

repellant properties enable it to retain polish even after hot coffee, tea, or milk is spilled on treated surfaces. Will not darken blond furniture or white woodwork. Not to be used on floors or staircases because of slippery finish. O'Cedar Corp., 33-51 73 Jackson Heights, N. Y.

sanitation, water supply, drainage

"Eino" Anodes: jumbo-sized 3" anodes, made up from basic unit sections 21" long, for installation in large volume storage tanks up to 2000 gal., for protection against corrosion. Cleveland Heater Co., 2310 Superior Ave., Cleveland 14, Ohio.

Back Syphon Preventer: simplified construction, designed for assembling below body of any type of Speakman flush valve. Will effectively break all vacuums which may cause back-syphoning. Every unit is water tested and inspected before shipment. Speakman Co., 30th & Spruce Sts., Wilmington, Del.

specialized equipment

Hotpoint "1951" Kitchen Appliances: home freezers in 15 and 23 cu. ft. sizes, with hermetically sealed freezing units and lighted alarm signals indicating rising temperature. Refrigerators, with full width frozen food compartments, defrost indicators, door shelves, separate doors to refrigerator and freezer spaces for individual opening to maintain proper temperature in each compartment. Electric range models with lighted pushbutton control, larger ovens, new time measures, chromium grids on broiler pans. Hotpoint, Inc., 5600 W. Taylor St., Chicago 44, Ill.

Multi-Space Fire Guard System: fire extinguishing equipment, consisting of directional valves, installed in hazardous areas and connected by pipelines to supply source of carbon dioxide storage cylinders manifolded together for simultaneous discharge. As many as 25 separate hazard spaces can be protected with one carbon cylinder bank. Walter Kidde & Co., 675 Main St., Belleville 9, N. J.

P/A Reviews Insulation, Vapor Barrier Efficiency of Foil-backed Gypsum Lath

Since the appearance of "Interior Wall Materials for Residences, Part 2," by Groff Conklin, October 1950 P/A, the accuracy of some technical data presented therein has been questioned by both reader and manufacturer. Although the original manuscript was carefully checked by the author, read by experts of the National Bureau of Standards, and reread by P/A's technical staff and others, it is apparent that some erroneous information slipped through this combined scrutiny.

On page 89, this article states: "Some unperforated gypsum laths are being offered currently with an aluminum foil on the back. It is claimed that the foil insulates the board and acts as a vapor barrier. Neither claim is well founded. No vapor barrier is effective unless it is continuous. Vapor will penetrate between the joints of gypsum lath, unless added sheets of foil are placed behind the joints, which is a difficult and a very costly operation. . . . The foil-backed gypsum lath has negligible insulating value, too, for aluminum foil does not insulate unless there is at least $\frac{3}{4}$ " of air space on the side facing toward the heat source, through which the heat

can be reradiated back toward the source."

1) After further investigation, both the author and the editors of P/A are convinced that foil-backed gypsum lath does have definite insulating value and has the same value under winter conditions as it has in the summer when the direction of heat flow is reversed. On page 110 of *Heat Insulation*, by Professor Gordon B. Wilkes of M. I. T., the author asserts: "If an air space is faced on one side with a reflective surface, it makes no appreciable difference on which side the reflective surface is placed as far as the rate of heat transmission is concerned."

2) Concerning the over-all efficiency of foil-backed gypsum lath as a vapor barrier, P/A presents the viewpoints of several authorities. At the outset, it should be stated that there is no question regarding the excellent resistance that foil-surfaced reflective insulation offers to vapor transmission; however, the author warned "that no vapor barrier is effective unless it is continuous."

In *Condensation in Buildings*, published by the U. S. Department of Commerce, 1947, Richard S. Dill stressed:

"Metal sheet or foil is practically a perfect vapor barrier if the joints between the sheets are tight."

Also in 1947, in *Remedial Measures for Building Condensation Difficulties*, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, L. V. Teesdale contended: ". . . the position of the vapor barrier in the wall is at least as important as the effectiveness of the material in blocking the passage of vapor. The most favorable position for it is across the plaster. Needless to say, joints between pieces of material should be lapped, as should joints between insulation, lath, or other wall materials with integral vapor barriers."

The United States Gypsum Company, however, reminds us that no vapor barrier is 100 percent effective and calls our attention to the fact that there are various standards of allowable transmission. Experts of this company affirm that objective tests have shown that even with an actual crack between the laths there will still be less vapor transmission than is permitted by accepted allowable standards.

When queried on this subject, Professor Wilkes responded: "The question of joints is always difficult to answer but I am inclined to agree . . . that properly installed foil-backed gypsum lath would meet allowable standards for vapor transmission."

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Harold Spitznagel, Architect

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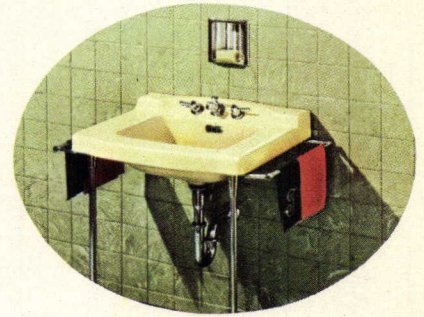
you what he thinks of the 2-bathroom idea.

"Our new community on Long Island, New York, to be known as 'Landia' will have 1,700 beautiful new homes. Each of these homes will have three bedrooms and *two complete bathrooms in color*. They will sell for under \$14,000. I heartily endorse the Briggs '2-bathrooms in every home' idea."

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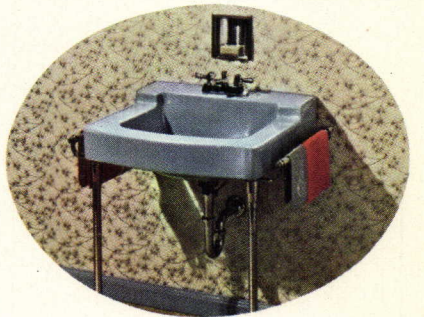
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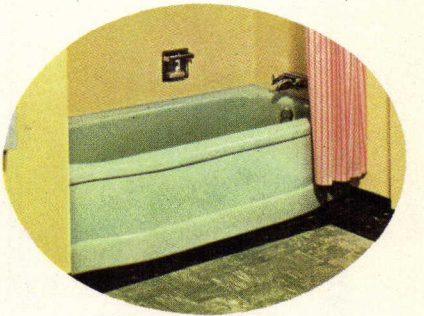
IVORY—Many decorative schemes match perfectly with Briggs Beautyware in Ivory. Walls of light yellow, aquamarine or chartreuse are suggested.



SANDSTONE—A popular shade because it harmonizes so perfectly with a wide range of decorator colors. Walls of pale green or chartreuse, ceiling in dark green, floor in yellow is a suggested combination.



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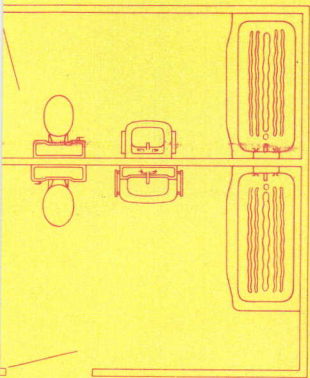
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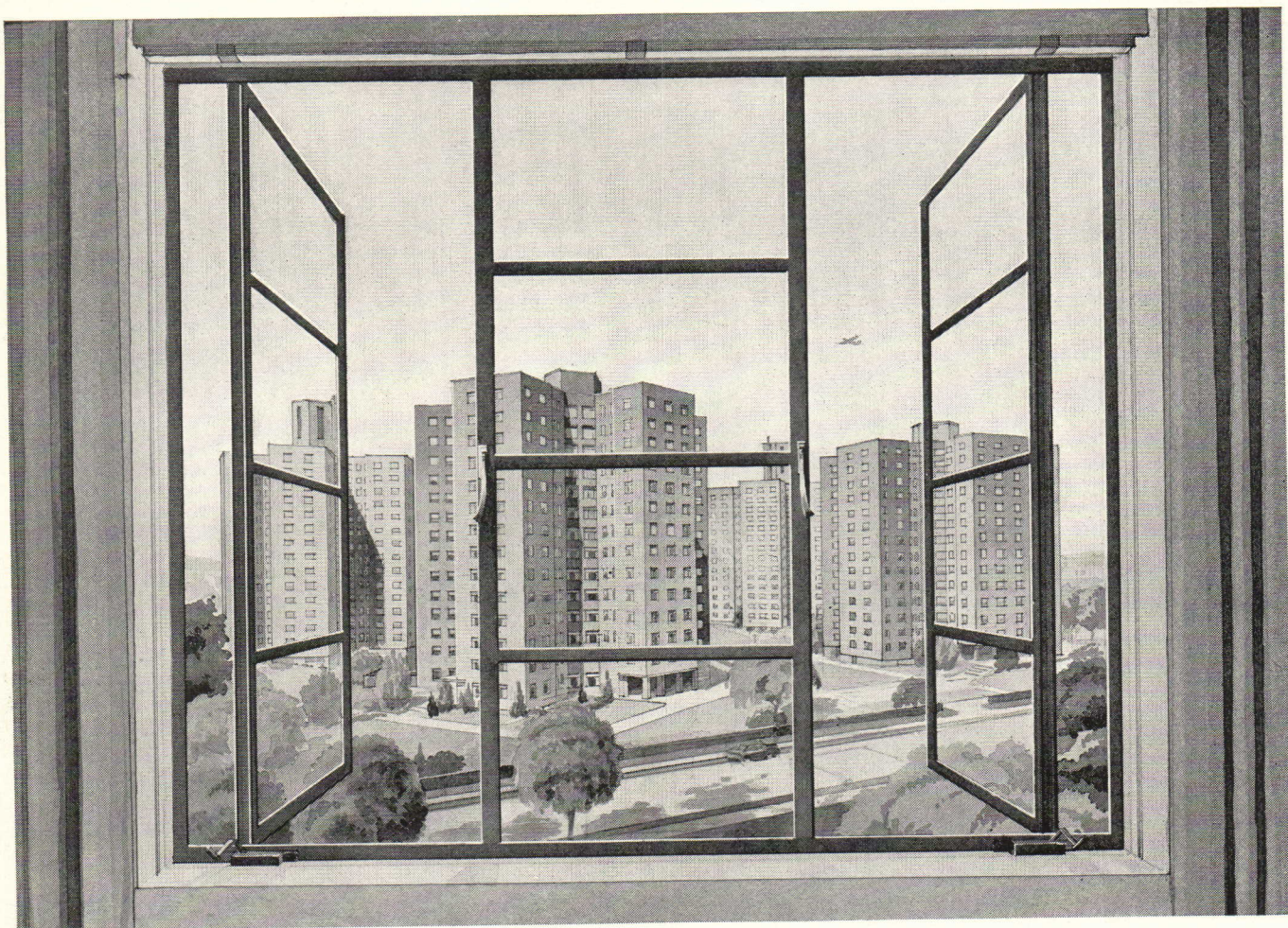
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LUPTON METAL WINDOWS

MANUFACTURERS' LITERATURE



Editors' Note: Items starred are particularly noteworthy, due to immediate and widespread interest in their contents, to the conciseness and clarity with which information is presented, to announcement of a new, important product, or to some other factor which makes them especially valuable.

AIR AND TEMPERATURE CONTROL

1-68. Home Heating Equipment (A645D), 20-p. illus. catalog describing number of heating units, including gas- and oil-fired air furnaces, dual-wall gas heaters, gas and oil water heaters; also heating accessories, such as automatic thermostatic controls, chimney crowns, etc. Specifications, dimensions. Coleman Co.

1-69. Air-Max, 4-p. brochure showing new "Type C" power exhaustor for industrial ventilation; low silhouette, requires no penthouse; is fully black-out in operation; complete package, ready to install. Dimension table, selection data, material specifications. Gallaher Co.

1-70. Precision Combustion (1D-49-36), 12-p. bulletin on industrial oil burner equipped with pressure-type igniter, flame former to distribute flame evenly throughout fire box, and shutter air control providing precision control of burner air. Drawings illustrating adaptability of burner to any type or shape of boiler, oil piping diagrams, specifications. York-Shipley, Inc.

CONSTRUCTION

3-54. Seamless Terne Metal Roofing, AIA 12-C-1, 4-p. guide detailing characteristics of seamless terne metal roofing. Method of application, specifications, recommendations for weather-sealing and painting. Follansbee Steel Corp.

3-55. Omicron Mortarproofing (O. M. 4), 16-p. illus. booklet on application of cement-dispersing, water-reducing mortar admixture for assurance of tight joints in brick walls and glass block construction. Properties, advantages, typical application photos. Master Builders Co.

DOORS AND WINDOWS

4-74. Thorn Windows, AIA 16e-1 (SA 51), 28-p. catalog presenting line of industrial windows, steel doors, intermediate and projected casements, double-hung residential and commercial windows, and other types of windows and doors, all units either in steel or aluminum. Specifications, standard types and sizes, details. J. S. Thorn Co.

4-75. Donovan Universal Aluminum Windows, AIA 16E, 8-p. illus. booklet describing casements, awning and projected types of aluminum windows. Advantages, operating features, standard sizes, section and installation details, specifications. Universal Window Co.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, LIGHTING

5-51. Abridged Listing (3100), 167-p. catalog containing line of electrical plugs and receptacles, industrial lighting fixtures, industrial controls, panelboards, and signaling devices for hazardous and non-hazardous locations. Full data on items, ordering suggestions, prices, index. Crouse-Hinds Co.

5-52. Power Points (Vol. 3, No. 3), 16-p. magazine illustrating typical installations of standby electric generating plants and emergency electric power equipment. Photos. D. W. Onan & Sons, Inc.

INTERIOR FURNISHINGS

3-36. "New Life" Library Furniture (L50), 32-p. catalog. Sectional desks, reading tables, library chairs, files, shelving, display units and other miscellany, of wood construction, functionally designed. Dimensions, specifications, applications, photos, drawings, contents table. John E. Sjöström Co.

SANITATION, WATER SUPPLY, DRAINAGE

19-96. Modern Filtration Equipment (691), 20-p. illus. bulletin on pressure filtration systems for all industrial applications. General data, history and development of filtration practice, cut-away views, operation, piping suggestions, comparative data chart, recommendations. R. P. Adams Co., Inc.

19-97. Junior Industrial Zeolite Softeners (4505), 4-p. bulletin describing water conditioning unit for small

plants, laundries, apartment houses, etc. Data on two models, dimensions and capacities, specifications, diagrams. Cochrane Corp.

19-98. Yeomans Pumps (2300), 12-p. catalog. Full line of pumps for handling corrosive and non-corrosive liquids, solids-carrying liquids, and dry and semi-dry materials. Construction data, advantages, suggested applications, illustrations. Yeomans Brothers Co.

SURFACING MATERIALS

19-99. Korok, 4-p. folder illustrating uses of rock-hard, decorative surfacing material (not plastic), fused on steel, that is burn-proof, stainproof, warp-proof, fadeproof, is extremely resistant to abrasion and wear. Advantages, recommended applications, drawings. Enamel Products Co., Korok Div.

Booklet illustrating typical applications of aluminum wall tile, finished in permanently bonded enamel. Color plates, standard specifications; also some examples of door and window awnings made of aluminum. Accompanying folder contains miniature replicas of tile. Metal Tile Products, Inc.:

19-100. Modern Materials for Modern Living

19-101. Hastings Alumitile

19-102. Architectural and Decorating Problems Solved with Flexwood, 12-p. illus. brochure. Typical installation photos demonstrating decorative effectiveness of wood veneers in hotel lobbies, banks, schools, theaters, homes, etc. U. S. Plywood Corp.

