

P/A NEWS REPORT

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

October 1968

THE GORDONIAN NOTCH

WASHINGTON, D.C. The controversy over the AIA Headquarters building has dragged on long enough to try the patience of Mary Worth. Just how deep the frustration ran became evident late last month when architects Mitchell/Giurgola, who had prepared three major designs for the new building in four years, withdrew from the project.

Their decision followed a final unsuccessful plea to the Washington Fine Arts Commission to withdraw their objection to the latest design. Read by Romaldo Giurgola to the Commission, the plea stated:

"After the rejection of the last solution by the Fine Arts Commission and the subsequent unanimous approval of the same by the board of the AIA, we advised the chairman of the building committee that it was our intention to decline any further involvement in the project. The acceptance of the present design by the Commission of Fine Arts is conditioned on elimination of what has been called the 'notch,' a recess in the interior elevation of the building. We feel that such an element, almost invisible from the street and deep into private property, is an integral part of the design

and belongs to the personal interpretation of the architect, and it is out of the scope of the objective consideration of the Commission of Fine Arts.

"We have complied with the objections to the first solution with: (a) reduction of building height, based on a new program; (b) preservation of the present garden up to and including the existing wall and the enlargement of the garden beyond it; (c) an approved use of materials; (d) a new pattern of fenestration.

"We cannot make changes to the present preliminary solution without abdicating our integrity as architects and without betraying the confidence placed in us by our clients.

"We ask the Commission of Fine Arts to reconsider the previous rejection and to approve the present solution, thus enabling us to proceed to more advanced stages of the project."

At a late September meeting in San Antonio, the AIA regretfully accepted Mitchell/Giurgola's resignation. Now the task is to find another architect. Just how that will be done is up to the headquarters committee, under the chairmanship of Max Urbahn. It's tough being a client.

ATLANTA ARTS IN MARBLE HALLS



ATLANTA, GA. On October 5, the French Ambassador, M. Charles Lucet, unveiled a bronze Rodin sculpture, "L'Ombre," in front of the Atlanta Memorial Arts Center. The sculpture is a gift of the French government to the Atlanta Arts Alliance, which

built the center as a memorial to the 122 Atlanta art patrons killed in a 1962 airplane crash at Orly airport near Paris, and its unveiling was part of the center's dedication ceremonies.

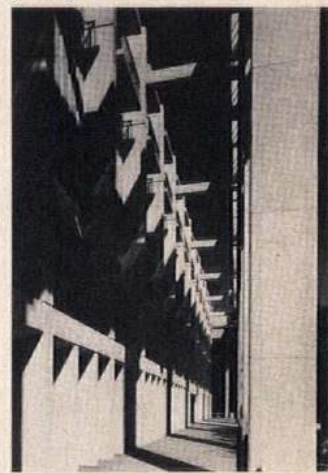
Designed by Toombs, Amisano & Wells of Atlanta, the

five-story memorial center, which is of concrete with a marble facing, houses four buildings in one. It is, they proudly claim in Atlanta, the only building in the country to bring together all visual and performing arts under one roof.

Included in the building will be a formal art museum, whose first exhibit will put on display 59 French paintings from Poussin to Picasso, lent by Parisian museums. Affiliated with the museum is a Junior Activities Center, which will handle educational programs for young people.

The Atlanta School of Art has quarters in the center, with the school's fall term already underway in the building.

In addition, the 868-seat Alliance Theater will stage ballet, opera, and drama, and the Atlanta Symphony will perform in the 1848-seat Symphony Hall.



CLOSING THE DRAFTING GAP



NEW YORK, N.Y. In late September, ten teen-agers, five Negroes, three Puerto Ricans, and two Caucasians were at work in the architectural offices of Eggers & Higgins learning drafting. In a program as remarkable for its method of implementation as for its potential results, Eggers & Higgins have done what the national AIA and numerous local chapters have talked about for some time: provide an on-the-job training program that will interest underprivileged youths in an architectural career.

In conceiving their program, Eggers & Higgins started with a vast dissatisfaction with the quality and price of drafting talent. They found they were hiring students out of school, paying them professional wages, and then re-training them to do drafting

of architectural details the way it is done in a large office, which, of course, differs vastly from school training. Little or no concrete or steel drafting is taught in schools, and the light wood framing and residential-building drafting that is taught is of little use in a large urban firm.

Dave Eggers therefore asked himself, why not take students who have graduated from or dropped out of high school and train them in architectural drafting, while paying them a minimum wage (\$80 per week). His firm has done just that. He expects to be able to offer full-time jobs to perhaps four or five of the top graduates of the program and hopes to place the others with firms in the area.

Eggers & Higgins offers a certificate to each student who successfully completes the 16-week course. Teaching it is Joseph Rivellesse, who also teaches at the State University of Brooklyn. And in the afternoons when Rivellesse is not there, members of the firm come in and talk about such aspects of architectural work as specs, materials, and site work.

When they first started thinking about the alarming dearth of drafting talent, Eggers & Higgins answered an

A photograph of a modern office interior. On the left, a glass-walled office contains bookshelves and a desk. A long, brightly lit hallway with a brown carpet leads into the distance. On the right, a wooden reception desk holds a potted plant.

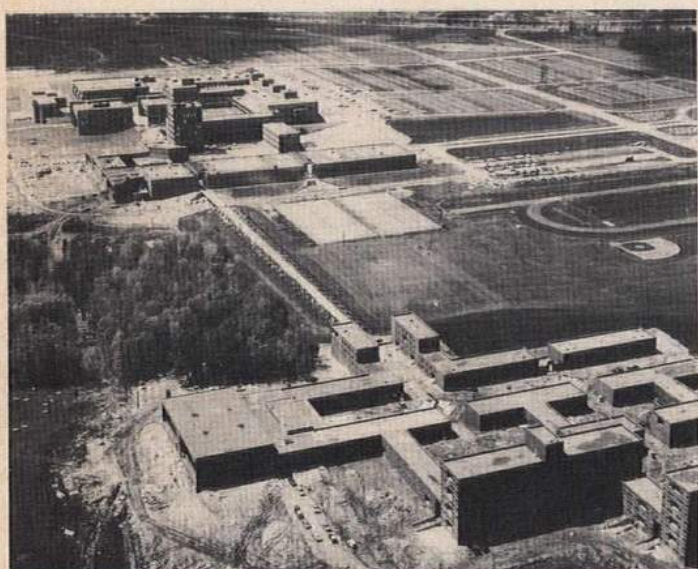
THE FORECAST SERIES • AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY NEW YORK • SKIDMORE OWINGS & MERRILL ARCHITECTS • GEO. A. FULLER CO. INC. BUILDERS • PHOTO BY EZRA STOLLE

ad of the Vocational Guidance Office of the Department of Labor offering help to employers willing to hire youths from underprivileged neighborhoods. Actual screening of candidates was done by a non-profit organization, the Vocational Foundation, Inc., working with the Labor Department. Careful screening is the key to a successful program. "We screen them for desire, aptitude and intelligence," says George Carson of the Vocational Foundation, who did most of it. As it turned out, all but one of the

original class members had some drafting training. However, it was of course necessary to start the on-the-job training with fundamentals.

Not every firm is capable of undertaking such a program, and Eggers maintains that a firm smaller than his 180-man organization would have trouble supporting the 10 to 12 students necessary to attract a professional teacher. But almost all major cities have larger firms and the program is a welcome example of action in the midst of a flood of talk.

NEW R.I.T. CAMPUS COMES TO LIFE



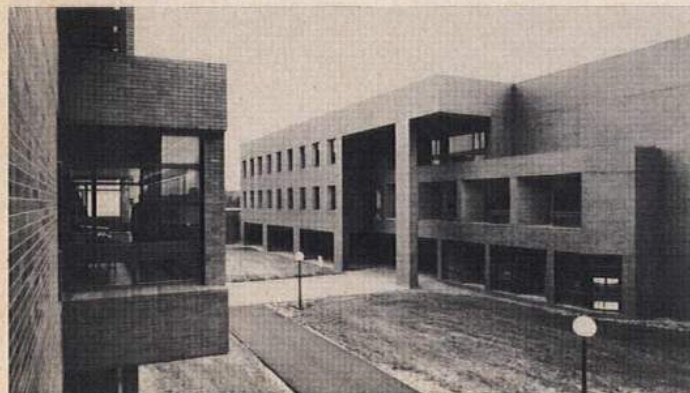
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ROCHESTER, N.Y. This month, the Rochester Institute of Technology will dedicate its new \$60-million, campus located on 1300 acres just south of this upper New York State town. In all, the campus has 13 academic buildings and a dormitory complex for 1900 students in the first phase of construction, in anticipation of a student enrollment of 20,000 by 1975.

