

# P/A NEWS REPORT

Progressive Architecture 430 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022

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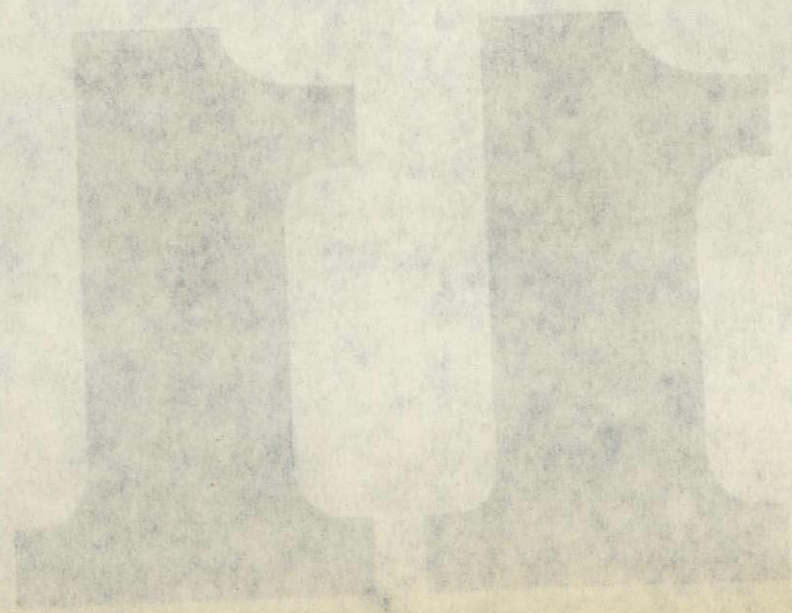
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# P/A NEWS REPORT

*Progressive Architecture's Monthly Digest of Buildings, Projects, People and Products November 1967*

## OCTAGON RESTORATION UNDERWAY

WASHINGTON, D.C. J. Everette Fauber, a Lynchburg, Va., architect, started architectural research last month on the design of the Octagon House, AIA headquarters here. Following his research, Fauber will proceed with the Octagon's restoration. The AIA foundation, which owns the Octagon and which will operate it as a national landmark, is going ahead with restoration even though not all the money to cover costs has been raised. Built in 1799, the Octagon House served as the temporary White House for James and Dolly Madison when the British burned the Presidential residence in 1812. The Treaty of Ghent, which established a lasting peace with Great Britain, was signed in the Octagon Treaty Room.

## NEW LEASE FOR RESTON

RESTON, VA. As almost everyone knows by now, the Gulf Oil Company took over management of Robert Simon's new town, Reston, in late September. (Simon is now chairman of the Gulf subsidiary that runs Reston.) What no one knows for sure is how the new management will affect the town's widely praised layout and design. Although apartment rentals at Reston are said to be moving well, house sales are so slow that interest payments on Reston's enormous debt, \$15 million of which is held by Gulf, were in jeopardy. To service this \$2,500,000 annual interest, sales have to be between 500 and 1000 units annually; sales last year were about 300 units. Simon's initial costs were monumental, for he not only assembled 7300 acres of rolling Virginia farmland, but he also built an entire village center, before starting a serious, aggressive sales effort. Gulf has the financial resources to shore up Reston's sagging economy, but wheth-

er or not it has the ultimate wisdom to maintain Reston's design excellence is a nerve-racking question. It is widely thought that, as the design and financial success of Reston goes, so goes the direction of new towns in this country. If Reston becomes a hodgepodge of mediocre housing, it may be years before something like it is attempted again.

So far, statements from Gulf have been moderately inoffensive. "I do not plan to turn Reston into another subdivision," says Robert H. Ryan, who is running Reston for Gulf. But Ryan has also made statements about the undesirability of Reston's emphasis on "contemporary design," something that not everybody likes, according to Ryan. And while he feels that townhouses are sensible, he believes that, at Reston, they are ahead of their time. There is also the problem of cost. Most houses are in the \$35,000 to \$47,000 range. Ryan plans single housing on individual lots in a lower price range. What will its "more traditional" design be like?

Gulf must have believed in Reston initially, or it would not have invested in it so heavily. What is to be hoped is that it can use its financial resources and corporate marketing skill to speed development at Reston. "You have to listen to the market," notes Ryan. If Gulf is successful in attracting the type of market for which Simon intended Reston, then what he hears could be pleasant listening indeed.

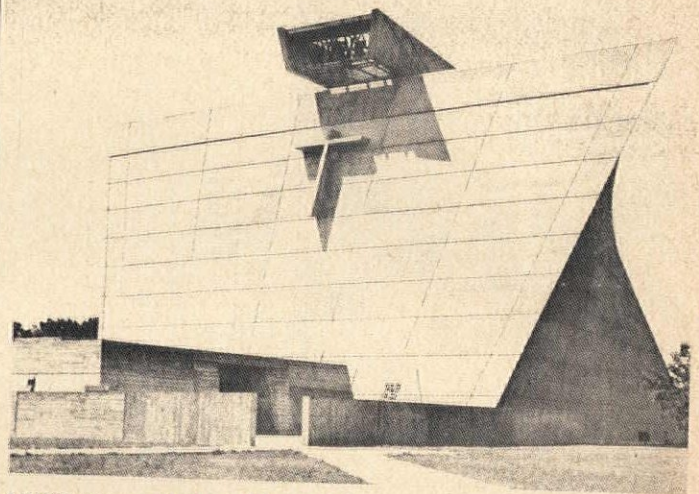
## BUILDING SYSTEMS RESEARCH GROUP FORMED

ST. LOUIS, MO. BIRD is the name of a recently established research and development group at Washington University's School of Architecture. The organization, whose full title is Building Industrialization Research and Development Group, will take on contract research

projects and also pursue investigations of its own. The group will work closely with the School of Architecture. Students are to participate in the work as much as possible, and will be able to increase their knowledge of the industrialization of building processes through a special course in the subject offered

by the architectural school. British architect Colin Davidson, specialist in the industrialization of building processes and developer of two housing systems, will head BIRD. Davidson has extensively studied the organization of building techniques and served as consultant in several countries.

## BREUER CHURCH DEDICATED IN MICHIGAN



MUSKEGON, MICH. Marcel Breuer and Herbert Beckhard specified 7000 cu yds of concrete reinforced with 575 tons of steel for the walls, roof, and floor of St. Francis de Sales Church here. Dedicated in late September, the church will seat 1200 parishioners, who will be sum-

moned to services by bells in a belfry that seems to balance horizontally on the peak of the roof. A rectory is attached to the church, reiterating the horizontality of the belfry, and serving as an anchoring focal point for the soaring back-drop of the steeply slanting church roof.

## ARCHITECTS TO TAKE LUMPS

NEW YORK, N.Y. Architects participating in New York State housing programs will be compensated on a lump sum basis. State Housing Commissioner James W. Gaynor, who made the announcement in late September, at the same time called for architectural excellence in the planning and design of state-aided housing developments. The announcement, which may have far-reaching significance, came at a time when the percentage fee system was receiving increasing

criticism. "What we are asking," said Gaynor, "is that the professional architect give his talents on the basis of the concept and location of the development, not its cost." Under the new arrangement, fee increases to architects on the residential portion of projects will range from 20% to 45%, and will be based on the number of dwelling units. For example, under the former percentage arrangement, an architect designing a 100-unit project would have gained a fee of \$56,925. Un-



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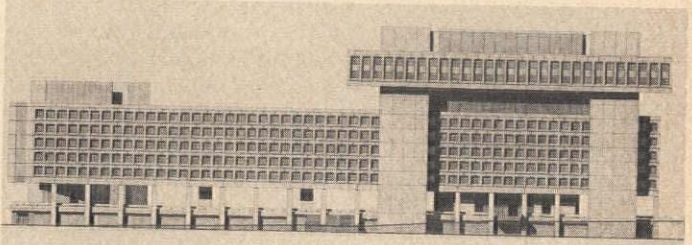
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der the new schedule, he will receive \$80,000. In addition, architects will be compensated for the design of areas and structures surrounding residential units such as swim-

ming pools, community buildings, and decks. Also, under the new fee schedule architects will have to pay state-set minimum fees to their consultants.

## FBI BUILDING GETS THE NOD



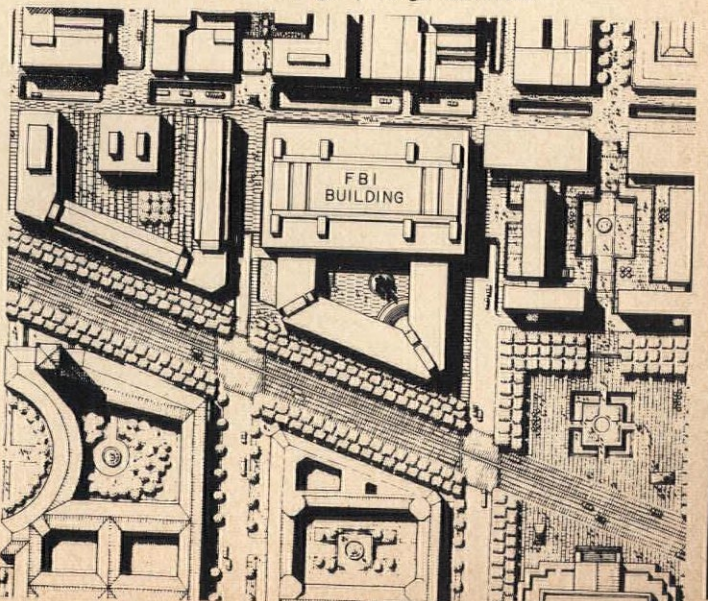
WASHINGTON, D.C. In what looks a little like a standoff, the new building of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will face the Justice Department across Pennsylvania Avenue. In the preliminary design stage for more than two years, the FBI building was approved in mid-September by the National Capitol Planning Commission.

The original design was criticized because the front façade did not parallel the avenue. Subsequent designs were questioned because of their detailing and corner treatment. However, the approved design, by C.F. Murphy Associates of Chicago, is crisp and dignified, competently fitting a difficult site. A setback of 75' along Pennsylvania Avenue will leave room for the projected arcade of trees. A 78' covered entrance will lead directly to a landscaped courtyard. And a tunnel will run beneath the avenue to the Justice building.

It will be the first major project to carry out the plans formulated by the temporary Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue, whose chairman, Nathaniel Owings, has said he believes the FBI headquarters will be the best building in Washington.

One of the commission's requirements was an open plaza one floor above Pennsylvania Avenue. This will extend from the avenue all the way back to E Street, from which it will be directly accessible.

The building will have three below-grade levels, comprising 700,000 sq ft; above grade will be 1,700,000 sq ft for laboratories, offices, and files. (Files will be held in the two upper hatlike floors at the E Street end of the building.) These two file floors are supported by eight towers containing mechanical shafts and stairs. Directly beneath the files will be a large cafeteria.





## LARGEST DOLLAR VOLUME OF ARCHITECTURAL WORK EVER SEEN FOR 1968

Architectural work in the average U.S. office should increase 3% over the record level predicted for 1967 in last year's P/A Business Survey. Although much of this increase may merely reflect the ever-increasing budgetary slices being taken by labor and materials costs, the indication is that the sound economic health experienced by most architectural firms across the nation in the past few years will continue unabated. Respondents to the P/A survey indicate that the average office has \$6,375,000 of work on the boards for 1968, compared with an average of \$6,160,000 a year ago. And although the year's success will depend on the vagaries of what a respondent from Baltimore calls "the jolly economy," there are not present this time the many notes of caution, tinged with pessimism, found in last year's survey. The major concerns last year, of course, were with tight money, rising interest rates, and the general lack of available investment capital. This year's respondents are looking for a recurrence of the tight money situation. But their immediate concern is less feverish because, at this point, tight money is only a lurking demon—something yet to happen. More immediate concern is expressed about the alarming effects of the ever-rising wage-price-tax spiral. "Increasing material and labor costs—the latter dangerously high—may hold back considerable work," writes a small, four-man Buffalo firm with 48 years of experience. These costs are causing a clamor, more widespread than in the past, for the exploration of new construction systems and techniques.

### Industrial Work Doubles

The amount of industrial work in the average office will more than double next year, following this year's 23% slump (Table III). Multiple housing will register a significant 29% gain, following a year when the effects of overbuilding were being absorbed.

The outlook for single private residential housing, however, is bleak. At this writing, architects across the country have 31% less private housing on their drawing boards than they did at this time last year. Last year's business survey accurately forecast the upturn in private housing, which finally materialized this fall. But hampered by rising costs, private single residential housing will slow down again next year, perhaps considerably.

### Gains Seen for Commerce, Health, Public Use

Architecturally-designed Public-Use projects will see a 16% increase over last year's mammoth 90% rise. Also registering significant gains will be Commerce (43%) and Health (35%). Education continues its steady rise with an 8% increase. And Defense and Space show the continuing expansion of the military budget with a 7% gain. Thirty-two per cent of all architectural work in 1968 will be for the government—Federal, state, and local. It is interesting to note that, although there will be a general increase in architectural work averaged nationwide, work in seven of the ten responding regions will drop from last year's levels. Responsible for the overall gain are whopping increases in Texas and the Northeast. Architectural work in the average Texas office is seen increasing two-and-one-half times; in the Northeast, 50%. Major losses will be in California-Nevada-Hawaii (57%), the Gulf states (30%), the Northwest (29%), and the Southeast (25%). Texas replaces California-Nevada-Hawaii as the nation's most active area.

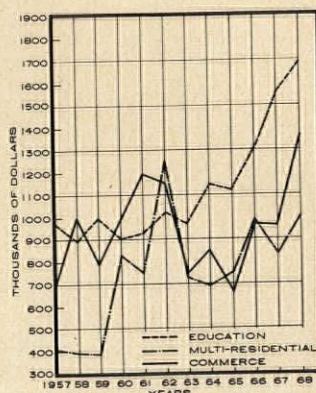
### Low-Rise Commercial Is Top Category

For the past four years, Education has been the most active category of architectural work; in 1968, Low-Rise Commercial will provide work for the greatest number of firms (Table IV). It will be the leading category in seven of the ten regions. Education will be the leader in three regions:

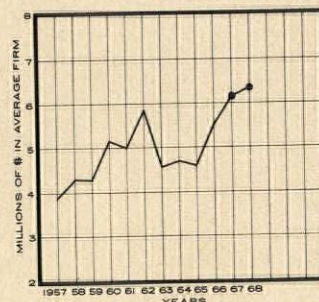
Northeast, North Central, and the Central states. In California-Nevada-Hawaii, private single residential will share the most active category with Low-Rise Commercial, both providing work for 43.9% of the offices there.

