ARCHITECTURAL

RECORD

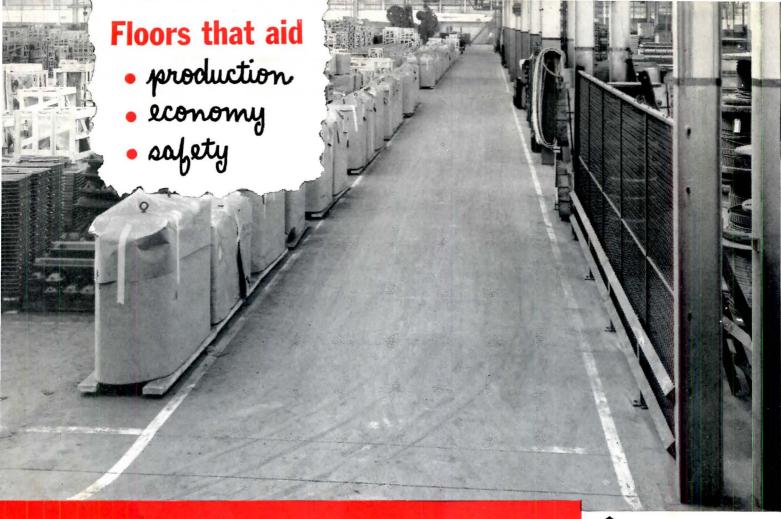


MAY 1954

HOUSES



BUILDING TYPES STUDY NUMBER 210



MASTERPLATE "Iron-Clad" Concrete Floors... wear 4-6 times longer

Westinghouse Electric Corp. Plant, Buffalo, N. Y. Architect— Private Plans. Company Chief Engineer—L. G. Mackling, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Contractor—The John W. Cowper Company, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

After six years of hard service, the floors shown here are in excellent condition. This is typical of the experience of plants the country over where Masterplate floors are helping to maintain a smooth flow of production, reduce maintenance expense and improve safety.

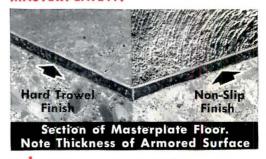
Only with Masterplate can you obtain a Masterplate "Iron-Clad" concrete floor with its important advantages*...4-6 times more wear-resistant than the best plain concrete floor, spark-safe, non-dusting, corrosion-resistant, easy-to-clean and non-slip.

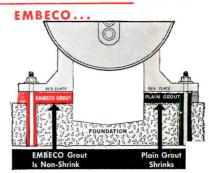
*Write for the Masterplate "see-for-yourself" demonstration kit and you'll find out why. No obligation, of course,

Whether your equipment is large machine tools, hydraulic presses, generators, engines, rolling mills, pulverizers, forging machines, mold shakeouts or other equipment subjected to impact, pounding action, or vibration, Embeco will produce a grout that gives long and satisfactory service.

Embeco counteracts shrinkage and provides ductility, thereby over-coming the two principal causes of failure in equipment grouts—also produces easy placeability...sets in 6-12 hours—gives 7-day strength in 24 hours; 50% greater ultimate strength...insures full, level bed-plate contact...maintains alignment. Full information on request.

MASTERPLATE ...









BUILDERS

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

May 1954 Vol. 115 No. 5

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House Design: Stressing "Delight"



COVER: House for Mr. and Mrs. James Parton, Dorset, Vt. Carl Koch and Associates. Architects; Photo © Ezra Steller

Of the famous triad of "commodity, firmness and delight" the last item takes the center of the stage in house design. It has perhaps been the least popular of the trio because of some villainous acts committed in its name in the past. But it nevertheless manages to capture the client audience, and is in the spotlight here.

Developing the "Delight" of a Vermont Site: House for Mr. and Mrs. James

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Architectural Interiors

To divide or not divide the room, is frequently compromised with a semidivider of some sort, some device calculated to provide merely a psychological division. Here is a group of a dozen or so ideas architects have used with good effectiveness

Space Definition Within The House

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Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Richard Gordon, Architect

Full Circle or Decentralization?

Somebody is doing something about the dissatisfaction with our large cities. It goes without saying that the operation must be on a huge scale. Also that rebuilding our cities is a task architects have itched to accomplish. Many cities

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

Continued from page 5

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Full Circle or Decentralization? (Continued)

are making "big plans," of which a few are quickly shown here, just to start some more thinking.

Chicago: \$400 Million Project for 151-Acre Site; Fort Dearborn Project Would Rejuvenate Area Just North of the Loop 170

Washington: \$500 Million Project for 427-Acre Site; Zeckendorf Sees Southwest Area as Social and Cultural Heart of Nation 172

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Philadelphia's Penn Center Gets Under Way; \$100 million Project in Rockefeller Center Tradition 176

New York: Coliseum Plans in "Final" Version; Project Now Includes Offices as Well as Housing and Parking 177

Building Types Study Number 210 — Suburban Branch Department Stores

The suburbs are acquiring new retailing facilities, urban in character, semi-rural in location, with few of the disadvantages of either. An appraisal prepared in collaboration with Daniel Schwartzman, A.I.A. 178 Introduction 179 Size, Capacity, Costs 182 183 Location, Site Entrances, Show Windows, Facades 185 191 Circulation, Vertical Transportation 193 Lighting Fixture Design 193 194 Character and Design Quality

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Every effort will be made to return material submitted for possible publication (if accompanied by stamped, addressed envelope), but the editors and the corporation will not be responsible for loss or damage.





Subscription rates in U. S., U. S. Possessions, and Canada: \$5.50 for one year, \$9.00 for two years, \$11.00 for three years. Elsewhere, subscriptions from those who by title are architects or engineers, \$6.50 for one year, \$11.50 for two years, \$15.00 for three years; subscriptions from all others outside U. S., U. S. Possessions and Canada, \$20.00 a year. Single copy price, \$2.00. Circulation Manager: Marshall T. Ginn. Change of Address: Subscribers are requested to furnish both old and new addresses, sending if possible the stencil impression from magazine wrapper. Allow four weeks for change.

THE RECORD REPORTS

PERSPECTIVES

An architectural student describing a house: "It's an old house with hand-hewn timbers and amortised joints."

Constructiondising: Taking a tip from other fields and their approach to a returning "buyer's market," the Associated General Contractors of America has coined a word and plans to put it to work. "Constructiondising," A. G. C. explains, is a name applied to the process of construction merchandising in competition with other items for the purchaser's dollars. A. G. C. has been sponsoring a competition among its members in search of the best plan for an allout constructiondising program although the construction industry, which set an all-time record for the first quarter of 1954, seems to be doing all right anyway.

ARCHITECTURE FOR ADOLESCENTS: The jury for the third annual school building competition of The School Executive Magazine (see page 24) remarked "a sharp difference in the quality of design between elementary schools [84 of them] and secondary schools [38]" submitted in the competition. Why? — the jury thought lack of clear educational leadership in the field of secondary programming might be the most significant reason: "While the substantial number of large secondary buildings were contemporary (in the sense that they were free from traditional detail and formalized plan), very few showed substantial difference in program concept from the high schools of the mid-1920's. They are basically conventional buildings big, impersonal ones at that — in reasonably modern dress." Another suggestion was that the greater dollar importance of the secondary building might make for approach "in a spirit of greater caution." Finally: "Perhaps still another explanation is our greater affection for and understanding of children than of adolescents." Lawrence B. Perkins of the Chicago architectural firm of Perkins and Will was chairman of the jury, which included Donald Barthelme, of Donald Barthelme and Associates, Architects, Houston; John S. Cartwright, Allentown, Pa., Superintendent of Schools; Assistant Superintendent of Schools Wilfred F. Clapp, State Department of Education, Lansing, Mich.; and J. Stanley Sharp, of Ketchum, Giná and Sharp, Architects, New York.

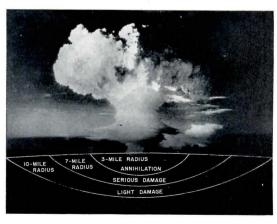
Atomic power development is the only way "to balance the energy books, to close the gap between what we have and what we need," and commercial development must be undertaken despite the high initial costs, the recent annual American Power Conference in Chicago was told. A. C. Monteith, vice president in charge of engineering for the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, pointed out that present world energy consumption shows a 400 per cent increase over the average rate of energy used in the period from 1860 to 1947 — and in those 87 years consumption was roughly half the amount consumed during the entire preceding 1860 years. Mr. Monteith, whose firm is building the atomic reactor for the nation's first civilian atomic power plant, warned that "we can sink into primitivism through exhaustion of power resources as well as through war."

ARCHITECTURAL INTELLIGENCE: "The foremost disciples of the brownstone school of architecture, near as Mr. De Koven could pin it down, were a Calvin Pollard, who did loads of brownstone fronts from 1830 to 1850, and a Henry Hobson Richardson, who did brownstone Romanesques in the Seventies and Eighties."

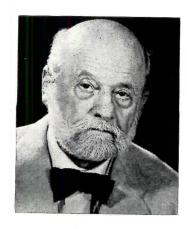
— The New York Times, March 15, 1954.

Auguste perret died in Paris on February 25. His passing was not much noted in this country—indeed, two weeks after his death *The New York Times* solemnly assured a caller that according to *its* records he

was still alive - but in his own, where he had during the last war achieved belated official recognition, it was treated as a national bereavement. From the apartment house in the Rue Franklin to his latest work in the rebuilding of Le Havre, he had produced a monumental bibliography (see pages 10-11) on the uses of reinforced concrete. Writing in the English weekly, The Architects' Journal, the commentator Astragal says: "He was a giant figure, who towered above official neglect and the occasional spite of those who owed much to his inspiration and influence. He believed passionately in the future and in the beauty of the concrete frame, and has left an indelible mark on the architecture of this century. He has been with, rather than of, the Modern Movement, and although he had clearly little sympathy with some of the more vehement of his pupils, that does not make him a member of the reactionary camp." Or, as Turpin Bannister has put it, "He was a rugged individualist, who, even while accepting modern programs and materials, never sacrificed the integrity of his designs to mechanistic clichés.' The American Institute of Architects. giving him its 1952 Gold Medal, hailed him as "great master of architecture whose resounding fame echoes to honor all members of our profession; firm disciple of the creed of truth to materials, honesty of structure, sincerity of form. . . ." There was a briefer tribute last month from Antonin Raymond: "The last great architect died six weeks ago."

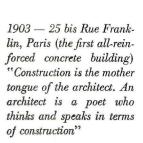


Perspective of the present: the great mushroom of the hydrogen blast in the 1952 Pacific tests; and the shadow it cast on the future

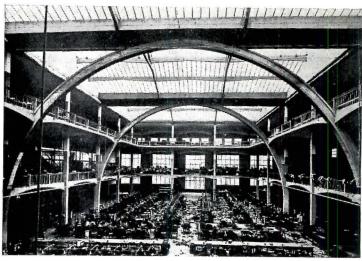


AUGUSTE PERRET: 1874-1954

Architect, Teacher, and — Not Least — Aphorist, Pioneer in Reinforced Concrete Construction — His Buildings and His Maxims Speak For Him

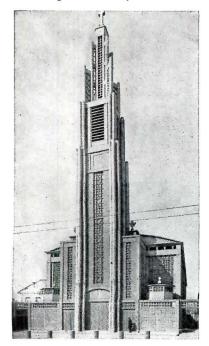




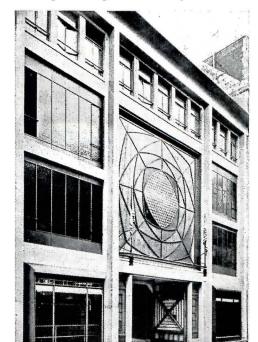


1919 — L'Atelier Esders (sewing factory)
"Architecture is the art of dramatizing the point of support"

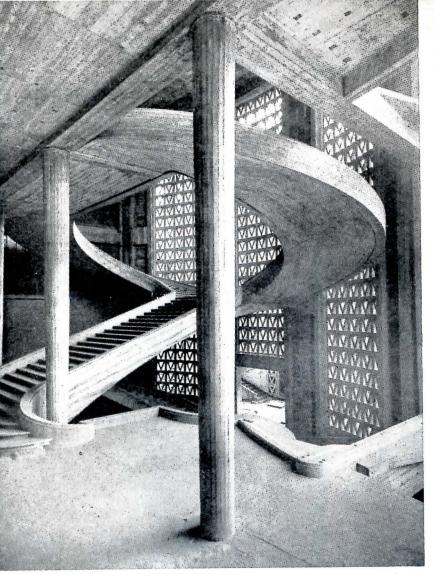
1923 — Notre Dame du Raincy
"It is by the splendor of truth that a building attains beauty"



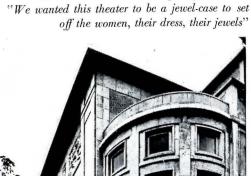
1905 — Garage, Rue de Ponthieu, Paris "Movable or immovable, everything which occupies space belongs in the realm of architecture"



1924 — Tower, Grenoble
". . . to create from new materials buildings that would seem to have existed always"



1937 — Museum of Public Works, Paris "Stairways are the criterion of a civilization"

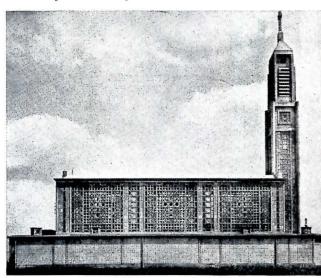


1913 — Théâtre des Champs Elysées, Paris

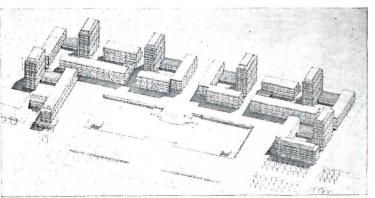


1930 — National Museum, Paris "That which is beautiful does not need to be decorated: beauty is its own decoration"

1925 — Ste. Thérèse, Montmagny "One who disguises any part at all of a structure deprives himself of the only legitimate and the most beautiful ornament of architecture"



1949 - Reconstruction of Le Havre"Architecture, of all expressions of art, is the one most subjected to material conditions. The conditions imposed by nature are permanent. Those imposed by man, temporal"



(Continued on page 306)

a WASHINGTON report by Ernest Mickel-

PRIVATE FIRMS MAY HELP TO SET CRITERIA FOR MILITARY BUILDING

Defense Department Seeks Benefits of Industry Experience In Formulating Standards for Various Building Types

THE FREQUENTLY-EXPRESSED DETER-MINATION of the Eisenhower Administration to bring the benefits of private business experience to the government and to use private resources whenever possible is beginning to be reflected in military construction planning. The Defense Department's new construction standards for barracks and bachelor officers' quarters are about to be promulgated as a military directive - they are being reviewed by the three services now; and the next set of standards, for warehouses, will be based on detailed studies of warehouse construction and use being made for the Department by the private firm of Giffels and Vallet, L. Rossetti, Inc., Architects and Engineers, of Detroit.

The present approach to formulation of military construction standards came in with the advent last fall of Admiral Joseph F. Jelley Jr. as director of construction for the Department of Defense and follows the concept of learning as much from industry experience as possible before drafting the military standards in final form, according to Fred Poorman, senior assistant to Admiral Jelley and chief of his technical division.

The division may make more contracts with private firms later on for similar studies on other building types, Mr. Poorman says, again to gain the benefits of industry experience. The areas showing greatest promise for this sort of treatment are being explored first, with the idea of moving into other types later on.

The Giffels and Vallet warehouse survey will be based largely on site studies and will contain firm recommendations for the Defense Department to follow in drafting the final standards. It is emphasized, however, that the actual construction standards will be prepared by Admiral Jelley's staff and not by the contracting firm.

The Jelley office recognizes that warehouses and warehousing cannot be separated in deciding on the new criteria, Mr. Poorman said, with an intimation perhaps that long-range use had not always been sufficiently taken into account in preparation of military construction standards. So the Giffels and Vallet survey will study the effects of various warehousing methods on requirements for everything from column spacing and aisle arrangement to fire resistance.

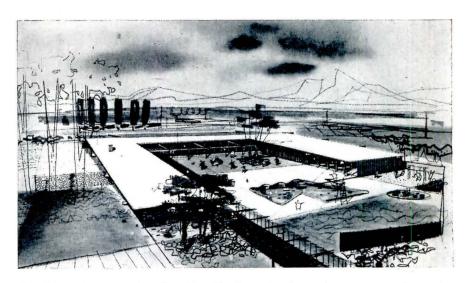
Officials do not expect to come up with a rigid standard for all warehouses, or for all types of structures for all the services. A structure for storing caterpillar tractors and a structure for storing medical supplies will not, they promise, be required to meet identical specifications.

There has been considerable emphasis throughout the standards project on leaving the architect on the spot enough flexibility for adaptation to local conditions. Admiral Jelley told Architectural Record last fall that he had no intention of freezing design, that he

wanted to standardize not style but space requirements. "You must be careful not to tie the local man down with fixed criteria," he said then. Admiral Jelley's boss, Franklin G. Floete, Assistant Secretary of Defense in charge of Properties and Installations, has even said he thinks all military buildings of a given type ought not to look alike. All the Department is after, he notes, is to make general standards applicable to all services in the interests of saving money.

The forthcoming standards for living quarters have been nearly two years in preparation. They were the initial project of the Defense Department's first Director of Construction, Frank R. Creedon, after the office was established in the Department at the urgent direction of the Congress to attempt to coordinate the construction activities of the three services. Two sets of standards were originally prepared — one on threestory permanent structures and one on one- and two-story types. The final version, now circulating among the services for comment, covers two-story barracks only.

Admiral Jelley's office emphasizes that all criteria have been worked out in cooperation with representatives of each of the services and will be issued in cooperation with them. No major obstacles in the nature of inter-service differences are anticipated.



The ultimate in economy is to be achieved in the project shown above, a mess and recreation building at the California Air National Guard base at Van Nuys, Cal., designed by Welton Becket. The architect has contributed his services, and construction funds are to be raised through public subscription and industrial contributions

A.I.A. ANNOUNCES 1954 HONORS: NO GOLD MEDAL

The american institute of architects has announced the 1954 Medal Awards to be presented at its 86th annual convention in Boston June 15–19, and the Gold Medal will not be given this year. Highest honor the A.I.A. can give an architect, the Gold Medal has been awarded 19 times since the first award, in 1907, to Sir Aston Webb of London, and most recently, in 1953, to William Adams Delano of New York. A list of 21 members to be advanced to Fellowship in the Institute has also been made public.

This year's Fine Arts Medal, the A.I.A.'s top award in the fine arts other than architecture, will go to Sculptor Julian Hoke Harris of Atlanta, himself an architect and member of the Georgia Chapter of the A.I.A., "in recognition of his notable contribution towards furthering the alliance of sculpture and architecture."

The Craftsmanship Medal, the Institute's highest award for craftsmanship in metal, wood, glass, ceramics and allied arts, will go to Maria Montoya Martinez, "the potter of San Ildefonso," a Pueblo Indian who, with her late husband, Julian Martinez, "not only revived the ancient forms and skills of

their forebears, but added to them."

Honorary memberships will be awarded to Morton O. Withey of Madison, Wis., immediate past dean of the School of Engineering at the University of Wisconsin and chairman of the State Board of Registration for many years, and Dr. Richard Eugene Fuller, director of the Seattle Art Museum.

Report on the Program

Edward A. Weeks, editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*, will be the convention's "keynote" speaker. Highlights of the five-day program as so far arranged include:

Architectural education — Carl Feiss and Dean William Wurster of the School of Architecture of the University of California.

Hospital design trends — Marshall Shaffer, chief architect of the U. S. Public Health Service, moderator; Dr. Albert W. Snoke, Vincent G. Kling, A.I.A., Philadelphia, and Aaron N. Kiff, A.I.A., of York & Sawyer, New York.

School design trends — John W. Mc-Leod, A.I.A. School Buildings Committee chairman, moderator; Educator Charles S. Gibson, John S. Sharp, A.I.A., of Ketchum, Giná & Sharp,

New York, and Samuel E. Homsey, Wilmington.

Government impact on architecture — Douglas Orr, A.I.A., New Haven, presiding; Michael Waterhouse, a past president of the Royal Institute of British Architects; and Miles Colean.

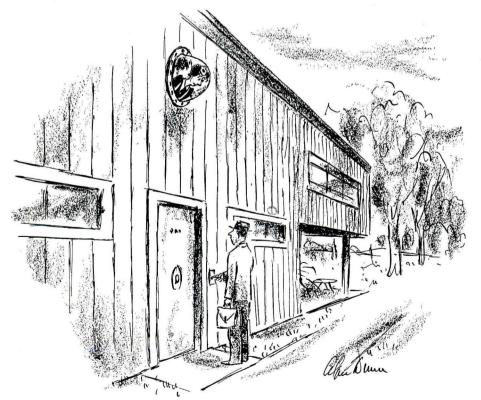
Changing philosophy of architecture — John S. Harbeson, of Harbeson, Hough, Livingston & Larson, Philadelphia, moderator; Eero Saarinen, Ralph Walker, Dean José Sert of Harvard's Graduate School of Design, Paul Rudolph.

What's New — Structural developments, Paul Weidlinger; Materials, Ben John Small; Lighting, C. L. Crouch; Homebuilding, Leonard Haeger.

The prospective Fellows are:

Roger Allen, Grand Rapids — Service to the Institute and Public Service; Adolph Otto Budina, Richmond — Public Service; J. Roy Carroll, Jr., Philadelphia — Design and Education; Harry Royden Dowswell, New York — Science of Construction; Sanford Williams Goin, Gainesville, Fla. — Service to the Institute and Public Service; Percival Goodman, New York — Design and Education; Walter Gropius, Cambridge — Education and Design.

Also Samuel Eldon Homsey, Wilmington -Design; Eugene F. Kennedy, Jr., Boston -Design; Juan F. Nakpil, Ermita, Manila -Public Service; Donald Siegfried Nelson, Dallas - Design; George Holmes Perkins, Philadelphia - Education; Harry Irvin Schenck, Dayton — Public Service; Irving G. Smith, Portland, Ore. - Service to the Institute; Stanley Albert Smith, Pullman, Wash. -Education; Louis Philippe Smithey, Roanoke Service to the Institute and Public Service; Herbert Madison Tatum, Dallas — Design and Service to the Institute; Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Chicago - Design; Royal Barry Wills, Boston - Design; William Wilson Wurster, San Francisco — Design and Education; Marion Sims Wyeth, Palm Beach -Design.



- Drawn for the RECORD by Alan Dunn

CORRECTION

"Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning" is the correct title of the talk given before the Real Estate Board of New York by Alfred L. Jaros Jr., Jaros, Baum & Bolles, Consulting Engineers, New York City, as noted on page 195 of the April issue of the Record. The proportion of construction cost of air conditioning, heating and ventilation in the average New York office building in 1953 should have been given as 15 to 20 per cent.

(More news on page 16)

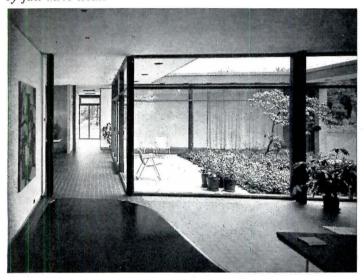
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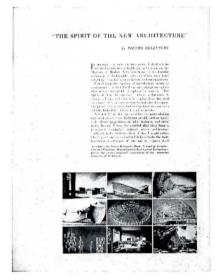
A.I.A. NIGHT AT THE METROPOLITAN

New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art was host to the 85th anniversary dinner of New York A.I.A., when awards were presented to New York publication winners in the first national A.I.A. journalism competition. Right, Pietro Belluschi receives top award for professional architectural magazine article for "The Spirit of the New Architecture" in Architectural Record, October 1953 (first page reproduced below right). Below: photograph of Philip Johnson's house for Richard Hodgson, New Canaan, Conn. (ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, March 1953), won top architectural photography award for Ezra Stoller. Far right: 81year-old Harvey Wiley Corbett felicitated by Chapter President Hugh Ferriss on receiving Chapter's 1954 Medal of Honor; the presentation preceded Mr. Corbett's death by just three weeks

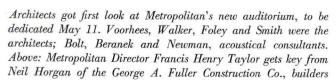




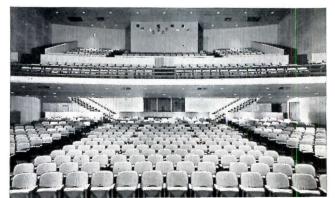






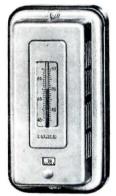








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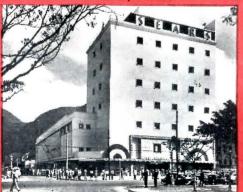




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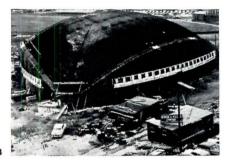




THE SAARINEN DOME - A YEAR LATER









1. Formwork partially completed. Edge beam forms were erected, then timbers forming concentric rings, followed by stringers from bottom to top. 2. Matched lumber was nailed to stringers to receive concrete. 3. Reinforcing in place. 4. Double forms with ports were used on steep slopes near supports; above these forms are platforms for workers. Below: the dome after stripping of forms



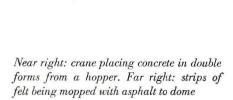
There are no two parallel lines in it." This remark, while said half-facetiously by one of the men on the construction work of Eero Saarinen's M.I.T. auditorium, appears to reflect fairly well the major problems a new structural conception has presented for the builder from the time the foundation lines were laid out, starting in April of last year.

Oddly enough, according to the construction superintendent for George A. Fuller Co., Douglas Bates, erecting the thin-shell dome (actually it's one eighth of a sphere) was easier than the rest of the superstructure. Establishing reference points — an exercise in spherical geometry — for putting up formwork for the floor of the main auditorium, its supporting structure, and the laying out of the small auditorium and rooms on the lower level, seems to have been the most difficult task.

The center of interest, though, is still the dome which has about 640 tons of structural concrete and 100 tons of reinforcing steel to support at only three small points. For 80 per cent of the dome, concrete is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick. Next to the abutments it is nearly 36 in. thick.

Actually the dome, for which structural engineering was done by Amman and Whitney, only rests on the abutments, and is not directly connected to them. A bearing arrangement is employed which has two castings shaped like inverted saucers, one fitting over another. The casting set into the dome is ground to a radius of 120 in. and the casting in the abutment has a 100-in. radius curve. The weight of the roof will keep the top casting bearing on the bottom one. This was done to take care of any movement of the dome due to changes of temperature, and possible settling of the dome when the forms were removed.

(Continued on page 318)







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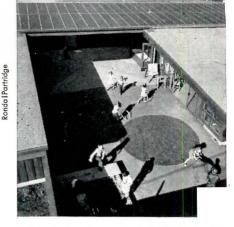
YALE & TOWNE

FOR BETTER SCHOOLS: SEVEN WINNERS

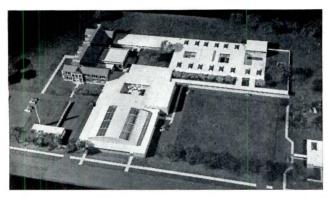
From a field of 139 entries a five-man jury headed by Lawrence B. Perkins of the Chicago architectural firm of Perkins and Will picked seven projects by five firms (photos on this page) to receive the top awards in the third annual competition sponsored by *The School Executive*

Magazine "for better school design." The awards were announced and the winning designs exhibited at the annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators at Atlantic City in February (Architectural Record, April 1954, page 20).

oseph W. Molito



White Oaks Elementary School Annex, San Carlos, Cal.; John Carl Warnecke, architect. Each classroom has its own patio



Detroit University School and Grosse Pointe Country Day School, Grosse Pointe Woods, Mich.; Leinweber, Yamasaki & Hellmuth, architects. A nursery-through-12th-grade addition to existing school



Double Oaks Elementary School, Charlotte, N. C.; A. G. O'Dell Jr., architect. This school for an extensive Negro housing development provides separate yards for glass-walled classrooms and library



Deer Park School, Fairfax, Cal.; John Lyon Reid, architect. The beautiful site, a park of redwoods, oaks and bay trees, was a problem as well as an asset: limited level area, trees to block daylight



Manor Elementary School, Fairfax, Cal.; John Lyon Reid, architect. Gabled roof provided fresh approach to bilateral lighting, gave each class a "house" of its own in structure designed for strict economy



Mirabeau B. Lamar Junior High School, Laredo, Tex.; Caudill, Rowlett, Scott & Associates, architects. Large-area structures keep indoor-outdoor relationship without sacrificing sun control



Sam Houston Elementary School, Port Arthur, Tex.; Caudill, Rowlett, Scott, Neff & Associates, architects. Brick is left exposed on interiors for ease of maintenance

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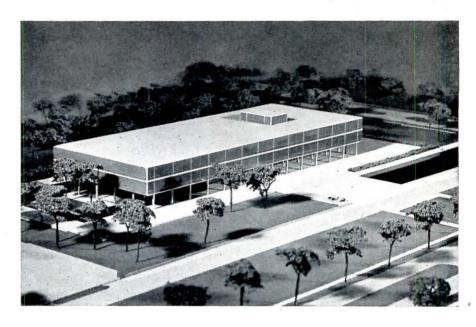
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WINNERS ANNOUNCED IN GALLERY COMPETITION

The commission for canada's projected National Gallery in Ottawa went to the Winnipeg firm of Green, Blankstein, Russell and Associates, winners of the competition held by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. The architects were awarded \$10,000 as initial payment on the contract.

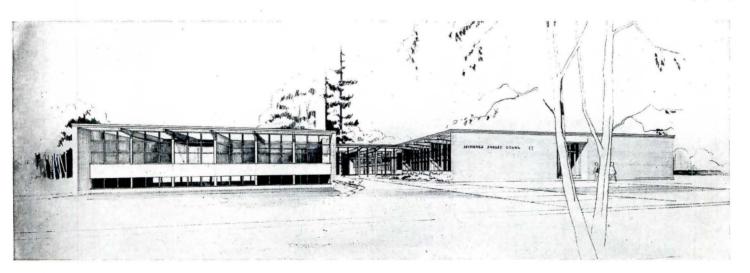
The winning design is for a threestory building (shown at right) which will cost an estimated \$5 million. The site faces the banks of the Rideau River.

Judges for the competition were Alfred Barr, Director of the Museum Collection at New York's Museum of Modern Art: John Bland, Director of the School of Architecture at McGill University; and architect Eero Saarinen of Bloomfield Hills, Mich. The jury's report on the design said: "The design shows an extraordinary sense of unity and feeling of classic calm achieved through contemporary architectural means. The simple, rectangular building mass, set upon a colonnade, stands upon an impressive stone terrace. This fine architectural concept is carried through with control and sureness and a feeling for detail and proportion. The scale of



the structure gives a sense of power and dignity. It is consistent, and there is no doubt the building will have great architectural distinction."

Situated on the first floor of the building are a foyer, gallery, auditorium and cafeteria. The second floor, scheduled to hold the gallery's painting collection, is a completely open area, where exhibits will be mounted on partitions. Administrative offices are located on the third floor, along with the library, the department of prints and drawings, and a 100-seat lecture room. A large part of this (Continued on page 30)

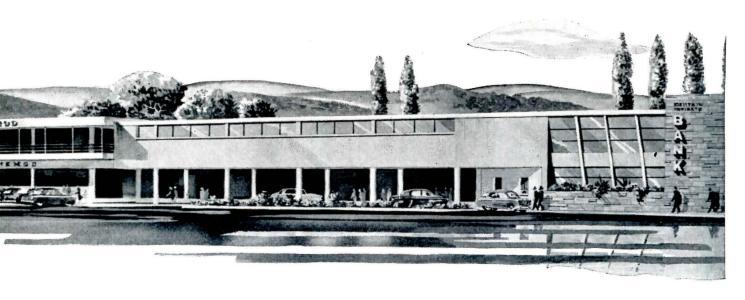


NEW SCHOOL DESIGNED FOR DOUBLE DUTY

MINEOLA PUBLIC SCHOOL, to be built at Port Credit, Ont., has been planned to fulfill two functions — one wing is intended to accommodate 11 classrooms and offices for the school staff, the other

is for the administrative offices of the local Board of Education. If further space for classes is required, however, the office wing can be converted for this use. Both wings can be expanded.

It is expected that the building will cost about \$214,744, giving a per sq ft cost of \$8.75. The architects, Craig and Madill, report that this figure is a new low for schools in this locality.





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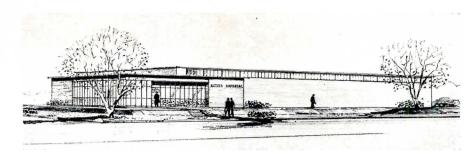
THE RECORD REPORTS

CANADA

(Continued from page 26)

floor will be devoted to the reserve collection. The design also takes into account the possibility of future expansion.

Two other finalists in the competition — Smith, Carter, Katelenikoff and Ian Brown, of Winnipeg, and Vincent Rother of Montreal — each received awards of \$5000 for their entries.



Above: 20,000 sq ft warehouse and office designed by Marani & Morris, Toronto architects, for the Anthes-Imperial Co., Ltd., manufacturers of hot-water heating equipment, North York, Ont.



Announcement-

The continually increasing popularity of terrazzo as a flooring material has resulted in increasing use of non-slip ALUNDUM AGGREGATE to insure walking safety even when floors are wet. Also the large expansion in industrial plant construction has brought widening use for ALUNDUM (C. F.) AGGREGATE to add safety and durability to cement floors.

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Production of ALUNDUM Stair and Floor Tile but not mosaics will be continued, however, at the Norton Company plant in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada so architects may continue to specify these ALUNDUM non-slip tiles and obtain them from this source.

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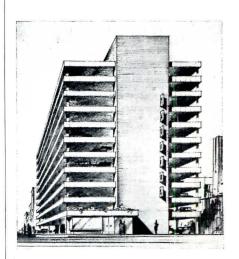
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COMPETITION GETS BIG INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

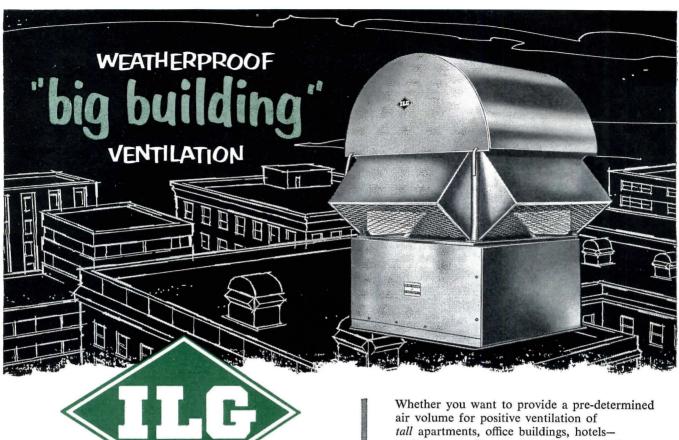
Intention to participate in the \$12,000 International Calvert House Competition has been announced by 644 architects. A breakdown of the contestants' home countries shows that the competition is indeed "international" - European entries outnumber Canadians by more than three to one. Responses were received from architects in these nations: Austria, 29; Belgium, 11; Canada, 148; Denmark, 24; Finland, 9; France, 31; Germany, 44; Great Britain, 190; Greece, 4; Holland, 35; Ireland, 14; Italy, 20; Norway, 8; Portugal, 13; Spain, 2; Sweden, 23; and Switzerland, 19. McGill University's School of Architecture is handling the competition.

Members of the jury, who will probably begin selecting the winners about May 20, include, as the European mem-

(Continued on page 32)



In an attempt to solve the familiar downtown parking problem, the Toronto Parking Authority plans two garages — above the 575-car version; not shown, 400-car model. Blake H. M. Tedman, architect



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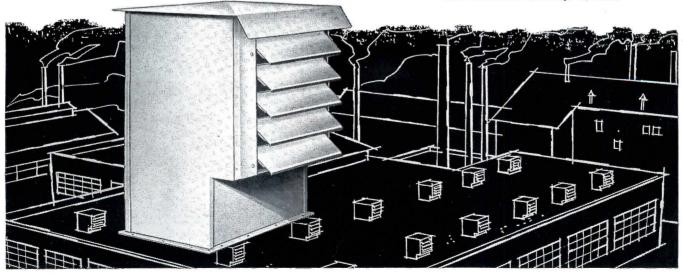


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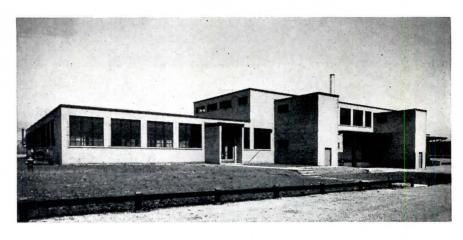


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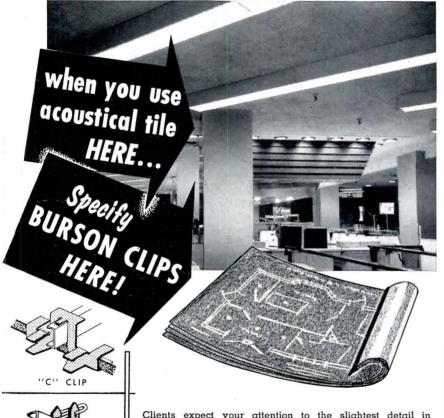
CANADA

(Continued from page 30)

ber, Gio Ponti, Italian architect-designer and editor of the architectural magazine *Domus;* Canadian members are Professor Eric Arthur, of the School of Architecture at the University of Toronto, and Humphrey Carver, of Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation.



