RUDOLPH, PEI, FRANZEN RECEIVE FORD GRANTS

NEW YORK, N.Y. Three New York architects — Paul Rudolph, Ulrich Franzen, and I. M. Pei — will receive grants from the Ford Foundation to study specific problems in urban design. They plan to stress aesthetic and humane considerations rather than purely technical ones in an attempt to discover new concepts of physical form that will make cities more livable and workable than the traditional ones. “These projects arise from the conviction of these three men and many of their colleagues that most urban design — by which we mean the design of whole neighborhoods or sectors of cities — is dominated by concepts of physical form that no longer are relevant to the tastes and needs of most city dwellers. One example is the widespread use of free-standing towers separated by often useless open spaces,” said W. McNeil Lowry, a Ford Foundation vice president.

Franzen proposes to study a main thoroughfare in Harlem — Lenox Avenue — which runs for 35 blocks through the community, providing a commercial and institutional focus. He hopes to find ways to tie it more closely to the residential areas adjoining it.

Rudolph’s research will center on Canal Street in downtown New York, which has long been among the proposed routes for a Lower Manhattan Expressway. He hopes to discover how such massive superhighways may complement and reinforce the quality of adjoining areas rather than blighting them. As P/A goes to press, I. M. Pei’s project is still under discussion.

The studies will be financed by grants from the Ford Foundation to the American Federation of Arts, Inc. Franzen and Rudolph’s grants will total $448,000, a sum that will cover research, display — as an exhibit at the Whitney Museum and then later throughout the nation — and publication in book form. The projects are expected to take two years.

NEIGHBOR FOR SEAGRAM’S

NEW YORK, N.Y. The Seagram Building is a hard act to follow. With its bronzed mullions, its broad plaza with reflecting pools and fountains, its exquisite proportions, it is perhaps the single most beautiful example of contemporary architecture in the U.S. What do you do if you have a commission to build next door to it? What Emery Roth & Sons, who designed the 44-story office building that will rise on the full-block site just to the south of the Seagram Building, have done is set their building 110 ft back from Park Avenue, aligning its front façade (buff precast concrete covering the steel frame) with that of its distinguished neighbor. Broad steps will lead up to the plaza from Park Avenue, and along the 51st Street side, opposite St. Bartholomew’s Church, will be a granite parapet wall with benches.

St. Bartholomew’s, one of this country’s outstanding examples of Romanesque architecture, although massive in its own right, will be to its 44-story neighbor like a bulldog to a giraffe. With this difference in scale in mind the architects have wisely wrapped their front plaza around the south side of the structure placing most of the open 23,000 sq ft on the corner opposite St. Bartholomew’s. In addition they plan to enhance the effect of openness between office building and church by enclosing the entire 200-ft lobby along 51st Street in glass. The effect should be to set St. Bartholomew’s in a protective pocket of open space, which will make it visible from a distance as one moves down Park Avenue. Some critics are already saying that this openness only removes the surprise and variety which a cityscape should have. But under the circumstances, with two such fine, if disparate, examples of architecture as Seagram’s and St. Bartholomew’s, to display them openly can hardly be a failing. It is a little like the difference between putting a beautiful woman on a pedestal or hiding her in a closet.

Some critics also argue that the office tower’s set-back allows the carefully defined space of the Seagram’s plaza to leak away. The architects have tried to avert this criticism by placing a low rise annex at the northwest corner of their tower’s base.

Unfortunately, in its massing, the office building does not live up to the potential of its open ground level spaces. It is interesting to note that the General Electric Building, built in 1931 and seen in the rendering directly behind St. Bartholomew’s, chose the same colored brick and terra cotta façade as the church in an effort to blend with rather than dominate it.

In an effort to regain rentable space lost to the plaza, the architects are extending the structure 4½ stories below grade, about 60 ft. According to James Ruderman, structural engineer, the excavation, which is now underway, has already yielded more rock than any other building excavation recalled in New York — some 154,000 tons. Such below-grade space is now in demand in New York for computer installations, storage, mechanical equipment, and parking.

Although the building is not yet out of the ground (opening is scheduled for late 1968) all of its 1,575,000 sq ft are rented.
An extra floor with Spancrete!

With a township height restriction of 85 feet and a floor-to-floor minimum of 9 feet 8 inches, most buildings in the Jenkintown, Pennsylvania area are limited to eight stories in height. However, by using 8-inch-thick Spancrete flooring with a 2-inch concrete topping, a nine-story building with 8-foot-plus ceilings was possible. The deluxe suburban office building was built on a semi-circular design, with standard Spancrete planks fanning out from the inner to outer wall. Spacing between the planks varies from zero to 11 inches on the 28-foot span. The voids were covered with masonite strips and a 2-inch concrete topping poured. Running on the radius at column locations, the topping fills in and forms a poured-in-place beam. (See inset.) Low sound transmission, rapid construction, fire safety, and low maintenance are other advantages of using economical Spancrete hollow core planks. Call your local manufacturer for more information on Spancrete and its application to your next project. Maybe you can go higher than you think with Spancrete planks provide the side forms for a poured-in-place beam in combination with precast column, tall-cut niches in the Spancrete provide for mechanical accesses.
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MADISON LIBRARY MUDGLE

WASHINGTON, D.C. If built as planned, the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building would be "visually unsatisfying and functionally inadequate," according to a committee of architects. The committee (Charles M. Nes, Jr., George E. Kassabaum, David N. Yerkes, Llewellyn W. Pitts, Vincent G. Kling, and Harry M. Weese) was appointed by the AIA as stipulated in Public Law 89-260, which called for a committee of outstanding architects to "present a national viewpoint on the type of building to be constructed." Unfortunately and ironically, the same law also called for a building whose design "shall be in keeping with the prevailing architecture of the Federal buildings on Capitol Hill.

This kind of legislation, rife with interior contradictions, is what keeps Congressmen working, but it has produced a situation in this case, embarrassing to all the architects involved, both review committee and designers. DeWitt Poor & Shelton are the architects selected by the Architect of the Capitol to design the library annex. And as they have done so often before they have designed an expensive ($75 million), heavy-handed building that will contain slightly more than 2 million sq ft. A spokesman for the Library of Congress says its style can best be described "as being designed under the classic discipline, yet in keeping with the architecture of the Federal Building on the Capitol Hill.

Paul Richard, writing in the Washington Post on September 3rd, disagreed: "the design of the new building." he wrote, "has nothing in common with classical architecture nor with mid-20th-century architecture nor with Capitol Hill older monuments. It is compatible only with the Rayburn Building and with other pseudo-classical uglies that Architect of the Capitol J. George Stewart has been adding to Capitol Hill for the last ten years." Richard also found it compatible with work produced by Albert Speer, Hitler's favorite architect.

In a report which is a model of diplomacy, firmness, and clarity, the AIA committee agrees "that severe - and perhaps contradictory - limitations have been imposed on the architects. These requirements should be reconsidered. In the Committee's opinion, reconsideration of the requirements would be preferable to the construction on Capitol Hill of a building which would be visually unsatisfying..."

The committee then took the chance to press for something they have long advocated: a permanent architectural consultant committee to review buildings designed for Capitol Hill. "With the help of such a group," reads the report, "mistakes which are damaging and costly might be avoided. Certain decisions must be made prior to passage of legislation which authorizes the construction of a building. As has been pointed out in this report, this legislation sometimes included requirements which may seriously handicap the architects. Such difficulties could be prevented if a permanent review commission could study the program requirements for any project as prerequisite to legislation."

Specifically, the committee objected to the building's mass: a rectangular building about 500 by 400 ft in plan, it would dominate the area. It is 70 ft high to the first setback, 80 ft high at the second, and finally, 100 ft at the mechanical penthouse. It would have no interior courts. To conform with space and height requirements it must be this massive. Also, the committee felt that persons working in such a building would be deprived of outside light and perhaps made to feel confined by the nine-ft ceilings. How seriously the AIA committee report is being taken is a matter for brood-
ing. When plans for the library annex were officially unveiled in late August the AIA was never officially told of the ceremony.