(To obtain literature coupon must be used by 3/1/51)

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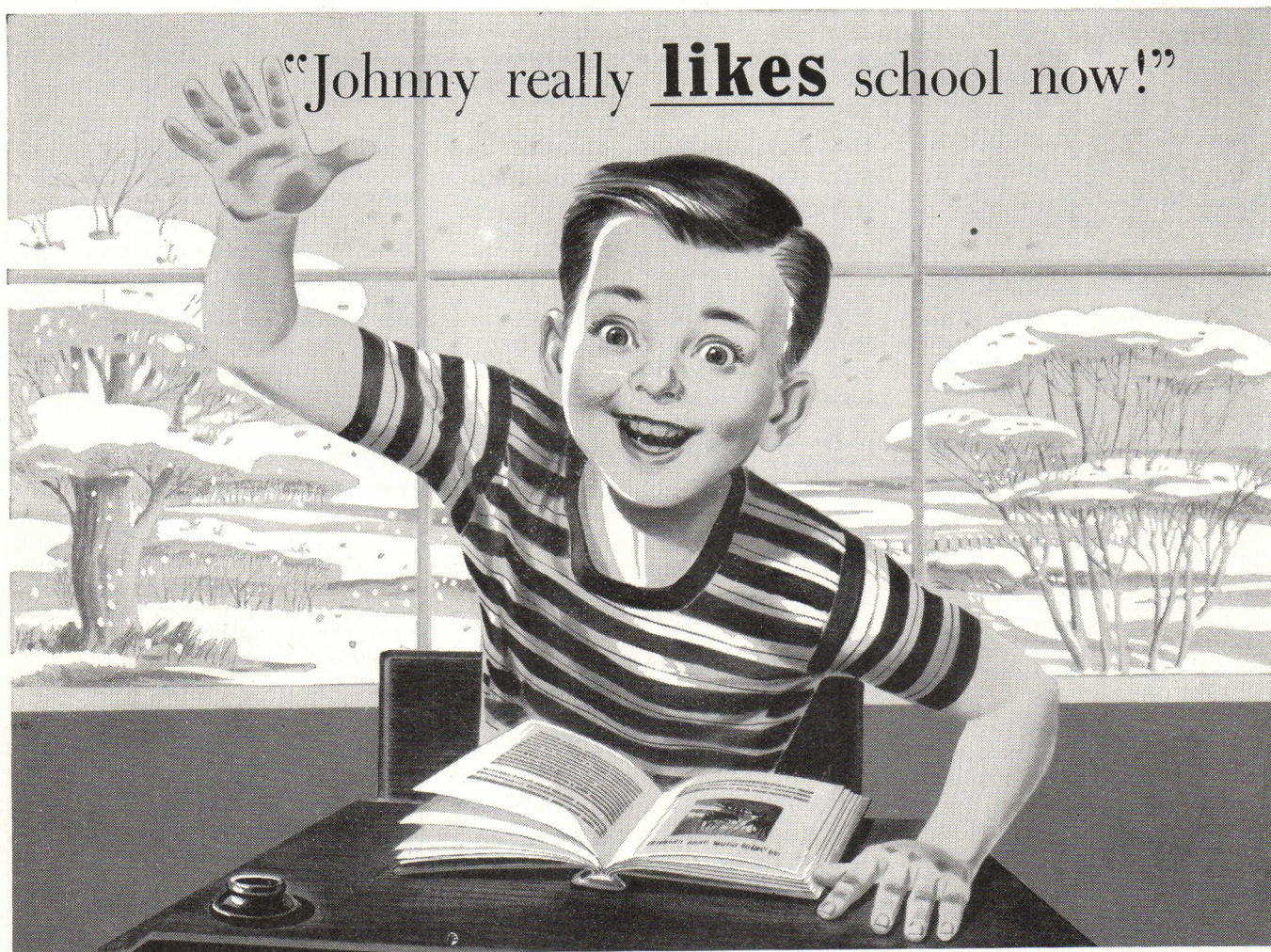
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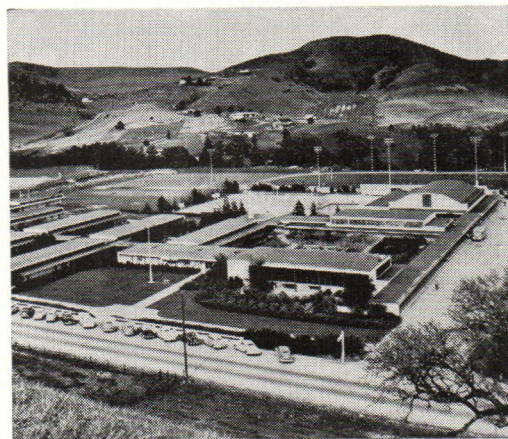
Steel pipe is first choice for radiant heated schools

It's a good thing Shakespeare didn't live in our day for he would have had to revise those familiar lines about the school boy . . . "creeping like snail, unwillingly to school!" Our millions of grand American kids really *like* school now!

And why shouldn't they? Americans believe firmly in the right of every youngster to get a good start in life! As a result our schools not only stimulate young minds but provide every comfort that science can devise and money can buy to make learning enjoyable, healthful and comfortable.

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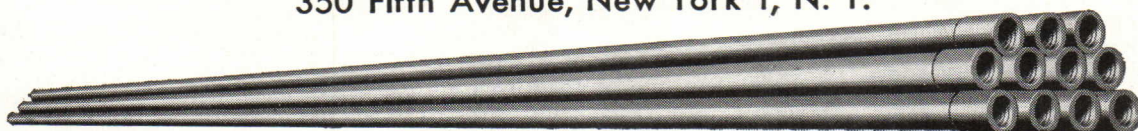


Modern schools like this new Acalanes Union High School, Lafayette, California, use steel pipe in floor panel radiant heating installations.

COMMITTEE ON STEEL PIPE RESEARCH

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE

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TWO BOOKS FROM ENGLAND

A History of Architecture. H. Heathcote Statham, revised by Hugh Braun, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. B. T. Batsford, Ltd., London, New York, 1950. 296 pp., illus. \$4.25

The English Cathedrals. Photographs by Herbert Felton. Text by John Harvey. B. T. Batsford, Ltd., London, New York, 1950. 99 pp., illus. \$4

Statham's *History of Architecture* was, when it was produced and first published in 1912, one of the standard works of reference of its kind. It has now been reissued with many new illustrations and with changes and additional material from the pen of Hugh Braun. The format of this new printing is pleasant and the illustrations in general ample and well reproduced; yet even this seems hardly a sufficient reason for the reissue today of a history that was at the time of its first publication important more as an expression of an attitude that was past—or at least passing—than as a forward-looking attack on the whole problem of architectural history. Of the importance of structure as not only often controlling design but also being a major part of design there is but little realization. Similarly, the whole relationship between the social and cultural civilization of any given place or period and its architecture is passed over. Buildings are described and styles set apart as though they existed in some kind of a vacuum, and the reader will find little explanation of why styles grew or developed as they did and almost no concept whatsoever of why great buildings existed. The added portions are of little significance, and the whole treatment of the 19th and 20th centuries is completely inadequate.

Of the great fresh wind that has blown over all the best architectural scholarship as well as over architecture itself during the last half century there is not a trace. There are occasional inaccuracies in the dating and attribution of American work (and Richard Upjohn appears at Stephen Upjohn). It is too bad that such an excellent piece of book making brings such a confused picture of what architecture is all about. *Quite different* is the stunning new publication dealing with English cathedrals. Here the aim is modest and the accomplishment tremendous. The photographer has sought not for brilliant black-and-white works of "photographic art" to stun the reader but, with all the knowledge of modern photographic techniques, has sought to record almost humbly the qualities which make the English cathedrals what they are. He has achieved in most cases a remarkable amount of luminosity and detail in

shadowed vaults; this reviewer knows no other photographs of these buildings that so definitely and simply record the actual architectural effect.

The text is relatively short, simple, straightforward, and well balanced. Although it is only 90 pages long, it forms an admirable explanatory accompaniment to these truly remarkable photographs.

TALBOT HAMLIN

BOOKS RECEIVED

The New School. Alfred Roth. Girsberger, Verlag, Zurich, 1950. 223 pp., illus. Text in English, French, German. Fr. 32

Architecture of the Renaissance. Richard H. Pretz. Distributed by Georgia Tech., College Inn, Ga.

Exhibition Design. Edited by Misha Black. The Architectural Press, London, England, 1950. 186 pp., illus. 25s



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By CARL FEISS

Our clients are screwy but not bloodstained.

Margery Allingham's
More Work for the Undertaker

Having just left Dallas, I am flying northeastward toward that den of iniquity and sink of perdition, the home of the Great White Father. Below me in

the warm, red light of a Texas sunset, is a fertile pattern of fields, furry strips of cottonwood along the streams, ribbons of modern highways, Mondrian lines of rigid old farm roads and fences, and the neat but edgeless checker boards of little towns. As the long shadows stretch into the haze of lower darkness—we at 17,000 feet are still in

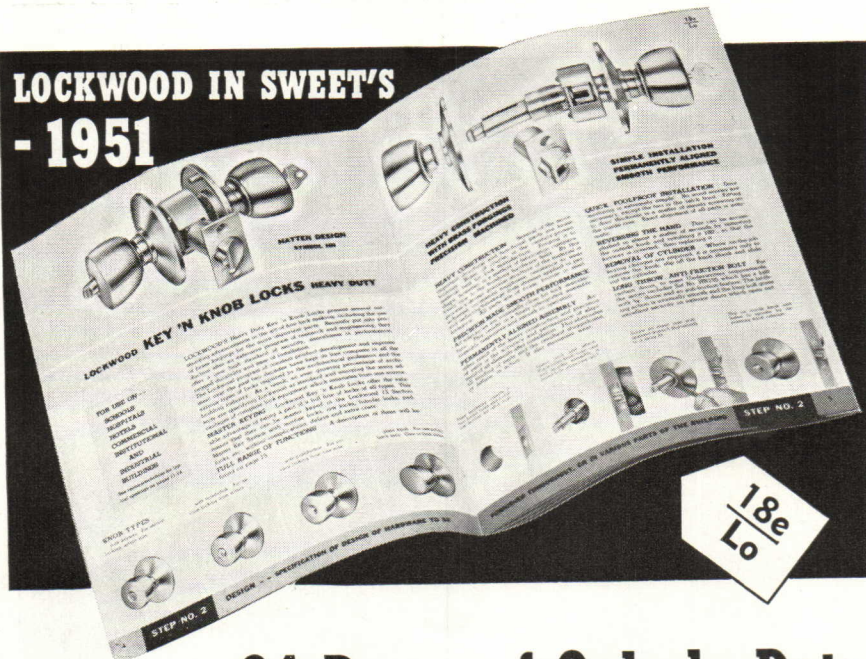
the sun—each town is kindling a soft glowing cross. Into the infinite distances of the twilight stretch these little crosses of light, the neons at the intersections of each Main Street with each Sam Houston Street. Perhaps the most heartening thing about America from the air is the settled appearance of so much of it. The little towns and the great pattern of fields are fine witness to that unspectacular enterprise and quiet energy which are so great an *asset* to the stability of our country and its people. They form a striking contrast to the sordid slums of West Dallas and the "corrals" of San Antonio, the all-too-noisy testimony to the spectacular lack of enterprise and lack of energy which are so great a *liability* to the stability of our country and its people. Sometimes I get religion!

Now that Christmas is over and we face the inevitable new year, I am going to launch 1951 with discussion of that somewhat nebulous administrative unit, the architectural school, and will also discourse briefly on the relationships between architectural and engineering instruction. We can, I am sure, expect from Dr. Burdell's committee* more finite conclusions than can be drawn here but I will philosophize before the fact with the hope that philosophy, always more realistic than fact, will clarify a few issues. Facts will probably confuse them.

In 1948, Walter Taylor, Director of the Department of Education and Research of the American Institute of Architects (not to be confused with the inactive A.I.A. Committee on Education, on which I serve; and not to be confused with Dr. Burdell's committee which does not consult with the Committee on Education but does work with Walter), prepared a brief analysis of the administrative relationships of the (then) accredited 37 schools and departments of architecture. Of this group only 20 held first rank positions in the universities or technological institutions. By first rank, Taylor meant that the head of the architectural unit reports directly to the top of a university's or institute's administration. The rest held a subordinate rank, reporting to the top through another discipline as a secondary unit. While the situation has changed in the past two years—more schools have been accredited, in a few instances ranking has been changed—there is still a very high percentage of subordinate architectural schools. There are always extenuating circumstances and historical, political, and budgeting

(Continued on page 110)

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*A.I.A. Commission to Survey Architectural Education and Registration. (See July 1950 P/A.)

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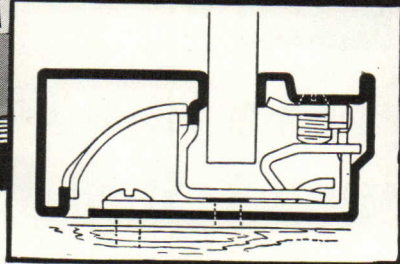
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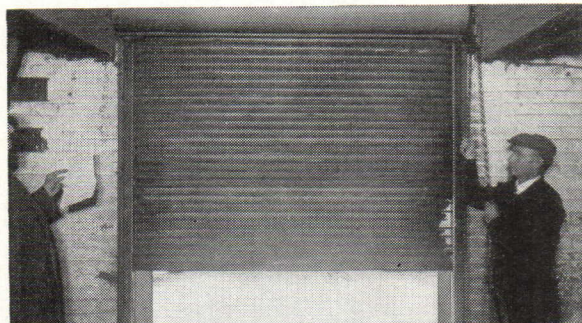
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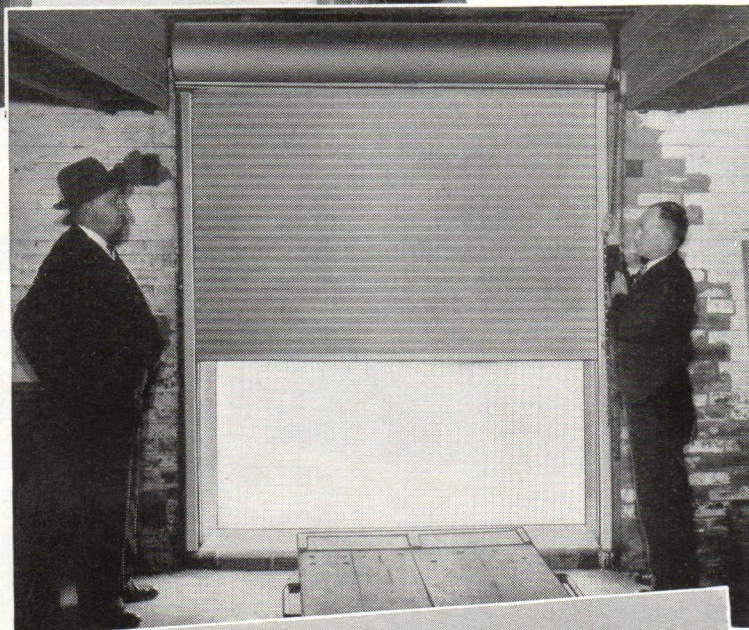
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and a few repairs make it ready for 47 more



The door at left has been in continuous service since 1903—for 47 years! The picture was taken this year, just before curtain slats were replaced and a few minor repairs made. In the photo below, the door is ready for many more years of efficient service and protection.



