Pee to Add to Saarinen Work

DES MOINES, IOWA. Designed by Eliel Saarinen, the Des Moines Art Center Building was completed in 1948. Now, two recent gifts make possible needed expansion of the existing structure. One gift, from the Garden Cowles Foundation, will provide for construction of an enclosed sculpture court. The second, from Des Moines residents, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis I. Levitt, provides funds for a new auditorium.

I. M. Pei has been selected to design these additions. In speaking for the building committee, Chairman David Krueger commented: "Des Moines is fortunate to have Mr. Pei's interest in this expansion project, which will bring another example of nationally significant architecture to the city." Both the Art Center and Des Moines will be better off if, instead of a structure significant in itself, the design is aesthetically in keeping with the existing structure and with the spirit of this fine Midwestern city.

AIA Calls for National Urban Design Center

LOUISVILLE, KY. Speaking to building materials manufacturers at the forty-fourth annual meeting of the Producers Council, Inc., AIA President Morris Ketchum, Jr., called for the formation of a national Urban Design Center, presently under consideration by the AIA. Such a Center would translate "the best creative ideas of architects, landscape architects, urbanists, sculptors, and other artisans... into fabricated designs for use in furnishing the outdoor spaces of our cities. The Urban Design Center would work on street furniture: benches, trash receptacles, light standards, and fixtures. It would go extensively into attempts to bring order out of the present chaos of store signs and the graphics of street and highway directional signs. It would study and make recommendations on the uses of water and landscaping in open spaces, in short, all the small things that provide the amenities in urban areas." Ketchum sees the Center as being financed by donations from private individuals and corporations.

In theory, it sounds as though it might help delay urban decay, How well it would work in practice is something else. We hope, in any case, that it will be given the chance to prove its worth.

Highway Beautification Bill Is On The Road

WASHINGTON, D.C. As we go to press, the much-hailed highway beautification bill rests on the President's desk. It will, of course, be signed into law, even though severe changes have been made over the President's original proposals. President Johnson, for instance, wanted billboards controlled within 1,000' of the 226,000 miles of the nation's interstate and primary roads. This distance has been cut to 650'. He also had asked that $100,000 a year, one third of the Federal funds authorized, be used for construction of roads leading to or through scenic areas. This provision was eliminated from the final bill.

States must agree to control billboards and to remove or screen junkyards along their Federal roads by January 1, 1968, or forfeit 10 per cent of their Federal highway grants. Each state will receive funds equal to 3 per cent of its highway construction aid to finance this beautification.

No doubt, the influence of the President's wife helped the bill's passage. "I just couldn't say no to Lady Bird," drawled Texas' Representative Roberts.

Measure of Ugliness

WASHINGTON, D.C. Just how "ugly" is America? Although the answer is highly elusive, it is measurable, for ugliness, unlike beauty, does not lie in the eye of the beholder. Few people, for example, take aesthetic pleasure in the twisted, rusting, chaotically piled-up heaps of discarded automobiles that always seem to adorn major highways. Throughout the U.S., according to a survey undertaken by the Department of Commerce, there are 17,500 monumental eyesores, such as junkyards and scrap metal heaps, line the roads. The survey covered 265,000 miles of interstate highways and other Federal-aid primary routes. This means there is an eyesore every 15 miles. Texas, the leading offender, has 1,602 of them; Georgia, in second place, has 957; Pennsylvania is next with 899; and Rhode Island has 22. When is anyone going to do a survey of roadsidedriver-in? How long will it be before our highways are lined with eyesores in unbroken stretches, with eye-pleasing vistas limited to one every 15 miles—until, as Henry Morgan once said, "you'll have to go to Venezuela to see a tree."

World Trade Center Stirs

NEW YORK, N.Y. Like most other Goliaths, New York City's World Trade Center is slow moving. But it is moving. On September 9, the Port of New York Authority authorized financing for a estimated $525,000,000 in all), selling the first $10,000,000 of the Authority's securities for the Center. Authorized at the same time was the sale of an additional $75,000,000 worth for the Center and other Authority purposes. According to Austin J. Tobin, the Authority's executive director, demolition of the structures now occupying the western portion of the 16-acre site (on the west side of Manhattan's financial district) will be under way by the end of the year. Also by the end of the year, the foundation contract should be out for bids.

The World Trade Center's twin 110-story towers, designed by Minoru Yamasaki & Associates in association with Emery Roth & Sons, and the four-to-six-story buildings they plan around the center's plaza, will contain 10,000,000 sq ft of rentable space. Of this space, 4,500,000 sq ft will be set aside for Federal agencies involved in commerce moving through the port of New York. Some 4,000,000 sq ft will be used by trading corporations and companies that support
I own the building that has DURCON® sinks

And I'm happy. DURCON laboratory sinks are corrosion resistant, attractive, and inexpensive. They come in all sorts of shapes and sizes, and fit anywhere. They are low cost, easy to install, and tough. I'll always use DURCON sinks and undertable piping in my buildings.

THE DURIRON COMPANY, INC. DAYTON, OHIO  DURCO
The New Macy's Store Gets Good Marks in Traffic Flow...

QUEENS, N.Y. If anyone can do it, R.H. Macy & Company is the one. And it has done it. The new Macy's in Queens (the fifty-first store in the Macy family) is open, offering its customers the goods and an easy way to get them (see p. 75, April 1964 P/A). The store, 426' in diameter, has peripheral parking for 1250 cars on each of its six levels. To insure efficiency, a computer directs customers to vacant parking spaces; the concrete grilles of the façade facilitate ventilation of the parking areas. Entrance and exit is by way of the two interconnected helices on the side of the structure (see photo).

The department store—an SOM design of white quartz aggregate—proffers to serve the community in a civic as well as a commercial way. In its second-floor Community Room, educational courses will be open to the public in everything from baton-twirling to tabletop decorating. At night, the store will function as a civic monument, with light shining through the slits of the façade—a Queens Coliseum of sorts, sitting amidst the ruins. Yet the building itself is an effective one, simple and consistent, with only two brassy Macy signs to mar the façade.

QUEENS, N.Y. When Macy's was planning their circular store for the borough of Queens, one of the people they talked with was Mrs. Mary Sondek. Mrs. Sondek owns a plot of land that Macy's needed; part of the store would cut across it. Mrs. Sondek still owns the land and the house on it. And Macy's, Queens, has a notch in the side of its circular structure where the store cuts around—instead of across—Mrs. Sondek's yard. Mrs. Sondek has a dog: "I've got a dog, and he has to have a place to run," she says. As he does have a place, even though Macy's offered her a reported $200,000 for her land, and ended up spending $50,000 putting in the notch. Macy's has had trouble acquiring land before. When they built on Manhattan's Herald Square at the turn of the century, they had to build around a wedged-shaped plot on the corner of Broadway and 34th Street. The five-story building there still stands today—with a four-story "Macy's" sign across its façade. One hopes the same fate will not befall the indomitable Mrs. Sondek.