As in all cases on Capitol Hill, the real power (spelled out in PL 89-260) lies with three Congressional committees: the House Office Building Commission, the Senate Office Building Commission, and the Joint Committee on the Library—chaired by Senator E. Everett Jordan (D., N. C.). This is the group that puts up the money, finally (i.e., in PL 89-260) doesn't say at what point the AIA group should start its consultative activities: (2) doesn't give it any specific powers in the matter anyway.

"We went to the coordinating committees (of Congress) for instructions on when to begin consultation with AIA," said the Stewart spokesman, "and we were told by them to consult during the planning stages. We have done that. We were also told by this (coordinating) committee—which approved the selection of DeWitt, Poor, & Shelton—to proceed now to request funds for planning. There has been no circumvention of anyone."

There the matter rests.

### Fountains to Mask

**NYC Public Works Plant on the River**

**NEW YORK, N.Y.** New York City, since the ascendency of Mayor John Lindsay, has been increasing the attractiveness of public works jobs to prominent designers. One of the most notable apparent successes in the mayor's campaign for excellence in design was attained when, early this year, the city was able to retain Philip Johnson to redesign a $70 million sewage treatment plant for the Department of Sanitation. The plant is to handle about 220 million gallons of sewage per day that now flow, untreated, into the Hudson and Harlem Rivers.

Site of the plant is located below a preferred residential neighborhood on a sloping site that will be extended on piles into the Hudson. When residents complained about the unmitigated ugliness of the proposed facility and were backed up by the Hudson River Valley Commission, city officials agreed that the additional cost needed to obtain a facility more agreeable to the public (almost 13 per cent of the total) was money well spent.

Philip Johnson's answer to the problem of turning a beast into a beauty was to cover the plant's 22 acre roof with ornamental pools and fountains that will spout city water 200 feet into the air. The display would be visible from the George Washington Bridge, north of the site, and from the West Side Highway, which runs parallel to the River near the plant. These and the sculptured shapes of ventilators and doorways on the roof would transform it into a visitors' landmark.

In midsummer, the plans were handed over to the Mayor for approval, but have as yet to emerge from his office. Apparently, residents of the area from 137th to 145th Street are not satisfied with ornament. They have complained to the city that the roof area of the new plant could be turned to better account by creating a recreation area or children's playground atop the broad surface. Mayor Lindsay has promised to meet with neighborhood organizations in the coming weeks so that plans may be given final approval as soon as possible. At present, completion is scheduled for 1972.

### Specific Plans for Boston Core

**BOSTON, MASS.** For almost five years now Victor Gruen Associates have been working on a plan for Boston's central business district. Their plans, announced recently in some detail, were arrived at in cooperation with the Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) and the Downtown Business Committee, a group of businessmen who banded together when Edward Logue came to town from New Haven preceded by a legend of irascibility, to keep track of what he did and to see that whatever it was it was done...
tailed with their interests. From this initial purpose the committee has evolved into a group that can and does help implement the plans arranged by the planners.

In all the central business district comprises about 200 acres, and it will be redeveloped at an estimated cost of $400 million. This sum represents $100 million in urban renewal money, supplied two thirds by the federal government, one sixth by the state and one sixth by the city. Private investors are expected to put $300 million into new buildings.

The Gruen plan intends to turn Washington Street, which a spokesman calls "the only street in Boston that runs straight for more than two blocks," into a 10-block pedestrian mall lined with shops and outdoor cafes. The city's three main department stores are all in this area, and all are planning to put up new buildings on their present sites.

The largest planning problem according to a Gruen spokesman was the area's transportation. All transportation, of course, is to be carefully coordinated with the master traffic plan for the city worked out by the BRA. Four subway lines run beneath the site. The streets are a narrow, twisting, maze, surrounded by a network of superhighways that dumps trucks and cars into it. To solve the problem the Gruen planners propose adding some new streets. They also are advocating the construction of parking structures for 5000 cars at one edge of the site, near the location of the new stadium and the post office. Shuttle buses would take people from the parking area into the core. Also proposed is a service tunnel, to run beneath some new buildings planned in the ladder blocks between Tremont and Washington Streets. Trucks servicing these buildings would duck into the tunnel from peripheral streets easing congestion at street level.

The plan, of course, provides for the retention of Boston's historic building, although in one or two cases such as the old Boston State House, the old will be diminished by multiistory curtainwall blockbusters. To an extent the planners have tried to ease the impact of this road of progress, but as one planner points out, "You can't be arty about today's economics."

For two years now early land acquisition has been going on in the area. All that is needed now is action.

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Winter Street shopping mall.

Looking down second level walkway on Summer Street to South Station.

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DAVID R. W. TEVIOTDALE

David Teviotdale was Associate Editor of Progressive Architecture and responsible for the Materials and Methods section of the magazine for only six months. But during that time he impressed his colleagues with a penetrating insight into and broad grasp of the technology of construction. It was therefore with a deep sense of shock and sorrow that P/A learned of his tragic and untimely death on September 9 at the age of 38. Previously an Associate Editor of Engineering-News Record, Dave had many friends and professional contacts throughout the architectural and engineering professions who will be equally distressed at his passing, with which a great potential for the advancement of information has been lost.

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CALENDAR

The Second Conference on Product Literature-and Advertising in the Construction Industry will focus attention on manufacturers' product selection catalogs. The meeting, sponsored by the Producers' Council, Inc., will be held at the Drake Hotel in Chicago, October 23-24. For information on the conference, write to Product Literature Conference, Producers' Council, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Miami will be the port of departure for three Architects' Grand Treks around South America for AIA members, families, and friends. Departure dates are October 24, January 30, and March 26. The 21-day trips will be managed by Captain John E. Smith, Jr., general manager of the United States Travel Agency. Further information is available from: U.S. Travel Agency, Inc., 807 15 St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. The AIA Committee on Research for Architecture will meet October 25-26 in Gatlinburg, Tenn., to discuss system building, use of computers, office practice, and models. The committee will convene at the Mountain View Inn in Gatlinburg. The 16th Annual Western
Mountain Region Conference
of the AIA will be held
November 5-8 at the Broad-
moor Hotel in Colorado
Springs, Colo. Details of reg-
istration and program may be
obtained from: Barbara L.
Light, Executive Secretary,
Colorado Chapter AIA, 1426
Larimer Square, Denve>r,
Colo. 80202.

NEW TOWER FOR
BOSTON'S PRU CENTER

BOSTON, MASS. A 28-story of-
ce structure, designed by
Charles Luckman Associates,
will soon occupy the southern
corner of the 33-acre, trian-
gular tract in downtown Boston
known as Prudential Center.
The site is already occupied
by Boston's tallest building,
the Prudential Tower, as well
as apartments and office towers,
a major hotel, and the War
Memorial Auditorium.

The Luckman office also
master-planned the entire complex and were
architects for the Tower.

They have designed the new
tower to contain more than
600,000 sq ft of office space
on floors of approximately
23,000 sq ft each. A three-
level garage below a two-acre
plaza will offer parking space
for 700 cars. High-speed elec-
tricity will carry passengers
from the garage to office floors
above. All truck service will
occur off-street and under-
ground. Main entrance will be
at plaza level.

Exterior columns will be
faced with a brick similar in
color to that used on plazas
and adjacent buildings.
Bronze-tinted glass will cover
large surfaces on all sides of
the structure, permitting views
through the center toward the
Charles River, Copley Square, and the harbor.
Structural engineers were
Edwards & Hjorth; mecha-
nical and electrical consultants
were Jaros, Baum & Bolles.

Construction will begin in
1968, with completion sched-
uled for the summer of 1970.
Estimated cost for the build-
ing, including underground
development, is $20 million.

PEPSICO PLANS CREATE CONTROVERSY

HARRISON, N.Y. Early this year
Edward Durell Stone received
a commission from PepsiCo
International to design inter-
national executive head quar-
ters for the company on a site
in upper Westchester County,
N.Y. The site is one that has
been, until recently, occupied
by the Blind Brook Polo Club,
in an area of the Harrison
township known as Purchase.