Recently completed near Toronto was this factory for the Canadian Hanson & Van Winkle Company, Ltd. Shore and Moffat, Toronto, were architects



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ALBERTA ARCHITECTS HOLD 43RD ANNUAL CONVENTION

Alberta architects met recently in Edmonton for a two-day meeting of the Alberta Association of Architects. Members elected K. C. Stanley, of Edmonton, to the presidency; he succeeds George W. Lord in the office. Other officers elected were V. F. R. Berton, Calgary, first vice president; G. W. Lord, Edmonton, second vice president; H. L. Bouey, Edmonton, honorary secretary; and G. R. Ascher, Edmonton, honorary treasurer.

It was announced at the meeting that the association had opened an office in Edmonton.

FEBRUARY 1954 CONTRACTS TOP 1953 BY \$6 MILLION

Construction contracts awarded in February swung up \$6,491,000 over the same month last year, according to the figures of the MacLean Building Reports, which give a total for the month of \$91,904,000.

Though not a substantial upsurge, the trade publication points out this increase should reassure those who may have been apprehensive at the drop of \$20 million reported for January. This decrease was attributed to the severe winter conditions prevailing across the country. As the weather moderates, suggests MacLean, work-start hold-backs should pick up and balance out the cumulative deficit for the new year.

(Continued on page 36)

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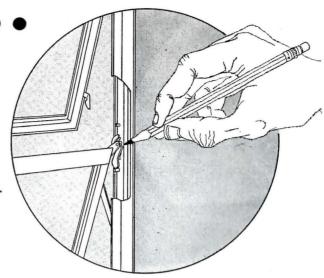
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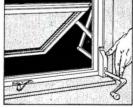
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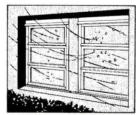
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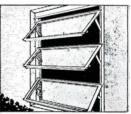
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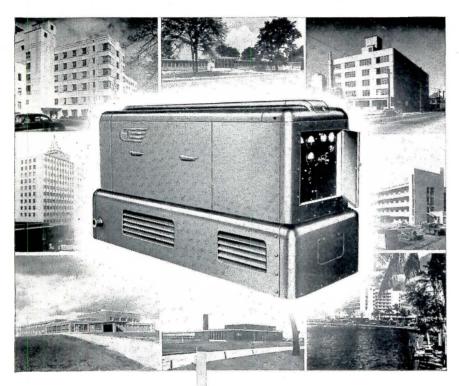
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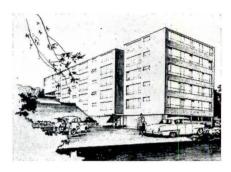
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THE RECORD REPORTS

CANADA

(Continued from page 32)

The month's increases showed up in three categories — industrial building, up 50 per cent; residential, up 14 per cent; and business building, up about 10 per cent. Engineering construction, however, showed a drop of about 49 per cent from last year's total for the month.



Deploring a tendency in some recent Toronto apartment developments to "scrape" a site clean before construction, Venchiarutti & Venchiarutti designed this apartment development near Toronto with special attention to the natural features of the location. Buildings are planned to follow the contours of the site, and the road is placed to spare as many trees as possible

NEWS NOTES

A Coronation Medal was awarded by the Oueen to George Englesmith, Toronto architect, for his services in the Association of Canadian Industrial Designers, of which he is the founder: Mr. Englesmith is with the firm of John B. Parkin Associates . . . W. F. Holden has been appointed Commissioner of Buildings by the Toronto Board of Control; Mr. Holden, who is an architect, was formerly deputy commissioner of buildings . . . "Italy, Ancient & Modern" was the title of a feature presented recently to the Toronto Chapter of the Ontario Association of Architects; the presentation consisted of color slides taken by architects on trips abroad, and was prepared by W. M. Greed, a member of the chapter. . . . Toronto's new \$50 million subway had its first run on March 30; traffic capacity of the four-and-a-quarter-mile tube is 40,000 passengers per hour.

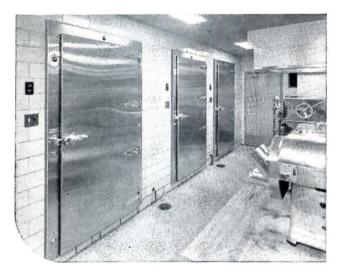
(More news on page 38)

JAMISON Stainless Doors Selected For Store Setting Pattern For Future Building

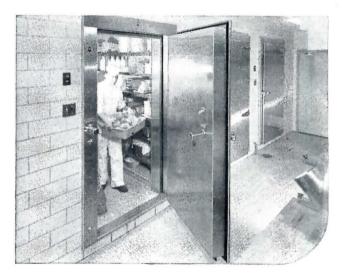


Famous-Barr's new Southtown store in suburban St. Louis may prove to be a pattern for future store builders. Of an advanced design, the store contains every convenience for shoppers and employees, including a large dining deck, coffee shop, restaurant, employees cafeteria and a

kitchen, which is the last word in modern efficiency and sanitation. Jamison stainless steel clad cold storage doors in this kitchen combine "hospital spotlessness" with a maximum of cold-sealing efficiency. Jamison Cold Storage Door Company, Hagerstown, Md., U. S. A.



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WHITHER HOUSING? FUTURE GOVERNMENT POLICY IN DOUBT AS FHA INVESTIGATION ROCKS NATION

The future of government housing programs — and, indeed, of some other programs of government aid to construction — appeared to be in question as an early result of the Eisenhower

Administration's decisive expose of Federal Housing Administration "scandals" that bridged the Truman era and its own.

Hearings on the Eisenhower housing

legislation by the Senate's Banking Committee were immediately "post-poned" for two weeks to allow the Committee's full-scale investigation of FHA irregularities to get under way and it was not hard to find Capitol Hill prophets who saw a clear possibility that the new Administration program might get entirely lost, for this session at least, in the shuffle.

The Administration-sponsored leasepurchase bill, under which public buildings would be constructed by private builders for lease to the government on a long-term purchase arrangement, also ran into trouble in the Senate immediately after the FHA imbroglio began, but in the end it was passed.

The abrupt announcement by Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator Albert M. Cole that the resignation of FHA Administrator Guy T. O. Hollyday had been "accepted" by the Eisenhower Administration so that "another man" could lead an investigation of "alleged serious irregularities and abuses" in the FHA Small Property Improvement Insurance Program (Title I) and "evidence of illegal or unethical actions" in the financing of privatelyowned rental housing projects (Section 608, which expired in 1950) was followed by an investigative flurry notable even in present-day Washington. Within a week, at least six separate investigations were under way.

Norman P. Mason, treasurer of the William P. Proctor Company, Chelmsford, Mass., a widely-known leader in the construction industry, was expected to play a key role in the HHFA investigation as the acting FHA administrator appointed to succeed Mr. Hollyday.

The housing bill embodying the new Eisenhower program had passed the House of Representatives after a bitter fight on public housing provisos without the authority asked by the Administration for construction of 104,000 new units of low-rent public housing in the next four years. By what amounted to a parliamentary accident, the bill did permit the Public Housing Administration to proceed with the 35,000 units already under contract with local authorities.

(Continued on page 282)



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	Residential		Apts., Hotels Office Bldgs. Brick	Commercial and Factory Bldgs. Brick Brick and and		Residential		Apts., Hotels Office Bldgs. Brick	Commercial and Factory Bldgs. Brick Brick and and	
Period	Brick	Frame	and Concr.	Concr.	Steel	Brick	Frame	and Concr.	Concr.	Steel
1930	127.0	126.7	124.1	128.0	123.6	82.1	80.9	84.5	86.1	83.6
1935	93.8	91.3	104.7	108.5	105.5	72.3	67.9	84.0	87.1	85.1
1939	123.5	122.4	130.7	133.4	130.1	86.3	83.1	95.1	97.4	94.7
1940	126.3	125.1	132.2	135.1	131.4	91.0	89.0	96.9	98.5	97.5
1946	181.8	182.4	177.2	179.0	174.8	148.1	149.2	136.8	136.4	135.1
1947	219.3	222.0	207.6	207.5	203.8	180.4	184.0	158.1	157.1	158.0
1948	250.1	251.6	239.4	242.2	235.6	199.2	202.5	178.8	178.8	178.8
1949	243.7	240.8	242.8	246.4	240.0	189.3	189.9	180.6	180.8	177.5
1950	256.2	254.5	249.5	251.5	248.0	194.3	196.2	185.4	183.7	185.0
1951	273.2	271.3	263.7	265.2	262.2	212.8	214.6	204.2	202.8	205.0
1952	278.2	274.8	271.9	274.9	271.8	218.8	221.0	212.8	210.1	214.3
1953	281.3	277.2	281.0	286.0	282.0	223.3	224.6	221.3	221.8	223.0
Dec. 1953	286.1	280.6	292.6	298.5	295.2	223.7	224.1	225.7	226.7	226.6
Jan. 1954	285.2	279.5	292.2	298.2	294.8	221.8	221.9	224.1	225.4	225.2
Feb. 1954	284.1	278.2	291.6	297.7	294.2	220.0	219.7	223.3	224.8	224.4
	% increase over 1939					% increase over 1939				
Feb. 1954	130.0	127.3	123.1	123.2	126.1	154.9	164.4	134.8	130.8	137.0

ST. LOUIS

SAN FRANCISCO

Feb. 1954	137.7	$\frac{\%}{139.1}$	increase over 1 119.6	939 125.4	120.6	140.5	% ii 147.3	ncrease over 19 122.7	939 120.7	126.5
Feb. 1954	262.0	255.8	260.7	270.0	262.5	254.0	245.6	261.5	269.0	263.9
Jan. 1954	263.8	257.0	261.5	270.6	263.3	255.8	247.8	262.3	269.6	264.7
Dec. 1953	265.8	259.3	263.2	271.9	264.7	258.6	251.0	264.4	271.2	266.5
1953	_263.4	256.4	259.0	267.6	259.2	255.2	257.2	256.6	261.6	259.7
1952	259.1	253.2	249.7	255.0	249.6	250.2	245.0	245.6	248.7	249.6
1951	252.0	248.3	238.5	240.9	239.0	245.2	240.4	239.6	243.1	243.1
1950	232.8	230.7	221.9	225.3	222.8	227.0	223.1	222.4	224.5	222.6
1949	221.4	220.7	212.8	215.7	213.6	213.0	207.1	214.0	219.8	216.1
1948	227.9	231.2	207.7	210.0	208.1	218.9	216.6	208.3	214.7	211.1
1947	202.4	203.8	183.9	184.2	184.0	193.1	191.6	183.7	186.8	186.9
1946	167.1	167.4	159.1	161.1	158.1	159.7	157.5	157.9	159.3	160.0
1940	112.6	110.1	119.3	120.3	119.4	106.4	101.2	116.3	120.1	115.5
1939	110.2	107.0	118.7	119.8	119.0	105.6	99.3	117.4	121.9	116.5
1935	95.1	90.1	104.1	108.3	105.4	89.5	84.5	96.4	103.7	99.7
1930	108.9	108.3	112.4	115.3	111.3	90.8	86.8	100.4	104.9	100.4

The index numbers shown are for combined material and labor costs. The indexes for each separate type of construction relate to the United States average for 1926–29 for that particular type — considered 100.

Cost comparisons, as percentage differences for any particular type of construction, are possible between localities, or periods of time within the same city, by dividing the difference between the two index numbers by one of them; i.e.: index for city A = 110index for city B = 95

(both indexes must be for the same type of construction).

Then: costs in A are approximately 16 per cent higher than in B.

$$\frac{110-95}{95} = 0.158$$

Conversely: costs in B are approximately 14 per cent lower than in A.

$$\frac{110-95}{110} = 0.136$$

Cost comparisons cannot be made between different types of construction because the index numbers for each type relate to a different U. S. average for 1926–29.

Material prices and wage rates used in the current indexes make no allowance for payments in excess of published list prices, thus indexes reflect minimum costs and not necessarily actual costs.

These index numbers will appear regularly on this page.

(year after year) in Washington, D.C.

TIP FOR YOU FROM:

M. T. Broyhill & Sons

"'We're now building 600 houses in our new development, and each of them will feature a worksaving General Electric Kitchen—just as our other houses in past years have. No doubt about it, G-E Kitchens help to sell houses. To date, we have sold 1500 houses with G-E Kitchens."

At right: Messrs. M. T. Broyhill, Jr.; Mr. M. T. Broyhill, Sr. ->



"Sold 1500 Houses with G-E Kitchens"



- "Our houses sell in the price range of \$13,950 to \$35,000.
- "Regardless of price class, however, we find that most women want all-electric, timesaving appliances in their new houses today—and I don't blame them.
- "Above all, they express an overwhelming prefcrence for General Electric appliances. Our custom-type General Electric Kitchen is one of our most potent sales features."

MRS. L. V. DRAVENTSADT in the G-E Kitchen of her new home. Mrs. Draventsadt is mighty pleased with her General Electric appliances for she knows how efficient and dependable they are, having just moved from a previous home, built by Mr. Broyhill, which also was General Electric equipped.



"JUST GIVE ME THE FACTS, MA'AM"

(an editorial note)

We're in a house-building boom, and a lot of house books have been published in the past few years. Almost all of these, and shelter magazines too, are aimed at selling contemporary design to the house-buying public — which is larger than ever, or we wouldn't be having the boom or the books. These books do a pretty thorough job of presenting the FACTS: cost per square foot; the many technical innovations created to "save" the housewife; the advantages of convertible rooms; new cost-saving construction methods. These are techniques which we recognize as essential today; nobody really wants to return to the black iron kitchen sink or the 1910 heating system. These facts are also thrust at the public by radio and TV home shows, ladies' home magazines, home furnishing shows and daily newspapers; the completely modern house just isn't traditional. The facts are generally accepted, but even in sum they seldom give prospective home owners the reassurance they need. The shutters on a Cape Cod house, divorced from modern function, retain a meaning for many people; for many they are part of the alphabet of grace, gentility and a connection with tradition. The glassed-in house, designed on a basis of formula and utility, is strange. The

home buyer wants to appreciate it — often the very vigor of his defense of an uncertain choice betrays this; but what have architects contributed to help him transfer his understanding and affection from the old to the new? This need for identity with a tradition is not easy to satisfy honestly. The suburban movement in this country, now at a peak, is at least as old as Jefferson's belief in the desirability of every family having its own house on a plot of ground on the fringe of the city. Our society has forced its growth, though we may now question the rightness of either agrarian austerity or quaintness as its characteristic domestic expression: the palatial Greek Revival, the gingerbreaded Queen Anne, the garden cottages of Andrew Jackson Downing. These are hardly compatible with the American ingenuity that also produced the central-chimneyed New England house plan or the Louisiana dog-trot house, the balloon frame or even the simple clapboard.

Of course the home buyer needs books on today's techniques. Perhaps even more, though, he needs — and he wants, judging by personal and reported experience — books that will help him understand and like more than the mere techniques of the modern house. He wants to feel at home in it.

Quality Budget Houses. By Katherine Morrow Ford and Thomas H. Creighton. Reinhold Publishing Corp. (New York, N. Y.) 1954. 8½ by 10½ in., 221 pp, illus. \$4.95.

Practical Houses for Contemporary Living. By Jean and Don Graf. F. W. Dodge Corp. (New York, N. Y.) 1953. 8½ by 10½ in., 165 pp, illus. \$6.95.

Homes of the Brave. By T. H. Robsjohn-Gibbings, drawings by Mary Petty. Alfred A. Knopf, publishers (New York, N. Y.) 1954. 6¼ by 9½ in., 113 pp, illus. \$3.50.

REVIEWED BY JOHN HANCOCK CALLENDER, A.I.A.

The latest additions to the current crop of books about houses are all aimed at the public rather than the profession. But architects practising in this field usually find it advisable to keep abreast of their clients' reading, and should add these three books to their list. The first two books are aimed at those people who are intending to build houses. Both do a workmanlike job of presenting many examples of reasonably well designed houses, salted with brief but sage advice to the prospective home builder. These books are practical, impersonal and noncritical, and they perform a useful service to the public. The third book has no such utilitarian purpose. It is intensely personal and unhesitatingly critical and is intended to be highly entertaining and incidentally instructive.

QUALITY BUDGET HOUSES "is a book about the things you have to know - and the things you have to do - to get a good . . . house on a limited budget." The text includes chapters on the Site, Use of Space, Expansion, Structure, Materials and Equipment, Ready Built Houses, Cooperatives, the Owner as a Builder, the Architect as a Builder. The text runs continuously through the book on the right hand pages. The examples are uniformly presented on the left hand pages and usually carry over to the facing page. Information about the houses is far more complete than is customary in books of this type. This data is organized under the following headings: Cost Facts (cost, date, area, cost per square foot); Materials; Plan Facts (the owner's requirements, nature of site, etc. described in detail); Economies; Budget Suggestions (possible further economies).

The authors are commended for their courage in tackling the troublesome cost problem and for the care they have taken to do it as fairly as humanly possible. They carefully explain what is included

and what is not included. Cost figures are always accompanied by the date, and conversion factors are given for correcting to 1954 costs. The reader is also told how to correct (in a very rough way) for regional cost differences. The area of basements, porches, carports, etc. is given separately from that of the main house and an explanation is made of how the cost per square foot is derived.

The architectural quality of the houses is remarkably high, considering the \$30,000 cost limit. This reviewer particularly liked the examples by Henry Hill, Richard Neutra, Hugh Stubbins, Crombie Taylor and Gyo Obata, Robert Rosenberg and Craig Ellwood. Some of the houses have been published before, but not so many as to make the book seem warmed over. The book is, incidentally, a remarkable bargain, offering 100 houses at five cents per house, if you want to look at it that way.

PRACTICAL HOUSES FOR CONTEMPORARY LIVING offers fewer houses (40) but presents them much more fully. Each house gets an average of four pages on which occur some eight photo-

(Continued on page 48)

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FLUSH, RIBBED, or FLUTED Over-all "U" Factor of Various Types is Equivalent Here is another excellent example where Stainless Steel Metal Walls have been employed to good advantage in dressing up a building which, because of its functional characteristics, would otherwise have been rather prosaic in appearance. The architects have achieved in this structure a result in modern design which has attracted much interest and many enthusiastic comments. The advantages of Metal Walls, however, are not confined to appearance and design effects obtainable . . . important building economies are realized through lower material cost, lower labor cost, and the cumulative savings resulting from reduced construction time . . . buildings can be quickly enclosed with Insulated Metal Walls-even under extreme low temperature conditions which would preclude masonry construction. Other important factors to be considered are the light weight of these modern curtain walls and the maintenance-free permanence of Stainless Steel or Aluminum exterior surfaces. Mahon Insulated Metal Walls are available in three exterior patterns . . . the Mahon "Field Constructed" Fluted or Ribbed Wall can be erected up to sixty feet in height without a horizontal joint—a feature of Mahon Walls which is particularly desirable in auditoriums, powerhouses and other types of buildings where high expanses of unbroken wall surface are common. See Sweet's Files for complete information or write for Catalog No. B-54-B.

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PATTON MEMORIAL POOL

Outdoor Use In Summer Indoor Use In Winter



Architect—Giffels & Vallet, Inc.
L. Rosetti—Associated Engineer & Architect
Detroit. Michigan

General Contractor— The Krieghoff Company Detroit, Michigan

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he General George S. Patton Memorial Pool located at Patton Memorial Park in Detroit, Michigan was conceived with the thought of constant use 12 months per year.

It was desired that the pool would approximate, as nearly as possible, an outdoor pool during summer time use . . . yet be weather tight and condensation free, for operation during the winter.

The architects, working with the Byrne engineering staff, developed the idea of using large sliding doors which nest in pockets to permit wide, unobstructed openings on two sides of the pool for summer swimming freedom. Aluminum, as a building material, was selected because of its non-corrosive qualities. Two sets of doors with heating space between them were constructed and these provide weather-tight condensation-free, winter operation. Bottom wheels, rolling on tracks, and freely running head guide rollers assure smooth, easy operation.

The pool was dedicated by General Patton's widow, Mrs. George S. Patton. It has been in constant use for several years, averaging over 90,000 patrons per year.



Unique in its field, it is felt that this new conception of an outdoor, indoor swimming pool will serve as a model for similar installations throughout the country.

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REQUIRED READING

(Continued from page 46)

graphs and a plan. Photographs are of good size and show to advantage on the coated paper. Informative captions tell most of the story.

The book is organized into six sections. Each section is headed by a nugget of wisdom from the authors and a bright drawing by Lowell Hess. A brief, well-written introduction is the only formal text. It includes remarkably apt quotations from Shakespeare and the Bible warning the man who intends to build to be sure to keep within his budget.

It is apparent from the above that this book, without placing any special emphasis on low cost, covers very much the same field as QUALITY BUDGET HOUSES. It is remarkable therefore that only one house appears in both books. Many architects' names appear in both books. Nevertheless the general architectural level is not quite as high and the stylistic center is definitely to the right of the Ford-Creighton line. PRACTICAL HOUSES includes Royal Barry Wills' own house, complete with old ship's knees and barn sash that have been chewed by a horse! It is only fair to note that this is the only aberration of this type in the book. At the other end of the scale are houses by Kirk, The Architect's Collaborative, Matsumato and Keck.

The editors of PRACTICAL HOUSES are commended for including full index service: by architect, by owner, by geographical region and by photographer; addresses are given for both architects and photographers. This in itself is rare enough, but another and unique type of index has been supplied. The "Concordance," as it is called, is an index of building details which lists everything from balconies and bars to window treatments and yards.

Both BUDGET HOUSES and PRACTICAL HOUSES were written by architects and published by architectural publishing houses. Yet the word "beauty" does not appear in either book. If architects themselves have forgotten or are ashamed to say, that beauty is their prime stock in trade, who can blame the public for not knowing it? One would gather from reading these books that an architect is an ingenious costcutter or a cleaver tailor who makes houses fit families. No where, even in-

(Continued on page 344)



NOW, AN IMPRESSIVE BROCHURE FOR ARCHITECTS CONCERNED WITH CHURCH SPIRE ARCHITECTURE

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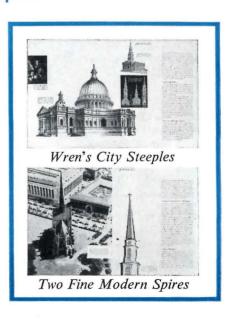
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the text. All the great schools of spire architecture, from the 6th century through modern times, are presented. Problems of lateral stress, leakage, corrosion and buckling are discussed. Materials and techniques are covered.

Overly's brochure, "Pointing to God," is offered without charge to registered architects and churches. (The price is \$1.00 per copy to all other interested parties.)

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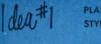
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E. C. GLASS HIGH SCHOOL Lynchburg, Virginia

Architect:
Pendleton S. Clark

General Contractor:
Good Construction Co.

Acoustical Contractor:

W. Morton Northen & Co.

The new E. C. Glass High School in Lynchburg, Virginia, is an impressively large building. In its thoroughly up-to-date design, architect Pendleton S. Clark has reflected the dignity and charm of this conservative southern city.

The school's quiet atmosphere is largely due to careful planning before construction. Foreseeing the possibility of serious noise problems, the architect selected sound-absorbing ceilings of Armstrong's Perforated Asbestos Board, Perforated Hardboard, and Cushiontone.

Perforated Asbestos Board and Perforated Hardboard, backed by mineral wool, are unusually efficient noise absorbers. Used in the auditorium, they were especially adaptable to the complex acoustical treatment this area required.

In the school's three cafeterias, band room, library, and corridors, ceilings of highly efficient Cushiontone absorb as much as 75% of the noise that strikes its surface. Surprisingly low in cost, Cushiontone is a logical selection where large areas must be sound conditioned economically.

No single material can solve every kind of sound-conditioning problem. That's why Armstrong offers a complete line of acoustical materials, each with its own special features. For full details, call your Armstrong Acoustical Contractor. For the free booklet, "How to Select an Acoustical Material," write Armstrong Cork Company, 4205 Rock Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.



Seating over 2100 people, the main school auditorium is acknowledged to be one of the finest in the world. Treated with Perforated Hardboard around the radial surface of the sidewalls and Perforated Asbestos Board on the rear wall, it has almost perfect acoustics.



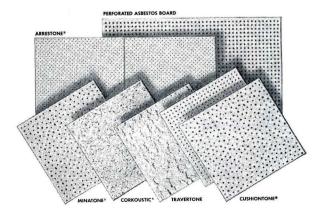
the band room, sound-absorbing Cushiontone vers the ceiling and upper walls. This acousal treatment helps prevent build-up of distractg noise levels and provides proper acoustics.

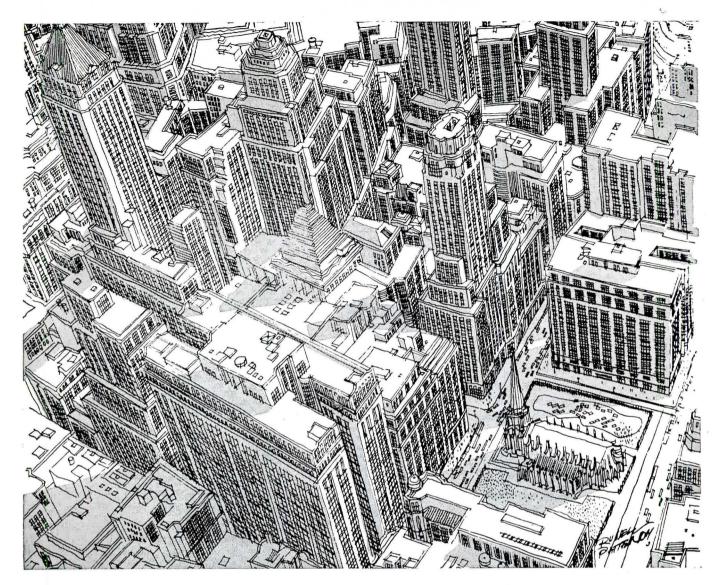


ndisturbed quiet in the library is essential to conntration. This quiet is assured by the Cushionne ceiling. Easily nailed or cemented in place, ushiontone does not interfere with the installaon of recessed lighting and air conditioning.



Easily washed or repainted, Cushiontone ceilings in the corridors are simple to keep clean and new looking. A perforated, white painted fiber tile material, Cushiontone soaks up noise efficiently, economically.





Bird's-eye view of a success story

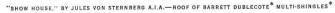
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Carl Koch and Associates (see page 140)

VIEWING CURRENT house architecture in a broad, objective sense one could easily find himself mumbling about "confusion." And, if he happened to feel in a negative mood, he could dwell upon certain inadequacies in the "modern" approach to house design; he might cite, with wrinkled nose, the supine acceptance of the cliché, and work himself into a nice tizzy.

On the more positive side, were he disposed toward cheerfulness, he might find much to nourish that mood. He might observe, for example, that the cliché work was done, as always, by the followers, not the leaders; he might even find grounds for encouragement in the fact that new ideas were

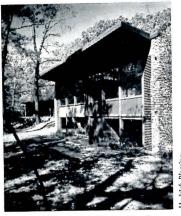
HOUSE DESIGN: STRESSING "DELIGHT"



John Funk, Lawrence Halprin (page 144)

gaining ground in this familiar way. He might then observe that much creative work was also being done. With his eyes thus turned upward, he would certainly find architects to whom the principles of contemporary design meant creative freedom, not restrictive dogma. He could find architects to whom the sweeping away of Victoriana did not mean sterile emptiness but rather preparation for new delights to go along with the "commodity and firmness." He might then, in exalted mood, mount his soapbox and proclaim that modern architecture was moving forward in many new and exciting and delightful paths. He might even shout, "Confusion? Let's have more of it."

For the following pages, RECORD editors have selected houses that must give their owners a full measure of "delight."



George Fred Keck, William Keck (page 150)

Edward D. Stone, Karl J. Holzinger, Jr. (page 154)



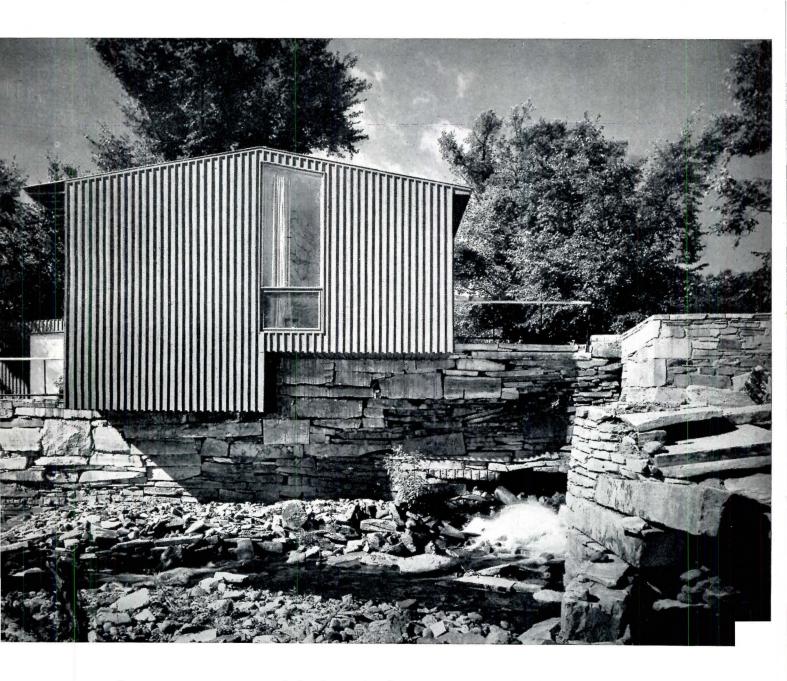
Richard Gordon (page 158)



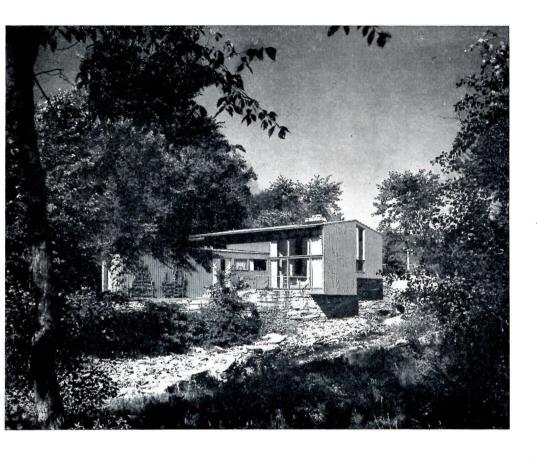
EZFG SFOILER

DEVELOPING THE "DELIGHT" OF A VERMONT SITE

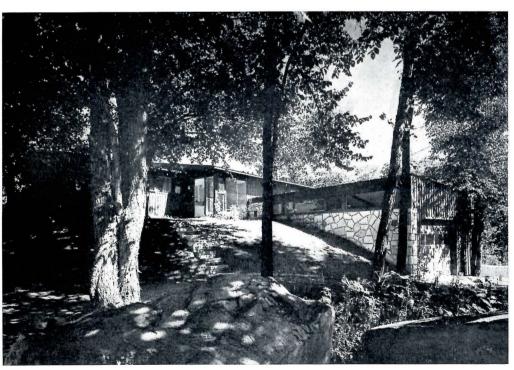
Residence for Mr. and Mrs. James Parton, Dorset, Vt. Carl Koch and Associates, Architects



It would be difficult to find a house that better illustrates the freedom of the contemporary architect to develop the theme of "delight" with full sympathy for the wishes of the owner and the assertive regional character of the site. The "restriction" placed by the owner was "that the house should not conflict in its appearance too radically with its local surroundings or in such a way that the conservative Vermont residents would throw up their hands in horror." The architect continues, "the house was designed to fit the slope of the existing mound to the southwest of the dam and was to be built on three levels. . . . We used a slightly pitched roof and board and batten siding both because of our own preference and in order to give the house a Vermont character."



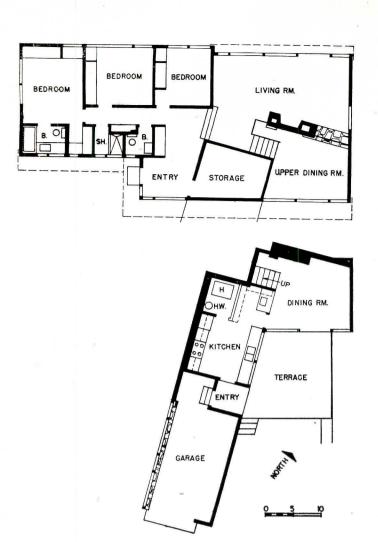
Property is the site of an abandoned marble-cutting mill, comprising six and a half acres at the south end of a 15-acre pond. Mill is long since gone, but the dam of marble remains, and brook is faced with marble blocks





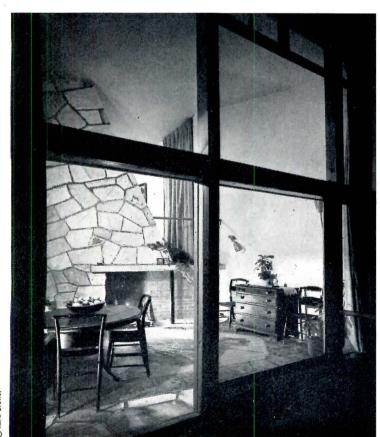


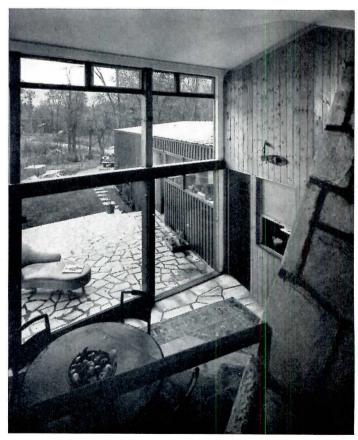
At upper level, living room is cantilevered out over the brook. House follows contours as it recedes from the dam, dining room and kitchen being a few steps lower than living room, bedrooms at a still higher level



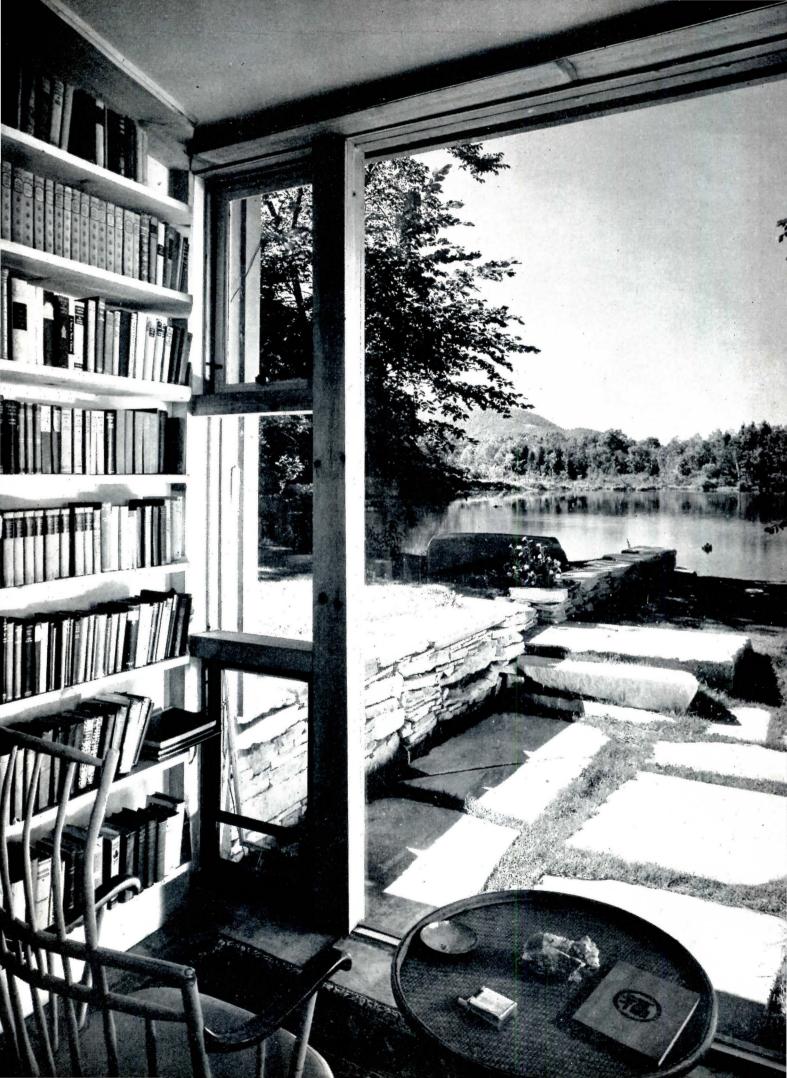


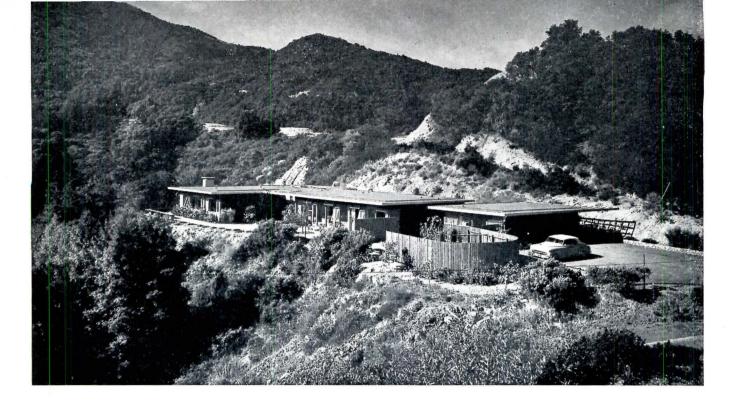
Fireplaces and floors in dining and living rooms are of native marble from the site, also the terrace at diningroom level. House is for a retired couple whose desire for a contemporary house did not extend to stylistic notions such as throwing away their furnishings and possessions





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DESIGNED FOR BOTH FOREGROUND AND BACKGROUND

Residence for Mr. and Mrs. John Woerner, Kentwoodlands, Cal. John Funk, Architect; Lawrence Halprin, Landscape Architect A. Curley Henrickson, General Contractor



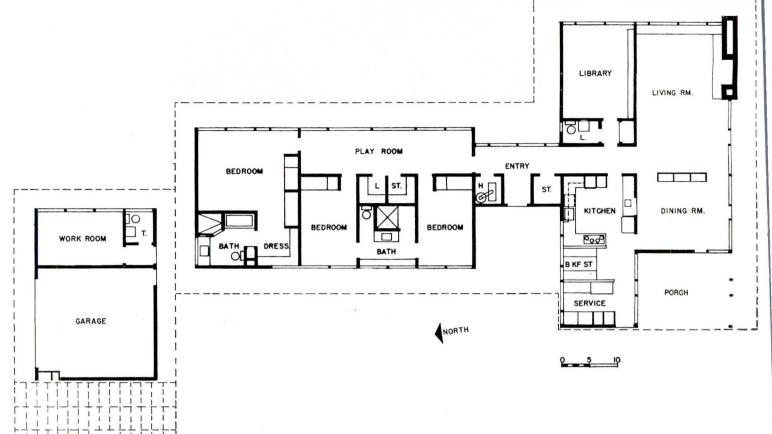
Morley Roar

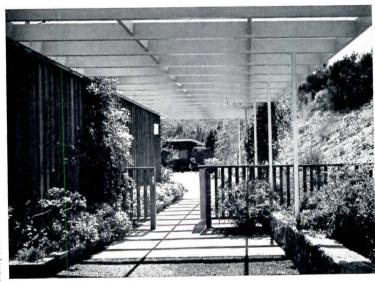




This house both defies its overwhelming site and defers to it, while developing its scenic possibilities to the full. The defiance may be seen in the assertive manner in which the house takes its own form, perhaps also in its insistence on a close-in landscaped beauty spot for outdoor living as well as for bowing to Mt. Tamalpais or scanning San Francisco Bay. The distant views are nevertheless terrific, and the house and its gardens together certainly do not neglect those stimulating items. The landscaping still develops the pleasures of myriad growing things, of paved terraces for both adult and children's outdoor enjoyment, for full participation with the outdoors. The landscaping offers both profusion and variety to delight the eye, and then, working outward from the house, tends to blend imperceptibly with the distant landscape.