友好
Harvard Hall
CAMBRIDGE, MASS. The exterior of the Roy E. Larsen Hall at Harvard University looks like a genial robot. Its solid brick façade is massed rigidly, were it not for the playful, humorous, almost whimsical, fenestration and arched entrances. The building's outstanding characteristics would be strength and dignity. As it is, these characteristics are offset so well that Larsen Hall emerges with both strength and humor.

It is a building one would like to get to know well. Deep vertical window slits penetrate both front and back of the building, exposing floor spandrels, and marking the otherwise hidden floor levels the way markings on thermometers mark degrees. The building houses faculty offices, conference rooms, and study space for students at Harvard's Graduate School of Education. Each floor is organized around an informal meeting area, intended as a place to stimulate exchanges of ideas. Short hallways, with the resulting close proximity of offices, are meant to contribute to the same sense of informality.

Architects Caudill, Rowlett, Scott, while showing their appreciation of the work of Breuer and Le Corbusier, have created a distinctive building.

Hommage à Corbu
Ceremonial tributes to Le Corbusier have started in this country with testimonials at Columbia University and Harvard University. The Columbia meeting, held on October 18 and sponsored by the school of architecture, featured a eulogy by José Luis Sert and a performance by Edgar Varese of his "Poème Électronique," written for Corbu's Brussels Fair pavilion. Dean Sert also spoke at the Harvard gathering, together with Dr. Walter Gropius. A special exhibition of the late architect's work had been mounted in Carpenter Center for the Visual Arts, his sole building in the U. S.
Architects across the U.S. report a substantial 16.5% increase in business for 1966. The average dollar volume per office is $5,518,584, according to 1284 respondents in Progressive Architecture’s annual business survey, the only one of its kind in the architecturally designed building field. With seven of the ten major geographical areas of the country reporting gains, total work on the boards in these 1284 offices for next year is $7,100,000,000. Riding at the second highest level in the past 10 years, the average dollar volume per office should be welcome news not only to architects, but also to consultants and suppliers.

Education continues to be the leading breadwinner for architects, as it has for the past three years, with the average office reporting 23.8% of their work in this category. This represents a slight percentage drop over last year, although the average dollar volume is up slightly, to $1,312,433 (Table 3). Continuing in second place is Residential (Multiple) (18%), with Commercial building not far behind (17.5%). Residential (Private) work continues to slump, with an even smaller percentage (1.7%) reported than last year. A slight percentage rise in both Industry (9%) and Defense (3.1%) may reflect the war effort in Viet Nam and the push into outer space but reflects just as surely the continued expansion of a healthy economy.

Seven of the ten geographical regions reporting will enjoy an increase in business in 1966. These are: Northwest, North Central, Great Lakes, Northeast, Southeast, Gulf States, and Texas. In the Great Lakes states, this year’s most active area (replacing the Central States in top spot), business in the average office has more than doubled. In every region, either Education or Commerce is the leading building category, except in California-Hawaii, and the Southeast, where Residential (Multiple) leads. In the latter two areas, the substantial Residential (Multiple) work may mean that these areas are just now feeling the apartment boom that swept most of the rest of the country three years ago (see graph). The split of work between public (36.8%) and private (63.2%) clients is almost exactly the same as a year ago. But slightly more work is in the preliminary design stage than last year at this time, meaning that the high dollar volume of business will continue throughout 1966. A reported 47.3% is already in the working drawing stage, so the first half of the year will show healthy activity.

After a three-year decline, specialization in one building category continues to be more erratic.
type seems to be increasing, with a total of 10.24% of firms reporting specializing in some sort of work (Table 5). For the most part, these specialized firms are small, recently formed ones with commissions so far in only one building category. Defense, in which no firm specialized last year, is back on the list, urban design, on the other hand, has disappeared. The make-up of the majority of U.S. architectural firms is indicated in Table 4, which shows categories of projects on the boards in percentage form, as opposed to those types responsible for largest average dollar volume (Table 3).

Tabulation of offices according to number of employees is almost exactly the same as in 1965 (Table 6), with a slight decrease in those employing more than 40 persons. Following the pattern set 10 years ago, when this forecast was first reported in its present form, the typical architectural office (77.5%) will have up to nine employees. Categorized on the basis of dollar volume of work in progress, the great majority of U.S. firms (88.6%) will be in the up-to-$1,000,000 category.

As for the reasons for the steady rise in architectural business in the last 15 years (see graph, facing page), most respondents attributed the increase to uninterrupted years of peace. The population explosion and inflation, as well as easy financing and a steady increase in cultural appreciation and taste, were also thought significant factors.

The bold increase in architectural business in 1966 is, of course, partly the result of these same factors. Also cited is increasing urbanization. But, paradoxically, some respondents feel that business in 1966 will be brisk because of war in Viet Nam. Evidently, the architectural business, like show business, now flourishes in both peace and war.

Business next year will be affected, most respondents feel, by rising construction costs and labor demands, counteracted somewhat by a greater efficiency in construction. The trend toward prefabrication and automation will continue. And, of course, as in the past, new materials and techniques are expected to create opportunities for new design concepts.

November 1965

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### TABLE 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>No. of Firms</th>
<th>% of Firms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Lakes</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf States</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central States</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Mountain</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California-Nevada</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1284</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although regional distribution of returns remains about the same as in the past, the number of firms reporting from California, Nevada, and Hawaii more than doubled. Only one return was received from the Virgin Islands. No replies were received from Montana, Nebraska, or New Hampshire.

### TABLE 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Average $ Volume</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>$3,520,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Central</td>
<td>$6,897,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Lakes</td>
<td>$9,754,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>$5,837,664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>$4,841,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf States</td>
<td>$6,347,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central States</td>
<td>$4,733,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>$3,790,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Mountain</td>
<td>$3,086,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California-Nevada</td>
<td>$4,925,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Average</td>
<td>$5,518,584</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dollar volume lead moves from Central States to Great Lakes States. National average is almost $1,000,000 greater than in any of past three years.

---

### TABLE 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>% of All Firms</th>
<th>$ Volume Firms in Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>$1,312,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Multiple</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>$3,959,921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>$3,996,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
<td>$3,688,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
<td>$966,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Use</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
<td>$520,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>33.9%</td>
<td>$461,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>$599,541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>$495,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Design</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>$372,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>$113,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>$107,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Private</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>$92,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (average office, all regions)</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>$7,085,862,236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of Firms Reporting Current Work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of Buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Multiple)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Private)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Design</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most U.S. firms have work in more than one building category, so percentages add up to more than 100.