The new campus has two distinct groupings of build-

ings (1): academic (top) and residential (bottom) with a long connecting pedestrian mall. Both groups have façades of iron spot brick, and despite the number of architectural firms that worked on the buildings—six in all—the campus achieves a remarkable harmony. Throughout, there are battlement roof lines and recessed windows.

Lawrence Anderson, dean of the architectural faculty at M.I.T., was coordinating ar-



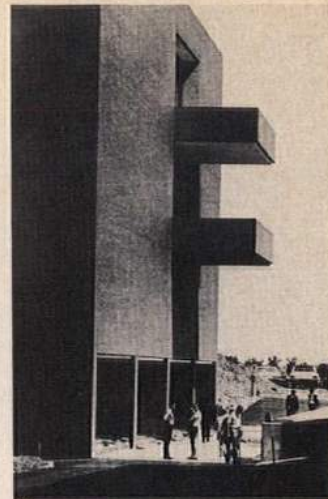
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chitect for the seven-year project, and his firm, Anderson, Beckwith & Haible of Boston, designed the Applied Science, Science and Central Services Buildings (2).

Kevin Roche, John Dinke-
loo & Associates of Hamden, Conn., did the Administration Classroom, College Union, and Physical Education and Athletic Buildings (3); Hugh Stubbins & Associates of Cambridge designed the Arts



4

and Graphic Arts Buildings (4). Harry Weese & Associates of Chicago are responsible for the General Studies and Library Buildings (5). Residence halls and dining complex are by Edward Larabee Barnes of New York (6). And the Married Student-Faculty housing is by Corgan & Balestiere.

Dan Kiley served as space coordinator and landscape consultant.



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THE PRINCESS'S PALACE

MEHR DAST, IRAN. When Her Royal Highness, Princess Shams Pahlavi of Iran (sister of the Shah), approached Teheran architect Nezam Ameri with a commission for a new palace to combine living quarters for the royal family and facilities for state

functions, the architect was not sure his office was equipped to handle the job. Being a former student of Frank Lloyd Wright at Taliesin West, it was natural for him to turn again to Taliesin, and he soon brought together the princess and Taliesin's

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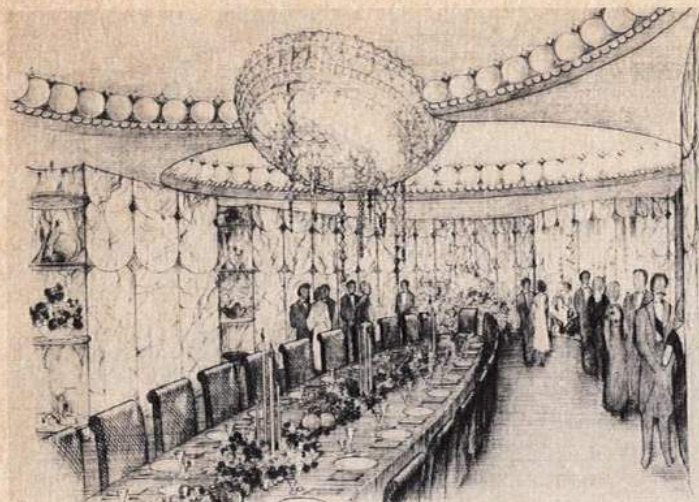


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chief architect, William Wesley Peters.

Discussing the program, the princess was at first rather vague, but Peters and Ameri quickly came to the conclusion that they had chanced upon a person who was as close an approximation of the ideal client as they were ever likely to meet. She began by telling the architects what she did not want: no copies of ancient Persian temples, no heavy domes. But if they could capture something of the spirit and character of traditional Persian structures in modern forms, that would please her. As her ideas evolved, she became convinced that, if the designers were to extract something of the essence of Persian architecture for her new palace, they would have to see the old cities, so she arranged for them a tour of southern Per-

sia, through the ancient cities of Shiraz and Isfahan.

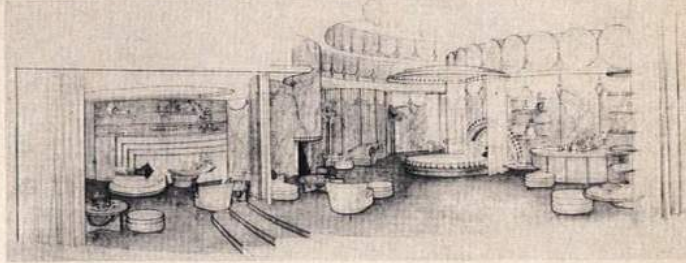
The result of the journey was, for Peters, the discovery that the most outstanding feature of traditional Persian building was the orientation of structures toward enclosed garden courts. And just as ancient temples, mosques, and public buildings present fortress-like walls to the outside world, turning in upon lavishly landscaped enclosures, so do Iranian villages of today cluster individual dwellings around communal garden courts. It is a tradition that goes back to the hanging gardens of Babylon.

Translating the idea into modern idiom, Peters arranged family and state rooms around either side of a circle that encloses a central garden dotted with pools (one for swimming), and fountains. On the upper level are living

quarters for the princess, His Excellency, her husband (who is minister of cultural affairs), and their daughter; a large reception hall, banquet hall, kitchen, and guest quarters are also located on the upper level. Below are movie theater, recreation room, exercise room, wine room, and an additional guest room. All areas of the palace are air conditioned, both to keep them cool in the sweltering Iranian heat, and to help keep the moisture accumulation on the thousands of palace plants at a bearable level.

Is the princess satisfied with the prairie architects' version of a Persian palace? During presentation of preliminary drawings, all seemed in order until, suddenly, Her Highness burst into tears and left the room. On her return, after the architects had spent a tense 20 minutes speculating on lost time, energy, and commission, it was explained to them that she had been overcome by emotion: The palace was precisely the ideal she had dreamed of as a little girl.

Construction will begin this fall. Cost is \$1 million.



WAY PAVED FOR LINEAR CITY

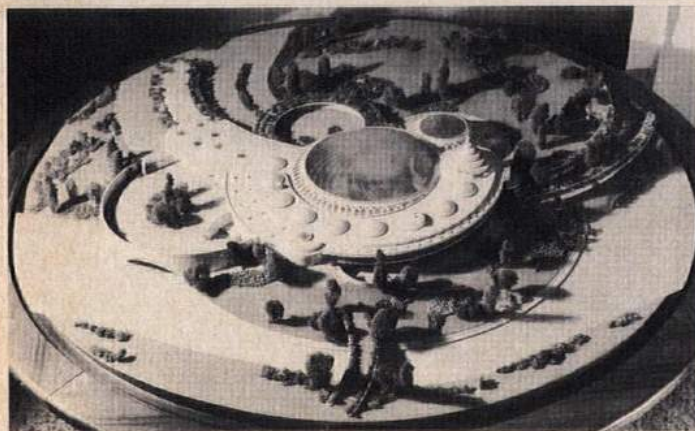
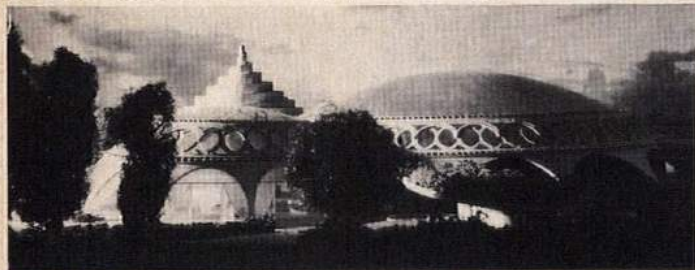
NEW YORK, N.Y. Approval by three Federal departments gives a green light to the formal planning of a linear city through Brooklyn. In late June, the Departments of Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Health, Education and Welfare agreed to put up funds for planning and engineering designs for the long-delayed and disputed linear city. In addition, the Ford Foundation will make \$100,000 available for special planning and design studies.