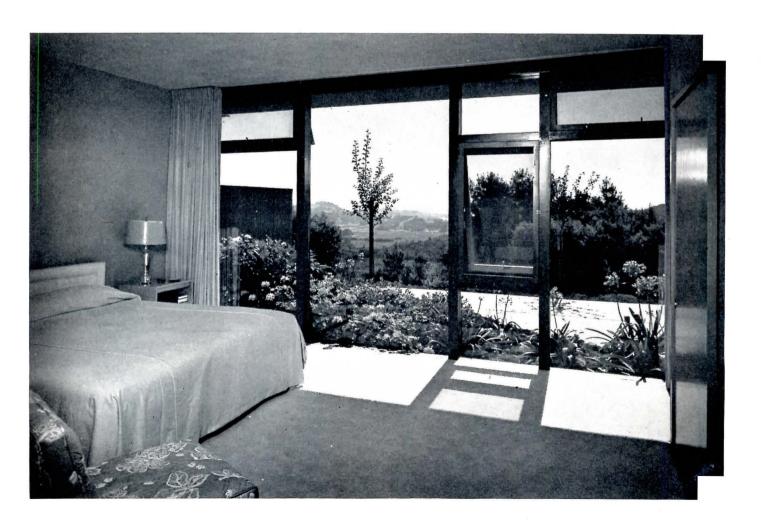
A partly sheltered walkway leads (above) from parking court to entrance, with wisteria climbing the garage wall. Closer to the entrance (below) the walk widens into landscaped court

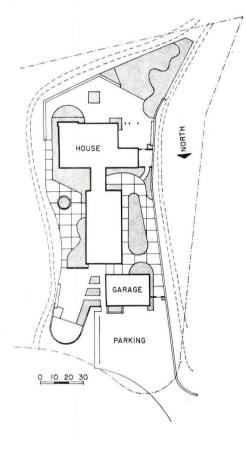


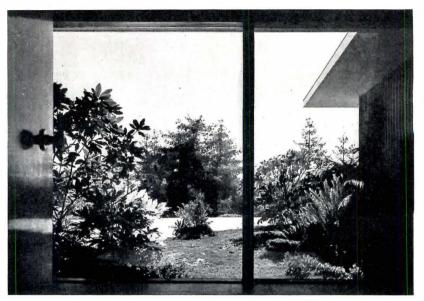




House interiors, if more formal and severe than the gardens, have the graciousness of great spaciousness. Living room looks out at that all-pervading mountain, is partially screened from dining room by cabinets. Both dining and living room have plenty of glass facing the views. Bedroom wing faces the Bay, with low plantings in foreground, small trees off a bit farther to frame the view toward the water

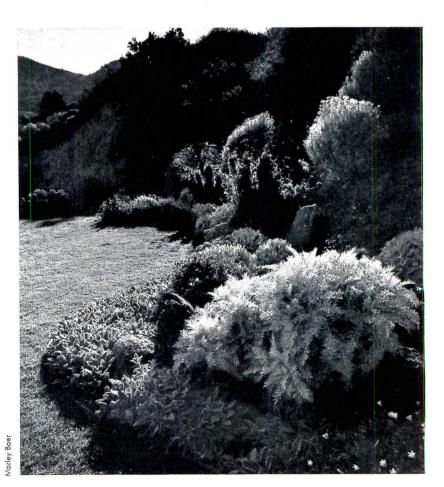






Morley Baer

Glass walls open the house to an intricate arrangement of paved terraces and garden beds and lawns. Many of the outdoor "rooms" are connected, sometimes by walks, sometimes only by planting boxes or beds. Other areas are closed off for privacy or for utilitarian purposes by board fences. There is seemingly endless variety in the plantings — flowers, shrubs, trees, grasses, vines. There is variety, too, in paving materials, in garden rocks and walls, in beds and stands, in colors and textures of inert and growing materials. But the varieties are blended and integrated by choice of textures and forms. Colors are also used in continuous blends and gradations to achieve continuity and to make the whole recede gradually into the hillsides.





AN INNOVATION IN OPEN PLANNING

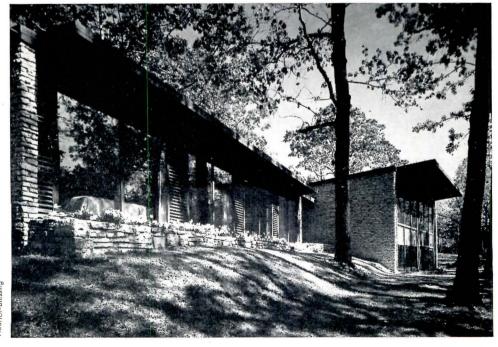
Residence for Mr. and Mrs. John C. Telander, Hinsdale, Ill.

George Fred Keck, William Keck, Architects



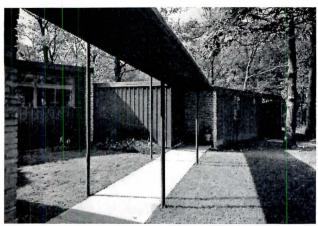
If anybody doubted the "delights" of modern architectural thinking, a single feature of this house might dispel his gloom. The view opposite shows the lower portion of a two-level living room, with a playful stairway joining the two portions, and with a two-story glass wall offering a truly huge view of the woods. This innovation in open planning the architect designates in his notes as two different spaces — living room and recreation room. One can imagine, however, that on occasion the two would flow together more actively than in the visual sense only. In general the house does not seem to bow to style, unless creativeness itself is a style.





drich-Blessing

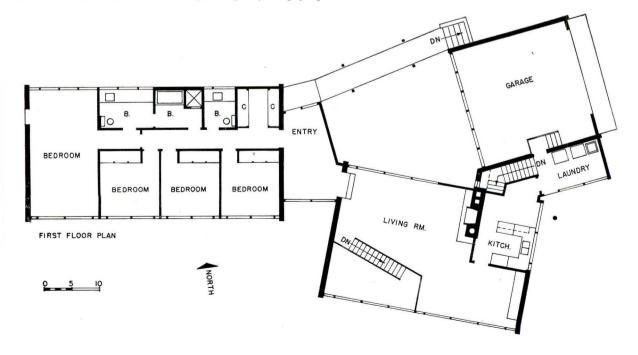




TELANDER HOUSE: GEORGE FRED KECK, WILLIAM KECK

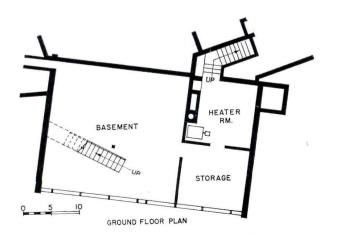


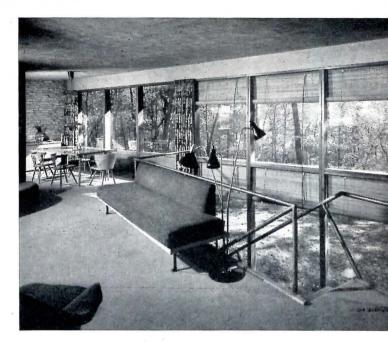
Bedroom wing is isolated from the rest of the house by a large entrance foyer (above) which, with its brick walls, stone floor, and planting, gives a sense of being outdoors, strengthening the feeling of separation



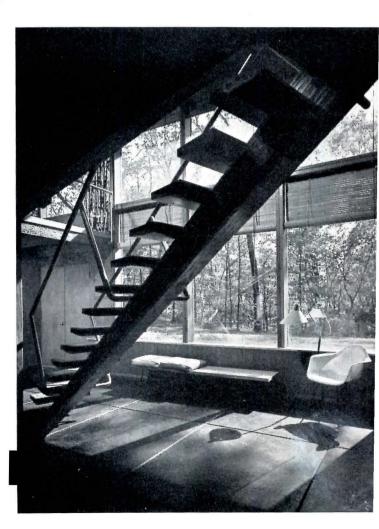


Hedrich-Blessing



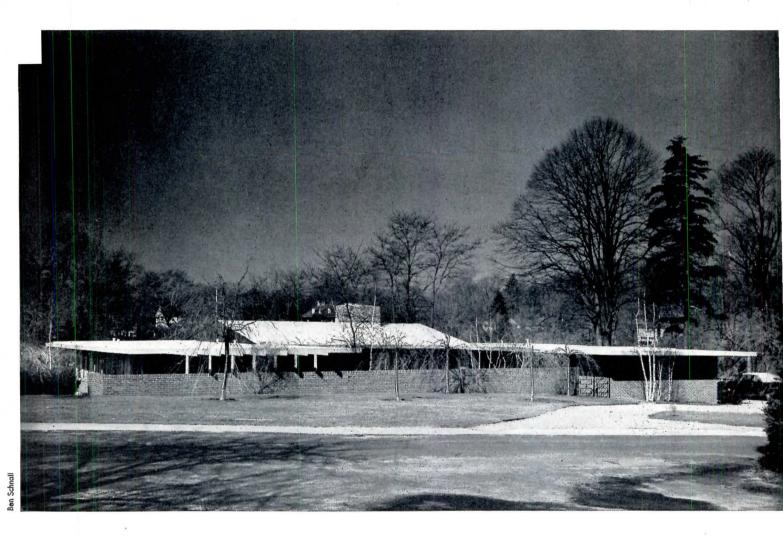


Dining room, as an open extension of the living room, has its own identity, but still adds to the spaciousness of the living room. Thus three spaces — dining, living, recreation — flow together spatially but still maintain their individual purposes

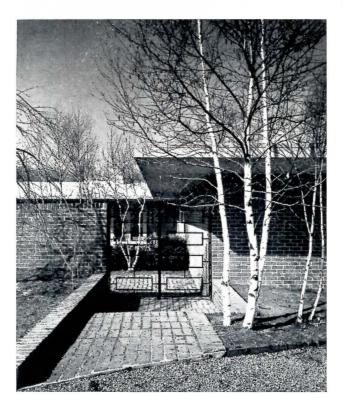


HOUSE DESIGNED TO WARM THE WINTER SCENE

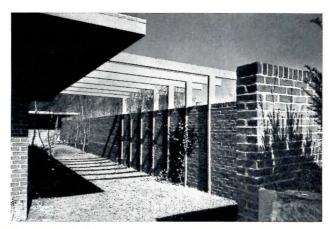
Residence for Mr. and Mrs. Fred Maduro, Great Neck, Long Island Edward D. Stone, Architect; Karl J. Holzinger, Jr., Associate



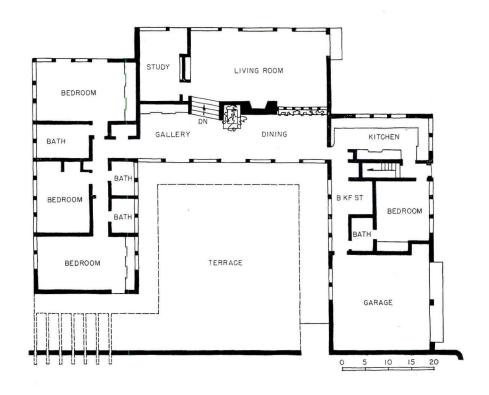
What the client really wanted here was a tropical house on Long Island, and the architects have managed to transplant a number of tropical features, or at least reminders, without doing violence to the essential conditions. Without, moreover, merely contriving a stage setting. The owners, born in Panama, found New York winters especially trying, and the house subtly woos them to an enjoyment of the winter scene. There is a sense of protection, for example, in wide overhangs, which, psychologically if not physically, keep the snow and ice farther from the house. There is the same sense in the enclosed patio, itself a feature dear to the Latin-American heart. Radiant heat made its own contribution. And indoor planting certainly is a subtle reminder of a warmer clime. Perhaps more important than these more tangible things, however, is a general charm in the interiors — the fireplace wall, for example — which could scarcely be called romantic but which are obviously warm and appealing.



Main entrance is through enclosed patio. House has many subtle jeatures to remind owners of their birthplace, Panama



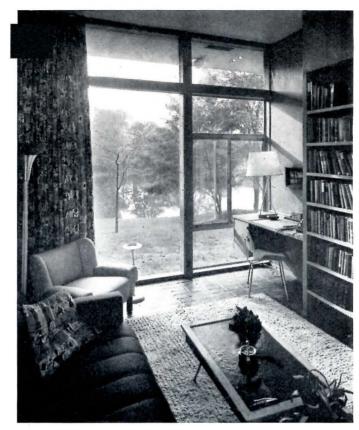




Patio enclosed at the front by 6-ft brick wall provides a sheltered area for outdoor living as well as privacy from driveway. Full height windows are used along dining gallery, high windows for bedrooms and bathrooms. Wide overhang is reminiscent of Latin-America, tends to keep snow away from glass walls

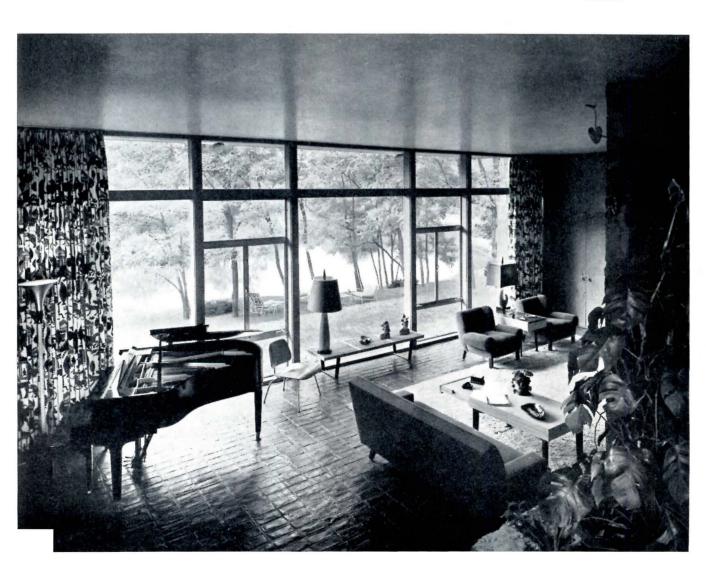






Library and living room look out toward pond. A frozen pond makes a cold winter scene, but the Latin-American owners say that in their new house they enjoy cold winters for the first time in the years they have lived in the north

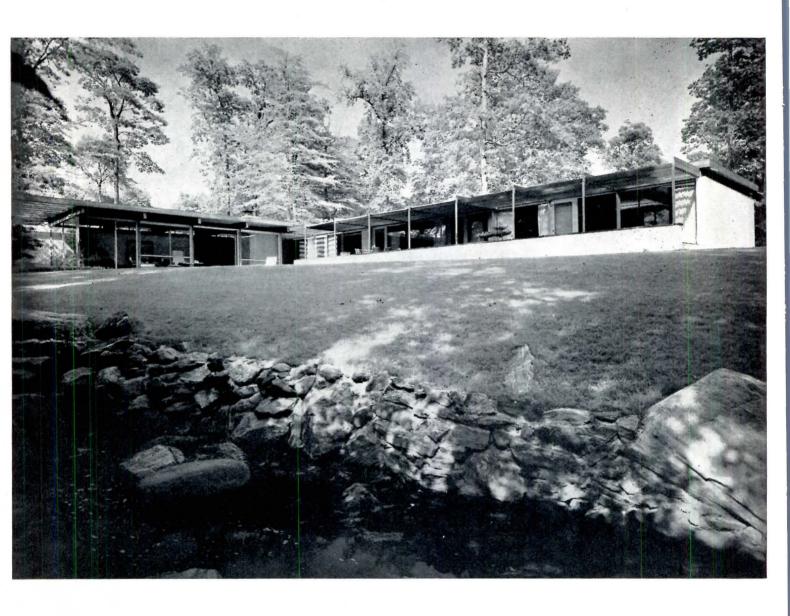
Ben Schnall



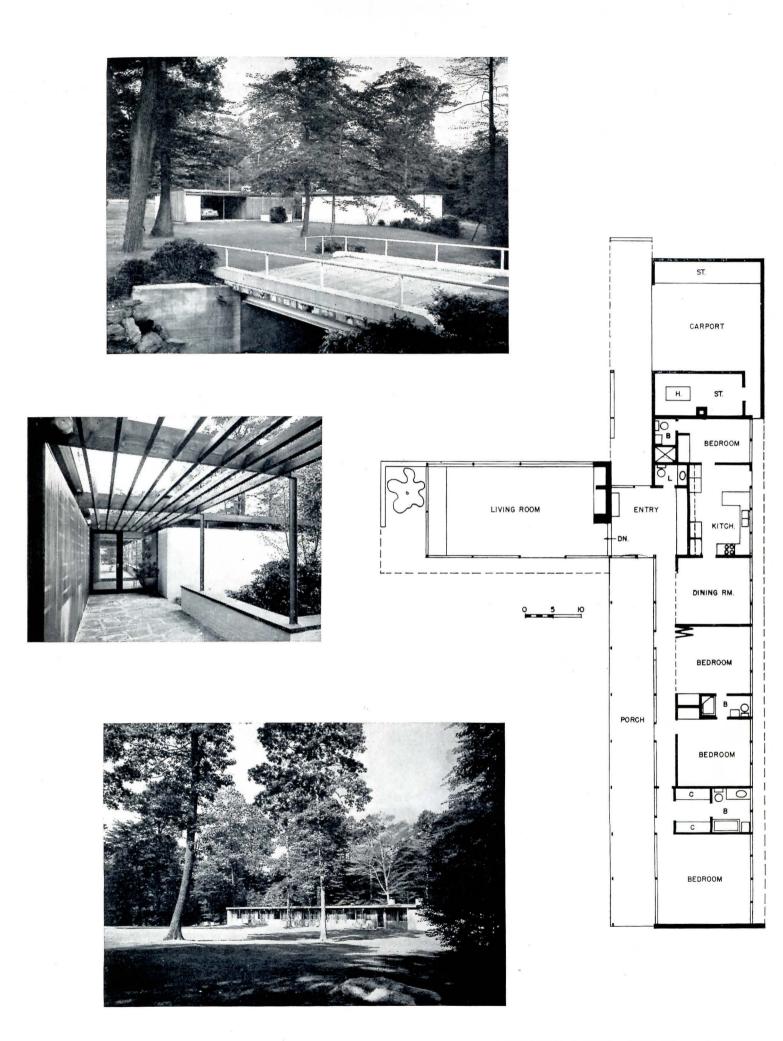
CONTEMPORARY HOUSE IN COLONIAL SETTING

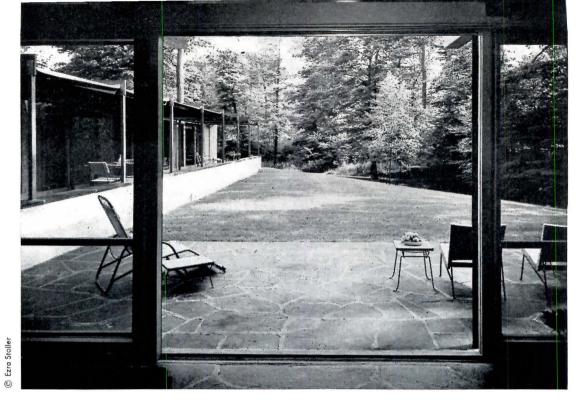
Residence for Mrs. Edward Pearson, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Richard Gordon, Architect



The house pictured above does not look Colonial, and it certainly makes no pretenses in that direction. However, from the other side (opposite page, top) all one sees from the road is a carport and a blank white brick wall, this in deference to a generally Colonial neighborhood. The other side (above) is virtually all glass, facing a river that runs through the property. Here the house develops its own delights. The architect explains that the owners asked him to act as contractor in order to use some fairly inexperienced carpenters who were available. Thus the house is designed for especially simple construction. It is laid out on a 4-ft 3-in. module, with 6 by 12-in. long leaf yellow pine beams. The beams rest in steel straps welded to light structural steel T columns imbedded in the poured concrete foundation. Beams are 8 ft 6 in. on center, so that 4 by 8-ft mahogany ceiling panels would go in place without cutting.





L-shaped form of house screens terrace at living room and lawn sloping down to the river that runs through the property. Long porch on bedroom wing with trellistype roof is useful for outdoor dining or for any other purposes that porches are for



Living room is completely open on river side, completely closed on road side, with only shallow light windows between the roof beams





Planting bed at far end of living room merges the indoors with the outdoors. Living room wall extends beyond and makes turn to screen room fully from road

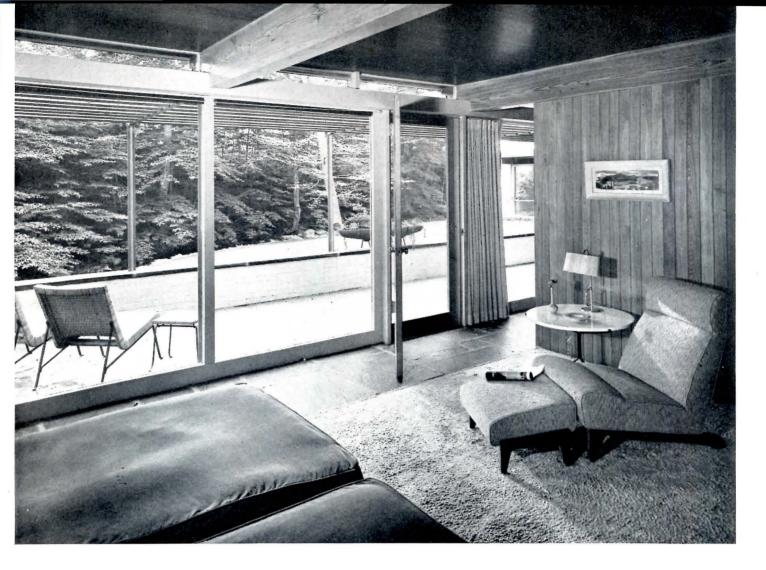


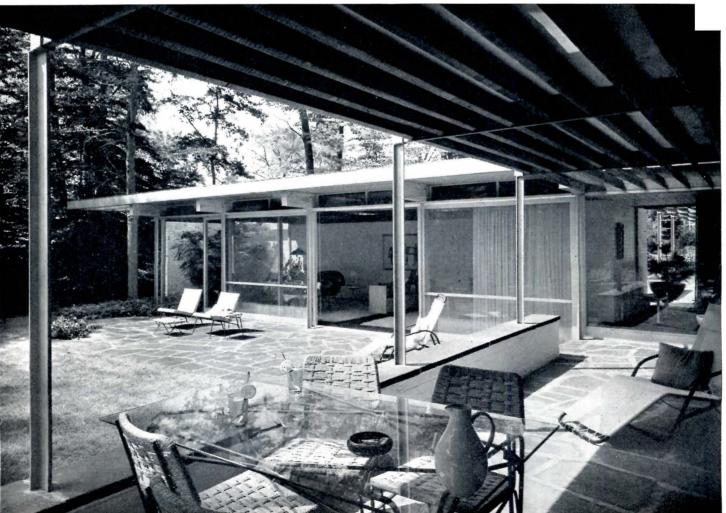
Dining room is positively removed from living room, is in fact part of bedroom wing; kitchen is behind entrance foyer without a door, thus disposing of any idea of eating in living room





zra Stoller



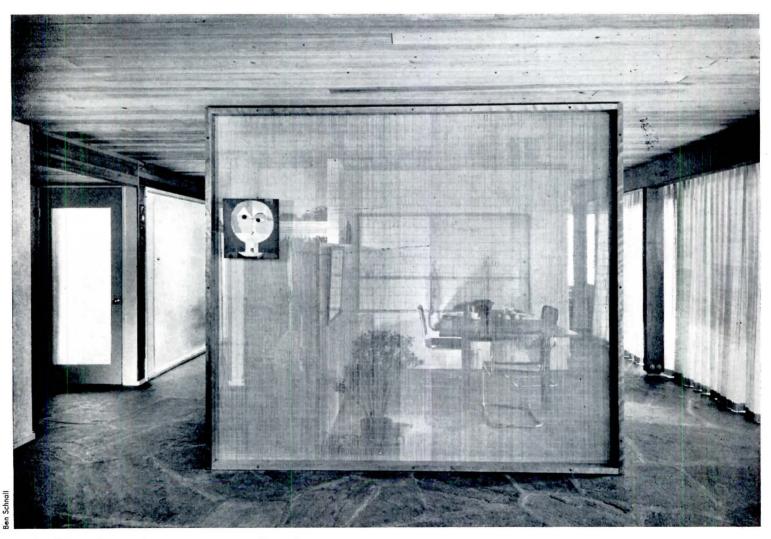


SPACE DEFINITION WITHIN THE HOUSE

ARCHITECTURAL INTERIORS

Design Details Materials Equipment

THE CONTEMPORARY PROBLEM of handling living space is paradoxical. At one extreme the open plan confronts the architect with a large volume which, if not thoughtfully subdivided, assumes a barn-like character devoid of domestic scale and lacking in a sense of privacy and shelter. Contrariwise, a heavy-handed spatial division can result in a series of areas depressingly cramped and discontinuous. The solution frequently lies between these extremes, achieving a flowing succession of articulated



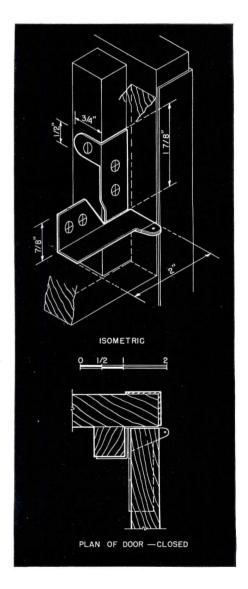
Due to its semi-transparent quality, the split bamboo screen by Architect Marcel Breuer, above, incorporates a strong element of intrigue as well as separation for the dining area. Result is a feeling of greater spaciousness with privacy

spaces each defined yet part of the whole; each in scale and character with its function. The technology is usually very simple; the successful concept often subtle. On the next six pages are presented several adroitly managed examples, not a complete selection, but each successful for its specific purpose.





This teakwood unit by Ward Bennett actually serves as furniture for a one room apartment. Drop-down desk on near side; foam rubber sofa on far side



Storage cabinet unit by Alvin Lustig (detail above) also serves to conceal undesirable elements at right. The black metal channel houses fluorescent light tubes

ARCHITECTURAL INTERIORS

Design Details Materials Equipment



The New York Times Studio

By employing a freestanding walnut cabinet for dining separation, top, Philip Johnson has avoided the box-like character an entrance foyer so often assumes.

The center picture shows one of a series of wallstorage units devised for builders houses by Designs for Business. As shown, it is placed between breakfast room and living area. The pass-through shelf is of plastic; door pulls and hinges are black metal. Other units in the series contain storage space or bar or television set.

The bottom picture shows deft handling of interior space by Architect Carl Koch which employs a change in level, a fireplace, built-in furniture with opening above and passthrough. The general effect is one of both spaciousness and defined use





The two photos below look from different directions at the dining space in Architect George Cooper Rudolph's own house. The space is marked by changes in level, by planting, and by the open screen at right





n Schnall

A subtle change in character between open informality and a more sheltered kind of formality results from Carl Koch's interior arrangement below. The fireplace, low stone wall, railing, change in flooring, and skylight all contribute to the effect



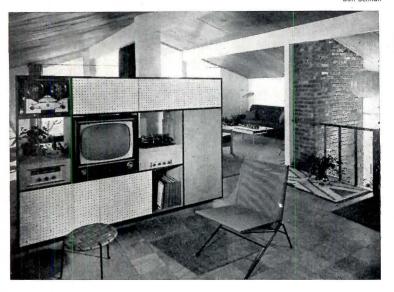
Fred Stoller

ARCHITECTURAL INTERIORS

Design Details Materials Equipment

Ben Schnall







In the two examples above, furniture has gained in stability; the living area has gained in neatness and order through organization. Interior at left by Carl Koch; at right by Oskar Stonorov





The simple device of a painted $chest\ of\ drawers\ in\ a\ bedroom\ by$ Carl Koch provides an effective and pleasing separation of areas for sleeping, dressing

The two fireplaces below offer an interesting contrast in concept. The one at left by John Johansen has brightly painted asbestos flues and a feeling of lightness as opposed to the more massive, almost traditional yet contemporary character of that at right by Nemeny & Geller

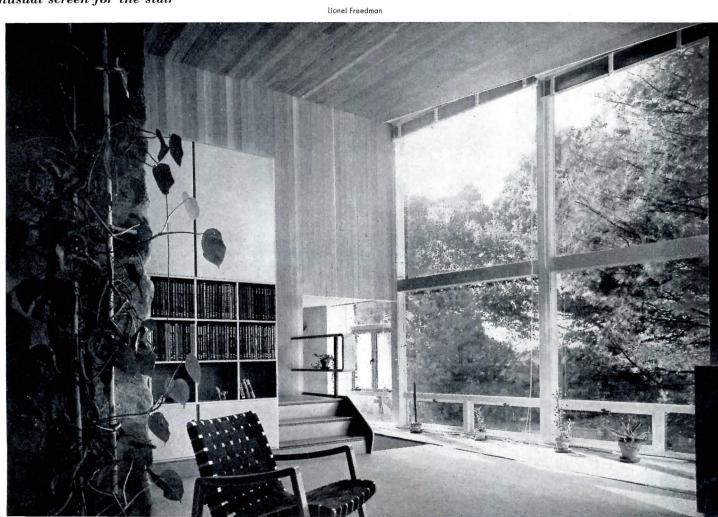


Robert Damora

In the house by Walter Bogner pictured below the tall, free-standing storage wall provides an unusual screen for the stair

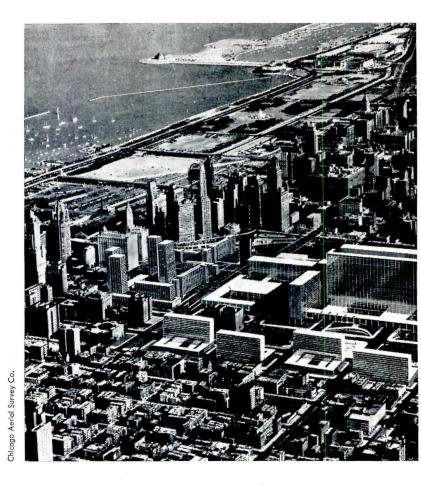


© Ezra Stoller



CITIES NOT FOR DYING: REDEVELOPMENT BOOM

URBAN RENEWAL is the heart of the new housing program President Eisenhower has put before the Congress: and the President and his Housing Administrator, Albert M. Cole, have said repeatedly that the first test for Federal aid to any community that needs it will be the evidence of that community's determination to help itself. Evidence of such determination has been turning up lately in so many big redevelopment schemes that it amounts to a nationwide trend. Two of the latest — and biggest — would transform vast areas of Chicago and Washington, D. C. St. Louis has a proposal for a huge central parkway in the downtown district, underground parking for 49,332 cars, a Federal office building, merchandise mart, bus terminal and helicopter taxicab landing port. Another elaborate scheme, announced late last year, would turn a 28-acre railroad yard in Boston's exclusive Back Bay section into a Boston version of the Rockefeller Center concept. In New York, the latest of seven slum clearance projects has been planned to include a long-sought exhibition hall and an office building as well as housing. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit, San Francisco, Indianapolis and Norfolk are among other cities which have projects well beyond the planning stage. The Federal government, which has authorized funds totaling \$1 billion for land clearance loans and \$500 million in cash grants for city slum aid under Title I (slum clearance and urban redevelopment) of the soon-to-be-defunct Housing Act of 1949, estimates 81 cities are in the final planning stage of urban redevelopment projects and 28 actually have projects under way. The dawn of the Hydrogen Age finds American cities at last coming to grips with the urban problems that arose in the wake of the Industrial Revolution.



CHICAGO: \$400 MILLION PROJECT FOR 151-ACRE SITE

Fort Dearborn Project Would Rejuvenate Area Just North of Loop

A MONUMENTAL SCHEME for redevelopment of a 151-acre "blighted" area in the heart of Chicago has been proposed to city officials by a group of civic and business leaders headed by Real Estate Developer Arthur Rubloff, who conceived the project, and Nathaniel A. Owings, of the architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, who worked with him on design and development.

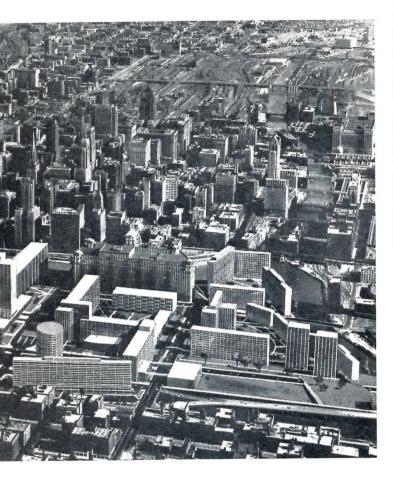
The "Fort Dearborn Project" would include a 62-acre government administration center, a 33-acre downtown campus for the University of Illinois, 5000 apartments in high-rise elevator buildings and covered parking for 6000 cars.