---

### TABLE 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Firm by Number</th>
<th>% of National by Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 4 employees</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9 employees</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19 employees</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29 employees</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-49 employees</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-100 employees</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 100 employees</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total (Report: 1284)</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of firms with over 40 employees is down slightly, while percentage with over $1,000,000 is up.

---

### TABLE 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialization of architectural firms</th>
<th>% of Firms Reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential:</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Multiple)</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Private)</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Use</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Design</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, Residential (Multiple),</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce, Industry, Defense, Urban</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design, Recreation show gardens for</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966. Commercial work shows the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greatest gain; Public Use</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the largest decline.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total specialization has increased slightly since last year. Defense work is back in the list after a year's rest, but this year none of the firms reporting specialized in Urban Design. The bold increase in architectural business in 1966 is, of course, partly the result of these same factors. Also cited is increasing urbanization. But, paradoxically, some respondents feel that business in 1966 will be brisk because of war in Viet Nam. Evidently, the architectural business, like show business, now flourishes in both peace and war.

Business next year will be affected, most respondents feel, by rising construction costs and labor demands, counteracted somewhat by a greater efficiency in construction. The trend toward prefabrication and automation will continue. And, of course, as in the past, new materials and techniques are expected to create opportunities for new design concepts.
GSA APPOINTS ARCHITECTURAL PANEL

WASHINGTON, D.C. In an obvious reply to criticisms of some recent Federal buildings—and of the appointment of a lawyer (Lawson B. Knott, Jr.) as head of the agency—the General Services Administration has named a 17-member panel of architects to review building designs.

Selections were made to give geographic representation, and also, according to Karel Yasko, assistant GSA commissioner for design and construction, to provide a panel equally balanced with “design-oriented and construction-oriented architects.” The panel, which will serve for one-year term without pay, will: (1) review all designs for GSA-built buildings; (2) review GSA design standards and recommend changes; (3) advise Knott on selection of architects, for “nationally significant” projects; (4) propose criteria for selecting architects, and for contract terms.

UN Competition Produces Planning Ideas for Devastated Yugoslav Town

SKOPIJE, YUGOSLAVIA Two years after a one-and-one-half square-mile area of Skopje was destroyed by an earthquake, Kenzo Tange and The Town Planning Institute of Zagreb were announced as co-winners of the United Nations-sponsored competition for design of a new Central City. On July 26, 1962, when the quake hit the then-third-largest city in Yugoslavia, 85 per cent of Skopje’s buildings were destroyed; damage inflicted totaled $1,300,000,000. Of the total population of 230,000, 1200 were killed, 2400 injured, 700 crippled and 170,000 left homeless.

The Competition

The competition for a City Center design was promoted under rules for international competitions drawn up by U.N.E.S.C.O. Eight firms were invited to compete: four from Yugoslavia (Town Planning Institute of the Town of Ljubljana; Macedonia Project of Skopje; Town Planning Institute of the Town of Belgrade; and Town Planning Institute of the Town of Zagreb); Kenzo Tange (Japan); Luigi Piccinate (Italy); Maurice Rotival (U.S.); and Van der Elst, Beke & Rakema (Netherlands). Each firm was to receive $20,000 for its 4½-months’ efforts; an additional $20,000 would be awarded the winner.

Called for from the competing firms were: one model; an over-all plan (same scale as model); and five separate maps of the Center City, showing traffic circulation, green areas, layout, zoning, and one composite map showing the overall organization. Also required were a written report on the design conception and solution. Each firm was told that the design should be simple, provide for an estimated population of 350,000 by 1981, and contain the technical answer to many social problems: “The City Center will extend over to the left bank of the River Vardar, into the oldest and most historic part of the city. There are still preserved, partly in good condition and partly in ruins, some beautiful and valuable architectural monuments. They will have to be incorporated into the spatial arrangements of the new city and they will have to be brought to life. The center should include economic, cultural, social, and political activities. There is a variety of ethnic groups living in different parts of the city. . . . They should be encouraged to participate in the creation of that particular character of their homes, neighborhoods, and that of the entire city.”

In March 1964, a representative of each competing firm was flown to Skopje at Special Fund expense for a three-day conference where final questions were asked and answered.

Despite the remarkably thorough destruction caused by the earthquake, creative planning for renewal was hampered by the existing buildings, waterworks, sewage system, electricity supply, road system, and bridges, plus the need to incorporate into this potpourri of the permutable prefabricated houses (built quickly right after the quake) and the added services and places of employment these houses will create.

Jury Report

A 10-man jury met on July 12, 1965, and spent 9 days deliberating the submissions. The jury included: Ernest Weissmann; Adolf Ciborowski, Jean Canaux (France) representing the U.N.; Arthur Ling (U.K.) represent-
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November 1965
ing the International Union of Architects; Martin Myerson (U.S.), dean of the School of Architecture at the University of California, Berkeley; Tiberic Kirijas, Ljube Pota, and Sasha Sedlar, all representing Skopje local authorities; Vojislav Mlde of Yugoslav Town Planning Associates; and Uros Martinovic of Yugoslav Architects Association. Also present were six consultant-specialists on historic monuments, transportation, traffic flow, economics, and structural and seismological problems.

With surprisingly little ballyhoo, the Tange project (1, 2) was awarded 60 per cent of the $20,000 prize; the group from Zagreb (3), 30 per cent. A jury report, which examined in minute detail the pros and cons of each entry, showed that no one proposal adequately solved the complex planning problems. "In the jury's considered opinion," it stated, "the eight entries submitted by the participants provide a wealth of imaginative town planning and architectural ideas. Together, they offer a fruitful source of study for the optimum solution for the design of the new Skopje City Center. . . . No one entry should be the single basis for implementing the reconstruction of the Center of the City."

The Tange project was praised for the architectural interpretation of the larger structures and design of the urban ensembles; for the siting of new cultural facilities and monuments; for the multilevel pedestrian movement plan that allows important areas and buildings within the city center to be linked together. The scheme was criticized for its traffic plan; for the underground railway facilities; for the location of the University; and for some unnecessarily large, out-of-scale structures.

The Zagreb project was praised particularly for the "opportunity it provides for realization in stages and thus for flexibility." In addition, it incorporated sensible treatment of the river area, respect was paid to historical and natural features; the vehicular traffic and circulation scheme was simple and efficient; and there was possibility for a variety of residential spatial arrangements. It was considered weak in "architectural invention," and in unsatisfactory arrangement and scale of some buildings.

In conclusion, the jury released several sweeping planning recommendations—among them that the Vardar River should be a unifying element in the composition. Kale Hill, the highest natural feature in the area, should dominate and its natural beauty be left unspoiled. The Turska Carsija (old quarter) should be restored; housing should mix high-rise and low-rise, according to population preferences; many sports and recreation facilities should be scattered throughout the city; Marshall Tito Street, an arm of what was the most beautiful square (4), should be given a special and convenient character. Highways ringing the center should be landscaped.