The Lindsay administration in New York wanted to provide a traffic link between the Verrazano-Narrows bridge and Long Island. Such a link could, they argued, use an existing right of way of the Bay Ridge Division of the Long Island Railway, and would eliminate need for cutting roads through more populous sections of the city. Until recently, few agreed.

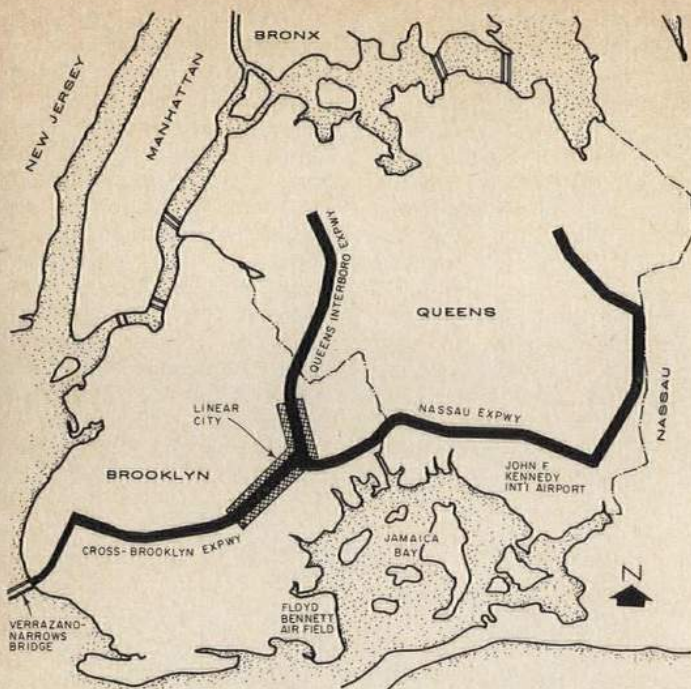
Now, by adding the Cross-Brooklyn expressway and a northern branch, the Queens Interborough Expressway, to the Interstate Highway system, all the pieces in a previously almost hopelessly confused puzzle are ready to be put in place. As part of the Interstate system, the Cross-Brooklyn Expressway and

the Queens Interborough will be financed by the Federal Government, which will put up 90% of the funds, and by the state which will give 10%. Total cost of the two new roads is expected to be about \$400 million. But the city, as its administration sees it, gets an added boost, for to give the highways interstate status, the Department of Transportation took four other proposed New York expressways off the Interstate list. These would have knifed through heavily populated areas of Manhattan and Brooklyn and would have meant sweeping dislocations of families and businesses.

As in-city freeways cut through the nation's urban areas, they tear apart neighborhoods, leaving scars that take scores of years to heal. Lindsay's Linear City concept is meant to avoid the opening of long-festered wounds. As almost everyone has heard by now, Linear City will provide complete community facilities on a 6-mile strip of air rights above the Cross-Brooklyn Expressway, starting at Brooklyn College and running east. Currently, it is thought that the "city" would provide schools for 20,000 intermediate and high-school students, 6000 housing units, space for industry, a regional



Photos: Foto-Studio Casak



shopping center, and a community college. In short, instead of ripping a community open, the expressway and the buildings above it would provide a link, a common meeting ground, for persons living on both sides of the road.

Next steps in the program are detailed studies of educational and community facili-

ties. As P/A goes to press, no announcement has been made of who will do these studies or how long they will take. Future studies will probably follow the preliminary "plan for planning" completed early this year by the Baltimore architectural firm Rogers, Taliaferro, Kostitsky, Lamb.

OMNI-STADIUM PLANNING IN CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, OHIO Every sport has its season and its own type of playing field. These were two of the problems faced by Charles Luckman & Associates in designing a stadium for Cleveland to hold crowds for baseball, football, basketball, hockey, and even soccer. The result is a preliminary design for a stadium that will seat 65,000 spectators grouped

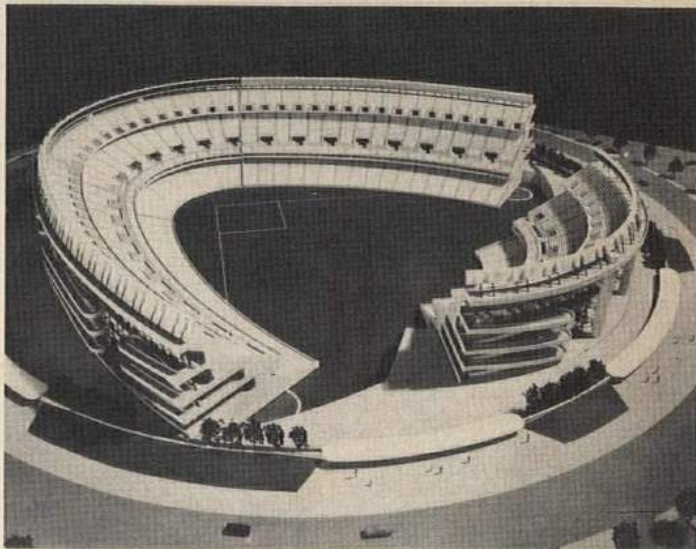
around a gridiron for tilts between football teams. For baseball, the two triple-decked seating tiers on either side of the oval configuration will pivot outward, pushed by a motor along ground-level tracks, to flank the baselines of a baseball field. Moreover, the stadium will have a retractable roof, which will create a more intimate 17,000-

seat stadium within a stadium for big league basketball and hockey games. The Luckman office estimates the conversion from one type of stadium to another could be accomplished in 30 minutes.

Part of the problem is to decide where to put the new \$26-million stadium, and what to do with the mammoth existing 73,811-seat munici-

pal stadium located on the lakefront, if the new one is built.

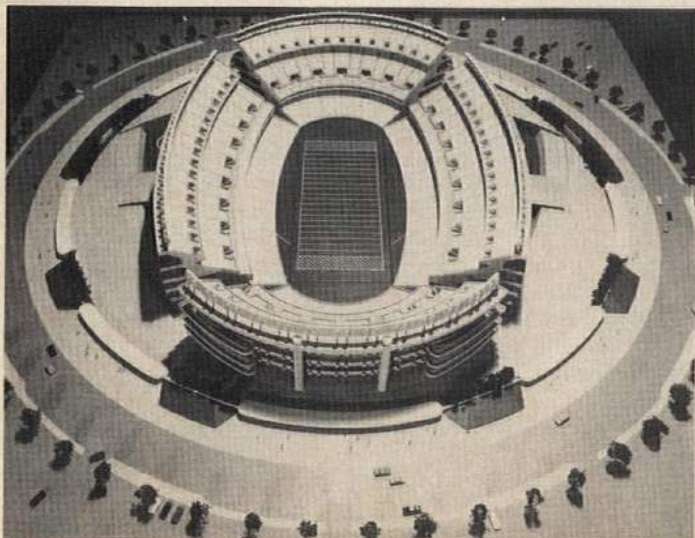
The Luckman firm is in the midst of a 90-day survey on the basis of which it will decide on a site, pick a method of financing construction, and set a target date for ground-breaking. It estimates that the stadium could be built in two years.