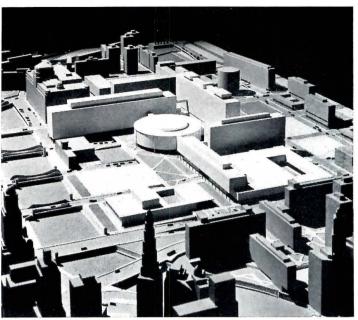
The site, on the north bank of the Chicago River, bounded by Rush Street on the east, the river and historical Wolf Point on the west, and Ontario Street on the north, was selected, say the sponsors, "after exhaustive studies proved conclusively that there was no other direction in which the Loop could be expanded and anchored at the same time."

Financing of the project, to cost an estimated \$400 million, would be arranged through private investors, except for site acquisition and clearance, which it is believed will qualify for Federal assistance under Title I of the Housing Act of 1949 and state and city assistance

under the Illinois Housing and Redevelopment Legislation of 1947. The Chicago Land Clearance Commission, which would be expected to handle this phase, has already authorized an investigation of the project to determine its eligibility for such aid.

The local excitement generated by mere announcement of the proposal appeared to provide a contemporary endorsement of the well-known axiom of Chicago's first master planner, Daniel A. Burnham — whom no Chicago newspaper failed to quote — "Make no little plans: they have no magic to stir men's blood."



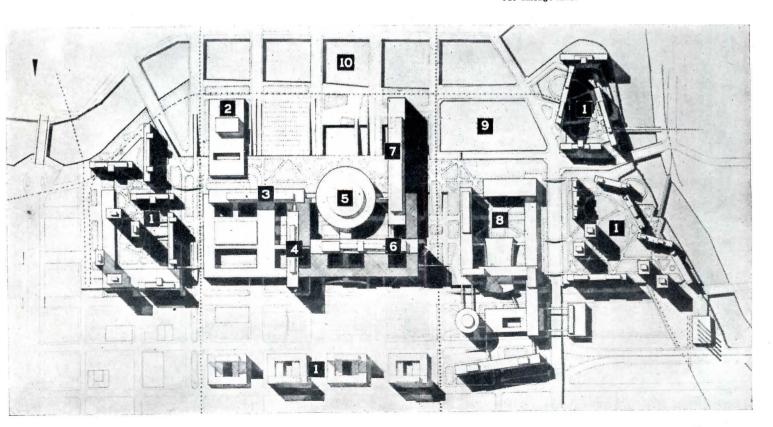


Above: photograph of Fort Dearborn Project model, looking northwest across Chicago River. Left: project drawn in place on proposed site in aerial photograph of Chicago. Below: development site plan

LEGEND

- Apartment Buildings
 Library
 State Building

- 4. County Building
- 5. Consolidated Courts Building
- 6. City Building
- 7. Federal Building
- 8. University Center
 9. Merchandise Mart
 10. Chicago River



WASHINGTON: \$500 MILLION PROJECT FOR 427-ACRE SITE

Zeckendorf Sees Southwest Area as Social and Cultural Heart of Nation

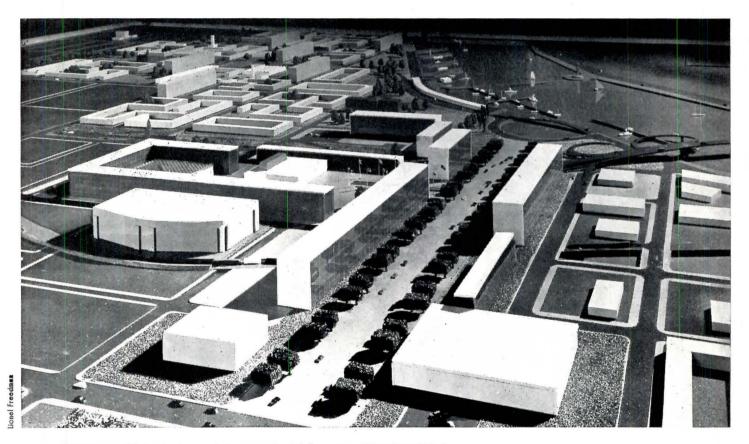
The fabulous william zeckendorf has turned his attention to the nation's capital and from one of the worst slum areas in that slum-ridden city proposes to create a cultural, shopping and residential center which would make Washington a center of amusements and the arts, the social and cultural as well as the political heart of the nation.

A "memorandum of understanding" signed in March by Mr. Zeckendorf's real estate firm, Webb & Knapp Inc.,

of New York, and the Redevelopment Land Agency of Washington, commits both parties to 12-month studies based on a Webb & Knapp proposal for a \$500 million project that would include a residential area of "Georgetown-type" row houses and garden apartments to house 21,000 persons, a monumental South Mall to "reintegrate" the Southwest area and the greater city, a 20-acre "L'Enfant Plaza" for a national opera house, symphony, theaters and conven-

tion hall, and even an outdoor ice-skating rink.

The Webb & Knapp concept includes 330 acres of the 427-acre "Southwest Survey Site" as designated by the RLA—the area bounded on the north by the elevated tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the south by Fort McNair, on the west by the Washington Channel and on the east by South Capitol Street—plus 18 acres north of the railroad which will provide the north end of the new





South Mall over the railroad tracks. Not included are 76 acres already committed to "Project B," a \$30 million project which was the first to be undertaken by RLA, and 22 acres in the southeast portion of the site developed with housing of recent date in good condition.

Except for the Mall and the public buildings on L'Enfant Plaza, the entire redevelopment would be privately financed under arrangements to be made by Webb & Knapp.

LEGEND

Existing Buildings

- 1. National Museum
- 2. National Gallery of Art
- 3. Capitol
- 4. Department of Agriculture
- 5. Freer Gallery

Proposed Project

- 6. Produce Center
- 7. Proposed Expressway
- 8. Project Area "B"
- 9. Museum
- 10. Institutional
- 11. Quasi-Public Offices
- 12. Office Buildings
- 13. Exposition Hall
- 14. Outdoor Restaurants
- 15. Opera House
- 16. Apartment Buildings
- 32. Street Squares
- 31. Pool
- 33. Town Center

27. Concessions 28. Wharves

29. Hoover Playground

30. Historical Buildings

17. Residential Squares

22. Shopping Areas 23. Schools

19. To Underground Parking

21. Apartments Above Stores

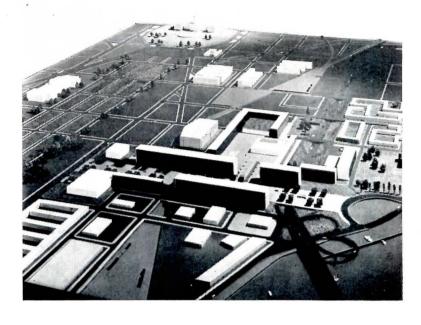
25. Community Building
26. Waterfront Shopping Areas

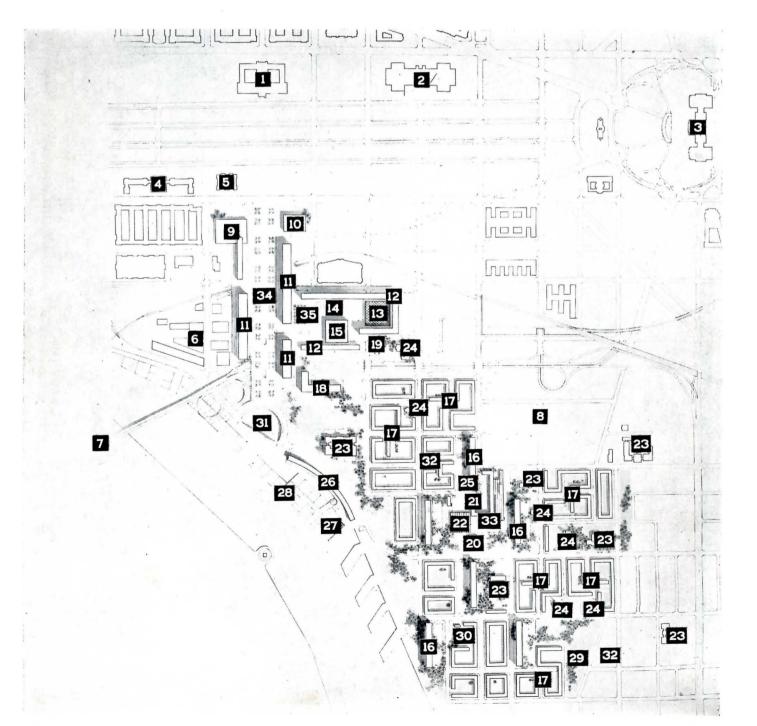
18. Hotel

20. Library

24. Churches

- 34. South Mall
- 35. L'Enfant Plaza





LONDON — SOUTH BANK: ESTHETICS IS RESPECTABLE

Development Joins Commerce and Culture for Public Enjoyment

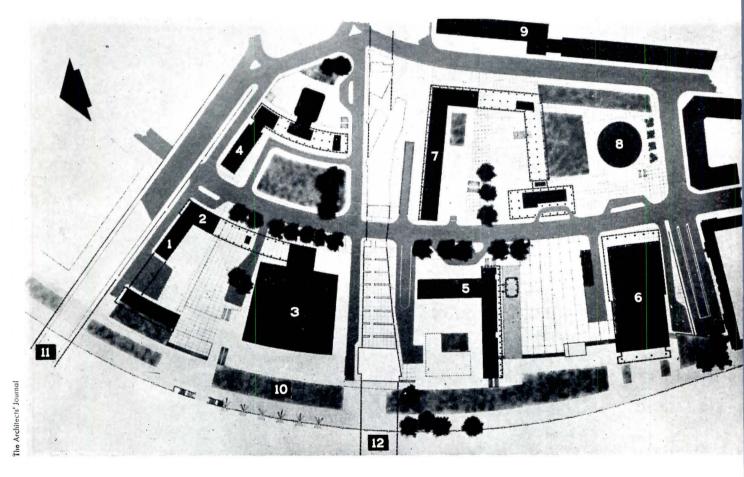
THE PROPOSALS of the London County Council for permanent development of the "South Bank" of the Thames blighted first by slums and then by war, later site of the 1951 Festival of Britain, since a public park — illustrate the boldness with which a public agency in England may speak of matters that prudent public officials in this country most often feel must be swept under the carpet. "The basic conception of the scheme," the Council notes, "is the grouping of a number of large public and office buildings in such a way as to give a feeling of spaciousness and vitality at a focal point on the south bank of the river, and

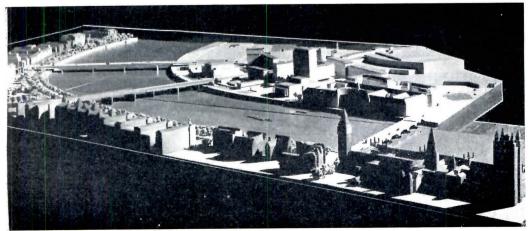
to present to the roving eve of the Londoner a continuously interesting series of visual compositions, both in height and in depth. The buildings on the riverside in particular have been chosen for their liveliness in the evening so as to avoid the 'dead' character so often associated with central office areas."

The present proposals are for an area bounded by Waterloo Bridge, York Road, Chichelev Street and the river and zoned for public buildings as the predominant use. Included in the development are a National Theater, a hotel, an office block to be built by the Shell Petroleum Company Ltd. as its

main international headquarters — a 25story tower with three 11-story wings, a central air terminal for London to be built by British European Airways, another office block to include ground level shops and underground parking, an international conference center and exhibition gallery, the existing Royal Festival Hall and underground quarters for the London Transport Executive.

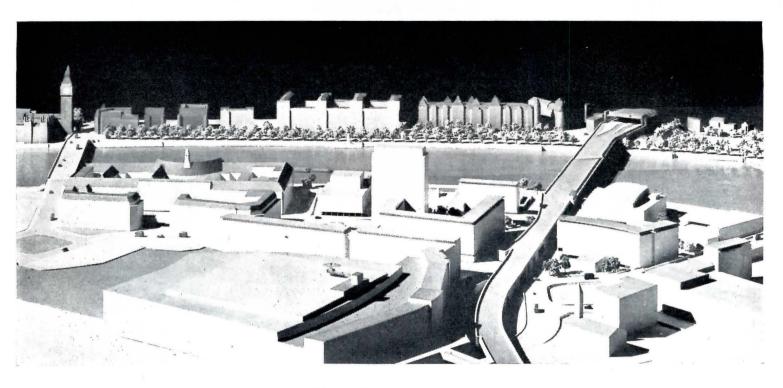
The scheme has the general approval of the Royal Art Commission: the speed with which it is developed "depends mainly on the extent to which the Government will permit capital expenditures of this nature."



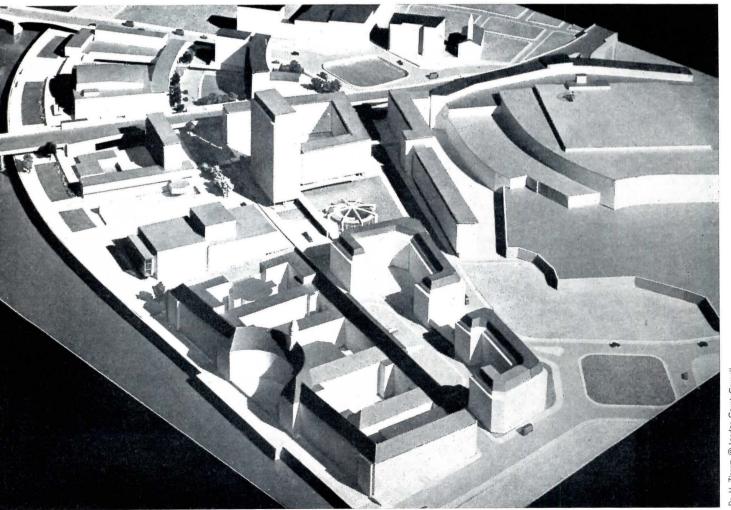


LEGEND

- 1. Conference Center
- 2. Exhibition Gallery
- 3. Royal Festival Hall
- 4. Offices
- 5. Hotel
- 6. National Theater
- 7. Offices
- 8. Airways Terminal
- 9. Offices
- 10. Riverside Walk
- 11. Waterloo Bridge
- 12. Hungerford Bridge



The overall scheme for the South Bank Permanent Development (model photos above, below and across-page) was prepared by a Reconstruction Group team in the Town Planning Division of the London County Council under the direction of the Architect to the Council, J. L. Martin; the Senior Planning Officer, Arthur Ling; and the Assistant Planning Officer, P. Johnson-Marshall



Dr. H. Zinram, @ London CountyCouncil

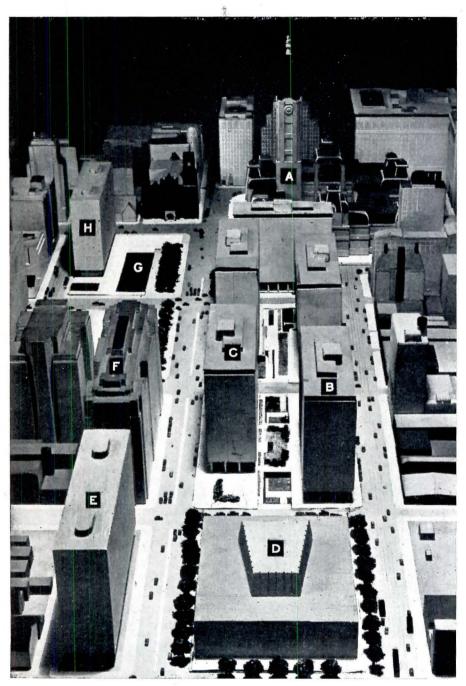
PHILADELPHIA'S PENN CENTER GETS UNDER WAY

\$100 Million Project in Rockefeller Center Tradition

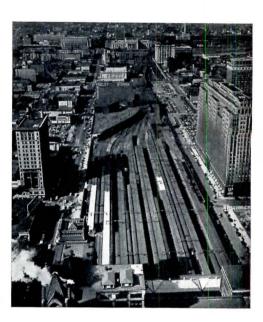
Philadelphia's long-cherished dream of a "Penn Center" to rival New York's Rockefeller Center began to take shape last summer when a 20-story office building designed by Emery Roth and Sons for Uris Brothers, New York builders, got started on one block of the eightacre site left vacant by demolition of the

"Chinese Wall" — the old Broad Street station and tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. An architectural advisory committee consisting of George Howe, Philadelphia architect and former chairman of Yale's Department of Architecture, New York Developer Robert Dowling and Executive Director Ed-

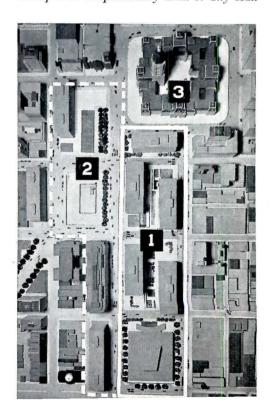
mund Bacon of the Philadelphia City Planning Commission assists the Pennsylvania Railroad in supervising overall architectural development and planning in accordance with the Dowling scheme for Penn Center, which grew out of the original plan by the City Planning Commission.



Closeup of model shows 1000-ft esplanade 80 ft wide that will be heart of project and (a) City Hall; (b) office building now under construction for Uris Brothers; (c) future Uris Brothers office building; (d) Walter H. Annenberg site once planned as transportation terminal, now being restudied for possible office use; (e) hotel; (f) Pennsylvania's suburban station; (g) city's future Rayburn Plaza and (h) offices



Above: "Chinese Wall" — view from City Hall dome just before demolition began. Below: model view of eight-acre Penn Center site 1. Between Pennsylvania Boulevard and Market Street, Broad and 18th streets. 2. Pennsylvania Railroad property across Pennsylvania Boulevard is being developed as complementary area. 3. City Hall



NEW YORK: COLISEUM PLANS IN "FINAL" VERSION

Project Now Includes Offices as Well as Housing and Parking

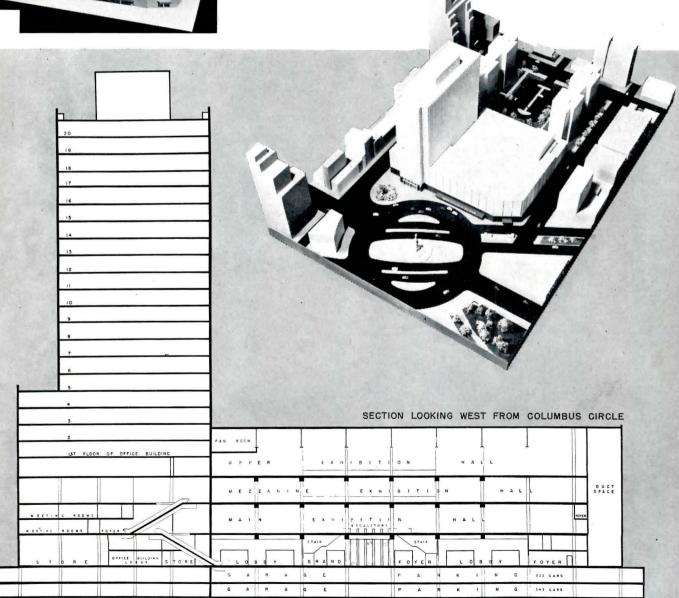
New YORK'S Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority, as personified by Chairman Robert Moses, has announced "final" plans for its oft-modified Coliseum project at Columbus Circle. As now presented, the Coliseum will be a vast four-level exhibition-convention hall with a 20-story office building

and public parking garage adjoining and two 14-story apartment buildings opposite. Earlier plans for elaborate convention facilities fell by the wayside as "uneconomic." Triborough will underwrite the \$30 million Coliseum-office structure; private developers are erecting the apartment buildings. Cost of the

6.3-acre site was \$9.5 million — \$2,182,-000 from the city, \$6 million from the Federal government in a slum clearance grant and \$1,110,000 from Punia and Marx, the private builders of the apartment houses, for their 147,874 sq ft. Architects for the Coliseum are Leon and Lionel Levy.



The 6.3-acre site is bounded by Columbus Circle, West 60th Street, Columbus Avenue (Ninth Avenue) and West 58th Street. Views here are looking westward from Columbus Circle, with 58th Street at left and 60th at right. Left: Coliseum is the low building, tower the "integrated" office structure. Inset: model view of overall site; apartments at center rear





Main Street, Small Town, U.S.A., is pretty well filled with small local shops

SUBURBAN BRANCH DEPARTMENT

Main Street, Big Town, was once the only possible big-store location



ARCHITECTURAL RECORD'S BUILDING TYPES STUDY NUMBER 210

The suburbs are acquiring new retailing facilities, urban in character, semi-rural in location, with few of the disadvantages of either. An appraisal prepared in collaboration with Daniel Schwartzman, A.I.A.

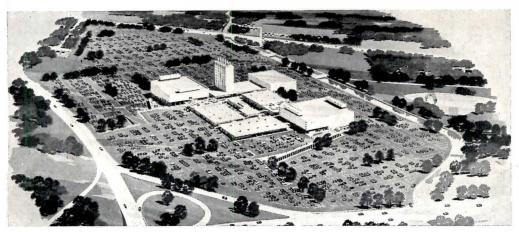
STORES

CINCE WORLD WAR II the suburban branch department store has become O established as an important retail facility. There are several reasons for its growth. The 1950 census showed that suburban population was then increasing five times as fast as urban, a rate that has since accelerated. Greater use of motor vehicles has made suburban stores easier to reach and shop in — and more profitable; at the same time it has helped to compound urban congestion and make downtown shopping less simple.

The U. S. Department of Commerce reports that store construction of all types is most active where population is growing fastest, in the suburbs. Considering also that in the period 1946–1952 this country's total store construction (in dollar volume) was 10 percent of private house construction whereas in the 1920's it was 14 percent, store building should remain active. In this activity the suburban department store is new. The store with a wide variety of merchandise for all members of the family and for the home, within a short driving distance of a suburban neighborhood, was until recently a luxury. Now, however, responsible planners and developers consider it an essential community facility; and — given reasonable sales goals, intelligently designed buildings and sites of reasonable size — it has established a pattern of success. Even when it has been part of a regional shopping center which may as a whole be something less than successful, the branch department store itself has done well. It would appear to be financially more sound than either the small individual shop or the very large shopping center. It has attracted the attention of most of the conservative operators of large department stores, and there are still many hundred downtown department stores in cities with growing residential

Typical suburban branch department store: Bullock's Westwood, Westwood Village, Calif.





Out-of-town site near super-highways: Bamberger's in Paramus, N. J.; Abbott, Merkt & Co., Engineers

SUBURBAN

DEPARTMENT

suburbs which could profitably build branches in the suburbs, where operating costs are low and net returns high.

BRANCH

sign and of

STORES

This study is not a detailed critique, but an appraisal of trends in design and of certain points on which operators and designers agree. Many of the examples, existing and proposed, in the following pages have a striking similarity. This reflects their common purpose and conservative ownership. On the other hand there are some vigorous design innovations, based, as they must be in this field, on hard economic facts.

Saks White Plains, N. Y., on edge of town near highway, has 3-level parking; Kahn & Jacobs, Architects



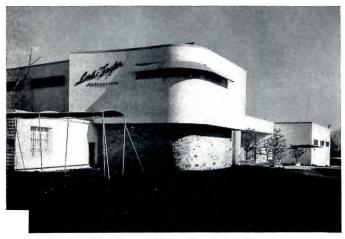
Hecht Co., Northwood Shopping Center, Baltimore, Md.; Abbott, Merkt & Co., Engineers; Daniel Schwartzman, Architect







Robinson's, Beverly Hills; Pereira & Luckman, C. O. Matcham, Archts.; Bullock's Pasadena; Welton Becket & Associates, Archts.





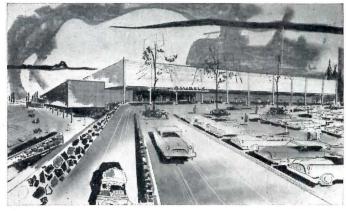
Lord & Taylor, Westchester, N. Y.; Starrett & Van Vleck, Archts.; Wieboldt's, Evanston, Ill.; Holabird & Root & Burgee, Archts.





Bamberger's, Plainfield, N. J.; Abbott, Merkt & Co., Engrs.; Gimbel's, Cross County Shopping Center, Yonkers, N. Y.; L. Douglass, Archt.





Gimbel's Southgate, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Welton Becket and Associates, Archts.; Gimbel's Cheltenham, Philadelphia, Pa.; Welton Becket & Assoc., Howell Lewis Shay, Archts.



Bullock's Palm Springs, Calif.; Wurdeman & Becket, Archts.



Lytton's, near Chicago, Ill.; Shaw, Metz & Dolio, Archts.



Emporium, Stonestown, Calif.; Welton Becket & Associates, Archts.

FEW GENERAL RULES of thumb help to define the $oldsymbol{A}$ typical suburban branch department store. These cannot be considered more than approximations, since each store and each trading area varies. Of course parking space is required; what may be called the optimum parking area ratio is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the gross floor area of the store building, although the exact amount desirable in any given case may differ, depending on such items as accessibility of the site to residential areas within walking distance, or nearness to public transportation. The value of each car stall to the store can be estimated at \$7200 of annual sales, a figure arrived at from the following formula: average unit sale X customers per car X minimum car turnover X selling days per year. In the average case this becomes $\$4.00 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 300 = \7200 . However, these figures vary radically and must be used with caution.

A suburban branch should carry a representative selection of all merchandise handled by the main store. It should have enough stock — which means storage space — to be self-sufficient for a period of time whose length depends on distance from the main store and warehouse, or on whether the branch will have facilities for receiving shipments directly from the manufacturer. If some major categories of merchandise are not carried the prestige of the main store may be lost to the branch, or the branch may lose its identity as a department store and become vulnerable to vigorous competition from neighboring specialty shops. The major classifications normally handled in a department store are:

Women's wear: dresses, coats, suits, etc.

Accessories: handbags, shoes, hosiery, lingerie, etc.

Men's wear: complete Children's wear: complete Dry Goods: linens, fabrics

Small wares: notions, stationery, etc.

Housewares

Home furnishings: rugs, draperies, lamps, etc.

Furniture

Miscellaneous: toys, luggage, etc.

Beauty salon Restaurant

Size, Capacity, Costs

Suburban branches which qualify as department stores with minimum adequate assortments of most kinds of merchandise usually have not less than 50,000 sq ft of total floor area. A more complete store has about 150,000 sq ft in a moderate-sized community or 200,000 sq ft in a larger community. In the most active trading areas branches of very high-volume stores are now providing over 300,000 sq ft. In all of these, the sales area (including behind-the-scene stock area immediately adjacent to selling) is usually 60 to 70 percent of total floor area, depending on amount of self-selection fixturing and volume of shipments directly from manufacturers. Average finished heights for ceilings are 13 ft for the street floor and 11 ft 6 in. for other floors.

The average branch store has annual gross sales amounting to \$70 to \$100 per sq ft of selling area, includ-

ing forward stock areas. Cost of the building, at current levels, varies generally from \$15 to \$20 per sq ft; cost of fixtures, \$8 to \$10 per sq ft. The typical suburban branch department store, then, has \$7,500,000 of annual sales, 150,000 sq ft of area, a site providing 375,000 sq ft of parking space for 1250 cars. Variations from this average are as many as the various philosophies of merchandising and the sizes and types of communities.

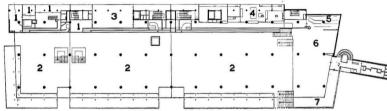
Location, Site

Ideally the suburban branch is located in an area covered by the established prestige and reached by the advertising of the downtown store. This strengthens the obligation to carry a good selection of merchandise of most kinds carried by the downtown store. Ready interchange of items between branch and downtown helps but does not solve the problem; the suburban

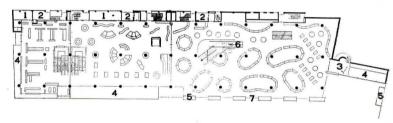
Abraham & Strauss, Hempstead, N. Y.; Daniel Schwartzman, Peter Copeland, Marcel Breuer, Archts.







MEZZANINE: 1, office; 2, open; 3, service dept.; 4, kitchen; 5, cafeteric; 6, restaurant; 7, balcony



GROUND FLOOR: 1, storage; 2, shipping; 3, entry to restaurant; 4, show window; 5, show case; 6, moving stair; 7, vertical sliding door

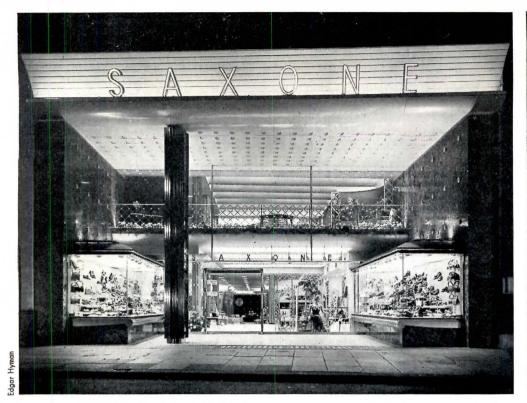
In Rotterdam, Holland, with little auto traffic, the ter Meulen, Wassen en van Vorst department store has greater window area than American counterparts; van den Broeck & Bakema, Archts.

customer is a "take-with" shopper. When the size of the plot — and hence of the store — is restricted, this has led many operators to limit the categories of branch store merchandise to those which can be stocked in sufficient width and depth. A branch in a suburb which is primarily a dormitory for city workers does tend to draw some business from the main store, particularly if the residents are established customers or have the same buying habits as main store patrons. But the larger department stores with more than one branch are finding that their main city plants, with merchandise handling facilities and highly skilled executive talent, can serve the branches with only minor adjustments and become more productive pieces of real estate when the sales volume of the branches is added. Sometimes main store sales have actually increased as prestige of the branches has grown.

Branch locations are of three principal kinds: 1,



Abraham & Strauss, Great Neck, N. Y.; Lathrop Douglas, Archt.





Saxone Shoe Shop, left, London, England (Michael Egan, Archt.) proclaims itself a small shop by nature of marquee, show windows, etc. Center,

BRANCH DEPARTMENT STORES: Entrances, Show Windows, Façades

Photos below: top left, Hutzler Bros., Towson, Md. (Office of J. R. Edmunds, Jr.; Ketchum, Giná & Sharp, Archts.) has two entry levels created by elevating a cross street and building out under it. Bottom left, see-through façade and sidewalk show cases, Bullock's Westwood (Welton Becket & Assoc.) Top right, large window accenting the entrance is heavily curtained; Lytton's (Shaw Metz & Dolio). Bottom right, Aux Dames de France, department store in Toulon, France, has the generous fenestration which Europeans prefer (de Montaut, Gorska, Lajarrige, Poutu, Architects)

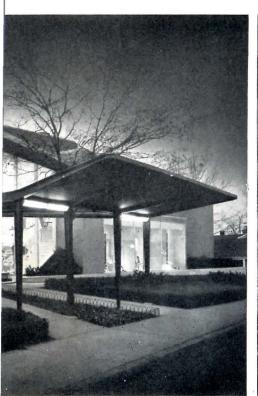






ledrich-Blees







floating marquee, Scruggs in Clayton, Mo. (Harris Armstrong, Archt.) Right, fabric marquees, Lord & Taylor Westchester (Starrett & Van Vleck)

center-of-town in a smaller community; 2, independent location in a suburban area; 3, key location in a shopping center. Parking space is essential to all three. Of the first two types, the most successful examples have profited from a prominent site on the main street or thoroughfare with parking contiguous to the building on one or more sides. When the site has permitted, roof parking or adjacent multi-story parking has been used successfully. The third type, the key unit in a shopping center, requires extremely careful evaluation of potential customer traffic, both directly from the parking area and secondarily from adjacent stores.

Entrances, Show Windows, Facades

When the building fronts on a main street or thoroughfare, or when the parking plan places the building in back of an area of parked cars, monumental entrances are often employed. Sometimes this has been done by combining a two-story glass area with the entrance and obtaining an impressive night effect; but considering that, indoors, the store is simply a selling mechanism, the strong daylighting is disadvantageous; it tends to backlight and silhouette the merchandise so that color and texture are difficult to discern without excessive

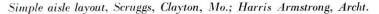
Bullock's Westwood, Westwood Village, Calif. (Welton Becket & Associates, Archts.) has the windowless façade demanded by most American merchandisers, multiple entrances immediately accessible from the parking area

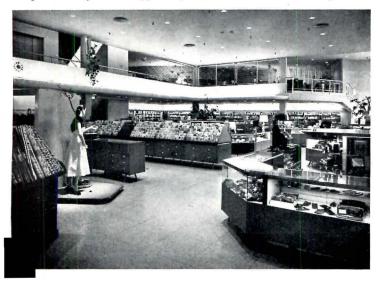


ouglas M. Simm

In suburban stores, display staffs are necessarily limited, non-selling area must be severely restricted, and the customer, who arrives by car, has little interest in window-shopping. The look-through window which makes the store interior the display is appropriate. When enclosed show windows seem advisable, the trend is to construct them as demountable units so they can be removed inexpensively when the space may be wanted for selling or for a look-through window. The freestanding show window, detached from the building, permits a free integration of the rich landscaping that is usually desirable with the store itself. The look-through window with a floor at selling floor level requires a sill or bulkhead at the minimum height needed for good maintenance; the partial look-through or enclosed window has a floor at bulkhead height, usually 12 to 20 in. Shadow boxes or freestanding show windows follow no set dimensional pattern, varying according to site or type of merchandise to be displayed. For all types the serious problem is lighting. In look-through windows, since lighting fixtures must be seen from all sides without glare, they are usually recessed in ceilings, which limits possible effects even if wide-angle equipment is used, and makes floor-lighting of low backgrounds essential. For enclosed windows, a sturdy, open, metal grid ceiling, preferably 2-way louvered, affords the needed flexibility for overhead lighting and for suspending props. Wing shields at both sides of the

(Text continued on page 191)





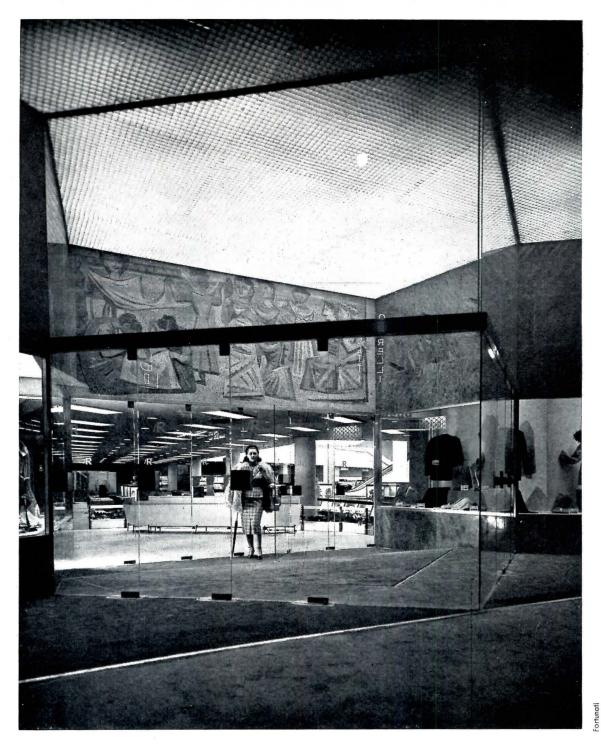


La Rinascente in Milan has many of the characteristics of American stores in its different traditional setting, many of them differently handled than they would be by American architects. The principal entrances permit the buying public to look through into the store's interior; show

DEPARTMENT STORE IN MILAN,

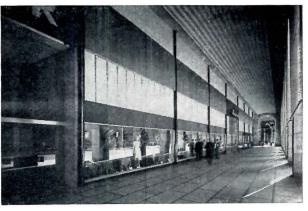
windows and the entrance on the opposite page are angled to relieve monotony and catch the eye of approaching shoppers. Above the entrance, opposite page, is a mosaic mural by Massimo Campigli, and above that, an over-all grid shielding fluorescent lights. The 9-meter-high arcade (far right) shelters windows composed in horizontal bands to preserve human scale; windows are protected by aluminum blinds which slide down from above to cover them

Fortunat



TALY; CARLO PAGANI, Architect





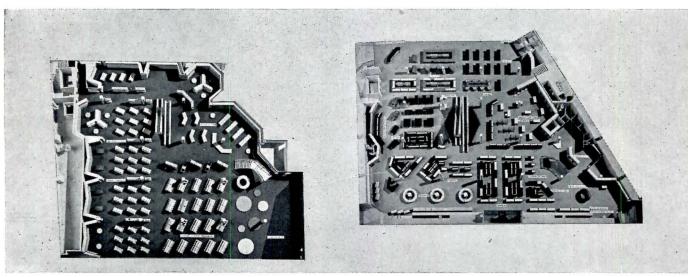


DEPARTMENT STORE, MILAN, ITALY





Plan models below show housewares in the basement, in a free arrangement of the gridiron plan; ground floor with 5 entrances, one at each corner and one in center of main front, wide aisles for free circulation, escalators in middle; first floor with piece goods, luggage, toys, charge accounts, etc.; second, tea room, beauty parlor, fashion theater, etc.



