

Architecture's Monthly News Digest of Buildings and Projects, Personalities, New Products

Moore Takes Yale Post



NEW HAVEN, CONN. Charles W. Moore will succeed Paul Rudolph as Chairman of the Department of Architecture at Yale University. Moore, 39, moves to Yale on July 1 from the University of California in Berkeley, where he has been Chairman of the Department of Architecture since 1961. Rudolph is opening his own architectural office in New York City.

Despite his relative youth, Moore has already had a distinuished career both as architect and teacher. Following graduation from the University of Michigan in 1947, Moore went to work in San Francisco, first for Mario Corbett, later for Joseph Allen Stein, and then Clark & Beuttler. In 1949, he won the George W. Booth Traveling Fellowship from his undergraduate alma mater and toured through Europe and the Near East, taking photographs for use in teaching architectural design and history. Getting his pedagogical feet wet as an assistant professor at the University of Utah in 1950-52, Moore began to formulate his philosophy of architectural education. "I had become convinced of the value of architectural history as a core discipline in the teaching of architecture," he says. After two years service as a Lieutenant in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in this country and Korea, he matriculated at Princeton, receiving his M.F.A. in architectural design and history in 1956 and his Ph.D. in architecture in 1957. He stayed at Princeton from 1957-59 as as-

sistant professor, then returned to San Francisco as a senior associate of Clark & Buettler and associate professor at the University of California. In 1962, Moore won a P/A Award Citation for the design of his own house (pp. 146-149, JANUARY 1962 P/A). When he moves to New Haven in July, Moore will set up an office of his firm there. His associate, William Turnbull, will probably remain in charge of the office in Berkeley. The other two associates have left the firm: Richard R. Whitaker is in Washington, D.C., as the Education Director for the AIA, and Donlyn Lyndon was named recently Chairman of the architectural department at the University of Oregon.

Holmes Made Managing Editor

Burton H. Holmes, AIA, who joined P/A in 1949 as Technical Editor and was made Senior Editor, Materials and Methods, in January, 1965, has been named Managing Editor of PROGRESSIVE ARCHITEC-TURE. Holmes received his



B.A. from Oberlin College and his Bachelor of Architecture from Yale University, and was a major in the U.S. Army Field Artillery in World War II. He worked in the architectural firm of Hulsken & Strong, Lima, Ohio, then in design development of porcelain enamel structures with Davidson Enmel Products. Moving to New York, he was affiliated with Lockwood-Greene, Engineers, Inc., serving in both the architectural and structural design divisions.

Holmes has for some years been considered the most significant voice on technological matters in the architectural press. The P/A "theme" issues prepared under his direction have become invaluable references for the profession. They include "The Design of Building Products," "Air Conditioning and Architecture," "Wood in Architecture," "The Aesthetics and Technology of Preassembly," "Tectonic Steels," "Contemporary Masonry," and a number of others.

As Holmes moves into the Managing Editor's position, he will continue his interest in technology, as well as all other aspects of architectural design and practice. His experience on, and contributions to, the magazine for the past 16 years are expected to make his new role an even more importantly contributory one.

Subway Will Replace Loop



CHICAGO, ILL. Ever since 1897, when the elevated railway that encircles Chicago's downtown business area was completed, the area has been known as "The Loop." It is as famous, in its way, as the Great White Way, or the Great Wall of China, and has been likened to an Italian Renaissance fortress and a French bastioned town.

Now news comes from Chicago that, within 10 years, the Loop—the actual elevated structure—will be no more. It will be replaced by a subway system, following roughly the same route. In late April, the Chicago City Council passed a motion to seek Federal funds to finance the new transit program. Chicago has already requested \$1,250,000 in interest-free Federal loans to pay for year-long preliminary engineering and economic feasibility studies.

According to William R. Marston, Chicago's deputy planning commissioner in charge of transportation, the subway, which will be part of a larger transit system, would cost between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000. Of this total, \$40,000,000 would be



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raised by special assessment on downtown property owners over a 40-year period—a period allowed by Illinois State law for subway construction. Hopefully, the Federal Government would add \$80,-000,000 to this total under the two-for-one financing formula provided in the urban mass

transportation act of 1964.

The disappearance of the El will alter the physical appearance of downtown Chicago, as much as the destruction of the Third Avenue El altered New York City's East Side. It will also change the feeling of the Loop. What the new feeling will be is up to Chicago.

A Hartford Saloon For Central Park?



NEW YORK, N. Y. Central Park is, as it was meant to be, an oasis in a concrete desert. "Where building begins, the park ends," explained Fred-erick Law Olmsted, who, with Calvert Vaux, planned the park and saw it created between 1856-1876. Because of their genius and vision, Central Park is today, a century later, an area of trees and grass, sunlight shimmering on quiet lagoons, actresses and mail clerks playing baseball, small boys wandering with gasfilled balloons, lovers sitting in

the shade, nannies wheeling baby carriages, and children sailing boats on ponds. For millions of pavement-enclosed New Yorkers, the park is an emotional respite, a place where they can see real trees growing in real earth, a place where they can escape from the exhaust fumes of busses, and the honking of taxicab horns. But there are always those who would change all that. Today, Huntington Hartford, A & P heir, is one, and Robert Moses, former parks commissioner, is another.

In 1959, Hartford wrote Commissioner Moses proposing an esplanade, a "Champs Elysées," running from Columbus Circle at the southwest corner of the park to the Reservoir in the upper part, lined with outdoor cafés. Moses pointed out that such a grand-scale onslaught of cafés was not likely to make money, and he suggested situating a single pavilion at the southwest corner of the park, opposite the Plaza Hotel. There, in a busy corner of the park, traffic could be brisk, patrons could arrive and depart by car, and a concessionoperated restaurant might turn a profit. Hartford said he would be glad to donate such a café. And Moses, accepting, suggested it be named the Hartford Pavilion. But there was no joy at Fifth Avenue and Central Park South, the corner picked for the honor. Four neighbors - 795 Fifth Avenue Corporation; Fifth Avenue and 59th Corporation; Andrew Y. Rogers; and Tiffany and Company - brought suit against the city in 1960, shortly after the proposed gift was announced. For five years, the case dragged through the New York courts, until this spring the New York State Supreme Court handed down a decision, without an official opinion, ruling against the café's opponents. Suit was brought under a New York State statute stating that no building may be put up in a park unless it has a park use. This spring's decision came at the end of the case's third retrial, granted on procedural grounds. The court found that the proposed Hartford Pavilion was indeed a park use building, even though two-thirds of the building's space will be on the upper level, entered from the street. Four entrances are from the street; one on the lower level from the park.

Hartford's desire to have a sidewalk café in Manhattan, (referred to by then-commissioner Moses in a staff memo as the "advice of a friendly but questionable character") came from seeing such cafés in London and Paris. But New York offers a different set of circumstances. The sidewalks of New York are narrow, offering little protection to anyone seated in a café from the roar of traffic or the exhausts of buses and trucks. Besides, land prices in mid-Manhattan are prohibitively expensive often as high as \$3,500,000 an acre, and while a café built on park land would circumvent the latter problem, it would not solve the former.

Hartford believes that his pavilion would bring more persons into the park. That seems hardly likely, or desirable, at that already heavily trafficked corner. And he thinks of it as giving persons a place to sit quietly and contemplate the park. But why not sit in the park, on benches or on the grass, and have the contemplating done there? The area is always filled with persons doing just that in good weather. And a building there only reduces the amount of available land.

As the city grows and land prices soar, speculators and "benefactors" always look eagerly at park land. It is vacant; it is often centrally located. Why not build on it? Because you gradually strangle what life a city has. Because a city must have park space as surely as it must have housing, business, and transportation. Remove the parks and you kill the desirability of living in the city. In Manhattan, which lost 200,000 residents between 1950 and 1960, the desire is waning already.

Olmsted and Vaux saw the problem clearly over 100 years ago, before the skyscraper or the motor car. They put it this way: "As the city grows larger, projects for the public benefit multiply, land becomes more valuable, and the park more and more really central, applications for the use of ground upon it for various more or less plausible purposes, are likely to become increasingly frequent and increasingly urgent, and there will thus be a strong tendency to its conversion into a great, perpetual metropolitan Fair Ground, in the plan and administration of which no general purpose need be recognized, other than to offer for the recreation of those who may visit it, a desultory collection of miscellaneous entertainments, tangled together by a series of crooked roads and walks, and richly decorated with flowers and trees, fountains and statuary.

"The only solid ground of resistance to dangers of this class will be found to rest in the conviction that the park throughout is a single work of art, and as such, subject to the primary law of every work of art, namely, that it shall be framed upon a single, noble motive, to which the design of all its parts, in some more or less subtle way, shall be confluent and helpful."

Building a café and pavilion at 59th Street and Fifth Avenue in Central Park would be no more "confluent and helpful" to the park or to Manhattan than would the building of a Rockefeller Center be to Paris.

Unfortunately, plans for the Hartford Pavilion are moving ahead. Although the estimated cost of the building has soared from an original estimate of \$750,000, to \$1,712,000, with architect Edward Stone receiving a 15 per cent commission of \$256,000, Hartford says he is ready to put up the money. Hartford's financial position, though, is reportedly unstable. He recently sold Show, his money-losing magazine of the arts; he is trying to sell Paradise Island, a resort venture

in the Bahamas, and his Gallery of Modern Art at the southwest corner of Central Park is seeking contributors. It looks indeed as if the pavilion project is the stepchild of the misguided munificence of a cultural Casanova. The proposal is in its way as silly as earlier suggestions for the park, defeated by the citizens, who evidently must protect themselves against their own city government. One early proposal suggested the park be turned into a burial ground for the distinguished men of this country. Another called for the launching of a ship in the reservoir to train the merchant marine; and a third suggested turning the whole park into a topographical map of the United States.

If the Hartford saloon can be built in Central Park legally, what will come next? And who will protect the park? Certainly not Hartford, nor the city government, nor the courts. It is still not too late to reconsider.

Missed Chance in Boston



BOSTON, MASS. The high hopes that were raised when Back Bay Center by Belluschi, Bogner, Koch, Stubbins, and TAC was announced in 1953—it won the First Design Award in the first annual P/A Design Awards Program in January 1954—have long since dissipated. Part of the promise disappeared in the failure of that scheme to be built. It was wiped out entirely by the subsequent erection of Los-Angeles-Style commercial buildings by Charles Luckman, the Prudential Tower, the recentlyopened Sheraton-Boston Hotel, and their related facilities. The same theme was adopted by the

local firm of Hoyle, Doran & Berry when they designed the War Memorial Auditorium for Prudential Center, recently dedicated. One is tempted to speculate that the Luckman firm had a hand in this design, too, so closely does it parallel the feeling of monumental blandness engendered by Luckman's Madison Square Garden and office building designated for Manhattan's Pennsylvania Station site. In both cities, the opportunity for a truly memorable public facility has been lost, and a routine, "functional," large-capacity center substituted. Architects might ponder the lessons taught by such examples in reading this issue of P/A on "major spaces" what they are, how they are attained, and how not.

Mies Apartment Opens in Baltimore

Highfield MD. BALTIMORE, House, at 4000 N. Charles Street in Baltimore, brings to that city a Mies van der Rohe design executed in concrete. Like most Mies buildings, Highfield House is distinguished by the orderly progression of its façade. Its tinted glass windows do not go from floor to ceiling in each room, but they do stretch from supporting column to supporting column, giving the building a feeling of horizontality, which makes its 13-story height less noticeable in an area of smaller buildings and individual homes. Beneath each window is a buffcolored brick sill, which gives the façade a punctuated rhythm. This effect is reiterated by grad-



uations in the exterior concrete columns, stepped back every few floors, as Mies did with the columns in his Chicago Promontory apartment

house in 1949. At the rear of the building is a sunken garden with a swimming-pool fountain, opening off a recreation room.