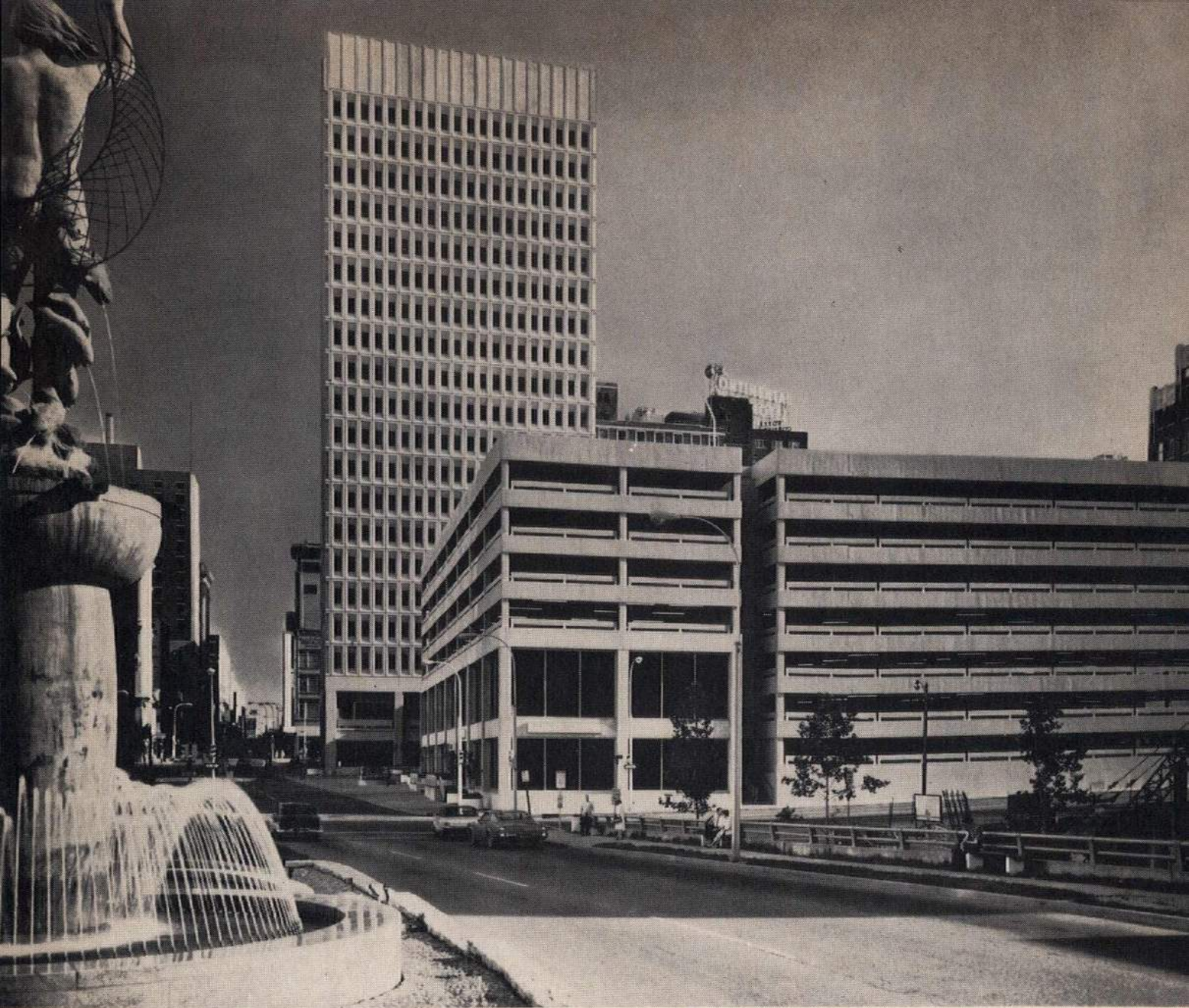


CALENDAR

The **1968 South Atlantic Regional Conference of the AIA** will be held October 9-12 at the Marriott Motor Hotel in Atlanta, Ga. Conference program centers on the computer and its uses in finance and management . . . "Contradictions"—between what we want and what we need, between what we look at and what we see, between one generation and another—will be topics for discussion at the **Annual Meeting of the Industrial Designers Society of America**. The meeting is planned for October 10-12 at the Playboy Club Hotel, Lake Geneva, Wis. For further details, write to: ISDA, 60 W. 55 St., New York, N.Y. 10019 . . . Experts in the fields of glass history and research will speak during the **Ninth Seminar on Glass**, to be held October 15-18 at the Corning Museum of Glass, Corning, N.Y. 14830 . . . One of a series of **Plastics Rapid Educational Programs** offered by International Plastics Industry Consultants, Inc., will be "Plastics in Buildings: Architecture and Construction." Information on the program, which will be held at New York City's Hotel Manhattan

Oct. 28-Nov. 1, is available from: International Plastics Industry Consultants, Inc., P.O. Box 1324, Long Island City, N.Y. 11101 . . . The **16th Annual International Architectural Woodwork Institute Convention** is scheduled for Oct. 30-Nov. 1 in Boston, Mass. Information on the meeting may be obtained from: Architectural Woodwork Institute, Suite A, Chesterfield House, 5055 Chesterfield Rd., Arlington, Va. 22206 . . . Technical sessions will constitute a major portion of the program for the **1968 Fall Convention of the American Concrete Institute**, Nov. 3-8 at the Sheraton-Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn. Copies of the program are available from: ACI, P.O. Box 4754, Redford Station, Detroit, Mich. 48219 . . . The **Structural Clay Products Institute's Annual Convention** will assemble this year at the Puerto Rico Sheraton, San Juan, P.R. Dates for the conference are November 9-13. Write for more information to C.N. Farley, SCPI, 1750 Old Meadow Rd., McLean, Va. 22204 . . . An **Interprofessional Conference on Education for Environmental**





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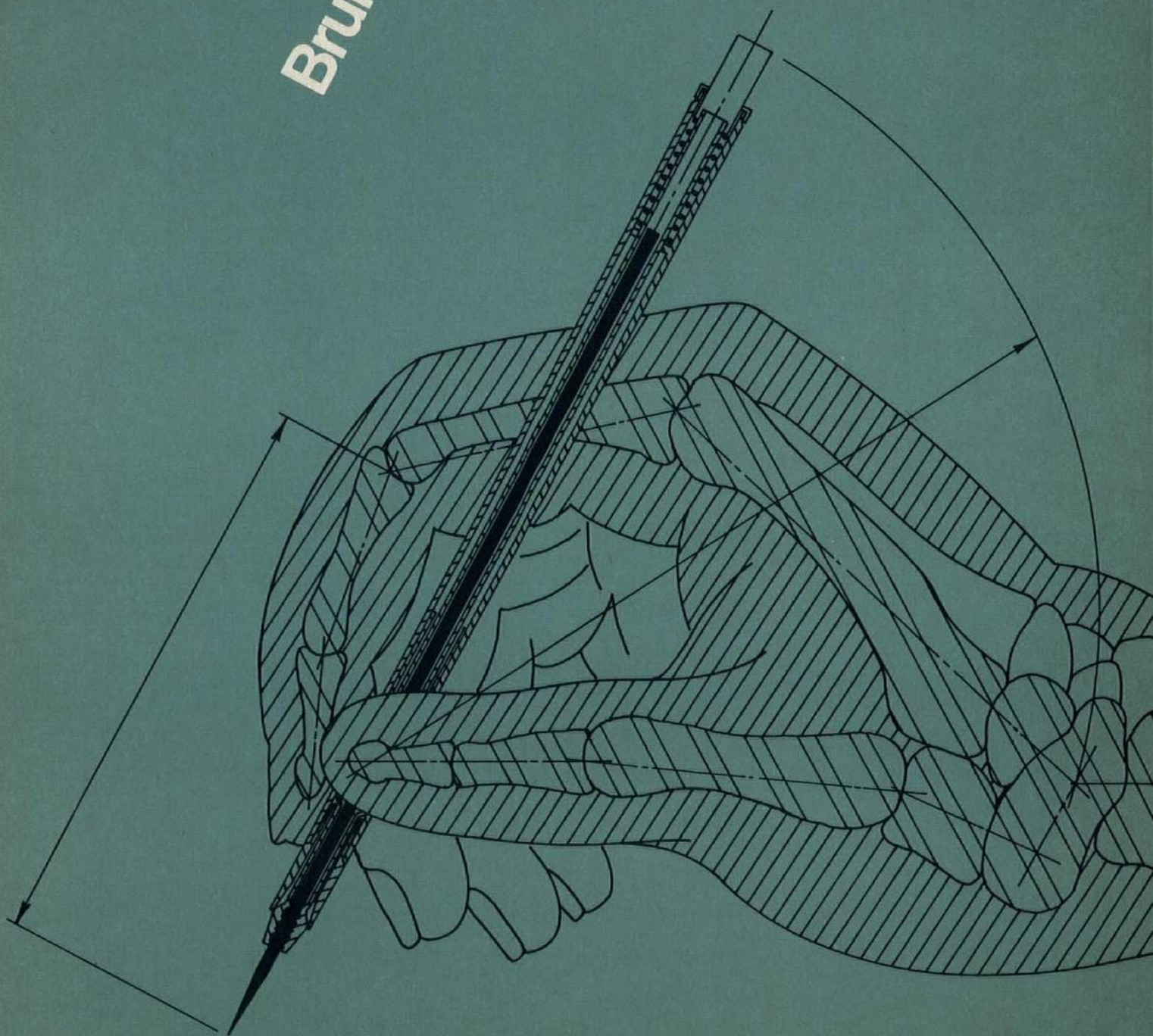
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Design will take place Nov. 11-13 at the Center for Continuing Education at the University of Notre Dame. Sponsored by the Interprofessional Commission on Environmental Design, the conference will feature discussion of the final Report on Goals of Engineering Education of the American Society for Engineering Education and the Princeton University Study of Education for Environmental Design. Additional details on program and registration may be obtained by writing: American Society of Civil Engineers, United Engineering Center, 345 E. 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017 . . . **The Annual Meeting of the Aluminum Association** will take place Nov. 20-22 at the New York Hilton, New York City. Program information is available from: Aluminum Association, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017 . . . **A Low-Income Housing Seminar**, sponsored by the Federal Department of Housing and