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You can find many similar records of long service for these famous doors in the Kinnear files—more proof that their interlocking steel-slat construction, *originated by Kinnear*, combines rugged durability and protection with smooth action and space-saving efficiency.

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out of school

(Continued from page 108)

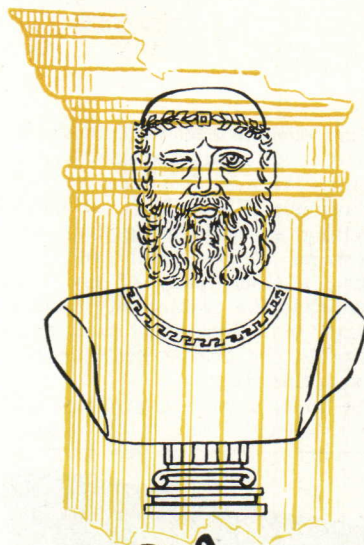
reasons may be offered to explain such circumstances; but the evidence remains and, in my opinion, it is not very pretty evidence.

Now, I am jealous of my profession as an architect and planner. I believe that there is a real entity to architecture and planning. That the A.I.A. and the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture have not kept up a continuing attack on this fundamental problem at its proper place, with university presidents and trustees, seems most curious. That the architectural school accrediting system is flexible enough to accept the variables, in ranking and status, may be a fortunate thing under the present set of circumstances. I must admit, though, that it taxes my credulity as to the strength of this accrediting system and casts some doubt on its ability to establish standards of rank as a standard of accrediting. It would seem to me that this would be obviously desirable. Perhaps someone long associated with the accrediting of architectural schools might like to discuss the problem for us.

Architectural and planning schools exist in a wide variety of educational frames. Great confusion is to be found in the junior colleges where architecture is often confounded with home building, or mechanical drawing, or some related discipline. The junior college problem will be taken up some day in a separate column but should be included here as another symptom of our lack of clarity in definition of training areas. The university and technological institution is the primary subject and I am particularly anxious to have you consider the architectural and planning schools in them.

In 1948 there were 20 first-rank architectural schools—as I have said, schools in which the head reports directly to the top, i.e., the president, chancellor, or whatever he may be called. There were three schools with possible alternate classification in the group, so there was some variable. Six clearly were primary architectural units, offering a predominantly architectural curricula in their respective universities, and five did the same for independent institutes of technology. The other nine formed composite units, with architecture predominating and an architect as administrator (i.e., University of Florida, School of Architecture and Allied Arts). Of the other 17 accredited schools, 2 were subordinate or secondary to Liberal Arts Colleges, 3 to Colleges of Fine Arts, and 12 were secondary units in Colleges of Engineering.

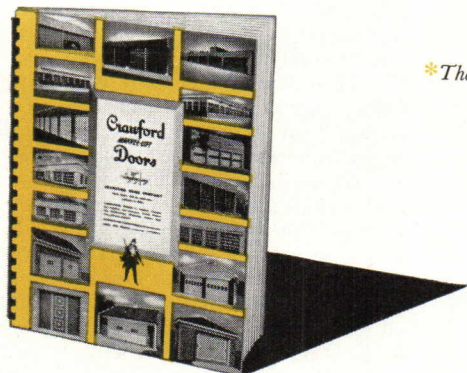
(Continued on page 112)



κῦδος*

One of our most respected competitors recently announced that their garage doors are to be available with Torsion Springs, Full-width Shafts, Double Cable Drums, Side Locks and Handles, and other hardware details modeled upon the essentials of the Crawford Marvel-Lift Mechanism. • So rare a compliment is worthy of acknowledgment. • We have long known that the Marvel-Lift Mechanism excels in all kinds of installations, large and small. We have noted, too, that as this fact became apparent to others, specifications calling for Marvel-Lift Doors multiplied many times over. And, frankly, we have wondered why our competitors didn't produce a similar mechanism instead of resorting to other stratagems. Certainly, changing the price tag never improved a product yet. • We welcome our competitors to fellowship in our engineering philosophies, and thank them for a most eloquent compliment. • As Charles Caleb Colton remarked one-hundred and fifty years ago, "Imitation is the sincerest flattery." • If you are not familiar with the Crawford Marvel-Lift Mechanism, we suggest that you write us on your letterhead for a copy of our new free manual, the Crawford 60-Second Door Selector, or call your local Crawford Door Sales Co., listed in your classified telephone directory.

*The Greeks had a word for it—KUDOS, praise: tribute.



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out of school

(Continued from page 110)

One distinction should be clearly made. A first-rank school which is a primary unit in an independent institute of technology (M.I.T., Carnegie Institute of Technology) is in quite a different position from the subordinate school to schools of engineering, being only a department thereof.

I suppose that any intimate discussion of these problems is tabu. I should not mention the frustrations of the subordinate faculty, the problems of getting curricula revised through all the cur-

riculum committees who don't know what it is all about and don't care; the problems arising from the receipt of only crumbs of a budget; the difficulty of selling an engineering dean an architectural design staff and design credits. I'll bet many of my readers know what I'm talking about as they attempt to adjust their architectural credits to the degree requirements of the superior school.

The independent or primary unit is free to adjust itself to the times. As

technology advances, it is not the school subordinate to but the school mature enough to accept and be accepted by the technologists in other disciplines which will advance the farthest. Of this I am certain. And I am also certain that unless architecture is taught as an independent discipline, it cannot achieve the stature its function deserves, either as an art and science or in the minds of those who, though not architecturally minded, control both the purse strings and the intellectual freedoms of the educators in architecture.

In this country the relationship between the architect and engineer is most curious. Since there were 12 accredited architectural schools secondary to colleges of engineering and no engineering schools subordinate to architectural, there is reason to pause. Also, 6 of these 12 gave that strange hybrid degree—Architectural Engineering. Now I think I know what most kinds of engineers are—that is, what constitutes a civil engineer, a highway engineer, a structural engineer, an electrical engineer, a planning engineer, a railroad engineer, a chemical engineer, and a lot of the others. But hanged if I know what makes up an architectural engineer and what he is supposed to be good for. Mind you, I'm sure he's a fine fellow. I've met and got along well with several and have had students who had degrees in architectural engineering and wanted further education. I have discussed the subject over many beers and even a few highballs, but have never come up with much. Yes, the architectural engineer is handy around the office on structural details. He is also handy as a designer of chain stores and filling stations. These are, of course, necessary and somebody has to know how to build them and paste a front on. With two years of architectural design, a store front is easy to handle and the main problem is the span anyway, since layout and circulation are set by company sales experts. So, in four years of schooling, we get a specialty and a degree and a career.

In Europe and South America there is the well-trained professional, the Architect-Engineer. He spends from 5 to 7 years or more in learning architecture and what we know as structural engineering. He is a two-profession man to all intents and purposes. In Northern Europe he usually emanates from what the Germans call the "Gymnasium" or what we would consider an advanced technical high school—almost a junior college where more mathematics, physics, and chemistry is required than in the standard American high school. A student is not ready to study architecture unless he has been through the calculus and is well grounded in graphic statics, vector analysis, and other courses in elementary structural theory and materials analysis. This is one way of doing it. The results

(Continued on page 114)

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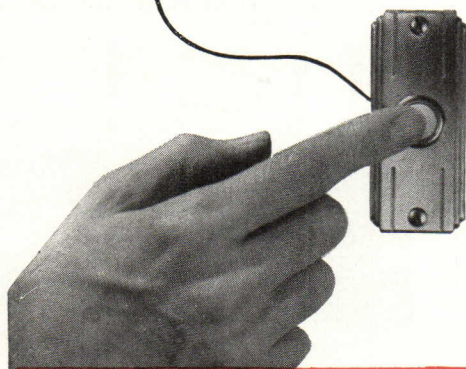
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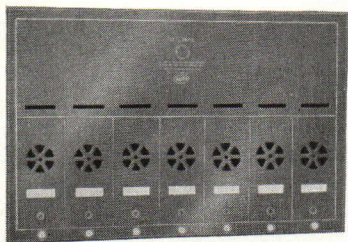


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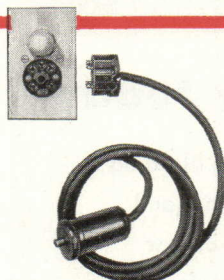
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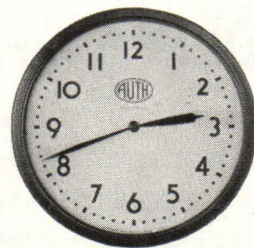
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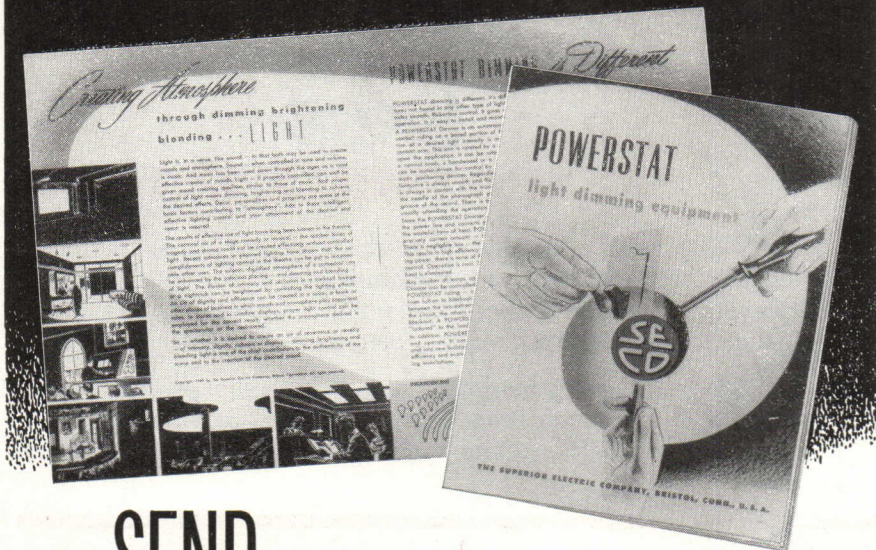


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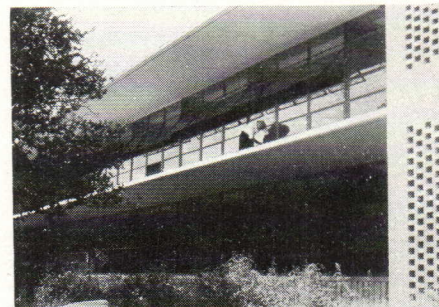
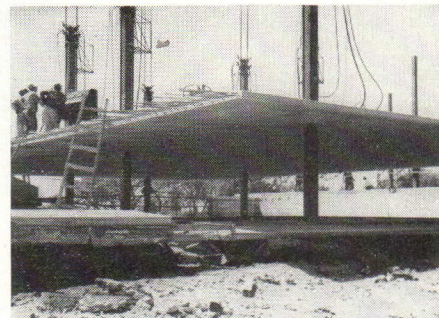
STREET

CITY STATE

out of school

(Continued from page 112)

are certainly no better and no more spectacular than those which have emanated from the American system, which separates the professions of architecture and of structural engineering to a marked degree in the university but provides for a close association of the two as professionals in the event of major construction. Many successful firms exist with the structural engineer's name appearing alongside the architect's on the shingle. And it is commonly possible to single out demonstrations of successful collaboration between architect and structural engineer, as in the recently completed Administration Building for Trinity



Photos: Sam Zisman

University in San Antonio, where architectural and structural design are so harmonious that it is impossible to separate one from the other.

The complexities and variables in construction potential today and their application to architectural design theory are so great that education has naturally shied away from the objective of creating that superman, the universal-builder-architect. Yet it is obviously necessary to provide the comprehensive architect with the tools of his trade. These tools are, of course, among many others, his knowledge of materials, their usefulness as variables in the potential of building designs, and their assembly in limitless combinations to form the structure within which are created the spaces for human use. That seems to be the purpose behind the study of construction for architects. Of course, if a building problem becomes so complex and the nature of the structure involves higher mathematical de-

(Continued on page 116)

WALLS AT WORK!

Suntile walls at work in the Hamm Brewery, St. Paul, Minn. Architect: C. H. Johnston. Contractor: Wm. Baumeister Const. Co. Authorized Suntile Dealer: Drake Marble Co., all of St. Paul.

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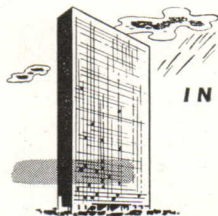
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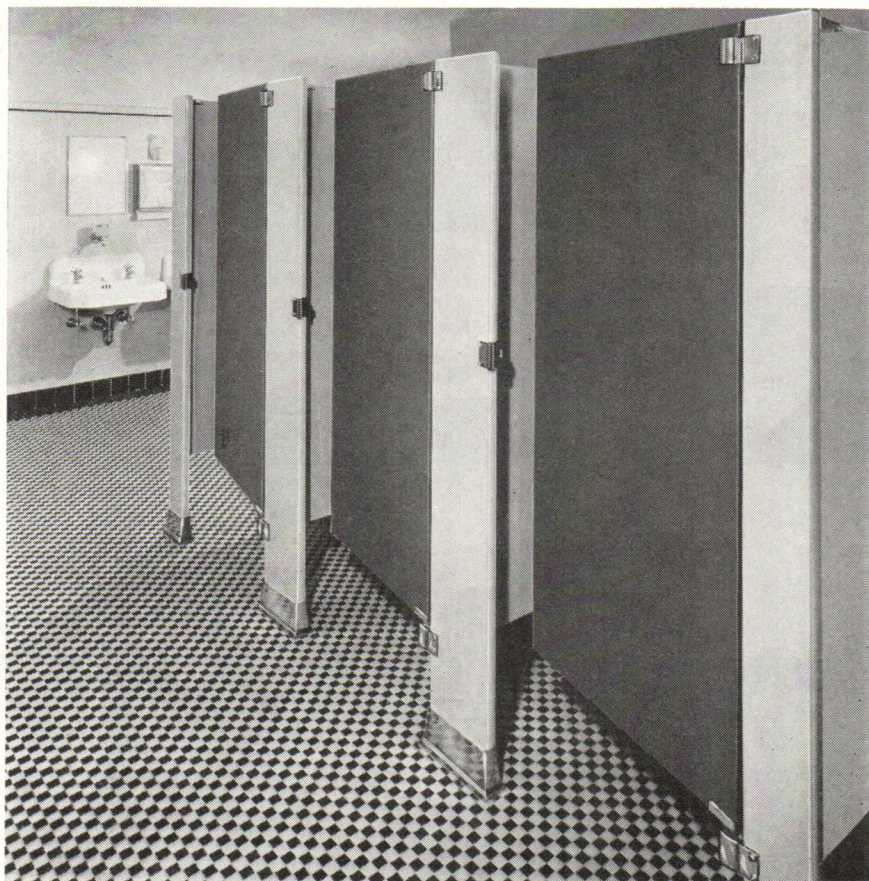


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out of school

(Continued from page 114)

terminations, complex physics formulae, and unusual (or even impossible) assembly techniques, the services of the specialized and highly skilled engineer are required. There should be no problem of relationships.