### High Percentage Already in Working Drawings

Since 45% of the work now in architectural offices for 1968 is already in the working-drawing stage, the first half of the year should be strong. Last year, at this time, only 39% of all work was in working drawings.



Three most active building categories are plotted for last 12 years, showing dollar volume in each category in an average firm. All categories show healthy growth for 1968.



Twelve-year breakdown of dollar volume of business in average firm shows uninterrupted growth in architectural business in last three years. Survey shows that 1968 will be busiest year for architects since survey began in 1957.

### Specialization

The number of firms reporting work in only one category (10.7%) is up slightly from last year (Table V). No one reports specialization in Defense or Recreation. And this year, both single, private residential work and commercial work are more popular specialties than Education, which led in the past two years.

### Commercial Work More Widespread

The percentage of firms reporting work in a particular category is itemized in Table IV. Table III shows the dollar volume in each category in a hypothetical composite average office. In all, 61.7% of firms report work on commercial structures. Commerce, which was the most popular category last year, has grown this year by a few percentage points. The greatest dollar volume generator in our average office is still Education, although only 44.3% of the firms report work in this category. Slightly more than 40% of the firms report Residential work. Religion and Health are next in line.

### Firm Size Shifts Downward

"The large office will take over more work that previously was handled by the small practitioner. Eventually, the very small office will cease to exist," writes an architect with a one-man office in Sherman Oaks, Calif. P/A, however, finds no such trend underway. True, there will be a slight increase in the percentage of offices employing more than 100 persons, from .97% to 1.3%. But the percentage of offices with more than 40 employees will fall off slightly and by far the largest gain will be registered by offices with four or fewer employees—a jump of about 4½ percentage points—from 57.6% of all offices to 62%. There will also be a slight gain in offices with from 10 to 19 employees and a slight dip in offices employing from 5 to 9 persons. Dollar-volume figures bear out this slow shift to smaller offices, with 88.4% having less than \$10 million of work in progress, compared with 84.7% at this time last year. Those with over \$50 million on the boards will rise one cautious percentage point. And a four percentage drop will occur in the middle range—firms with from \$10 to \$50 million of work under way. The number of full-time employees in our hypothetical average office, excluding clerical help, is 7.5, and its dollar volume average is \$6,375,000. It has been in business 12.5 years.



## Looking Back

When asked the reasons for the increase in architectural business during the past 15 years, most respondents mention the population growth, the relatively long period of prosperity, and the extra boost provided by a war-time economy without the strin-

gency imposed by an all-out war. Some cite the increasing complexity and sophistication of contemporary society. According to one San Francisco practitioner, "a more complex and interrelated society that demands from the profession a more comprehensive service" is the reason for the

increase. He also recognizes "greater demands for better health and education facilities." Urban renewal is given part of the credit. "The realization that cities must renew their central cores," is the reaction of one Pittsburgh architect, who feels that architects have exploited this

realization. If society has become more sophisticated, so have clients, and many have come to realize that "good design can save money," notes a respondent from Santa Rosa, Calif., who also points out an "increasing desire of clients for quality construction." But even while

U.S. MAP SHOWS DOLLAR VOLUME AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN AVERAGE ARCHITECTURAL OFFICE BY REGION.

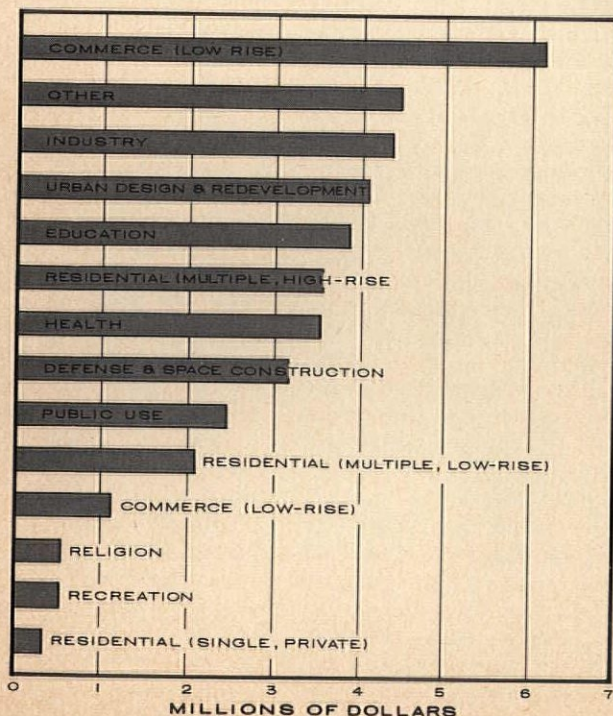
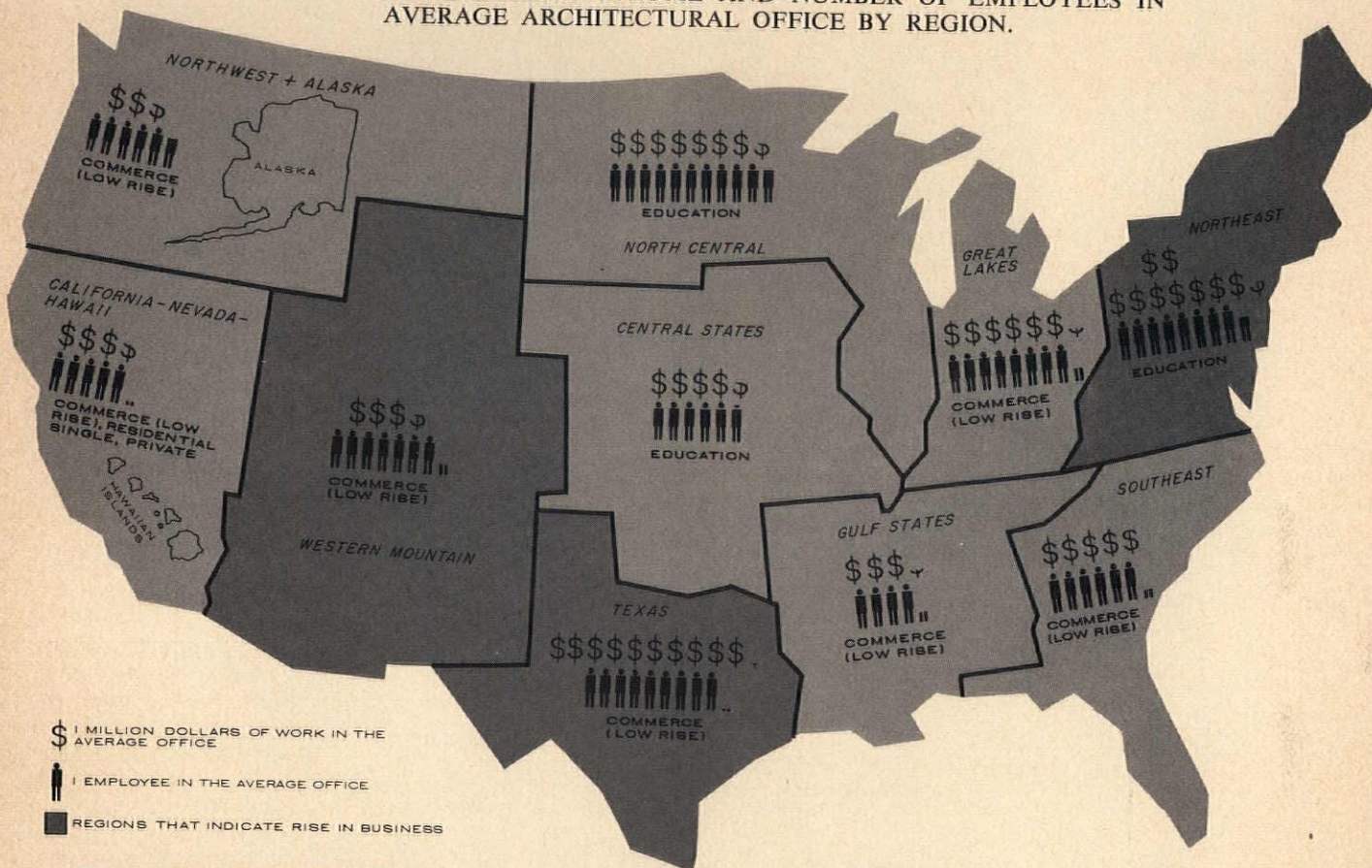


TABLE I  
Number of Firms Reporting  
and Regional Distribution

Region	No. of Firms	% of Firms
Northeast	212	28.5
California-Nevada-Hawaii	92	12.4
Great Lakes	74	9.9
North Central	70	9.4
Southeast	69	9.3
Central States	57	7.6
Northwest	49	6.6
Texas	45	6.0
Gulf States	41	5.5
Western Mountain	36	4.8
Total Response	745	100.00

Percentage of respondents in the Western Mountain states has fallen off slightly with the percentages from the Central and Northwest states increasing. Otherwise, the percentage distribution of firms throughout the U.S. is much as it was last year.

TABLE II  
Dollar Volume in the  
Average Office by Region

Region	Average \$ Volume
Texas	10,111,111
Northeast	9,383,255
North Central	7,507,143
Texas Lakes	6,234,589
Southeast	4,757,246
Central States	4,592,105
California-Nevada-Hawaii	3,672,554
Western Mountain	3,517,361
Gulf States	3,207,317
Northwest	2,619,792
National Average	6,375,000

The average office in Texas is this year's dollar-volume leader. Texas takes over the lead from California-Nevada-Hawaii, whose average office dollar volume has fallen off by more than 50%. Last year the California region saw a spurt of activity. For 1968, the activity there will return to a more traditional level. The average office in Texas, however, will more than double last year's volume. The average office in the Northeast will see a 50% rise. National average is up \$200,000 over last year.



acknowledging the gains in architectural business (an acknowledgement made grudgingly by some), some worry about the inroads on the profession made by package builders and by the damaging effects of a too-rigid fee structure. Some attribute the growth in the profession to the increasing quality of the architectural press.

**TABLE III**  
**Dollar Volume Averages and % Distribution of Work by Types of Buildings in All Regions**

Type of Building	% of All Firms' Work	\$ Volume in Average Office
Education	21.5	1,692,413
Commerce	17.3	1,361,154
High Rise	(10.4)	( 818,665)
Low Rise	( 6.9)	( 542,489)
Residential	13.7	1,077,617
Multiple	( 7.7)	( 608,194)
(Low Rise)	( 6.0)	( 469,423)
(High Rise)		
Health	12.1	947,496
Industry	11.6	908,801
Public Use	7.2	569,575
Other	5.8	458,496
Urban Design & Redevelopment	3.3	258,194
Defense and Space Construction	2.6	206,449
Religion	2.2	176,479
Residential Single Private	1.5	119,423
Recreation	1.2	92,413

The amount of Commercial work being done in the average office has gone up since last year, as have Urban Design and (slightly) Defense. There is more Urban Design work than Defense work in the average office. The amount of Industrial work in the average office is more than double last year's volume.

**TABLE IV**  
**Activity of Architectural Firms in Types of Buildings**

Types of Buildings	% of Firms Reporting Current Work
Commerce	61.7
(Low Rise)	(48.3)
(High Rise)	(13.4)
Education	44.3
Residential Multiple	42.4
(Low Rise)	(29.3)
(High Rise)	(13.1)
Residential Single Private	38.1
Religion	30.8
Health	27.0
Public Use	23.4
Industry	20.8
Recreation	17.9
Other	10.3
Defense and Space	6.5
Urban Design-Redevelopment	6.4

Most U.S. firms have work in more than one category, so percentages add up to more than 100. Percentage of firms doing recreational work has bounded from less than 2% to almost 18%. Otherwise, percentages are roughly comparable with those a year ago.

## Looking Ahead

What factors will affect the profession in 1968? Most respondents worry about inflation and a return of tight money — "mortgage market, construction costs, land availability," notes a Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., architect succinctly. "The irony," according to a Milwaukee architect concerned with the spiraling costs of wages and materials, "is that the clients want more and more for less and less, and public bodies want to put these services on a competitive basis." Not everyone, of

**TABLE V**  
**Specialization of Architectural Firms**

Types of Buildings	% of Firms Doing Only This Type of Work
Residential Single Private	2.3
Commerce	2.0
(Low Rise)	(1.7)
(High Rise)	(0.3)
Education	1.9
Residential Multiple	1.2
(Low Rise)	(0.7)
(High Rise)	(0.5)
Religion	1.1
Health	0.8
Industry	0.8
Public Use	0.4
Urban Design	0.1
Other	0.1
Recreation	0.0
Defense & Space	0.0
Total	10.7

Total specialization has increased since last year. No firms specialize in Defense or Recreation.

**TABLE VI**  
**Sizes of Architectural Firms**

Size of Firms by \$ Volume of Work on Boards	% of National Total
Under \$1 million	28.8
\$1-\$10 million	59.6
\$10-\$50 million	9.0
\$50 million or over	2.6
Total	100.0

Size of Firm by Number of Employees	% of National Total
Up to 4 employees	62.0
5-9 employees	19.6
10-19 employees	11.5
20-39 employees	4.1
40-99 employees	1.5
100 and over	1.3
Total	100.0
Average number is 7.5	

Percentage of firms with up to 4 employees has increased over four percentage points, and at the same time percentage of firms with more than 100 employees has increased slightly. Percentage of firms with from \$1 to \$10 million on the boards is up over four percentage points. Firms with over \$50 million is up one percentage point.

course, shares this pessimism. "We seem to be getting better budgets," notes a firm in Lexington, Ky., which has been in business for two years and reports a 100% increase in business over the last year: "This appears to be the result of a better educated clientele. We also seem to be getting better fees."

Some see rapid transit as making a considerable impact on cities, as persons "shift from the private auto to more efficient ways of getting around." On the other hand, some see the effects of road-building taking hold, opening new areas outside cities for expansion and building. Unquestionably, the practice of architecture is becoming more complex, and a systems analysis approach to environmental problems is mentioned as increasingly affecting the thinking of the profession. But as this complexity grows, so does the search to bring order out of it. Perhaps in one area the order is beginning to prevail. When asked what would affect the practice of architecture, one New York architect replied tersely, "The Pill."