BASEMENT



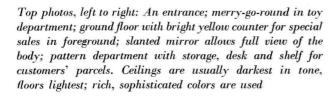
GROUND FLOOR

Bottom, left to right: Simple housewares imaginatively displayed; china department, continuous lights on inner and outer edges of shelves; second floor, continuous storage mezzanine; millinery on second floor

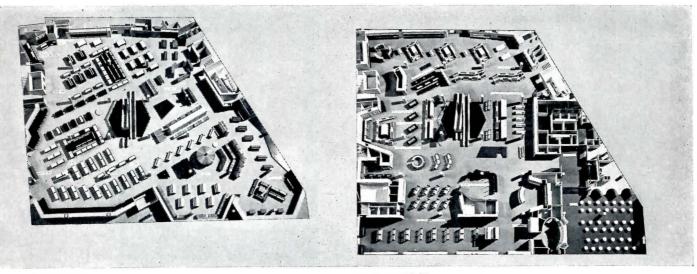












FIRST FLOOR

SECOND FLOOR

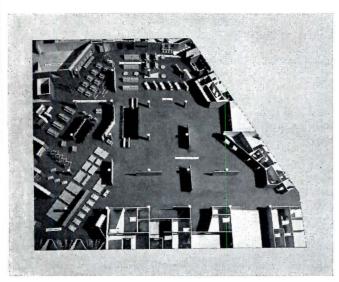




DEPARTMENT STORE, MILAN, ITALY







THIRD FLOOR



Ortunati

Open area in center of third floor (plan model at left) is for furniture pieces. Around this are flats for permanent displays which are changed periodically. Remaining area is for other household equipment. Photos, top: left, upholstery fabrics in open shelved fixtures whose tops are kept free for cutting; storage is behind curtain display in background. Right, model apartment, one of the permanent displays. Below, left, space around escalator kept free, not used for sales; right, fixture and counter for selling upholstery findings





Diagonal and rectangular aisle layout, Abraham & Straus, Hempstead, N. Y. Daniel Schwartzman, Peter Copeland, Marcel Breuer, Architects

Generous space in gift section of home furnishings floor, Bullock's Palm Springs, Calif. Wurdeman & Becket, Architects



Ilus Shulmo

SUBURBAN BRANCH DEPARTMENT STORES

(Text continued from page 186)

window are also desirable for vertically adjustable lighting.

Opinion varies as to the value of window areas not used as show windows or combined with entrances. Color-corrected artificial lighting makes it unnecessary for the customer to see merchandise under actual daylight, but in some localities this habit persists. Where it does not, problems of fixturing and lighting are not complicated by the brightness differential between natural and artificial light; architects have welcomed the resulting windowless solutions, using uninterrupted masonry facades, introducing patterned relief in brick and concrete, and color in tile and richly veined marble.

Circulation, Vertical Transportation

A gridiron of aisles between fixtures is doubtless orderly but it does not always provide direct, graceful access from entrances and it is difficult to coordinate with the curving or angled walls often used to add interest or flexibility to the interior. In multi-floor stores the shortest possible aisles, generously wide, from entrances to escalators will increase customer traffic to other floors and add substantially to their sales. The completely "free-flow" plan complicates the fixtures, requiring costly wedge-shaped fillers for standard units or specially formed fixtures; it has been abandoned in most recent examples. Occasionally we find a curved

aisle, introduced to meet a special condition in an otherwise straightforward pattern. Diagonal main aisles superimposed on a gridiron of minor aisles are now customary on street floors when entrances are at building corners; these are also used on other floors to feed customers directly into corner areas. Individual shops enclosed in high walls are used in stores designed for leisurely shopping and for such intimate departments as Maternity or exclusive salons for high-priced merchandise in high sales-volume stores.

The trend toward greater amounts of forward stock in reserve areas next to sales spaces, to enable the store to meet peak seasonal demands easily, affects circulation planning and increases the opportunity to create interesting interiors. Since these reserve areas are usually at the rear of the selling space, away from the aisle, and since their size varies according to the type of merchandise, the back wall of fixtures must change position from department to department. The resulting variety in depth of departments can be helpfully utilized in design.

In most large branch stores escalators are depended on for customer use. A passenger elevator is included only for the aged, the disabled, or the young mother with a baby buggy; many store operators believe the freight elevator can also serve these customers. Open stairways between floors now appear in smaller stores intended for leisurely shopping.

(Text continued on page 193)





BRANCH DEPARTMENT STORES: Vertical Circulation



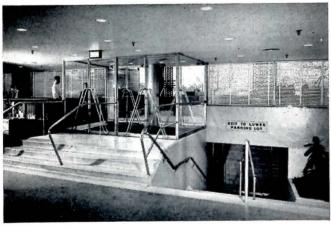
Photos above, left to right: stair to mezzanine, Ciro's of Bond Street, San Francisco, Raphael Soriano, Archt.; stair to mezzanine, Scruggs, Clayton, Mo., Harris Armstrong, Archt.; reinforced concrete stair, ter Meulen, Wassen en van Vorst Store, Rotterdam, Holland, van den Broek & Bakema, Architects. Below, escalators in (left) La Rinascenti, Milan, Carlo Pagani,



Archt.; and in Martin's, Garden City, N. Y., Frank Majer, Archt., Morris Lapidus, Assoc. Archt.; note selling fixtures. Two photos right, changes in level integrated by stairs and escalators. Harris Armstrong, Archt.

riunati







Lighting

Store lighting schemes today are varied and ingenious; few designers agree on methods. However, there is a recognizable trend toward reducing the insistent patterns of directional lighting. Fully recessed circular and square fixtures accomplish this successfully. When rectilinear fixtures are employed, many designers recess them above the finished ceiling to reduce their dominance and reduce the contrasting brightness between the darker ceiling and the light source. This requires careful coordination with mechanical lines above the suspended ceiling or additional space, which can add expensive cubage to the building.

Color-corrective lighting is wanted by most store operators; they have accepted the cost of combining fluorescent and incandescent sources in the same or adjoining fixtures. Also to be considered are the increased yearly cost of electricity and the cost of the additional load on the air conditioning system due to extensive use of incandescent lamps which emit more heat than fluorescent. Yet, though fluorescent lamps are economical, they are not now available in fully color-corrected types. Many architects, feeling that incandescent general lighting is the only means of providing flattering illumination of merchandise, are using it entirely for general lighting, with a minimum of fluorescent in show cases and baths of light on back walls.

Medium-level general lighting, combined with a few small departmental areas of high intensity where it is appropriate to the merchandise, is increasing. This helps to make the store interior more interesting in design and produces a desirable over-all economy. Strong spotlighting from hidden sources, so essential to good store illumination, requires careful planning of fixture layouts at the earliest stage of design of the building. The suspended, dry, acoustic ceiling has come into use as its flexibility and compatibility with changing lighting needs, its low first cost and other virtues, have become apparent.

Fixture Design

Recently completed stores are being evaluated on the quantity of self-selection fixturing they have used. These methods make it easy, through fixture design, for the customer to appraise, compare and select the exact size and pattern wanted, and to help complete the sale with a minimum of sales clerk assistance. There are as many opinions on the desirability of these various methods as there are store operators. There is nothing new about the technique. It dates back to the earliest market place or bazaar and was widely re-introduced by our most famous variety store operator at the turn of the century. The only new aspect is to make it graceful and acceptable to the department store customer who is used to full sales clerk assistance. It does require, however a re-study of the capacity, requirements and distribution of fixtures as well as proper use of signs, without which self-selection is ineffective. These in turn have affected the general appearance of the individual fixtures and can immeasurably affect the total appearance of the store. After some relatively timid introductions of self-selection into new stores, we are beginning to see some violent swings in both directions, from wide general use in "high-volume" stores, to complete absence in the "prestige" store.

It is fortunate that the advantages of utmost flexibility and orderliness of merchandise display in fixtures have long been recognized by store architects. It takes a skillful designer to overcome the tendency to an over-mechanized appearance and yet to retain the efficiency and flexibility that are essential.

The influence of good architectural design, which employs structural materials to their full strength and expresses them frankly wherever possible, is being logically applied to fixture design and has an enormous effect on the general appearance of the store interior. Natural wood has been recognized as a precious material to be used in moderation and in sharp contrast with large areas of solid colors. Plastic laminates, which are more durable than natural wood for wearing surfaces and permit the use of light colors and subtle textures, have also strongly affected the design of fixtures.

Air conditioning and dust filtering devices now in almost universal use in retail stores have reduced the need for glass protection of even that merchandise which is normally accessible to the customer, and has simplified the details of fixturing, premitting more continuity of design and lightness of sections.

Character and Design Quality

This has become a matter of concern for the store executives as well as for architects. There is a strong wish to express the prestige and merchandising philosophy of the management and the nature of the community in the architecture of both exterior and interior.

Informality is the keynote of suburban store design, with a conscious attempt to express the difference between building for the casual living habits of the cardriving suburbanite and building for the city store where the only customers arriving by car are the chauffeur-driven "carriage trade." Landscaped areas are being used to give relief from the inevitable sea of asphalt resulting from the necessary parking requirement, and stores on restricted plots which have sacrificed all green areas to parking suffer badly in comparison. When the site permits, a small garden area for quiet relaxation will be deeply appreciated by the footsore shopper.

Interior merchandising departments should each be identified as separate entities, but at the same time should be in harmony with adjacent departments. Variety and change of pace can be obtained by judicious use of color, texture and materials.

In all these matters the architect has an important function. While his skill is no substitute for sound merchandising policy, the alert store operator today recognizes the value of the architect's contribution, of his resolution of the problems implicit in mercantile philosophy, operating policy, and the owner's desire for a totally successful establishment.



SUBURBAN BRANCH DEPARTMENT STORES: Lighting



ine Shulman





Far left, decorative downlights and slatted wood ceiling, Qantas Imperial Airways office, London, England; James Cubitt and Partners, Archts. Left, top, Lightrend Shop, Los Angeles, Calif., Pereira & Luckman, Archts., center, Barton's candy shop, New York, N. Y., Victor Gruen, Archt. Immediately below, downlights, Wilson's Gift Shop, Statler Hotel, Los Angeles, Holabird

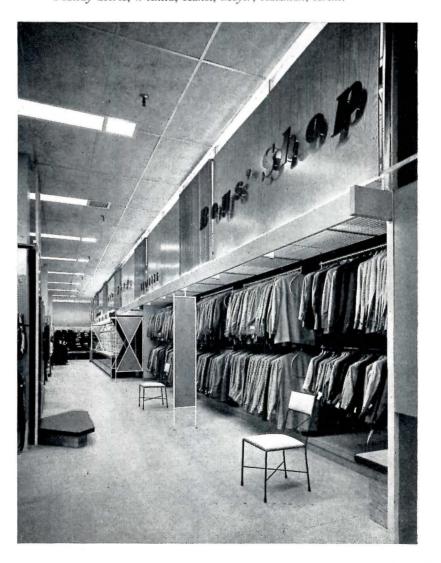


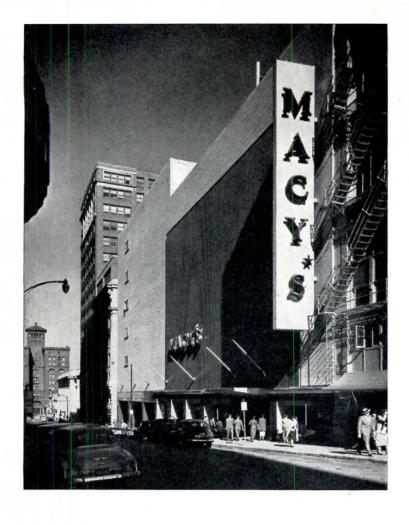
ius Shulmar

& Root & Burgee, Archts. Bottom row, left, fluorescent fixtures, appliance department, May Co. Wilshire, Calif., A. C. Martin Associates, Archts.; center, circular coves and incandescent downlights, French, Shriner & Urner Shoe Store, New York, N. Y., Olindo Grossi, Archt. Right, lighted clothing display, Fedway Stores, Wichita, Kans., Meyer, Katzman, Archt.

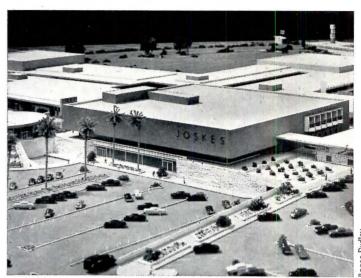








The branch department store of the immediate future exhibits few fundamental differences from its predecessors. The pattern is strongly established, so strongly that its effects are apparent in the very few downtown stores of recent construction, such as the new Macy's in



Kansas City, Mo. (Daniel Schwartzman, Kivett & Meyers, Gruen & Krummeck, Archts.) Perhaps, as in Joske's store in Gulfgate Shopping City, Houston, Texas (John Graham & Co., Architects & Engineers), several levels may be used for parking and for access directly to selling floors; however, this, too, has been done before. Graham also designed the Stix, Baer & Fuller store at Richmond Heights, St. Louis County, Mo., which employs brilliant color and a delicately framed entrance motif to relieve the otherwise severely economical exterior; yet its shape is no less austere than the Altman White Plains, N. Y. store, top right (Kahn & Jacobs, Archts.) Bottom row, left to right: John Wanamaker Westchester, N. Y., is being built on 15 acres of the large Cross County Shopping Center, Yonkers, N. Y., will have multi-level parking (Lathrop





Douglass, Archt.); Bon Marché Store, Eugene, Ore. (another by John Graham) is being built for \$7.13 per sq ft including general contract, mechanical, electrical and sprinkler systems, elevators and escalators. At right are two views of J. W. Robinson's, Beverly Hills, Calif.; a bronze and brass fountain by Bernard Rosenthal in sunken garden, and Wilshire Blvd. entrance (Pereira & Luckman, Charles O. Matcham, Archts.)

SUBURBAN BRANCH DEPARTMENT STORES



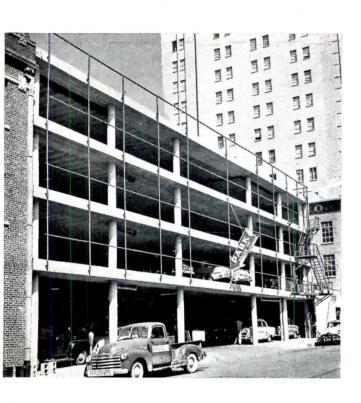


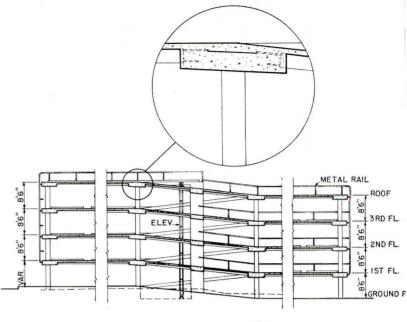










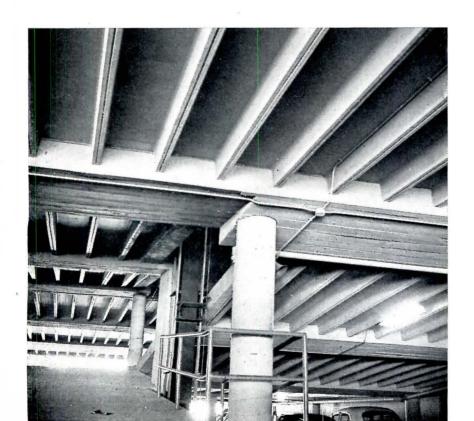


Precast joist-slabs — they make a quick floor

Precast concrete joist-slabs are shown on the facing page for a small portion of a typical floor. The rest of the plan-of the ground floor-indicates spacing of columns. Precast joist-slabs are not used on the ground floor. First-floor offices are under ramp on the ground floor; man-lift elevator rises between ramps. Cross section above illustrates how the split levels are put to advantage for ramps. Magnified section shows 2-in. projection of precast joist-slabs into beam

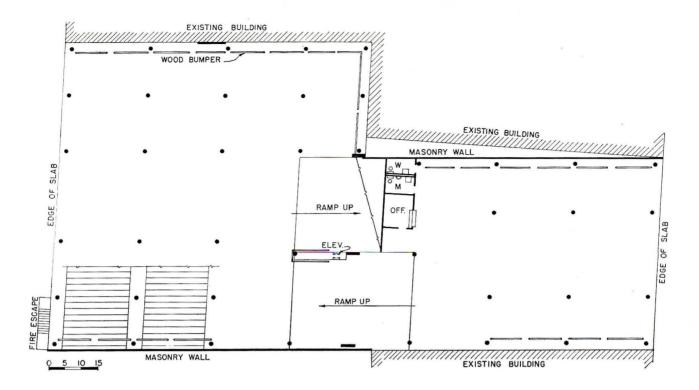
PARKING GARAGE DESIGNED FOR FAST, LOW-COST CONSTRUCTION

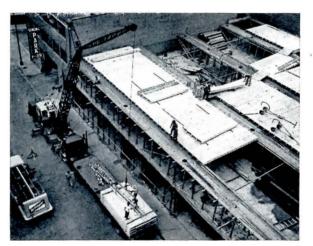
Jacob E. Anderson, Architect John A. Murlin, Structural Engineer James Stewart Company, Contractors

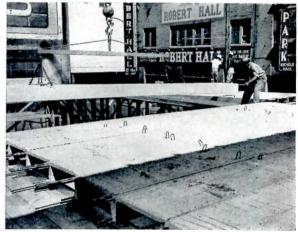


Whether or not an off-street parking garage pays off as a private venture depends largely - disregarding land cost - on how inexpensive the construction can be kept. A successful effort in this direction was this parking garage in Dallas, Texas, which was built primarily of precast concrete floor units. Once the foundation was in, the garage proper was put up in only 27 days - some sort

View into ramp between two levels in the completed garage. Bottom of the precast joist-slabs can be seen extending into the beams. Note the wiring for electrical fixtures







Prenumbered joist-slabs are hoisted and placed two at a time

of a record for speed, says the structural engineer.

Construction costs were cut by three simple time- and money-saving methods:

- 1. Precast, lightweight concrete floor units combining joists and slabs trucked to the site and hoisted by crane.
- 2. Lightweight concrete beams, poured into formwork built of standard-size lumber.
- 3. Lightweight concrete columns, poured into tubular fiber forms.

Since the main part of the open-construction garage is ramps and floor, the use of long-span precast concrete joistslab units accounted for the principal savings. The prenumbered lightweight units, only 20 psf, were trucked to the site and hoisted two at a time in the exact order in which they were to be positioned on each floor.

In order that a nominal 20-ft-long concrete joist could be used, 5-ft 3-in.-wide beams were spaced a distance of 20 ft between sides. Each 20-ft precast joist-slab, actually 20 ft 4 in. long by 9 in. deep, extends 2 in. at each end into the supporting beam, tying the floor structure together.

Beams of lightweight concrete were poured into formwork of standard-dimension lumber, thus eliminating timeconsuming on-site carpentry. The depth of the wide, flat beams was determined from the worst span condition, and that depth was maintained throughout the building. Dimensioned lumber was brought to the site and the formwork erected across the width of the garage on each floor. Beam lumber was disassembled and re-used on alternate floors. Finished beams leave a minimum clearance of 7 ft $2\frac{3}{8}$ in.

All columns, except the three supporting the center beam in the ramp, were poured into round fiber tubes, which were dropped over vertical and spiraled reinforcing steel rods. Holes to receive

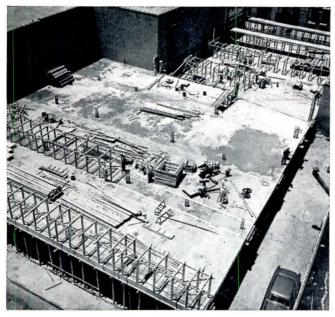
ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERING

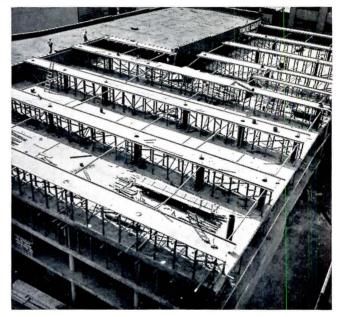
UPRIGHTS: TWO
EVENLY SPACED
BETWEEN COL'S
MASONRY WALL

2-4X6
BUMPERS
FIN.FL



Detail from upper right corner of garage shows steel railing, wooden bumper as well as cross section of concrete joist-slabs





Standard-size lumber cuts form costs

Standard-size lumber being assembled for beam formwork on second level. Fiber tubes are piled against existing building ready for insertion. Ramp to lower section of third level is being built

Lumber that was used for beams on second level is re-used for beams on fourth level. Most column tubes have been dropped over reinforcing steel rods and beam formwork is ready for joists

these tubes were precut in the beam formwork. The three columns supporting the center beam of the ramp are 48 in. wide by 14 in. deep to support the extra load of the ramp.

The concrete pour was the last step on each floor after the framework of lumber, precast joist-slabs, and fiber tubes was positioned. The lightweight concrete used for beams, columns and topping was poured monolithically. Approximately 1265 yards of lightweight concrete were used in the entire superstructure, covering 64,000 sq ft of floor area. Six ounces of a vinsol resin air entraining agent, plus ½ lb of a retarding agent were used per sack of cement. The weight of the reinforcing steel, including the wire mesh in the topping, was less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ psf of floor area.

Some juggling was necessary in order to lay out the garage for the most efficient use for parking cars, and at the same time to satisfy the demands of the structural components. Extending through a complete block between two existing buildings, the garage was planned in two rectangular sections: the larger 100 ft by 96 ft 5¾ in., and the smaller 62 ft by 96 ft 9½ in. The ramp at the mid-section, joining the two sections of the garage, turned to advantage the 3-ft difference in elevation between the two streets.

Construction of the lightweight concrete superstructure took only 27 days from completion of the foundation and ground floor slab. And the garage was open for business just two months and a few days from the time the first corner stake was driven into the foundation. Today, according to the designer, the operation is proving the worth of the planning: A simply designed, simply constructed off-street parking garage is paying for itself.

Fiber tubes mold columns

Close-up shows fiber tube being dropped over steel reinforcing rods. Lightweight concrete will be poured into form monolithically with beams and topping



BASIC ELEMENTS IN THE PLANNING OF ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

By Felix B. Graham
Chief of Electrical Department
Syska & Hennessy, Inc.,
Consulting Engineers

ARTICLE 3:

STORES - WITH EMPHASIS ON SHOPPING CENTERS

Future articles in this series will be on industrial buildings, schools and hospitals. Article 1 in February covered general principles, and Article 2 in March, office buildings.

The ultimate goal of a store's electrical system is to help provide an environment of sales stimulation, convenience and pleasantness. The components that make this possible, including lighting and all sorts of powered equipment are discussed in the text and listed in the check list, "Electrical Requirement for a Hypothetical Shopping Center," pp. 202–204.

Electrical System Characteristics

Here is a suggested order of importance of electrical system qualities:

Safety (minimum hazard to life and property);
 Flexibility;
 Reliability;
 Appearance;
 Ease of maintenance;
 Low initial cost;
 Durability;
 Small space requirements;
 Adherence to owner's standards.

By way of explanation—the top importance of safety, flexibility and reliability are obvious. Appearance—meaning lighting effects and concealment of equipment—rates near the head of the list. Durability is not so important, since store interiors are frequently changed. In chain stores, adherence to owner's standards is important, since these standards are established to fit particular needs.

Size of Electrical Loads

Electrical demand loads for stores vary greatly. A small apparel store may require only 3 watts per sq ft. Chain variety stores and department stores take about 7 w per sq ft. A men's wear store, a large drug store, and a jewelry store with elaborate lighting have loads of about 10 w per sq ft. (Air conditioning is not included in the above values.)

What Does the Owner Install?

There is no set pattern for how much electrical work is furnished by the owner. It varies not only with each shopping center, but even with different tenants in the same center. Occasionally this has caused misunderstandings and bad feelings. This can be avoided if each lease states clearly where the owner's obligations end and the tenant's begin. In practice there are three basic stages of completeness:

Stage 1: Owner furnishes all electrical work for shopping center public spaces, and an electrical distribution system which terminates with feeder conductors brought into the store. The tenant installs everything inside.

Stage 2: The owner installs items in Stage 1 plus distribution panels and complete wiring of receptacle, ceiling and floor outlets. Since the location of these outlets is usually unknown when drawings are being done, the owner sets aside a sum of money for this work based on a predetermined schedule of a certain number of outlets per square foot of floor space. Unit prices are requested in the bid so that adjustments can be made if the tenant needs more or less outlets than the plans indicate. The tenant furnishes his own lighting fixtures and auxiliary systems.

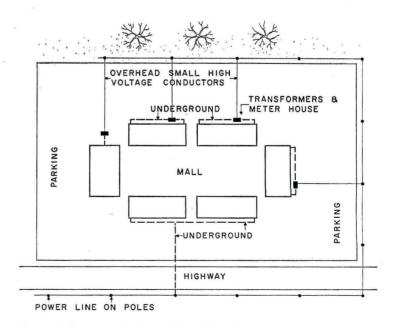
Stage 3: Stages 1 and 2 plus all other

electrical work. This is rarely done.

Pointers on Electrical Distribution

These systems take various forms, depending on the practices and rules of the power company. Here, however, are some basic recommendations that apply to all systems:

1. Keep the low voltage runs short. These lines require a lot of copper. It is more economical, and more reliable, to distribute a number of transformers over a large area, each serving a small section. than to try to concentrate voltage transformation in a few spots. The 277/480-v system described in the previous article, although offering economies in office and industrial buildings, does not appear well suited to stores. This is because a large amount of power at 120 v is required for the abundance of incandescent show window, flood and spot lighting, as well as all fluorescent lighting less than 8 ft above the floor. Much confusion and error could occur in initial and future installations with a mixing of 120 and 277 v. Also, the 277/480-v system probably would not save much



Economical compromise for outside wiring of a shopping center. Opposite highway, all wires are underground, for appearance. At sides and at rear (poles blend with trees) only high voltage conductors are overhead

ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR A

POWERED EQUIPMENT

DEPARTMENT



Power outlets spaced high and low on columns • Floor outlets at selected counters • Audible paging system • Store opening and closing bells • Alarms: burglar, sprinkler, fire • Transportation: elevators, moving stairways, conveyors • Telephones: booths, telephones at selected counters.

NOTES: (1) Provide circuiting for maximum flexibility.

(2) Provide spare capacity for temporary high-intensity displays.

WOMEN'S AND MEN'S APPAREL SHOPS



Power outlets in tailor shop. Burglar alarm.

HOME FURNISHINGS



Floor outlets for lamps. Alarms: burglar, sprinkler.

APPLIANCE STORE



Power outlets for appliance demonstration. Amplified antenna system for TV. Burglar alarm.

VARIETY



Floor outlet for each sales counter • Multiple floor outlets for lamp sales Soda fountain—see drug store • Sound system for music and announcements Record players • Power for materials handling • Moving stairways Alarms: burglar, sprinkler.

FOOD MARKET



Power outlets for: Cash registers • Check-out conveyors, bulk conveyors Door openers • Refrigerated cases • Meat preparation • Coffee grinder Soft drink machine
Sound system for music, announcements • Burglar alarm.

DRUG STORE



Power outlets for: Food and drug refrigeration • Food preparation and serving equipment • Dish washer • Cash register Phone booths • Burglar alarm.

BARBER SHOP-BEAUTY SHOP



Outlete

Barber shop: 3 receptacles on one circuit per chair; outlets for sun-lamp and dryer.

Beauty shop: separate heavy-duty circuit for dryer.

RESTAURANT



Separate circuit for cash register.
NOTES: (1) Heat-resistant exhaust hood wiring.

(2) Refrigeration power independent of master switch.

Power outlets for each appliance (correct voltage, phase and capacity) Infrared food warmers • Music distribution • Phone booth • Burglar alarm.

(3) Handy location for exhaust hood fan switch.

PROFESSIONAL— OFFICE BUILDING



For basic requirements, see chart pages 206-207 March, 1954.

Loads to be added

For doctors: sterilizer, X-ray, diathermy, equipment for specialized medicine. For dentists: dental chair, X-ray, sterilizer.

Loads to be subtracted

Heating, cooling, water circulation if provided by a central plant (shopping center).

HYPOTHETICAL SHOPPING CENTER

LIGHTING

TYPES AND LOCATIONS

EFFECTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Lighting for circulation areas. Lighting for sales areas. Lighting for featured displays. 10 to 15 ft-c 40 to 60 ft-c 80 to 150 ft-c

General lighting.
Concealed lighting (fluorescent) in racks, shelves, show cases and niches.
Downlights (incandescent).
Floods and spots.
Mirror lighting.

Soft, warm for women's shaps; soft, cool for men's shaps. For color rendition.

For highlights on selected displays.

Well diffused, warm.

.0..0.

General lighting.

Downlights. Valance lighting. Indirect, incandescent, augmented by floor lamps to simulate home conditions.

Highlights for interest, sparkle.

Warm white for draperies.

General lighting. Floods and spots. Wall lighting.

General lighting. Floods and spots. Jewelry counter lighting. Stock room lighting. High intensity, glare free. For use on feature displays. Cool light. Illumination of 10 ft—c

General lighting.
Perimeter lighting.
Concealed lighting in refrigerated cases.
Baked goods lighting.
Downlights over fruits and vegetables.

High intensity, special emphasis on shelves.

Deluxe cool white fluorescent best.

Deluxe warm white fluorescent best.

General lighting.
Continuous strips concealed in wall cabinets.
Spots on featured displays.
Floor outlets for illuminated section signs.
Lighting for food preparation and clean-up.

General lighting.

General lighting. Valance lighting.

High intensity, cool white illumination; large area, low brightness, semi-indirect luminaries to avoid uncomfortable glare.

High intensity, warm white illumination; luminaries similar to barber shop.



General lighting.

Display lighting.

Spotlights for planting areas.

Kitchen and dishwashing area.

Vapor-proof hood lights.

Low to medium intensity. Incandescent lighting suited for atmosphere; warm fluorescent lighting suited for high traffic. Avoid high intensity, glare, bright spots on diners.

Adds life to green plants.

Cool white fluorescent, recessed fixtures, with flat glass bottom and gaskets for easy cleaning.

ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR A HYPOTHETICAL SHOPPING CENTER

POWERED EQUIPMENT

LIGHTING-TYPES AND LOCATIONS EFFECTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

BOILER AND REFRIGERATION PLANT

Cooling, heating, water circulation. Equipment control and alarms of equipment.

(For complete list refer to page 206, March, 1954)



SERVICE STATION Outside service area: gasoline pumps, car entrance bell.

Inside service area: garage door operators, fume exhaust fan, outlets for portable equipment, air compressor, battery charger.

General: vending machines, unit heaters, phone booths.

NOTES: (1) Waterproof wiring for car washing.

(2) Observe code requirements for hazardous locations.

Pump island lighting. Explosion-proof pit lights. Signs.



PARKING AREA LIGHTING Floods on towers directed toward buildings. Street lighting standards: Incandescent, fluorescent or color-corrected mercury vapor.



THEATER

Projection booth: projection machines, film rewinding machines, amplifiers, TV projection. Auditorium: hearing aid system.

Stage: loudspeakers, curtain operators.

Lobby: vending machines, phone booths. Lounge: music system, coffee maker, clock. General: electric heater for ticket booth; vacuum cleaner

system; telephones in ticket booth, office, projection room; fire alarm.

NOTES: (1) Provide for relamping in high ceilings.

(2) Observe code requirements in projection room.

Dimmer controlled house lighting. Aisle and step lights. • Stage lighting.
Clean-up lighting. • Signs. • Exit lights. Emergency lighting.



MALL AND WALKWAYS LIGHTING

Incandescent, weather resistant, rust-proof; accurately aligned. Sufficient illumination for circulation, but not too much to detract from show windows.



CENTRAL FEATURE

Water fountain, sculpture, etc.: dramatic, colorful illumination.



DELIVERY TUNNEL

Traffic signals at entrance and exit. Power for ventilation. Carbon monoxide alarm.

Illumination of 5 to 10 ft-c throughout. 100 ft-c at entrance decreasing toward inside.



PUBLIC TOILETS Outlets for hand dryers. Toilet germicidal lamps. Air germicidal lamps.

Glass bottom fluorescent recessed in ceiling over sinks and stalls. Good lighting promotes cleanliness.

because of the additional transformers required to supply 120 v.

2. Keep outside wiring underground. Nothing makes a more shabby, haphazard looking shopping center than a flock of utility poles with their crossarms, insulators and dangling wires. For a small cost, much of this could be eliminated by placing wiring underground.

3. Keep the system expansible. Oversize the conduits feeding each store so that unforseen increases in load can be supplied merely by increasing wire sizes. Provide empty spare conduits for future stores.

Lighting

Show Windows. Attraction through lighting, except for signs, begins with show windows. A problem here is the visual barriers caused by reflections from sky, ground and street objects. These barriers can be overcome partially by overhangs to keep out direct sun. Lighting aids if it is at a very high illumination intensity and backgrounds are kept light in color.

Appearance of Stores in Groups. It is common practice in high-traffic stores to use fluorescent fixtures with bare lamps exposed. When stores are grouped closely, the brightness of these lamps may cause an annoying contrast between stores. The eyes of passersby are drawn to the apparent brilliance of a mass of bare lamps, and stores with shielded or concealed luminaires appear relatively dark.

This problem should be considered in the layout of stores for a shopping center. In addition, the owner of a shopping center may want to incorporate certain brightness limitations in the leases, with the idea of achieving a more coordinated appearance. The same applies to signs.

General Interior Lighting. On the inside of the store, high brightness on relatively small displays gains attention. A shopper will be drawn to a display with 200 ft-c lighting placed near an aisle with 20 ft-c of general lighting.

There are many factors which influence the choice of the type, intensity and color of a lighting system. To be considered are the size, color, form, texture and finish of merchandise.

In general, uniform, fluorescent lighting will result in a flat, monotonous appearance, while direct downlighting alone will create too much brightness and shadow. But the two together augmented by show case, valance and cove lighting will give good color and sparkle.

The trend away from even, overall illumination has been demonstrated in the new Hutzler Brothers department store near Baltimore, designed by Ketchum, Giná and Sharp. Morris Ketchum says, "Why supply a high level of general illumination and then build up still higher levels on displays of merchandise to make them stand out?" In this store there are 60 ft-c directly on the merchandise, and the aisle receives 8 to 10 ft-c of spilled light. There is also niche, cove and perimeter lighting.

Luminous and louverall (egg-crate) ceilings have become very popular, but if used indiscriminately with large, unbroken expanses of the same material, they tend to become monotonous, and even hard on the eyes. Such areas should be broken up into large elements with solid ceiling separating them.

Luminous elements of different corrugation sizes and louverall fixtures with different louver sizes can be mixed to add interest.

In order to avoid reflections of light sources in show cases or counter tops, Parking areas should have from 1 to 2 ft-c. Lighting should not be aimed from roofs of low buildings at the parking area, as this will blind shoppers walking toward the stores. Poles or towers 40- to 60-ft high with 750- to 1000-watt floodlights are effective and inexpensive. If individual street lighting standards are desired, for appearance, more will be required than of poles, and cost will probably be higher.

Light poles can be connected by neoprene-jacketed cable, without conduit, buried under the parking lot. The inherently long cable runs result in high voltage drops, but this is not objectionable if kept within 10 per cent. Lamp life will be lengthened, although light output is reduced.

For example, with a 120-v supply voltage and a 10 per cent drop, light output will be cut 25 per cent, but lamp life will be increased 250 per cent.

Freight Tunnel Lighting. Where freight is delivered to stores above ground, bracket lights above or adjacent to delivery doors are sufficient.





Uniform general lighting combined with valance and shelf-rack lighting prevents a flat, monotonous appearance. Photo, left, shows effect with overhead lights off; photo, right, all lights on. Lerner's, New York City. Cordes, Bartos and Minhos, Architects

fixtures should not be located directly over them.

When bare lamp fixtures are used, as in supermarkets, the lighting quality is better if fixtures are suspended rather than surface mounted (less brightness and shadow).

Outside Lighting of Shopping Centers. Walkway lighting should aid in unifying the shopping center. It should be sufficient for safety and comfort, but not too much to detract from show windows.

In a shopping center with a truck tunnel, lights will be operating almost continuously, so fluorescent units are recommended over incandescent for their lower power consumption.