Urban Development with Urban America, Inc., is scheduled for Nov. 21-22 in Atlanta, Ga. Purpose of the seminar is to "explore new forms of partnership between nonprofit organizations and private enterprise" in the construction of homes for low-income families. To obtain registration forms and program details, write to: Conference Director, Urban America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 . . . **The Eighth Construction Contracts and Specifications Institute** will be presented by the University of Wisconsin and Region Seven of the Construction Specifications Institute, Nov. 21-22. The institute is to be held on the University of Wisconsin's Madison campus. Requests for additional information should be directed to: Dwight D. Zeck, Institute Director, 725 Extension Bldg., 432 N. Lake St., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706 . . .

SCHOOLS

Paul Schweikher, head of the department of architecture at **Carnegie-Mellon University** for the past 11 years, has retired from that position to devote more time to teaching and to his private architectural practice. Until a successor is named, Robert H. Burdett, in his capacity as assistant head of the department, will assume administrative responsibility . . . The Board of Regents of the **University of Washington** (Seattle) has established a new Department of Building Construction in the College of Architecture and Urban Planning. The department will offer a Bachelor of Science degree in building construction, and will be headed by acting chairman George R. Hutchinson, as assistant professor . . . Dr. Walter H. Walters has been named acting dean of the College of Arts and Architecture at the **Pennsylvania State University**. Walters, who has served as associate dean since 1966 succeeds Dr. Jules Heller. Heller has accepted an appointment as dean of the faculty of fine arts at **York University** in Toronto, Canada . . . **Auburn University** this fall will offer the State of Alabama's first master's degree in city and re-

gional planning. The new master's program will operate under a committee composed of faculty members from the fields of architecture, agricultural land use, economics, engineering, geography, political science, public administration, and sociology. Students with undergraduate degrees in any of these fields will be generally qualified to enter the new planning program . . . **Washington University** (St. Louis), through its Schools of Architecture and Continuing Education, will present the first in a series of architectural design seminars October 4. The seminar, open for architects and school administrators, will deal with the design of school buildings. Participants in the discussion will include Dolf Schnebli, visiting professor from Switzerland, Gyo Obata of Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, and Robert E. Entzeroth of Smith & Entzeroth . . . Andrew Addkison, interior designer with offices in Chicago and the San Francisco Bay area, has been appointed to the faculty of the **California College of Arts and Crafts** . . . Recently appointed assistant dean and associate professor

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GENERAL MOTORS BUILDING OPENS ON CENTRAL PARK



Photo: Forrest Wilson



Then.

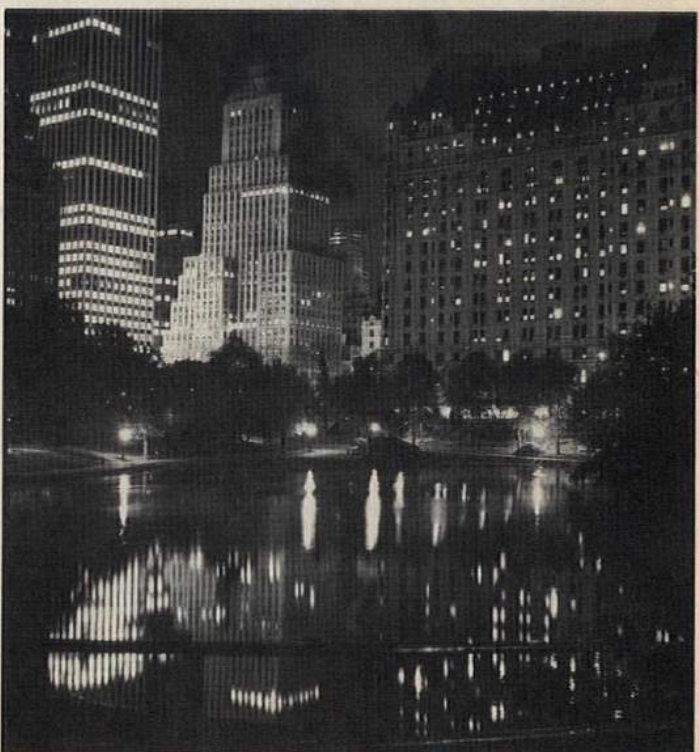


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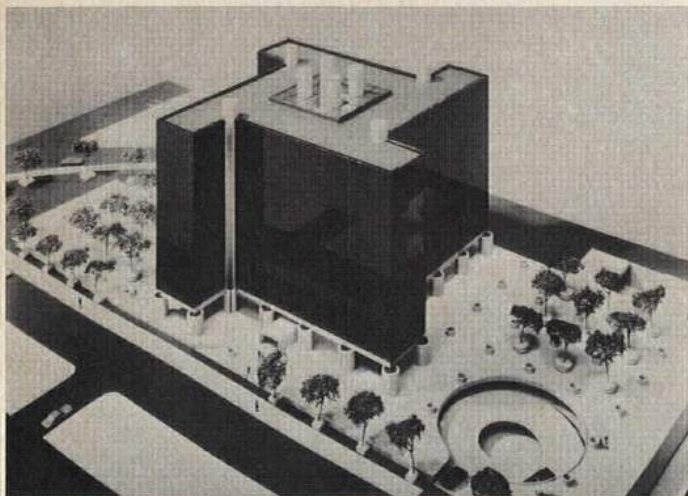
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of city planning in the Yale School of Art and Architecture is Louis S. DeLuca . . .

. . . **Columbia University** has appointed John D. Telfer an assistant vice-president for physical planning . . . Campus planning and architecture at **Western Washington State College**, Bellingham, Wash., will be administered by Rob-

ert E. Aegerter, newly appointed college architect . . . Clifton C. Miller has been named campus architect in charge of the **University of California, Irvine**, department of physical planning and constructions . . . Donn Emmons has been appointed consulting architect to the **Berkeley Campus**.

BLUE CROSS BENEATH LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN



CHATTANOOGA, TENN. The Blue Cross building in Chattanooga, designed by Edwards & Portman of Atlanta, will be as light and open as a cheerleader after a winning game. Arranged around a skylighted open court that penetrates 10 stories, the building will be of structural concrete and bronze, insulating mirror glass. As in the Regency Hyatt house in Atlanta, designed by the same firm, four glass-enclosed elevators will ride up

through the inner court to cross-bridge lobbies at each office floor, giving access to each side of the structure.