## SCHOOLS

Yale University has announced the appointment of Howard Sayre Weaver as Acting Dean of the School of Art and Architecture, pending the appointment of a successor to Gibson A. Danes, who resigned July 1. Yale's Department of Art and Architecture has redesigned its degree program. Starting this year, the basic, three-and-a-half-year course will lead to an M.Arch. degree instead of a B.A. The current, one-year Master's program will be dropped from the curriculum, and replaced by a two-year course leading to the degree of Master of Environmental Design. To qualify for the M.Arch. degree, students must already hold a B.A. or B.S. degree . . . **Princeton University** is establishing a Research Center for Urban and Environmental Planning that will function within the School of Architecture. The new center will involve departments ranging from biology to engineering. Bernard

Spring, Senior Research Architect and Lecturer, will head the center and coordinate research . . . Jean Labatut, who retired this summer from his professorship at Princeton, has been named Visiting Professor of Architecture at **Rice University's** School of Architecture . . . Professors Linwood J. Brightbill, Stephen J. Tang, and Ronald Reach of the **University of Illinois** have received a \$7500 grant from the American Iron and Steel Institute to develop a steel roof-framing system for a dome-shaped roof . . . **Cornell University** has a new name for an old college. The change from College of Architecture to College of Architecture, Art and Planning acknowledges independent operation of the school's departments . . . Richard J. Hunter of Los Angeles, Calif., has been appointed associate professor and visiting design critic in the Department of Architecture at **Pennsylvania State University** . . . Jayanta Chatterjee has joined the faculty of architecture at the **University of Cincinnati** . . . Cornell University and the Museum of Modern Art have recently formed the **Institute for Architecture and Urban Studies**. The group, under the direction of Peter Eisenman, on leave from Princeton, will attempt, through teaching and publications, to bring graduate students of architecture closer to the nuts-and-bolts problems of urban areas. Aim of the institute is to make architecture more relevant to social ideas and problems . . . Renewable grants of \$600 have been awarded to five undergraduate students of engineering and architecture under the Sverdrup & Parcel & Associates Scholarship Awards Program. Winner of the architectural award was Richard D. Olson, fifth-year student at the **University of Minnesota** . . . James R. Hauber, Ph.D. candidate at **Stanford University**, has been named winner of the Robert J. Painter Memorial Fellowship offered by the American Society for Testing and Materials. The Fellowship carries a stipend of \$1500 for the university and \$5000 to be used by the Fellow in his study of materials science.



## STONE ON WILSHIRE

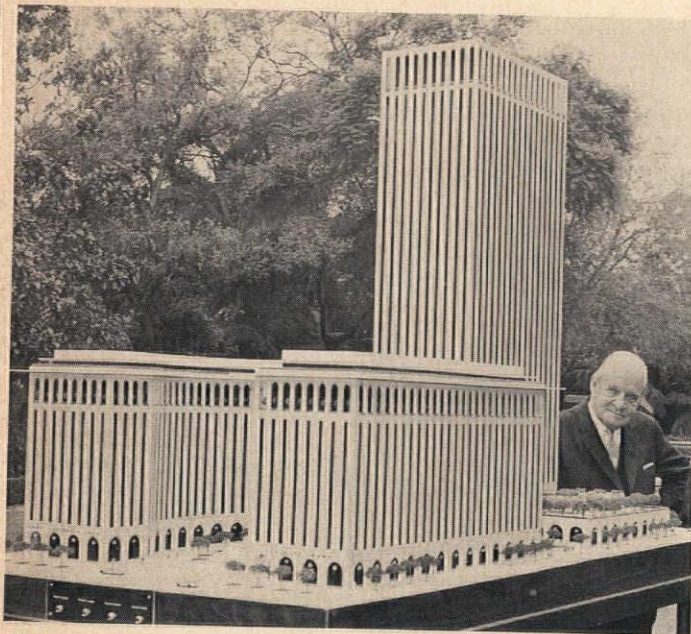
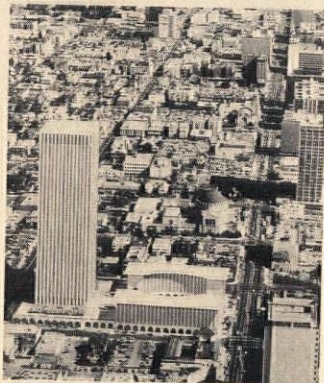


Photo: Rothschild Photos

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. More than 10,000 tons of travertine marble, shipped from Italy, will be used as facing for the structural steel columns of Ahmanson Center, a \$75-million, three-building financial office complex on Wilshire Boulevard here. Designed by Edward Durell Stone, the center, with its 40-story tower and twin 10-story portal buildings, will become a dominant feature of this section of L.A. The portal buildings have gently curved inner façades, between which will be an oval plaza with pool and fountains, held the way two curved hands might hold an egg. A landscaped plaza on an upper level will surround the 40-story tower.

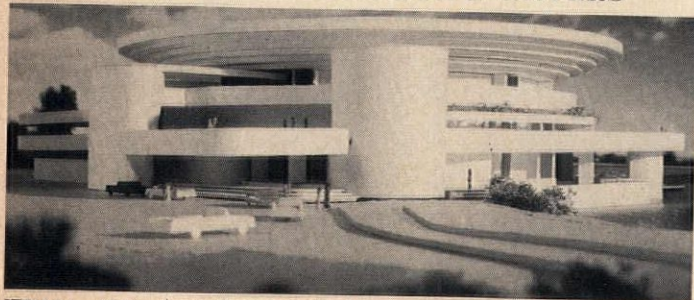
In all, the full block site encompasses about 4 acres; garage space, capable of accommodating 2000 cars, will be located in four underground



levels. Even more emblematic of Los Angeles will be the buildings' total mechanization.

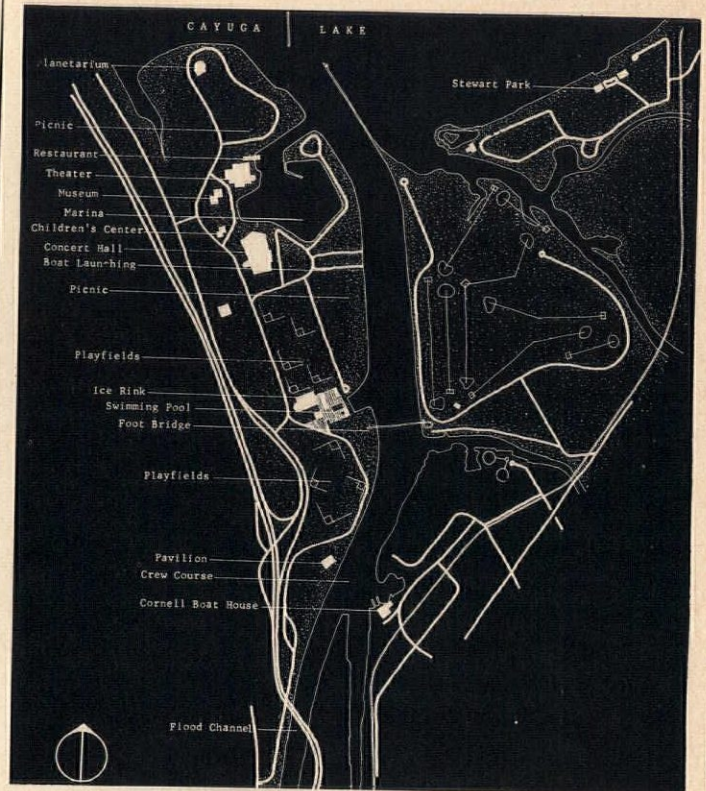
Each office will be individually soundproofed, for instance, and closed-circuit television will be available for tenants, with individual built-in television sets. Radiant heating will be used beneath the plaza to keep temperatures comfortable, even during a cool spell.

## DOWN BESIDE CAYUGA'S WATERS



ITHACA, N.Y. A rather small city that lies at the foot of the long glacial hills that snake in and out among the Finger Lakes of upstate New York, Ithaca is known primarily, of

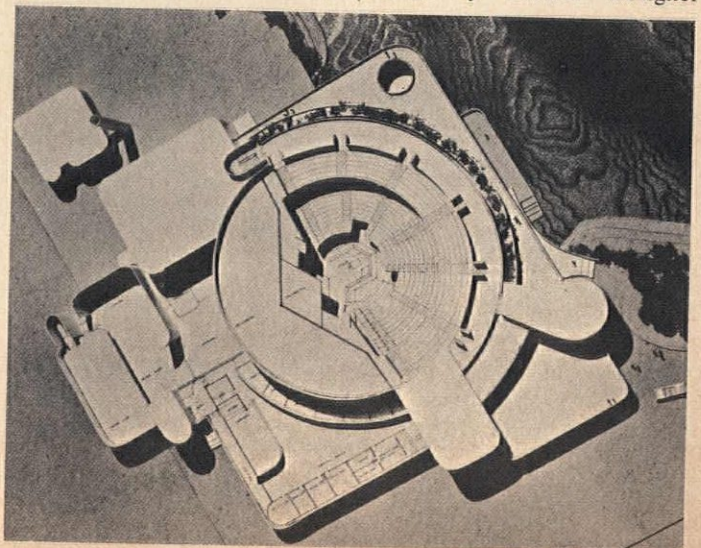
course, as the home of Cornell University. The university campus, set atop one of three slopes outside the town, and the campus of Ithaca College, which dominates the



brow of another steep incline, have long been the scenes of most of Ithaca's cultural and intellectual activity. Presently, however, the "townies" (including representatives of local, state, and Federal Government and people from the university) are working hard on plans to establish a comprehensive regional base for recreational and cultural activities.

A great deal of local energy (and money) has been poured into a project to develop 415 acres of open land on the south shore of Lake Cayuga. A master site plan, prepared by Egner & Niederkorn Associates (with Zion & Breen of New York City acting as landscape consultants)

and funded by the city, shows a 450-boat marina to be constructed by the State of New York, an 85-acre recreation complex to be built by the City of Ithaca, a Federally-constructed flood-control channel that will double as a fishing and boating stream and intercollegiate crew course, and an ambitiously conceived cultural center, to be built by a private corporation known as the Center for the Arts, Inc. The center of the cultural complex will be a 1700-seat repertory theater designed by Fairfield & Dubois of Toronto, Canada. Seating will be arranged in a 150° arc around an open thrust stage. Stage design was done by Theater Designer





Desmond Heeley. Prior to the preparation of a design proposal, representatives of the Center corporation consulted with Fairfield & DuBois, who were designers of the Shakespeare theater at Stratford, and with the Center's artistic director, Alan Schneider. The building, which will be fully air conditioned, will encompass 80,000 sq ft of working space, including scenery and costume shops, rehearsal stage, and administrative offices. Other facilities planned for future construction are a concert hall, museum-cum-exhibition hall, and a children's center. All these will be built by the Center for the Arts, Inc.

Presently, architects are completing working drawings for the theater, and construction is scheduled for early next spring. Construction plans are contingent, however, on a loan being granted by the State Dormitory Authority. Although most of the funds needed to finance the total site development have already been raised, the Center corporation must still raise \$2,500,000, nearly 80% of the cost of the theater building. A special act of the state legislature empowered the Dormitory Authority, a bonding agency, to finance the project, but before bonds can be issued, the authority is seeking assurance that the corporation has on hand sufficient money to pay service charges on the debt.

The complex is scheduled to be completed in 1970.

## AWARDS

The U.S. Department of Defense, in cooperation with the AIA, has selected winners in its National Fallout Shelter Design Competition. Grand Prize winner was the Houston, Tex., firm of **Brooks & Brooks** for its design of a community center incorporating public shelter facilities. First-, second-, and third-prize winners were also chosen in each of seven regions of the U.S. . . . For the first year, the Albany Area Chamber of Commerce honored six architectural projects in its Beautification Awards Program. Awards went to: St.

John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, designed by **Blatner, Mendel & Mesick**; IBM Building, by **Carl J. Petrilli**; offices for Aird Island, by **Donald J. Stephens Associates**; Colonie Country Club, by **Blatner, Mendel & Mesick**; Marine Midland National Bank of Troy, Latham Office, designed by **Turley, Stievater, Walker, Mauri**, and State University of New York Dutch Quadrangle, landscaping by **Clark & Rapuano**.

## SOUTH OF LINCOLN CENTER



NEW YORK, N.Y. Fordham University, which already has one building adjacent to New York's controversial Lincoln Center (the Fordham Law School, completed in 1961) has another one under way there. To be called the Leon Lowenstein Center, the \$13,500,000 academic building will house four colleges: a new liberal arts college, the Robert I. Gannon School of Education, the Joseph Martino School of Business Administration, and the school of social service. There are 8000 students enrolled in these schools, and it is expected that the new building will be able to accommodate 3000 of them at one time. A plaza with a reflecting pool will lead to the building's entrance. Completion is expected in 1968. White precast concrete will cover the steel frame in what one source describes as an attempt to complement the white travertine mullions of the Metropolitan Opera House, which it faces. Fordham also plans a library and an additional classroom building in the area.

Architects for the design: Perkins & Will. Supervising architects and engineers: Slingerland & Booss.

## A GRAND AND CENTRAL PROPOSAL



NEW YORK, N.Y. An announcement by the New York Central Railroad that it would like to put a high-rise office building on top of the Grand Central Station waiting room aroused architectural comment last month. Most of it came from New York architects, who wanted nothing to do with it and wanted no one else to either. So far has the desecration of New York's fine old spaces progressed that whoever contributes to the next defilement will be about as popular as a WCTU member at Hurley's

Bar. P/A's art director Richard Lewis proposed the above solution to the space problem. Instead of tearing down the Singer Building (see pp. 170, 171, SEPTEMBER 1967 P/A), he would move it to the air rights above Grand Central. The railroad would have its office space; the Singer building would have the Pan Am Building as a backdrop and New York would have two of its landmarks—a diminishing breed—in a central location where one could see both of them without taking a long walk.

## OBITUARIES

**Benjamin Bailyn**, an associate in the New York City firm of Smith, Haines, Lundberg & Waehler, died July 21 at the age of 55. He served as supervising architect for the Engineering Quadrangle at Princeton University, for the Allied Chemical office building and the Esso Research Laboratory in New Jersey, and for the rebuilding of the Times Tower in Manhattan for the Allied Chemical Corporation.

**John T. Clabby, Jr.**, vice-president and manager of the Systems Division of Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Menden-

hall, died October 1 at the age of 43 of a heart attack. For more than 20 years, Clabby was associated with engineering management. He joined DMJM in 1959 as senior member of the technical staff, was appointed director of systems in 1960, and elected vice-president in April, 1961.