What Now?

Unrivaled talent and effort have been focused on Skopje's problems through this U.N.-sponsored competition. The question remains: How long must Skopje sit in ruins until the proposals are coordinated and converted into approved plans, and those plans realized in mortar and concrete?

CIB Meets in Denmark

The following report was written for P/A by George J. Santy, president of the Schoketan Products Corporation, who was one of 900 persons attending the Congress for Industrialized Building in Copenhagen, August 22-25.

A report on this Congress should be prefaced by stating that future meetings will be severely tried to equal the outstanding manner in which all phases of this program were organized and conducted.

I wish I could continue to report in glowing terms of the effectiveness of the many seminars or group discussions, which were for the most part very ably chaired. As yet, I have been unable to pinpoint to my own satisfaction the missing ingredient. Certainly, the following agenda and the pre-distributed papers seemed to provide a basis for challenging debate and discussion, but somehow the spark to ignite such an atmosphere failed to appear. With rare exception, speakers seemed merely to be confirming knowledge already acquired or proven to the audience, instead of exploring the exciting territories of materials, design, and technology.

The papers submitted, published, and distributed prior to the group meeting are certainly worthwhile, and, as a follow-up report, a very interesting cross-section of thought, opinion, and current status of the field of industrialized building today. I hesitate to say these are a "must" for those interested in this field, but they are definitely an asset in one's reference library.

It is apparent that most countries in Europe (including those in the Soviet orbit) are convinced that the answer to the shortage of so-called "social housing" lies in the industrialized production of components.

Using arbitrary percentages to express the differences between the United States and Europe, I came to the conclusion that the problems in industrialization of "social housing" in Europe are perhaps 75 per cent technical and 25 per cent sociological. By contrast (although I am not inviting challenge), based upon the United States' industrial competence, I am convinced that our problems facing a true solution to industrialized "social housing" are 25 per cent technical, 40 per cent sociological, and 35 per cent jurisdictional.

While the United States can gain a great deal from Europe's experiences, there is nothing of a technical nature that cannot be overcome in short order, providing the way is cleared to accomplish this objective. It must also be recognized that in the area of public housing, Europe's problem is in no means comparable to our own. Their buildings, which are architecturally attractive and meet their necessary functional and social standards, would fall short of our requirements and result in future slums. When most European countries, particularly the Scandinavian countries, speak of public or "social housing," they are referring to occupancy by persons in the lower income bracket. From the standpoint of their social level, however, they are at least equal to our middle-income strata. This result in the impeccable maintenance of property and surroundings and the nonexistence of deliberate destruction.

While in the United States the difference between the construction standards of low-cost and luxury housing are nominal (primarily space, location, and finishing), the public housing we visited in Denmark is definitely inferior in construction to middle- and upper-income developments. For example, with the exception of the precast structural components, most materials are definitely flimsy. The curtain walls are composed of an exterior of flat asbestos concrete board backed with fiberglass mats and wall

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November 1965
board, is almost incongruous compared to the structure. Window units are crudely framed in wood with interestingly-designed but cumbersome hardware which would not withstand abuse. Because of the government’s desire to have all major industries participate wherever possible, this often results in a compromise in material selection: e.g., prefabricated birch floors floating on risers laid on precast concrete are springy and noisy. It was the opinion of most of the Congress participants that an insulated asbestos or vinyl tile would be far more practicable. While the over-all impression of the public housing is attractive, I believe most credit must go to the government’s generous allocation of land for a given project and the architect’s organization of such outdoor areas as parks, playgrounds, parking space, walks, etc. There is a definite feeling of spaciousness and light, the absence of which would make the project very ordinary.

The Souped-Up Mosque for Southeast Asia

KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA The devout—10,000 of them—gathered for the opening of Malaysia’s Masjid Negara, or National Mosque, in Kuala Lumpur. Although only 58 per cent of Malaysia’s population is Moslem, it is the official state religion, and Malaysia would like to become an important Islamic center. As recently as January 1964, the World Muslim Congress decided to make Kuala Lumpur its Southeast Asian headquarters. The National Mosque, which was conceived a month before Malaysian independence in 1957, will accommodate 8000 persons. It was also conceived as a monument to independence.

Architecturally, what emerged looks a little like a corporate pavilion at a World’s Fair. It has showmanship. Its relationship to a traditional mosque is comparable to that of the Vatican Pavilion at the New York World’s Fair in relation to St. Peters. There is no moving walkway to carry a visitor past a blue-lighted statue; but the minaret symbolizes the umbrella furling.

The overtaking question remains to be answered in the U.S.: Is our country ready to face realistically the task of overcoming our urgent need for low-cost housing in a manner and with the speed compatible with our day without creating greater problems for future generations?

Part of the architectural result reveals a conscious attempt on the part of Malaysian officials to seek out a national architectural style. However, architect Enche Baharuddin bin Abu Kassim, a government staff architect who studied in Great Britain, also tried to give a passing nod to traditional mosque architecture. For this commission, he traveled throughout the East, studying mosques in India, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, Spain, Arabia, and the United Arab Republic. His design reflects this study, much as the work of Stone, Yamasaki, and Corbu reflect Eastern influences. Baharuddin bin Abu Kassim, however, has not done his work as well. Perhaps it has yet to mature.

Spreading over five acres of the 13-acre site, the building comprises a grand hall (1, 2) (surrounded on three sides by a covered veranda), the minaret and its reflecting pool (3), a decorative courtyard with two pools, a Dewan or meeting hall (4), a library, a royal ante-chamber for the Malaysian King, Yang de Pertuan Agong, and offices for Moslem officials. The hall is covered with a pleated shell roof of concrete, finished with glass mosaic, and supported by 16 columns each 3’ in diameter. Shaped purposefully like an unfurled umbrella, the roof (200’ in diameter and 84’ high, from floor to apex) is symbolic of the royal umbrella, open to shelter the King. The minaret symbolizes the umbrella furling.

Some touches of the traditional mosque remain. The 73 small domes that dot the top of the veranda are based on Saracen design, and the grillwork that stretches around the building has a traditional pattern. In the meeting hall, the complex roof system of connoind and pleated shell concrete, finished in white glazed mosaic, is distinctly Oriental. Yet despite these ties to the past, much that is not traditional intrudes. Much of the decorative grillwork is aluminum, for instance, and the rosette with a Koranic inscription on the roof of the grand hall, an exact replica of those found under the great dome of the Blue Mosque in Istanbul, is here fashioned from aluminum. The minaret is lit by strip lighting at night.