Most residents of Purchase,
an unincorporated residential
area, are in the upper-middle
to high-income bracket and
commute to New York. They
found the prospect of com-
mmercial invasion by a multi-

million dollar corporation
much to their dislike, and
fought throughout the spring
to defeat new zoning laws that
would change restrictions on
the proposed PepsiCo site to
a low-density commercial dis-
trict. By April, when a hearing
in Harrison held hearings on
proposed zoning alterations,
residents of Purchase had or-
ganized to demand a referen-
dum that would give voters
a chance to approve separate
incorporation. Purchase, a
three-square-mile enclave of
old estates, would then be
able to enact its own zoning
regulations.

At hearings in May, the
Harrison Town Board finally
approved a variance for
Stone's design, before opposi-
tion could rally sufficient
support to obtain a referen-
dum. Later, the town plans
to redistrict the area allow
further commercial construc-
tion. At the hearings, a rep-
resentative of PepsiCo explained
that the campus-style massing
of buildings proposed by the
Stone office would be well
screened and surrounded by
planting to obviate intrusion
on the present rural setting.

Seven interconnected three-
story buildings are to be
grouped around a central open area. The entire com-
plex will accommodate approxi-
mately 800 to 1000 em-
ployees, all of whom will find
room for parking behind
existing trees, which bound
the site. As much as possible
of the prevailing rural atmos-
phere will be preserved;
additional landscaping will be
done by Fraioli, Blum &
Yesselman of New York City.

Providence, R. I. A Directory
of Behavior and Environ-
mental Design lists more than
250 persons representing 30
different disciplines, from
Anthropology to Zoology.

The idea behind the directory
is to make available to archi-
itects and designers the names
and titles of published works
of experts in related fields.

The directory was com-
piled by the Research & De-
sign Institute to encourage
interdisciplinary cooperation.

The experts listed are, for
the most part, those whose
studies have direct relevance
to behavior and environment.

Copies of the 126 page
booklet are available for
$2.00 per copy from the Re-
search & Design Institute,
P.O. Box 307, Providence,
R.I. 02901.
PITTSBURGH, PA. Architects Harrison & Ambramovitz have designed a 23-story office structure for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S. that will be principally tenanted by the Westinghouse Electric Corp. The building will complete development of Gateway Center, at the tip of Pittsburgh's Golden Triangle.

The first major commercial structure east of the Mississippi to incorporate a mechanical system totally dependent on electricity for all general power services, the Westinghouse Building will need only one floor to house mechanical installations for heating and cooling. Mechanical engineers Meyer, Strong & Jones of New York used computer models and systems analysis to determine the most economical and efficient design for lighting, transportation, and environmental systems. Lighting intensity will range from 150 ft-c (in small offices) to 225 ft-c (in large, open areas) throughout the building. The lighting system will be water-cooled; water will absorb, conduct, and store excess heat for use when needed to heat the building. Internal building heat along with solar heat will be captured to provide all necessary heat throughout the year at individually controlled temperatures. This system will require less ductwork than conventional heating systems and demand fewer horsepower to operate fans.

The building will rise 350 ft from a landscaped plaza on a site bounded by First Avenue, Stanwix Street, Pitt Boulevard, and Commonwealth Place. It will contain approximately 500,000 sq ft of office space. Pedestrians will take escalators from the main entrance on Stanwix Street to reach plaza level. A bank with drive-in service will be located beneath the plaza, and below that will be a four-level parking garage accommodating 400 cars.

Structural engineers Edwards & Hpirih have designed a steel-frame construction with cellular steel floor decks. Curtain wall will be of dark gray duranodic aluminum and double glazing.

Construction has already begun and should be completed early in 1969.

LEVITTOWN REVISITED

The name calls up visions of identical box-like frame houses standing row upon row upon row on a barren landscape. It has become synonymous to some with mediocrity and conformity, tinged with the same hint of opprobrium that one finds in the terms “middle-class” or “hippie.” But those who mock Levittown as it is today, twenty years after Levitt & Sons built the 17,423 homes in the midst of Long Island potato fields. In 1947 critics predicted the area would be a slum within a few years. Instead it has today a cosiness and charm that the critics and perhaps even the planners could never have dreamed possible. They failed to consider the pride the early residents, mostly World War II veterans, would take in a meager $6990 home; moreover they underestimated the urge for individual expression that the development itself would foster. Today residents have not only maintained their homes well, keeping them repaired and painted, but, as their affluence and families have grown with the years, they have added to the basic unit in a host of ways. They have added garages and car ports, bedrooms, dormers, bay windows, brick...

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shingle, and clapboard siding, patios, back porches, front porches, breezeways. While gaining this modicum of maturity, the same house height, and in most cases the same basic house shape—enough to give the community a family resemblance that lends a feeling of harmony. But mostly there are trees and plantings. Early Levittown residents can recall "old man Levitt" coming around in a pick-up truck planting trees on front lawns. "We spent a pile of money on landscaping; trees and shrubs always help stabilize homes," William J. Levitt can recall his father saying. These trees, some now forty feet high, give the development an air of summer lushness and peace that colors one's impression. Today Levittown has about 65,000 residents, and those basic houses that sold for $6990 in 1947 now bring from $12,000 to $15,000. Those with improvements and additions are said to bring up to $35,000. Although an estimated 17 per cent a year move from Levittown to more affluent surroundings, many seem content to remain and improve their property. The community generates a civic pride that led one homeowner to put a badly lettered hand-made sign on his lawn offering $150 for information leading to the apprehension of the person who stole his front fence.

Levitt & Sons has profited over the years to such a degree that last year it cleared $3,254,000 on sales of $74,462,000. In July the company was absorbed by the International Telephone & Telegraph Company. Levitt is now offering homes that sell for as much as $44,000 and he talks of total communities, including industry, shops, churches, schools, apartments, and homes for as many as 50,000 persons. Levitt calls his proposed new communities "primary employment towns" and sees the cost of one at about $600 to $700 million. He plans to announce the first midwest site this year.
of Architecture, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; and Fazlur Khan, Associate Partner, structural engineering, Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill, Chicago.

Winners of awards were notified confidentially by telegram. Winning projects will appear in the January 1968 issue of Progressive Architecture.

ROCKEFELLER CENTER TO ADD 18TH OFFICE BUILDING

NEW YORK, N.Y. Rockefeller Center, Inc., and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey have announced a joint venture to build and own a 54-story office building that will be the 19th structure in the world's largest privately owned business complex. Jersey Standard will occupy approximately two-thirds of the building's rentable space, which, in all will amount to 1.8 million sq ft. The company plans to move at least 3000 employees to its new headquarters here, including those who are now accommodated in the old Esso Building on 51st Street. That structure is owned by the Rockefeller Center Corporation and will be rented to new tenants.

The projected building, designed by Harrison & Abramovitz, with Welton Becket & Associates acting as consultants to Standard Oil, will require 98,000 sq ft of space on the west side of the Avenue of the Americas from 49th to 50th Streets and extending more than halfway back to Seventh Avenue. The area is now occupied by structures of one to five stories (with the exception of the 16-story Plymouth Hotel) containing shops, bars, and restaurants. Of 23 restaurants now on the block, 14 will be displaced to make room for the new tower.

When completed late in 1969 or early 1970, the tower will face the 70-story RCA Building across Sixth Avenue and Harrison & Abramovitz's Time-Life Building on the north side of 50th Street. It will be hemmed on three sides by extensive plazas. According to preliminary plans, a sheer, rectangular tower over 700 ft high will rise from a six-story base on the west end of the site. The entire structure will be set back 117 ft from the avenue to leave room for landscaped plazas.

Structural consultants are Edwards & Hjorth; mechanical, Syska & Hennessy. Welton Becket & Associates will handle design of the interior spaces to be occupied by Standard Oil.

HAMPSTEAD, VA. The oldest continuously inhabited town in the United States, Hampton, Va., has turned to a Greek city planning firm, Doxiadis Associates, Inc., to give it back an 18th-Century look. Although Hampton dates from 1610, when forts were built there, three miles upstream from Jamestown, to protect the James River channel, the look chosen for the redevelopment will be an 18th-Century one. The city will be transformed, one observer puts it, into "a modern old city." Hampton, whose motto is "Out of the Past, the Future," plans to spend approximately $50 million redeveloping 119 acres of its historic downtown section. Doxiadis's plans have been approved, and the city has begun to acquire property.