**Ellery Husted**, a retired New York architect who lived in Portugal, died July 18 in Lisbon. He was 66. As a junior partner, he assisted the late James Gamble Rogers in designing the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City. From 1945



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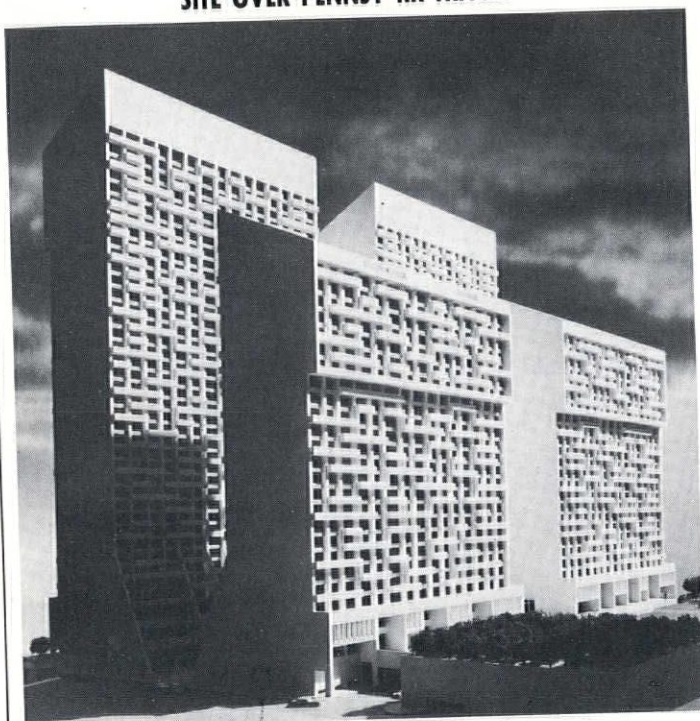
to 1960, when he retired. Husted was a partner in the firm of Gugler, Kimball & Husted, and served as a consultant to the Air Force, the CIA, the Army Corps of Engineers, and other Government agencies.

**Tyler S. Rogers**, authority on building design and insulation, died October 11 in Montclair, N.J. He was 72. Rogers retired in 1960 from the Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation, where he had been chief consultant on product and technical literature, as well as executive vice-president, assistant to the

president, and manager of market development. Previously, he had been an associate editor of the *Architectural Record*, and had written books for prospective homeowners that included *Plan Your House To Suit Yourself* and *Complete Guide to House Hunting*.

**David Stephen**, 88, a vice-president of the firm William B. Ittner, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., died July 20. Stephen was a native of Glasgow, Scotland. He joined the Ittner firm over 60 years ago and assisted in the design of more than 500 schools in 29 states.

### JOHNSON DESIGNS APARTMENTS FOR SITE OVER PENNSY RR TRACKS



NEW YORK, N.Y. Philip Johnson, with Samuel Paul and Seymour Jarmul, has designed a superb block of four apartment towers; their site will be air rights above the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks at the west side of Ninth Avenue between West 31st and West 33rd Streets. The area is just west of the General Post Office building and two long blocks west of the new Madison Square Garden.

Sixteen hundred units for moderate-income tenants, ranging in size from one-room studios to three-bedroom apartments and penthouses, will be provided in centrally air-conditioned towers. Two of the towers will

be 38 stories tall and two at the west end of the site will rise 25 stories. Ground floor of all buildings will contain shopping facilities for residents.

Since most of the surrounding structures are relatively low, with flat roofs, the new towers will be visible from any point in the West Side commercial area. Tenants will enjoy views of the Hudson River and lower Manhattan from balconies that break the façade in a random pattern.

Plans call for private streets and walks to skirt and cross the site. Running between the towers will be a two-block-long pedestrian

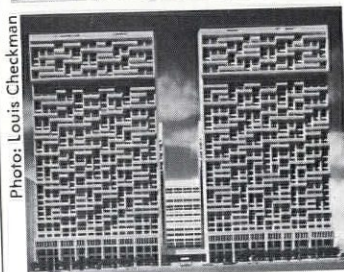
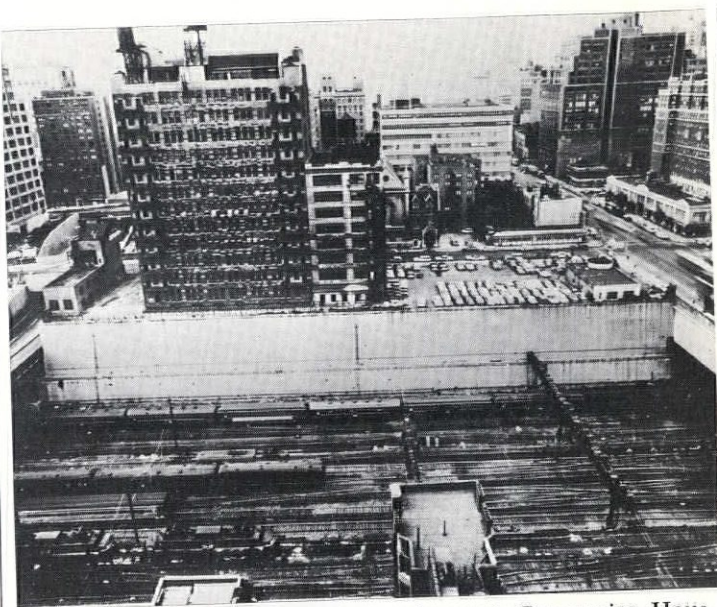


Photo: Louis Checkman

shopping mall. A separate service road will make stores accessible for deliveries.

For the convenience of working mothers, a nursery school will occupy a portion of the site with access from a private park or any of the buildings. According to plans, a five-level parking garage for tenants and guests with space for 830 cars will be covered by a private landscaped park. Planting and recreation facilities for children and adults will be distributed over 80% of the site.

Under New York's Rede-

velopment Companies Housing Program, a private housing corporation will own and manage the development and receive the equivalent of a 50% tax rebate on the property. This arrangement should allow rentals to be held to a maximum average of \$53 per room. The city conceives of the project, known alternatively as Chelsea Walk or West Yard, as a concession to those middle-income families who might be considering moving to the suburbs for a more pleasant environment and better housing.

Cost of the entire project will be \$60 million. Financing is being arranged through a conventional mortgage of 90%, with the project's sponsor, Lazard Freres & Co., providing the remaining 10%. Construction will begin in January, 1968; completion is scheduled for June, 1971.

### THE GAME PLANNERS PLAY

ITHACA, N.Y. Two bearded, affable graduate students from Cornell University are making the rounds of city planning commissions, Federal agencies, high schools, and universities, carrying with them a large and heavy bright red box that looks like a Mod version of a Madison Avenue attaché case. The students are Anthony Dotson and David Sawicki and the box they carry is CLUG, the Community Land Use Game developed at Cornell University by Allen Feldt, assistant professor in the Department

of City and Regional Planning.

According to Dotson and Sawicki, who hold production rights to CLUG, the game has an equally magnetic effect on professional planners, lawyers, public administrators, and university faculty and students. It is played, as P/A learned in a demonstration, by 3 to 15 players, all of whom become cut-throat entrepreneurs within a few rounds of play. Participants become involved in a sequence of highly interdependent decisions concerning



real-estate development, taxation, transportation, utilities construction, and building maintenance. In the course of 20 or so rounds of play, teams may construct, on the board, a city of half a million people. The players find their decisions resulting in predictable as well as unforeseen predicaments involving community land use, economic bases, levels of employment, and financial status.

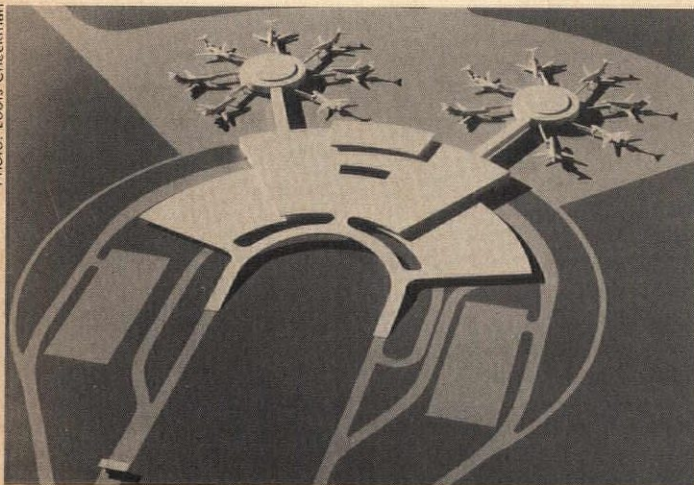
The basic CLUG kit weighs about 40 lbs and comes equipped with currency, erasable board, sets of record sheets and tax roles, transaction cards, and so on. For versions more complicated than the basic model, such as the intricate one developed for the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies, the kit also contains a computer program written in computer language Fortran IV. Less experienced groups are supervised by two non-participants, who make and change the ground rules as the

game progresses and who, in addition, keep track of economic facts.

CLUG does not, of course, represent an exact replica of any particular urban situation. One of the real factors conspicuously absent, for example, is the social element. There are no class divisions. But Professor Feldt does see an important use for CLUG as an aid to understanding mathematical simulations of actual urban areas and their growth patterns. So far, CLUG has been used to explore the planning possibilities of upstate New York towns, including Syracuse, Auburn, and Cortlandt. Over the past summer, its inventor worked on a model based on 11 central New York counties to teach people how regional planning works. At Cornell, one course devotes an entire semester to playing the game, and, according to Dotson and Sawicki, never explores *all* the game's possibilities.

## GETTING SET FOR THE SST

Photo: Louis Checkman



RALEIGH-DURHAM, N.C. In the next 20 years, air-passenger traffic through the Raleigh-Durham airport is expected to increase 600%, and cargo traffic an impressive 2000%. If expansion plans are on schedule, Raleigh-Durham will be ready for these increases. Recently released was the proposed design for future passenger terminal facilities, prepared by Arnold Thompson Associates, Inc., airport facility consultants. The new terminal will be located midway between two 10,000' runways and, as traffic increases, will be con-

structed in four stages. First stage (shown here), scheduled for completion by 1970, will have 14 gates and parking space in a central structure for 1500 cars. The terminal, which will surround the parking structure, will have a one-story continuous lobby, on the second level, connected by short concourses to two circular waiting areas, each of which will have seven gates. On the terminal's third level will be a restaurant with a view.

Expansion in 1980 will add 14 gates and space for more terminal facilities.

## WRIGHT'S MARTIN HOUSE TO BE RESTORED



BUFFALO, N.Y. The house Frank Lloyd Wright built for Darwin D. Martin on Jewett Parkway was one of the few Wright houses designed before 1910 that did not have a pool at the entrance. But its ramifications go far beyond that. For Martin was owner of a mail order and wholesale business, known as the Larkin Co., and Wright's work on the Martin house led to his commission for the Larkin Building. Actually, there were two houses. A smaller house for Martin's sister and brother-in-law, the George Bartons, fronted on Summit Avenue. Between the two houses was a garage and conservatory. Recently, the University of Buffalo bought the Martin house for a reported \$60,000, to be used as a residence for its new president, Martin Meyerson, former dean of the College of Environmental Design at Berkeley. The New York State legislature allocated \$30,000 in its 1967 budget for renovation and work is currently underway. There is quite a bit to do to restore the house to its Wrightian design. It stood vacant during World War II; then, after the war, it was bought by Buffalo architect Sebastian Toriello, who tore down the pergola, conservatory, and garage and con-

verted the interior into three apartments. He also put three two-story apartment structures on the grounds, one close to the rear of the house.

In restoring the house, New York architect Edgar Tafel will put up a fence, topped with planter boxes to screen off the apartments. Tafel first saw the house in the early 30's, when, as a student of Wright's, he drove East with him. Since then, the house has suffered the ravages of age and misuse. Tafel will recover the roofs with slate. (Originally, they were clay tile; more recently, asphalt shingles.) Roof lines must be straightened, tile floors repaired, and woodwork, much of which was torn away from the walls and ceiling, restored. Most noticeable change will be the addition of a large skylight to light the inordinately dark living room.

Several curious features will remain. One is an 80'-long ballroom in the basement. Another is the reinforced concrete construction with steelwork roof supports — an unusually advanced structure for 1904. It is refreshing to see a fine piece of architecture put to such an appropriate use. Everyone connected with the project deserves commendation.

## CALENDAR

A national conference for the purpose of "Facing the Union Problem" will be held on December 1 at the La Salle Hotel in Chicago. Co-sponsors include the AIA, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Consulting Engineers Council/USA. Pre-registration may be arranged

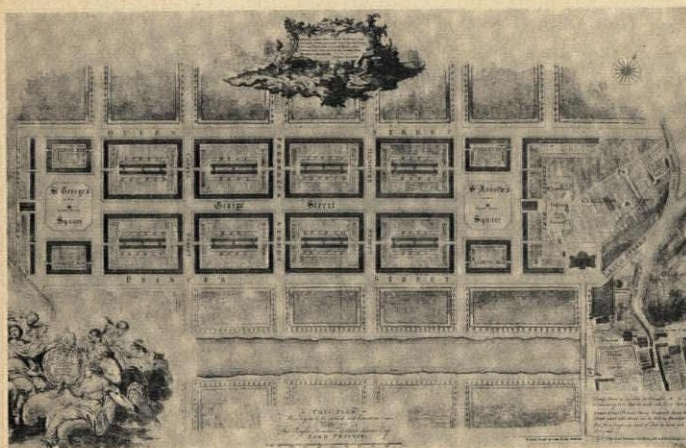
through: Louis A. Bacon, 309 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60606 . . . "Quest for Quality" will be the theme of the 1967 Congress for Recreation and Parks when it convenes at the Fontainebleau Hotel in Miami Beach, Fla., December 3-7. National Recreation and Park Associ-



ation, 1700 Washington Ave., Miami Beach, Fla., is sponsoring the event . . . Eleven national trade organizations are sponsoring an **Aluminum Finishing Seminar**, scheduled for January 30–February 1 at Detroit's Sheraton Cadillac Hotel. Thirty-six experts will discuss nearly all aspects of aluminum finishing processes. Registration forms are available from the Aluminum Association, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017 . . . The **Winter Meeting of the National Society of Professional Engineers** will be held January 9–13, in the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. The society has headquarters at 2029 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. . . . The Univer-

sity of Wisconsin's Extension Division plans to present a seminar concerning "**Architectural Promenade and Terrace Decks**" January 18–19 at its Madison campus. Director of the program is Dwight D. Zeck, Institute Director, 725 Extension Building, University of Wisconsin, 432 N. Lake St., Madison, Wis. 53706 . . . At the **Joint 1968 Legislative Conference of the AIA and Consulting Engineers Council/USA**, architects and engineers will have an opportunity to preview Congressional legislation likely to affect them during the coming year. The conference is to take place Jan. 30–31 at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.

## 200-YEAR-OLD NEW TOWN



*Craig's winning plan for Edinburgh's New Town. 1767.*

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. Local Edinburghers and visitors to the annual Edinburgh Festival this past summer were privileged to be able to visit a beautifully designed exhibition called "Two Hundred Summers in a City," celebrating the selection, in 1767, of the design by Architect James Craig for Edinburgh's "New Town."