A "City" Is Not a Home

THE BRONX, N.Y. Fourteen times the size of Clover, South Carolina, seven times the size of Fair Plain, Michigan, and three times the size of Bountiful, Utah, Co-Op City will soon raise its head in the Bronx. The "city," which will house about 60,000 people in 15,500 units (about the size, all told, of White Plains, New York) will be built on a 300-acre sitethe grave of Zeckendorf's bankrupt Freedomland.

The site was purchased for \$15,000,000 from the National Development Corporation by the United Housing Foundation, who will sponsor the project. (The Foundation, begun in 1951 and headed since 1959 by Abraham E. Kazan, has sponsored seven other such cooperative developments around the city. Up till now, Rochdale Village, housing 5,860 families on the old Jamaica Race Track land, was the organization's largest venture.) Co-Op City—the world's largest apartment development, the 110th largest city in the U.S.—will absorb, in its five years of construction, \$285,-000,000 in construction costs (\$263,000,000 to be financed

the manner of vast apartment developments. It will be difficult for the trees, in whatever number, to soften the effect.

Nine garages for 10,550 cars will be built around the periphery of the project. One desirable feature is that 80 per cent of the parking space will be underground—out of sight and mind. Near the garages will be located two-story shop-



by the state under its Mitchell-Lama middle income housing development), an on-site labor force of 2,000 men, and \$115,-000,000 in payrolls. Architect for the project, Herman J. Jessor, (chief) UHF architect, hopes for an early June approval by the Board of Estimate. The plan passed the City Planning Commission last month, virtually unaltered but not unopposed. The Metropolitan Committee on Planning, the Municipal Art Society, and the New York Chapter AIA all fought the proposal for its environmental and design failings-monotony, size, and lack of urban space.

In June, hydraulic filling operations—3,500,000 cu yds worth—will be pumped from Orchard Beach. Pile drilling of 2,000,000 linear ft will start in the fall, and in three years all will be ready for the first tenants—probably some of the 4,000 who have already put up the \$450 deposit and who will pay thereafter anywhere from \$18 to \$26 a room.

Tenants will have the choice of 39 apartment buildings standing like so many celery stalks in a garden. The apartments will be of three types: a 24-story slab, a 27-story slab with projecting elements, and a 34-story cruciform tower (see plan). Materials will be reinforced concrete with brick facing. One suspects that they will be dull and repetitious in ping centers with "community rooms" upstairs.

Ninety acres of the total 300 will be ceded to the city for schools (three elementary, two intermediate, and one senior high school), police, fire, library, and gas operations. No designs have been submitted for these proposals. They show as dashes on the plan.

Of the 210 acres remaining on the Co-Op City site, 85 per cent will be landscaped by the team of Zion and Breen.

When asked by P/A about the singular lack of low-rise housing in this city of 60,000, Jessor said, "People just don't want to walk up stairs; that's why we aren't going into garden apartments or town houses." Jessor also maintains that the two-story shopping center will relieve the repetitiousness of the high-rise units. Jessor boasts that there will be no "Keep-Off-the-Grass signs. And this is true. The space for landscaped areas of grass is there.

The blessings of Co-Op City are obvious. Rent is low. Open space is in abundance. Man and car are separated as much as possible. And the city gains an additional \$5,000,000 in annual revenues.

Still, the hope remains that, in the end, Co-Op City, (and its sponsors and architect) will show the imagination and variety—the life—that is so lacking in the current appearance of its design.

Jersey community of approximately 80,000 persons, located within a 3.9 sq mile area, is thinking of building a school plaza that would accommodate all the city's school children. Abandoning the neighborhood school and locating all school buildings (from kindergarten through junior college) in one large complex is a solution many cities have considered. It seemed an especially appealing idea to East Orange, which was faced with the possible need for a new junior high and the definite need for renovations and additions for 10 other school buildings.

To help the people of East Orange decide on such a radical approach and to aid the city's Board of School Estimates in approving it, architect

Centralized Schools for Kindergarten Through 14th Grade



Emil A. Schmidlin presented the school board with this rendering of what the school plaza might look like. The complex would be built over a 15-year period; if started soon, a middle school for about 3000 fifthto eighth-graders could be ready in about three years. Added after that would be a "resource tower" for a curriculum center, a junior college, and central offices. Next would come a high school for 3600 students. Step four would provide a primary school for 3850 children in the first through the fourth grades. The last stages would add a gymnasium, a stadium, an arts center, and a parking area.

Other communities, notably New York City, have been considering such centralized schools to aid integration.

Architecture Exhibit at MOMA



NEW YORK, N. Y. In 1932, the Museum of Modern Art's newly established Department of Architecture, headed by Philip Johnson, introduced the concept of a large, architectural retrospective with the show, "Modern Architecture, International Exhibition." Every 10 years or so since then, the museum's expanded Department of Architecture and Design has presented a sizable review of "modern" architecture. The latest one, entitled "Modern Architecture USA," opened there on May 18. Selected and installed by department head Arthur Drexler, it includes some 71 buildings, built since 1900, by approximately 38 architects.

According to Drexler, "Some of the buildings shown are unique masterpieces; others are primarily of historical significance. Some buildings are shown because they launched an idea; others because they carried an idea to its conclusion. All of them remind us that architectural excellence has many forms."

Drexler's introduction to the exhibit goes on to say: "The exhibit begins with an early work by Frank Lloyd Wright (Unity Temple, 1906, shown), llustrating some characteristics of his architecture much admired in Germany and Holand. What follows is the emergence in the 'twenties of a new architecture for an industrialized world. Its principles were meant to be internationally valid, but its European aspects were emphasized at the end of the 'thirties when refugees, converging on the United States, made major changes in the teaching of architecture as well as its practice.

"The post-war building boom provided ample opportunity for contending schools of thought, but through the late forties and most of the 'fifties the American imagination was dominated by the inspired method of Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. The great French architect Le Corbusier has been an acknowledged influence everywhere since the 'twenties, and in recent years his use of complex sculptural form has coincided with a world-wide restlessness-a suspension of dogma that has led to new freedom as well as disorder.

"Throughout this American story Frank Lloyd Wright appears in numerous guises. His work may be called a sustained explosion. Aspects of his architecture once rejected as naive —mass and solidity, for example—again seem relevant and curiously 'modern.'

"Younger generations of architects are now building with brilliance and virtuosity. Indeed, modern architecture in the United States abounds with distinguished buildings and more than a few masterpieces. But however splendid this achievement may be, it does not begin to cope with the great problems of urban planning-not because the social and economic procedures that would make their ideas a reality do not yet exist. There are other problems as well: we do not yet have an effective means of preserving important buildings, and we have not yet educated all our public officials to a just appreciation of what building as an art can do to enhance our lives. But we can look forward to finding solutions to these problems that will rival and perhaps surpass our recent achievements."

"Modern Architecture USA" has been designed to travel here and abroad: all buildings

are shown in large color transparencies, each mounted in its own prefabricated light box. These boxes are set into prefabricated, free-standing panels of varying heights, supported by square aluminum tubing. The exhibit, which is under the joint sponsorship of the Museum and The Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in the Fine Arts, will remain in New York through September 6.

Sculptural Control Tower

MALTON, ONT., CANADA The control tower of the new Toronto International Airport has a more striking form and texture than the terminal buildings it services (p. 46, DECEM-BER 1962 P/A). The control cab is supported on three legs of reinforced, patterned concrete containing - respectively -elevator, stairs, and ductwork. The tower rises from a Y-shaped, one-story building housing telecommunications, air traffic control, and service area in as many wings. Exterior materials used in the base, which blend with the concrete of the tower, are gray brick for the walls and precast con-crete panels for the fascia. John B. Parkin Associates of Toronto, architect of the terminal, performed the same services here.





FDR Memorial Put on Ice

WASHINGTON, D.C. When Francis Biddle resigned last month as chairman of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Commission, it looked as if plans for the controversial memorial were indeed, as Biddle said, "put on ice." Biddle's resignation capped a long struggle against opposition from the Roosevelt family, notably from commission member James Roosevelt, who felt that his father would not have liked the proposed memorial. Most recent disappointment to those

who hoped the competitionwinning design could be put up (see pp. 47-50, February 1961 P/A; p. 59, August 1964 P/A) was an indication that funds for the \$4,500,000 structure would be virtually impossible to raise. Biddle had waited to start fund raising until a group headed by Adlai Stevenson raised money for a memorial to Eleanor Roosevelt. When Stevenson's group, even with the blessing of the Roosevelt family, had difficulty, Biddle believed that efforts for the FDR memorial would be fighting insurmountable odds. The commission still has the site, in Potomac Park between the Jefferson and Lincoln memorials, and at least one commission member, New York Senator Jacob Javits, who vigorously backs the FDR plan, hopes that the site can still be used, perhaps with a less ambitious scheme. Suggestions for saving the site propose landscaping, fountains, maybe a statue of the late President, and in the meantime signs proclaiming that the site will be used. Biddle plans to write the Smithsonian Institution in hopes of having the winning design kept by the Government for possible future use. On architectural grounds alone, it would be a shame to see such a stately proposal come to naught.

Come Alive



NEW YORK, N.Y. For about one month, from March 11 to April 7, Park Avenue executives, women with shopping bags, children old and young,



could throw a dart, roll a marble, pin a tail, or spin a wheel (shown) at a new exhibit—all in the spirit of fun and games. The exhibit, in coordination with the American Merchandising Council, is now traveling to major department stores throughout the nation. The "come alive" games, most of which are no more than dyed, crayoned, and shellacked carvings on wood, are colorful, simple, and, above all, inviting.

Behind the banners, marbles, plaques, and wheels at the Pepsi Cola Building was the moving spirit of del Sol Productions, of which Norman Laliberte is director of creative de-



sign. The organization, a small one with 10 employees, is based 43 minutes outside of New York, in Ossining, under a liquor store. The studio was started in 1962 as Sol Productions at St. Mary's College (Notre Dame, Indiana), where Laliberte and del Sol executive vice-president James Cronin were teaching at the time.

The next year saw a move to New York and the beginning of del Sol's exhibit design capacities. At the suggestion of architect and designer Charles Eames, Laliberte was made design consultant for the Vatican Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. There, some 88 of his needleworked banners, ranging in size from 12" x 12" to 5' x 12' and decorated with "found" objects (daguerreotypes, bells, medals, tassels), portrayed various Biblical subjects.

The final stage of development came in the summer of 1964, when, under the instigation of George Beylerian, owner of a New York crafts and accessories shop, del Sol turned to the commercial production of toys, games, banners, silkscreened items, and wooden plaques. The rugs are not to be tread on lightly—they retail at F. A. O. Schwartz for \$595; plaques used as decorative accents run from \$5 to \$12 and Pin-a-Tail on the unicorn is an inexpensive \$2.50. Many of the del Sol designs also made the rounds in the Manhattan galleries: in September of 1964, the Osborne Gallery featured Laliberte's banners; the toys found their way into the Museum of Contemporary Crafts' show "Amusements Is."

At present, del Sol is retained by Official Films as a consultant on creative ideas, and by the Boston Arts Festival as creative consultant. Soon a Durst Organization Building in New York will sport Laliberte banners.

Laliberte's art is a natural outgrowth of his background. A Roman Catholic and former teacher at the Rhode Island School of Design, Laliberte obtained his bachelors degree and masters degree in art education (his thesis was on the iconography of the Cross) at the Institute of Design in Chicago (before it was incorporated into the Illinois Institute of Technology). His art, whether in banner, plaque, or game form, abounds with symbol and is both timely and timeless. A Reinhold book on his banners and plaques is in the works.