According to Doxiadis's multi-volume report, over 70 per cent of the buildings in the 119 acres are either substandard or severely decayed enough to contribute blighting influences to the area and, as such, to be eligible for removal under federal urban renewal law. The Hampton project has already qualified for a grant of $9.8 million from the Renewal Assistance Administration of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The city's share of the renewal is expected to be $4.4 million with the rest of the $50 million being made up by private investment. So far, all the banks in Hampton have shown a lively competitive interest in the renewal, and there is little doubt that this city of 115,000 will ultimately benefit greatly, although the renewal will be drastic.

In a 20-block downtown area, for instance, only 23 of 519 buildings there will remain in their present state. Twenty-four will be remodeled and the other 472 will be demolished and replaced by brick and stone buildings designed in an 18th-Century colonial style.

But this will be no showcase town in the Williamsburg tradition. (Hampton is only about a half hour's drive from the Williamsburg-Jamestown-Yorktown triangle.) Behind the 18th-Century facades the 20th-Century life...
of the town will continue. Among the downtown renewal projects will be a 300 unit apartment complex, with four-bedroom town houses renting for $107 per month. Also in the urban renewal area will be a privately-financed development of 200 medium to high-income apartments. Although it is expected that some of the persons displaced by the renewal, most of whom are Negroes, will resettle in the area, the city also is providing public housing just beyond the downtown district. The second development opened there recently and 500 more units are currently planned.

New construction slated in the downtown area includes a five-story City Hall, a complex of legal offices next to the Court House (one of the buildings to remain), and two new department stores. Part of the new old town's flavor and 18th-Century character will come from 200 antique gas lamps being brought from England. And the main street, Queen Street, will be repaved with Belgian cobblestone blocks, which resemble cobblestones. Every 24 ft there will be a smooth stone crossing, for women in high heels.

It has taken five years since Thomas P. Chisman, president of the Peninsula Broadcasting Company, persuaded some 70 per cent of the downtown property owners to contribute $37,500 towards financing the Duxiadi study. But despite the delay, enthusiasm still runs high in Hampton. After all it should take at least five years to turn back the clock two centuries.

**PERSONALITIES**

New York architect Charles Edwin Thomsen has been named Special Assistant for Design Policy in the Renewal Assistance Administration of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. His work with HUD will concern improvement of design in urban renewal programs, rehabilitation, code enforcement, central city parks, and urban beautification... Lev Zetlin, principal in the New York consulting and designing engineering firm Lev Zetlin & Associates, was recently appointed to the President's Advisory Panel of the General Services Administration. He is the only structural engineer serving on the panel, which was created to insure high architectural standards in all public buildings... Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York has announced the appointment of George A. Dudley to membership on the State's Pure Waters Authority and to the chairmanship of the State Council on Architecture. Dudley is presently dean of the School of Architecture, Division of Urban Planning at Columbia University, the stamp is dominated by an aerial view of a planned city. White lettering is set against a dark blue background. The city area is white, black, and light blue.

**OBITUARIES**

Devere Dierks, Jr., president of the Southern Pine Association and chairman of its executive committee, died August 29 as a result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident. Dierks was also executive vice-president and director of Dierks Forests, Inc. and Dierks Paper Company. Last May, at the age of 38, he became the youngest chairman in the history of the Forest Products Industry.

Clair Ditchy, president of the AIA from 1953-55, died August 1 in Royal Oak, Mich. He became a Fellow of the Institute in 1944 and held the post of National Secretary.
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from 1947 to 1953, Ditchy maintained a private practice in Detroit, specializing in the design of hospitals and schools, until his death at the age of 76.

Stanley McCandless, professor emeritus of lighting at the Yale School of Drama, died August 11 in West Haven, Conn., at the age of 70. McCandless, director of the Yale Drama Schools, until his death at the age of 70. McCandless received his M. Arch. degree in 1923 and joined the firm in 1924. During his 40-year association with the Yale drama faculty, he influenced prominent figures in the field of stage lighting, and personally designed the lighting for several Broadway productions. In addition, he was a lighting consultant for the United Nations Assembly Hall, Radio City, the National Gallery in Washington, the TWA Terminal at Kennedy International Airport, and a number of college and university theaters.

Lewellyn W. Pitts, senior partner in the Houston, Tex., firm of Pitts, Mebane, Phelps & White, died June 23 after a long illness. He was active in professional organizations, serving as director of the Texas Region, chairman of the AIA Commission on Public Affairs, and on several Institute committees. In 1966, he was nominated for the office of First Vice-President of the AIA. He was elected to the College of Fellows in 1958 for design and public service. His major works include 19 buildings for the Coca-Cola Company (one in Houston received the AIA's First Honor Award in 1951), and research and office facilities for Mobil, Texaco, and Gulf Oil corporations.

Henry H. Saylor died August 22 at the age of 87. Saylor was the first editor of the AIA Journal and wrote the institute's chronicle, The AIA's First Hundred Years.

On completion of his architectural studies at MIT, he joined the firm of Cope, Stewardson and Edgar V. Seeley in Philadelphia. During World War II, he supervised construction of Pratt & Whitney plants for the office of Albert Kahn.

Saylor was best known, however, as an architectural journalist. Since 1904, when he became editor of The Architectural Review in Boston, Saylor directed publication and editorial activities of numerous journals, and founded, edited, and published The Architect's World. He wrote or edited 12 books, including a Dictionary of Architecture, published in 1952. After retiring from the editorship of the AIA Journal in 1956, he continued to serve the institute as historian and unofficial guardian of the Octagon and its grounds. In 1954 the institute recognized his services to the profession by presenting to him the Edward C. Kemper Award. Saylor became a Fellow of the institute in 1952.

BANK FOR THE GOLDEN TRIANGLE

PITTSBURGH, PA. Part of the continuing redevelopment of the Golden Triangle in Pittsburgh's CBD is the erection of a 30-story headquarters building for the Pittsburgh National Bank. Construction will begin in the spring of 1968, at a site on Wood Street between Fifth and Oliver Avenues.

The new structure, designed by Welton Becket & Associates, will rise on exterior, granite-clad columns that will visually accentuate the separate element of the elevator and service core, which will also be sheathed in granite. Horizontal beams will be repositioned in hopes of creating constantly changing patterns of light and shadow across the facade of the building and its two landscaped plazas, which are divided by the exterior service core. Glazing will be glare-resistant, tinted to complement the granite of the exterior. The interior of the structure will provide 600,000 sq ft of office space, 40% of which will be available for tenancy by other firms. The main banking floor, at ground level, will be entirely column-free, with a 25' high, luminous ceiling.

Parking for 100 cars will be provided beneath the building. Occupancy is scheduled for spring of 1971.

LONG BEACH BUYS A QUEEN

LONG BEACH, CALIF. Not often can you buy an existing hotel, complete with bedrooms, table linens, silverware and china, float it into position at the end of an arm of landfill, anchor it where, and open for business. With its purchase last month of the Cunard Lines' aging Queen Mary for $3,440,000, the City of Long Beach completed part of its plans to do just that. Although a relatively small city (population, 378,000), Long Beach is located on San Pedro Bay, one of the world's richest oil fields, and local law stipulates that royalties from tidelands oil must be spent on maritime matters. It was this revenue that enabled Long Beach to outbid New York City, which had hoped to use the ship as a high school. The landfill arm at the end of which the Queen will rest will have 30 or 40 acres of parking and utility buildings to provide the ship with electricity, air conditioning, and so on. Eventually, additional hotel, boating units will be added in the area, and the arm of land will be linked by bridge to the Pacific Terrace Convention area. A portion of the ship — the present crew quarters — will be converted into a maritime museum. The Queen's final resting place is located about halfway between the Marine land of the Pacific and Disneyland.