If the tunnel is used at daytime, illumination at the entrance should be 100 ft-c or more, decreasing to normal inside intensity. If used at nighttime, intensity at the tunnel entrance should be reduced, or else the area outside the entrance should be intensely lighted to make the transition gradual.

PORCELAIN PANELS AND LIGHTWEIGHT **CURTAIN WALLS EASE BUILDING LOAD**

Texas Company Office Building New Orleans, Louisiana

Claude E. Hooton, Architect

D. M. Cornblatt and Associates, Consulting Structural Engineers

Haase Construction Company, Inc., General Contractors



Frank Lotz Mille

An 85- by 114-ft site of soggy New Orleans soil posed a difficult problem to the planners of the new Texas Company office building. Since the site was so small and narrow, a tall building had to be built to meet space requirements, adding to the difficulty. Lightening of the load on the foundation was accomplished by enclosing the building with curtain walls of aluminum and glass, and by facing with porcelain enamel panels the vertical section of the 17-story building which displays the Texaco sign.

The lightweight curtain walls are almost entirely of glass, with opaque spandrels, in some of which are aluminum air-intake louvers. Special windows for the air-conditioned building pivot vertically between aluminum mullions.

Aluminum Sunshades

On exposures subject to extensive periods of direct sunlight, the aluminum window mullions project to form 11/4-ftdeep fins. These fins reduce glare, while affording maximum light, and decrease the heat load, affecting savings in air conditioning. The windows are specially designed, vertically pivoted sash, which permit cleaning from inside the building.

Porcelain Enamel Panels

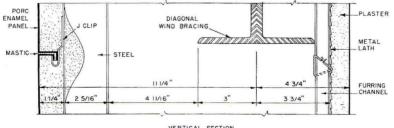
The 22-ft-wide vertical sweep of green porcelain enamel panels displays the trade name "Texaco" at the top in 151/2ft letters of red plastic. The Canal St. side of the curtain wall, is outlined in porcelain enamel, and the penthouse is also faced with the panels.

As shown in section, the panels are secured very simply to special J-type furring strips which are attached to light-gauge steel studs. A mastic caulk seals the self-flashing panels together for watertightness.

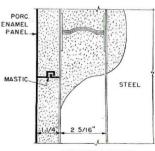
As part of the all-welded steel framing, the diagonal wind bracing forms trusses at critical points of loading. At the narrow end walls, where the wind bracing is located, brick and concrete back-up form the curtain walls.

Heating and Air Conditioning

Porcelain enamel panels are used in the interior to encase the individual air conditioning units which are located beneath the window sills. As shown in the sectional drawing, fresh air is supplied to each unit through intake louvers



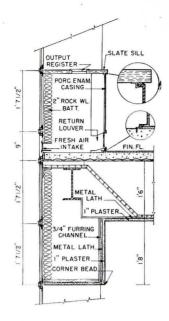


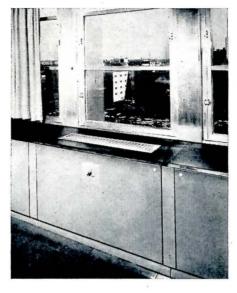


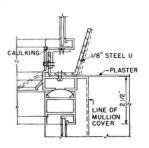
HORIZONTAL SECTION

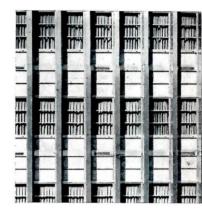


Porcelain enamel panels are held by special J-type furring strips which are attached to light-gauge steel studs. Panel joints are caulked with mastic. Studs and furring strips holding panels are shown behind diagonal wind bracing in photo at left









Porcelain enamel is employed also for covers of the individual window air conditioning units. Fresh air from aluminum intakes (photo right) is heated or cooled in window unit, then discharged through grille in slate sill. Small aluminum baffle at each window level (small sketch) catches any water seepage through casement and channels it into mullion

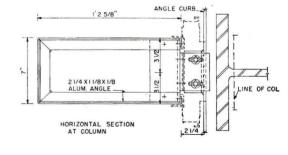
mounted on the exterior face of the building. Chilled water is distributed to the unit from two 200-ton refrigerating machines, which may be operated together or independently, and hot water is produced by two gas-fired, low-pressure steam boilers.

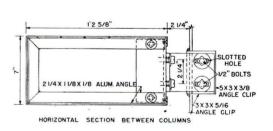
The cooled or heated air is discharged through grilles installed in the slate sills. Air temperatures from the air-conditioning units are controlled automatically by a pneumatic control system. Each building exposure is considered a zone, and the temperature of the water supplied to each zone is varied with changing exposure and heat load. In addition to separate zone control, each of the fan-coil window units has a local three-speed switch which permits some individual variance.

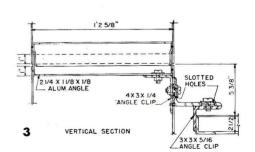
Basementless Foundation

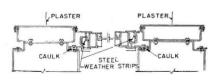
Even with the load savings resulting from the use of lightweight aluminum and porcelain enamel, a high-capacity foundation was a requirement. Cast-in-place concrete pilings were driven to a depth of 85 ft through two secondary sand strata and into a third extremely dense sand strata offering the required bearing capacity. Each piling was designed to withstand a 50-ton loading. Groups of pilings are concentrated in areas of heaviest anticipated load.

The building proper, structurally a one-piece welded steel frame, sits on top of the basementless foundation. Its combined engineering features add up to a sturdy structure that is unaffected by frequent shifts of the ground.



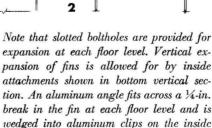






Windows pivot vertically about centers for washing. Stainless steel weather stripping is provided between sash and casement.
 An aluminum mullion stiffener, set into the aluminum fin diagonally at a 45° angle, is shown in vertical section.
 The two top drawings show bolting of fins at a column and between columns, respectively.

1

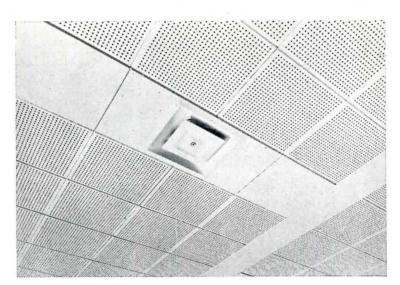


wall of the fin

ALUM ANGLE CLIPS

Materials / Equipment / Furnishings / Services

CEILING AIR DIFFUSER AID TO FLEXIBLE OFFICE DESIGN



BLENDING DESIGN

Diffuser panels are designed to blend with the ceiling pattern and are produced in the same sizes as ceiling tiles (12 by 24 and 12 by 48 in.). A simple tool can be inserted into the hole in the face of the panel and turned to adjust air flow through the damper. (Acousti-Line ceiling tiles by Celotex Corp.)



EASY TO INSTALL

The lightweight panels are easy to install and to remove. Ducts and tubing are instantly accessible

FLEXIBLE TUBING

"Inside story" shows maneuverability of flexible, pleated tubing above ceiling level

Movability is the keynote of a new air diffuser designed by Connor Engineering Corporation. Connected by special metal and plastic tubing to the air supply duct, the lightweight diffusers form an integral part of the ceiling.

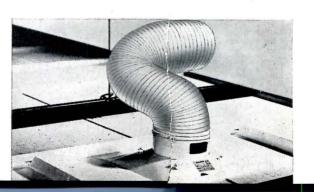
Engineered especially to fill the needs of continually changing office locations in buildings with movable wall partitions, the diffusers can be moved quickly and easily to the different ceiling locations required for the new office areas. Resting securely on a suspended framework of metal panels and channels, they can be pushed up and out by regular office help. Not only is accessibility an advantage of this diffuser as regards ease of relocation; lower maintenance costs are an important result.

The flexible pleated tubing can be turned, lengthened or shortened without materially affecting its uniform diameter. The tubing does not add to noise level, nor does it support combustion.

Designed to blend with ceiling patterns, the diffuser has a single orifice and a self-contained, concealed damper. The damper can be controlled from the floor by means of a simple tool, very much like a window pole, which fits into the face of the panel. Thus, not only can the diffuser location be varied, but also the amount of warm or cool air emitted in that location. Regardless of the amount of air discharged, however, the diffusion pattern, according to the manufacturer, remains constant - an important factor with variable cooling loads.

Available in 4-, 5- and 6-in. neck sizes, the diffuser can be used for both conventional and high-pressure types of air conditioning. Capacities are from 75 to 175 cfm. Connor Engineering Corp., Danbury, Conn.

(More products on page 218)



TIME-SAVER STANDARDS



NORTH AMERICAN BUILDING STONES-7

Presented through the cooperation of the International Cut Stone Contractors' and Quarrymen's Association

	PHYSICAL TESTS	STRENGTH	WEIGHT	FURNISHED AS	SURFACE COVERAGE	OTHER FACTS
9	Absorption of Moisture 2.10% Freezing and thawing — 100%	Crushing Strength — load parallel to rift — 20,400 lbs per sq in. Load perpendicular to rift — 16,800 lbs per sq in.	170 lbs per cu ft	Splitface. Heights 2"-6" Lengths 1'-4'	38 sq ft	
0	Absorption of Moisture — 4.4% in 25 hours	Crushing Strength — 4,553 lbs per sq in.	145 lbs per cu ft	Dimensional; Splitface.	100 sq ft in 2.3 tons Splitface	See also Veined Gray Rockrange Rockwood
1	Tests Not Completed	Tests Not Completed	Tests Not Completed	Dimensional; Ledgestone; Flagging. Heights: 1"–8" Lengths: 12"–48"	42 sq ft per ton	
2	Acid Resistant Moisture Resistance meets all require- ments of the U. S. Bureau of Recla- mation for facing storage reservoirs and dams. Tests Not Completed	Crushing Strength—64,000 lbs per sq in.	13½ lbs per sq ft—1 in. thick	Dimensional; Splitface; Ledgestone. All Heights and Lengths (1'–3'; 10'–12' in dimensional stone)	40 sq ft per ton	Flagstones from 60 to 80 sq ft o surface area are obtained from this quarry.
3	Tests Not Completed	Tests Not Completed	140 lbs per cu ft	Dimensional; Splitface; Ledge. Height: 1''–12'' Length: 1'–14' random	Flagstone (sheets) 120 sq ft per ton, Splitface 4" strips 40 sq ft per ton	
					×	

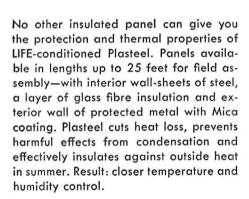
This building is LIFE conditioned

with

Plasteel

PROTECTED METAL

INSULATED PANELS



★ROOFING ★SIDING ★ROOF DECK

Tested and classified by Factory Mutual Laboratories and Underwriters' Laboratories. See Sweet's File.

> MICA makes the difference.

		Ku.	
	A	E.G.	410
		ASPHA PLAS	TICS
_			

PLASTEEL PRO	5.54
WASHINGTON	

- INGTON, PENNSTLVANIA
- Please send details on Insulated Panels.
- ☐ Please send new Engineer's Handbook.

Company Name	
--------------	--

Attention of_____

Address____

Sity_____Stat

Plasteel

PRODUCTS CORPORATION
Office and Plant WASHINGTON, PA.

Contact your nearest Plasteel representative before you specify your next Insulated Panels—Roof Deck—Roofing or Siding. Or, mail coupon for details.



Sales Offices in All principal cities

TIME-SAVER STANDARDS



NORTH AMERICAN BUILDING STONES-8

Presented through the cooperation of the International Cut Stone Contractors' and Quarrymen's Association

NAME OF STONE	COMPANY NAME	QUARRY LOCATION	GEOLOGICAL DESIGNATION	TEXTURE	COLOR	CHEMICAL COMPOSITION
Conco Lannon	Conco Building Products, Inc.	Lannon, Wis.	Dolomitic Limestone	Fine-grained	lvory and Gray; Bed Face Color; Buff	North South II Silicon Dioxide 7.04 5.06 Aluminum Oxide 0.39 0.34 Sodium Oxide 0.19 0.17 Potassium Oxide 0.12 0.14 Calcium Oxide 28.58 29.06 2 Magnesium Oxide 19.29 19.90 1 Iron Oxide 0.52 0.46
						Carbon Dioxide 43.54 44.45 4
Cordova Cream	Texas Quarries, Inc.	Austin, Tex.	Oolitic Limestone	Fine, close grain	Cream	Silica
d.						
		*				
		*				
Cordova Travertone		COUNCY ON THE SECOND TO THE	tween Cordova Crea		Shell	
Cordova Shell				Shelly	Light Golden	Silica 0.: Iron and Aluminum Oxides 0.: Calcium Oxide 56.0 Sulphuric Anhydride 0.: Loss of Ignition 43.
				*		



Since 1946 Berger & Tilles have completed 12 shopping centers to serve Long Island residents. These projects total 220 stores ranging from super-markets to gift shops . . . if fronted on one highway, they would comprise two continuous miles of stores.

When asked about his preference for Janitrol gas-fired equipment, Mr. Berger stated, "Over a twelve year period renters and store operators have experienced trouble-free service, high heating efficiency and eliminated their maintenance problems."

Whether you plan to heat a store, warehouse, or industrial plant of any size or type, Janitrol Unit Heaters using any type gas including LP. can lower initial installation costs and assure your clients dependable performance.

Write today for "Businessman's Blue Book for Better Heating" for information on unit heater performance and best installation methods.

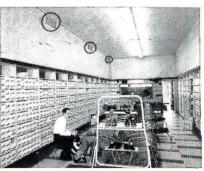
® Janitrol

GAS-FIRED UNIT HEATERS

SURFACE COMBUSTION CORPORATION, TOLEDO, OHIO

Also makers of Surface Industrial Furnaces and Kathabar Humidity Conditioning

Blower type Janitrol unit designed for efficient heat distribution through duct system. Heating Eng. M. Prop. Htg. Cont. Metropolitan Sheet Metal Co., Elmhurst, L. I.



One of 25 stores in Cherrywood Shopping Center (shown in aerial photo) Wantagh, L. I. Warm air delivery registers are circled in photo above.



OFFICE LITERATURE

LIGHTING FOR SHOPPING CENTERS

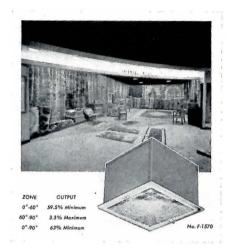
Lighting Shopping Centers is a comprehensive guide containing information on lighting shopping centers, stores and supermarkets with incandescent or fluorescent lighting — recessed, suspended, surface attached, concealed in coves or on "floating clouds." There are also suggestions for relighting where present facilities are inadequate. The booklet, well illustrated with store installation photographs, layout plans and numerous diagrams, devotes several pages to exterior lighting for parking courts, service yards and the mall. A section on lighting fundamentals explains the manner of determining lighting requirements. 80 pp, illus. Holophane Co., Inc., 342 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

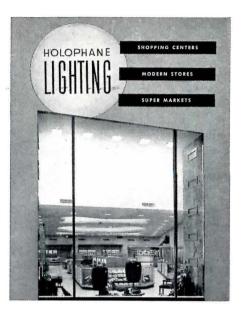
WOODWORKING GUIDE

The Architectural Woodwork Institute has published a brochure, Architectural Woodwork, Millwork A.I.A. File No. 19-E as a general introduction in a series of brochures that will be issued bimonthly to architects. Each brochure will be devoted to a separate element of architectural woodwork such as "Paneling," "Cabinet Work," "Doors," "Window," etc. This brochure deals with "How to Counteract the Inevitable but Reversible Movement of Wood in Buildings." Architectural Woodwork Institute, 332 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.

SWIMMING FOOL DESIGN

Those interested in building swimming pools will find ideas on basic planning, pool shapes, lounging areas, wading pools and bath houses in *Trends in Swimming Pool Design*. This booklet covers various types of construction; modern trends in pool lighting; color in the pool; data on filtering, recirculating and chlorinating systems; and the newest developments in pool fittings and accessories. 20 pp, illus., *Elgin-Refinite*, *Swimming Pool Department*, *Elgin*, *Ill*.





Lighting for effective rug display is illustrated in section of page from Lighting Shopping Centers. Cover shown at right

* PLANNED LIGHTING

Bulletin A, issued by the Pittsburgh Reflector Co., tells the story of planned lighting. It covers the essentials of good lighting, indicates the recommended illuminating levels of all types of interior installations, explains the difference between fluorescent and incandescent light sources and outlines the procedure for selecting the proper light source, as well as the proper equipment, for each particular job.

Another section of the Bulletin covers the services offered to lighting equipment users and specifiers by the company, together with an outline of the designing and production procedures followed in the company plant to manufacture silver-mirrored reflectors and other equipment. 8 pp, illus., Pittsburgh Reflector Co., Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

FURNITURE PRICE LIST

Knoll Associates have put out a price list of their chairs, tables, chests, cabinets, cabinet accessories, desks, beds, lamps and letter trays. In addition to the list price the booklet includes a description of the pieces, specifications, size, delivery charge—and, for the chairs, yardage required for covering. 25 pp. Knoll Assoc., Inc., 575 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

* PRESSURE TREATING STRUCTURAL WOOD

Baxco Chemonited Forest Products A.I.A. File No. 19a3 tells of the advantages of pressure treating structural wood with chemical preservatives. Examples are given showing the use of the product for industrial use, home building, farm, marine, road and highway construction. 32 pp, illus. J. H. Baxter and Co., 200 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif.

* RESTROOM FACILITIES

Practical aid in the selection of modern restroom and shower facilities is provided in the Sanymetal Catalog No. 91, A.I.A. 35-H-6. The catalog contains descriptions and illustrations in color of the complete line of Sanymetal toilet compartments, shower stalls and dressing rooms, supplemented with detailed engineering data and architectural specifications. A selection chart enables readers to determine quickly the types of units that will best serve their needs. This chart is accompanied by color chips of the 22 available colors in "Porcena," a vitreous porcelain on steel, and "Tenac," synthetic enamel on galvanized, Bonderized steel. The catalog also illustrates Sanymetal Hospital Cubicles, 20 pp, illus. Sanymetal Products Co., Inc., 1705 Urbana Rd., Cleveland 12, Ohio. (Continued on page 270)

^{*} Other product information in Sweet's Architectural File, 1953.

Insulite: m ines Insulation and ...in a single money

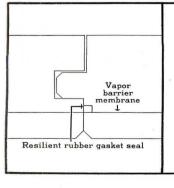
New 3 in 1
Insulite Roof Deck
saves up to \$300
per M sq. ft.
on exposed-beam
ceiling jobs
in any climate*

Exclusive vapor barrier protects against condensation within the unit



1. It's Roof Deck . . . Two by eight foot unit cuts application time as much as 45%. Only one material to handle. New Insulite Roof Deck eliminates need for separate roof board, insulation, lath and plaster and ceiling finishing. Roof Deck can save 12 man-hours per 1000 sq. ft. of surface compared with 2" x 6" D&M roof sheathing.

*Why it can be used in any climate



Exclusive Vapor Barrier protects against condensation within the deck in any climate. Continuous vapor barrier combines a membrane laminated into each unit, plus a rubber gasket that seals carefully machined T & G joints. (Also available without vapor barrier for use in moderate climates.)

Insulite Roof Deck saves money, speeds completions on jobs like these...



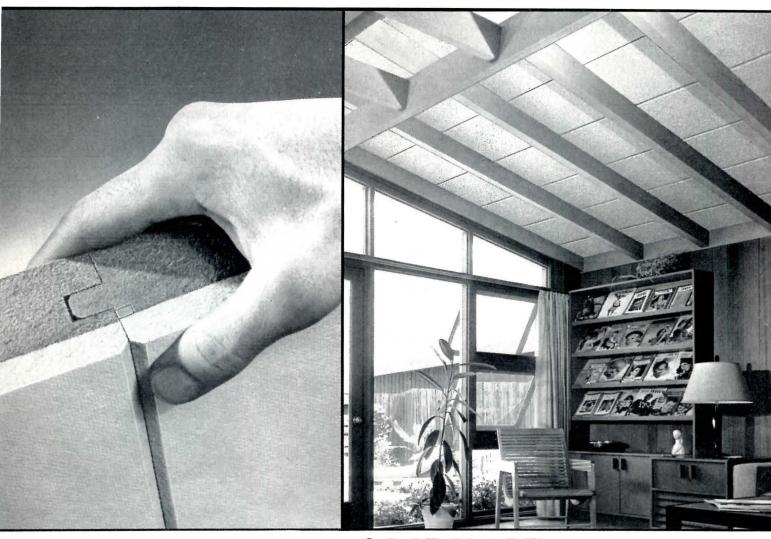
Homes

Motels

Schools

Restaurants

Roof deck, F nished ceiling -saving product!



2. It's Insulation... No need for other insulation. Two-inch Roof Deck is comparable to 2" wood deck plus 1" fiberboard insulation and meets F.H.A. heat loss requirements for roof and ceiling construction. Absorbs sound better than wood or plaster . . . makes homes quieter and more livable. Exclusive vapor barrier protects against condensation within the unit in any climate.

3. And Finished Ceiling. The underside of Insulite Roof Deck is finished with a white flame-resistant surface at the factory. Simply lay Roof Deck over prefinished beams and the ceiling is done. No need to plaster, paint, stain or wax. Reduces labor and material costs. Insulite Roof Deck is available in 2' x 8' units, 1½", 2" and 3" thick with or without Insulite's exclusive vapor barrier.

Build and insulate with double-duty

Send for complete information now! Actual on-the-job pictures and construction details show how to use new Insulite Roof Deck to build better for less. Write Insulite, Minneapolis 2, Minnesota.

Insulite

The original structural insulation board



Month the new Modine

A modern room unit for cooling and heating hotels, apartments, motels, offices, hospitals, schools, homes.

Ideal for new construction and modernization.

 $T^{\rm HE}$ new Modine AIRditioner* provides cooling with chilled water, heating with hot water . . . filters, dehumidifies, circulates and introduces fresh outside air. All functions are subject to individual room control. Here is healthful summer-winter comfort for multi-room installations within reach of the most modest air conditioning budget.

Modine AIRditioner design assures excellent performance on cooling or heating plus unusually quiet operation. Four-speed motor control provides maximum flexibility in meeting comfort requirements.

Choose from four types: The beautiful Console (illustrated) for exposed or partially recessed installation . . . the Concealed . . . and the Overhead types with and without casings. Each type is available in three sizes rated at 2/3, 1-1/2 and 2 tons of refrigera*Trademark

tion (220, 440 and 640 cfm respectively).

Distinctive appearance and versatility are combined in the Console type styled by Jean Otis Reinecke, nationally known designer. This unit may be installed against a wall—or recessed to a depth of 5 inches, leaving less than 6 inches exposed in the room. Use of square edges at junctions of top and sides eliminates need for cutting rounded contours in wall recess... or preparing specially formed trim strips. Square edges blend gracefully into rounded corners in forward part of top.

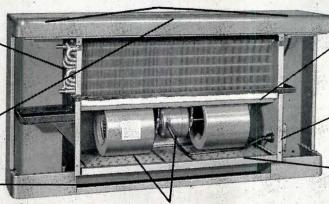
Modine AIR ditioners are Parker-Bonderized and finished in a semi-gloss Marine Green primer selected for high resistance to humidity. The factory finish is so attractive that further decorative treatment

will frequently be unnecessary.

High-capacity coil has brass tubes, electro-plated for protection against electrolysis with aluminum fins. All tube-joints are brazed. Coils are reversible for right or left-hand piping conpections

Outlet grill is integral part of 18-gauge cabinet top. Adjustable louvre grill optional at extra cost.

Manually adjusted fresh air damper for regulation of fresh and recirculated air mixture. Access doors are provided on both ends of unit to allow reversal of motor control location. Alternate door usable for water-flow or other controls.



Motor and fan assembly easily removed as unit by taking out four bolts and disconnecting electrical plug.

Quiet operation is assured by ample use of glass fiber insulation plus sound-deadening mastic throughout. In addition, fans and motor are resiliently suspended.

All electrical connections within cabinet reversible.

Air filter readily removed for cleaning or replacement. Access to filter by manually removable front panel. No tools needed.

CONSOLE TYPE WITH FRONT AND END PANELS REMOVED

Modine Highlighers



Concealed and Overhead Types

Other AIRditioners available include: Concealed type for built-in installation behind a finished wall. Overhead type with casing for exposed ceiling installation. Overhead type without casing for use with ducts above a false ceiling or in a closet.

MODINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY 1510 DeKoven Ave., Racine, Wis.

Please send me a free copy of bulletin describing the new Modine AIRditioner.



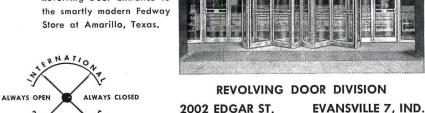
... NEW AND HELPFUL DATA ON

modern "PACKAGED" entrances



HERE is a brand-new data file that will prove mighty helpful in your preliminary planning. In it you will find detailed entrance information and specifications . . . scale drawings and actual photos of installations . . . facts, figures and descriptions of special features. In short, here is your guide to the newest and best in complete building entrances: of "always open — always closed" Revolving Doors; of International-engineered Swing Doors; or of a combination of both in a broad range of materials. Your personal copy of this valuable reference book is being reserved for you. Mail the above coupon now.

International Van-Kannel Revolving Door Entrance to the smartly modern Fedway Store at Amarillo, Texas.



INTERNATIONAL STEEL COMPANY

PRODUCTS

(Continued from page 219)

AUTOMATIC GAS LAUNDRY

The new gas Duomatic (Model CEV) is a combination laundry unit that dries as well as washes in one continuous automatic operation. In appearance the gas model resembles closely its electric counterpart. According to the manufacturer, the new model can wash and dry an average 8-lb mixed load in about an hour. It is operated by two simple controls and a water temperature selector switch which governs the Magic Heater.



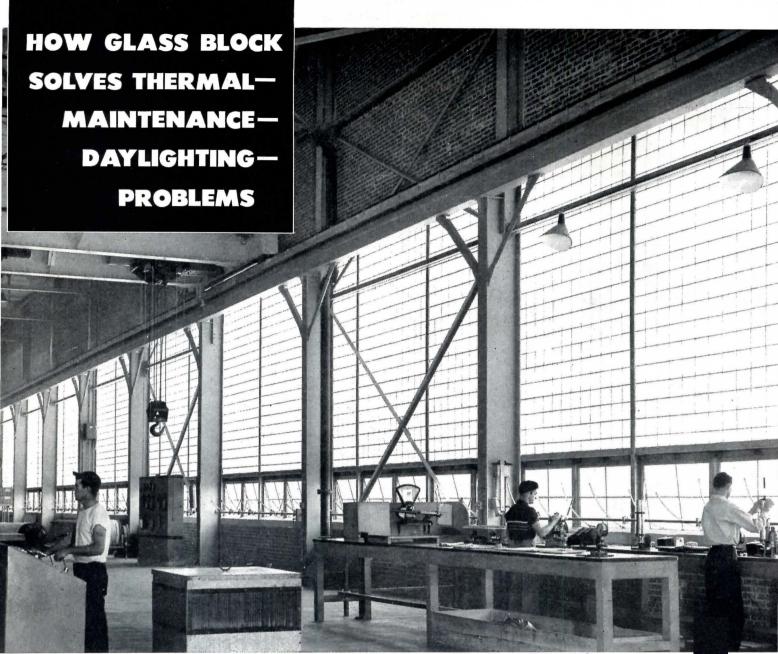
Space-saving gas Duomatic washes and dries in one continuous operation

The Duomatic uses the patented Bendix tumble-action washing method. An optional automatic speed soak period can precede the washing. The wash period is followed by three alternate rinse and spin dry cycles. Following the last spin, the unit halts, then fluffs the clothes, preparing them for drying — which starts automatically. Room air is drawn into the unit, heated, passed through the clothes and exhausted outdoors. The unit is 36 in. wide. Bendix Home Appliances Div., Avco Manufacturing Corp., 1329 Arlington St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

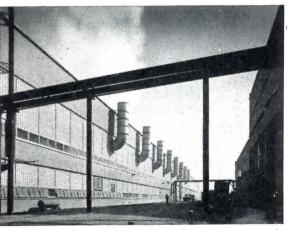
STEEL DOOR WITH TORSION SPRING MECHANISM

A new, upward-acting all-steel door offers the installation and operating advantages of the Crawford Marvel-Lift Mechanism — not previously available on steel doors. This compact mechanism is installed entirely above the door. The

(Continued on page 226)



Approximately 125,000 Owens-Illinois Light-Directing Glass Block are in the new buildings at International Paper Company's huge Moss Point, Mississippi, plant.



Glass block are laid up with regular masonry material. They are inexpensive to maintain . . . hard to break . . . can't rust or rot. Glass block are impervious to corrosive effects of chemicals.

Kraft paper manufacture requires closely regulated plant temperatures and humidity levels . . . chemicals used in pulping and bleaching are highly corrosive. That combination of problems makes glass block a natural choice.

Owens-Illinois Light-Directing Glass Block permit the use of entire glass areas for the transmission of an abundance of cheerful, quality daylight into the farthest corners of plant or office. Daylight is controlled so efficiently that buildings virtually "turn with the sun" to make maximum use of free daylight from early morning to late afternoon.

Whenever you have a problem involving daylighting plus other operating considerations, be sure to investigate the many advantages of Owens-Illinois Glass Block.* For information write: Glass Block Division, Owens-Illinois, Dept. AR-5, Box 1035, Toledo 1, Ohio.

*Formerly known as INSULUX

OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS BLOCK
AN (I) PRODUCT

Owens-Illinois

GENERAL OFFICES · TOLEDO 1, OHIO

Completely NEW Line of

Now! Wider range, exclusive new features

20 new Trane Climate Changers for any capacity, 600 to 29,000 cfm! Complete line of factory-built units for flexible application, easy installation!

Now, a brand new, more complete line of Trane Climate Changers with an even wider range of capacities-20 new models for more flexible appli-

Designed for easier installation, full accessibility and less maintenance, these new Trane Climate Changers are the most modern factory-built air handling units in the industry!

Wider capacity range simplifies selection. Ten sizes cover entire range of capacities from 600 to 29,000 cfm. You can select a unit with just the capacity you need for maximum system operating efficiency.

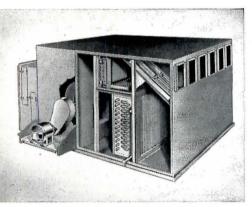
New fans are more efficient, quieter. Every fan designed especially for its unit for highest efficiency, quietest operation. Low outlet velocity—ap-

to 20 tons capacity.

proximately 1,500 feet per minute. Climate Changers are rated by fan capacity in the unit.

Increased design flexibility, more accessories. You get any or all of 24 practical combinations of heating, cooling, humidification, dehumidification, ventilating and filtering. Three types of heating coils for steam or hot water -five types of cooling coils for chilled water, well water or Freon. Three types of humidifiers, three kinds of filters. Matched face-and-by-pass dampers and mixing boxes. No other air handling unit offers such versatility!

Installation simplified. Fan outlets, for example, are quickly reversible on job-three ways on vertical units,



6 climates from one Climate Changer! TRANE Multi-Zone Climate Changers give individual temper-ature control in one to six zones. Units are quality constructed. Sectional construction if desired. 1,800 to 23,400 cfm.



TRANE

tons capacity.

Climate Changers

Manufacturing Engineers of Air Conditioning, Heating, VENTILATING AND HEAT TRANSFER EQUIPMENT

The Trane Company, La Crosse, Wis. • East. Mfg. Div., Scranton, Penn. Trane Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto • 90 U.S. and 14 Canadian Offices



Trane Climate Changers

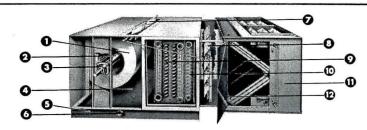
in industry's most modern air conditioner

two ways on horizontal units. Motor mount adjustable four ways. All units will clear 36" door except sections of largest unit which will clear 40" door.

External bearings cut maintenance time and cost. Bearings can be serviced in minutes instead of hours. All bearings are self-aligning type.

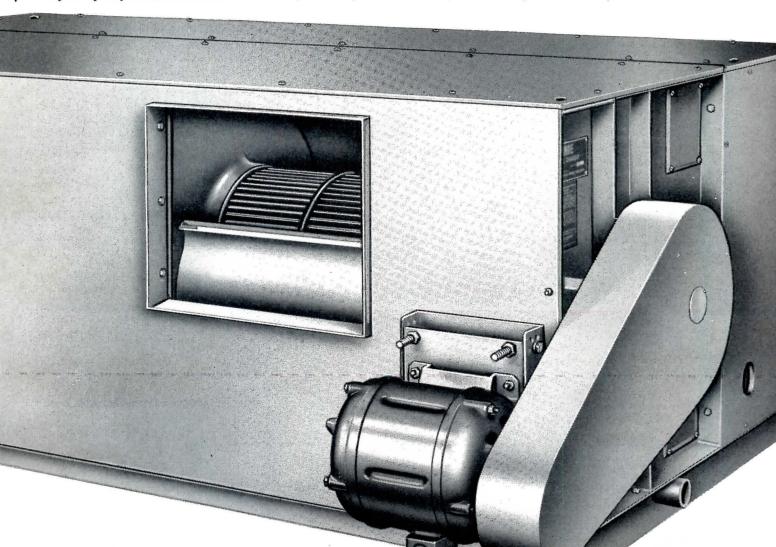
Sloping drain pan for positive drainage. Side drain connection for minimum head room. Pan under entire unit. From top to bottom, new Trane Climate Changers are designed for efficiency, built for long service!

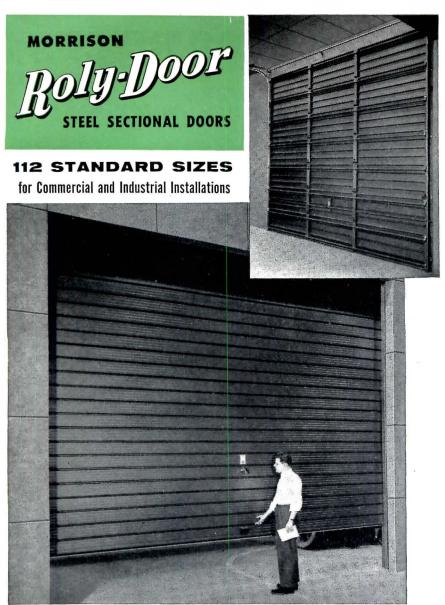
Specify TRANE Climate Changers. For complete details and roughing-in dimensions, call your TRANE Sales Office or write TRANE, La Crosse, Wis.



- 1. Centrifugal fans designed for unit.
- 2. Fan shaft large diameter, solid steel.
- 3. External bearings for easier maintenance.
- 4. Humidifiers—available in three types.
- 5. Sloping drain pan gives positive drainage.
- 6. Side drain connection—saves head room.
- 7. By-pass dampers for temperature control.
- 8. Face dampers interconnected with by-pass.
- 9. Cooling coils—water or D.E.; five types.
- 10. Heating coils steam or hot water; three types.11. Mixing box with dampers and filters.
- 12. Full access to interior of unit.

New TRANE Climate Changers with sectional construction are designed to meet close space requirements, a wide variety of capacity needs. Horizontal models (below) can be ceiling suspended or installed on platform. Vertical models are floor mounted. Fan outlets are reversible on job...3 ways on vertical units, 2 ways on horizontal. Units deliver the capacity you select—Trane Climate Changers are rated by fan performance in the unit, from 600 to 29,000 cfm.





You can confidently specify Roly-Doors for every commercial or industrial building you design. Their clean, modern, distinctively simple lines blend with any style of architecture . . . their functional design ensures safe, easy, trouble-free installation and operation (manual or electrical) . . . and their all-steel construction provides a durability that defies weather and years of hard use. Available in 112 standard sizes, there's a Roly-Door for every overhead door requirement.

And, Roly-Doors cost no more than ordinary wood or metal doors for the same purpose.

WRITE TODAY for the

Roly-Door Technical Data File. It will give you complete information on all Roly-Doors' unique features... their sectional design and construction... the reasons for their durability and ease of operation... Morrison's nationwide sales and service organization... and the many other features that will enable you to fit Roly-Doors into any of your plans. For commercial or industrial buildings, specify Roly-Doors.

Roly-Doors come in a complete range of sizes for every residential, commercial or industrial application.

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A PRODUCTS

(Continued from page 222)

action of lowering the door stores up energy in the counter-balancing safety torsion springs which raises the door when it is opened. The torsion springs are mounted on a one-piece shaft which extends the full width of the door and which has pocket pulleys and chains mounted on each end. The lifting power of the torsion springs is transmitted to the shaft and to the pulleys which, being mounted on a single shaft, turn at uniform speed and thus raise and lower, at uniform speed, the lifting chains which are attached to brackets on the bottom corners of the door.