Merit Scholars Choose Architecture

EVANSTON, ILL. In late April the National Merit Scholarship Corporation announced results of the tenth annual Merit Scholarship competition. Open to high-school seniors throughout the nation, the competition awarded college scholarships to more than 1900 students. Of these, eight announced their intention to study architecture. And of the eight, two will study at Rice University. The eight and the colleges they will attend are: William N. Scott, Fort Smith, Ark.: Georgia Institute of Technology; Elliott Kaikee, Palo Alto, Calif.: undecided; Patrick R. Hayes, Washington, D. C.: Rice University; Larre H. Nelson, Jamestown, N.Y.: Rennselaer Polytechnic Institute; Robert M. Martin, Duncan, Okla.: Oklahoma State University; Chris A. Carter, Oklahoma City, Okla .: Rice University; Woodrow W. Hammond, Fort Bliss, Tex.: University of Texas; Evelyn M. Stevens, Charlottesville, Va.: Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Trade Mart for L.A. Clusters Product Showrooms





LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Out-oftown professional buyers visiting Los Angeles were long faced with time-consuming freeway dashes in pursuit of product showrooms. Now their problem is at least partially alleviated by the opening of the 462,000-sq-ft California Mart, where many manufacturers have taken display space; and it will be further lessened by the completion of the recently started second building that is rising on the site to the left. A third stage-construction of a hotel and convention center-will follow shortly.

The second building, identical to the first, will be linked to it by a glass-enclosed escalator tower.

Victor Gruen Associates are architects for the structures, which, when completed, will be grouped around an open landscaped pedestrian mall. The site encompasses a full city block, bounded by Mann, Los Angeles, and 9th Streets and by Olympic Boulevard.

The completed building, and the circular bank building in front of it, are of steel construction, with columns about 27' o.c. and 12' between floors. Most of the exterior surfaces of these steel supports are faced with precast concrete panels, which form a prowlike projection the height of each support, making the building look taller than its 13 stories. Dark-gray glass spandrels separate window areas. Beneath the complex is a three-level parking garage with a 600-car capacity.

New Design on New Site Is Winner in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, CANADA. Green Blakstein Russell Associates of Winnipeg won an architectural competition in 1960 for the design of a new Winnipeg City Hall (p. 74, FEBRUARY 1960 P/A). The competition design was for a site on Broadway

and Osbourne Streets, and when the site was changed to Main Street, where the old City Hall then stood, the design had to be changed, too. GBR did the redesign, but the recently completed building, which cost \$5,900,000, in no

way resembles the original winning design. In redesigning, the architects were restricted by the lack of an official renewal plan for that site. At present, the provincial government and the City of Winnipeg are preparing to build a concert hall and museum directly across the street. It was thus necessary to open up the site to allow an approach from Main Street to a future public building to the west of the City Hall.

AVE

The solution was an inwardlooking group of buildings whose character the architects could control, to provide, on however small a scale, a civic square. They separated the two functions of civic government: legislative (on the left) and administrative (on the right) into independent buildings, linked only by a podium, and, below grade level, by a gallery that accommodates city archives. This separation established a cross axis on the site, formerly Market Street, that now awaits the future public building to complete the project's grouping.

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One other consideration was purely visual. Because of a quirk in the city's gridiron arrangement, the site appears to

close off Main Street from the intersection of Winnipeg's two main streets, Portage and Main. This condition is further emphasized by the framing effect of two older highrise office structures, one on each side of the street. The strong horizontal emphasis of the group of new buildings effectively closes and completes this composition, and the pedestrian approach is fittingly terminated by the courtyard.

Both buildings are faced with Manitoba Tyndall stone and Quebec granite; bronze is used for framing elements, screens, and hardware. The bold roof line of the legislative building is echoed by the spandrels of the administration structure. And the strength of the legislature's supporting columns is mirrored by the subdued columns on the administration building.

All things considered, it seems as if Green Blakstein Russell Associates produced a better design on the new site than they would have on the original site with their competition-winning proposal.

First Sectional Model of Sydney Opera



AUSTRALIA When SYDNEY, completed sometime in 1968, the Sydney Opera House is expected to look like the model shown here, enlarged 96 times. Built at a scale of 1" to 8', the model gives a meticulously detailed idea of how the building will look, complete with 2200 cast-metal figures depicting audience and sightseers. From the exterior, the building will be distinguished by 10 roof sections that soar beyond the building like lateen sails above an Arab dhow.

The building's interior is just as intricately striking. The main auditorium seats 2800 persons, rises steeply from the stage, and has a raised gallery on either side. A movable stage will drop out of sight, making way for the placement of the next act's scenery. Backstage are 11 platforms that move up and down electrically.

A piece of scenery, constructed in the ground-level workshop, will typically be raised on one of the platforms and then lowered to the stage.

Expected cost of the structure is \$39,100,000. It will be constructed on Bennelong Point in Sydney Harbour.

Joern Utzon is architect for the opera house. Ove Arup & Partners, London and Sydney, are consulting engineers.

Canadian Structural Steel Design Awards Announced

TORONTO, CANADA A jury of 8 Canadian architects and engineers pored over 74 entries in Canada's first structural steel design awards program and awarded 4 citations of excellence. Initiated by the Department of Industry and the National Design Council in cooperation with the Canadian Institute of Steel Construction, the program called for submissions in four categories: buildings costing under \$2 million, and those over \$2 million; bridges costing under \$500,000 and over \$500,000. All buildings and bridges entered had to be in use at the time of the judging. After preliminary selection of 27 structures, the submitting architects and engineers were given a month to prepare finished plans, photos, and written copy mounted on $30'' \ge 40''$ illustration boards.





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Winning entry in the large building category (over \$2 million) was the 34 story C-I-L House, Montreal (1). It stands on 28 steel columns, has black porcelain-enameled spandrel panels and gray-tinted plate glass. It was designed by Montreal architects Henry Greenspoon, Philip Freedlander, and John Kryton of Greenspoon, Freedlander & Dunne. Structural engineers were Jack Barbacki and Pierre d'Allemagne of d'Allemagne, Barbacki Associates, Montreal.

Toronto's Lothina Mews (2), winner in the under-\$2 million building category, has exposed exterior steel columns and curved roof supports, which unify the shops inside and provide a distinctive façade as well. Architects were Peter Webb, Boris Zerafa and René Menkes of Webb, Zerafa & Menkes, Toronto. Structural Engineers were J. W. Bradstock and H. L. Levelt of Reicher, Bradstock & Associates, Toronto.

Award for the best large bridge went to the Port Mann Bridge (3), designed by Gerrit Hardenberg, Norman Hilton, Knud Manniche, and Gulian Willeumier of C.B.A. Engineering Limited, Vancouver. And the small bridge award went to the highway bridge at Red Deer, Alberta (4), designed by Emil Sanden, T. J. Trimble, and Robert Foster of the Alberta Department of Highways.

Judges for the competition were: James A. Murray (chairman), who is chairman, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and professor, School of Architecture, University of Toronto; Ignace Brouillet, president, Ecôle Polytechnique de Montréal; Guy Desbarats, Dean, School of Architecture, University of Montreal, and partner in the firm of Affleck, Desbarats, Dimakopoulos, Lebensold; George H. Foures, member, National Building Code and National Research Council, and acting chief, Structures Division, Development Engineering Branch, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; D'Arcy G. Helmer, president, Ontario Association of Architects, and partner in the firm of Balharrie, Helmer & Associates; Thomas A. Monti, partner in the firm of Monti, Lefebvre, Lavoie, Nadon; Gilles E. Sarault, Chief Engineer, Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition; and Robert F. Shaw, Deputy Commissioner-General of the Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exposition.



No Man Is an Island: Memorials Can Be



WASHINGTON, D.C. Visitors to this month's AIA convention may have a chance to visit Olmsted Island at Great Falls on the Potomac, 12 miles upstream from Washington. Known as Falls Island, until its rededication this spring, the wild natural beauty of the area was preserved by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, of which Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., was a member from 1926-32 and for whom the area is now named. Olmsted, Jr., (1870-1957) the son of America's first professional landscape architect, is credited with having "contributed more to the planned growth, orderly development, and beauty of the Federal City

than any other individual since Pierre L'Enfant." Olmsted's association with Washington was a long one. In 1902, he was a member of the McMillan Committee, which revived and extended L'Enfant's original plan of 1791 for the city. From 1910 to 1918, he was a member of the first Washington Commission of Fine Arts. And in 1916, he framed the language of the Congressional Act establishing the National Park Service "to conserve the scenery and national and historic objects in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpared for the enjoyment of future generations." Olmsted also designed the grounds for the Washington National Cathedral.

Outside the capital, Olmsted prepared city plans for many communities, including Rochester, Pittsburgh, and New Haven. His landscape architecture enhanced such housing projects as Roland Park in Baltimore, Forest Hills Gardens, L.I., and Palos Verdes Estates, Calif. He also planned the grounds of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, St. Paul's School at Concord, N.H., and the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens.

How to Do What You Can With What You Have

COLUMBUS, INDIANA This county seat of 25,000 souls is well on the way to becoming the New Haven of the Midwest, having erected buildings, since World War II, by Eliel and Eero Saarinen, I. M. Pei, and Harry Weese-and now, a "test" block of municipal renovation styled by Alexander Girard. This project was not a matter of "rip it all down and put up something new and bigger [therefore better]," but a carefully thought-out scheme to preserve and enhance the typical blockfront of the city (generally dating from the 19th





Century and the early 1900's). Girard's approach was cosmetic, to be sure—painting, sympathetic sign design, awnings and canopies, bird control but the effect is admirable, and other merchants in Columbus have responded by bringing their buildings up to snuff in a like manner. Columbus is now planning a similar blockfront renovation in another part of town, and other towns, small and large, might well take heed.

Vanishing New York

NEW YORK, N.Y. Victims of the computer age, New York's stately old hotels are disappearing to be replaced by motels and other glossy, automated, glass-and-plastic hostelries that process a guest much the way a Detroit assembly line processes flivvers. But the quiet architectural grandeur of the few remaining older luxury hotels is still a solace to visiting architects and others who want grace instead of glitter. Playing on this unsettling change in the New York hotel scene, one of the statelier, surviving inns. The Plaza, whose neighbor the Savoy Plaza will soon vanish to make way for the gigantic



GM office building, has been running full-page ads in newspapers and magazines fantasizing about "The day New York almost vanished." In part their

tale reads like this:

"It didn't happen all at once. They did it very gradually. 'We can't alarm the people!' they said. So they removed a little house here. And a great hotel there. And then a few limestone banks and all the castiron store fronts they could find. And very quietly one night they stole a railroad station and buried it in New Jersey.

"A few people grumbled. Some found temporary shelter at The Dakota when Park Avenue disappeared. Others moved to Westchester. And some completely disillusioned out-oftowners went to Philadelphia instead. But most people were complacent. Until the day they discovered that their city had been entirely replaced with glass.

"Then they complained. But it was too late. So the faces of the city grew grimmer than they had ever been before. Clocks stopped. And the glass

began to crack.

"Soon after this, on one ghastly glittering morning, an observant executive walking to work paused on Fifth Avenue at Fifty-Ninth Street to clean his heavy dark goggles. Squinting, he looked around. And gasped!

"There was The Plaza where he had always remembered it. 'It can't be!' he said and rubbed his eyes. He looked again. 'It is there!' he said. And ran to work.

"He called his wife. "We'll go there tonight, before it's too late. Don't tell anyone!' he hissed. So she only told her very best friend. Soon everyone knew.

"Crowds gathered. They wandered in the lobbies. They caressed the marble, admired the gilded cherubs. And the caryatids in the Palm Court where palms still swayed. They feasted in the baronial splendor of the Edwardian Room ... etc., etc."

Bucky's Housing Plan for Upper Manhattan



NEW YORK, N. Y. Under the title "Instant Slum Clearance," the April issue of *Esquire* magazine described a Buckminster Fuller plan for Harlem as "a proposal to rescue a quarter million lives by completely transforming their environment." Actually, the transformation would be far from instant. The first year, for instance, would be consumed in tooling up for the mass production of structural parts of the massive structures Fuller would superimpose on Harlem. Construction would take two years after that, and would provide living space for 110,-000 families (almost four times as much as New York City's Housing Authority has provided in the last five years).

Looking more than a little like giant blast furnaces, the structures would rise 100 stories above the ground, supported by a central pillar from which circular decks would be suspended from steel supporting cables. "Open space between decks avoids a sense of

Comfort-Engineered Seating by HEYWOOD-WAKEFIELD

Boston's War Memorial Auditorium is handsome in design, extremely functional and well equipped. This balcony view shows most of the 1,836 Heywood (TC-477) fixed chairs.