Four large cylindrical tubes at the structure's intersecting corners will carry the mechanical air distribution system to all floors from central mechanical located in the garage level. In all, there will be about 180,000 sq ft, and on the top floor will be a lounge and cafeteria, meeting rooms, and executive offices.

PERSONALITIES

Former AIA president **Charles M. Nes, Jr.**, has accepted reappointment to the Research and Advisory Council of the Postmaster General of the U.S. **Leland King**, whose architectural firm is in Atherton, Calif., has also been reappointed to the council . . . **Alan Taniguchi**, director of the University of Texas School of Architecture has been appointed to a four-year term as a representative of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture to the National Architectural Accrediting Board, effective immediately . . . The national AIA headquarters has named **Glenn Allen White**, a second-

year law student at George Washington University, to the new position of Legislative Assistant and Editor of *The AIA Governmental Affairs Review* **John N. Richards**, senior partner in the Toledo, Ohio, firm of Richards, Bauer & Moorhead, has been elected Chancellor of the College of Fellows of the AIA . . . Among the eight citizen members appointed recently by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall to the Board of the National Park Foundation is **Mrs. Nathaniel A. Owings**, whose husband is a principal in the firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill . . . The National Association of Archi-

tectural Metal Manufacturers has elected four new members to its board of directors. They are **James M. Vann**, **William S. Birney**, **R. Donald Brown**, and **Roy W. Anderson** . . . **Carl R. Terzian**, Director of Public Affairs for Charles Luckman Associates, is slated to receive an appointment to the Order of St. John from Her Majesty, the Queen of England. Investiture ceremonies will be held in October in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City . . . For the coming year, **William R. Trautman** will serve as president of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers.

Hayden P. Mims, recently retired colonel in the Air Force, has accepted an appointment as Executive Director of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. He succeeds **James W. Rich**, who now becomes Director of

Professional Affairs for the council . . . **Casey H. Mann, II**, has been appointed assistant director in the Urban Design Center, operated by Urban America, Inc. Mann, a specialist in computer technology and systems analysis and a founder of the Washington, D.C., environmental design firm 2MJQ, will work with inner-city groups engaged in planning and architectural programs and will help formulate youth programs of Urban America. **William H. Dempsey** has been appointed to the position of Director of Development forums at Urban America. He will be the principal staff contact for private firms seeking involvement in urban problems . . . The Prestressed Concrete Institute has named **Robert C. Eaman** its Publications Director. **W. Burr Bennett, Jr.**, has been appointed Executive Director for the PCI.

NORSE ART CENTER OPENS

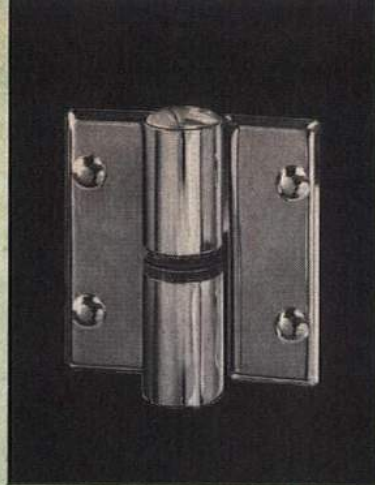
HOVIKODDEN, BAERUM, NORWAY. The Sonja Henie-Niels Onstad Art Center opened here in late August with a two-day round of parties. Norwegian royalty was there, Hollywood society was there, and, of course, so was Miss Henie, Olympic skating star turned art collector. With her husband, ship-owner Niels Onstad, she has given 250 paintings to Norway as well as financing the \$7 million museum to house them. Constructed on a 35-acre site on the Oslo fjord some 7 miles from Oslo, the museum is the first structure in what will become a culture and recreation center. The paintings and the museum are thought to be the largest private gift ever made

to the government.

The museum's design — separate, prism-shaped galleries fanned around a central entrance lobby — is the work of two young Norwegian architects, Jon Eikvar and Erik Engebretsen (see p. 44, DECEMBER 1965 P/A), who were among five finalists in a national competition that drew 90 entries. And if their final design is slightly reminiscent of Aalvar Aalto's stepped, fanned lecture halls in his Wolfsburg Cultural Center, or Mario Ciampi's Arts Center at Berkeley, which is still under construction, it is only a reaffirmation that the form works well. Each gallery in the museum is self-contained, lighted from