That the design, picked from among six competitive entries, was an appropriate one is proven by the fact that the area remains today largely as Craig planned it. This is the noble stretch between Charlotte Square and St. Andrews Square on the west and east and Queen Street and Princes Street on the north and south. It was and still is a notable example of classical urban planning.

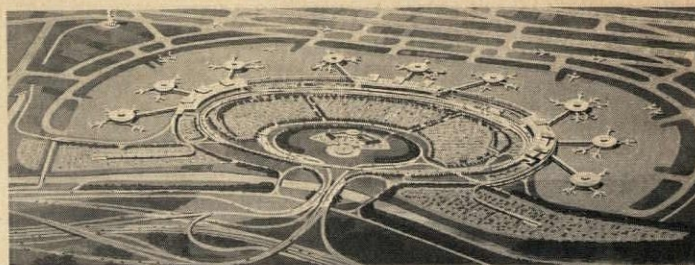
The exhibition did not stop

at Craig's plan. It went back into medieval times when Edinburgh clung to the rocks around the Castle, and forward, through present-day Edinburgh, to "City-Scope"—an environment in which to imagine future cities" with flashing lights, electronic sounds, etc. The future was not as interesting as the past, in this case.

Craig received an exhibition all his own in a museum on the Royal Mile, a thoroughfare leading from the Castle to Holyrood Palace, and there were fascinating billboards posted around the city showing the significant buildings of various neighborhoods, their architects, and dates.

It was all an exemplary way to show the way a city grew and was planned; one that other cities might emulate, had they the background.

## TERMINAL EXPANSION



*Photo: Port of New York Authority*

NEWARK, N.J. A \$200 million expansion program got under way at Newark airport last month, which, in the pattern of much airport work nowadays, will be inadequate before it is completed. Supposedly by the time the three new terminals, parking for 10,000 cars, one new runway and the extension of two others are completed in 1975, the facility will be handling 12 million passengers each year. Forecasts of aircraft passenger flow in the New York area have traditionally been too conservative. A few years ago, it was predicted that 3,500,000 persons would use the Newark facility in

1966; the actual figure exceeded 5 million.

Preliminary plans prepared by the New York Port Authority, which owns and operates the airport, call for three curved terminals, surrounding an inner circle accommodating the parking area. Each terminal will have three satellite flight gate structures, attached to the terminal by arcades. Flight gates in the satellites will be large enough to accommodate the supersonic aircraft of the 70's.

Each main terminal will be about 800' long and 165' wide, and will have two levels: upper, for departures, and lower, for arrivals.

## PERSONALITIES

**Charles A. Wood, Jr.** will retire from the office of executive director of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards in order to return to his long-standing practice in New Jersey . . . The Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, Pa., last month cited **Carl Koch** of Carl Koch & Associates, Boston, Mass., for pioneering work in design of prefabricated houses having high aesthetic value, capable of being economically mass produced, and employing latest developments in materials and construction practices. Koch received the institute's Frank P. Brown Medal . . . **Neal English** has been appointed National Director of Information Services for the AIA . . . New York City's new director of building design is **Albert E. Bauer**. Mayor Lindsay has appointed a nine-member Urban Design Council to coordinate efforts to obtain excellence in design of urban projects and to preserve notable buildings. Members of the Council, which will act in an advisory capacity, are:

**William S. Paley**, Chairman of the Council and chairman of the Columbia Broadcasting System; **Mrs. W. Vincent Astor**, president of the Vincent Astor Foundation; **J. Richardson Dilworth**, chairman of the board of Rockefeller Center, Inc.; **Philip Johnson** and **I.M. Pei**, architects; **Chester Rapkin**, professor of urban planning at Columbia University; **George N. Lindsay**, lawyer; **Walter N. Thayer**, president of Whitney Communications, Inc.; and **Whitney M. Young**, executive director of the National Urban League. **David Farley**, urban designer and professor at NYU, is executive director of the Council . . . Architect **Arthur Rosenblatt** will resign at the end of the year from his post as First Deputy Administrator of Recreation and Cultural Affairs for New York City in order to assume the newly created position of Administrator for Architecture and Planning for the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Brooklyn Museum . . . The American Society for Testing and Materials announces several staff changes.



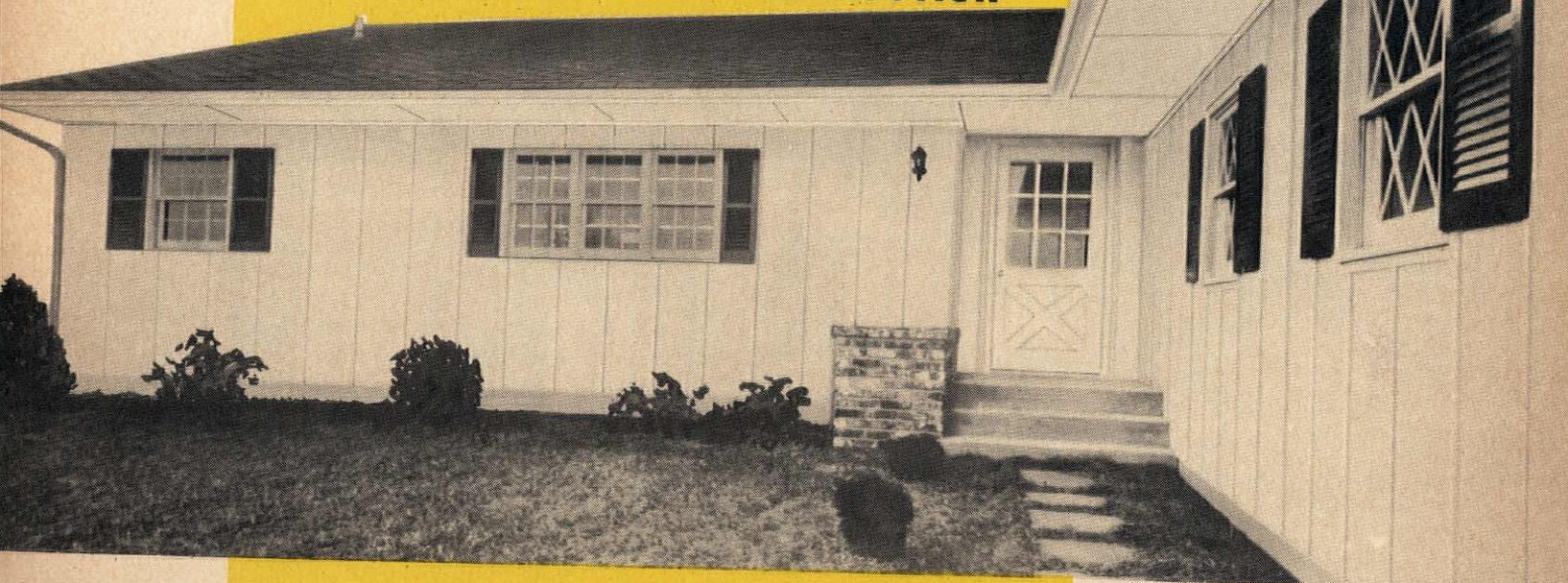
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# WASHINGTON/ FINANCIAL NEWS

by E. E. HALMOS, JR.

## Planners Discuss Next 50 Years

The subject was a very broad one, and the discussions tended to be quite general, but there were some exciting ideas presented at the American Institute of Planners' conference on "The Next 50 Years" in Washington, early in October.

Among the more than 65 speakers who appeared during the 6-day session, 12 identified themselves as architects, and many others were closely associated with urban planning both in the U.S. and in other countries.

And there was no doubt that the Federal Government, thrashing about in attempts to find answers to growing urban problems, was observing and listening closely.

One proposal (by Charles Abrams, chairman of the division of Urban Planning of the Columbia University School of Architecture) had particular appeal in bureaucracy-oriented Washington:

Creation of an "Urban Space Agency" — Washington immediately found the acronym "URSA" rolled trippingly from the tongue — that would prevent slums by acquiring urban land in advance, planning it thoroughly, then sell or lease it for private development.

The idea happened to fit beautifully with a bill (S.2466) presented to Congress the previous week by Maryland's Senator Tydings, which would broaden provisions of the 1965 Housing and Urban Development act, and make more money available, on better terms, for acquisition of open spaces for future urban use. Tydings complained that the original bill provided \$5 million for grants for this purpose, but only \$200,000 has been committed because of restrictive regulations, which, among other things, require that a grantee guarantee he will begin construction on the land within five years.

There was also a close tie-in to the President's recent directive calling for a survey of excess Federally owned land

in urban areas, for use in planned housing developments; and a concurrent Presidential order to HUD to double its low-cost housing units to be built within the next year to 70,000.

Other thoughts: Within 50 years, the present estimated 7000 persons engaged in planning on all levels of Government must be expanded to 30,000 to 35,000;

New legal instrumentalities and new laws with broader orientation to planning must be evolved, to cope with the predicted coalescence of most of the U.S. population into major "megapololi";

Development of such "megapololi" — including one 600 miles long on the Pacific Coast — will require a new look at planning, so that such a mammoth area does not become an endless, rather horrifying expansion of all the evils of present major cities. Plans must make possible diversification of areas within the megapolitan area, maintaining some individuality for residents.

Over-all, the long meeting had a somewhat dreamlike quality for those listening in — but quite obviously not for those who participated.

**Assessing Technology** — On a somewhat more down-to-earth scale, there were a number of developments of special concern to professionals in Washington.

Perhaps most important, for long-range effect, was the announcement of plans by the House Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Development, to hold a series of hearings and "seminars" on the question: How can Congress do a better job of assessing the good and bad points of technological programs?

Rep. Emilio Q. Daddario (D. Conn.), subcommittee chairman, said his group "expects the scientific, engineering, and other professional communities" will have much to offer during the study. Discussions are now underway with the National Academy of Science and the National Academy of Engineering on the possibility of setting up a working group to aid the committee in an eventual recommendation for a "permanent technological assessment" apparatus.

In other actions, Congress

eliminated a House-approved amendment to a money bill for the National Aeronautics & Space Agency that was intended to limit NASA's use of "warm body" contracts — those under which contractor-furnished personnel perform support services (including engineering and some architectural service) that otherwise would be handled by civil service people.

And the Defense Department and General Services Administration tried to quiet some of the continuing furor over architect-engineer fees with the announcement that they had dropped use of the long-standing percentage-of-construction-cost method of determining A-E fees in favor of the "detailed analysis" method.

The "method" works this way: The agency estimates the man-hour requirements and types of services or personnel (architectural, mechanical, engineer, etc.) for each phase of the services to be required of the A-E, such as site investigation and design services. Estimated hourly rates are then applied to the estimated number of man-hours, and allowances made for the A-E's overhead and profit, in order to arrive at the total estimated fee as the basis for negotiation.

Nevertheless, fees must still conform to the existing 6% limitation.

Finally, the Washington-based Construction Specifications Institute announced that it plans to establish its own research organ — to be known as the CSI Research Foundation. Idea is to conduct research into automation as it may affect specifications practices and techniques. The move is an outgrowth of a recent study sponsored by CSI and conducted by Stanford Research Institute, which forecast "dramatic changes" in architectural and engineering practice as they pertain to specifications.

## Variance for FBI Building

For reasons that seemed a little incongruous, in view of the nature of the agency, the National Capital Planning Commission has approved a variance in grand plans for redevelopment of Pennsylvania Avenue that involves the Federal Bureau of Investigation building.

The Pennsylvania Avenue Commission, headed by Nathaniel Owings, had recommended that all new buildings on the avenue incorporate arcades, so that pedestrians could walk without worrying about the weather.

But FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, considering the plans, would hear of no arcades.

Reason: The FBI hires quite a few young girls, some of whom work at night. The arcades would provide a hiding place for undesirables.

NPCP member Architect Paul Thiry, supporting the idea of arcades — commission members suggested that if FBI were allowed a variance, all other plans would be killed — argued that few muggers would choose the FBI building as scene for their operations. Replied FBI spokesmen: FBI isn't a policing agency, only an investigative one.

**Financial** — There were some huge amounts of Federal money poured into the construction economy, as Congress finally began to move (late, as usual) on annual appropriations measures: \$2,500,000,000 for military construction around the world; \$4,700,000,000 for "civil works" and other public construction; other money for the Bureau of Reclamation. The Bureau of Public Roads, meanwhile, got around to apportioning a total of \$4,800,000,000 for obligation by the states in Fiscal Year 1969.

□ The construction industry as a whole was performing about as predicted — holding just about even with last year, showing only very slight gains. The Census Bureau reported that, in July, rate of total new construction put in place was at an adjusted annual figure of \$75,400,000,000 — not quite 4% over last year at the same period.

□ Housing showed a slight upturn in July, but nobody was willing to make any predictions. Rate for the month was 1,360,000 units, compared to a rate of 1,079,000 a year ago.