Main floor view showing 4000 Heywood-Wakefield deluxe portable chairs (TC-290 FA) for supplementary auditorium seating.



Close-up view of TC-477 balcony installation showing well-padded foam cushion seats with concealed self-rising mechanism.



This installation of fixed and portable seating in Boston's War Memorial Auditorium, a part of the new Prudential Center, is typical of Heywood-Wakefield's ability to supply superior seating to meet the varied requirements of all types of auditoriums or arenas. No matter what the seating problem, or whether it involves floor or riser installation, there is a Heywood-Wakefield design to meet your requirements. Write for complete folio—or see Sweet's Catalog, Section 36d/He.



Menominee, Michigan

mpenetrable mass. From the masthead, lenses capture the light and heat of the sun." (Remember when Jon Hall used to amaze the natives by lighting straw with a magnifying glass?)

Roadway ramps would circle the central pillar, and tenants could drive to their apartment doors and park there. Fuller estimates that each family would have an average of 1200 sq ft of living space (roughly 500 sq ft more than the present Harlem average), not including parking areas and exterior balconies. By starting each tower's living space 10 stories above the ground, room would be left beneath for highway cloverleaf interchanges or even for existing housing.

Perhaps this plan, developed by Fuller (with Fuller and Sadao, Inc., as associates) would ease the squalid, crowded living conditions in Harlem, bringing different housing to that area. But would it work structurally or socially? Someone should find out.

Church Plan Stresses Participation



PARMA, OHIO What the Holy Family Catholic Church in Parma wanted was a building that would seat 1350 persons and express, in its design, the revitalization of the liturgy (see pp. 133–137, MARCH 1965 P/A). Since this revitalization requires that the congregation participate—visually as well as verbally—in the liturgy of the Mass, the congregation must be as close to the altar as possible. In Conrad & Fleischman's design, the altar is the focal point, with the ceiling sloping down toward it and the congregation spreading out directly in front of it.

The church's curved walls will be cast-in-place concrete with a white limestone aggre-



gate. All exposed concrete will be bush-hammered. The façade is distinguished by the alternation of concave and convex surfaces and by the variations in the height and roof-slant of its facets. The church opens this year.

Israeli Pyramid Plan Proposed



TEL-AVIV, ISRAEL If built according to plan, the structural technique used in the Tel-Aviv Air Terminal may be the first idea Israel has consciously taken from Egypt since the Exodus. The idea comes with modifications; for although the structural shape is a pyramid, the components forming it are truncated hollow tetrahedrons instead of solid cubes, and the interior of the structure will be open instead of solid. Each



EFFICIENT HIGH SCHOOL, WASHINGTON – Cascade High School, Everett. Architect: Harry E. Botesch. General Contractor: Newland Construction Co. Ready Mixed Concrete: Associated Sand & Gravel Co. Masonry Contractor: G. E. Blackstone. Masonry Cement Supplier: H. O. Seiffert Co.



SCHOOL FOR THE HANDICAPPED, INDIANA — Hendricks Special Education Building, Logansport. Architect: Medlan & Bowman. Contractor: James I. Barnes Construction Co. Ready Mixed Concrete: Wolf Supply Co. Masonry Cement: Logansport Supply Co. Rapidex Precast Roof: Spickelmier Co.



LUXURIOUS MOTEL, TEXAS—Ramada Inn, Amarillo. General Contractor: Dewey A. Hicks. Masonry Contractor: H. C. Bennett. Masonry Cement: Crowe-Gulde Cement Co. Ready Mixed Concrete: Amarillo Concrete Co.

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LONE STAR MASONRY CEMENT

MODERN BAKERY, LOUISIANA – Cotton's Holsum Bakery, Baton Rouge. Architect: Wilson & Coleman. General Contractor: Charles Carter & Co., Inc. Masonry Contractor: L. J. Langlois. Masonry Cement: Baton Rouge Supply Co., Inc. Ready Mixed Concrete: Altex Ready Mixed Concrete Corp.

FIRE-SAFE NURSING HOME, NEW YORK – Bethel Methodist Home for the Aged, Ossining. Architect: Ferrenz & Taylor. General Contractor: J. R. Stevenson Corp. Concrete Contractor: Forbes Fireproofing Corp. Masonry Contractor: Palmieri Contracting Corporation. Ready Mixed Concrete: Cooney Brothers, Inc.





Design roof covers

24' x 60' (16' high from base to top) Barrel Vault variation for Creighton's Garden Restaurant Winter Park, Florida. Toombs, Amisano and Wells, Architects and Engineers, Atlanta, Ga.



or skylights

75' diameter lamella Skylight for State University of New York, Albany, N.Y. Architect, Edward Durrell Stone, New York, N.Y.

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or conservatories

34' diameter Conservatory dome, Ithaca College, Ithaca, N.Y. Architect, Tallman and Tallman, Ithaca, New York.



56' diameter dome Pool Enclosure at Park Place Motor Inn, Traverse City, Michigan. Architect, Paul Hazleton, Traverse City, Michigan.

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tetrahedron will be lifted into place by a crane, and windows and doors will be formed by the openings between elements. Each tetahedron is cast of concrete 1" thick.

The building will be a gathering place for passengers departing from the city by bus for the airport. Pedestrians enter on one side, taxis from another, and buses from the third. Offices occupy a small gallery, projecting over the pedestrian entrance.

Architects are Alfred Neumann and Zvi Heker of Tel-Aviv,





AISC Holds Its Largest Engineering Conference

At the American Institute of Steel Construction's 17th Annual National Engineering Conference, held in Memphis last April 22 and 23, some 700 conferees heard numerous papers delivered by national authorities on various aspects of structural design and fabrication.

Of special interest to archi-

64 P/A News Report

tects were two papers describing how large amounts of steel could be saved by novel design. Horatio Allison, Consulting Engineer of Rockville, Maryland, explained the achievement of unusual economy in multistory apartment framing by designing for full continuity in both directions, using regular-bay spacing and making use of high-strength steels. William J. Mouton, Consulting Engineer of New Orleans, demonstrated that a 50 per cent savings in steel could be effected in high-rise office buildings through a system of box-framed latticed trusses.

Although the present AISC design specification does not include design rules for composite design using lightweight aggregates, the conclusion of several papers presented was that it is quite possible to use aggregates of this type with composite design.

Research reports in plastic design in multistory buildings revealed the feasibility of designing both braced and unbraced frames by the plastic method.

Auto-town Trade Mart

DETROIT, MICH. Ground was broken last month for Detroit's Trade Center, long considered



a needed addition to the Detroit business scene. The developers plan to spend \$10 million on the project, providing displayers with 450,000 sq ft of display space. As designed by Detroit architects Smith, Hinchman & Grylls Associates, Inc., there will be two buildings joined by a general tower that houses elevators, power equipment, and other mechanical and service facilities. The undistinguished exterior has ex-posed concrete columns. Interior includes a restaurant, cocktail lounge, the usual supporting shops, a large auditorium, and conference and hospitality rooms.

Author Seeks Material

Architect E. Abraben is now preparing a book on franchise motels. Architects, students, designers, and motel owners wishing to submit their motels for consideration may mail the material to E. Abraben, Architect, P.O. Box 1196, Boca Raton, Fla.

ERRATA

· Joseph J. Roberto, referred to as the former University Architect for New York University in the APRIL 1965 P/A (p. 221), is still quite active in that position. "News of my demise is greatly exaggerated," he writes P/A, and we thankfully restore him to the living. · P/A's April announcement (p. 63) that Glen Paulsen will become head of the Department of Architecture at the Cranbrook Academy of Art did not mean to imply that he is giving up his private architectural practice. Paulsen and his firm, Glen Paulsen & Associates, will continue to operate at the same old stand in Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

The Buildings That Bloom in the Spring

CHICAGO, ILL. Nineteen Chicago buildings were laureled this spring by the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry and the Chicago chapter, AIA.

The two honor awards went to Edward D. Dart for the Chicago Theological Seminary Faculty Housing (1, interior) and to I. W. Colburn & Associates, Inc., for the St. Anastasis Church (2).

Citations for excellence went to the Volkswagen Building by Hausner & Macsai (3); to United Parcel Service Distribution Center and the Henrich residence by Edward D. Dart (4); to the Madison Elementary School by Cone & Dornbusch; the Jens Jensen Elementary School by Harry Weese & Associates; the Decorel Corporation by Don Erickson; to the garden townhouse by Y.C. Wong, R. Ogden Hannaford & Associates; to the Haw-thorne Court Townhouses by Ralph Anderson Associates;







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the Medical Merchandise Mart by Fridstein & Fitch; the Home Federal Savings & Loan Asso-

ciation by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill; the United States Courthouse and Federal Office Building by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, A. Epstein & Sons, C. F. Murphy Associates, and Schmidt, Garden & Erikson; the U. S. Gypsum Building by The Perkins & Will Partnership; the Temple for North Shore Congregation Israel by Minoru Yamasaki & Associates (5); the house on a bluff by Brenner-Danforth-Rockwell (6).

Citations of Merit were also presented to deserving projects in the area of rehabilitation and remodeling. Paul Gerhardt, Jr., was honored for his Chicago Police Headquarters; Stade, Dolan & Anderson for St. John's Lutheran Church; Brenner-Danforth-Rockwell in association with C. F. Murphy Associates for the Graham Foundation Building.

Llovd Warren Winner



NEW YORK, N.Y. The 1965 winner of the Lloyd Warren Fellowship from the National Institute for Architectural Education is University of Illinois senior Patrick Leamy, who won the competition for the design of "A World Center for Philosophies and Ideas." He will spend several months at l'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, then take a study tour of Europe.

New Fellows

WASHINGTON, D.C. The AIA has 654 Fellows. Thirty-seven of these are newly appointed, and their fellowships will be formally conferred in Washington at the banquet and ball on June 18, which closes the 97th annual convention of the AIA and the XI Pan American Congress of Architects. Newly honored are:

For design and contributions in education: Lawrence B.

Anderson, Boston, Mass.; Joseph Esherick, San Francisco, Calif.; Ralph Rapson, Minneapolis, Minn.; José Luis Sert, Cambridge, Mass. For design: Giorgio Cava-

For design: Giorgio Cavaglieri, New York, N.Y.; William Francis Cody, Palm Springs, Calif.; Harwell Hamilton Harris, Raleigh, N. C.; Philip C. Johnson, New York, N.Y.; Robert Andrews Little, Cleveland, Ohio; and Arch Reese Winter, Mobile, Ala.

For education: Robert Henry Dietz, Seattle, Ore.; Joseph T. Fraser, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; William John Wagner, Jr., Des Moines, Iowa; and Philip Armour Wilber, Stillwater, Okla.

For public service: William F. R. Ballard, New York, N.Y.; James Joseph Chiarelli, Seattle, Ore.; Alfred Preis, Honolulu, Hawaii; Louie Lorraine Scribner, Charlottesville, Va.; and Karel Yasko, Bethesda, Md.

For public service and service to the profession of architecture: Mario C. Celli, Mc-Keesport, Pa.; Frank L. Hope, Sr., San Diego, Calif.; Amedeo Leone, Detroit, Mich.; and Adrian Wilson, Los Angeles, Calif.

For service to the profession: Richard S. Banwell, San Francisco, Calif.; Robert Elkington, St. Louis, Mo.; William Ernest Freeman, Jr., Greenville, S.C.; Terrell Ray Harper, Dallas, Tex.; Lee B. Kline, Los Angeles. Calif.; William H. Scheick, Washington, D.C.; George Patton Simonds, Oakland, Calif.; Frank Robert Slezak, Kansas City, Mo.; Gustavus Scott Smitherman, Shreveport, La.; Ross Lloyd Snedaker, Salt Utah; Oswald Lake City, Waterloo. Hagen Thorson, Iowa: Frederic Richard von Grossmann, Milwaukee, Wis .: Fred Carter Williams, Raleigh, N.C.; and David Norton Yerkes, Washington, D.C.