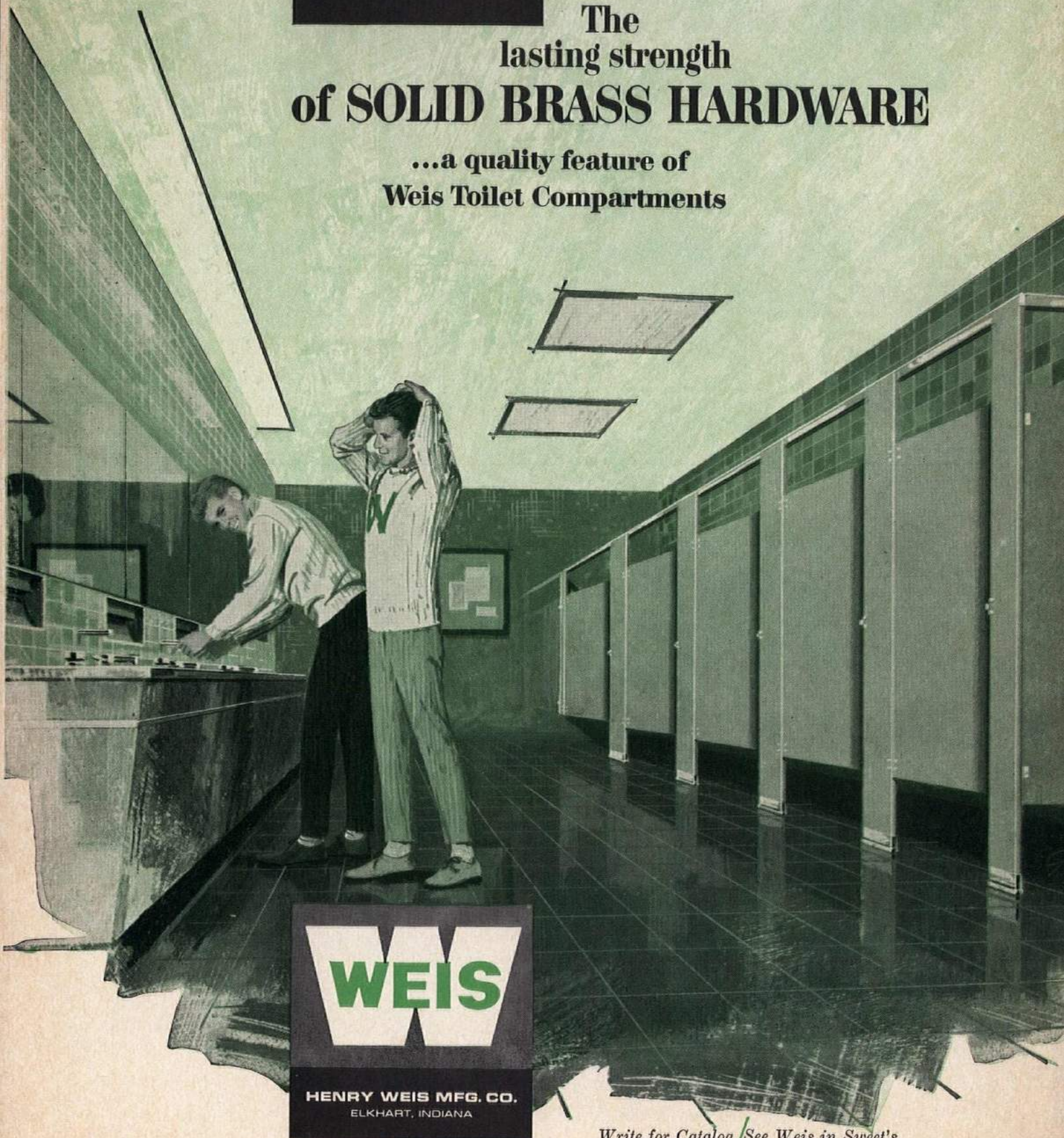
Photos: Eikvar Og Engebretsen



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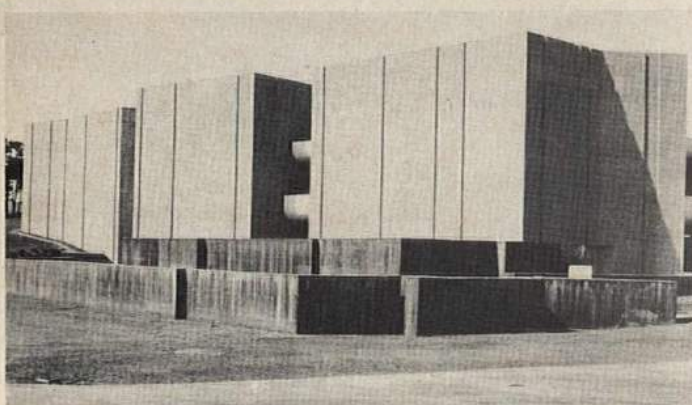
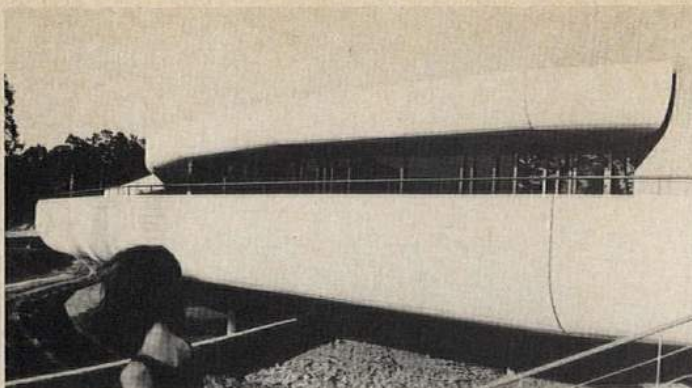


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above, both naturally and artificially through a light-diffusing grid of fiber-glass polyester. These galleries present chisled concrete facades to the steep south side of the site. Inside, paintings will hang on walls covered with white painted canvas. To the north,

the ancillary functions — restaurant, lecture hall, library, offices, staff apartments, etc. — are arranged in a long, low sweeping wing reminiscent of an ark. Just off the entrance lobby, next to the kitchen, is a room for Miss Henie's trophies.

THE BUILDING IS (FOR) ART

LONDON, ENGLAND. A complicated mass of Brutalist forms, London's Hayward Art Gallery is the third major structure in the South Banks Art Center, which has been rising piece by piece along the Thames since 1962. The Hayward is also the only building in the center to cater to patrons of the visual arts; Royal

Festival Hall and the Queen Elizabeth Hall and Purcell Room, opened in 1965 and 1967 respectively, are devoted primarily to performances of orchestral and chamber music; later additions will house the National Theater and National Opera House.

The opening of the Hayward this summer with an ex-

hibition of Matisse touched off a critical field day for reviewers of art and architecture as well as for connoisseurs of Impressionism. Critics who hold that the business of museum architecture is to remain anonymous found the architecture of the Hayward, both inside and outside, far too obtrusive to make a satisfactory gallery. Others were disturbed by the contrast between the airy, space-demanding paintings of Matisse and the bold, heavy forms of the building's display areas. But, according to some observers, the public does not seem to object to architectural intrusions such as prominent stripes of recessed ceiling lights, exposed air-conditioning ducts, massive staircases, and numerous curves and bulges that depart from the rectangular form of most recent museum design.

While critics saw what was happening inside the building as a sort of primal clash between art and architecture (one said the opening exhibit was a horse race, and that,

from where he sat, it looked as though the gallery's architect was a nose in front of Henri Matisse) the public found more to criticize about the building's exterior design. With its powerful masses and confusing number of ramps and stairs, the Hayward simply does not fit most people's idea of a building, much less a museum.

Like the Queen Elizabeth Hall and Purcell Room to the north (see pp. 132-135, DECEMBER 1967 P/A), the Hayward is of gray board-formed concrete, with bronze-anodized, rough-cast aluminum framing for window and doors. Like both its predecessors in the South Banks Center, it was designed by the architects of the Greater London Council, headed by Hubert Bennett. As P/A noted last December, the group's later designs are a far cry from the dull heaviness of their Royal Festival Hall, and one can only await the completion of the theater and opera for further developments in Brutalism on the Thames.

HUD PLANTS A SWINGING X



Photo: Norman McGrath

WASHINGTON, D.C. When Marcel Breuer's \$26-million building for the Department of Housing and Urban Development was dedicated last month, 5000 Federal employees were already at work in it. Associated with Breuer on the design were Nolen-Swinburne & Associates of Philadelphia.

The 10-story structure is distinctive for its shape, which resembles a curved X. Rather than create a "canyon" with a building that belied up to the street, the architects decided to curve the walls on four sides, creating open plazas and parking space.

It is also distinctive for its exposed aggregate precast window panels, each approximately 12' high, 10' wide, and 3' deep, which slope sharply inward behind the mullions; each weighs 12 tons. The window walls are supported on cast-in-place concrete "trees" that raise the entire building 19' above grade, leaving open promenade space beneath it.

As it should, HUD is offering a welcome example of an office building that departs from the massive, oppressive Federal Government stereotype.

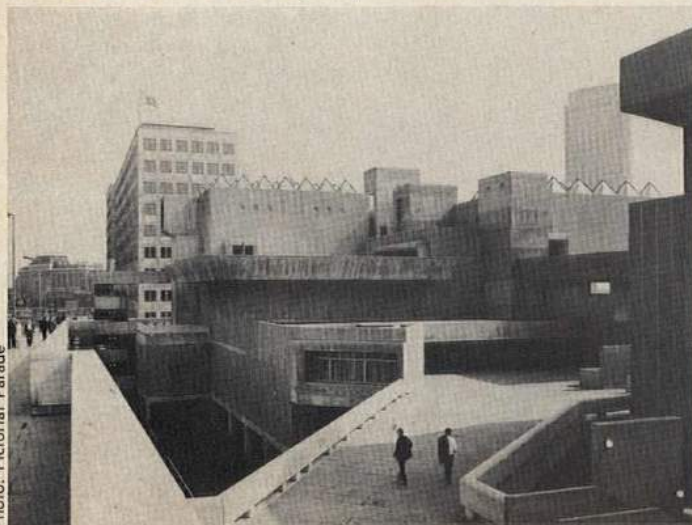
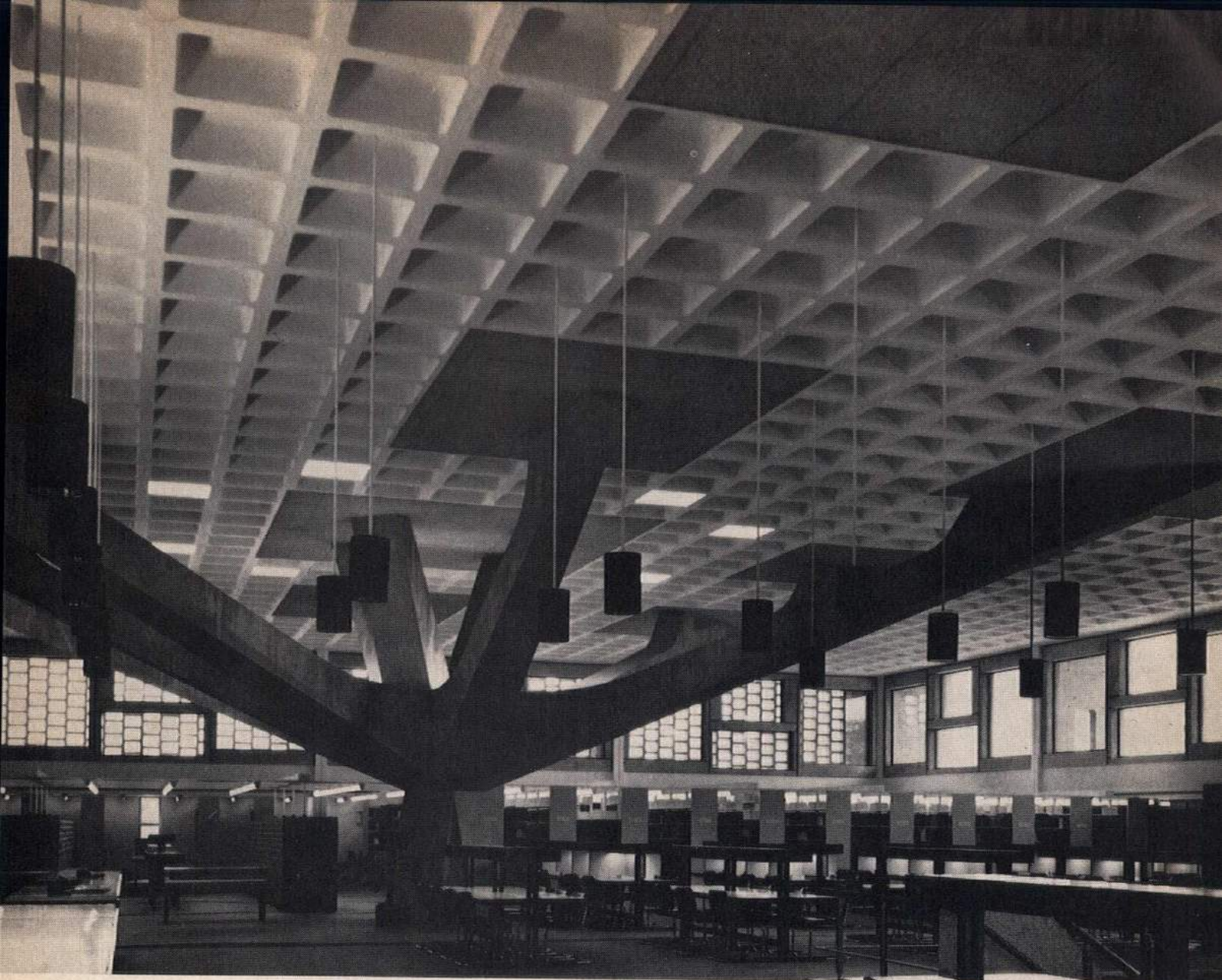