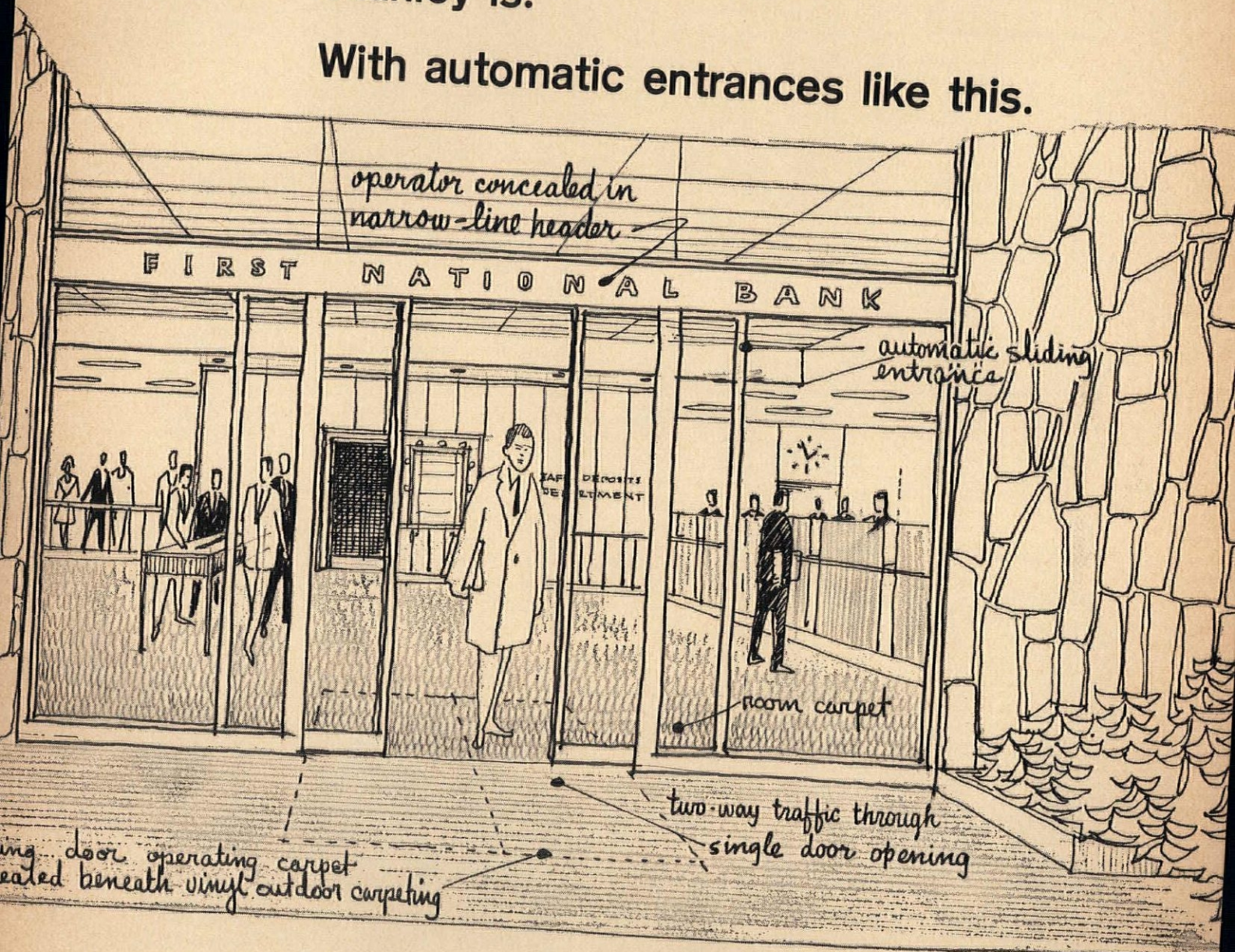
□ Corollary of the housing starts, and reason for the breath-holding by observers, were other figures, showing a drop in house sales. In June, said Census, sales of new one-family homes dropped 3% under the May rate.



Who is doing something  
to open doorways to design freedom?

Stanley is.

With automatic entrances like this.



Help us strike a blow for freedom of design! Get information on Stanley automatic sliding entrances. Write us for Folder No. M67-COM. Look us up in Sweet's. Or check under "Door Operating Devices" in the Yellow Pages for the name of the Stanley distributor nearest you. Stanley offers a complete line of famous MAGIC-DOOR™ operators (pneumatic, hydraulic, electric), controls and accessories for doors that swing, slide or fold. Stanley Door Operating Equipment, Division of The Stanley Works, New Britain, Connecticut.

THE  
**STANLEY**  
WORKS



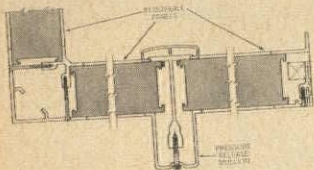
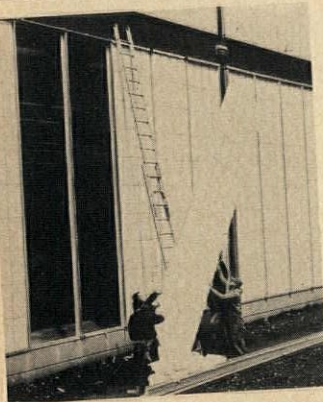
# PRODUCTS

## ACOUSTICS



**Sound control for suspended ceilings.** The "Sound Stop Curtain" solves problem noise transmission from one room to another through the plenum above a suspended ceiling. Curtain is hung from underside of concrete arch or floor above so that it touches the suspended ceiling, presenting a barrier to sound. Made of treated fibrous glass that is enveloped in a reinforced, aluminum-faced wrapper, curtain is said to reduce over-the-wall noise by 30%-50%. Also effective in factory areas, arenas, and auditoriums. The E. J. Davis Co., 10 Dodge Ave., Defco Park, North Haven, Conn. Circle 100, Readers' Service Card

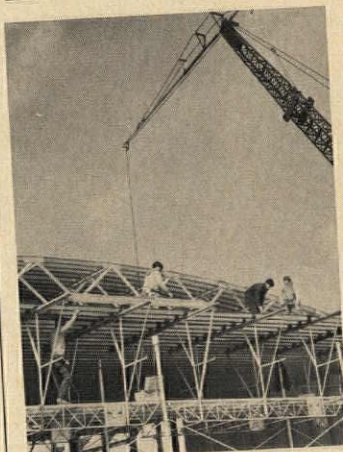
## CONSTRUCTION



**Removable walls.** Wall system consists of acrylic modified glass-fiber panels bonded to both sides of an aluminum I-beam grid core, on mountings of two-piece aluminum extrusions. The wall system includes a pressure-venting panel mounting that releases

wall panels at a pressure of 20 psf without letting them fall to the ground, and permits re-installation of the same panels. The insulation value of the 2 3/4"-thick panels is said to equal that of a concrete wall 40" thick. These 4' x 20' translucent, chemical-resistant panels weigh only 120 lb to facilitate installation and removal. Kalwall Corp., 88 Pine St., Manchester, N. H. 03103.

Circle 101, Readers' Service Card



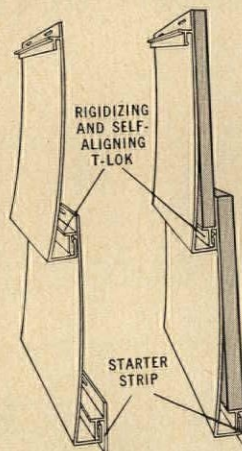
**Roof-ceiling system.** The all-steel "Convex" roof system consists of two chords of corrugated steel panels joined by diagonal struts. The top chord is arched to form a roof; the bottom chord forms a ceiling. Roof and ceiling are both working parts of the structural system, which is said to result in savings in material. Spans up to 200' in 41" modules. Manufacturer claims further advantages such as speed of erection, efficiency of insulation, and maintenance-free life. Behlen Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Neb. 68601.

Circle 102, Readers' Service Card

**Economic polysulfide sealant.** Rubber Calk 700 Sealant combines polysulfide performance properties and air-curing qualities with the economy of an acrylic or polyurethane sealant, according to the manufacturer. The manufacturer developed this sealant using a newly created polysulfide polymer as a base. It has the following features: quality of adhesion, resilience, quick, easy extrusion, flexibility in heat and cold,

good resistance to weather aging. Products Research & Chemical Corp., 2919 Empire Ave., Burbank, Calif. 91504.

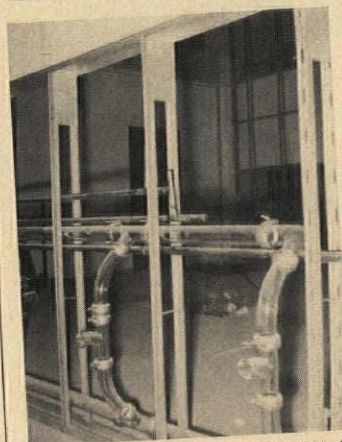
Circle 103, Readers' Service Card



HOLLOW-BACK OR WITH DROP-IN BACKBOARD

**Vinyl siding.** "T-loc" vinyl siding comes in panels 12'-6" long, 8" and 4" clapboard styles, as well as in vertical, and board-and-batten designs. The white or colored vinyl eliminates need for protective painting, is chemically inert, and will neither support flames nor conduct electricity. Acts as heat- and cold-insulator and muffles noises. Can be applied to new houses, or over many wall materials of older homes. Nails are attached to allow for expansion and contraction from temperature changes. Mastic Corp., 131 South Taylor St., South Bend, Ind. 46601.

Circle 104, Readers' Service Card



**Variable cavity wall.** Wall structure permits concealment of pipes, while still allowing ready access to them. It is said to be particularly suited for laboratories or facilities requiring 100% utility concealment. Architect

may specify cavity dimensions in a range from 3" to 8", and in excess of 8" as a custom design. Resilient spring clips holding facing panels in place are removed without special tools. Any facing panel from 1/4" to 1" can be used. Neslo Manufacturing Corp., Doylestown, Pa. 18901.

Circle 105, Readers' Service Card

**Industrial adhesive.** "Betastay (R) 55-76" bonds a variety of substrates including wood, nylon, rubber, plastics, and concrete at room temperature. Manufacturer emphasizes this adhesive's flexibility and resistance to oil. It has a viscosity of 400-500 cps, which allows it to be applied by brush, roller, or by dipping; with an additive, it can be sprayed. Essex Chemical Corp., 1401 Broad St., Clifton, N.J. 07015.

Circle 106, Readers' Service Card

## DOORS/WINDOWS

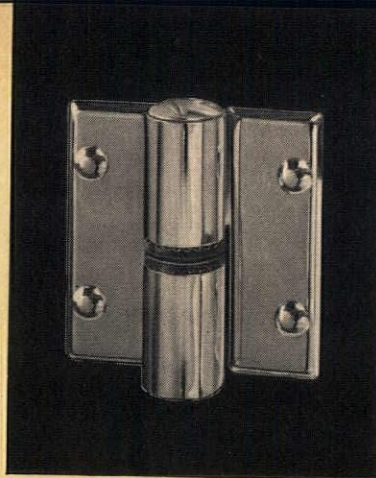


**Tilt window.** "Trim Tile" is a weatherstrip-balance combination that allows window sash to be tilted for cleaning; tilted window may also be removed for maintenance by lifting upward and out. Sash can be tilted and removed at any point of travel and will not strike the screen or storm window. Contact between sash edges and weatherstrip is said to provide good resistance to air infiltration. Caldwell Manufacturing Co., P. O. Box 444, Rochester 2, N.Y. Circle 107, Readers' Service Card

## FURNISHINGS

**Colorful rain-or-shine carpet.** Desert red, lime green and a range of other colors can now be found in rain-or-shine indoor-outdoor carpeting. Fab-





Weis hardware is solid brass with the added protection of brilliant chromium plate. This rugged, handsome hinge mounts on the interior surface for inswing, or exterior for outswing, and is adjustable to stand in any position.

## The lasting strength of **SOLID BRASS HARDWARE**

...a quality feature of  
**Weis Toilet Compartments**



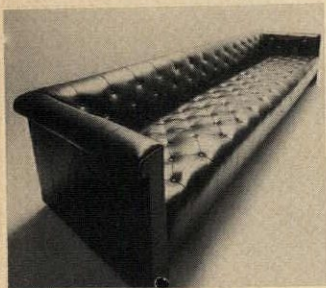
*Write for Catalog / See Weis in Sweet's*

On Readers' Service Card, Circle No. 390



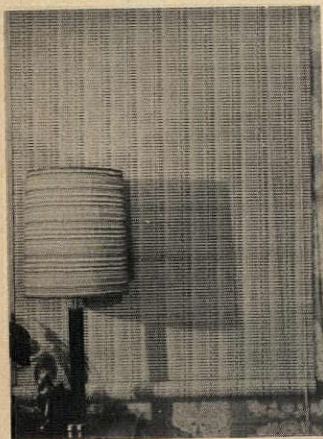
ricated of Herculon polypropylene olefin fiber, this carpet is said to be color-fast, stain-resistant, and ultraviolet-resistant under normal conditions. It can be cleaned by vacuuming, and stains may be mopped up. Nafi Division, Chris-Craft Industries, Inc., 1980 E. State St., Trenton, N.J.

Circle 108, Readers' Service Card



**Zographos sofa.** A special steel bridge permits this leather or fabric tufted sofa (SO 33.120) to extend 120" supported by only two legs. The polished solid aluminum "T" legs on which the thick sofa frame rests give the impression that the 25"-high sofa floats several inches above the floor. Available also as club chair and in shorter sofa lengths. Zographos Designs Ltd., 510 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Circle 109, Readers' Service Card



**Woven woods.** Wood and colorful yarns make up this line of woven wood designs. Used for drapery panels, area dividers, window shades, folding door units, and lamp shades, the designs come with descriptive titles such as "Sand Pebble," "Guild Felt," and "La Playa White." Tropicalcraft of San Francisco, 568 Howard Street, California 94105.

Circle 110, Readers' Service Card



**Tables fold flat.** These collapsible tables are attached to wall studs and can be folded down flush with the wall. They do not use swinging braces or folding legs. The tops are of Fibersin solid plastic material in a choice of dark or light wood-grain pattern. Top is 15½" square. Cee Kay, 5713 North Lake Rd., Oconomowoc, Wis. 53066.

Circle 111, Readers' Service Card



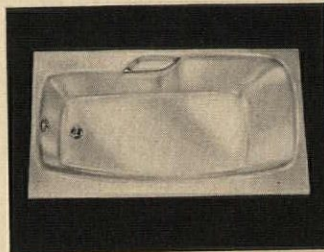
**Concentrically circular and sturdily squared.** Two new chair designs by Esko Pajamies include a circular swivel chair and a rectangular armchair. The swivel chair is made up of a back-arm combination shaped like a half-doughnut above a round seat. Three polished metal rods attach the back-arm section to the base so that the whole section swivels above the pedestal base. A second chair has



thick rectangular cushions enclosed by a frame supported by polished metal strips. Upholstery for both chairs is leather, available in several colors. A third new Pajamies chair — a semicircular armchair — is also available from the distributor. International Contact Furnishings, Inc., 145 E. 57 St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Circle 112, Readers' Service Card

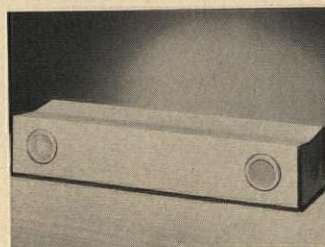
## SANITATION PLUMBING



**A regal bath.** The "Empress" incorporates recent ideas in bathtub design for safety and convenience. Among the innovations in this tub is a built-in grab-bar, tapered design for roominess, a contoured backrest, a broad storage shelf, and deep interior space. Crane Co., 4100 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60632.

Circle 113, Readers' Service Card

## SPECIAL EQUIPMENT



**Battling burglars.** Intrusion alarm system projects an ultrasonic beam, which will cover any desired area, and which will be triggered by any object, including a burglar, that moves within the area. Intended for use in homes, apartments, offices, and stores. Other assets include minimal expense, speed of installation, dependability, and flexibility. Euphonics Corp., 173 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. 60602.