Personalities

Hervey Parke Clark and John F. Beuttler of the San Francisco firm of Clark & Beuttler were awarded the Henry Hering Memorial Medal by the National Sculpture Society in recognition of their use of sculpture in San Francisco's West Coast World War II Memorial... Elected president of the New York Building Congress was Robert W. Cut-

ler, partner in the firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill . . . Dan C. Cowling, partner in the Cowling & Roark firm of Little Rock, has been elected to a three-year term as the director of the Gulf States Region of the AIA. . . Richard J. Neutra recently received his fourth honorary degree-this one from Rome University, Italy. The other three come from the University of Graz, Austria; the University of Berlin, West Germany; and Adelphi University, New York . . . Mary E. Dunn was re-elected national president of the American Institute of Interior Designers for her third consecutive term. Everett Brown will also take his third term as national chairman of the board . . . Frederick J. Woodbridge will serve his second term as president of The Fine Arts Federation of New York . . . William F. R. Ballard, New York City's Planning Commissioner has accepted the resignation of Jack C. Smith, Chief of the Office of Master Planning, who is leaving to become a special consultant in the field of urban planning . . . The National Academy of Design has elected architects Lawrence B. Anderson (Boston), Waldron Faulkner (Washington), Louis I. Kahn (Philadephia), Eldredge Snyder (New York) and Harry M. Weese (Chicago) to Associate Membership in the organization. . . Henry Kleinkauf, of Omaha, Nebraska, and executive chairman of the board of Natkin & Co., was elected president of the Mechanical Contractors Association of America.

Competitions

The design of a super-highway service station is the subject of this year's architectural student competition sponsored by the Committee of Stainless Steel Producers, American Iron and Steel Institute. Further information may be obtained from the National Institute for Architectural Education, 115 East 40 St., New York, N.Y. 10016.



DALE MORLEY TAYLOR, a fourth-year architecture student, was one of two students at The University of Texas chosen to receive the Roy Crane Award in the Arts. Mr.



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Crane, newspaper cartoonist and father of the Buz Sawyer adventure strip, established the award this year to encourage independent achievement in the arts. Taylor was honored for his design of a segmented hyperbolic stress-skin dome.

CALENDAR

June 16–18 are the dates for the convention of the Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute (CRSI), which will be held at the Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. . . . For more information on the National Conference on Higher Education Facilities, to be held July 22–24 at the University of Omaha, Nebraska, write Conference Center, University of Omaha, Omaha, Nebr.

Schools

Beginning in September, a traveling program of School Construction Seminars and product exhibits will be sponsored by 48 local chapters of The Producers' Council, Inc., an organization of manufacturers of quality building materials . . . A symposium on New Towns is featured in the latest issue of the Washington University Law Quarterly (available by appli-cation to Publications, School of Law, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., and payment of \$2). The symposium, centering on the British and French experiences, included a panel of: Wyndham Thomas, director of the Town and Country Planning Association of London; Shadrach Woods, partner in the Paris firm of Candilis, Josic & Woods; J. R. Atkinson, County Planning Officer of County Durham, England; Dr. Daniel R. Mandelker, professor of law at Washington University; and Kaplan, assistant of the Community Marshall director Development Project, the University of California, Berkeley . . . If school environment is your problem, you may find solace in the summer courses offered at the School of Fine Arts, Palace of Fontainbleau, France, from July 1-September 1. The course offered in architecture is run by Pierre Devinoy, Gérard Benoit, and Marion Tournon-Branly. The course is intended for advanced students. A special program is available for teachers and practicing architects. Also available is a course headed by René Péchère in Landscape and Garden Design. Application blanks are available from Fontainbleau Association Inc., 122 East 58th St., New York, N.Y.



The Southwest Washington Chapter, AIA, has recently announced the winners of its honor and merit awards. Honor awards went to the firm of Liddle & Jones of Tacoma for their Branch Bank for the National Bank of Washington in Auburn, Wash. The second and only other honor award went to the firm of Harris & Reed of Tacoma for their design of a private residence on Ketron Island. Merit awards went to: William Hocking for the South Tacoma Motor Used Car Office and for his design of the Ceccantis Restaurant in Tacoma, and to Liddle & Jones for the Stewart Elementary School in Tacoma.

Obituaries

PAUL JONES GRUBB, official architect for Baltimore county, died at his home at the age of 54. As county architect, he was in charge of construction and remodeling of all county buildings except schools.

HERBERT J. WEST died at the age of 95, 26 years after he retired as president of the West Construction Company in Baltimore, Md. The firm was begun in the early 1900's and has since built over 1,500 structures.

WILLIAM P. DUDLEY, Exeter. New Hampshire, architect and antiquarian, died at his home at the age of 73. CARL K. LOVEN, architect of Glen Rock, New Jersey, died suddenly at the age of 58 while vacationing in Bermuda. Mr. Loven had recently redesigned the Princess Hotel there.

WASHINGTON/FINANCIAL NEWS

BY E. E. HALMOS, JR.

The annual "Let's jump on J. George Stewart" exercise on Capitol Hill started just a little earlier than usual this year, with the annual introduction of a bill (S.1658) by perennial sponsor Senator Paul Douglas.

As usual, the bill would require that the "Architect of the Capitol" be, in fact, an architect; and that he be appointed by Congress, not by the President.

Also as usual, the bill was accompanied by Douglas' oratory concerning the incongruity of an "architect" who is not an architect at all (though Mr. Stewart is a graduate civil engineer), and of the President naming an official whose principal duties include keeping Congress' house in order.

And true to form, nobody seemed to pay much attention to the matter—certainly not the septuagenarian Mr. Stewart, who holds his appointment for life (he was named by President Eisenhower in 1954). Stewart incidentally, succeeded another nonarchitect, David Lynn, in the post.

The move, however, this year comes at a time when there is a mounting drumfire of criticism of architecture in the capital in general-focused in part on the great pile of stone and steel known as the Rayburn House Office Building, a huge, expensive, unhappy example of the builder's art. Blame for the building is hard to place; for Congressional committees took a major hand in the building's design during the years it was under construction.

Adding to the general criticism was, for one thing, a growing argument about what some Congressmen feel is an overemphasis on concrete for exterior finish of many Government buildings; considerable uproar over monuments to past Presidents (the two Roosevelts, for instance); for another, debate about a "grand plan" for Pennsylvania Avenue that includes demolition of several of the city's most valuable privately held real-estate parcels (including the huge National Press Building, the Willard Hotel and others).

The plan for a memorial to Franklin D. Roosevelt, incidentally, was complicated by a couple of matters: placement of a small, desk-sized marble slab in front of the Archives building, despite Congressional orders authorizing the series of steles in Potomac Park approved by a special commission. confused a lot of people. Very particularly, it confused wouldbe donors to a \$4.5-million fund to pay for the big FDR monument; most seemed to believe that the small slab at Archives ended the matter.

AlA Plays the Numbers As in many matters in Washington, you can't tell the bills without a number, hence a series of statements by the AIA, in support of legislation, tended to be a little confusing.

First, AIA expressed unqualified support for the "Department of Housing and Urban Development Act" (HR 6654 and S. 1599), which would establish a "Department of Housing and Urban Development" on a cabinet level, to coordinate the vast and scattered Federal activity in this field.

Within a few days, AIA also announced its support for a bill to establish a "National Foundation of the Arts and Humanities" (HR 6050 and S. 1483), because AIA believes that "encouragement and support of the arts are appropriate concerns of Government."

And a few days later, AIA announced it was also supporting the bill on "Housing and Urban Development" for 1965 (HR 5840 and S. 1354)—the so-called "omnibus housing act"—but with some reservations, The reservations concerned lack of "appropriate emphasis" on the need for good design.

Problem with the announcements was that all the bills have titles that sound similar, though objectives are not at all the same. Without the numbers, it was hard to tell them apart by name.

All the bills, by the way, were in a stage of "mark up" (redrawing with corrections)

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total elevator automation will assure distinctive service for The DE WITT APARTMENTS in Chicago

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Developer: Metropolitan Structures, Inc. 168 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago Architect: Skidmore, Owings and Merrill 30 W. Monroe Street, Chicago Contractor: Metropolitan Construction Co. 168 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago

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by committees and subcommittees in early May, and didn't seem likely to move out for floor debate before midlune.

Win a Few, Lose a Few

Professionals made a little headway in their tussles with Federal bureaucracy, though not gaining all of what they wanted.

In one case, the long fight to gain exemption from registration as "foreign agents" when architects or engineers work for foreign clients didn't succeed. But the floor debate in the Senate did produce a flat statement (by Foreign Affairs Chairman Ful-Committee bright) that: "Professional services by attorneys, architects, engineers will not require registration" unless their efforts for a foreign client constitute political activity; and a definition (in amendments finally passed) of "political activity" that effectively takes architects out of the picture.

On another front, professionals took on the General Accounting Office, which had criticized "excessive" use of consultants on Federal-aid highway jobs. Answer was a bill (HR 7113) to "provide for the utilization" of qualified engineers (and architects) in private practice "in connection with public works and other projects undertaken by the Federal Government."

Of major importance to the construction industry (and those who must worry over costs) were hearings that started May 10 on a series of bills (HR 6363 and others) that would permit "common situs" picketing of a construction site —now barred by interpretations of the Taft-Hartley Act.

This has been a major objective of construction labor for some years—the right to close down an entire site, even if the dispute is with only one of many contractors. Similar moves have failed in Congress over a number of years, but this time there seems to be growing support.

Increase in Airports

There's still plenty of future for designers of airports, according to latest compilations of the Federal Aviation Agency. But the outlook isn't quite as optimistic as it may look from a quick glance at the figures.

FAA said that, as of the end of 1964, there were 9,490 air-



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GSA Conference

General Services Administration is expecting top-drawer attendance at a top-drawer conference for Federal architects early this month. The meeting will be a "Symposium on Environmental Design and Productivity" — a five-day session moderated by Dean Harlan E. McClure of Clemson University's School of Architecture.

Speakers will include Herbert Swinburne of Philadelphia; Vincent Kling, Philadelphia; Marcel Breuer, New York; William Gordon Lyles, Columbia, S.C.; and Karel Yasko, of the U.S. Public Buildings Service.

Idea is to study relationship between individual buildings and the total environment; understanding of interdependence of function and the organization of space; and analysis of fundamentals of visual and scientific design.

Financial

The construction industry seemed to be rocking along about as expected early in the year, showing modest but steady gains over 1964. But housing continued, as it has for more than a year, to be a worrisome area.

Total construction put in place in March, according to the Census Bureau, was \$4.7 billion—up about 2 per cent over 1964. But housing was recorded at an adjusted annual rate of 1.549 million units—7 per cent below a year ago. Big boost came—as has been true all year—from private industrial and commercial work, and increases in public projects.

There was still the worry over rising costs, too. One indicator—the Sewage Treatment Plant and Construction index of the U.S. Public Health Service — climbed another small notch in April, to reach 111.07 —up .04 from the previous month. Note: Since it was first compiled a little more than a year ago, this index has never shown a downturn.



Bata International Centre / Don Mills, Ontario, Canada / Architects and Engineers: John B. Parkin Associates

Mo-Sai[®] goes international with "T"-shaped insulated column and beam covers for Canadian Centre.