You may be interested and amused by the fine letter from J. H. Jellett, M.I.C.E., of Southampton, England, written to "Astragal" in October 1950 *The Architects' Journal*. M.I.C.E., I believe, means Member Institute of Civil Engineers and from the letter these initials are not to be taken literally as you can see:

"I must say that ASTRAGAL'S statement, in which he deplores the principle whereby the architect of an important building works under an engineer, reads more like the recital of a religious devotee intoning an article of his particular dogma, than a reasoned statement of professional opinion on a complex technical matter. As is so often the case with dogma of this kind, it gets into difficulties when it comes up against practical realities. For example, how do you propose for this purpose to define "building." There are many engineering structures whose finished appearance would benefit greatly from the attention of a good architect in the design stage, just as there are many buildings whose operational requirements are so complex and closely defined that the engineer, if he happens—as in this case—to be the person most fully acquainted with these requirements, must have the last word *de facto*, even if the formal administrative arrangements give it to the architect *de jure*."

"Astragal" replies in an editorial (in part):

"The *Journal's* plea is for correct and responsible relations between the two professions, and the avoidance of the position whereby one becomes subservient to the other."

So you can see that there are even argufiers on the subject across the ocean.

Perhaps the clearest and certainly as broad an interpretation of the philosophy of relationships has turned up in recently published results of the M.I.T. Educational Survey carried out by a special Committee of the Faculty established in 1947 to re-examine the principles behind academic policies, some of which had been in force for 90 years. The Committee found that there are four fields of activity which should be cultivated at the Institute: Engineering, Science, Architecture, and the Humanities. It's noteworthy that in an institution of the educational magnitude and national prominence of M.I.T. (of course, I'm prejudiced, having a degree from the place), that architecture is singled out on a par with the other three great areas of knowledge and

(Continued on page 119)

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structures can be attractively enlarged

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out of school

(Continued from page 116)

learning. For those Doubting Thomases, particularly those in the field of engineering who see architecture only as an adornment to construction, as well as those purists in architecture who design for form alone, the following statement on architecture, made by the M.I.T. Committee on Educational Survey, should hold some significance:

"Architecture as presently constituted derives much of its strength from the areas of engineering and science. In turn, in its close association with these latter areas, it affords an opportunity for engineers and scientists to broaden their cultural and general backgrounds.

"The increasing population and the growing complexity of such technological aspects as transportation and communication require ever greater concern with the planning of the environment that man creates for his working and leisure hours. Hence, we foresee great opportunities for the field of architecture and planning at M.I.T., where it can be closely associated with engineering and science on one hand and with the investigation of social and cultural problems related to science and technology on the other."

Notice the elision of "architecture and planning." That's popular with me, as my more assiduous and acidulous readers know. But more than that, after three years of study into the remote fastnesses of complex curricula, educators of this technological institute unhesitatingly and without blushing, place architecture and planning in proper and equal ranking with its peers. It should be a matter of great pride to those administrators of this particular architectural school that it, the oldest in the country, has not lost caste in its own purlieu after these many years—85 to be exact. It should also make the deans of many engineering schools and the directors of many subordinate architectural schools sit up and take notice. A word to the wise—.

NOTICES

VISITING LECTURERS, CRITICS

Appointment of JOSEPH HUDNUT and LEWIS MUMFORD as visiting lecturers at SCHOOL OF DESIGN, NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE, Raleigh, N. C., is announced by Dean Henry L. Kamphoefner. Each will conduct a series of lectures and seminars through the three terms of the current year. Other visiting lecturers announced include R. BUCKMINSTER FULLER, CHLOETHIEL WOODARD SMITH, NAUM GABO, and CHRISTOPHER TUNNARD. Visiting critics who will each spend a month with the fifth year class in architecture include BASIL YURCHENCO, A. W. GELLER, HUSON JACKSON, AND ALONZO J. HARRIMAN.

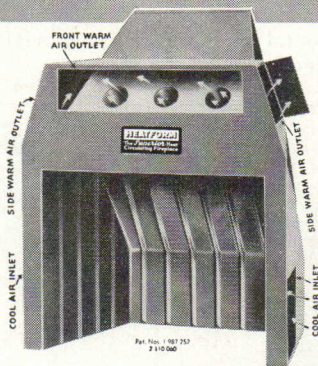
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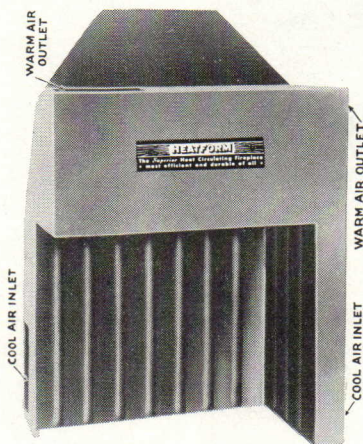
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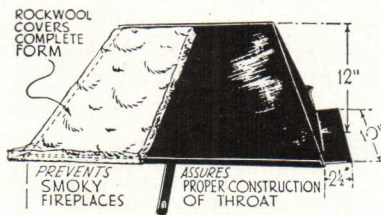
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1951—Sweet's Architectural File, Section 29k/Su
1951—Sweet's Builder's File, Section 4-d/Su
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Model C and S are completely described in Book of HEATFORM Fireplace Designs.

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By BERNARD TOMSON



How far can a professional society of architects go in fixing or recommending schedules of minimum fees for services? The answer to this question is found in the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in *U.S.A. v. National*

Assn. of Real Estate Boards. The Court by that decision declared illegal a schedule of minimum fees by an organization of real estate brokers on the ground that such fixing violated the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The government instituted this suit against the National Association of Real Estate Boards and the Washington Real Estate Board to enjoin these organizations and their members "from engaging in a price-fixing conspiracy in violation of Section 3 of the Sherman Act." The pertinent portion of Section 3 declares illegal every conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The code of ethics by which members of the Washington Board agreed to abide, included a provision "that brokers should maintain the standard rates of commissions adopted by the Board and no business should be solicited at lower rates." The Court pointed out that the prescribed rates were used in a great majority of transactions, although lower charges were made in exceptional cases. It appeared, however, that the Washington Board had not applied sanctions against members who deviated from the established rates. On these facts the Court determined that an illegal price-fixing scheme had been established. It stated:

"Price fixing is per se an unreasonable restraint of trade. It is not for the courts to determine whether in particular settings price fixing serves an honorable or worthy end. An agreement, shown either by adherence to a price schedule or by proof of consensual action, fixing the uniform or minimum price, is itself illegal under the Sherman Act, no matter what end it was designed to serve. And the fact that no penalties are imposed for deviations from the price schedules is not material. Subtle influences may be just as effective as a threat or use of formal sanctions to hold people in line."

Thus it appears that the *purpose* for which a fee-fixing arrangement is designed is not material in determining whether the Act has been violated. Nor is it necessary to prove that the organization uses coercive measures to compel members to charge the standard rates. Any direct agreement by the parties to fix prices or any agreement indirectly shown by adherence to a fixed schedule is condemned.

In reaching its conclusion that a conspiracy in restraint of trade had been proved, the Court found that real estate brokers are engaged in "trade" within the meaning of the Anti-Trust Law and do not fall within the well known exception applicable to labor organizations. The Court refused to consider a

(Continued on page 122)

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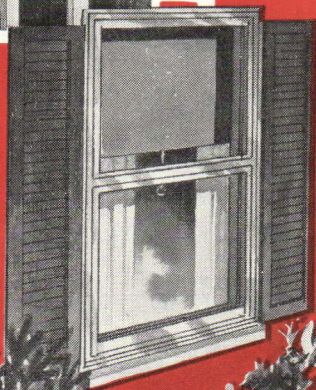
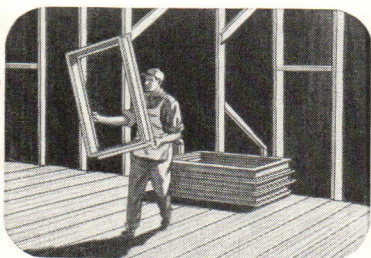
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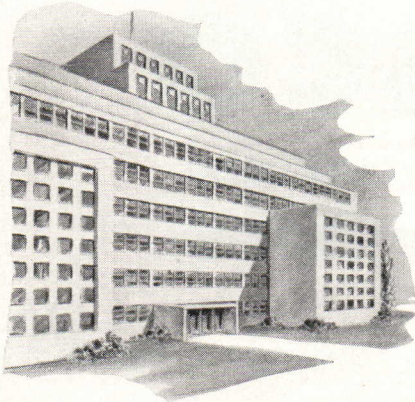
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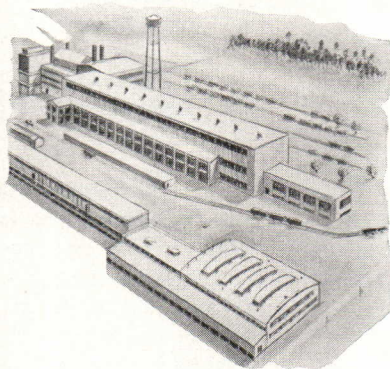


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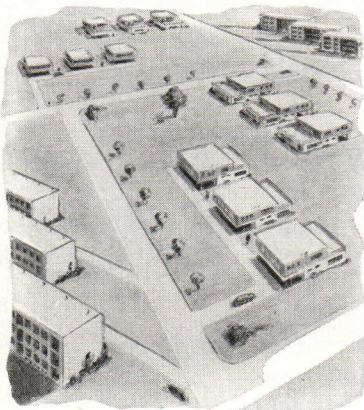
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(Continued from page 120)

real estate broker's services as falling within the typical employer-employee relationship protected by the Act, but viewed members of the Washington board as entrepreneurs, each in business on his own.

In defining real estate brokers as persons engaged in a "trade," the Court took the first step to extend the term to a sale involving personal services rather than commodities. Whether it will be further extended to include services rendered *by the professions* is not now certain. The Court, while declining to pass on this question, quoted a lower court opinion in which the practice of medicine was held to be a trade. With respect to that broad application of the term "trade," the Court remarked:

"Chief Justice Groner made an extended analysis and summary of the problem in *U. S. v. American Medical Ass'n.*, 110 Fed 2nd, 703, 707-711, where the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia held that the practice of medicine in the District was a 'trade' within the meaning of Section 3 of the Act. Its conclusion was that the term included 'all occupations in which men are engaged for a livelihood.' We do not intimate an opinion on the correctness of the application of the terms to the professions. We have said enough to indicate we would be contracting the scope of the concept of 'trade,' as used in the phrase 'restraint of trade,' in a precedent-breaking manner if we carved out an exemption for real estate brokers."

The Court held, however, that the National Association had not conspired with the Washington Board to fix and prescribe minimum rates. It pointed out that the provision in the National Association's code of ethics that schedules of fees "should be observed" was somewhat ambiguous and suggested that it might be advisory only.

It would appear, then, that a society of architects which draws up a schedule of fees *advisory* in nature and intended solely as a guide for its members, is not guilty of a violation of the Act.

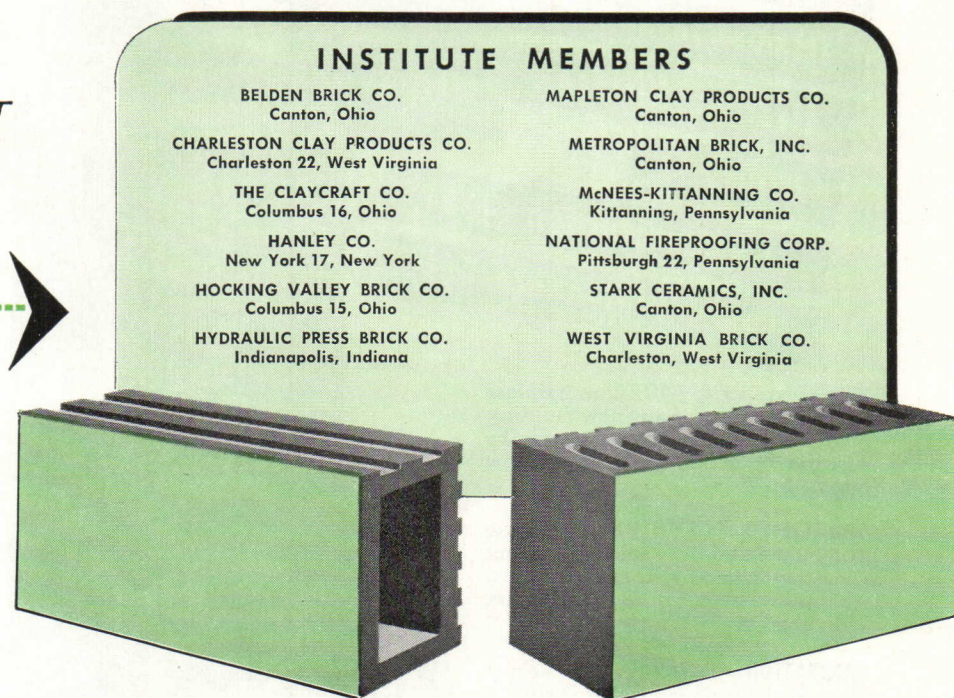
As a result of this decision there has been considerable speculation as to whether the government will institute similar suits against organizations of professional architects and engineers. However, any statements found in professional publications to the effect that such action will be taken have not been confirmed by the Justice Department, which states that it is not its policy to advance information with regard to future actions. It has therefore declined to furnish information as to

(Continued on page 124)

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(Continued from page 122)

whether enforcement in the architectural and engineering fields is contemplated.

In the event that any future action is taken by the government, it will be based upon the above decision. According to the opinion, advisory schedules are permissible. Whether in any future suit the Court would accept the statement in a given schedule of charges to the effect that the fees are "recommended" or to be used as a "guide"; or whether it would receive extraneous evidence of uniform adherence to such schedules as tending to prove a price-fixing agreement, are matters which are not made clear in the opinion.

Most of the professional engineering and architectural societies have taken the position that their minimum-fee schedules are purely recommendations intended to serve as a basis for discussion and negotiation of a working agreement with the client. But there is danger in the adoption by such professional societies of rules and by-laws providing that deviation from the minimum schedule will result in disciplinary action. Societies which have adopted such rules will be advised to delete the coercive features to afford at least minimal protection against the possibility of suit by the Federal Government.