As the Queen Mary prepared for its final voyage, from England to Long Beach, an exhibit of architectural fantasies hung in New York's Museum of Modern Art. It consisted of drawings and photomontages created by three young Austrians, two of whom, Hans Hollein and Raimund Abraham, are architects. "They are interested in violent transformations and by what might be called architectural content," wrote architectural curator Arthur Drexler in his introduction to the exhibit. "Thus most of Hans Hollein's ideas involve the enlargement of a familiar object, like a spark plug or a teapot, so that it becomes an architectural monument looming on the horizon." Shown here is Hollein's photomontage of an aircraft carrier,
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looming on the landscape like a medieval town.

The thin line between fantasy and reality was given an even more severe jolt last month as both Philadelphia and New York revealed plans to turn the aircraft carrier Tarawa into a city school. If one of them gets it, there will be the huge hulk of an aircraft carrier looming over a bit of East Coast land. And it will no longer be an aircraft carrier but a school — a piece of architecture.

WESTERN HOME AWARDS ANNOUNCED

MENLO PARK, CALIF. JURORS for the Western Home Awards Program, sponsored biennially by Sunset Magazine in conjunction with AIA, noted a predominance of two established design trends among this year's entries. The first is the use of the pole frame, evident in two award-winning designs; the second is the multiple pavilion plan, employed in a complex arrangement to win an Award of Merit in one case.

Members of the seven-man jury for the program were: Donn Emmons of San Francisco; A. O. Bumgardener, Seattle; Fumihiko Maki, Tokyo architect currently at Harvard University; Kevin Roche, Hamden, Connecticut; Robert Royston, San Francisco landscape architect; John Burchard of the University of California at Berkeley; and Proctor Mellquist, editor of Sunset Magazine.

Sixteen winners were chosen from entries representing work in the Far West and Hawaii. Of these the following received Honor Awards: residence for Rodney Maroux (1), Mill Valley, Calif., by Fisher-Friedman Associates of San Francisco; architect's own residence (2), Berkeley, Calif., by F. Malcolm George; residence for Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Blackhaller (3), Inverness, Calif., by Michael Siegel of San Francisco; two residences (4, 5) from a tract developed by Sunset International in Novato, Calif., by Fisher-Friedman Associates; and architect's own residence (6) in Boulder, Colo., by Hobart D. Wagener.


SCHOOLS

Michigan State University offers a new degree program in landscape architecture. Students who have earned their B.S. in the four-year course previously offered may opt for a fifth year of professional training that will lead to the degree of Bachelor of Landscape Architecture... Dr. Paul L. Niebchak has been appointed assistant professor of city and regional planning in the Graduate School of Fine Arts at the University of Pennsylvania... The Graduate School of Design at Harvard University
These three projects emphasize the scope of Prescon operations. Twenty officers offer assistance to architects, engineers, and contractors to gain the advantages the Prescon System offers.

Eleven precast and post-tensioned, prestressed concrete frames give architectural unity and expression to the new Chapel and Dining Hall for the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur in Fairfield, Conn. Desiug post-tensioned in both directions, the frames connect to the column at the top, to form rigid frames, rise from 46' to 65' height and support the roof.

The prestressed concrete frame components were precast and prestressed as individual units. They were assembled in their final position to form rigid frames. The bent frame spans range from 56' to 78'.

Beams and columns were post-tensioned immediately after the concrete reached a strength of 4,000 psi. They were assembled to rigid frames by post-tensioning the junction. Prescon Type S gusseted tendons were used.

The frame beams are designed for simple bending under their own weight and part of the dead roof load. The balance of dead load, snow and wind forces are resisted by frame action. The columns were prestressed to resist wind loads, to absorb the tensile stresses from frame action and to prevent bending cracks during handling and erection. The compressive force resulting from beam end-reaction and bending moment was transferred into the column thru a lead pad, to provide uniform stress distribution.

It is estimated that the methods and construction used greatly reduced costs. Precasting saved $22,500, and prestressing steel was slightly over $1,000 per frame. Reduction in steel weight afforded in additional savings in material handling.

Precasting the concrete frames eliminated cracks due to shrinkage, bending, and handling, resulting in controlled deflection and a structure more than twice as rigid as one designed by conventional methods.


PRESCON MEMO NEWS
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COLUMN-FREE AREAS
REDUCED COSTS AND FASTER COMPLETION GAINED BY POST-TENSIONING

Collins Radio Corporate Headquarters post-tensioned with Prescon tendons. Twenty columns support a prestressed concrete area of 25,000 square feet per floor in the four-story headquarter building in Richardson, Texas. This remarkable, yet simple structural system yielded an economical and functional building with a long span, thin floor system for clean, crisp lines.

Large column-free areas enabled flexible office arrangement. Bays are 41'-8" x 37'-6", floors and roof slabs cantilevered 8'-4" beyond the north and the south column lines, and 12'-6" beyond the east and the west column lines to reduce heat load and sun glare. Live load requirement was 100 pounds per square foot.

Analysis by the Owner's Construction Division determined that a post-tensioned waffle slab offered the best solution to cost, time, and construction depth requirements. Such construction would also allow deflection control by choice of size and positioning of the Prescon tendons. The waffles were 3'-5" square with a 9" wide rib 16" deep, plus a 3½" slab.

Concrete for each floor and the roof was placed in two days. Post-tensioning began when concrete reached 3000 psi which was 5 to 6 days later. Forms and shores were then immediately removed. Some reshoring was required while concrete was placed at the next level, and remained in place until the new slab was stressed.

It is estimated that 2 weeks were saved in constructing the frame, and $25,000 in costs by using a post-tensioned stressed concrete structural system.


The advantages that often can be gained by post-tensioning prestressed concrete makes it important that the Prescon System be considered in your project design. Write for literature.

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WASHINGTON/FINANCIAL NEWS

by E. E. HALMOS, JR.

CEC plans to advertise services. — Perhaps the most interesting recent Washington development, has nothing to do with the Federal Government, but it is of great interest to all professionals.

It is a scheme produced by a professional society — the Consulting Engineers Council — quite frankly to get around ethical strictures against advertising.

What CEC has done and will do includes: (1) prepare a booklet outlining "how to deal with consultants;" (2) prepare carefully edited material on each participating firm; (3) work out a series of "institutional" advertisements, for placement in trade journals and elsewhere, stressing the virtues of dealing with consultants.

The "ads" will appear under CEC's banner, mention no specific firms, and will include an "inquiry coupon," which an interested reader can fill out and return to CEC's Washington headquarters.

On receipt of such a coupon, which will include space to indicate the area in which the inquirer has an interest, CEC will send along its booklet, plus a list of all participating firms whose specialties cover the inquirer's needs, plus the brief summaries of the firms' staff, capabilities, experience and the like.

Then the inquiry can be followed up by the individual, with the firms listed.

Not all of CEC's 2000-odd member firms are covered by the program, which participating firms must underwrite. But, according to CEC spokesmen, "quite a substantial number" of the members-consultants have agreed to join.

CEC's reasoning: Codes of ethics prohibit advertising, beyond the chaste "professional cards" inserted in most major trade and business journals; and these are often of little help to a small-town official or small businessman not accustomed to doing business with consultants.

But there's nothing in the codes to prevent the society itself from advertising to acquaint the public with the work its members do, and the advantages of using their services. And if it should so happen that the ads attract potential business, there's nothing wrong with referring it on to the membership.

Contract relations. — While they marked time (in mid-September) on their efforts to get legislation to change Government dealings with professionals, architects and engineers were vigorously pushing Government agencies on the whole question of contract relations.

In one area, they get nowhere. The Veterans Administration adamantly refused to change its most recent decision in which it followed recommendations of the Comptroller General and ordered that the 6% A-E fee must apply to all services (including feasibility studies, transportation, supervision). A-E's pointed out that other construction agencies had gone so far, relying on the GAO comment that existing practice might continue until Congress gets around to spelling out its intent. But VA, admitting it "might have trouble" in finding A-E's under this circumstance, said it wouldn't change.