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Paul Damaz is to be congratulated on his earnest study. —Max Abramovits

Damaz has recorded accurately and lavishly .- Interiors

.... The book establishes an introduction to how the important prob-lems of a successful fusion of architecture with murals and sculpture can be solved.—Walter Gropius

It is a very important book which gives a thorough view of what has been done in Latin America.—Carlos Raul Villanueva Architect—Venezuela



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by PAUL F. DAMAZ Preface by Oscar Niemeyer

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voids in the form of a watercarrying grid. Grid is raised on the top surface of the panel, leaving the bottom surface flat, except for the embossed design. Panel eliminates conductive heat barriers between the system's water and exposed ceiling surfaces. Only a single thickness



of steel (.0478") acts as both water grid and ceiling surface. Panels are 2'x4' and fit standard lay-in ceiling support grids. They are easily combined with lighting panels and integrate well with modular partition systems. Inland Steel Products Co., P.O. Box 393, Milwaukee, Wis. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 101

Construction Metal-Lath/Gas **Concrete** Domes

Hasty Chef Systems, a subsidiary of Chefless Restaurants, Inc., has chosen twin, thin-shell, metal-lath/concrete domes as the efficient and distinctive shelters for its franchised operation. Known as "Re-informed" thin-shell construction, the twin domes are created by the space frame, reinforcing-bar, rib metal lath, and spray-on concrete technique that was developed and tested at Tavernier Keys, Florida, in 1963 (NEWS REPORT, AUGUST 1963 P/A). Technique was developed by Ar-



New York, and by Consulting Engineer Bertram S. Warshaw of Coral Gables. Sidney L. Kotkin of Miami was the architect for the construction of the initial Hasty Chef restaurant, with Rose as associate architect. Warshaw handled the engineering portion of the construction.

Structure is composed of two domes, with its floor slab only a few inches above grade, and the tops of the 6 pedestals about 2' above the floor slab. After the 8 shop-formed curving space frames were attached to the 6 pedestals, 1"sq steel-tube arches were affixed to them in each direction, to provide the support grid for the 3/8" rib metal lath. Six complete circles of reinforcing bars were placed around each dome, closely spaced above the arched openings, to resist the horizontal dome thrust. Lightweight concrete, using an additive ("Vinfoam," manufac-tured by Vin-Lox Corp., Mi-ami, Fla.) to create gas bubbles in the finished product, was sprayed onto the metal lath armature to produce a finished shell with a thickness of 31/4". According to Warshaw, the cost of the shells, foundations, and floor slabs was approximately less than \$3.00 per sq ft. Metal Lath Assn., Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

On Readers' Service Card, Circle 102

Steel Wire Glass

For the first time, highstrength steel wire, spaced 1/2" o.c., has been imbedded into glass for use as interior partitions. "Pinstripe" glass in "Finetex" pattern (finely engraved on one side and smooth on the other) meets FHA im-



pact test requirement for safety glass. Pinstripe is 48" wide, 84" or 96" long, and 7/32" thick; larger lengths and widths are also available. Wire strands within the glass create various chiaroscuro effects as the light source moves across the Finetex pattern. American Saint Gobain Corp., Box 929, Kingsport, Tenn.

On Readers' Service Card, Circle 103

Composite **Joist System**

Recent line of composite "C" joists are used with concrete slab construction to produce composite floors. Joists handle loads applicable for standard open web steel joists of the same size designation. Joists have the top chord inverted to provide a flanged support or shelf for a deck form. Exten-



sions of the web system projecting above the top chords provide positive shear connections with the poured concrete slab uniformly along the joist length. Joist design features a beaded angle for an improved welded anchorage of the web panel joists. It also serves to minimize the amount of concrete leakage through the joists and to provide for the formation of a key of concrete throughout the length of the top chord. Test results comparing composite joists with standard joist and slab construction show that



composite joist system has 20 per cent less deflection, produces savings in cost of steel because top chords need only be designed for the basic support of construction loads, and reduces amount of bridging or lateral support. Laclede Steel Co., Arcade Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

On Readers' Service Card, Circle 104

Relocatable Classrooms

Low-cost, relocatable classroom unit has recently been designed by Neoplastics Structures of Ossea, Minn., to meet the needs of expanding educational space. Structure weighs 18,000 lbs or 123⁄4 psf and provides two 700sq-ft classrooms per building. Each classroom, which will provide space for 70 students, can be erected in less than two weeks for as little as \$12,000 to \$15,000 per classroom. Roof and wall panels consist of Mon-



santo's "Lustra-Span" rigid vinyl spandrels, making the roof 500 lbs lighter than it would be with other materials. Roof can withstand a minimum load of 40 psf; it is a laminate of a coated plywood exterior, 6" of insulating foam, and white opaque .068 interior vinyl panels. Walls are also made of laminated panels and are available in variety of colors. Classroom unit can be air conditioned. Structure also has an individual fire alarm system. Monsanto Co., 800 N. Lind-bergh Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 105

Doors/Windows Plastic Glazing for High-Rise

"Lexan" polycarbonate sheet for use as glazing in windows of multiple dwellings has received approval by New York City Board of Standards and Appeals. According to the manufacturer, impact strength of Lexan is 50 to 100 times that of glass and 35 times that of acrylic. Lightweight sheet transmits up to 89 per cent of the available light and is self-extinguishing. It can be supplied in translucent colors or it can be transparent. Glazing material is especially useful in schools or in areas where there is a high degree of vandalism. General Electric, Chemical Materials Dept., Pittsfield, Mass. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 106

Electrical Equipment Sunken Street Lights



"Magdisc" pancake lights are used in off-street installations. System employs 8" cylinder-shaped units, set in $2\frac{5}{16}$ " in the pavement with only a 3/8" rise of the conical-shaped top protruding above the ground level at a 7° slope angle. Manufacturer states that units do not interfere with moving vehicles or snow-removal equipment. System has a light intensity of over 600 ft-c "on sunny days as well as at night." Light beam can be uni- or bidimensional and color coded by filters. Continued operation of the other lamps is unaffected by failure of any bulb. Strong Electric Corp., 524 City Park Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

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Finishes/Protectors Colored/Acoustical Ceiling or Wall Finish

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Montauk Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 108

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adverse effects caused by ex-

pansion and contraction of paint surfaces. It has high resistance to solvents, industrial fumes, and rot. Coating can be used with all latex or alkyd paints. Pellon Corp., 1120 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

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82 Products

and stores. Amos Molded Plastics, Edinburg, Indiana. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 111

"Swan" Sofa



Adapted from his famous chair, the "Swan" sofa by Arne Jacobsen has molded sides and back, is upholstered with foam rubber, and covered in fabric or leather. Base is aluminum. Dimensions are 30" x 57" x 29". Fritz Hansen Inc., 305 East 63 St., New York 21, N.Y. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 112

Guidelines For **Interior Consultants**

Architects should know that three pamphlets are available to guide interior designers not accustomed to working with architects on a fee basis. Included is "The Path to Professional Interiors," a procedural pamphlet that notes some pitfalls peculiar to interior design specifications. A second item, "Standards of Professional Practice for the interior Design Consultant," is based on corresponding AIA Document J330. The third one, "Check List for Interior Furnishing Specifications," lists both gen-eral and specific conditions for writing specifications covering moveable furnishings. The pamphlets are offered by Products for Professionals, a group that is trying to resolve some of the working problems of interior furnishing. Trefzger's, Inc., 3014 Woodburn Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45206. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 113

Lilliputian Lamp

Latest Tensor high-intensity lamp, known as "The Bou-guer" (model no. 5000), provides a gentle, more diffused illumination than the concentrated spotlight of former



models. A 12-w frosted bulb under a conical, translucentplastic shade is reflected at approximately 30 and 50 ft-c, depending on position of hilow control. Lamp is only 13" high. Tensor Corp., 1873 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 114

Innovation in **Carpet Weaving**

Innovation in manufacturing processes is rare in carpet making. Now, however, E. T. Barwick has developed machinery that applies nylon



fibers electrostatically to jute backing - 17,500 individually applied per sq. in. The result is not a conventional flocked fabric nor a tufted or woven fabric; it is a velvet-type carpet, called "Veltron," of singularly lustrous texture (hence the 'Vel'; 'tron' is for the electronic process). The 1/5"-thick durable pile remains perfectly vertical and resists abrasion due to its unusual density. Color pattern is achieved by Colorset-Barwick's silk-screen

process which was introduced last year. A great range of solids is also available. Carpet comes in widths up to 15', with or without rubber backing. E. T. Barwick Mills, Inc., Chamblee, Ga. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 115

Sanitation/Plumbing Ventilated W/C

Built-in toilet ventilator, called "Vent-Away," eliminates w/c bowl odors. Device, operating in the toilet tank, is noncorrosive and has no moving parts. It employs the venturi princi-ple: water falls in a tube inside the tank, thereby creating air suction behind it; odors are drawn through the rim punchings in the bowl and carried



with this water to the normal discharge outlet. Lifting the regular trip lever on the tank activates the ventilator. Ventilating action stops when the lever is depressed for flushing. Flushing of the closet bowl can take place without using Vent-Away by normal operation of the trip lever. American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp., 40 W. 40 St., New York, N.Y. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 116

No Handle Jiggling

"Adjust-A-Flush" is a recently developed tilt valve for w/c. By turning adjustment lever to the right or left, a 3" range of





This will roof nine squares



... so will this

It's BFG ONE-PLY, a complete self-flashing roofing system from B.F.Goodrich. ONE-PLY is made of Hypalon* synthetic rubber backed with neoprenebound asbestos. Black or white. It's rugged, durable, quickly and easily applied. For roofs of nearly any shape. Lightweight? Nine squares of 4-ply, gravel-surfaced conventional roofing, in place, weighs nearly three tons. Just 365 pounds of ONE-PLY will cover the same area. And ONE-PLY offers big savings in on-site handling and installation costs. Performance? So good it's guaranteed watertight... free from leakage ... for five full years under normal conditions. Want complete information? Just write Building Products Department PA-19, The B.F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio 44318.



*Du Pont's Registered Trademark

water will remain in the tank at the end of the flushing cycle. When flushing the bowl in a normal manner with the water supply shut off, a level of 0" to 3" of water in even increments is left in the tank. There are five snap positions and openings for water control in this lever arrangement. Buoyant chamber replaces a counterweight cap and makes it much easier to direct water into the overflow tube. According to the manufacturer, valve completely eliminates handle jiggling to stop running water. Universal-Rundle Corp., New Castle, Pa.

On Readers' Service Card, Circle 117

Special Equipment Model Viewing





"Modelscope," a hand-held optical instrument, allows architects or clients to examine scale models in perspective, as they would look if actually con-structed. The Modelscope can be moved among a cluster of models or even inside a particular model to give the viewer an illusion of seeing these models from ground level. Wide-angle lens with short focal length is fitted to the end of a slender repeater-system telescope 12" in length and 3/16" in diameter. Modelscope has a depth of field from about zero to infinity. It can be adapted to photography and

television cameras. Viewer is supplied with a detachable eyepiece in a wood case. Modelscopes range in price from \$250 up. HCI Sales Corp., 141 East 33 St., New York, N. Y. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 118

Water-Like Falls

"WonderFall" is an animated method of creating the motion of rain, waterfalls, and waterfountains. Droplets of a special liquid flow down taut nylon strands. Droplet sizes and flow can be varied. Liquid is nontoxic, nonevaporative, noncorrosive, and noncombustible.



Furthermore, it does not conduct electricity. Clear liquid can be colored with vegetable or fluorescent dyes. Liquid collects in the lower tank of the system. Gas or electric lighting can be easily incorporated into the system. Display can be stopped by switching off the pump. Nylon strands can be angled up to 30° from the vertical. Density of the droplet flow can be varied by adjusting the spacing of the strands and the number of rows of strands. WaterFall system can be used for shopping centers, stores, banks, offices, restaurants, theaters, etc. It can also be used inside churches, museums, art galleries, etc. Navan Products Inc., Subsidiary of North American Aviation, 1320 East Imperial Highway, El Segundo, Calif.