The door itself is a series of interlocking, box-type, built-up steel panels which can be varied in height and width to produce doors of any width up to 14 ft and any height from 7 ft 1 in., in 6 in. steps.

Individual panels are a series of pans of .036-in. rolled steel, welded to box members at the bottom and sides and within the span. Box members are .089-in. gauge steel. Inner and outer surfaces are protected by zinc chromate primer over cleaned metal, providing an ideal base for finish paint. Easy operation is assured by the dual chain hoists which permit any size door to be operated easily by one man. All hardware is heavy duty throughout and is stoutly fastened. Crawford Marvel-Lift Mechanism, 2063–27 Hoover Rd., Detroit 5, Mich.

VERSATILE BUILDING BLOCK

A new building block offers construction advantages by concealing wires, pipes and other utilities in ducts, while combining anchorage and clearances with styling and landscape advantages. Called Art-ery, this block has two opposite plainfaces; one with a wide, long groove that forms a duct when placed in the wallthe other side with a contrary straight line, cross-member arrangement. The second side can be aligned for tapping the duct space for concealed reinforcement channels for brackets and anchorage where required. This recessed side, besides offering possibilities for attractive decoration, makes space for neon lighting tubes. Art-ery blocks are available in glass, brick, thermal and sound insulation, and tile. Arthur L. Kuhlman Industries, Bay City, Mich.

(Continued on page 230)

"WE GLI BIG SAVINGS BY BURNING COAL THE MODERN WAY!

Other fuels would cost us far more!"



says Mr. A. J. Monta, Plants Engineer, The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc., Westfield, New York

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A typical Weisart ceiling-hung installation similar to that in Evergreen Park Shopping Plaza, Chicago, Ill. Howard Fisher and Holabird & Root & Burgee, Architects. George A. Fuller, Contractor.

For shopping centers and for every public building, where appearance, sanitation and ability to stand the hardest usage are vital, Weisart toilet compartments are the logical choice. Their enduring serviceability has a triple protection: (1) flush steel construction with edges locked and sealed, galvanized surface smooth as furniture steel (2) Bonderized for additional corrosion resistance and positive adhesion of enamel (3) synthetic primer and enamel separately baked, combining highly protective surface with lustrous beauty in choice of 24 colors! Ceiling-hung Weisart compartments leave floor clear for cleaning. For detailed information write

HENRY WEIS MFG. CO., INC. 503 Weisart Bldg., Elkhart, Ind.

THE RECORD REPORTS

WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 38)

FEDERAL HOSPITAL BOARD PROPOSAL IS CONSIDERED

Congress has been hearing testimony on creation of a Federal Board of Hospitalization to coordinate hospital construction programs of the Federal government.

One witness before a House subcommittee, Rear Admiral F. C. Greaves, U. S. N., said that introduction of the proposed board into the existing routine would add administrative work and increase the danger of backlogs with a consequent reduction in operational efficiency. An old FBH, created in 1921, was terminated in 1948; at that time no objections to its demise were heard.

Representatives of Veterans Administration also opposed the proposed legislation.

The bills considered would create an agency to coordinate programs of all Federal agencies for the purpose of (1) preventing overlapping and duplication of services and overbuilding of facilities; (2) determining the needs for existing or additional facilities of each department or agency; (3) determining areas and localities where additional facilities would be provided; and (4) developing over-all plans for facilities providing hospitalization and domiciliary care for persons who have served in the Armed Forces. No new project could be undertaken without board approval.

SCHOOL CONFERENCES GET SUPPORT OF HOUSE GROUP

The President's earlier recommendation that a White House conference round up national opinion on educational needs won quick House Labor Committee support. The group favorably reported a bill authorizing such a conference on educational problems. School construction needs were among the subjects mentioned as requiring further study.

But where the President had asked for \$1.5 million to carry out the program, the committee allowed only \$750,000, and trimmed each state's allotment from the recommended \$10,000 to \$5000. It made these amendments in the conviction that each state would be able and

(Continued on page 286)

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THE RECORD REPORTS

WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 282)

willing to bear any expense over and above that figure to hold a state conference on the subject.

States would use their Federal grants to bring together educators and others interested in educational problems, then try to come up with recommendations for action to be taken at local, state and Federal levels.

After the state conferences, opinion would be rounded up at a national White House conference on educational problems. The entire effort stresses cooperation at every level of government.

NEW EFFORT ON FOR AID TO LOCAL PUBLIC WORKS

There was a strong effort in the Senate to implement last year's law providing for Federal aid to states, municipalities and other political subdivisions.

Enacted as part of the law dissolving the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the authorization called for the expenditure of \$25 million in Federal Treasury funds to aid in financing projects under Federal, state or municipal law, either through direct loans or through purchase by the Federal government of securities and obligations of the local authorities.

The 1953 statute left it to the President to designate an agency to carry it out. This was not done, nor had the Budget Bureau asked Congress to make appropriations to get the program started.

The lack of action disturbed Senator Burnet Maybank (D-S. C.), who introduced a new bill this year to designate the Housing and Home Finance Agency to handle the allotments and to increase the amount from \$25 to \$50 million. Senator Maybank claims the program could be a great stimulus to construction of non-Federal public works and go far toward providing community facilities needed to support new housing developments.

PHA TURNS ATTENTION TO PROJECTS' ARCHITECTURE

The Public Housing Administration is engaged in a campaign to adjust its poli-(Continued on page 288)

for the truly modern laundry room



a beautiful laundry tray in exclusive, sparkling, glass-hard "Perma-gloss"the LAUNDRAY by Richmond

Vitreous glazed, "new Perma-gloss" whiter-white, two compartment flat rim laundry tray, Laundray B-590, 40" x 23". Twin waste with brass plugs. Aluminum finished steel stand, with leveling screws.

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Available in three models; the new B-590 shown above, the Deluxe B-584 with raised shelf back, and the single compartment B-570, with raised shelf back, where space is limited. All in Richmond's exclusive vitreous glazed, glass-hard, "Perma-gloss" that Mrs. Housewife will be proud to have in her home.

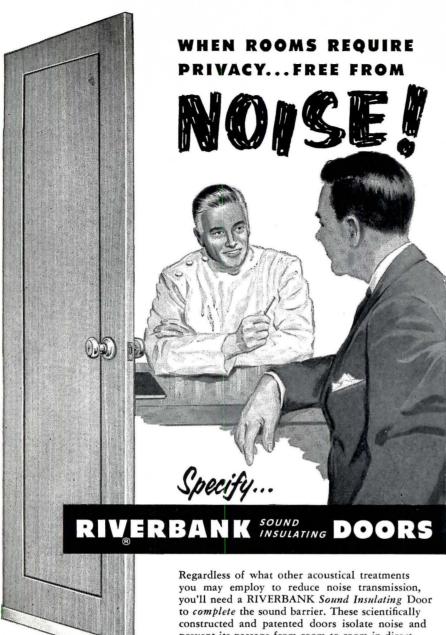
Deluxe B-584 40" x 23" two compartment, raised shelf back. Integral overflow, connection. Brass plugs and rubber stoppers.

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MARDWOOD PRODUCTS CORPORATION . NEENAH . WISCONSIN

THE RECORD REPORTS

WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 286)

cies and standards toward elimination of "unsightly projects" and is expecting "the same determined effort" on the part of architects — a development which is bound to elicit hearty (if somewhat incredulous) approval from architects — as well as some wry amusement.

Speaking rather as though only the architect's determined antipathy to the esthetic had heretofore blocked architectural progress in public housing, Commissioner Charles Slusser said in a recent speech:

"I concede that architectural design, like any other form of art, is subject to opinion. I concede, too, that to get the most for our money we must eliminate many esthetic touches. And finally, I concede that PHA must not undertake the role of arbiter of architecture. But let's be reasonable. Barracks are barracks. And we don't need a quorum of the American Institute of Architects to tell us so. We know — and in many cases it has been demonstrated spectacularly — that the will of architects and engineers to build attractively within any reasonable cost is possible."

Mr. Slusser then pledged that to whatever extent may be necessary, PHA policies and standards, "if they have contributed to the production of unsightly projects," will be corrected. In the same spirit, he added, PHA will expect "the same determined effort" on the part of architects.

Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator Albert M. Cole has expressed complete agreement with Commissioner Slusser's views, telling the Congress that the greatest stigma on public housing has arisen from its exterior appearance, from which the general public gets its impression.

Commissioner Slusser, who has traveled extensively to visit public housing projects throughout the country, notes that many architects and builders find in the design and construction of public housing an opportunity far beyond the material reward: "They view it as a chance to contribute their highest skill to fellow humans denied so much for so long. And in doing their best, they benefit not only the tenants, not only the community, but themselves as well. The reputation for doing much with little is a good reputation to build."

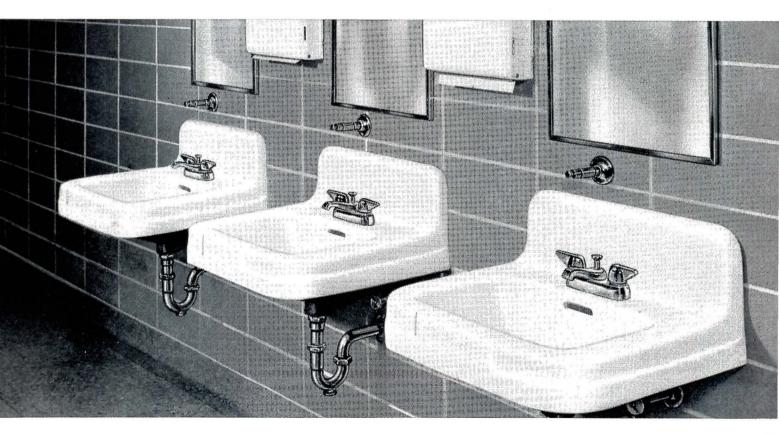
(Continued on page 292)

How CRANE helps you in school planning

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Typical of the wide choice of Crane school fixtures are these Rhodile lavatories of rugged cast iron and durable porcelain enamel finish. High splash back is particularly important aid to cleanliness in elementary schools.

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WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 288)

Doing much with how little?

The average cost last year per room of public housing constructed was \$1664. This was on the basis of cost of the dwelling and equipment, plus a five per cent contingency allowance, and was well under the \$1750 per room limit specified in the law. (The law provides that with PHA approval a limit of \$2500 is permissible wherever there is solid justification for high construction costs. As the Commissioner points out, the \$1664 per room average shows that the high cost exceptions were few last year.)

In its new concept of public housing appearance, PHA stands for construction of projects rather than individual units scattered throughout a rundown city area, on the theory that the construction of many good and attractive houses at one location provides a decided advantage in changing the character of a neighborhood.

Mr. Slusser views it this way: "A complete public housing dwelling unit, including every cost, could be built last year for \$10,800 — that was the average in a study of 257 projects. Now, suppose that that much money could be dribbled out on scattered houses in a slum area. Individual houses would be at the mercy of the vicious forces that made the area sub-standard. On the other hand, a housing project of 200 units or more is the sort of sledge-hammer blow that makes blight retreat, that establishes a base of operations from which we can move on to rehabilitation, and a rebirth of the moral forces which make a city's run-down areas come to life again, take on new hope."

BRAB LAUNCHES SURVEY OF CLIMATE DATA NEEDS

The construction industry may soon join other industries making regular use of weather data. The Building Research Advisory Board has announced that its Climatic Research Committee has started a survey of its members' respective organizations to determine what kind of climatic information is needed in their practices.

The whole effect was initiated earlier this year in a meeting of the committee with Dr. F. W. Reichelderfer of the U. S. Weather Bureau and his staff. Dr. Reich-

(Continued on page 296)

The <u>Double</u> <u>Feature</u> building material



"8W" Series Vitritile

Features ground edges—for uniform, narrow mortar joints; and large unit face size (nominal 8" x 16")—for a minimum number of joints in the wall.

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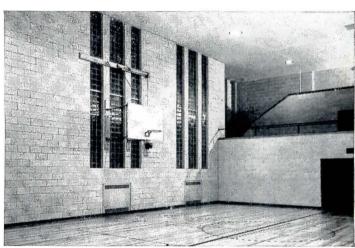
builds strong, load-bearing walls with interior finish of life time beautyall in one operation

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Natco "6T" Series Vitritile in Shades Valley High School, Homewood, Alabama Architects: Van Keuren, Davis & Company



Natco "8W" Series Vitritile in Wauwatosa High School, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin Architects: Herbst & Kuenzle

erected-inexpensive washing with soap and water is all the maintenance it ever needs.

Architects, builders and contractors are sold on the many service advantages of durable Natco Vitritile. There's less labor, less cutting, less material waste at erection. This flexible unit adapts to any design idea—offers a wide selection of colors too. Put double-feature Natco Structural Ceramic Glazed Vitritile to work on your school building jobs. Time-tested installations prove it lowest in cost over the years.

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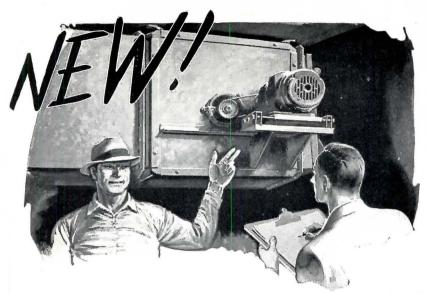
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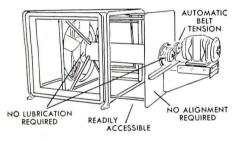


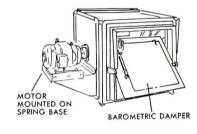


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DRAFT INDUCERS

TURBINE

THE RECORD REPORTS

WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 292)

elderfer told the BRAB committee that data could be furnished to all parts of the building and construction industry, just as it is now to agriculture, aeronautics and other pursuits, if the needs were discovered.

BIG DEMAND IS EXPECTED IN INDUSTRIAL BUILDING

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce analyzed plant and equipment expenditures over several past decades and concluded there is "a real and large demand" for additional construction of this kind. While industrial construction has topped \$2 million for the past three years, expenditures for industrial plants have actually lagged far behind investments in other capital goods.

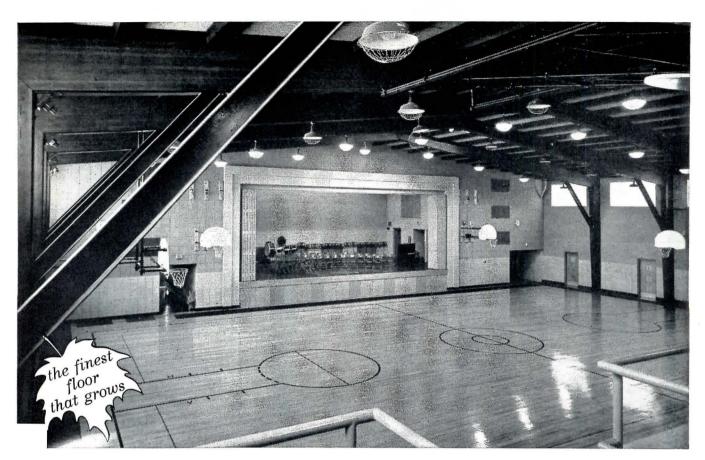
For example, after allowance for price changes the average amount of new plant construction for the eight years after World War II was \$1.59 billion compared with \$1.26 billion after World War I, a gain of 26 per cent. By contrast, industrial production increased 156 per cent on a comparative basis. In these same periods, plant building also lagged behind the increase in gross national product.

In relation of over-all spending to capital goods, the Chamber said, the amount for new plants appears to be off as much as one third from the first postwar era to the second. It was believed the reason lay rather in the relatively greater increase in construction costs than in machinery costs. Another factor would be the ability of industry to make more efficient use of existing space by buying modern machinery and making improvements through installation of better lighting, air conditioning, etc.

PROPOSE LOAN INSURANCE FOR HOSPITAL BUILDING

The House Interstate Commerce Committee last month launched legislation proposing FHA-type loan insurance for the construction of hospitals and other medical facilities. It held hearings on Representative Wolverton's (R—N. J.) bill H. R. 7700 calling for a medical facilities mortgage fund to be used by U. S. Public Health Service in carrying

(Continued on page 300)



modern gymnasium-auditoriums deserve "the finest floor that grows"

NORTHERN HARD MAPLE

The multi-purpose room, so characteristic of the modern school building, ought always to be floored with Northern Hard Maple. And for reasons that aren't mere whims or opinions.

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And for other purposes, your Maple floor is, invariably, either better or equally acceptable. Cost of MFMA-certified Maple, especially in the handsome, thoroughly sound Second-and-Better grade (popularly known as "the gymnasium grade") is no more than most substitutes—often less. Maintenance is cheaper, service life much longer, satisfaction much greater. This, gentlemen, is a fair and true statement of the case. We believe you'll agree it points to Maple emphatically as the prudent choice.

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ABOVE—Oak Lawn Community High School, Oak Lawn, III. Madden & Connor, Architects, Harvey, III. Flooring, Northern Hard Maple.

See Sweet's

(Arch. 12k-MA) or write for AIA data file folder and latest listing of MFMA-approved floor finishes and methods.



WASHINGTON (Cont. from p. 296)

out the mortgage insurance terms of his measure. A revolving fund of \$2.5 million would be authorized, but the amount of all insured mortgages outstanding could not exceed \$1 billion, except with Presidential approval.

The plan would apply only when the local sponsor was a nonprofit private agency or similar group. The insurance would be held to cover not more than \$5 million on any one project, and interest

rates would be placed at six per cent, or six and one half per cent if the Surgeon General found the mortgage market demanded it.

Representative Wolverton was convinced his bill would result in a tremendous expansion and extension of medical care services and facilities. The system would finance hospitals and other medical facilities used on connection with voluntary prepayment health plans.

Meanwhile, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby told a Senate labor subcommittee there had been a net loss in number of acceptable hospital beds for patients with chronic diseases. The Hill-Burton hospital construction program, valuable as it is, has not yet provided a balanced answer to the nation's needs for hospital and health facilities, she stated. The shortage is expensive in that it has led to the crowding of chronically ill patients into general hospitals which are more costly to operate and are needed for patients with acute conditions.

AIRPORT AID MAY RESUME WITH SOME MODIFICATION

There appeared to be good prospects that new life would be breathed into the dormant airport construction program. The Department of Commerce asked for new money for fiscal 1955 — approximately \$30 million — to pick up the program that was suspended last year.

The new plan, however, might exclude Federal aid for construction of air terminal buildings, thus narrowing the range of the architect's participation.

A study has recommended several changes in the reactivated program. For one thing, it was suggested that the basic standards for determining eligibility of specific projects should be tightened substantially. Criteria of national aeronautical importance would be used. Also, it was proposed to increase the discretionary fund that can be spent by the Civil Aeronautics Administration without fixed geographical apportionment. This, it is felt, would permit more flexible administration of the program in accordance with over-all national needs.

The suggestion that terminal buildings be excluded was made to give the agency more opportunity to concentrate on facilities such as runways and lighting, it was said.

NO SPECIAL SHELTERS IN FCDA EVACUATION PLANS

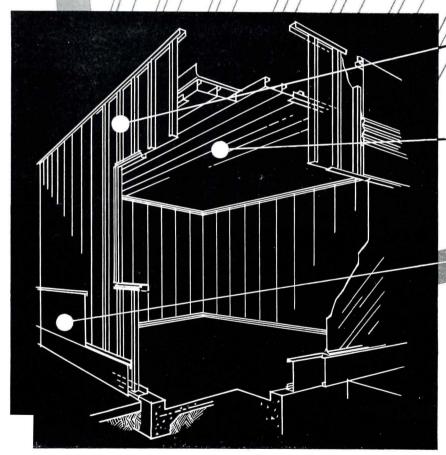
The Federal Civil Defense Administration has no plans presently for new shelter construction to house persons evacuated from metropolitan centers in event of enemy attack.

This does not mean the agency is not giving attention to the problem. Under (Continued on page 304)



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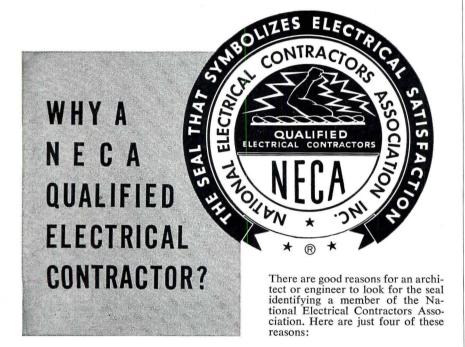
Present your requirements to Avoncraft Engineers.

WASHINGTON (Cont. from p. 296)

the heading of welfare services, it is promoting the use of existing structures such as schools, armories, Army barracks and other institutional-type buildings where reception centers might be established to care for those who would be forced to abandon cities temporarily.

This planning was required when the Federal government switched its policy on civil defense from one of protective shelter within cities to near total evacuation

FCDA also is counting on the probability that much housing in any given area could safely be reoccupied a short time following an attack. That's one reason the emphasis is on provision of temporary shelter elsewhere, rather than on new construction of more permanent housing.



- **A WRITTEN GUARANTEE**, covering parts and workmanship.
- **2** PRACTICAL INTERPRETATION of your plans to insure the end-result performance you specify.
- **3 COMPETENT SUPERVISION,** on the job, by men who know electrical products, practices, standards, and codes.
- **SKILLED MANPOWER,** an adequate pool of craftsmen, trained from apprenticeship up, for any size job.

And there are more good reasons why you will find it profitable to discuss your next job with your Qualified Electrical Contractor. You'll find his name under the NECA Seal in your Classified Telephone Directory.

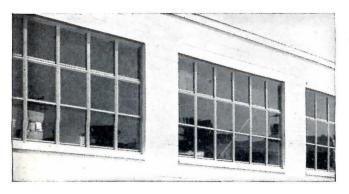


ADDENDA

- President Eisenhower signed the bill authorizing establishment of a new Air Force academy comparable to the present service schools at Annapolis and West Point. The new law carries authorization for expenditure of \$126 million, \$26 million of it to be spent for "preliminary work" such as getting classes underway temporarily in substitute quarters. A five-man commission was appointed by Air Secretary Talbott to recommend possible sites for locating the permanent establishment. He must abide by the commission's selection if it turns out to be an unanimous agreement on one site: otherwise, he chooses from one of three locations it names.
- W. E. "Bert" Reynolds, widely known to the construction industry for his work with the Public Buildings Service, plans to retire as PBS Commissioner about June 30. He has been in the Federal Service for 21 years and at the age of 66 is considered a top authority in the public buildings field.
- Private U. S. engineering, contracting and consulting firms operating abroad received almost a quarter of a billion dollars for their services in 1952, the Commerce Department's Office of Business Economics reported. Service receipts of \$99 million for 1952 reflected a gain of more than one fourth over the \$77 million received in the previous year, and exceeded 1950's figure of \$66.5 million by nearly 50 per cent, OBE said.
- Ouotes from a House Appropriations Committee report on the Interior Department, with special reference to he Bureau of Reclamation: "The general practice of the Bureau to overdesign structures and facilities has been observed on some of the projects by the committee members and has been reported by competent engineers. The committee is also aware of the tendency on the part of some architects and engineers to sacrifice practical considerations and taxpayers' dollars by requiring specially manufactured equipment and nonstandard fabrication where standard items could be used. It is urged that the Commissioner interest himself in this particular problem in an effort to achieve economies in the program wherever possible. It should not be necessary for the committee or the Congress to have to direct attention to such items as this."

(More news on page 308)

These **RUSCO** Products Offer Unique Advantages For Efficient Remodeling and Modernization

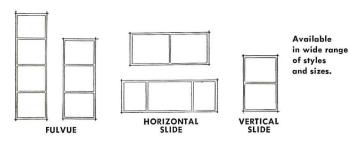


For Window Modernization—or Simplified Replacement

RUSCO Hot-Dipped PRIME WINDOWS

Fully Pre-Fabricated, Ready-to-Install Units

These windows offer exceptional characteristics of design flexibility, weather tightness and economy. Precision-manufactured in complete form—glazed, finish-painted with baked-on enamel, fully weatherstripped, complete with casing. Installation is extremely simple and fast. Units easily joined in series with streamlined non-load-bearing mullions. Available with insulating sash and Fiberglas screen, if desired.

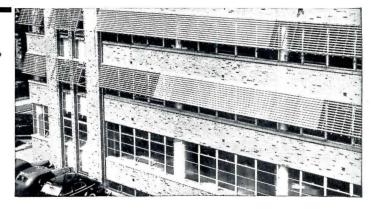




Photos show how Rusco Prime Window units with insulating sash were used to replace old, worn wood windows in Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio. Complete replacement effected in hours — room back in service same day!

For Attractive, Efficient, Controlled Window Shading RUSCO Adjustable VENETIAN AWNINGS

A permanent treatment that gives truly effective control of shade, light and ventilation. Louvers are adjustable from inside with gear operator. You will find Rusco Venetian Awnings an ideal answer to the proper shade treatment so necessary to efficient air conditioning installations. Allow continuous air flow, insulate against heat and dispel it. Available in Bonderized, galvanized steel or alodized aluminum—finish-painted with baked-on enamel.





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RUSCO Air Condition WINDOW

The first window unit designed to accommodate any type of window air conditioner. Completely replaces conventional window. All glass panels, including flankers, are removable from inside for washing, eliminating window cleaning problems. An extra lower glass panel replaces air conditioner unit and flankers when unit is removed for storage or servicing.



For illustrated literature and specifications, write

THE F. C. RUSSELL COMPANY, DEPT. 7-AR54

Cleveland 1, Ohio • In Canada: Toronto 13, Ontario

(Continued from page 306)

ON THE CALENDAR

May-

- 2-7 36th Annual Meeting, Scientific Apparatus Makers Association — Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, Colo.
- 3-4 Spring meeting, National Building Material Distributors Association — Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C.
- 3–5 Annual Meeting, Air Pollution Control Association — Patten Hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 3-7 Semi-Annual Convention, Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers Washington, D. C.
- 3–14 British Industries Fair Olympia and Earls Court, London, and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, England
- Annual meeting, members and Board of Directors, Steel Joist Institute The Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla.
- 5–7 Eighth National Meeting, Forest Products Research Society, and 1954 Woodworkers' Industry Show — Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 5–7 Second Welding and Allied Industry Exposition — Memorial Auditorium, Buffalo, N. Y.
- 5–16 1954 Annual Exhibition, Philadelphia Chapter, American Institute of Architects Philadelphia Art Alliance, 251 S. 18th St., Philadelphia
- 7-8 Annual convention, Pennsylvania Society of Professional Engineers Bedford Springs Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Information: L. F. Tierney, 301 Pine St., Hollidaysburg, Pa.
- 7-8 1954 Convention, Michigan Engineering Society Jackson, Mich.
- 10–13 39th Annual Conference, Building Officials Conference of America — Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia
- 10–14 Annual Assembly, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada Montreal
- 16-20 Annual convention, Special Libraries Association Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati
- 17–20 Second Basic Materials Exposition International Amphitheatre, Chicago
- 18-21 American Planning and Civic Association Conference —Columbus, Ohio
- 24–27 35th International Conference and 1954 Office Machinery and Equipment Exposition—Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis
- 24ff New Work in Stained Glass; American Federation of Arts traveling exhibition; through June 14 — Chattanooga Art Association, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- 26–29 1954 British Architects Conference Torquay, England. Information: C. D. Spragg, Secretary, Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, London W. 1, England
- 27ff Building Your Home, 1954: exhibition of building design, materials and products; sponsored by Architectural League of New York; through June 6—71st Reg. Armory, 34th St. and Park Ave., New York City

(Continued on page 310)







New automatic ceiling shutter Opens or closes automatically at the flip of a switch, or with automatic timer. Finished to blend with all room colors.

Hunter Attic Fan cools the entire house

The Hunter Attic Fan is the most practical and least expensive method of keeping a home comfortable on hot nights. It pulls cool, refreshing breezes through every room in the house . . . drawing out hot, stagnant air. This compact unit is easily installed in any new or old home. It requires only 18" attic clearance-ideal for low-pitched roofs. Fan comes complete with ceiling

shutter and trim-no extras to buy or build. Sizes from 5000 to 15500 CFM (air deliveries certified) fit any home size and climate.

This new, improved attic fan has the same smooth, quiet operation and dependable performance that have made Hunter Fans famous for 67 years. Fan unit guaranteed 5 years; motor and shutter, 1 year.



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HUNTER FAN AND VENTILATING COMPANY 396 S. Front St., Memphis 2, Tenn.

SEE OUR CATALOG IN SWEET'S

(Continued from page 308)

31ff Canadian International Trade Fair; through June 11 — Exhibition Park, Toronto, Canada

June

Japanese House: an exhibition of a house designed and built in Japan by Junzo Yoshimura — Sculpture Garden, Museum of Modern Art, 11 W. 53rd St., New York City

- 23rd Annual Meeting, National Housing Conference — Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C.
- 7-10 Sixth National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc. -Cleveland Auditorium, Cleveland
- 10-12 Joint annual convention, New Jersey Chapter, American Institute of Architects and New Jersey Society of Architects - Berkeley-Carteret Hotel, Asbury Park,
- 13-18 Annual Meeting, American So-

- ciety for Testing Materials -Sherman and Morrison Hotels. Chicago
- 14-18 62nd Annual Meeting, American Society for Engineering Education - University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.
- 15-19 86th Annual Convention, The American Institute of Architects — Hotel Statler, Boston
- 15-25 Special summer program in soil technology - Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Mass.
- 19-20 Pre-Conference Library Buildings Institute, sponsored by American Library Association — St. Paul
- 20 Good Design Anniversary Exhibition, sponsored by the Museum of Modern Art and the Merchandise Mart, opens in Chicago; to be on view throughout the year — The Merchandise Mart, Chicago
- 21-23 Thin Concrete Shells, a conference jointly sponsored by the Departments of Civil Engineering and Architecture - Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Mass.
- 21-25 Summer and Pacific General Meeting, American Institute of Electrical Engineers — Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles
- 24-30 23rd Annual Conference, American Institute of Decorators, and exhibition "Decoration 1954" --Palmer House, Chicago
- 27ff 92nd Annual Meeting, National Education Association; through July 2 - New York City
- 30ff Playground Sculpture Competition: exhibition of prize-winning designs in a competition sponsored by Parents Magazine, the Museum of Modern Art and Creative Playthings Inc.; through Aug. 22 — Museum of Modern Art, 11 W. 53rd St., New York

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OFFIC NOTES

Offices Opened-

- · Charlie G. Taylor, Architect and Engineer, and Harry J. Devlin have opened offices for the practice of architecture and engineering at 213 O'Michael Building, 300 N. Jackson, Odessa, Tex.
- · Woodburn & O'Neil, Architects and Engineers, have announced the opening of offices at 215 Jewett Building, Des

(Continued on page 312)

Architects—Holabird & Root & Burgee
Lighting Fixtures—Morris Kurtzon, Inc.
Electrical Contractors—Kelso-Burnett Electric Co., Inc.
Lightingware—Corning Fota-Lite



How modern offices can use Corning Fota-Lite to advantage

The rich setting of these new offices of a large oil company show how CORNING Fota-Lite is used best. Notice how evenly it distributes light.

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(Continued from page 310)

Moines, Iowa. Members of the firm are Chester C. Woodburn, Eugene C. O'Neil, and William M. Woodburn; Chester C. Woodburn was formerly a partner in the firm of Dougher, Rich & Woodburn.

Firm Changes-

• Taylor and Fisher, Architects, have announced the admission to partnership

of Warren Austin Bowersock. The firm's offices are in Baltimore.

New Addresses-

R. J. Brocker, Architect and Engineer, 401 S. Maple Ave., Greensburg, Pa.

Katz Waisman Blumenkranz Stein Weber, Architects Associated, 551 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Maynard Lyndon, F.A.I.A., 3460 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5, Calif.

Slater & Chait, Architects, 244 E. 32nd St., New York 16, N. Y.

PUBLIC RELATIONS NOTES

The baltimore chapter of the American Institute of Architects doubles, collectively, as columnist. The column, called the "Architect's Corner," is published weekly in the *Baltimore Sunday American* in the paper's real estate section. Articles are written by various members of the chapter.

West virginia state magazine recently devoted an entire issue to the state's architecture. The issue contained several articles on architecture, some of them written by the architects themselves, and featured several pages of illustrations of current West Virginia architecture. The editors plan to make this the first time for an annual project.

The kansas city chapter of the A.I.A. has acquired a weekly ten minutes of television time, which the Kansas City station, WHB-TV, offered free as a public service. The chapter considered a film program, but finally decided in favor of a discussion-type presentation. The program will run for 13 weeks.

Another television venture which boosted architects and architecture was WOR-TV's program broadcast from New York, "Design for Your Living." A series of four half-hour programs had Thomas Creighton, editor of *Progressive Architecture*, as master of ceremonies; three architects were guests each week to discuss such diverse subjects as house design, school design, and furnishings.

Public relations in the form of substantial civic service is being offered by the Chicago Chapter of the A.I.A. Members of the chapter have volunteered to investigate possible sites for a Chicago city center — thus taking some of the burden from the overworked staff of the Chicago Plan Commission.

Full public credit was given to Washington architects John Hans Graham and Associates for their design for the Arthur Murray Dance Studios in that city. Mr. Graham was even invited to appear with Mrs. Murray on a number of television programs marking the studio's grand opening — notable since the architect is too often the forgotten man at such ceremonies.

 $(More\ news\ on\ page\ 314)$



Washington, D. C., was planned to achieve the utmost in beauty, efficiency and luxurious comfort. It is the new home of the Perpetual Building Association.

Year-round air conditioning is an important feature of the progressive merchandising techniques which have made this 73-year-old company the leader in its field. Marlo Spray Type Dehumidifiers, Marlo Steam Coils and Marlo Water Coils perform a vital service in the winter-summer comfort-conditioning system serving this modern building.

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Consulting Architect: Robert O. Scholz,

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In addition, these handsome, compact cabinets save space. One "Vari-Temp" delivers the same amount of heat as five radiators equal to it in size!

For further information about space-saving, money-saving, room-controlled Dunham "Vari-Temp" Cabinets...clip and mail the coupon.



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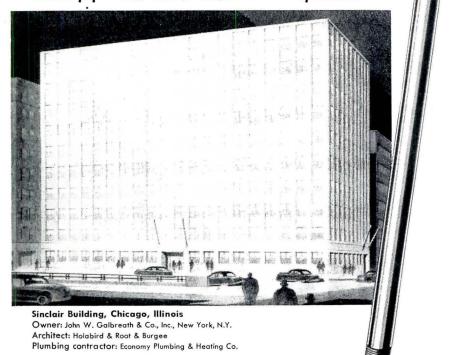
(Continued from page 11)

1915 — Docks, Casablanca
"It is by the repetition of an element that one creates rhythm"



Once again...and for the life of the building...it's Clow "IPS"*

...the pipe that never needs to be replaced!



Famous architects consistently specify Clow "IPS"* (threaded) Cast Iron Pipe

With the world-famous architects of the handsome new Sinclair Building it is standard practice to specify Clow "IPS" (threaded) Cast Iron Pipe for all downspouts, vents, and waste lines three inches and larger. Over four thousand feet of Clow "IPS" pipe have been installed in the Sinclair Building and once installed, it's there for good. Because of the corrosion-proof characteristics of cast iron, there'll be no replacement, and no upkeep cost. Installation is fast, economical . . . and permanent.

*Iron Pipe Size O. D.

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Clow "IPS" (threaded) Cast Iron Pipe has same O.D. as steel pipe, is available with plain or threaded ends, in 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10" sizes in 18" random lengths. Also available with integral calking hub on one end (other end plain) in 18" random lengths in 4, 6, and 8" sizes.

Clow Cast Iron Pipe

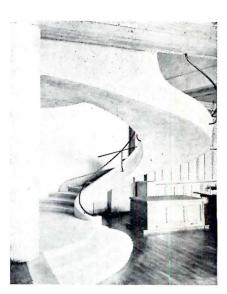


on the job, with ordinary tools of the piping trade.

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1929 — Auditorium, School of Music, Paris "Perret promised me a violin; he did not say it would be a Stradivarius" — Alfred Cortot, Director



1929 — Perret's Studios, Paris
"The art of architecture is not in materials;
it is in the arrangement of materials"

No Wonder More and More Specifications

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LOWER MATERIAL COST

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Here's an extra strong wood fiber board developed exclusively for use with poured-in-place gypsum roof decks. It's the only perforated Acoustical Formboard with a 32" span... which means lower material costs... and lower installation costs. HANSOTONE combines high thermal insulation with outstanding sound absorbing qualities to provide a permanent, rigid, and attractive base for the gypsum concrete.