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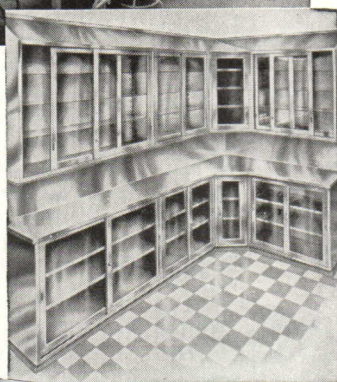
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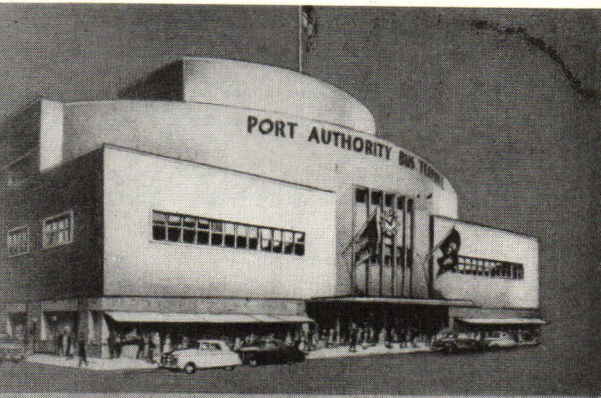
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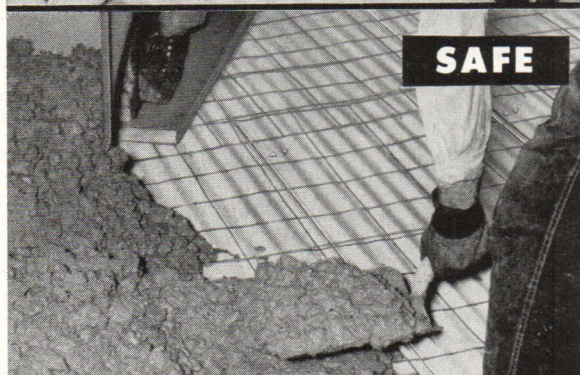
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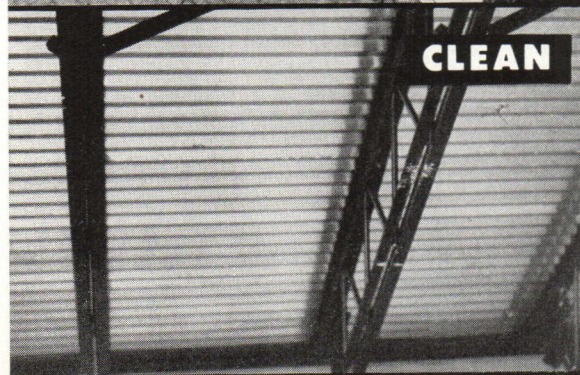
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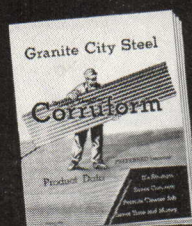
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Wayne University Library—rendering: *Frank Montana*.

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Terminal Building—rendering: *Edna Andrade*.

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Alexander Memorial—model: Aeck Associates under supervision of *Frank J. Bull*; Photo: *Gabriel Benzur*.

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Pan American Life Insurance Building—photo of model: *Louis Checkman*.

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Children's Home—rendering: *Harris Armstrong*.

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Dental Branch, University of Texas—rendering: *Karl Kamrath*.

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Madison School Auditorium—rendering: *Dean Coffman*.

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El Camino College—model: *Jack Eddington*; photo: *Fred R. Dapprich*.

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Americus & Sumter County Hospital—rendering: *R. H. Adams*.

Lankenau Hospital—model: *Munn Pattison*; photo: *Robert Damora*.

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Bullock County Hospital—rendering: *Byrd LeRoy*.

Bannock County Hospital—model: *Ernest Osgood*; photo: *Graphic Photo Co.*

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Beth-Israel Hospital—rendering: *Albert Loecher*.

New Medical Center—rendering: *John P. Underman*.

Beekman Downtown Hospital—rendering: *A. Gordon Lorimer*.

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East Bronx Tuberculosis Hospital—rendering: *G. L. Scheifler*.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium—from color rendering: *R. Bruce Miller*.

Catawba Sanatorium—rendering: *Clifford H. Wariner*.

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V.A. Neuropsychiatric Hospital—rendering: *Lester S. La Pierre*.

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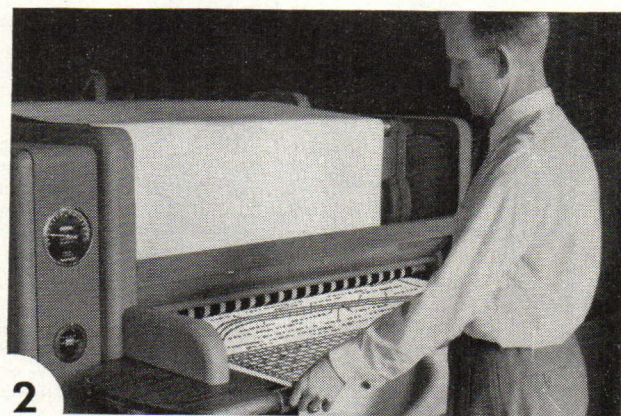
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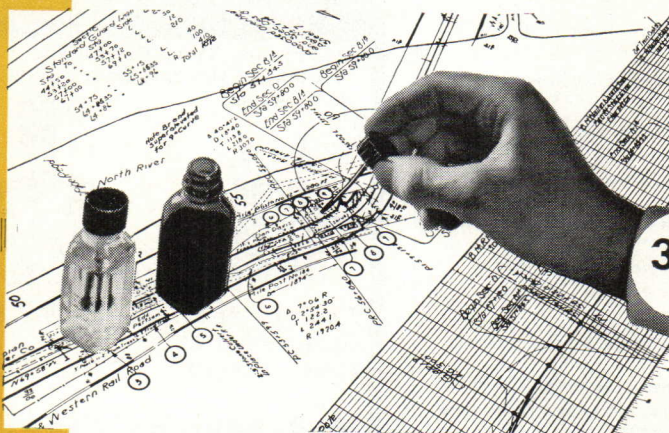
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Teaching Hospital—rendering: William M. Svensson.

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Clinic Building—rendering: George Sponsler.
Mid-Wilshire Medical Building—rendering: John Hutchinson.
Doctors' Building—from color rendering: William R. Allen.

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Youth Study Center—rendering: Schell Lewis.
Municipal Office Building—model: Marion E. Ford;
photo: George C. Henderson.

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Community Building—from color rendering: Mrs. Orissa S. Eckhardt.
County Office Building—rendering: M. O. Urbahn.
Crisp County Court House—model: Chester A. Crowell and James A. Berg; photo: Walter M. Pharf.

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Branch Library—rendering: John P. Underman.
State Office Building—model: William Clouser;
photo: Architect's office.
State Compensation Insurance Building—rendering: Val of Hollywood.

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Municipal Amphitheater—rendering: George Cooper Rudolph; model: William M. Eichbaum; photo of model: Newman-Schmidt Studios.
Museum of History and Industry—rendering: Daniel M. Streissguth.

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High School, Bristol—from color renderings: George Cooper Rudolph.

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Junior High School, Attleboro—model: TAC; photo: Robert D. Harvey Studio.
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George Washington Carver High School—rendering: Alvaro Dobles.
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St. Stephen's School—rendering: Stewart E. Duval.
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Birmingham High School—model: Milan H. Lott;
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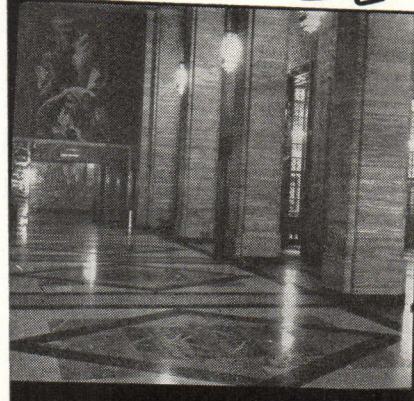
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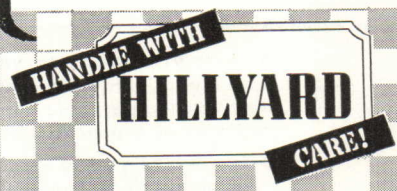
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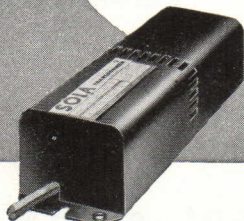


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Christian Science Church—renderings: Maynard Lyndon.
Chapel for Stephens College—elevation: Robert Snyder.

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Euclid Avenue Temple—rendering: Percival Goodman.
Synagogue, United Orthodox Congregation, Omaha—model: Kivett & Myers; photo: George Will.
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Office Building, Boulder—model: Architect's office; photo: Donald F. Wiederspan.

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Westlake Shopping Center—model: Dan Ruth; photo: Portola Studio.
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Ludwig Baumann store—rendering: John C. Fullylove.

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Drive-In Pie Shop—rendering: Stanley Brundage.
Steak House—from color rendering: A. Q. Jones, Jr.
Green Hill Restaurant—rendering: Samuel Homsey.

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Ford Research Plant—model: George Erdenberger; photo: Ira W. Martin.
Ray-Brooks Machinery Company—rendering: Byrd LeRoy.

Page 87

General Motors Technical Center—model: Firm's model shop; photo: General Motors Photographic Section.
Earth-moving equipment plant—rendering: Architects' office.

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Johnsonville Steam Plant—rendering: F. G. Roth.
Power Plant, University of Oklahoma—rendering: Truett H. Coston.
Storehouse, Cold Storage and Bakery—rendering: Stephen Nolan.

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Garage for the Department of Finance—rendering: J. J. Jozens.
Aerial Tramway—rendering: O. E. L. Graves.
Airport and Terminal Building—model: S. J. Goldstein; photo: Doug Perry.
Passenger Station—rendering: Robert A. Kilgore.

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House, Delaware—rendering: Samuel Homsey.
House, Oklahoma City—rendering: Robert W. Vahlberg.

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House, Connecticut, Breuer—rendering: Dale Byrd.
House, Connecticut, Hill—photo-sketch: Henry Hill.

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Crestwood Apartments—rendering: George Spensler.
Apartment Group—rendering: John Rohrer.

Page 93

Lucile Colby Apartments—rendering: Soriano and Koenig.
Flamingo Apartments—rendering: Milton Schwartz.
Capitol Apartments—rendering: Julian W. Goodrich.

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Beverly-Hilton Hotel—rendering: Chris Choate.
Hollander Hotel—rendering: Paul Wheeler.
Y.M.C.A.—rendering: James Vance.

Page 95

Motel, Turtle Creek—rendering: Hal Flagg.
Motel, Glenwood Springs—rendering: John J. Wallace, Jr.

Page 96

Elysian Park Heights—renderings: Richard J. Neutra.

Page 97

Housing at Taunton, Mass.—model: Emerson Day; photo: Robert D. Harvey Studio.
Mile High House—rendering: John P. Underman.
Housing, Manhasset, N. Y.—rendering: Henry Dumper.
Relocation Housing Project, Chicago—rendering: George Fred Keck.

WORRYING ABOUT DANGEROUS SHOWERS?

PROMINENT MOVIE DIRECTOR SCALDED IN SHOWER BATH

In his Beverly Hills home yesterday movie director [redacted] sustained severe injuries when he slipped and fell while trying to avoid a scalding stream of water which flashed from the shower bath he was using. Hearing his cries for help, [redacted] rushed to his aid.

GODOWSKY SUES A HOTEL

Scalded in Shower Bath
He Asks \$50,000

Leopold Godowsky, pianist, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Hotel [redacted] for \$50,000 damages because while he was taking a shower bath in his apartment at the hotel and turned on the cold water faucet he was deluged with scalding water and was so severely injured that he was compelled to abandon the hotel of concrete. In describing the occurrence on Oct. 12 last the plaintiff says [redacted] "While the plaintiff was taking a shower bath he was shocked and a shower with an unexpected emission of an unexpected descending from the ceiling of the bathroom." The verdict was rendered in a unanimous decision.

\$109,000 Award For Girl Scalded By Shower Bath

Mechanical Defect Caused Hot Water to Pour Over Her, She Alleged

Albany, Nov. 17—A judgment of \$109,269 against the Hotel [redacted] was won today by [redacted] in her negligence suit. The award was said to be one of the largest ever made in a personal injury suit.

HOSPITAL MUST PAY \$15,000 TO PATIENT SCALDED IN BATH

Mrs. Huldah M. Johnson was awarded a verdict of \$15,000 in Judge Abraham J. Epstein's court against the [redacted] Hospital. The verdict was the result of a suit filed in which Mrs. Johnson charged she was severely scalded on the head and neck at the [redacted] hospital.

SCHOOL GIRL AWARDED \$20,000 DAMAGES For Shower Bath Injuries

Florence Ferguson was awarded \$20,000 damages today for almost fatal injuries received when she was scalded in one of the showers in the [redacted] School last fall. Since this accident occurred considerable money has been spent to modernize and improve the [redacted] school.

UNIVERSITY LOSES \$35,000 SUIT FOR Student's Injuries in Shower

A jury here Saturday awarded Robert H. Hamilton, Sophomore at [redacted] University, \$35,000 damages for very serious injuries received when he was scalded in one of the showers in the [redacted] University.

Baby Girl Scalded in Bath Tub

A 14-months-old girl was burned critically today when she turned on scalding hot water while she was being bathed in the [redacted] tub.

Mrs. Johnnie Mason, attendant at the nursery, said she was bathing Joan about 11:30 a. m. today just before the child turned on the hot water faucet.

"I stepped in the next room to get a towel," Mrs. Mason said, "and heard a scream. I ran back and grabbed her out of the tub." She said Joan stood up in the bath tub to operate the faucet.

Joan Dodd, daughter of [redacted]



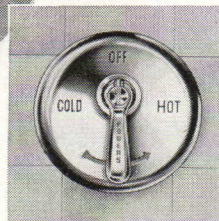
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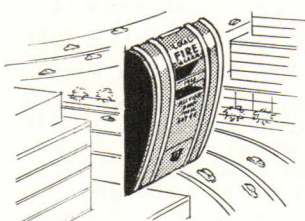
Fire Alarm Station

Important news for Architects!

Take a good look at that "actual-size" picture on the facing page. Note the streamlined beauty in every line and detail...beauty worthy of modern developments in architectural design. Yes, the *really new* Edwards fire alarm station is utterly different in appearance from old-fashioned bulky, rough-finished cast iron stations. And it's *superlatively functional* in design, too—providing vastly improved operating efficiency and

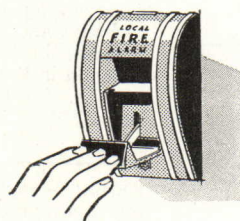
important installation economies. This really new Edwards station is the result of a careful survey and analysis of requirements among fire protection authorities, government experts, architects and electrical engineers. It is available in standard lustrous red enamel with highly polished bright metal trim as well as any desired color or finish. For complete details and specifications please mail coupon below.

1 Really NEW Streamlined Design



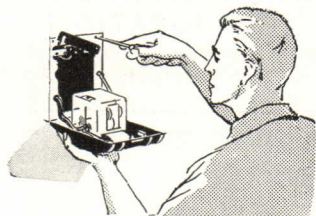
It's a smooth, gracefully contoured die-casting that literally "hugs" any wall. The lustrous twice-baked enamel surface—in keeping with modern architecture—is relieved with four highly polished metal bands. It's the smallest code station available today with a maximum projection of only $1\frac{1}{8}$ " from the wall.

2 Really NEW Foolproof Operation



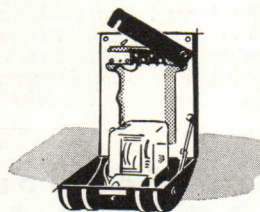
Streamlined simplicity of operation for maximum protection matches streamlined simplicity of design. One simple pull of the handle assures positive operation. Single action—only one motion is required. Thus, even in a Break Glass model, there's no chance of "operator failure" because of haste or panic.