On Readers' Service Card, Circle 119

Model Making

Lightweight plastic material made of epoxy derivative cel-

lular material, called "Mock-Up," can be easily carved into any desired shape or form. Plastic is impervious to solvents, does not melt or burn, and is nontoxic. Once the material is shaped, it can be hardened into a durable solid by coating it with "Mock-Up Hard Coat," which is a lowviscosity epoxy resin with good penetrating qualities. Coating is easily applied with a brush or a two-component spray gun; it does not change the tolerances of contoured surfaces. Mock-Up is available in any size or shape up to 81/2' x 81/2' x 9'. General Laboratories, Div. of American Poly-Plastics, 635 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington, Mass. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 120

Stabilizing Soil

grout, a one-shot "Siroc" modified silicate-base solution, is used in soil stabilization or moisture-control problems. It strengthens soil under foundations, stops water seepage into basements and stabilizes



soil during construction. Siroc works in any groutable soil and provides strengths ranging from 30 to 1000 psi. Actual strength depends on the makeup of the soil and concentration of the Siroc solution. Given the required time, Siroc grout penetrates range of medium gravel through all grades of sand and into coarse silt. Diamond Alkali Co., 300 Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 121

Surfacing

Thin Epoxy Floor

Thin, hard topping of epoxy resins, bonded to underlay of "Marbleloid" cement, produces durable flooring system that can be poured over wood or



concrete substructure. Consecutive layers of metal lath, a 1/2"-deep cushion of Marble-loid cement and 1/4"-topping of epoxy are built-up over wood subflooring; lath can be omitted when decking concrete. Seamless, colored epoxy composition (Trowelled-on) as well as the terrazzo surfacing are available. Epoxy floor is said never to spall, fragment, or pry loose from its substructure. It has impact strength of 23.3 psf and compressive strength of 7450 psi. Marbleloid Corp., 2040 88 St., North Bergen, N.J.

On Readers' Service Card, Circle 122

Tile Supports Computers

"Linotile" is a resilient tile used with pedestal floors that support heavy equipment such as computers. Floor is mounted on pedestals so that large electronic cables can be installed beneath them. Cables can then be reached by lifting sections of the floor. Special manufacturing process gives tile greater density. Linotile supports up to 200 psi without permanent indentation. Material resists stains, grease, burns, and cleaning agents. It costs less than plastic flooring and greater resiliency. provides



Linotile is available in 12" x 12" size in white, beige, green, brown, and gray. Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 123



laboratory test puts lead on top

The new Cominco Product Research Centre in Sheridan Park near Toronto, Canada, has put lead quite literally on top. On top of the laboratory roof, to be exact. Only time will tell if this particular lead roof will pass all the tests of long use. However, many lead roofs have served for over 500 years, so no one is very worried.

Cominco's reasons for choosing lead roofing may well relate to your needs, too: 1) Lead will outlast the building it shelters. 2) With modern thinner, lighter, stronger leadalloy sheets, lead installation costs are competitive with other metals. There's no "spring-back". Lead conforms easily to the workman's will and the roof's irregularities. 3) The beautiful natural grey patina of lead only improves with age. 4) There's never any staining of adjacent stone, concrete, or light-colored painted surfaces. 5) Lead has high sound-proofing performance. 6) If building becomes outmoded, lead has high salvage value.

Want a roof you can install and forget? Then look into long-lived lead. Send for free illustrated Roofing Handbook with complete specifications and installation procedures for lead roofing. Write: Lead Industries Association, Inc., Dept. N-6, 292 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017. 2414



MANUFACTURERS' DATA

Ventilator/School Designs

"Architects Are Ingenious People" is the title of a booklet that discusses the integration of unit ventilator air louver systems with the design of schools. Introduction describes development, characteristics, and advantages of unit ventilator systems. Unit ventilators pre-



vent overheating by introducing cool air (in winter, cool air from outside the building), without causing the stratification or drafts usually associated with under-window ventilation and poor air distribution. Plans, sections, and photos illustrate 30 installations integrated with school planning. Four sections are shown: Sherwood, Mills & Smith's Turn of River Junior High School in Stamford, Conn., (1) shows how brick grillework conceals outdoor air intakes. Knappe and Johnson's Plainedge Junior High School in Long Island, N. Y., (2) shows how ceiling-type units located in a continuous soffit allows low-silled window and continuous subsill radiation. The Giffels & Rossetti, Incorporated, Classroom Building for St. John Fisher's College in Rochester, N. Y., (3) shows





how ventilators are integrated with soffit of the cantilevered second story. Reid, Rockwell, Banwell & Tarics' Crestmoor High School in San Mateo, Calif., (4) shows how concealed, ceiling-mounted units deliver air to ceiling diffusers in modular, loft-plan school. American Air Filter Co., Herman Nelson School Products Dept., 215 Central Ave., Louisville, Ky.

On Readers' Service Card, Circle 200

Acoustics Acoustical Materials Study

Acoustical Materials Association has just published its 1965 manual (90 pages) entitled "Performance Data of Architectural Acoustical Materials." Recently, the AMA won a 1964 Certificate of Merit for the previous issue of the manual from a competition sponsored by the AIA and the PC. Manual is divided into two types of tables: "Summary Tables" classify acoustical materials according to appearance and composition; "Producers' Tables" contain all the listed acoustical materials of each of the 13 member companies and detailed data concerning them. Performance data includes: thickness of materials; types of mounting used in the sound absorption tests; light reflectance values based on the average of five tests on three different samples; flame-resistance, flame-spread, and fireresistance; surface appearance; sound absorption coefficients; noise reduction coefficients (NRC) and NRC spec range; size of units on which sound absorption tests were made; nominal weight of the product as designated by the manufacturer; and ceiling attenuation factors. Study is available at \$1 per copy. Acoustical Mate-rials Assn., 335 East 45 St., New York N.Y.

Sound-Control Ceilings

"Sound-Control Ceilings," a 52page booklet, describes decorative acoustical panels and tiles made of glass fiber, mineral wool, asbestos, perlite, perforated metal, and wood fiber. Photos show decorative effects of panels and tiles in actual ceiling installations. Charts give characteristics of each type of panel and tile. Specs given for installation of sound-control ceilings include isometric sketches and section details. Johns-Manville, 22 East 40 St., New York, N.Y. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 201

Air/Temperature 23 for 1

Gas or oil fired "Commercial-Aire" central-station multizone unit can handle up to 23 zones with simultaneous heating and cooling through separate ducts



with local zone thermostats. By using dual ducts with heating and cooling controlled at local diffuser outlets, temperatures may be controlled in any number of zones consistent with the capacity of the unit selected. Units have heating up to 2.5 million Btu, refrigeration up to 95 tons, and air delivery up to 38,000 cfm. Four-page brochure includes specs and charts. Mammoth Industries, Inc., 13120-B County Road 6, Minneapolis Minn. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 202

Veer Dound

Year-Round Chiller-Heater



"Arkla-Matic" is claimed to be the first oil-operated absorption chiller-heater for year-round residential central air conditioning. Liquid traps and changing pressure levels within
a vacuum-tight system produce circulating water as low as 40 F or as high as 70 F. Water is delivered to chilled-hot water coils in conjunction with air handling equipment for yearround conditioning. Three-anda-half- ton unit has heat input of 120,000 Btuh that provides a rated heating capacity of 96,000 Btuh. Cooling input of 82,000 Btuh produces a chilled water capacity of 43,000 Btuh. Number of hand-welded joints required in chiller-heaters fired from other energy sources had previously been 216, but by coiling these tubes the number was reduced to 18. Low weight per ton ratio was achieved by combining within one shell the three tanks housing the absorber, condenser, and evaporator. Unit stands 69" high and is about 21/2' x 21/2'. Brochure diagrams the unit. Oil Air Conditioning Co., Div. of Arkla Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 475, Evansville, Ind. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 203



Lobby Hung from Steel Arches



Problem of designing the 9000sq-ft bank lobby of the Founders National Bank in Oklahoma City without interior columns was solved by using two exposed steel arches to support a suspended steel-framed roof. Arches are fabricated on all sides with ASTM A36 steel plate, 3/16" thick. These members are reinforced by steel angles acting as diaphragms and hanger mounts. Roof structure consists of curved bar joists that all have the same radius and crowns at a constant elevation. Roof is suspended from the arches by A36 gal ³/₄"-diameter steel bars. Steel plate, 6" x ¹/₂", was used for mullions. Vertical glazing units act as steel tension members counteracting wind lift. These members prohibit roof movement due to temperature expansion of the supporting arches. Brochure gives details, elevations, sections, and photos. Architect is Robert Alan Bowlby of Oklahoma City. American Iron and

Steel Institute, 633 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 204

Film Depicts Concrete in America

"Twelve Decades of Concrete In American Architecture" (from 1844 to the present) is the subject of a 16-mm sound-color film series in four separate parts. Part I is entitled "The Long Years of Experiment (1844 to 1920)"; Part II, "The Search for a New Architecture (1920 to 1950)"; Part III, "The Material That





Can do Almost Anything (1950 to 1964)"; and Part IV, "The Architect's Material," which shows the work of 21 well-known American architects. Film, lasting a total of 73½ minutes, is available on a free-loan basis from any PCA district office in the U.S. and Canada. Portland Cement Assn., 33 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, III.

On Readers' Service Card, Circle 205

Doors/Windows All Kinds of Doors

1965 catalog illustrates line of metal doors. Covered are flush steel, stainless-steel, porcelainon-steel, and aluminum and textured steel doors; stile/panel and stile/rail doors; UL label doors and frames; profiles of door frames and how they are adapted and connected to various wall construction; and details of the metal frames designed to be installed in drywall construction after the wall is up. Steelcraft Mfg. Co., 9017 Blue Ash Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio.

On Readers' Service Card, Circle 206

Revolving Doors

Selected details of revolving door entrances are contained in 16-page booklet. Doors are made of aluminum, bronze, or stainless steel. They are equiped with a panic-proof collapsing mechanism that permits the wings to fold together when excessive pressure is exerted against any two opposing wings. Photos illustrate various models available. Crane Fulview Glass Door Co., 1201 Crane Drive, Deerfield, Ill. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 207

Finishes/Protectors Aluminum Finishes

Reynolds Metals Company has published a study of the application of various types of their finishes to aluminum. Each type is fully explained and includes color photos of an actual installation as well as samples. Also provided are a "Guide to Aluminum Alloys For Architecture"; hard-coat color-chart comparing Reynolds, Alcoa, Kaiser, and Kawneer aluminum; specs; and Aluminum Association Designation System for Aluminum Finishes that covers mechanical finishes, chemical finishes, anodic coatings, resinous coatings, vitreous coatings (porcelain and ceramic types), electroplated and other metal coatings, and laminated coatings. Booklet, 37 pages, illustrated. Reynolds Metals Co., 530 E. Main St., Richmond, Va. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 208

Acrylic Emulsion Paint Problems

Comprehensive review of acrylic emulsion paint technology has been obtained from an extensive research and exposure program conducted by Rohm & Haas for more than 11 years. Report discusses the problems common to finishing many surfaces including both painted and unpainted substrates of wood, masonry, cement-asbes-

tos, and galvanized metal Methods for preparing and treating these surfaces are de scribed, and suggested starting formulations for different per formance requirements are recommended. Major part of this report describes paint formula-tion based on "Rhoplex AC 34," a 100 per cent acrylic emulsion polymer specifically designed for use on exterior wood surfaces. According to manufacturer, paints using Rhodex AC-34 have shown improved resistance to grain cracking and flaking, good adhesion to old or glossy oilbased finishes, good blister re-sistance, and high pigment binding capacity. Rohm & Haas Co., Resins Dept., Philadelphia, Pa.

On Readers' Service Card, Circle 209

Odorless Paints

"Valentine Master Decorator," line of "odorless" and fire-retardant interior and exterior paints, enamels, and varnishes, is presented in loose-leaf notebook. Each sheet pertains to a particular finish and contains specs, chemical analysis, and test results of that finish. Types of finishes are latex in white and eight pastel colors, a satin finish enamel in white and eight colors matching the latex colors, enamel undercoat, quick-dry vinyl sealer, two alkyd flats, and a quick-dry nonyellowing white enamel. Also included are an exterior primer, two white house paints, and a short line of varnish finishes. Valspar Corp., 200 Sayre St., Rockford, Ill. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 210

Welding Concrete

"Uniweld" is a concrete structural welding agent consisting of epoxy and synthetic resin alloys. It can join fresh, wet concrete to existing cured concrete. This feature allows contractor to schedule phased, progressive casting or pouring, and greater use of precast designs. Uniweld is unaffected by aging, alkalies, and most acids or chemicals. Once cured, it does not soften, saponify, or emulsify. Photos illustrate application procedure and chart gives performance data and product uses. Permagile Corp. of America, Commercial St., Plainview, N.Y. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 211

It's a Mirror . . (from the brighter side)



It's a Window.. (from the dimmer side)



Mirropane is used for observing consumer marketing reaction panels at Fuller & Smith & Ross Inc., advertising agency, Los Angeles, Calif.