Circle 114, Readers' Service Card

**Illuminated schedule board.** The "Controla 110" can schedule 110 items continu-



ously over a 15-month period. Operating on a scanning principle, it is said to be suited for scheduling construction jobs, bids or budgets, and implementing critical path and PERT techniques. A moving grid brings scheduled items (four months are always in view) from the white area into a yellow "caution" zone, and, if the schedule is not met, on into the red "danger" zone. The roll of grid paper provides a permanent record for review. Controla Division, Quill Products, Inc., P.O. Box 5156, Elmwood Station, Berkeley, Calif. 94715.

Circle 115, Readers' Service Card



**Instant landscape.** Trees, shrubs, trucks, airplanes, people, and cars are all available (in ink form) for instant application on architectural drawings. Transfer is achieved by rubbing sheets of waxed paper, stamped with a figure, with a pencil or dowel. Each transfer sheet contains all sizes available for the particular item. Plan trees range in size from 3" to ½"; plan shrubs from 1½" to ½"; and people from a ½" scale to a ¼" scale. Other size ranges are similar. Instant Landscape, 1115 Embarcadero, Sacramento, Calif. 95814.

Circle 116, Readers' Service Card





# THE PRESCON MEMO NEWS

THE PRESCON CORP.: 502 CORPUS CHRISTI STATE NATIONAL BUILDING — CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS 78401

## COLUMN-FREE AREAS

## REDUCED COSTS AND FASTER COMPLETION GAINED BY POST-TENSIONING



*These three projects emphasize the scope of Prescon operations. Twenty offices offer assistance to architects, engineers and contractors to gain the advantages the Prescon System offers.*

Eleven precast and post-tensioned prestressed concrete frames give architectural unity and expression to the new Chapel and Dining Hall for the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur in Fairfield, Conn. Designed by J. G. Phelan and Associates, and Fletcher-Thompson, Inc. Architects and Engineers, Bridgeport, Conn., 22 peripheral frame columns support the main Chapel floor and rise from the Ambulatory to a height of 55'. Saddle-shaped concrete beams connected to the column at the top, to form rigid frames, rise from 46' to 65' height and support the roof.

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

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

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

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

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

Contractor: E. & F. Construction Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

**\$12,000,000 Mills Square Complex** is central stressed with Prescon tendons. Located in San Mateo, Calif., this 3-building complex — 9 story office building, 9 story apartment building and 4 story hospital plus 3 lower levels of parking for 680 cars — largest central stressed project in the United States, used central stressing to eliminate pour strips, and speed up construction schedules. In the garage area the use of steel expansion joints prevented conventional end stressing, complicated expansion joint construction, and demanded an all too rigid sequence of placing concrete. Central stressing solved these problems. There is a total of 700,000 sq. ft. of floor space.

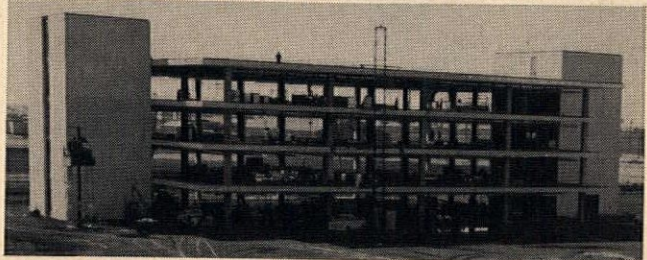
The floor system has spans up to 28' in two directions, with 8" flat slabs post-tensioned in both directions. Central stressing was used where needed to simplify construction or speed up concrete placing. Post-tensioning eliminated slab deflection and allowed greater flexibility in placing interior walls, and elimi-

nated many columns in the parking garage, allowing easier self-parking.

Central stressing tendons varied from 4 wire to 10 wire Prescon Type X (central stressed) tendons, with conventional Type S (standard end stressed) tendons used where central stressing was not required. Blockouts for stressing the Type X tendons were formed of plywood with each side sloped slightly to facilitate early removal of the form and allow reuse. Blockouts were located at approximately the quarter point of one of the spans near a point  $\frac{2}{3}$  the length of the tendon. Exact location was determined by the position of the nearest quarter point of a span near the 60' dimension.

The stressing blockouts for adjacent tendons were located on alternate sides of a column strip. This prevented any conflict of blockout forms and reduced the chance of temporarily weakening the slabs. The first two elevated slabs terminated against an embankment supported by sheet piling. Conventional end stressing was impossible in this area. Type X, central stressed, tendons terminated at this point with dead end anchorages, allowing the concrete to be placed hard against the sheet piling. Spacing of tendons averaged approximately 36" on center in the middle strip, and 24" on center in the column strip.

Owner: San Mateo Civic Center Associates, San Mateo, Calif. Architect: DeWolf & Associates, AIA, San Mateo, Calif. Structural Engineer: T. Y. Lin, Kulka, Yang & Associates, San Francisco, Calif. General Contractor: Stolte, Inc., Oakland, Calif. Owners Representative: Alex Groszard, Menlo Park, Calif.



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

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

Analysis by the Owner's Construction Division determined that a post-tensioned waffle slab offered the best solution to cost, time, and construction depth requirements. Such construction would also allow deflection control by choice of size and positioning of the Prescon tendons. The waffles were 3'-5" square with a 9" wide rib 16" deep, plus a  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " slab.

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

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

Owners: Collins Radio Co. Consulting Engineers: Terry-Rosenlund & Co., Dallas, Tex.

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

## THE PRESCON CORPORATION

General Offices: Corpus Christi State National Building

Phone: (512) 882-8291, Box 2723, Corpus Christi, Texas 78403

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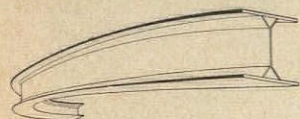
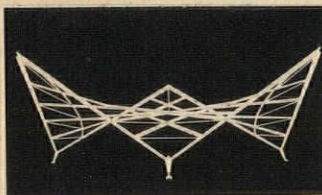
# MFRS' DATA

## ACOUSTICS

**Acoustical, flexible metal ceilings.** Brochure illustrates qualities of acoustical metal for ceilings: Sound absorption, strength, ease of installation, possibility of combination with partition attachment. Properties including sound absorption coefficients (ASTM C423-63T), attenuation (AMA I-II), light reflectance (ASTM C523-63T), and combustibility are given in charts. Texture and perforation patterns available are shown. 8 pages. Steel Ceilings Division, The E. F. Hauserman Co., 5889 Grant Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44105.

Circle 200, Readers' Service Card

## CONSTRUCTION



**Steel literature.** Fifty-five steel abstracts are listed according to category of construction (research and design, buildings, bridges, miscellaneous structures, water storage and transmission). A short synopsis of each abstract is given, key words noted, and source indicated. Booklet also gives the addresses of all the sources for the abstracts. 22 pages. American Iron and Steel Institute, 150 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Circle 201, Readers' Service Card

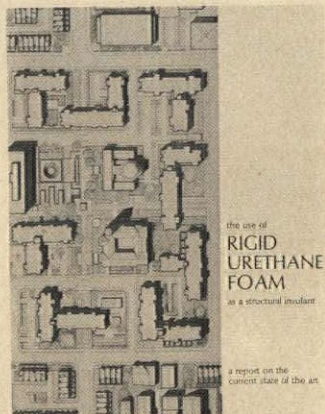
**Adhesive for ceramic tile.** "USA Standard for Organic Adhesives for Installation of Ceramic Tile" gives the standards for two types of organic adhesives for interior areas—those requiring prolonged water resistance, and those requiring intermittent water resistance. Brochure discusses requirements for these adhesives, methods of testing, manufacturer's instructions, toxicity, and flammability.

Sketches show ceramic tile assembly template, test assembly, and oven. 15 pages. United States of America Standards Institute, 10 E. 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10016

Circle 202, Readers' Service Card

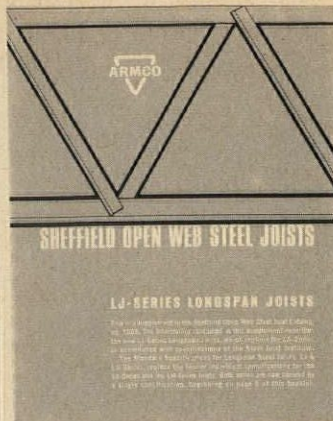
**The ASTM standards book.** The American Society for Testing and Materials issues parts of its 32-volume book of standards periodically throughout the year. Volumes recently released cover cement, lime, and gypsum (Part 9); ceramic materials, manufactured carbon, and graphite products (Part 13); and 10 subjects including general testing methods, appearance of materials, and sensory evaluation of materials, and products (Part 30). Prices are \$8.00, \$10.00, \$18.00 respectively. Quantity discounts. A prospectus with description, availability date, price, for each part is available. American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.

Circle 203, Readers' Service Card



**Uses of urethane.** A discussion of urethane foam used in residences, commercial, agricultural, industrial, and manufactured buildings is included in "The Use of Rigid Urethane Foam as a Structural Insulant." Charts show, among other information, the k-factors for five other insulating materials and urethane foam, and compression and shearing properties of typical rigid urethane foam. Illustrations. 15 pages. Mobay Chemical Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15205.

Circle 204, Readers' Service Card



**Standards and Specifications for Steel joists.** Booklet concerns L-J Series longspan steel joists. In addition to standard specifications, it gives data, including diagrams and charts, on properties and dimensions, a standard load table adopted by the Steel Joist Institute and American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc., diagrams of pitched-chord joists for roofs, and a discussion of joint accessories. 11 pages. Armco Steel Corp., 7000 Roberts St., Kansas City, Missouri 64125.

Circle 205, Readers' Service Card

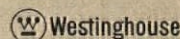
**In case of fire . . .** The "Code for Safety to Life from Fire in Buildings and Structures," a publication of the National Fire Protection Association consists of 17 chapters of fire safety requirements. Chapters include general requirements and special provisions pertaining to egress, places of assembly, and various categories of occupancies (educational, institutional, residential, mercantile, office, industrial, storage). Explanatory material and recommended supplementary publications. 209 pages. \$1.50. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass. 02110

**Fire resistance of gypsum products.** Manual presents performance and fire resistance characteristics of construction assemblies incorporating gypsum. Fire resistant partitions, floor-ceiling assemblies, steel columns, and gypsum concrete roof decks are shown and discussed. Data includes construction details, hourly fire resistance rating, and fire test reference. Description of protection of beams, girders, and trusses by

three gypsum application processes. Requirements for fire protection and sound proofing data. 57 pages. Gypsum Association, 201 Wells St., Chicago, Ill. 60606.

Circle 206, Readers' Service Card

## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT



Applied Equipment Air Conditioning



**Air conditioning.** "Applied Equipment Air Conditioning" describes air-conditioning equipment applicable to manufacturing plants, public buildings, banks, hospitals and theaters. Listed are capacity, dimensions, and approximate weight of four chillers, and two condensing units. Also discussed are several types of heating and cooling coils, air-distribution units, unit heaters, and air cleaners. Two other catalogs in the series: "Residential and Commercial Air Conditioning," and "Air Handling Equipment." 8 pages. Westinghouse Air Conditioning-Sturtevant Divisions, P.O. Box 510, Staunton, Va. 24401.

Circle 207, Readers' Service Card

## FINISHES PROTECTORS



PLASTI-BOND  
KINDORF CHANNELS and ACCESSORIES

A permanently PVC plastic-coated support system for electrical and mechanical services.

New way to cut overhead maintenance in severe corrosive atmospheres.

PRODUCT BULLETIN KP-1

STEEL CITY DIVISION

Attn: Sales Department

10000 Main Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222

**PVC coatings in severely corrosive atmospheres.** Channels, accessory fittings, and hardware coated with perma-



# Now a roof board that "breathes" with no loss of insulation value— **CELRAMIC-BOARD**

**Pittsburgh Corning, the insulation people, introduce CELRAMIC-BOARD—the low-cost, permanent roof insulation.**

The secret's in the remarkable new glass nodules developed by Pittsburgh Corning. Each tiny nodule contains countless closed cells which trap still, dry air—the ideal insulating medium—inside a vaporproof, moistureproof shell of glass.

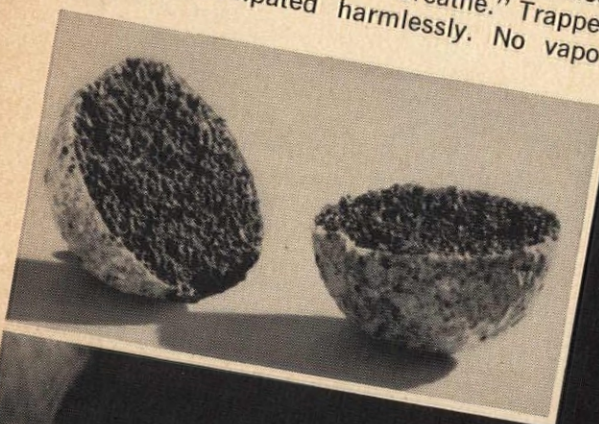
Each 2' x 4' x 1" CELRAMIC-BOARD contains thousands of these multicellular nodules in a bituminous binder. An endless network of tiny air passages between the nodules permits the board to "breathe." Trapped vapor is dissipated harmlessly. No vapor

pressure can collect beneath the built-up roof and cause felts to separate from the insulation. Wrinkling and buckling are minimized or eliminated.

CELRAMIC-BOARD can be installed easily; its bituminous binder makes it compatible with pitch and asphalt. CELRAMIC-BOARD costs little more than the lowest price roof insulation.

For information and sample, write Pittsburgh Corning Corporation, Dept. PP-117, One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.

**PITTSBURGH**  
**pc**  
**CORNING**



November 1967

On Readers' Service Card, Circle No. 370

P/A News Report 73



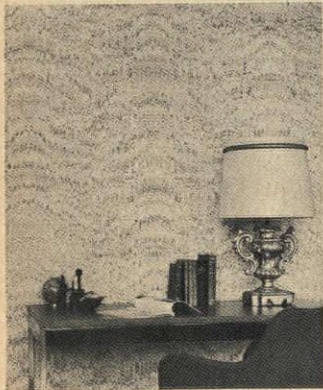
nently fused-on polyvinyl chloride are shown in manufacturer's catalog. In addition to product descriptions the catalog gives properties of the "Plasti-Bond" polyvinyl chloride coating and a corrosive-resistance table. 6 pages. Steel City Division, Midland-Ross Corp., Pittsburgh, Penn. 15233.

Circle 208, Readers' Service Card

**The '68 fashion in industrial coatings.** A 1968 catalog features interior and exterior coatings for industrial uses, anti-corrosive coatings, and machinery and equipment enamels. Data on properties, use, primers, application, and coverage. Includes a color card, surface preparation information for concrete surfaces, and a chemical resistance chart. Description of manufacturer's floor materials and sealants. 39 pages. Steelcote Manufacturing Co., 3418 Gratiot, St. Louis, Mo. 63103.