3 Really NEW Installation Economy



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4 Really NEW Ease of Testing



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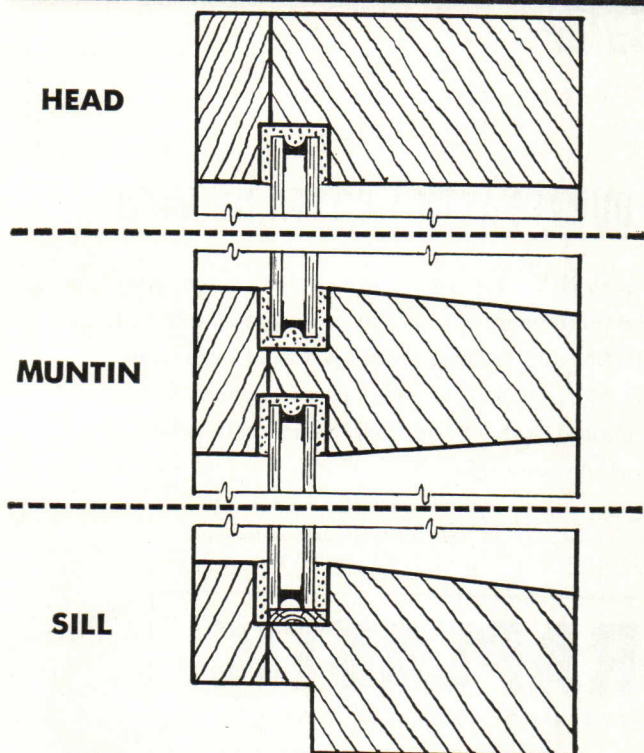
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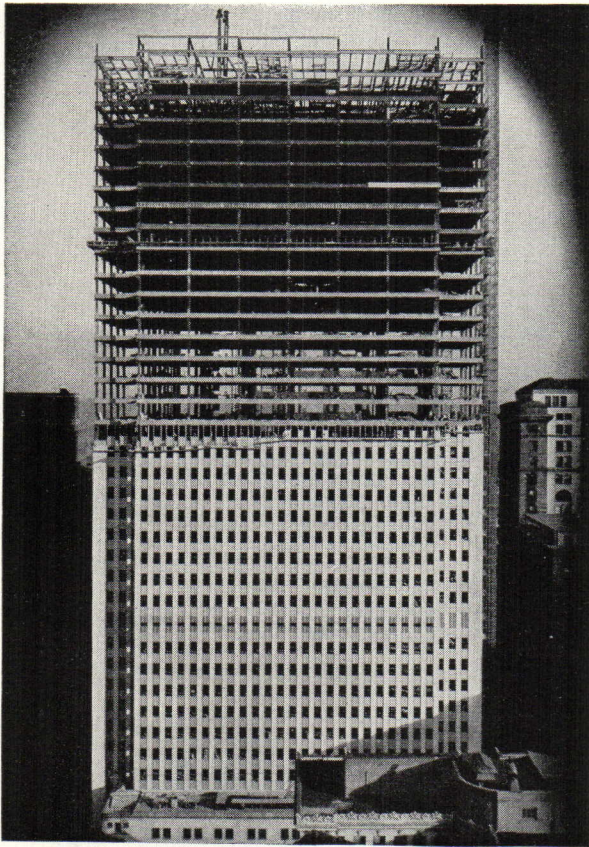
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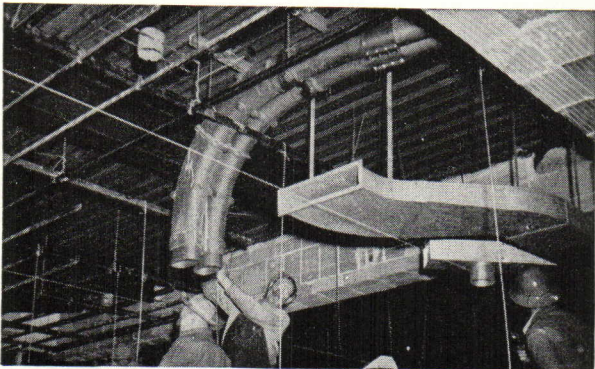
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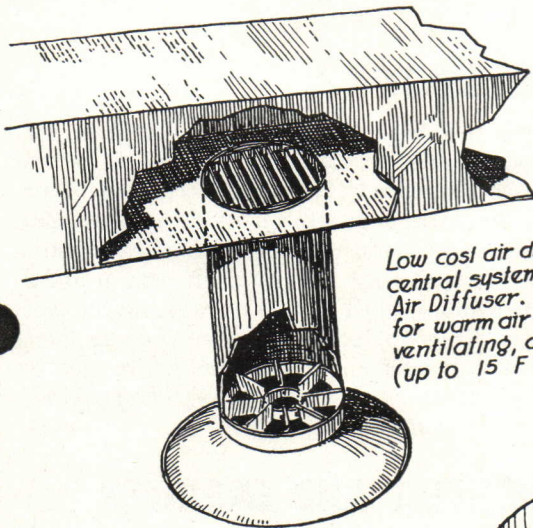
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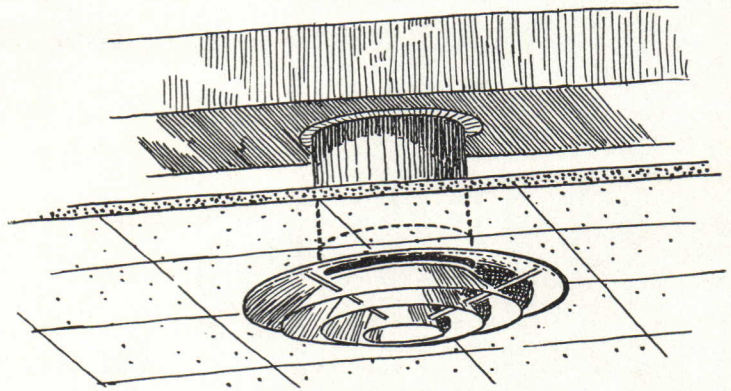
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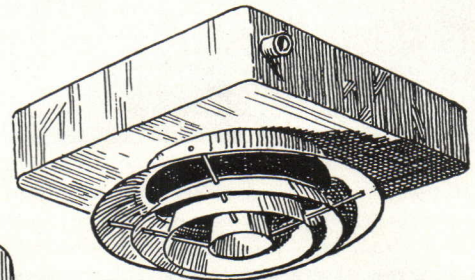
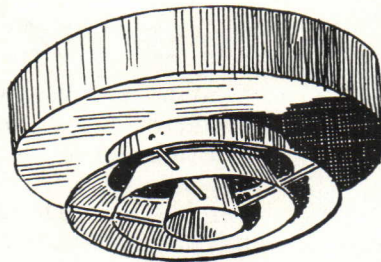
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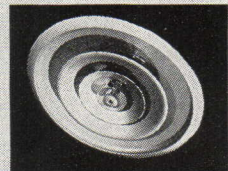
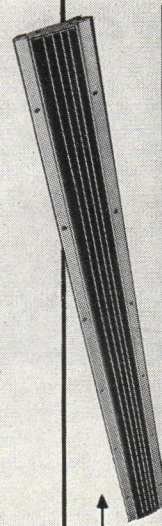
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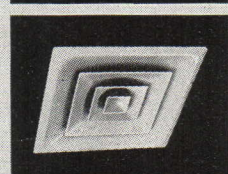
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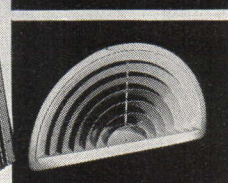
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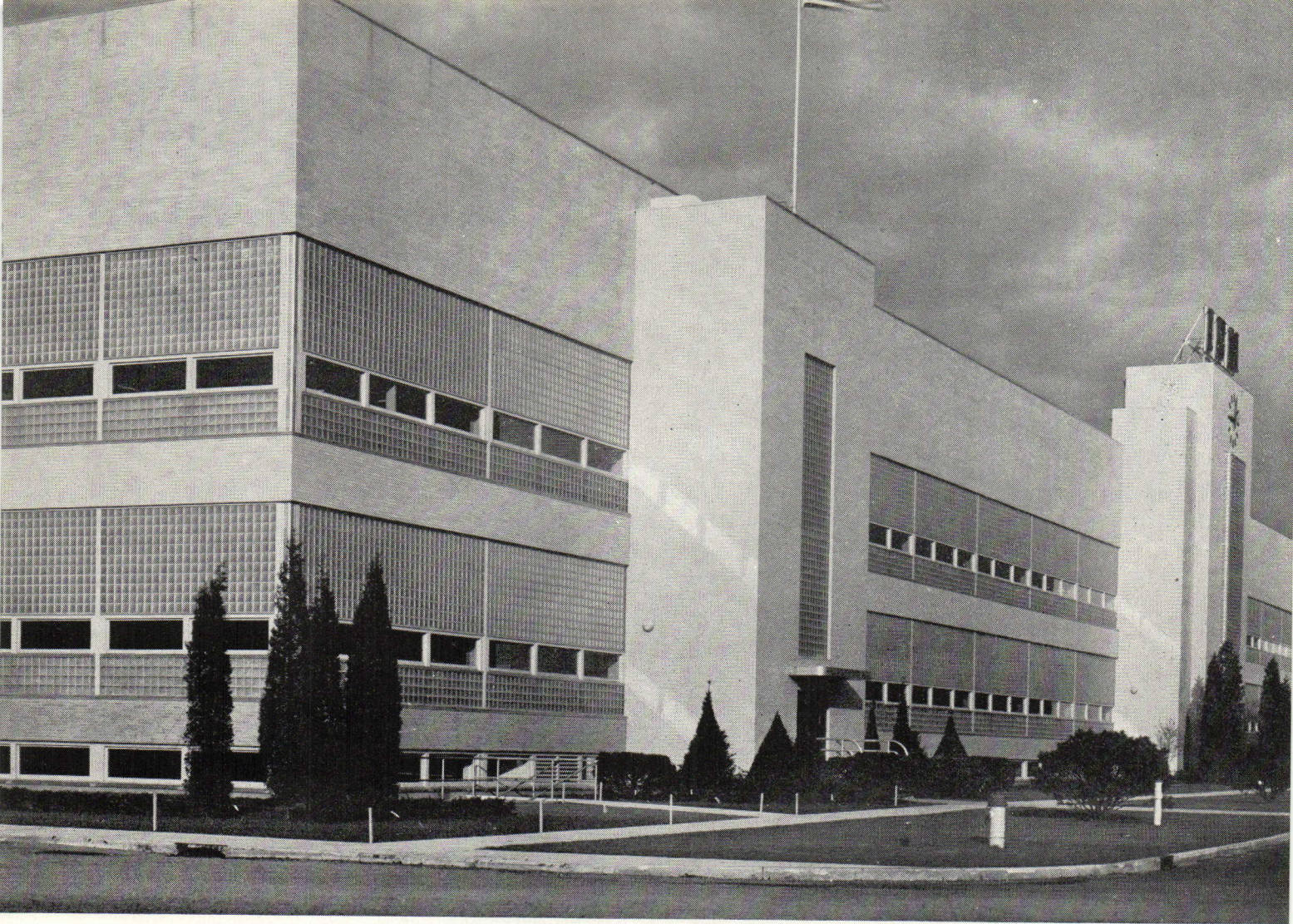