It's Mirropane". (the "see-thru" mirror)

Mirropane lets you observe without being seen. It's now available in Parallel-O-Grey® plate glass to work satisfactorily with only a 2-to-1 difference in illumination. For more facts, phone your LOF glass distributor or dealer, listed under "Glass" in



the Yellow Pages, or write LIBERTY MIRROR



6765 L-O-F Building, Toledo, Ohio 43624

Furnishings

Template Aid for **Dormitory Designers**



To help architects plan dormitory interiors, Simmons has developed "Work-Saver" transparent plastic stencils of its entire dormitory line. All items-wardrobes, chests, desks, and beds-built-in and freestanding-are drawn to 1/2" scale; materials and spec data are included. New to the line: several new sizes, a large wardrobe with bi-fold doors that may be ordered in custom sizes, and a double chest of drawers with continuous top. Simmons Co., Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 212

Steel Furniture

John Vesey has released his first furniture catalog, which illustrates both traditional and elegantly modern tables, desks, chairs, and stools, all framed in steel. Much of the seating combines polished stainlesssteel with tufted leather; the tables have glass tops and stainless-steel bases, some with brass accents. One new design, a well-proportioned chair by George Ray, contrasts lush suede upholstery with base and arms of flat steel bars. Rubber web supports down-filled cushions; suede comes in seven rich colors and is "Scotchguarded." John Vesey Inc., 969 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 213

Lunning Supplements

Two supplements from the Lunning Collection have been made available for placement in Catalog 63. First illustrates four-seater sofa, table, lounge chair, couch, tea cart, dining table and chairs, side board, and double sofa-bed. Second

HOW LONG IS THE LIFE OF YOUR BUILDING?

* Norton aluminum door closer shells **ARE GUARANTEED IN** WRITING THAT LONG!



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It has always been the policy of the Norton Door Closer Division to assure the satisfactory performance of Norton products; even beyond the terms of our former guarantee. Now, we have put this policy in printed form so that hardware distributors, architects, and owners will have a written statement of our guarantee policy.

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You will receive this guarantee on all types of Norton door closers. This warranty is backed by the integrity earned by the Norton 80-year old reputation for quality and dependable products.



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Terrafino the floor with "the best of both worlds" for school corridors

... because

 a) it has the beauty, durability and low maintenance requirements of true terrazzo, and
b) it installs in exactly the same manner as resilient tile.

Architects Eggers and Higgins, of New York City, specified some 9,000 square feet of TERRAFINO flexible terrazzo tile for lobby and corridor areas of the Newark Academy (above). As we understand it, the client's only regret concerning TERRAFINO is that it was not used throughout. Other recent installations for achitects Eggers and Higgins include Manhattan College (15,000 sq. ft.) and Syosset High School (23,000 sq. ft.).



Terrafino company Division of Lancaster Chemical Corp. P.O. BOX 52 CARLSTADT, NEW JERSEY Each TERRAFINO tile is a combination of real #1 and #2 marble chips and tough, flexible epoxy resins. Ten terrazzo plates, available in large $12'' \times 12'' \times 18'''$ size.

For descriptive literature and samples, fill in and mail the coupon below.

On Readers' Service Card, circle No. 476

90 Manufacturers' Data

supplement shows lighting: several ceiling and wall fixtures, including ceiling fixtures



designed by Lisa Johanssen-Pape in metal, amber finish (size is 17" diameter). Lunning Collection, 667 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 214

Tables Galore

Catalog includes folding, dining, conference, occasional, and library tables. Tops are round, square, oval, and boat shapes, with conference sizes



up to 40' in length. Bases and tops are priced independently. Study carrel to right in photo is a table unit with one of three carrel adaptations on top. Table to left in photo has comparable base that folds. Hugh Acton Co., 588 Brookside, Birmingham, Mich. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 215

Pole Storage System



Storage system, called "Accent," is designed to be sold in prepriced, prearranged, twopole bays, which can be purchased individually or in



MARBLE PATTERNS including Travertine for luxurious walls in any decor, any building.



DECORATOR PATTERNS including four Chantilly designs plus Fleece, Lace and Nugget designs.



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Unique decorator patterns, rich marbles, authentic Trendwood® reproductions, bold new designer colors, and striking new Marlite Murals make this soilproof paneling at home in any decor.

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Get details on Marlite Decorator Paneling from your building materials dealer, consult Sweet's File, or write Marlite Division of Masonite Corporation, Dept. 614, Dover, Ohio.



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CRANFORD 1, NEW JERSEY



• LOUVERS • SUN CONTROLS • BRICK SIZE VENTS • SOLAR GRILLES • GRAVEL STOPS combinations. This feature simplifies the purchasing of modular storage systems. Poles are the popular Omni aluminum extrusions. Shelves and cabinets are oil walnut. Cabinet backs are hardboard with interior surface finished in soft white; other interior surfaces match exteriors. Aluminum Extrusions, Inc., Omni Div., 815 West Shepherd St., Charlotte, Mich.

On Readers' Service Card, Circle 216

Sanitation/Plumbing Integrated Plumbing System

Complete line of plumbing fixtures enables architects to specifiy one compatible system of products throughout a hospital, nursing home, institution, etc. Integrated line of products simplifies specifications of parts. Guide specs describe selection of laboratory service fittings and fixtures and quality control. Another guide illustrates in chart form how to select spouts and actions for hospital lavatories and sinks. Other booklets (7) cover various types of fixtures, which include prerince equipment and accessories; pot and kettle fillers, spray stanchions, and combinations; heavy duty plumbing specialties, such as sink fau-cets, service faucets, and pantry faucets; heavy duty lavatory fittings and sink faucets with adjustable inlets; foot and knee controls and service fittings; and workboard faucets and glass fillers (bar and fountain fittings); laboratory service fixtures for gas, air, water, electrical, etc. T & S Brass and Bronze Works, Inc., 128 Magnolia Avenue, Westbury, N.Y. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 217

Special Equipment Round Slide Rule

Circular slide rule, called "Ro-



torule," permits one-hand operation and continuous readings. Slide rule has Pythagorean and Ei scales and is available in 3", 4", and 5" diameters with scale lengths up to 15.7". Manufacturer states that Rotorule costs less than 50 per cent of comparable slide rules. Scientific Instruments Co., 2126 6 St., P. O. Box 224, Berkeley, Calif.

On Readers' Service Card, Circle 218

1965 Car Sizes

Parking dimensions for 1965 cars have been tabulated in chart form. Dimensions were obtained from measurement of representative standard vehicles under full design load conditions that include water, oil, gasoline, 300-lb passenger load in front seat, 450-lb passenger load in the rear seat, with tires inflated to recommended pressure. Crawford Door Co., 4270 High St., Ecorse, Mich. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 219

Tube Communications



Pneumatic tube systems can result in more efficient communications. Difference between automatic and nonautomatic tube systems as well as three basic types of systems are explained. "Single loop automatic tube system is gener-ally used to connect up to 10 stations. Carrier is placed in "send" chamber at any station. Address is selected on stationmounted selector. "Multi-loop automatic deflector" tube system has two or more loops of tubing. Each loop has two tubes, one for sending and one for receiving. It is usually used when more than 10 stations are required, or where peak load traffic is high. "Multiloop automatic diverter" tube system is used for hospital communications because it is quieter than preceeding systems. Photos and descriptions of spacers, switchers, diverters, exhausters, stations, control

FOR SEALING AND CURING NEW CONCRETE AND TERRAZZO

PRODUCT NAME: HILLYARD CEM-SEAL®

DESCRIPTION:

CEM-SEAL is a modified chlorinated rubber in a volatile aromatic solvent. It forms a clear membrane surface barrier that holds the moisture in the mix for a prolonged curing period to complete hydration. Produces water-tight, dense, hard concrete. At the same time, it protects against the penetration of moisture, stains or other soil as other trades complete construction. CEM-SEAL can be used on vertical installations.

SPECIFI CATION AND HOW TO APPLY:

One man, who need not have special training, can apply CEM-SEAL with a sheepskin applicator or ordinary sprayer. CEM-SEAL can be applied as soon as the slab can bear weight, and dries traffic-ready in four

COVERAGE:

500 to 700 square feet per gallon. Only one coat needed.

ADVANTAGES:

Resilient floor tile, paint or surface finish may be applied when slab is thoroughly dry (free from moisture) and providing that preparatory steps are carefully followed.

SAVINGS:

Man hours and material costs are greatly reduced when compared to curing methods using-wet spraying, covering with building paper, wet sand, straw, burlap or plastic membrane.

EXCEPTIONS:

Do not use Cem-Seal on concrete slab that is to receive Bonded or Monolithic Terrazzo.

TECHNICAL DATA:

NVM - 20%. Complies with ASTM C156-55T, water retention efficiency of liquid membrane-forming compounds for curing concrete. Also conforms to ASTM C309-58 Type I as required by the National Terrazzo and Mosaic Association. Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory: Water Retention at 3 days-Average of 3 controlled tests-98.38%.

GUARANTEE:

When applied in accordance with manufacturer's directions, it is guaranteed to meet all claims made for it in the proper curing of concrete and terrazzo floors.

MAINTENANCE:

This is not a wearing surface but will leave concrete smooth and easy to maintain and free from "dusting" and efflorescence.

REFERENCES:

Hillyard A.I.A. File No. 25G A.I.A. Building Products Register Sweets Architectural File.

A trained professional Hillyard Architectural Consultant will demonstrate CEM-SEAL for you, at no obligation. He serves "On Your Staff—Not Your Payroll." Write, wire or call collect collect.

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panels and carriers are included. Standard Conveyor Co., North St., St. Paul, Minn. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 220

Urban Development Films

Catalog, 140 pages, lists over 400 films on urban development and growth. Among subjects covered are administration, air pollution, architecture, bridges and tunnels, city planning, construction, housing, new towns, renewal, and financing. Catalog costs \$4.50 a copy. ACTION, Inc., 2 West 46 St., New York, N.Y.

Surfacing

Larsen Fabric Samples

Color brochure is designed to show 19 colorful patterned designs available from Jack Lenor Larsen. Groundcloths range from heavy velvets to handwoven silks, all of which are suitable for upholstery, wall coverings, and drapery. Also available at \$15 per copy is "Larsen Weave Library,'

which is color-keyed four volume upholstery index containing 200 swatches of the most frequently used Larsen weaves. Swatches are easily removed from slotted pages for layout, specification, and replacement. Each book is chromatically arranged to show textures in 22 color ranges. Jack Lenor Larsen, Inc., 677 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 221

Vinyl Wallcoverings

Swatch catalog (three-ringed and 12" x 12") offers "Duran" vinyl wallcovering line of 18 patterns and 4 weight qualities. Swatches of each pattern are mounted in all colors. Backside of each page gives specs



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Vinyl Fabrics

Samples of "Vileau" vinyl fabrics, the first of this new collection, are included in a folder. One has grained leather appearance; second has glazed antique effect; and others simulate printed and woven fabrics. Colors such as gold, chestnut, tangerine, ivory, and avocado are available. Union Carbide Corp., Fibers and Fabrics Div., 270 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

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Tweed Carpet

"Tintawn" carpeting has a tweedlike appearance. It is made from sisal fiber (pro-

.1.1



duced in East Africa and woven in Ireland) with a looped pile and plastic backing. Tintawn has good tensile strength and resistance to abrasion. Some 22 patterns are shown in color brochure. Tintawn Inc., 281 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 224

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