Perhaps this gigantic project, which cost more than $3,000,000, one third raised by private donation, can become a stepping stone in Malaysia’s quest for a distinctive national architectural style.
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of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, the five-story concrete-and-glass building fills what was formerly the main MIT parking area, and now makes a new north façade for the university's main building and its familiar dome. The center is the first in the new North Campus master plan, devised by SOM. Planned for the area are a Center for Advanced Engineering Study and a Center for Space Research.

SCALING THE HEIGHTS

NEW YORK, N.Y. It is curious that while our cities have grown so high, vertical space has been used so unimaginatively; Babylon, with its Hanging Gardens, was built on a more ingenious idea of heights than our towering, obelisk-like apartment buildings with near-useless balconies and ground-level plazas.

It is true that 20th-Century visionaries have lamented that our cities have been used so unimaginatively as a vertical space. The alternative proposal and the more current cliché—the row house—is only a little better. It continues the façade of the street, provides a direct relationship between a vertical and horizontal space; but only on one level. It may be an innovation for suburbia, but for urban living it provides no solution to higher densities. Perhaps nowhere are the current trends in urban planning more apparent that in two housing projects currently underway in the old community of Brooklyn Heights, in New York. One project, an enlightened synthesis of town house and apartment building, is designed by the architectural firms of M. Milton Glass and Whittlesey & Conklin; the other, by Morris Lapidus Associates calls for two-story row houses sandwiched in between two towering high-rise apartment buildings. One architect is thinking of the city block in terms of a unified structure; the other is still thinking in terms of single buildings. In

one, there is an attempt to establish a human scale at two levels; in the other, there is an exaggerated juxtaposition of high and low.

The Flavor of the Old

What this means, in terms of the scale of the community and the effect on the older section of the Heights, is worth noting. Brooklyn Heights is an oasis of small-scale residential living that is one subway stop away from Manhattan's towering Wall Street. It is situated on a high bluff overlooking the East River. The streets are lined with trees and the houses are low—three to five stories—with more than 1000 of them dating from before the Civil War period. It is a popular residential area for couples with young children, and one of its major attractions is a promenade along the river that overlooks one of the most spectacular views of lower Manhattan.

Brooklyn Heights, in plan (1), is a long, narrow area oriented toward the river. The area, designated for urban renewal under the Title I program, is a narrow strip of five blocks—formerly occupied by parking lots, garages, and delapidated houses. Fortunately, Walt Whitman's was wrenched in between. The objective—to save as much open space as possible—has been achieved; but was it the right objective in the first place? The design breaks up the character of the street façade, and fails to provide a strong, consistent barrier toward the highway. Furthermore, the towers are monuments in a vacuous space. The structures at ground level are enclosed parking lots and the precious earth, so carefully preserved, is likely to end up like all the others—wasted, because it bears no direct relationship to people who live, not on it, but above it. The project, which includes 620 dwelling units, garage space for 620 cars, and a shopping center of 14,000 sq ft, will cost an estimated $18,000,000. One section, Cadman Plaza North, will be ready for occupancy in October of 1966; the Whitman Close Houses will be completed six months later.

A Distinctive Blend

The Milton Glass, and Whittlesey & Conklin project (2) is an unfortunate design for this particular site: The two high-rise apartment buildings—33 stories and 26 stories—are completely out of keeping with the architectural character of the community and ludicrously out of scale with both the older houses and the new ones sand-
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What Might Have Been

Although the combination of the high-rise towers on top of the row houses is still slightly awkward, it is because the two are still thought of as separate elements. They have not quite adjusted to one another to become a coherent structure. But the germ of a larger idea is there, and, by connecting the terraces, the architects are beginning to create another level for the community as a whole—not only to one block. It would be interesting to speculate on what the architects might have done had they been given the entire area to design.

Had the strip been conceived as a unit, the design could have had greater scope. The entire area might have been covered with a gradually terraced structure that would have faced the river, formed a barrier to the highway, and been more appropriate in character to the rest of the Heights. Also, a more direct relationship between outdoor and indoor spaces could have been established on every level. But that is the stuff that dreams are made of, and the solid reality of the Glass, Whittlesey & Conklin project gives encouragement that, someday, it just may happen on a broader scale.—MD

Expectations of Expo '67

MONTREAL, CANADA. With the New York World’s Fair freshly laid in its grave, some 59 nations, 27 Canadian industries, 10 Canadian provinces, and a few more interested parties are preparing for Expo ’67. The exposition, marking the hundredth year of Canadian confederation, shares the build-up and expectation that the Flushing Meadows show had, but this one is pitched on a lower key. The fair’s run will be one year (April 28 through October 27 of 1967), not two; its anticipated draw, 10,000,000, not 70,000,000; its theme, “Man and His World,” not “Peace through Understanding.”

Some of the pavilions that will grace the complex of largely man-made islands off Mon-
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O.K. Now forget it.

(Until your next roofing or wall insulation job.)
Jean B. Fletcher, partner in The Architects Collaborative, died in Cambridge, Mass., at the age of 83. With her husband, Norman C. Fletcher, she won the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Competition in 1945 and the Smith College dormitory competition in 1946.

**WASHINGTON/FINANCIAL NEWS**

BY E. E. HALMOS, JR.

Census Bureau will begin work early in 1966 on its first attempt in more than 26 years to take a census of the construction industry. The census will be part of the five-yearly census of business, and will be taken for the year 1967. Last attempt—admittedly a long way from a resounding success—was in 1939.

Census specialists are now preparing a sample questionnaire, to be sent out as a test to a cross-section of the industry early in 1966, After it has been refined, a final questionnaire will be sent out in 1967 to some 200,000 contractors. The results, Census experts hope, will provide the first accurate profile of the industry as a whole: how many people it employs, what types of work it does, how much and what it buys. A further result may be the updating of many of the statistical series now maintained.

**“Beauty” Bills**

An “beauty” aspect of the debate—an outgrowth of recent Congressional action that gave overhead power lines (needed by the Atomic Energy Commission) precedence over efforts by a California community to implement its own beautification program—resulted in two new bills (S. 2507 and 2508) by Oregon's Senator Maurine Neuberger. The aim of both bills, which will cost $150,000,000 over a 10-year period, is to find out how many overhead transmission lines there are in the U.S., where they are located, and what can be done about putting them underground so that they will not mar the natural beauty of our landscape. Also strongly affected by the “beauty” program was passage of new amendments to stream-pollution control laws (S. 4), increasing funds available for control work and tightening standards for discharge of pollutants into streams; action came, too, on bills to impose controls on release of pollutants into the air.

**Funds for Airports**

Federal Aviation Agency has announced allocation of $844,500,000 in matching funds for construction and improvement of 445 civil airports during the current fiscal year. The funds will cover construction of 74 new airports and improvement of 371 existing fields. Major portion of the money will go to obtaining land for clear approach zones, and for construction and reconstruction of runways and other facilities.