In two related areas, though, the professionals seemed to be getting satisfactory responses: (1) a request that Congress specifically exempt A-E services from a provision in the House-passed NASA authorization bill, which prohibits a "support service" contract in excess of $100,000, unless a finding is first made that cost will be no greater if Government employees did the job. Engineers are afraid this might require cost-comparisons in connection with A-E services. (2) A strong protest to a Labor Department ruling that the Service Contract Act (mandatory minimum wages and fringe benefits for "blue collar" workers) also applies to contracts for professional services. The Labor Department recently ruled that an engineering contract with the U.S. Forest Service (for survey and design of a road) was covered by the act.

Tidbits. — Meanwhile, as Washington began to recover from its annual Labor Day recess, there were numerous other developments of concern to architects:

• A most significant move by the President, who ordered a survey of unused Federal lands in and near major cities, for possible conversion to low-income housing sites (first step was a plan for creation of a "city" for 25,000 persons at the site of the soon-to-be abandoned National Training School for Boys in northeast Washington).

• Increasing architectural interest in the national highway program, highlighted by a critical report by the General Accounting Office, which reported that Federal-state-city squabbles over expressway sections within cities threatens to hold up completion of the 41,000-mile Interstate Highway system.

• Introduction of a joint resolution (in the Senate) that would authorize the so far ill-schooled Memorial Commission to raise funds for construction of a monument to the late President, even though no design of the actual memorial has been approved (the commission has approved a Marcel Breuer design, but the city's Fine Arts Commission turned it down).

• Congress had received a bill (S. 2076) that would provide guarantees of up to 90% for hospital modernization and improvement.

• The Commerce Department's Environmental Science Services Administration issued a second volume, The Prince William Sound Earthquake and Aftershocks, priced at $5.50 and prepared by the Coast and Geodetic Survey on structural damage effects of the 1964 earthquakes.

Financial — Despite the prospects of a record breaking Federal deficit, and in the teeth of Presidential demands for tax increases, Congressional committees kept grinding out ever-larger spending programs. Example was Senate committee approval (over Administration protests) of a $5 billion anti-poverty-slum clearance-housing bill; only token cuts in other construction programs, military expenditures, and the like. For the construction industry, of course, it means continued support.

• The Federal Aviation Agency did its part, by announcing a $70,200,000 program of matching grants for improvement and rehabilitation of civil airports.

• There was no cause for rejoicing, but housing seemed to be on the upswing as July ended. According to the Census Bureau, housing starts (single family, privately owned) were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,360,000 in July — up 10.8% over the previous month and up substantially over July of 1966.

• On housing, Census revised its housing starts figures for the years 1963-67, found that 1967 was an even worse year than previously figured: Actual total starts was set at 1,196,000, instead of the generally accepted 1,200,000 figure.

• In general, the construction industry was keeping just about even with a year ago, Census said. In June, actual rate was set at $74,900,000 — up about 1% over a year ago.

• Reflecting in part citizen concern over public indebtedness, the Investment Bankers Association said that the number of state-municipal bond issues approved by voters in the second quarter of the current year was the lowest in 11 years. In the second quarter, voters okayed only 55.8% of all proposals submitted to them (for a total of $1,060,000,000, compared to approvals of $84.7% a year ago (for a total of $2,700,000,000).
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A resilient hanger for suspended molded glass fiber to isolate sound. Construction eliminates metal-to-metal contact between structure and suspended members. Accord-

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Electrical Equipment

Lightweight floods. Floodlights of die-cast aluminum for use with 2-w tungsten halogen quartz lamps can be used either indoors or out. Fixtures feature Alzak reflectors, tempered glass lenses, silicone gasketing, and baked acrylic finish. The two basic designs are a bell shape and a sleeker bullet shape, available in portable or conduit-mounted models. Shalda Lighting Products Co., Burbank, Calif.

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Sound/communications. A versatile, solid-state, professional-quality sound and communications system is designed for medical and professional offices, restaurants, and stores, but is also suitable for homes. Can be used for selective station calls, or, with a microphone, for paging, either with or without a background music system. The sound system can be wall-mounted or arranged on a desktop, and speakers can be built into wall or ceiling, or sealed free-standing units. Silcone solid state, and all-tran-

October 196

66 Products
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PITTSBURGH CORNING
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FURNISHINGS

Soft contours in snuggly sofas. "Contract Group K" by Jules Heumann includes chairs and sofas with foam-rubber-filled cushions and back pillows lining the outside shell, which stands on a base of steel or solid walnut. Metropolitan Furniture Corp., 950 Linden Ave., South San Francisco, Calif. 94080.

"Rugged 'n Right." This dense, level-loop pile carpeting of continuous filament nylon is designed for durability and resilience in commercial applications. Twelve multi color combinations include "Bayberry," "Butterscotch," "Teak," and "Gunmetal." Width: 12'. Olefin primary and jute secondary backs. World Carpets, Inc., Dalton, Ga. 30720. Circle 113, Readers' Service Card

Vinyl goes Pop-Op. Clear or opaque vinyl impregnated with various colored metallic particles can produce different glitter effects according to the color mixture. Samples include a choice of shimmering bronze, emerald, deep purple, violet, and royale. Uses suggested by the manufacturer include upholstery and decorative partitions. The vinyl is available as a flexible or semi-rigid film, and can be fabric-backed. American Renolit Corp., 79 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016. Circle 114, Readers' Service Card

Rattan rocker. This swivel rocker of genuine Philippine rattan comprises a basket-like frame, cushioned with an all-in-one back and seat pad of foam rubber attached to the chair by snaps. The frame is attached to a rattan coil, which in turn is attached to a base in such a way that the chair can be either rocked or swiveled. The rattan frame is available in any one of 21 finishes and the chair measures 32" in height, 31" in width, and 33" in diameter. Ficks Reed Co., 4900 Charlemar Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45227. Circle 115, Readers' Service Card

Electromagnetism comes to draperies. The "Electrac" drapery traverse system provides ease and convenience in opening and closing draperies. The system eliminates the need of cords and pulleys since, using 110-v current, an electromagnetic "motor" opens and closes the draperies at the flick of a switch. One switch can operate many draperies at the same time, and, placed in a convenient location, it can facilitate operation of out-of-the-way draperies. Available with rods in a variety of styles and finishes; the manufacturer says it is within reach of the average family budget. Kirsch Co., 309 Prospect, Sturgis, Mich. 49091. Circle 116, Readers' Service Card

Stacked chairs. Available with either upholstered or laminated plastic seats and backs, stacking chairs designed by architect Mario Brunu are protected from one another when stacked by plastic buttons under seat frames. Frame is welded steel with triple-plated mirror-polished chrome frame. Scandix Designs, Inc., 979 Third Ave., New York N.Y. 10022. Circle 117, Readers' Service Card

Poofs and diningame tables. Occasional dining room pieces are featured in a new line of furniture by Brown-Saltman designers John Keal, Edward Frank, William Dorff, and Benjamin Dubinsky. A "din-
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ingame" table by John Keal is a walnut table with a 48" dia parquet top and a pedestal base, extendable to 84". The upholstered dining chair pictured is also a John Keal design. Edward Frank's expanding coffee table has a walnut veneer top with a black teak-finished base and comes with padded stool-like poofs that can be stored under the table as shown. Other tables and chairs are also featured in the line. Brown-Saltman of California, 15000 S. Figueroa, Gardena, Calif. Circle 118, Readers' Service Card

**LITING**

Dust-tight light. Fluorescent ceiling-mounted lighting fixture is said to be both moisture- and dust-tight. Its prismatic wrap-around lens is held to housing by straps and clamps; a closed-cell neoprene gasket cemented to the housing provides the seal. Has Underwriters' Laboratories encased-and-gasketed label, and is approved by the Canadian Standard Association. Unit is intended for areas where housing and spraying take place, in wet, cold, or dusty outdoor locations, or where insects present a problem. The 4' two-lamp unit has a housing of heavy-gage extruded aluminum and can be furnished with a corrosion-resistant coating. Holophane Co., Inc., 1120 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036. Circle 119, Readers' Service Card

Capsulized mercury vapor light. A vaportight mercury vapor lighting fixture comes in a unitized construction that not only keeps out moisture, dust, and oil, but can be screwed directly into a special socket, forming a wireless electrical connection. This mounting system permits easy removal of the unit by hand for service. Can be used with or without reflectors. The only wiring necessary for installation is the connection of two supply wires to the terminal block in the mounting fixture. Fixtures are available in wattages from 75 to 175 for use with voltages from 120 to 480. Accessories. Appleton Electric Co., 1701 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60657. Circle 121, Readers' Service Card