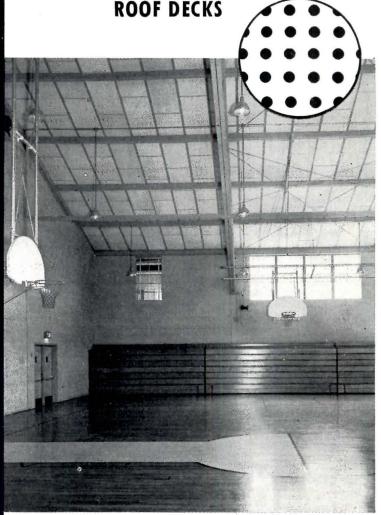
- Thickness—1"
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 .60 NRC
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(Continued from page 312)

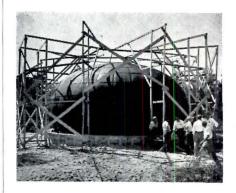
CONCRETE BUBBLE HOUSES COMPLETED IN FLORIDA

One solution to the problem of constructing houses quickly and cheaply has been put forward at Hobe Sound, Fla., where two concrete "bubble houses" designed by architect Eliot Noyes have been completed.





Above: one of the finished bubble houses, ready for occupancy. Below: the inflated balloon, prior to being wrapped in wire mesh and reinforcing rods; scaffold is used by men working the hose



The houses are about 30 ft in diameter, giving an area of about 600 sq ft. The roof measures about 14 ft at the center.

According to the architect, the entire building can be built and finished in 18–20 days; five days are required for construction of the foundation and the concrete shell.

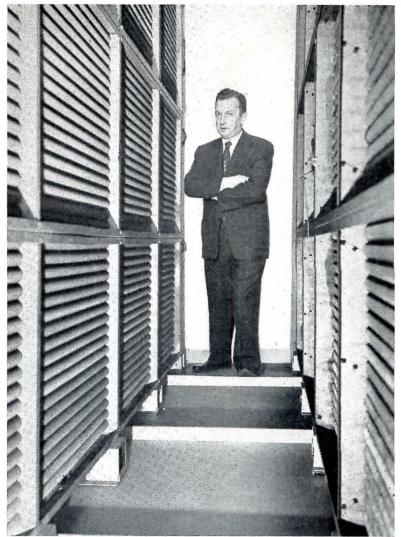
The contractor's estimate for the cost of complete foundation, slab and shell is \$5.35 per sq ft, and it is hoped that a finished house can be produced for about (Continued on page 316)

Earlier form of the bubble house, designed by Wallace Neff and built at Litchfield Park, Ariz.





Why did the Waldorf choose TYPHOON coils to triple its cooling power?



Tom Barrett gives his Typhoon installation an approving once-over.

om Barrett, Building Superintendent of the Waldorf-Astoria, found himself with a whale of a problem. Seems that when the original air conditioning system

was installed in the Grand Ballroom, over 15 years ago, they didn't reckon with full capacity crowds or the hot blasts of TV lights.

Now, the capacity of the air handling equipment had

to be tripled in order to cool the ballroom adequately.

This called for the installation of banks of chilled water cooling coils with new blower systems. To complicate matters, larger quantities of outside air brought in for ventilation purposes required new banks of pre-heating and

heating coils.

The consulting engineers, Seelye, Stevenson, Value & Knecht, looked about for a firm that could supply custombuilt coils meeting the rigid standards of quality prescribed by this world-famous hotel. After exhaustive checking of qualifications and past performance records, one firm stood out - Typhoon.

Banks of cooling and heating coils were tailor-made by Typhoon for the job. Many were 8 rows in depth and 10 feet in length – copper tubes with helically bonded fins for maximum heat transfer, especially designed to fit into extremely limited space. And Typhoon made delivery in record time.

Now it's really a Grand Ballroom-summer and winter-with enough dependable cooling to accommodate the full capacity of 3000. Tom Barrett is satisfied that the rugged equipment standards of the Waldorf have been met—and then some. "Those Typhoon 8-row coils really wring out the moisture," he says happily.

And so another great name is added to the long list of

famous Typhoon customers.

Whether the job calls for a single packaged air conditioning unit or a custom-built central plant-you can count on Typhoon. Quality engineering, backed by over 40 years of experience, is your guarantee of trouble-free performance.









Packaged Air Conditioning Units in 2-3-5-71/2-10-15-20-25 horsepower sizes

Packaged Water Chillers 10 and 20 horsepower



Write for detailed information

TYPHOON AIR CONDITIONING CO., INC. 794 Union Street, Brooklyn 15, N. Y.

Specialists in Air Conditioning Since 1909

(Continued from page 314)

\$6000. Since the houses were built on an experimental basis, these figures might differ if the buildings were mass-produced.

Mr. Noyes' design uses a structural system invented by architect Wallace Neff some 13 years ago. An example of Mr. Neff's design was published in ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, July 1944, pp 81-83, and is shown on previous page.

The first step in construction is the pouring of a round concrete foundation; the reinforcing bars of this foundation are allowed to project and are bent into hooks. A steel cable is then run through these hooks and a balloon, made of neoprene and nylon, is attached to the cable.

An ordinary blower is used to inflate the balloon to a pressure of four and onehalf oz. Precautions are taken to insure a constant pressure.

The lower part of the balloon is then wrapped in wire mesh which extends to a height of about seven ft and is reinforced by three-eighths in. steel rods. The top of the balloon is covered with chicken wire.

After this the balloon is covered with concrete which is sprayed on. The shell is about two in. thick at the bottom and about one and three-fourths in. thick at the top. This operation requires about a day's time.

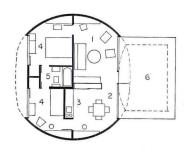
The wide openings on either side of the bubble are indicated by a template laid across the balloon, showing the workman the boundaries of the area to be sprayed.

The concrete takes about 24 hours to dry, after which time the balloon is deflated and removed. The shell is sprayed with a vapor seal and covered with an insulating blanket of glass fiber.

The concrete shell is covered with mesh and reinforcement, and a second coat of concrete is applied. The shell is finished inside and out by hand and by flash coating from a spray gun.

The absence of load bearing partitions permits free planning of the interior of the bubble. No ceilings are used except over the bathroom, which is covered with corrugated sheets of plastic glass.

Bubble houses are being developed in two larger sizes - one will provide 1000 sq ft of living space, the other 1600 sq ft.



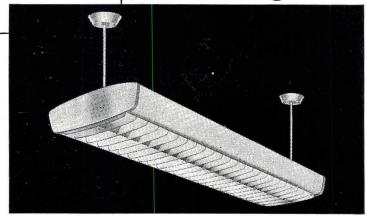
Space arrangements in Hobe Sound houses, keyed as follows: (1) living room; (2) dining room; (3) kitchen; (4) bedroom; (5) bath; and (6) terrace



(More news on page 324)

SEEING

is Believing



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Open chassis construction makes the unit easy to install; all metal parts are die formed; 8-foot units require hangers only on the ends. Side panels slip into position; hinged louver opens or removes quickly. Unit is wired complete, ready to install, less lamps.

It details complete specifications and engineering data for the Arthur. WRITE FOR BULLETIN NA

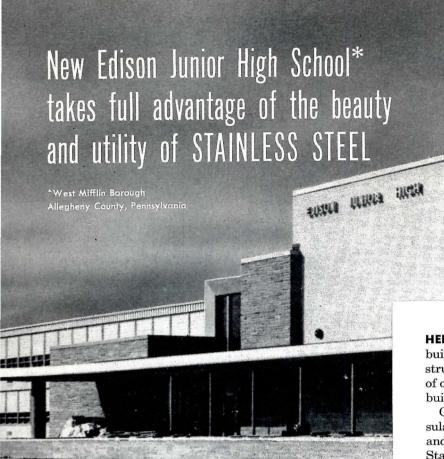
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Stainless Steel also was used in this school for sills, mullions, windows, door canopies and trim, blackboard and tackboard frames, doors and door frames, column covers and other interior trim.

If you have a new school in the planning stage, now is the time to think about Stainless Steel and its many benefits. And think in terms of USS Stainless Steel. For more information on Stainless Steel panel construction, mail the coupon below. If you like, we will have one of our representatives call.

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FIRST IN POWDER ACTUATED FASTENING



THE RECORD REPORTS

(Continued from page 20)

Dome Forming

Once the basic scheme for the formwork was figured out, reported Fuller's construction manager, Reino Laine, the job of erecting scaffolding and building the forms went very smoothly. After the special tubular scaffolding was up, beams and posts were set on top to carry the three-ply laminated timbers which ringed the dome from bottom to top. Then 2- by 4-in. stringers, extending from bottom to top of the dome, were nailed down. Finally, matched lumber was laid atop the stringers to receive the pour of concrete. Near the abutments, where the slope is steep, double forms with ports were used. Concrete was poured into them and vibrated. Above the double forms on the greater part of the dome a stiffer concrete was merely dumped on and vibrated.

Temperature of the concrete had to be carefully controlled for 72 hours during and after the pour. This was done by hanging tarpaulins from the three sides and keeping the inside warm with four space heaters turning out some three million Btu per hr. Forms were stripped in March, and then in April the tarpaulins were dropped since curing was done and they were no longer needed to protect workers from bad weather.

Roofing is now being applied which consists of layers of felt mopped with asphalt, glass fiber insulation, cinder concrete and finally lead-coated copper sheeting.

With the sides now open, it is easier to get an impression of the lightness of the dome. From the inside, it somehow suggests a huge concrete parachute that has only three corners.

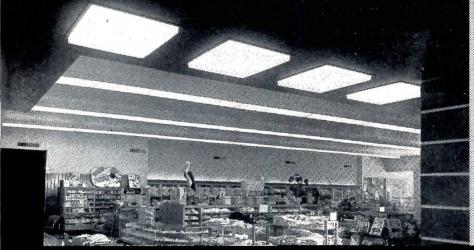
Main Auditorium

The audience in the main auditorium, which will seat 1200, will not see any of the glass walls, since the room is to be enclosed by walls of vertical wood siding which rise to the top of the dome, following its contour. At the juncture of walls and dome will be a cove for cold cathode lighting.

Since the domed ceiling itself is not intended to serve for sound distribution, steel framework is now being hung for saw-toothed-shaped acoustical baffles, dubbed "clouds." There are two "clouds," one floating over the audience, and the other over the podium with a

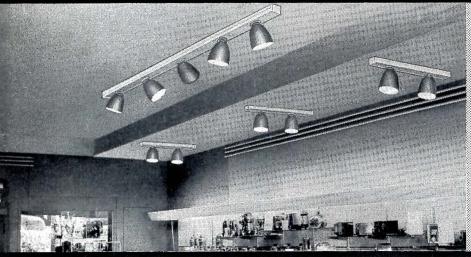
(Continued on page 320)

A Line So Complete . . . So Modern . . . So Functional . . . So Easy To Specify . . . NEO-RAY LIGHTING FIXTURES



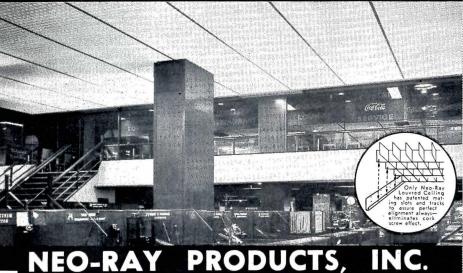
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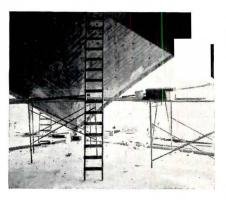
(Continued from page 318)

bit of "sky" between them. The "cloud" over the audience, besides operating acoustically, also holds lighting fixtures and long, thin diffusers for air conditioning. The baffle over the podium carries lighting as well as tracks for curtains. The back wall, for acoustic purposes, has wood slats backed up by a fabric screen and sound-asborbing insulation. Acoustical design was by Bolt, Beranek and Newman.

At the back of the main auditorium, near the top of the domed ceiling, is the projection booth. The acoustical baffle comes out from the top of the booth toward the front of the room.

Small Auditorium

Under the main auditorium, is a smaller one which seats 200, with a Cyclorama screen. Since it was designed for use with scenery, it was necessary to



Above: looking at one of the supports from inside. Below: edge beam forms arching down to one of the abutments



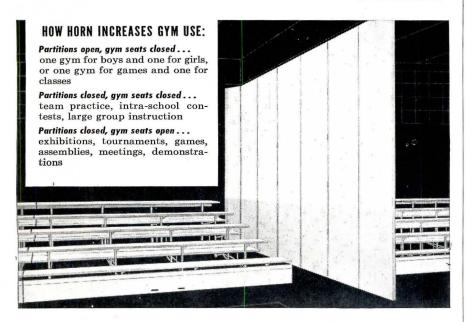
Above: a closeup of the dome casting which rides on buttress casting like a ball and socket joint. Below: buttress casting, later to be concreted



provide for venting of smoke to meet fire regulations. Smoke can be drawn to the outside through two of the glass walls by means of special windows, pivoted at the bottom and held in place by fusible links. A good-size section of the glass walls is backpainted from bot-

(Cnotinued on page 322)

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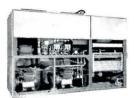
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By continually recirculating water, the DRK evaporative condenser saves 95% of water consumption costs. This compact central station unit requires a minimum of floor space. For example, dimensions of the 30 hp. DRK are: Length: 1371/3": Height: 841/8": Depth: 531/4".

137½"; Height: 84½"; Depth: 53½".

The usAIRco DRK is wired with a two-stage thermostat, which automatically starts one or both compressors, depending on load requirements. When full load capacity is demanded, both compressors function. When load is reduced, only one compressor is automatically activated.

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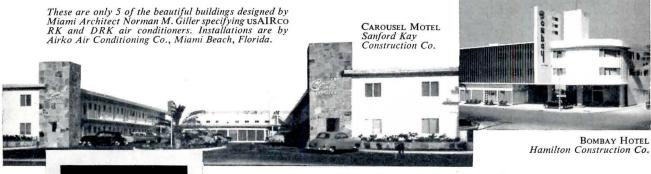
Each DRK is custom fabricated, tested and balanced at the factory, delivered for immediate operation after three simple connections: to ducts, water supply and drain, and power supply. 8 sizes are available, from 10 to 60 hp. By adding a heating coil, the UsAIRco DRK becomes an efficient heating plant.



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 $(Continued\ from\ page\ 320)$

tom to top to conceal the venting system and equipment mezzanines located near the front of the auditorium. One mezzanine is for an organ loft, and the other is for electrical equipment.

Also on the lower level are musical instrument and choral rehearsal rooms, a green room, carpenter shop, dressing rooms, mechanical rooms, and the receiving room at the back. Between the





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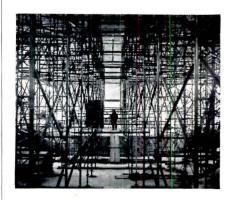
Bank Screens and Partitions Welded Bronze Doors Elevator Doors Store Fronts Lettering Check Desks (standing and wall) Lamp Standards Marquises **Tablets and Signs** Name Plates Astragals (adjustable) Stair Railings (cast and wrought) Wrought and Cast Radiator Grilles **Grilles and Wickets** Kick and Push Plates **Push Bars Cast Thresholds Extruded Thresholds MI-CO Parking Meters Museum Trophy Cases**

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Above: forms have been laid for the main auditorium floor, orchestra pit and podium. Reinforcing is in place on lower portion of floor



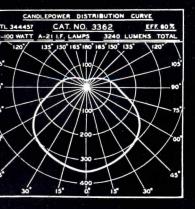
Above: inside auditorium peering through scaffolding toward podium. Below: stepped level of auditorium floor cantilevers toward lobby on girders to be partly exposed



receiving room and the back of the stage is an elevator.

Much of the air conditioning equipment has been installed. The refrigeration room which extends out underground from the main structure has been equipped. Fans are now going into the mechanical rooms which are located under the main lobby on the outside edges of the lower floor. Air intake and exhaust is through horizontal gratings set at ground level. There are no boilers since heat is by steam from the M.I.T. central plant.





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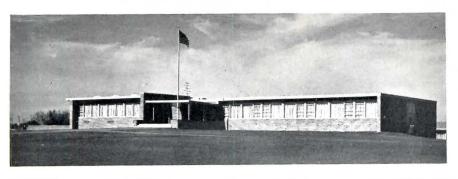
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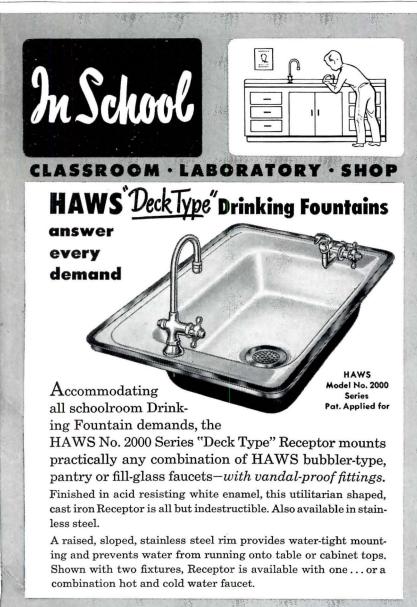




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NEW BUILDING REPLACES ONE-ROOM SCHOOLHOUSE

In place of an old one-room schoolhouse, Park Forest, Ill., now has a new $\$1\frac{1}{2}$ million high school. The building, designed by Loebl, Schlossman and Bennett, occupies a 55-acre site in the planned Chicago community. The school can accommodate 750–900 students, and can be expanded to handle as many as 1500.

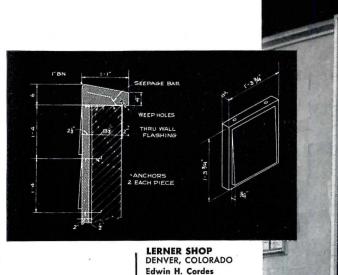
Among facilities provided in the new school is a homemaking suite which includes a living-dining area in addition to the foods and clothing laboratories and an area for instruction in child care and home nursing. An arts and crafts studio is completely equipped for activity in ceramics, textiles, metal work, graphic arts. For drawing and painting classes, of course, a north light has been provided.

The central library is lighted naturally by transparent plastic bubbles set in the roof. Conference rooms and browsing space are included in the library area. In addition to the central facilities, there are rooms throughout the school for book collections in the sciences, business, arts and other departments.

A communications laboratory is furnished with a glassed-in radio booth, a screened-listening room, a little theater stage, and complete sound and television equipment. Also provided in this lab are two additional stages for class work and special equipment for radio and television workshops.

Relaxation Part of Program

For the students' use during hours of recreation, an activities room is furnished with television, radio and a piano. Students can purchase soft drinks and ice cream at the snack bar. The room is also used for student meetings, and can be divided by a folding wall.



RICHARDS DEPARTMENT STORE MIAMI, FLORIDA

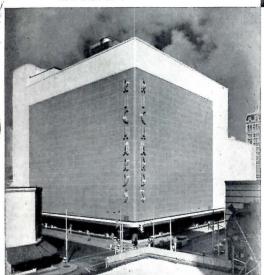
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Associated Lerner Shops Inc. of Colorado Builders Two-inch thick Architectural Terra Cotta units 16" x 32", accented with 16" square shingles, make an imposing facade in light mottled gray. Sign space over the show windows is a contrasting green; corner vertical panel a rich harvest brown.



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Construction detail, data, color samples, advice on preliminary sketches, will be furnished promptly without charge on Architectural Terra Cotta and Ceramic Veneer. Send your inquiry today.



(Continued from page 324)

This room, by the way, is operated and controlled by the students themselves.

Other special facilities include a music rehearsal room and broadcasting studio; individual practice rooms; laboratories for the sciences; laboratories for industrial arts; a business education department; club rooms; a reading clinic; a health clinic; and a book store.

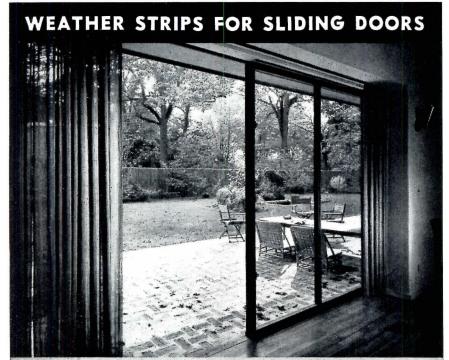
Ordinary classrooms are designed to emphasize individual instruction and participation. To achieve this effect, students' tables are arranged in a serpentine formation (see illustration).

The cafeteria and kitchen can serve 350 students at a time. The cafeteria, which has stage facilities, can also double as an assembly hall seating 500 persons. This room overlooks, through a glass wall, a terrace and court.

The building is open to the entire community, and its rooms are already being used for an extensive adult education curriculum. Other community groups also use the school's facilities for meetings. Three religious groups congregate in various parts of the buildings for Sunday services.

Future Campus Planned

Facilities to be added to the plant in the future include a football stadium, track, amphitheater, band shell, play field, hard-surface multi-use courts and a lagoon.



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Above: the school's entrance lobby is used as an informal meeting place as well as for larger social gatherings. The entrance to the library is shown at the back of the photo



Above: a typical classroom, showing the serpentine furniture arrangement mentioned in the text. Below: the homemaking classes make use of a living-dining area which opens onto a screened porch. This department includes space for food preparation and a clothing laboratory



(More news on page 328)

Here's why more and more of America's famed buildings are installing the Yorkaire system of air conditioning

The YORKAIRE SYSTEM brings new standards of comfort to the modern miracle of air conditioning, yet see how simple it is, how easy to understand! . . .

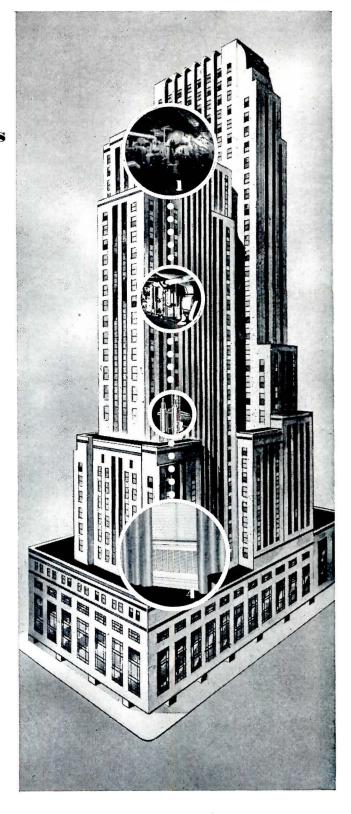
Source of comfort cooling is the famous and rugged York Turbo Water Cooling System which may be located on the roof of the building or in the basement.

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air conditioning by york

... Recent contracts include these famous buildings—Mile High Center, Denver; Netherland-Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati; Fulton National Bank, Atlanta; Equitable YORK CORPORATION Life Assurance Society, San Francisco; Esso Standard Oil Company, Philadelphia. If you are not now enjoying this healthful comfort, perhaps you will, sooner than you think.



(Continued from page 326)

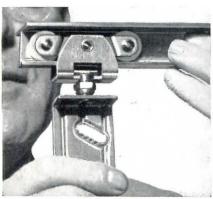
YALE STUDENTS PUBLISH PERSPECTA NUMBER TWO

Perspecta, a journal published by architectural students at Yale University, put in its second appearance, its contents ranging from an involved discussion of the projected city plan for Philadelphia to an esoteric piece on architectural history and a discussion of architectural philosophy.

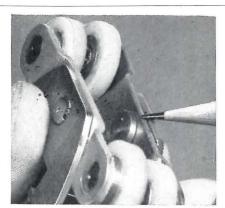
A foreword by George Howe, former chairman of the Department of Architecture at Yale, led off the issue. Mr. Howe also contributed the lead article, "Some Experiences and Observations of an Elderly Architect."

"The Responsibility of the Architect," discussed by a panel comprised of Philip Johnson, Louis Kahn, Vincent Scully, Pietro Belluschi and Paul Weiss, was a transcription of one of the school's

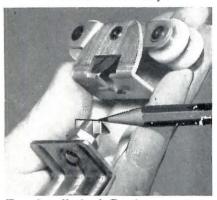




New product: Grant 7000 Sliding Door Hardware. We believe it to be the finest made. Here's why:



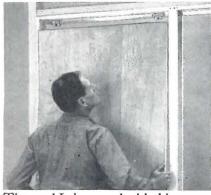
Floating action keeps nylon wheels (eight per door) in contact with track for smoothest, quietest action!



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"studio discussions." Mr. Johnson defended the thesis that "architecture is an art primarily and hardly anything else," while Dean Belluschi insisted that the architect must also fulfill the social and psychological needs of humanity.

A bow to the turn-of-the-century Catalan architect, Antonio Gaudi, was made in an article on his Casa Mila, an apartment house built in Barcelona in 1905. Gaudi combined the Gothic and Art Nouveau to achieve a fantastic and unique architecture. The cover illustration showed the sculptured chimneys on the roof of the Casa Mila.

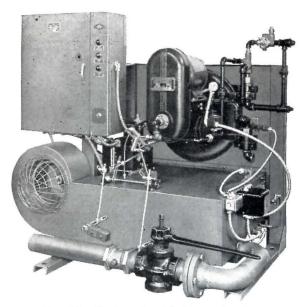
Carroll L. V. Meeks of Yale's Department of Architecture contributed a piece titled "Rome Ruined?" in which he protested against the current criticism in some areas that Rome's destruction has been completed by the "intrusion" of contemporary architecture.

A lengthy discussion of the projected plan for midtown Philadelphia was made by the architect, Louis I. Kahn, who is chief architectural design critic at Yale.

Architect Harwell Hamilton Harris contributed an article on "Rhythmic Integration of Panel Elements."

A report on the significance of the work of the Yale University Architect-Painter Collaborative in the fall of 1952 was given by R. Buckminster Fuller. The Collaborative had directed itself toward the problem of creating a prototype for an inexpensive, easily erected geodesic dome, using for the structure a corrugated paper board. Mr. Fuller's comments were followed by a report on the activities of the Fuller Study Group, a team of seven students continuing the work of the Collaborative, and by a description of the dome itself.

(More news on page 332)



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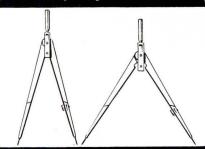
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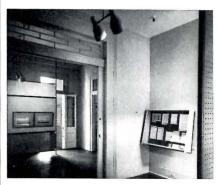
THE RECORD REPORTS

(Continued from page 332)

played in the Cabildo, New Orleans landmark; the other, called France-Louisiana, which included material on loan from the French government, was shown in two small houses in back of the Cabildo, the Jackson and Creole Houses.



Before and after: two views of the same room in the Creole house, part of Louisiana State Museum

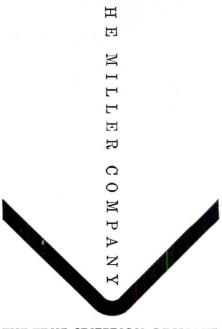




Before and after: a room in the Jackson House; below, as it appears housing French exhibit



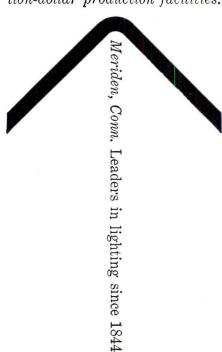
(More news on page 340)



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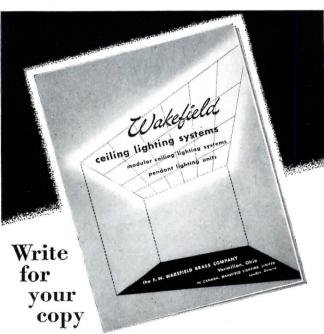
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National Institute of Health Clinical Center, Bethesda, Md.: GENL. CONTR.: John McShain; PLSTG. CONTR.: James Kane and Company.

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THE RECORD REPORTS

(Continued from page 336)



Sun-control devices in Standard-Vacuum's new Bombay offices consist of concrete louvers on all sides of the building; additional protection is afforded by horizontal louvers on two sides



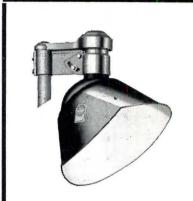
BOMBAY OFFICE BUILDING HAS CONCRETE LOUVERS

Currently under construction in Bombay's Back Bay Reclamation area, Standard-Vacuum Oil Company's new office building will have built-in sun control devices.

Vertical louvers of reinforced concrete are to be placed in front of windows on all four sides of the building. In addition, there will be three horizontal louvers per floor on the two sides of the building where the sunlight is strongest. The louvers are designed to serve a two-fold purpose: to prevent the strong Indian sun's glaring through the building's glass walls and to reduce the load on the air-conditioning system. Chauncey V. Riley, of New York, was consultant for the design of the louvers as well as the main entrance.

Construction of the seven-story building, which was designed by J. A. Ritchie, Bombay architect, was begun in June and is expected to be completed by the end of this year. The structure will be of reinforced concrete slab. Cost of the completed building is estimated at \$1.25 million.

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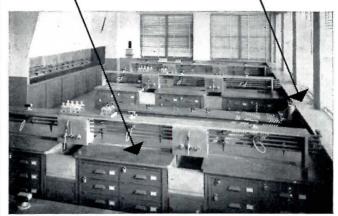




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REQUIRED READING

(Continued from page 48)

directly, does one get the idea that the architect is an artist who can create a beautiful house, and that this above all else is what an architect is for. Recommended reading — THE HOUSE AND THE ART OF ITS DESIGN by Robert Woods Kennedy.

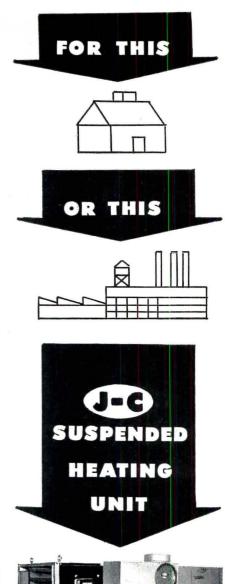
HOMES OF THE BRAVE is a capsule history of American houses and interiors during the last 60 years. It is very brief—there are only some 50 pages of text divided into twenty chapters. It is brightly and satirically written and aimed at what is sometimes called the "New Yorker public." The jacket says that "this very funny book is really a serious criticism. . . . "Except for some exaggeration, this is a valid statement. The author is basically serious and feels strongly on the subject.

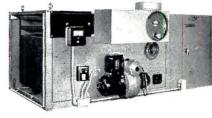
Those who know something of Mr. Gibbings' work in the field of interior design, may be in for some surprises. It appears that he is a devoted follower of Horatio Greenough, Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright, Greene and Greene and the principles of "organic architecture." He shares Mr. Wright's vast contempt for everything from overseas - Art Noveau, French "Moderne" of the 1920's, Bauhaus, Corbusier, the International Style, and "less is More." Mr. Gibbings is a greater admirer of the American way, the American woman and the American genius for mechanical comforts. He defends, if he does not exactly admire, Mission furniture because it was American and comfortable and sensible. The climax, for this reviewer at least, is attained when the author express his great admiration for the "ranch house," the vernacular modern which has suceeded Cape Cod and taken over many of its virtues.

Mr. Gibbings is more entertaining when he is attacking than defending. For most readers, his satirical quips aimed at the styles and fads that he doesn't like, will be the best part of the book. In addition to the architectural styles mentioned above, he also takes pot shots at "Aboriginal Modern," "Back to Nature Modern," "Low Life Modern" (the reactionaries' toast is "Bottoms up!"), "Movie Modern," "Dome Sweet Dome," and "Interplanetary Modern."

Mary Petty has contributed 24 drawings which constitute a major part of the book. They are uneven in quality, but some of them are the sheerest genius.

(Continued on page 348)





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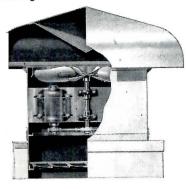


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REQUIRED READING

(Continued from page 344)

RECENT BULLETINS PUBLISHED

The Volume of Residential Construction, 1189–1950, Technical Paper 9. By David M. Blank. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. (1819 Broadway, New York)

This paper is derived from a joint study of capital formation and financing in residential real estate by the Institute for Urban Land Use and Housing Studies, Columbia University and the National Bureau of Economic Research Inc. The study is part of a large investigation of trends and prospects in capital formation and financing made possible by a grant from the Life Insurance Association of America.

Technical Bulletin No. 22. Conservation and Rehabilitation of Major Shopping Districts. By Richard Laurence Nelson and Frederick T. Aschman. Urban Land Institute (1737 K St., N.W., Washington, D. C.) 1954.

The authors outline and explain their approach for an attack on the forces that are causing the disintegration of major satellite shopping districts.

American Planning and Civic Annual. Ed. by Harlean James. American Planning and Civic Assoc. (901 Union Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.) 1953

A record of recent civic advance in the fields of planning, parks, housing, neighborhood improvement and conservation of natural resources.

Speculations of Town Planning. By Paul Kriesis. G. S. Chistou & Son (7 Gambetta St., Athens, Greece) 1953

This work illustrates the close connection between planning proposals, speculations, the meanings attached to metaphysical concepts of the planning theorists. In the progress of this analysis the importance of the political factor emerges.

Research Conference Report No. 6 — Porcelain Enamel in the Building Industry— November 12 and 13, 1953. Sponsored by The Building Research Advisory Board and The Porcelain Enamel Institute. Conducted by The Building Research Institute (2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C.) 1954

Design Research Report No. 1. An Investigation of Special Problems Involving Small-Dimensioned Douglas Fir and West-Coast Hemlock. School of Architecture and Allied Arts, University of Oregon (Eugene, Ore.)

The Madison Central Business Area. By Richard U. Ratcliff. University of Wisconsin (Madison, Wis.) 1953. 8½ by 11 in., 69 pp.

Proceedings of the 1953 ACRL Building Plans Institute with a Special Bibliography. Ed. by Donald C. Davidson. Assoc. of College and Reference Libraries (University of Ill. Library, Chicago) 1953. \$2.25

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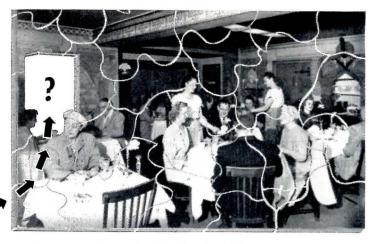
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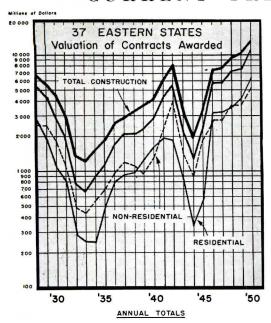
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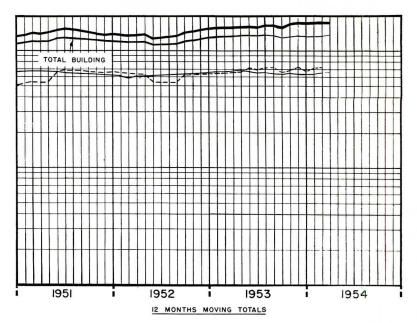
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CURRENT TRENDS IN CONSTRUCTION





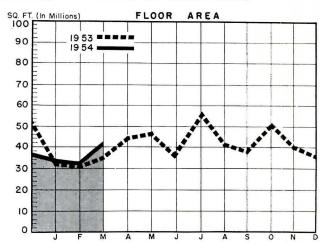
Charts by Dodge Statistical Research Service

FIRST QUARTER SMASHES ALL RECORDS

THE PROPHETS OF DOOM will have to look elsewhere. In the first quarter of 1954, construction contract awards reached the highest level of any first quarter in the 63-year history of the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Total valuation of contracts awarded in the 37 eastern states as reported by Dodge was \$3,900,764,000, an increase of 13 per cent over first quarter 1953, which was only a fraction of a percentage point behind the previous record first quarter in 1951. Further, first quarter 1954 set a new record in each of the basic Dodge categories nonresidential, residential, and public works and utilities and in each of the 12 basic statistical changes on which Dodge makes monthly reports to its statistical clients. The new boom had established itself on month-by-month highs — a record January (Architectural Record, March 1954, page 346), a record February (April 1954, page 350) and a record March \$1.5 billion in contracts awarded, an increase over March 1953 of 13 per cent overall, 18 per cent in the nonresidential category, 12 per cent residential, 12 per cent engineering.

	STOR	RE BUILDIN	GS*—SELECTED	YEARS	
			ration Contracts (thousands of sq		
		37 E	astern States		
	Annual	Monthly		Annual	Monthly
Year	Total	Total	Year	Total	Total
1929	39,731	3311	1950	59,116	4926
1935	11,281	940	1951	34,534	2877
1943	1,583	132	1952	33,268	2772
1947	48,111	4009	1953	58,380	4865
		Мо	nthly Totals		
	1953		19	54	
Jan. 30	063 July	10,643	Jan.	4086	
Feb. 3048 Aug		. 4369			
Mar. 39	752 Sep	t. 5302	Mar. 4422		
Apr. 46	502 Oct	. 6656	56 3-months—12,507		7
May 6063 Nov.			*Suburban branch department store		
June 42	239 De	3084	84 are the subject of RECORD Build Types Study No. 210 (pp. 178–1		

NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING (37 EASTERN STATES)



RESIDENTIAL BUILDING (37 EASTERN STATES)