**Financial**

As the year entered its final quarter, continuing evidence of strong public support for public works construction was of key importance to the construction industry. The Investment Bankers Association reported that, in July, for example, taxpayers had approved nearly 92 per cent (by value) of all public work bonds presented to them, for a total of $129,100,000 in new funds authorized. And more than $2,200,000,000 worth of additional bond issues—including nearly $500,000,000 for new elementary and secondary schools—will be presented to voters over the next 12 months.

Private housing, however, continues to show a steady slide downward. In August, according to the Census Bureau, the rate of new private housing starts was at an adjusted annual rate of 1,402,000, down 7 per cent from a year ago.

As of September, money rates seemed to be easing a little, according to the Housing and Home Finance Agency. For the first time in many months, average secondary market price for FHA-insured mortgages dropped very slightly (to $98.2 per $100 of outstanding loans).
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Corrugated plastic panels are for roofing and siding in buildings subject to severe corrosive atmosphere. Panels are suitable for chemical, paper and fertilizer industries. Material has low flame-spread ratings of 30 and 35. Manufacturer claims that "Econo-Dur" Panel is not affected by environmental stress cracking. Neither field cutting nor drilling reduces chemical resistant values. Econo-Dur is produced in standard corrugated profiles in lengths up to 42'. This opaque material is available in gray, green, and white with standard finish of pebble-grain on one side or smooth finish on both sides. Steelite Buildings Inc., 239 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh 22, Pa. On Readers' Service Card, Circle 102

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New Furniture Firm

Nicos Zographos, designer formerly with SOM and Albano, has opened his own furniture manufacturing company and showroom with some of his familiar, elegant, metal-and-leather pieces, and he has added to the line. Among the additions are a button-tufted leather, overstuffed armchair on polished aluminum runner base and a bench (60" x 25" x 16" high), which has a base of bent, mirror-polished stainless-steel bars with welded joints and a platform of individual welted panels of calfskin. Zographos Designs Ltd., 510 Madison Ave., N.Y., N.Y.

Free Forms for Outdoors

A sinuous group of indoor and outdoor seating of molded glass fiber introduces a long-looked-for direction of design originality on the part of the Burke Division. Two-section construction unifies seat and base—a noteworthy accomplishment. Designed by Stylianos Gianaokos and Andrew Moorison, the Athena (left) and Adonta (right) are available only in white (though they can be painted) with optional upholstered pads. The Burke Division, Brunswick Corp., Dallas, Tex.

Laminates by Noyes

Eliot Noyes has assembled 36 new colors for Micarta plastic laminates that range from bright to muted (including taupes and olive tones). They reflect the best of the industrial design tradition and lack the harshness of many laminate lines. These Micarta colors can be coordinated with other furnishings by referring to the Ostwald international color coding system, which Noyes has used. Sample chips are packaged in bound volume or box and are available (without charge) from Westinghouse Electric Corp., Micarta Division, Hampton, S.C.

Sanitation/Plumbing

“Des-Inerator” hospital waste disposal system consumes 8000 lb of refuse per day. It is capable of handling all disposables including plastics, hypodermic needles, syringes, fabrics, dishes, pathological wastes, etc. System is push-button operated by a control panel located on the incinerator. Incinerator re-

Innovational Window Treatment

A most imaginative and potentially elegant window-covering technique has now been made generally available with the introduction of Kirsch’s “Paneltrac” drapery hardware system. Developed originally to implement the SOM-designed window treatment, the system supports flat panels which look something like narrow shoji screens. Paneltrac permits the panels of fabric to slide, when drawn by a baton, and to stack behind each other at the sides of the window. An additional feature of the system is the use of Velero on the sliding clips; fiddling with hooks and other fasteners is thus eliminated. The flat-panel system is said to require 50% less fabric than the ubiquitous traverse drapery. Kirsch Company, Sturgis, Mich.

All-Resistant Tabletops

Wood tabletop is resistant to flame and stain as a result of aluminum foil laminated beneath the veneer. The foil reportedly absorbs heat, preventing the wood from burning. In addition, veneer (walnut or teak) has been treated with an epoxy-type finish that is said to be impervious to acid and alcohol. Even though this technique is not new in cabinetmaking (bars have been finished in this way for a number of years), the tables are the first “residential-quality” furniture to use the process. Tables come in four heights (14", 16", 20", and 24") and four shapes: round, rectangular, long, and square. Springer-Penguin Inc., 11 Brookdale Place, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

Sanitation/Plumbing

Hospital Dispose-All

“Des-Inerator” hospital waste disposal system consumes 8000 lb of refuse per day. It is capable of handling all disposables including plastics, hypodermic needles, syringes, fabrics, dishes, pathological wastes, etc. System is push-button operated by a control panel located on the incinerator. Incinerator re-

See These Vinyls

Union Carbide’s entry in the vinyl race is gaining by lengths. At least six new numbers of “Vileau” will be of use to architects. Among them, “Sand” is a suede-like wall-covering in 29 plain colors; “Castilian” (illustrated) is a newly developed, high-gloss, deep crush vinyl for upholstery, which is available in leather-grain colors and 22 solid colors. Union Carbide Corporation, Fibers and Fabrics Division, 270 Park Ave., New York, 10017, N.Y.

Wood tabletop is resistant to flame and stain as a result of aluminum foil laminated beneath the veneer. The foil reportedly absorbs heat, preventing the wood from burning. In addition, veneer (walnut or teak) has been treated with an epoxy-type finish that is said to be impervious to acid and alcohol. Even though this technique is not new in cabinetmaking (bars have been finished in this way for a number of years), the tables are the first “residential-quality” furniture to use the process. Tables come in four heights (14", 16", 20", and 24") and four shapes: round, rectangular, long, and square. Springer-Penguin Inc., 11 Brookdale Place, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

Sanitation/Plumbing

Hospital Dispose-All

“Des-Inerator” hospital waste disposal system consumes 8000 lb of refuse per day. It is capable of handling all disposables including plastics, hypodermic needles, syringes, fabrics, dishes, pathological wastes, etc. System is push-button operated by a control panel located on the incinerator. Incinerator re-
Revolution in Vapor Barriers for Built-up Roofs

**VaporStop 710** Sisalkraft's new prebuilt, manufactured vapor barrier. It eliminates the quality risks of fabrication on the job; positively protects insulation with **one-ply application**. Applied cost is 20% less than conventional 15 lb. felts.