**SPECIAL EQUIPMENT**

Desk model microfilm viewers. Two portable, table-top microfilm viewers have a cooling system that is said to permit extended use without overheating. The 15-lb "Quadra-Scan" model handles all standard aperture cards; the 17-lb "Micro-Tel" (shown above) handles standard 100' reels of 16 mm microfilm. Washington Scientific Industries, Inc., 13111 Wayzata Blvd., Minnetonka, Minn. 55343. Circle 122, Readers' Service Card

Paper cutter scores, perforates, and cuts angles. Five cutter heads will cut paper and heavy cardboard in lengths from 12" to 45" (depending on model used) with straight or beveled edges. The unit will cut out inside slots (for matting paintings or prints, for example), cut at an angle, perforate, and score paper products for bending and folding. Price for complete unit, with all five cutter heads, ranges from $137 to $232. Ralph H. Mort Co., 2505 S. E. 11 St., Portland 2, Ore. Circle 123, Readers' Service Card

Spiral slide rule reads to five digits. The "Otis King" cylindrical slide rule is 6" long and 1½" in diameter when closed, but features spiraled 66" scale, said to give six times the resolution of an ordinary slide rule. It will carry answers to four or five digits and an additional scale gives logarithms of all numbers. It is said to be especially useful for calculations involving a constant multiplier or divisor. Manufacturer claims that anyone familiar with ordinary slide rules can use this one, and that for the novice, its operation is easier to learn than any other. Constructed of heavy chrome plated metal. $19.85. INFO Inc., 13 Boyd St., Newton, Mass. 02158. Circle 124, Readers' Service Card

Open mesh lockers. Steel mesh partitions on three sides (four sides optional) provide maximum ventilation of gymnasmum lockers. Heavy-duty, three-point latch. Bottom, legs, and bases of galvanized steel. Anderson Manufacturing Co., Inc., 422 Cleveland Avenue, Aurora, Ill. 60507. Circle 125, Readers' Service Card

Wedding of carpets and tiles. Combining advantages of carpets and tiles, Ozite "Town-Aire" Carpet Tiles consist of 12" squares of Vectra olefin fiber with a foam-rubber impregnated back. Low pile, nonwoven surface is firm and dense. Suitable even for heavy traffic areas, Town-Aire tiles can be installed (with adhesive or double-face tape) in sections without disrupting a regular work day, and, in the event of damage, can be replaced individually. Vacuuming is all that is required for maintenance; the fiber is stain-resistant, 16 multicolor tweeds are available. Ozite Corp., 7-120 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, III. Circle 126, Readers' Service Card

October 1967
Even at high speed, fork trucks don’t scare the Clark Shock Absorber Door

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On Readers' Service Card, Circle No. 360
MFRS' DATA

ACOUSTICS

Quiet ceiling. Brochure describes three-layer acoustical ceiling panels. Emphasis is said to be on permanence, sound-absorbing efficiency, and economy among other qualities. Design and installation data are given. Photos of five ceiling installation systems with design details. Drawings. The Soundlock Corporation, 2004 Breckenridge Dr., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30329.

Flexible Space. A booklet for planning use of flexible space systems complies with performance specifications established by the School Construction Systems Development (SCSD). System is designed around 5' x 5' planning modules, which form areas from a minimum of 10' x 10' to a maximum of 110' x 40'. System includes structure (columns, floor and roof-framing and floor- and roof-decking) plus combination ceiling-lighting system; components are compatible with available HVAC systems and with fixed, movable, and operable partitions. 12 pages. Rheem Flexible Space Systems, Rheem/Dudley Buildings, Rheem Manufacturing Co., 14001 S. Garfield Ave., Paramount, Calif. 90723.

RHEEM FLEXIBLE SPACE SYSTEMS

FLEXIBLE SPACE SYSTEMS

Keeping cool the freezer. "Dy-foam," an expanded polystyrene, is used for insulation in cooler- and freezer-rooms. "Guide to Low Temperature Insulation" discusses applications, boards, billets, and blankets. Specifications include installation recommendations for both coolers and freezers. 4 pages. Zonolite Division, W. R. Grace & Co., 135 S. La-Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60603.

Membrane roofing manual. "Built Up Roofing" describes roofing felts, built-up roof walkway and protective course, roofing emulsions, and roofing cement, as well as built-up roofing itself. Given also are instructions as to the installation of insulation as well as of roofing on steep or low slopes, and roofing with cold process application. Discussion of materials, and specifications for 17 types of manufacturer's built-up roofing. Flashing details and construction details. 20 pages. The Philip Carey Manufacturing Co., 320 Wayne Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45215.

CONSTRUCTION

Steel paneling at a glance. Pamphlet includes color photographs of 40 pre-engineered steel buildings. Described are uses of manufacturer's steel wall and roof panels; charts detail building widths available. Colors and coloring process are shown as well as special features and accessories. 16 pages. Pascoe Steel Corp., Pomona, Calif. 91766.

Composite catalog contains condensed information on manufacturer's complete line of building products. Spiral binder contains brochures on insulated metal curtain walls, rolling steel doors, steel cellular subfloors, and steel decks for roofs. Also included are floor and ceiling air distribution systems integrated into the steel subfloors and decks. Load tables, engineering data, photos, shop drawings, profiles, and specifications. 68 pages. Available by letterhead request. The R. C. Mahon Co., 6565 E. Eight Mile Rd., Detroit, Mich. 48234.

Plywood Places. The 1967 "Where to Buy" directory issued by the Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Association lists 65 members in the U.S. and Canada. The directory lists, for each mill, its location, the wood species used, standard panel sizes, and the maximum dimensions of special-order panels. Also listed: specialty items and special fabrication capabilities of each plant. A list of HPMA affiliate members and information regarding a 13½-minute film, "Patterns of Time — The Hardwood Story," are also included. 20 pages. Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Association, P.O. Box 6246, Arlington, Va. 22206.

"Masonite Hardboard Siding Products" covers manufacturer's smooth, rough-sawn, and pre-finished lap and panel siding. Corner, joint, door, window, and other details illustrate installation of siding, which is also shown in photos. 24 pages. Masonite Corp., Masonite Bldg., 29 Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill.

Steel doors. "Recommended Standard Door Type Nomenclature, SDI-106" lists the standard nomenclature for steel doors. The pamphlet contains sketches of the various door types listed with standard identification symbols. 4 pages. The Steel Door Institute, 2130 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

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On Readers’ Service Card, Circle No. 434

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1961. 8½ x 10¾. 624 double-column pages. 1,046 tables, charts, diagrams, and photographs. $20.00

REINHOLD BOOK DIVISION Dept. M-468 430 Park Ave., N.Y. 22
On Readers’ Service Card, Circle No. 468

October 1967

P/A News Report 73
FURNISHINGS

Office accessories. Brochure describes and illustrates office accessories that are among the most difficult accessories to choose. Among these steel accessories are bookcases, letter trays, and storage cabinets. Dimensions, finishes, and construction details are given also. 6 pages. Steelcase, Inc., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49501.
Circle 211, Readers' Service Card

Stuffed sofas and chairs. Several trim-lined sofas with tufted backs and plain or tufted seats are suitable for public areas. The overstuffed model above is available in six sizes with a large selection of stock fabrics or top grain leather as shown; base is walnut; cushions are foam rubber and down. Collection also includes sofas and chairs that do not seem entirely suitable for contemporary architectural installations. Photo-illustrated catalog gives dimensions and materials. 16 pages. Dependable Furniture Mfg. Co., 45 Williams Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94124. Circle 212, Readers' Service Card

Hospital room furniture. Brochure describes and illustrates beds and other patient-room furnishings. The seven bed models included have different combinations of safety and convenience features: mechanism for bed contour adjustment is motorized, and can be pre-set or manually operated. Mattress-height positions for patient's comfort and nurse's convenience are patient- or nurse-controlled depending on bed model. Four lengths of safety sides are available. Surfac- ing is burn-resistant plastic laminate in wood-grain finishes. Other furnishings included are desks, chests, and overbed tables. 8 pages. Borg-Warner, 1000 W. 129th St., Chicago, III. 60643. Circle 213, Readers' Service Card