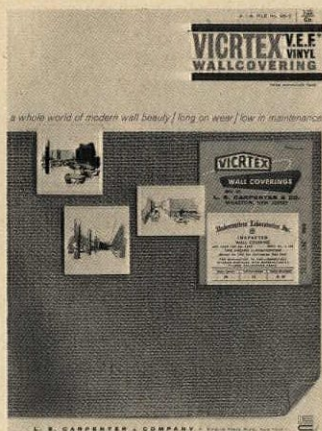
Circle 209, Readers' Service Card

#### FURNISHINGS



**Colorful paper.** "Buntpapier," the 1967 A.I.D. International Design Award winner for contemporary wallpaper is shown in a hardbound 13½" x 20" sample book, "Volume 7 Gravure Collection." The design of the paper is a series of semiovals in columns of varying widths superimposed in three colors. It comes in a variety of color combinations, and is applied so that the design elements never repeat, obviating side to side matching, although the overall appearance is consistent. "Buntpapier," one of 18 designs in Winfield Design Associates' Gravure Collection, is printed in vinyl ink for durability and washability, and may be coated with DuPont's

"Tedlar" protective coating, for extra protection. Sample book, \$12.00. Katzenbach & Warren, Inc., 575 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.



**Vinyl wall patterns.** Sixteen patterns of vinyl "Vicrtex" wall covering are shown in a brochure from the manufacturer's stock of over 50 patterns. Cloth-like patterns include ones resembling silk, handwoven cotton, and grass-cloth. A woodgrain sample is also shown. Photographs illustrate not only "Vicrtex" swatches, but room interiors in which "Vicrtex" is used. Data Chart. Suggested Specifications. L.E. Carpenter & Co., Empire State Bldg., New York, N.Y. 10001.

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**Office Furnishings Catalog.** The "H-O-N Catalog No. 102C" features office furniture and equipment of contemporary and conventional styles. In the "Conventional" line desks have options of 4 metal colors and either plastic or linoleum tops. Seven styles of chairs are featured with 27 colors in vinyl upholstery. The "Contemporary" line features slim-styled desks and plastic tops in wood-grain patterns with ebony or "Tropic Sand" metal colors.

Drawers operate on a suspension cradle, eliminating handles. Chairs in this line, more rectilinear than the conventional line come with upholstery in either vinyl or 16 nylon fabrics. 48 pages. The Hon Co., Muscatine, Iowa. Circle 211, Readers' Service Card

**Fire-treated lumber.** Pamphlet discusses process of fire retardant pressure impregnation of lumber and plywood. Fyr-Gard treatment protects wood against fire, termites, and decay. Underwriters' Laboratories Ratings for Fyr-Gard are given for five woods and plywood. Tests and specifications. Practical applications. 4 pages. Niedermeyer-Martin Co., 1727 N.E. 11th Ave., Portland, Ore. 97212.

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**Carpets kept in place.** The "Smoothedge" carpet gripper keeps carpets in place, explains brochure. Specifications are given for its use in offices, hotels, motels, and commercial institutions using heavy commercial-weight stiff-back carpet with 48-oz. or heavier padding in short or long stretch areas, and with 48-oz. or lighter padding in long stretch areas only. Advantages mentioned include labor cost savings, reliability, variety of types for different installation requirements. Roberts Consolidated Industries, Inc., 600 N. Baldwin Park Blvd., City of Industry, Calif. 91747.

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**Resilient wood flooring.** Hardwood veneer protected by a sheet of clear vinyl produces flooring with the qualities of resilient vinyl. Pamphlet mentions upkeep, vari-



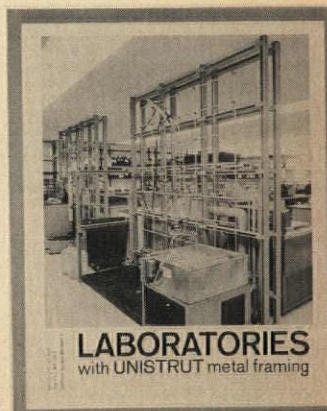
ety of design, permanence, and installation; an installation manual is also available. Some technical data concerning construction of "Vinylwood," dimensions, noise control, along with stain, moisture, and impact resistance. Wood-Mosaic Corporation, 5000 Crittendon Dr., Louisville, Ky. 40221.

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#### SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

**Automatic dispatching.** "Switch-Card" systems automate storage and retrieval functions of warehouses. Carts travel along a 3" deep by 2¼" wide track, following routes designed for each installation, and each cart can be programmed for a specific location. Roller-bed and tilt-tray carts discharge their loads automatically. Brochure describes operation of system, and illustrates text with typical layouts and photos of carts in operation. 8 pages. SI Handling Systems, Inc., Easton, Pa. 18042.

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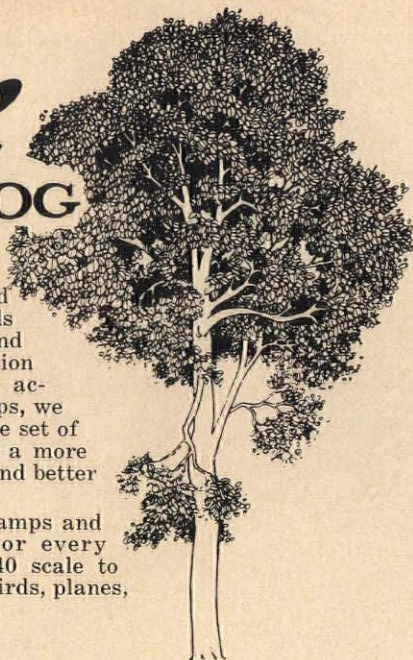
**Metal framing in the lab.** Booklet shows how manufacturer's metal framing is used in laboratories as ceiling support systems, wall supports,



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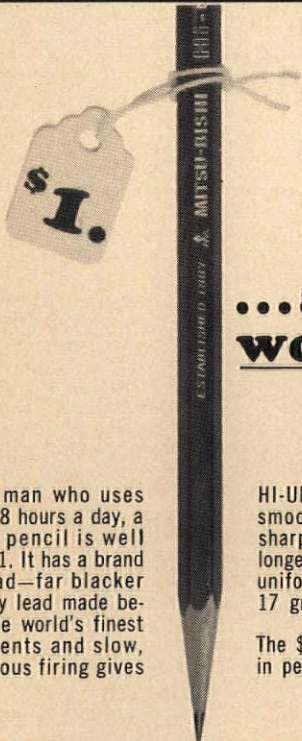


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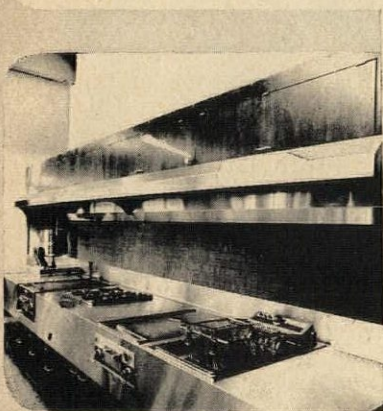
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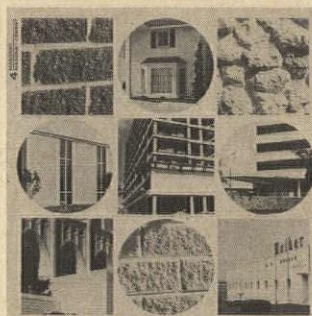
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pipeline or shelving supports, and apparatus or instrument frames. General applications are discussed. Data and illustrations of channels and fittings. Specifications. 39 pages. Unistrut Corp., 4118 S. Wayne Rd., Wayne, Mich. 48184.

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### **SURFACING**



TO HELP YOU PRODUCE FINER MASONRY...  
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**Mortar makes a difference.** Color illustrations show white and tinted mortar in a variety of buildings. Photographs show what color effects can be achieved and the contrast between white and tinted mortars. 8 pages. General Portland Cement Co., 4400 Republic National Bank Tower, Dallas, Tex. 75201.

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**Pick a presswood panel.** "The Many Moods of Royalcote," lists and pictures the manufacturer's interior wall panels. Most are wood grains, but hardboard (marble and filigree) are also shown, as are pegboard and panels with pre-drilled slots for shelf brackets. Details and accessories, joint treatments, conditioning and finishing are described. 24 pages. Masonite Corporation, Masonite Building, 29 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60606.

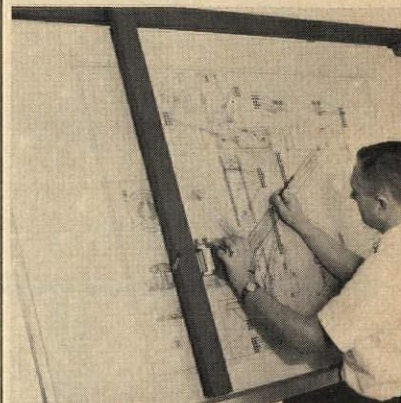
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### **PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE** **NEWS REPORT**

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## **NEXT MONTH IN P/A**

**CALIFORNIA ARCHITECT DESIGNS NEW ENGLAND VILLAGE.** When the young brothers Papparazzo decided to build a new retirement village in rural Connecticut, they asked Charles Warren Callister, noted for his Bay Area Style architecture, to design it. The results were surprisingly appropriate and rewarding, as will be seen in the December P/A.

**OLD TOWNS INFLUENCE NEW TOWNS.** Erwin Galantay investigates the "new towns" built by the Dukes of Zähringen in Germany and Switzerland in the 12th and 13th Centuries, and finds object lessons in them that might well be studied by today's planners and architects.

**CRAC DES CHEVALIERS.** A picture story of a little known, but outstanding medieval monument, the Crac des Chevaliers in Syria. This imposing castle has a long history of association with the Kurds, the Crusaders, and the Knights Hospitalers. It has been largely restored by the Syrian Department of Antiquities and Museums.

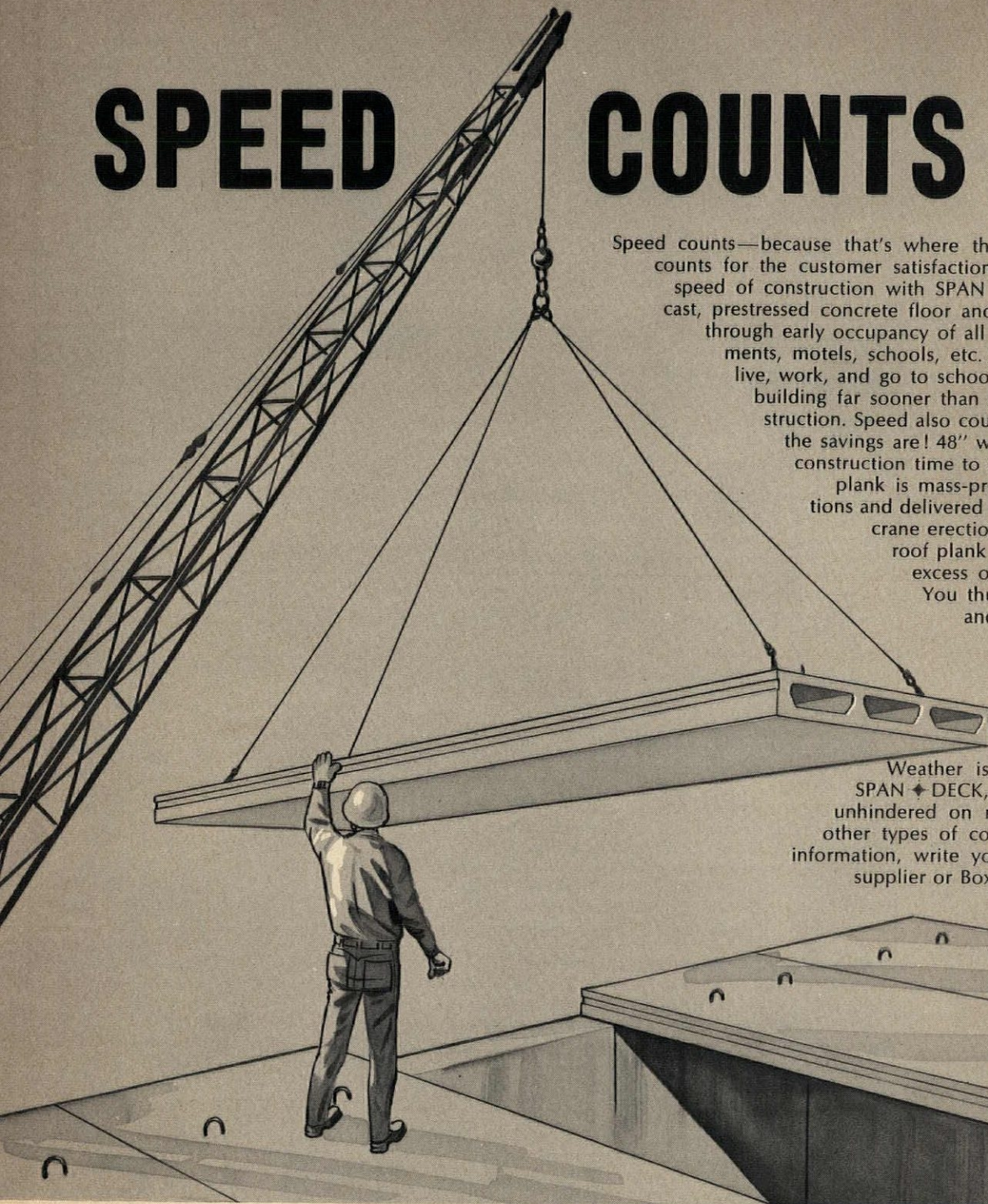
**FOUNDERS ROOM OF THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART** is Philip Johnson's intriguing reverse-hue version of his black-steel-framed museum addition. Here, the white-painted steel interior makes a playful Miesian comment in very sophisticated terms.

**PLUS:** a discussion on the problems and means of "Financing Public Housing"; happenings-of-the-minute in P/A NEWS REPORT; criticisms and controversies in P/A OBSERVER; and all the informative and readable P/A departments and columns.

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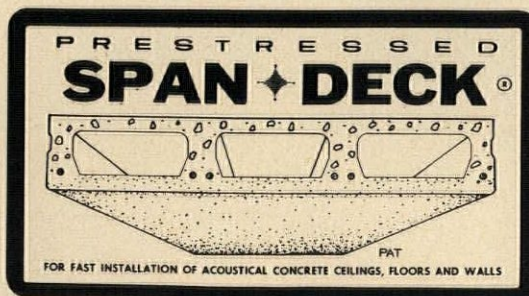
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