**VaporStop 710** lays down as a one ply, pre-manufactured vapor barrier. It consists of two sheets of stretchable kraft laminated by a special plastic vapor barrier adhesive, with tough fiber edge reinforcing. It gives the owner the most efficient vapor barrier possible for these 6 reasons:

- Continuous low (0.28) perm rating is assured
- Expands as roof expands
- No absorbing or holding of moisture
- Less chance of moisture entrapment
- Weight is 80% less per square in place, with 5 fewer roll changes and end laps
- Greatest possible assurance of 100% coverage

**Send for VaporStop 710 Bulletin and sample.**
Sisalkraft, 56 Starkey Ave., Attleboro, Massachusetts.

On Readers' Service Card, circle No. 439
Special Equipment

Detail Reproducer

Recently developed reproducing system enables draftsmen to make translucent photographs of details that can be superimposed on drawings. Manufacturer says that drafting time on architectural projects could be reduced by 35 per cent. This dry process of making transparencies comprises two units: light exposure assembly that transfers the required image onto a film and a heat developer assembly that develops the transparent film. Among the applications for this technique are transferring portions of previous jobs to new working drawings, reproducing subcontractor shop drawings in files, copying directly from manufacturers' catalogs, and copying specifications from government agency building code specifications. 3M Co., 2501 Hudson Rd., St. Paul, Minn.

On Readers' Service Card, Circle 113

Produces volume of waste material up to 99.6 per cent, manufacturer says. Water wash section cools exhaust air temperature to less than 300°F, therefore eliminating need for special refractory smokestacks. Incinerator can be located indoors or out. Despatch Oven Co., 619 E. Eighth St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55414.

On Readers' Service Card, Circle 114

WHY CHILDREN — AND ARCHITECTS — LIKE REDWOOD

Children like redwood for the same reason they identify with trees and fields and brooks. They have an instinctive love for what is simple, unaffected, natural. Architects share this feeling and use redwood to create an environment conducive to happy, carefree living...surrounded by beauty.

To receive our quarterly publication, "Redwood News", write Department 61-A, California Redwood Association, 617 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

On Readers' Service Card, circle No. 340

Potable Water Plant

"Centra Filter" is an automatic water treatment plant with no moving parts, pumps, motor driven agitators, or mixers. Plant is powered by natural gravity and controls the inflow rate of raw water, adds chemicals, settles out most color and turbidity, filters out any remaining impurities, backwashes itself, and delivers potable drinking water. Unit is available in six sizes, from 4'-diameter tank producing 7500 gal per day to a 17'-diameter tank with a daily output of 165,000 gal. Suitable for small communities, isolated factories, and camps. Permutit Co., Box 41, Paramus, N.J.

On Readers' Service Card, Circle 115

Surfacing

Crystal-Like Flooring

"Variegated Duresque," a seamless resilient flooring, is available in seven pastel colors. Manufacturer says flooring is impervious to corrosion by chemicals and to marring. It is composed of a translucent glaze to which are added large chips. Torginol of America Inc., 6115 Maywood Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.

On Readers' Service Card, Circle 117

November 1965
Sweating over a bunch of unrelated ceiling components that have to be tied together and sugar coated to sneak by?

Cool it with Quartette, the total integrated ceiling that looks great and works great.

Organizing competing components into an attractive, environmental ceiling that really works is practically impossible. Achieving the “impossible” called for a new concept. Quartette is it: A total ceiling with complete control of environment functions in each module.

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Quartette — the total integrated ceiling with controlled environment second only to nature’s
Acoustics

Reducing Industrial Machinery Noise

Report discusses basic principles in determining machinery noise levels and solutions to noise-control problems. It shows how hearing damage, neighborhood complaints, and decreased employee efficiency can be avoided by using noise control enclosures or shields. Brochure lists noise levels generated by typical machinery, acceptable noise criteria, speech interference levels, and data on partial and complete enclosures for machinery. Recommendations for reducing noise by balancing rotating machinery and by using acoustical shields, baffles, and enclosures. 4 pages.

MANUFACTURERS' DATA

Construction

Fire-Retardant-Treated Plywood Roofs

"Fire-Retardant-Treated Plywood Roofs" explains how plywood can be used for economy and still receive low insurance rates. Manufacturer states that treated plywood roofs now receive insurance rates comparable to rates for unprotected, ordinary steel roofs. Brochure explains various support systems that can be used with fire-retardant plywood: fire-treated wood joists, long-span steel joists and trusses, and a plywood stressed-skin system. Map shows rates allowed in all states. American Plywood Assn., Tacoma, Wash. 98401.

Stainless-Steel Roofs

Stainless Steel Architectural Data Sheet No. 13 briefly illustrates details of stainless-steel roofing. Five types of roofing methods are shown: welded standing seam, batten seam, flat seam, diamond tile, and corrugated roof. 6 pages. American Iron and Steel Institute Committee of Stainless Steel Producers, 150 East 42 St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Mortar Aggregates

Brochure studies two types of fine aggregates for making mortar: crushed stone, gravel, or air-cooled blast-furnace slag; and natural sand made of rounded, smoother, particles than manufactured fine aggregates. These sands produce mortars with different workability properties. The brochure discusses graduation, deleterious substances, alkali-aggregate reactivity, bulking, proper handling, and stockpiling of the materials. 4 pages. Portland Cement Assn., 33 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60610.

Framing Doors After Wall Construction

Metal door frame system can be installed after all wall work, including painting or papering, has been completed. Bulletin outlines economy of post-construction door frame installation, particularly in apartments, hospitals, schools, and office buildings. System is adaptable to any wall width or building material. Brief specifications and standard details. Overly Mfg. Co., Door & Frame Div., 574 W. Otterman St., Greensboro, Pa. 15602.

Heat-Absorbing Glass

Leaflet describes blue-green heat-absorbing glass, its characteristics, and design considerations. According to the manufacturer, "Aklo" glass is 25 percent more resistant to thermal shock than regular patterned or wired glass. Leaflet gives specifications, shadow problems encountered in the use of heat-absorbing glass, and maximum recommended sizes for regular glazing, and glazing using cork or asbestos impregnated tape. American Saint Gobain Corp., P.O. Box 929, Kingsport, Tenn.

Electrical Equipment

How to See Better

"Lighting Fundamentals for Architects" covers the process of seeing, the importance of balancing "task" and "surround" lighting, lighting terms, how to improve visibility, light sources, light distribution curves, comfort in lighting, and control of light. Booklet illustrates text with photos, charts, and photometric curves. 16 pages. Holophane Co. Inc., 1120 A ultralight of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Air/ Temperature

Regulating Temperature

Guide presents application information on temperature control of both storage and instantaneous heating/cooling systems. Detailed diagrams show more than 20 temperature control systems from single, single-loop systems to cascaded pressure-temperature systems that use various types of control. Eight charts list more than 3900 specific application areas in 14 standard industrial classifications. Guide includes complete lines of self-contained and air-operated temperature controls, and how and where to apply each type for stable control, 16 pages. Leslie Co., 265 Delafield Ave., Lyndhurst, N.J. 07071.