Performance characteristics of Fiberglas fabrics. Appearance, sound, heat, light control, and maintenance costs are outlined in booklet on Fiberglas window coverings. Weight, color-fastness, fire-resistance, and other physical characteristics are given for several fabrics, and a short list of representative suppliers of architectural grade materials is included. Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., 717 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Circle 214, Readers' Service Card

Shelves and Cabinets. The "Kopenhavn" system of cabinets and shelving units for office or institution use is illustrated in a four-color brochure. The system has tubular steel supports and can be either free-standing or wall attached. Descriptions and instructions for assembly and installation are included. Northwest Chair Co., 2201 S. Tacoma Way, Tacoma, Wash. 98411.
Circle 217, Readers' Service Card

"Goof-proof office planning." Plastic furniture-models for use in planning office layouts are available in a 180-piece kit. Included is ¼" x 1' scale office furniture—desks, tables, etc.—which can be arranged on a 16" x 12" grid. Shows photos of the models, and lists items contained; it also lists 65 other furniture models and approximately 300 models of office machines. Prices are given by code numbers. "Visual" Industrial Products, Inc., P.O. Box 113, Oakmont, Pa. 15139. Circle 215, Readers' Service Card

Rug Review. The 1967 edition of "Basic Facts about the Carpet and Rug Industry" reviews industry activity for 1966. Included is information about imports and exports, shipments per household, ownership by income level, raw materials (consumption, distribution, wool imports, and backing materials), and organization of the industry. Illustrations of carpet and rug constructions are included. 31 pages. American Carpet Institute Inc., Empire State Bldg., New York, N.Y. 10001. Circle 216, Readers' Service Card

Seating calculator. Slide rule device quickly calculates: (1) number of chairs in a row; (2) number of rows in a room; and (3) total number of chairs for schoolrooms, auditoriums, etc. Calculator uses center-to-center and back-to-back dimensions of manufacturer's fixed and portable public seating. Information on floor slope and sight-line angles is included, along with data on manufacturer's chairs. Clarin Mfg. Co., 4640 W. Harrison St., Chicago, III. 60644. Circle 218, Readers' Service Card

Heilkon catalog. Black-and-white catalog and price list of Heilkon furniture features

October 1967
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By John Peter
John Peter Associates, New York City
1965 160 pages $12.00

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Extra 0.020 (0.5MM) leads available in HB, B, 2B, 4H — 50¢ per package of 12.

Pentel of America, Ltd.
333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60601

Squares are hip in lighting. Two brochures describe square lighting units for outdoors, indoors, and wet locations. Both lines described are

---

sofas, chairs, tables, and desks designed by Robert Benham Becker, Hans Krieks, and A. Der Marderosian. Among other neat, serviceable designs, catalog shows Becker's "Woven Cube Chair": tan, brown, or black leather strips woven together over an oiled walnut or oak frame with leather-covered cushions and bolsters. Also by Becker is a four-seat bench; polished aluminum base has four legs each supporting seats of leather-covered foam rubber on plywood. 64 pages. Helikon, 315 E. 62 St., N.Y. 10021.

Circle 220, Readers' Service Card
If you think these mirrors are just mirrors,

look at them from the other side.

They're Mirropane® "see-thru" mirrors. In the brighter classroom they act as mirrors. In the darker, adjacent mezzanine they act as windows.

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On Readers' Service Card, Circle No. 374

in cast aluminum with satin or satin black-anodized finish. One line features wall- and ceiling-mounted fixtures; the other features recessed and semirecessed square units. Brochures include indoor and outdoor applications, dimensions, selection data, suggested specifications. Each brochure 4 pages. McPhilben Lighting, 270 Long Island Expressway, Melville, N.Y. 11746. Circle 221, Readers' Service Card

Washroom grab bars. Booklet illustrates over 30 lines of grab bars and their typical applications in ordinary or special arrangements, as well as 2 lines of heavy-duty safety railings with concealed and exposed fastenings. Also illustrated and described are concealed anchors for stud-wall and solid-wall construction, and two types of mounting accessories. Illustrations. Specifications. 8 pages. The Bobrick Corp., 868 E. 42 St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11210. Circle 222, Readers' Service Card

Airplane parking. Brochure presents manufacturer's steel hangars for small planes; also included are dimension charts of a number of airplanes, from a single-engine Piper Cherokee to the Boeing 707's. Overall length, height, and wing spans are given. 6 pages. Stran-Steel Corp., P.O. Box 14205, Houston, Tex. 77021. Circle 223, Readers' Service Card

Formica designs. Two recent additions to the Formica repertoire are "Wexford Irish Linen" light, mossy green linen pattern with a slick finish; and "Green Leather," a medium-dark olive with a feel somewhat similar to real
leather. Sheet sizes up to 5' x 12'. Formica Corp., 4614 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45232. Circle 224, Readers' Service Card

Tile talk. Ceramic tile booklet includes tile selection chart giving physical properties of 5 types of wall tile, 11 types of ceramic mosaics, and 2 kinds of heavy duty tile. Complete information is given on "Ceramalux" vinyl-grouted floor tile in pregrouted sheets. Individual types are pictured showing colors and finishes. Standard available ceramic mosaic patterns are illustrated. Details and tilework specifications. 20 pages. Romany Spartan, United States Ceramic Tile Co., 1375 Raff Rd. S.W., Canton, Ohio 44710. Circle 225, Readers' Service Card

A guide to paneling. Pamphlet presents plastic-finished wall and ceiling paneling, including moldings and accessories. Illustrations and color samples abound. Textured, wood-grain, marble, "soft-lustre" and high gloss are among the finishes available. Ceiling block and peg-board are also shown. Chart lists moldings and colors. Specifications and accessories are discussed. 8 pages. Marlite Paneling, P.O. Box 250, Dover, Ohio 44622. Circle 226, Readers' Service Card

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On Readers' Service Card, Circle No. 422

October 1967

Manufacturers' Data 79
Go ahead. Design a laundry that will wash and finish 2,000 shirts, 1,000 pants, and 15,000 sheets per week, and will double capacity in two years. All at minimum cost.
THREE HOUSES—THREE GENERATIONS.
Houses by one of architecture's elder statesmen
(Paul Schweikher), a representative of the "above
30"-generation (Edward D. Dart), and one of the
new breed (Yale architectural student Louis
MacKall), show the changes that can be played on
a wood house in an open site. Selected details of
each house will show different approaches to the
finesse of putting a residence together.

AN URBAN HIGH SCHOOL—A CALIFORNIA
COLLEGE. The Richard C. Lee High School in
New Haven by Kevin Roche, John Dinkeloo &
Associates is the first showing of the first com­
pleted building by the heirs of Eero Saarinen &
Associates. The building does not depend on its
firm's ancestry for distinction, however; it is an
important new statement in the design of urban
schools. Conversely, the design by Joseph
Esherick for Adlai E. Stevenson College in Santa
Cruz, California, groups a white-stuccoed, tile­
roofed campus discreetly, and expertly, onto a
splendid redwood slope above Monterey Bay and
the Pacific.

DESIGN INNOVATION. A taped report from a
discussion held at the School of Architecture at
Cambridge University featuring several English
architects and students, a Norwegian architect,
and starring the controversial young member of
the faculty of the School of Environmental Design
at Berkeley, Christopher Alexander. Some pene­
trating, and differing, views on new aspects of
design.

INSIDES. Another look at the growing Super­
mannelist use of graphics to extend Interiors,
with a continuing cast of designers (see this
month's ID).

AND... A new technique for masking noise dis­
cussed by Ranger Farrell; some interesting tech­
nical relationships that turned up in studying the
requirements for a 12,358-ft-high tower; the
obligatory reading of P/I A News Report; and the
often-controversial views in P/A Observer.

WE THINK that you will not want to miss the
differences in three generations of contemporary
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