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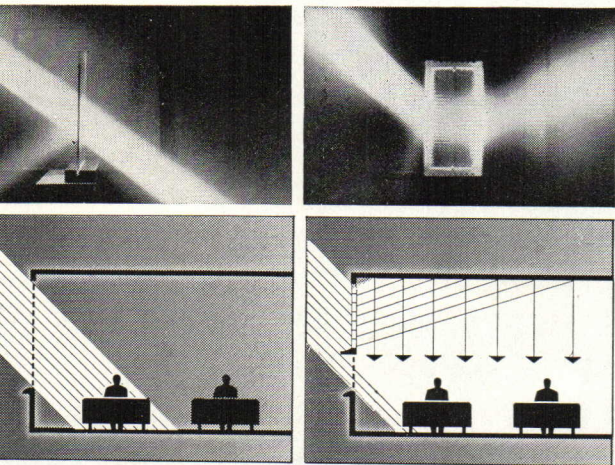
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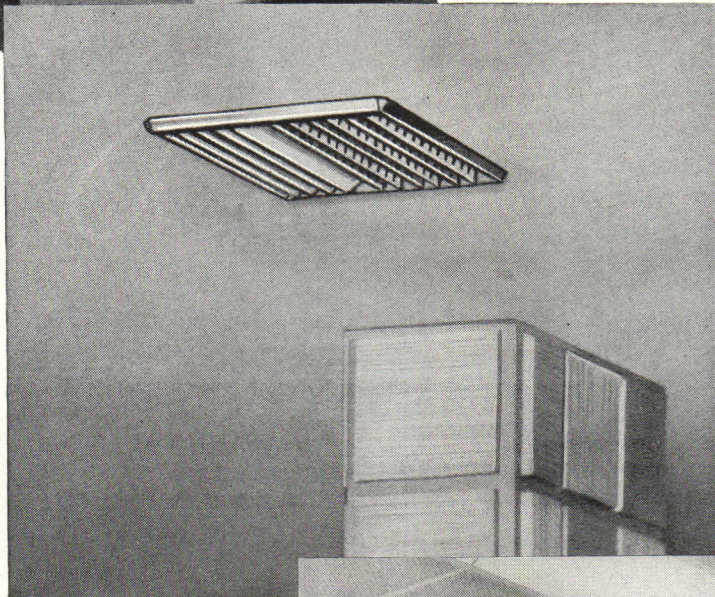
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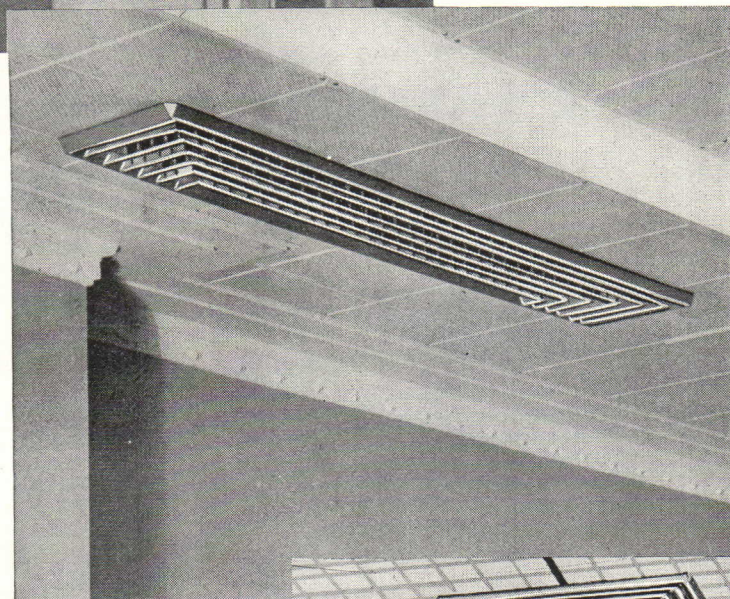
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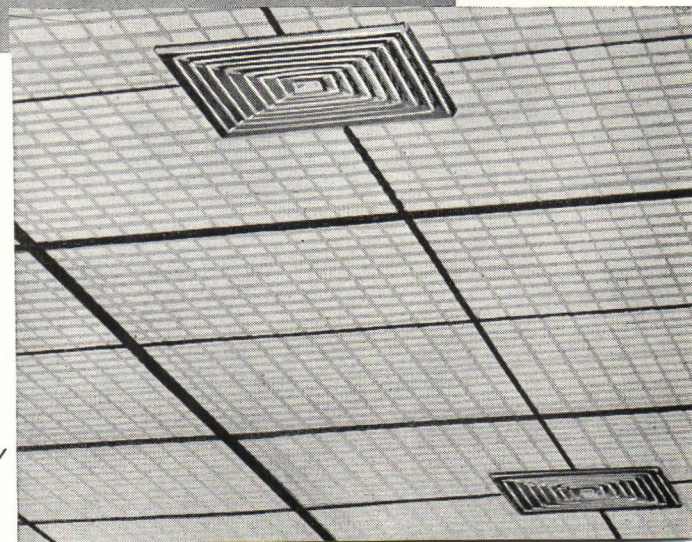
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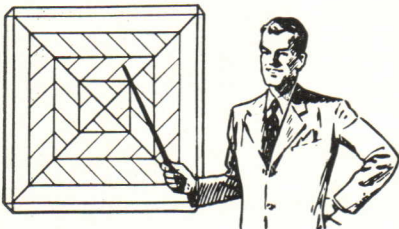
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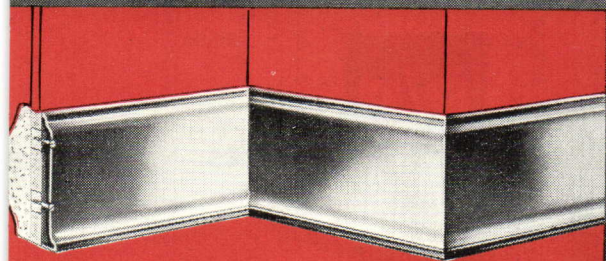
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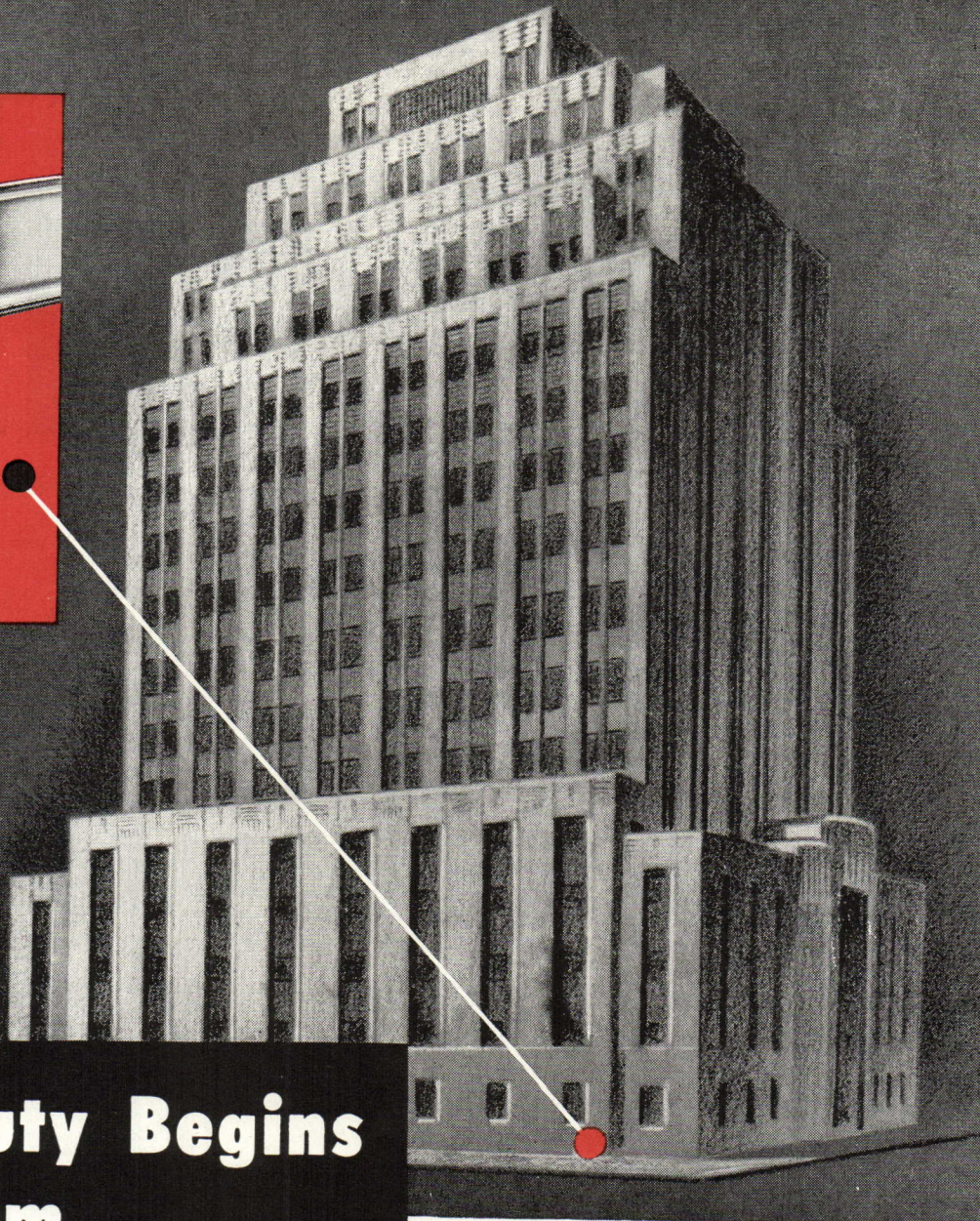
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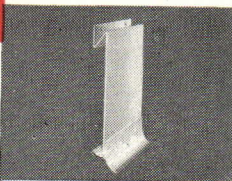
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The award will be announced on April 1, 1951. The right is reserved to withhold the award in case no candidates are considered to have qualified.

Application blanks may be obtained by addressing the Secretary of the School of Architecture, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

EXHIBIT

A selected group of drawings from the Delano and Aldrich collections of Avery Library, Columbia University, is now on exhibit in the library and will remain through January 15, 1951. The drawings are considered representative examples of the work of these two architects over the period 1906-1930. The earliest sketches in the exhibition are the competition drawings for the New Theater, which were done in 1907.

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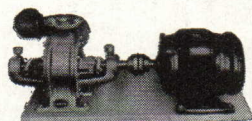
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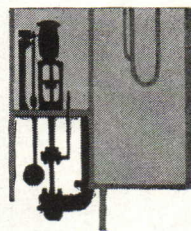
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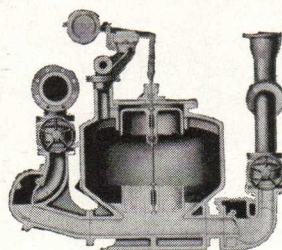
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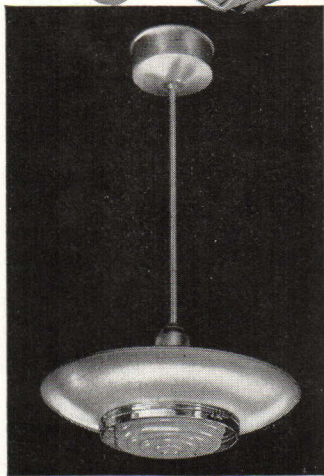
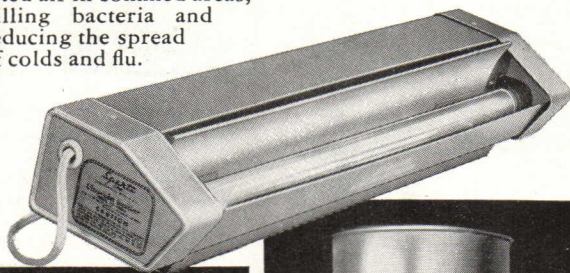
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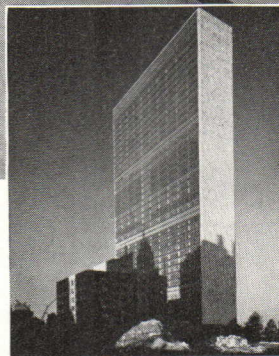
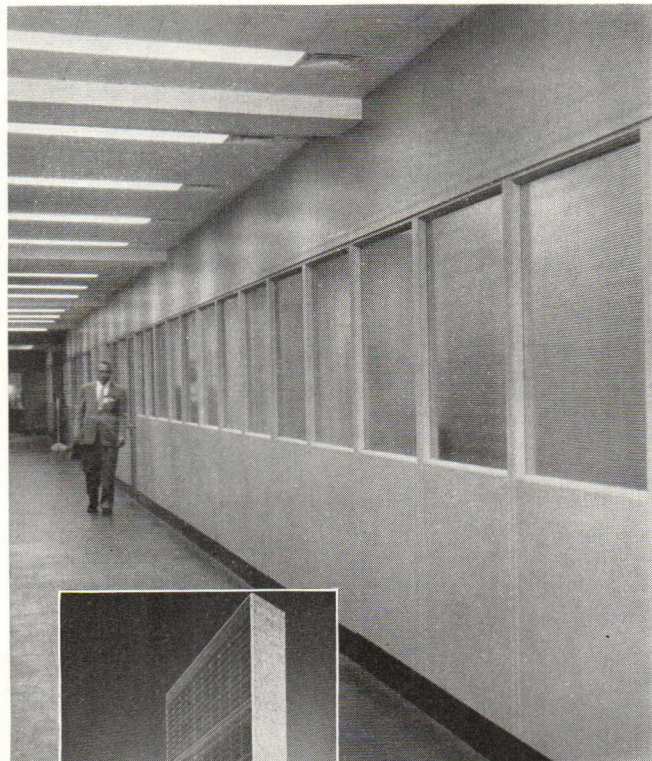
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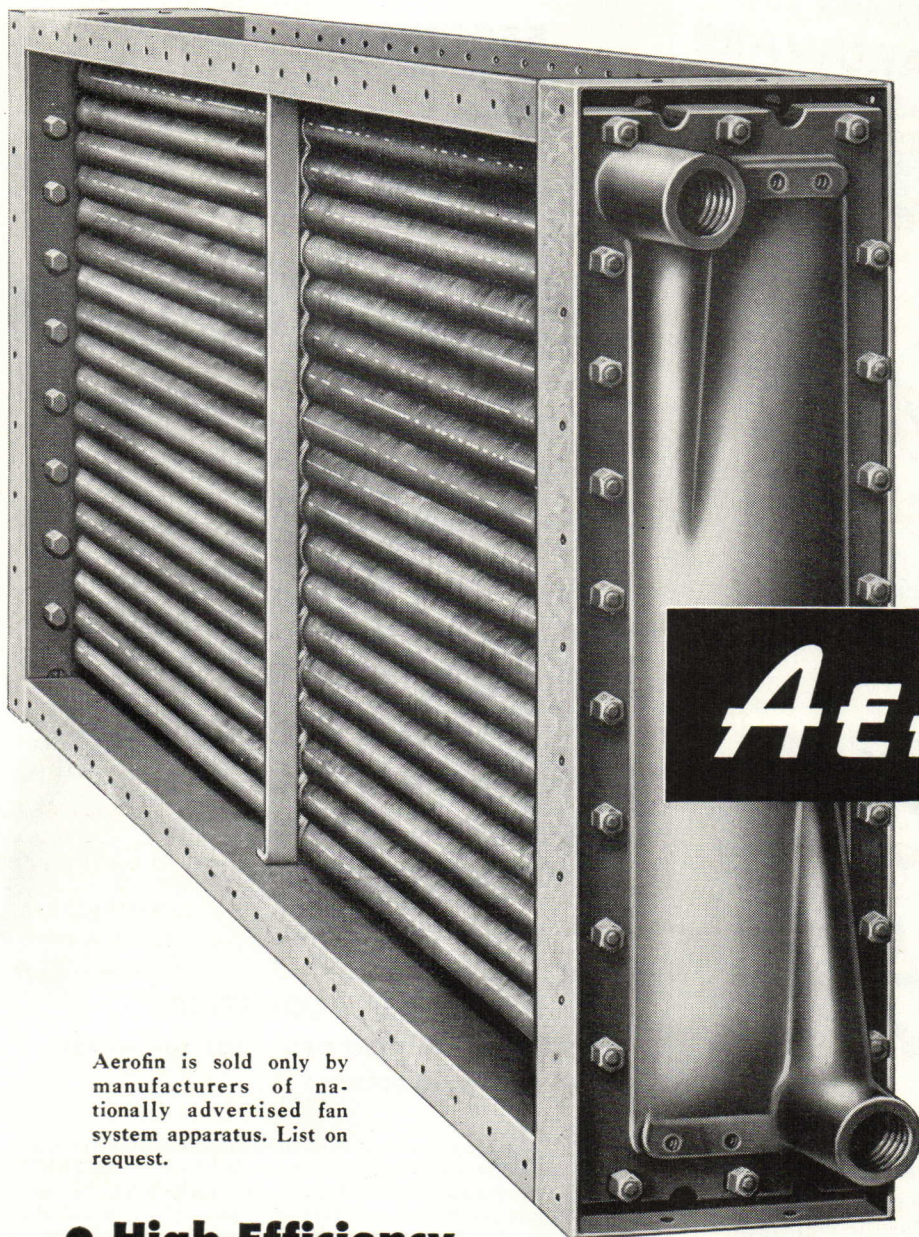
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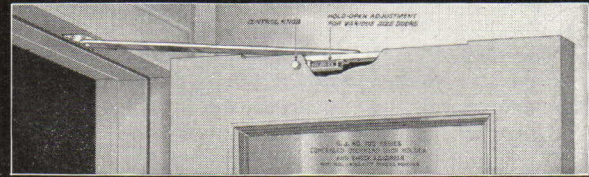
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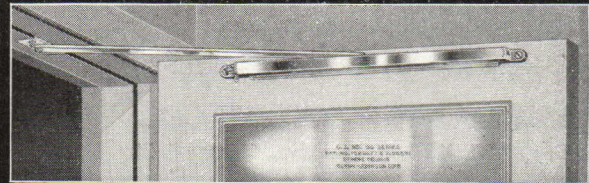
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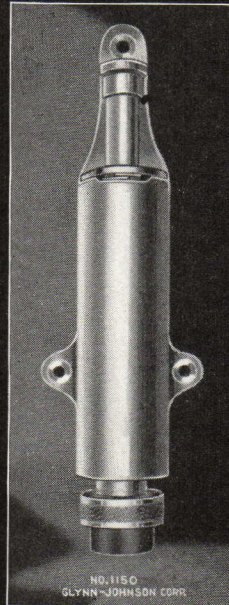
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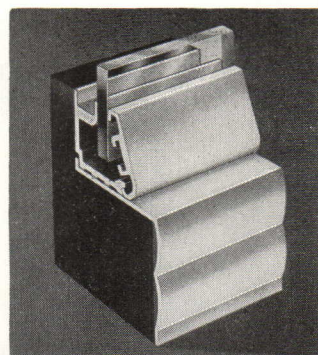
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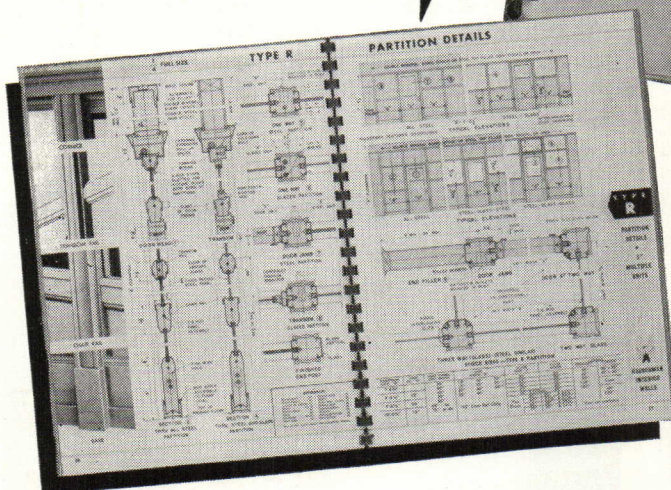
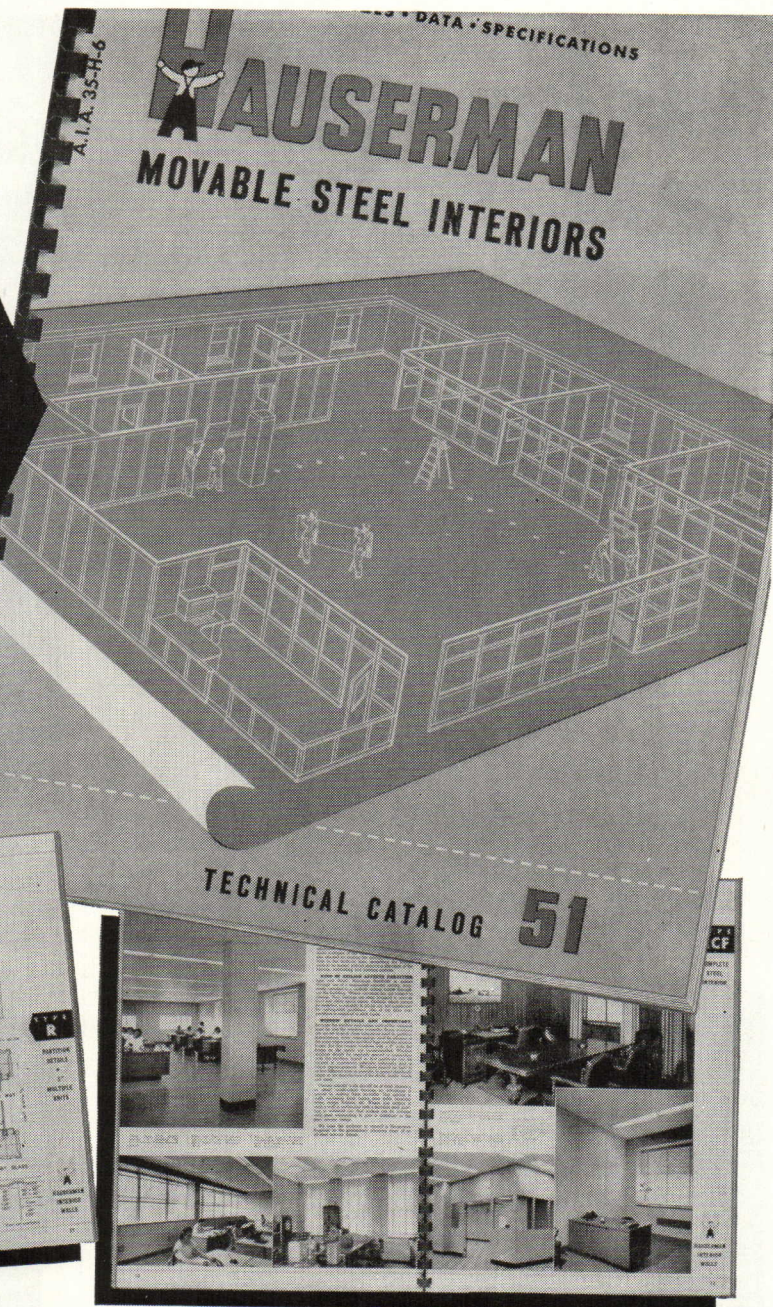
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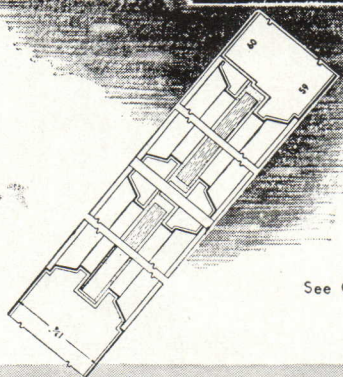
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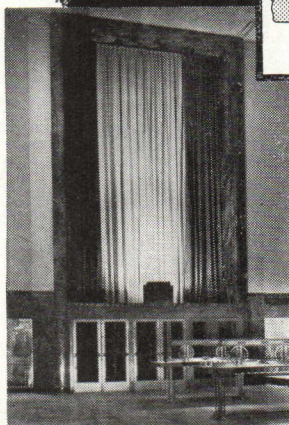
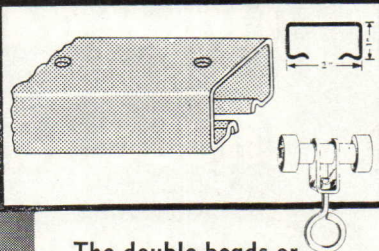