Heat Diffusers

Booklet describes five different types of "Multi-Vent" modular, high-capacity air diffusers used for various applications in ceiling systems. Diffusers have an angular-through aperture along the outer edges of the exposed surface of the diffuser panel.
The real challenge of a toilet compartment is to “take” the day-by-day beating of hard use—schools, plazas, dormitories, factories, bowling lanes, filling stations, Y.M.s, public restrooms are typical. An important reason why all Weis Compartments are now equipped with SOLID BRASS HARDWARE.
prolonged exposures. Manufacturer also claims that 505 has
good crack-resistance on diffi-
cult to paint wood substrates,
such as fir-plywood and South-
ern pine. 20 pages. Archer
Daniels Midland Co., 733 Mar-
quette Ave., Minneapolis,
Minn. 55440.
On Readers’ Service Card, Circle 212

Bushhammering Concrete

Brochure lists procedures for
obtaining a varicolored tex-
tured surface on cast-in-place
concrete by bushhammering.
Covered are durability, suitable
concretes, techniques, suggested
specifications, and before and
after photos. 4 pages. Portland
Cement Assn., 33 West Grand
Ave., Ill. 60610.
On Readers’ Service Card, Circle 213

Insulation

Too Darn Hot,
But Not Anymore

Catalog describes “Unibestos,”
an amosite-fibered asbestos ma-
terial for high-temperature in-
sulation applications, ranging
from 100 F. to 1500 F. Tables
of recommended thicknesses
for power and utility indus-
tries, industrial use, process in-
dustries, and personal protec-
tion are given. Also included
are engineering drawings for
joints and fittings, a chart of
expansion control, and typical
specifications. 12 pages. Pitts-
burgh Corning Corp., One
Gateway Center, Pittsburgh,
Pa. 15222.
On Readers’ Service Card, Circle 214

Blanket Insulation

Brochure gives properties and
recommended applications of
“G-B Ultralite,” a glass-fiber in-
sulating blanket. Sketches show
methods of insulating walls
and roofs. Table lists physical
properties of the blanket. Also
included is a booklet explain-
ing the fundamentals of heat
transfer. 12 pages. Gustin-
Bacon Mfg. Co., P.O. Box
13126, Kansas City, Mo.
On Readers’ Service Card, Circle 215

Special Equipment

Store Fixtures

“Spacemaster” catalog contains
merchandising tips, suggestions
for better display techniques,
visual merchandising trends,
applications, schematics,
and specifications. Booklet is cross-
indexed into 18 basic product
categories. 290 pages. Reflector
Hardware Corp., Dept. FP-10,
1400 N. 25 Ave., Melrose
Park, Ill.
On Readers’ Service Card, Circle 216

Chemically-Resistant
Asbestos-Cement Panels

Brochure describes “Colorlith”
and “Colorceran” asbestos-ce-
ment sheets designed to resist
chemical and physical abuse
associated with laboratories.
Manufacturer recommends
the material for tabletops,
sinks, fume hoods, shelving,
and other laboratory areas.
Colorlith is highly resistant
to acids, alkalis, and solvents.
Colorceran is similar to Color-
lith, except that it has added to
it a ceramic-like surface to im-
prove resistance to staining.
Booklet lists resistance prop-
erties of both materials to a num-
ber of chemicals. It also tabu-
lates physical properties of
both products, and recom-

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On Readers’ Service Card, circle No. 444

Manufacturers’ Data
PRODUCT NAME: **TROPHY® SEAL & TROPHY® FINISH**

DESCRIPTION: A seal and a finish especially formulated for wood gymnasium floors to give a light, durable, slip resistant playing surface that will resist rubber burning and marking.

SPECIFICATION AND HOW TO APPLY: An epoxy seal and finish. Apply with lambswool applicator. Seal coat fills porous wood surface. Game markings, using Hillyard Gym line paint, are painted in before finish coats are applied. Two finish coats are required. See Sweets Arch. File for detailed specification.

COVERAGE (Average): Trophy Seal—350 sq. ft. per gallon. Trophy Finish—500 sq. ft. per gallon.


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REFERENCES: Sweets Architectural File, section 13b
A.I.A. File No. 25G
A.I.A. Building Products Register

Write, wire or call collect for complete information and specifications on Hillyard TROPHY SEAL & TROPHY FINISH. You may also want your nearby Hillyard architectural consultant to demonstrate TROPHY SEAL & TROPHY FINISH in your office or on the job site.

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On Readers' Service Card, circle No. 366
### Swimming Pool Specs


### Surfacing

**Plastic Laminate**

Technical brochure describing “Panelyte” high-pressure, plastic laminate surfacing was prepared by Justin Henshell, AIA, former President of the New York Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute. Panelyte is composed of layers of kraft paper impregnated with specially formulated resins. It is not affected by most solvents, soaps, cleaners, food, and household chemicals. Types of plastic laminate surfacing include general purpose, vertical-surface, post-forming, fire-retardant, edge banding, backer sheets, and cigarette-proof. Brochure illustrates installation details and gives specifications. Color range has increased from 17 to 35. Samples available upon request. 22 pages. Reliance Panelyte Inc., 2403 South Burdick St., Kalamazoo 34, Mich. On Readers’ Service Card, Circle 219

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Ceramic tile handbook shows various design applications. Color photos illustrate 50 ceramic mosaic patterns, including 10 new patterns, 8 blends, and 32 stock patterns. Also described is “Conduct-O-Tile,” a permanently conductive ceramic tile that provides controlled electrical conductivity in hospital areas that are subject to static-sparked explosions. Diagrams illustrate dimensions of shaped trim tiles and special tiles for thin-setting.

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Macomber Incorporated, Canton, Ohio 44701

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NEWS REPORT

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November 1965

Terrafino
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Lancaster Chemical Corp.
P.O. BOX 52
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On Readers' Service Card, circle No. 416
AT THE
RODEHEAVER AUDITORIUM
Bob Jones University, Greenville, S. C.

Twelve hours a day, Rodeheaver Auditorium is in use for worship services, variety presentations, Shakespearean productions, opera, concert and other of the University's cultural offerings. This intensive schedule of wide-ranging uses (and largely with student staffs) demanded a high degree of versatility in the design and development of lighting systems and controls.

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November 1965
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Holiday fare is waiting for you in the exciting December issue of P/A.

Sample: a picture story of Kling's Municipal Services Building in Philadelphia. Is it urban design or merely a building? While experts debate, you can decide for yourself.

Sample: Marcel Breuer opens his vivid imagination and innovates for a client's showroom project.

Sample: "Finesse the words, show me the buildings," is the complaint of critic Robert Mutrux. In a provocative article, he laments the excess verbiage and the minimal tangible products of today's architects. Agree or not, you'll find the story stimulating.

Also in the December P/A . . .

*Grinnell College: "space looking into space"
*The role of models in building design
*Small furnaces for large schools

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