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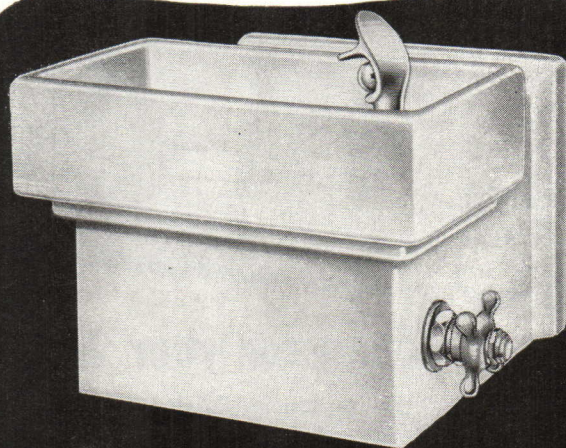
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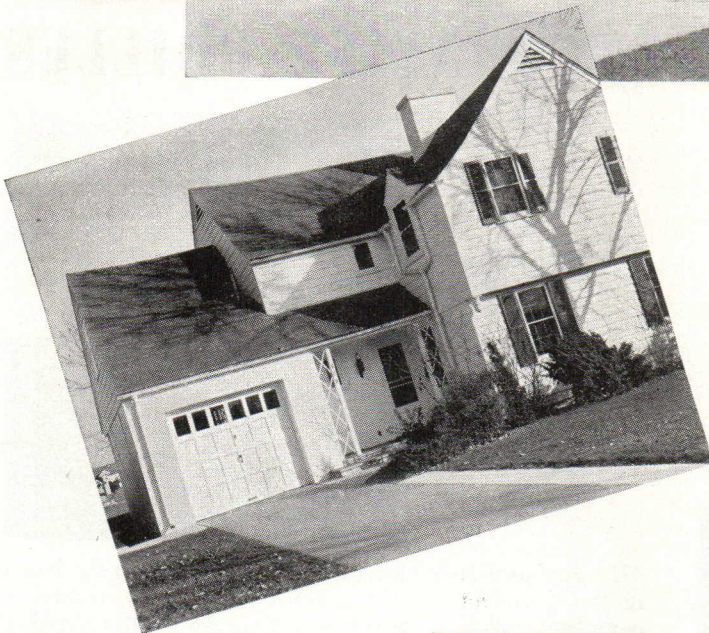
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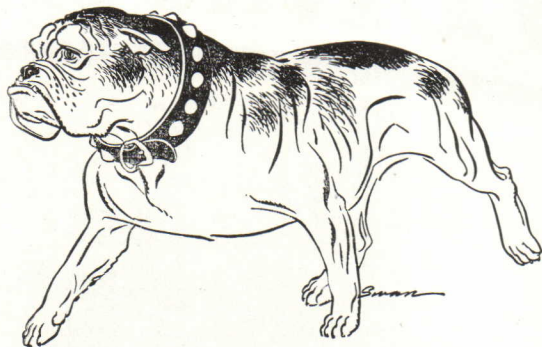
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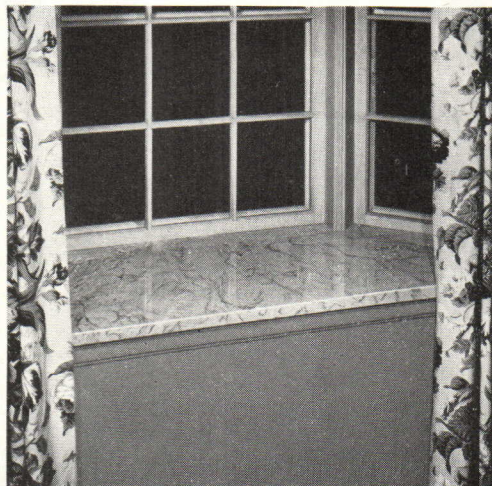


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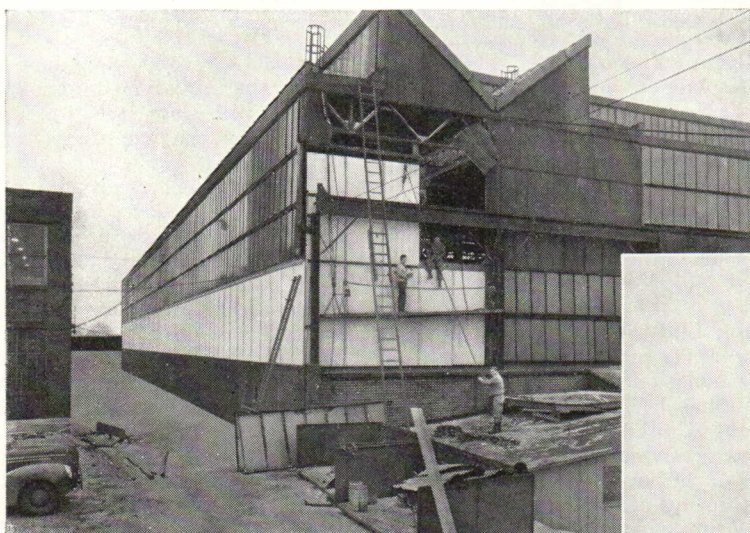
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P.S.

THIS IS 1951. My secretary has me all straightened out on the months, and I know that this is January, 1951. It is a time to make resolutions. Square your shoulders, give a penetrating look into the future, and resolve to do a much better job this year. Keep those shoulders thrown back for at least several weeks, until they begin to droop again with the weight and the pressure of the difficulties that are ahead in this troubled time.

It is also a period of the year in which to make predictions. I can't see why there is so much hesitancy in determining what is ahead. To me it seems very clear what is going to happen in 1951. You can't agree? Well, then, here are a few dogmatic statements on what will take place. You tell me that I was wrong, if you dare, on December 31st.

JANUARY. Associated General Contractors and National Association of Home Builders will issue releases stating that the government's indecision about further restrictions is the worst thing that could happen to building. The government will announce further restrictions. A.G.C. and N.A.H.B. will issue releases saying that these restrictions are the worst thing that could happen to building.

FEBRUARY. Figures on the 1950 Census of Housing will be analyzed and discussed. National Association of Housing Officials will issue a release pointing out how these figures prove the need for more dwelling units. National Association of Real Estate Boards will issue a release pointing out how these figures indicate that there is a surplus of dwelling units in the United States.

MARCH. A consumer magazine will launch an editorial program built around the value of acoustics in home design. A building publication will launch an editorial program built around the need for collaboration of architects and the real estate business. A new magazine will be announced, dealing with interior design. A regional architectural magazine will be started in the southcentral middle-mountain area, called **BUILD!!!**

APRIL. A consumer magazine will call a national conference on the subject of acoustics and home design. A building magazine will call a national conference on the subject of the architect and the real estate business. Two universities will announce the appointments of deans of architecture, ending a great deal of gossip. Three universities will

announce the retirements of deans of architecture, stirring up a great deal of gossip.

MAY. The annual convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held in Chicago, with a symposium based on the relationship of acoustics and the real estate business.

The A.I.A. will issue a report on architectural education. Carl Feiss will point out in *P/A* the need for further analytical study. Turpin Banister will write a piece for the *A.I.A. Journal* pointing out the need for more statistical study. Buford Pickens will write a piece for the *Journal* pointing to the advances that have been made in architectural education. Several Fellows of the A.I.A. will write letters to Henry Saylor pointing to the low estate of the profession since modern trends in architectural education. Dr. Burdell will return to Cooper Union. Ralph Walker will return to Voorhees, Walker, Foley & Smith.

JUNE. Frank Lloyd Wright will hold a press conference announcing a new important commission, pointing to the progress that has been made in architecture in the United States because F.L.W. is now receiving important commissions. Le Corbusier will hold a press conference pointing to the fact that no progress is being made in the United States because LeC. is receiving important commissions only in South America and Europe.

JULY. Lewis Mumford will write a piece for *The New Yorker* denouncing the trend in skyscraper design. Ely Jacques Kahn will write a piece for the *New York Herald-Tribune* defending the trends in skyscraper design. Robert Moses will write a piece for the *New York Times* defending the trends in skyscraper design and a piece for *Collier's* deploring the trends in skyscraper design. Several Fellows of the American Institute of Architects will write pieces for the *A.I.A. Journal* deploring trends in design. Several constant readers will write letters to the editor of *P/A* deploring the *A.I.A. Journal*. The Museum of Modern Art will hold a symposium on the subject of design trends. Robsjohn-Gibbings will write a piece for *Interiors* denouncing the Museum of Modern Art. Several constant readers will write letters to the editor of *P/A* denouncing Robsjohn-Gibbings.

AUGUST. The administration will imply that additional controls on building materials will be forthcoming unless there is a halt in price rises. The president of a steel company will issue statements to the effect that no additional price rises are contemplated. An increase in steel prices will be announced. The presidents of two steel companies will issue statements explaining that these rises are due to increased labor costs. The presidents of three C.I.O.

unions will release statements claiming that the price rise is unjustified. The presidents of four steel companies will give interviews to the press claiming that the price rise will have no inflationary effect.

An architect in Denver, Colorado, will send a housing project out to bid and receive figures 15% over the preliminary estimate. The National Association of Housing Officials will hold a convention, the theme of which will be the need for more low-cost dwelling units.

SEPTEMBER. A revolutionary new floor covering material will be announced. Newspapers will carry stories of a new company formed to manufacture prefabricated houses. A revolutionary new roofing material will receive much attention. The *Wall Street Journal* will carry a story about new design trends in houses. A revolutionary new heating system will attract much interest. In South Bend, Indiana, a speculative builder will put up for sale the first group in a development of 300 Cape-Cod Ranch Houses, with hardwood floors, asphalt roofing, and forced warm-air heat.

OCTOBER. Talbot Hamlin will write an article for *The Magazine of Art*, saying that the battle for modern architecture has been won. Several visiting architects from Europe will drop in at the *P/A* offices and demand to know where all the interesting new work is to be found. *P/A* editors will be out to lunch. John Ely Sanders, B.Arch., R.A., A.I.A., will receive a commission for a neo-Classic courthouse in South Bend, Indiana.

NOVEMBER. *P/A* editors, having recently visited the southeast ("this is the most conservative section of the country, you know"), the northwest ("this is the most conservative section of the country, you know"), the southwest ("this is the most conservative section of the country, you know"), and New England ("this is the most conservative section of the country, you know") will visit South Bend and talk to Mr. Sanders, who will say, "I had no choice—it had to be neo-classic. This is the most conservative section of the country, you know." Henry Williamson Thrippit, of Klamath Heights, Tennessee (the most conservative section of the country) will receive a commission for a court house, and design a rational contemporary building. *P/A* will publish it. Talbot Hamlin will write an article for *The Architectural Review*, saying that the battle for modern architecture has been won.

YOU SEE how easy it is to prognosticate? Any of you who want to go on and do December's prophecy are welcome.

Thomas H. Wright