Photo: Pictorial Parade



St. John's University Library, Collegeville, Minnesota
Marcel Breuer & Associates, architects
Johnston-Sahlman Company, structural engineers
Gunnar I. Johnson & Son, Inc., contractors
Ceco Steeldome Service for waffle-pattern
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Another thing: monolithic concrete floor forming is economical, often \$1.00/sq. ft. less than other types. Ceco is big in experience as a nationwide specialist in floor forming, known for dependability and quality. So as you plan your next project, call on Ceco experience. The Ceco Corporation, general offices: 5601 West 26th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60650.

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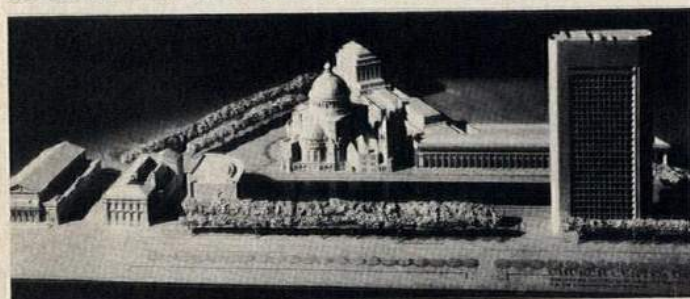
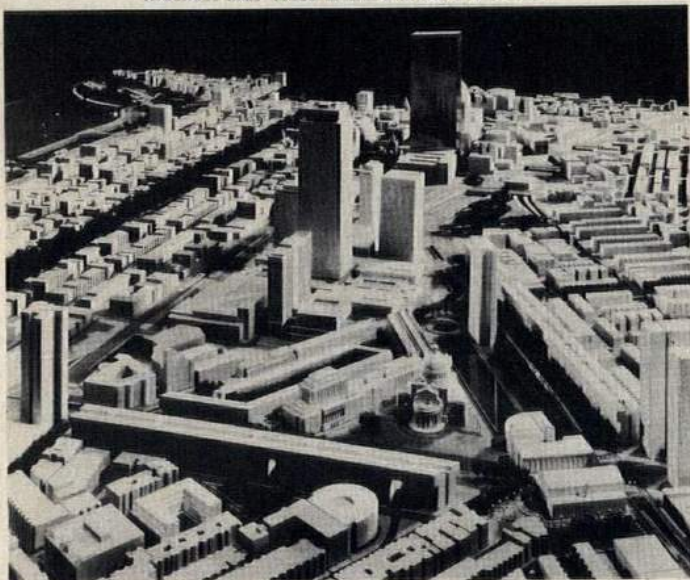


COMPETITIONS

New categories have been added this year to the **Design In Steel Awards Program**, sponsored by the American Iron and Steel Institute. Awards will be made for excellence of design in consumer products; industrial products; commercial equipment; transportation; residential construction; low-rise commercial, industrial, or institutional construction; public works construction; and art in steel. The program is open to individuals or teams working

anywhere in North America. Entries close at midnight, January 17, 1969. For details, write to: National Design Center, 415 E. 53rd St., New York, N.Y. . . . The Department of Housing and Community Development, Baltimore, Md., is offering a site for a new office building in **Charles Center**. The developer will be selected on the basis of an architectural design competition. Deadline for submission of entries is November 18. Write for details to: Inner Harbor Management, Inc., 1 Charles Center, Baltimore, Md.

SCHOOL REFLECTS ON POOL



BOSTON, MASS. I. M. Pei & Associates have added a Sunday school building to their design of the Church Center for the First Church of Christ, Scientist, here. The \$26-million complex (see pp. 154-157, JUNE 1966 P/A), now under construction on 30 acres next to the mammoth Prudential Center, will add a note of serenity to the area. Anchored by the original Mother Church, which went up in 1894, the complex will include church office space, expansion space for *The Christian Science Monitor*, exhibit and education areas, and now the Sunday school,

all grouped around a 660' reflecting pool.

Preliminary designs show a two-story building of sand-blasted concrete at the head of the reflecting pool, catty-corner from the Mother Church. In its 30,000 sq ft, the Sunday school will have an auditorium capable of seating 1200, including 400 permanent seats in an overhanging balcony. Far from cluttering the site, the school, which presents a curved, stepped-out facade to the pool, adds to its balance. Completion is expected in about three years. Araldo A. Cossutta is partner in charge.

RUSSIA WAVES THE FLAG AT OSAKA



OSAKA, JAPAN Russia plans to spend \$7 million here in constructing its pavilion for Expo 70. Although the cost is relatively low, the pavilion will be the largest non-Japanese structure at the fair. It curves around a 330'-high pole; the entire structure is meant to emulate an unfurling Russian

flag. To help the image, the front of the building will be painted red, the back, white. A truss dome of H-beams and steel pipes will help keep the interior space open for exhibits. Just what will go inside is not yet certain. But there will be an 800-seat theater and a 600-seat auditorium.

FROM ARMORY TO SCHOOLHOUSE



NEW YORK, N.Y. In 1895, Squadron A of the New York National Guard moved into a new Armory in Manhattan between 94th and 95th Streets and Park and Madison Avenues. It was a handsome, fortress-like structure, and, like the other Manhattan armories, it became a haven for New Yorkers in times of emergency. It was also the

scene of scrappy weekly indoor polo matches. Last year, it started coming down to make way for a school.

Originally, the site was slated for use by both a school and some low- or middle-income housing. Since it was thought, however, that zoning in the area would not permit enough housing to pay for itself, the Board of Educa-



This ceiling stays up where others won't.

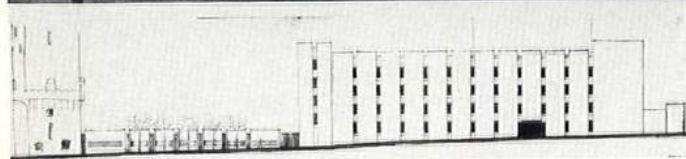
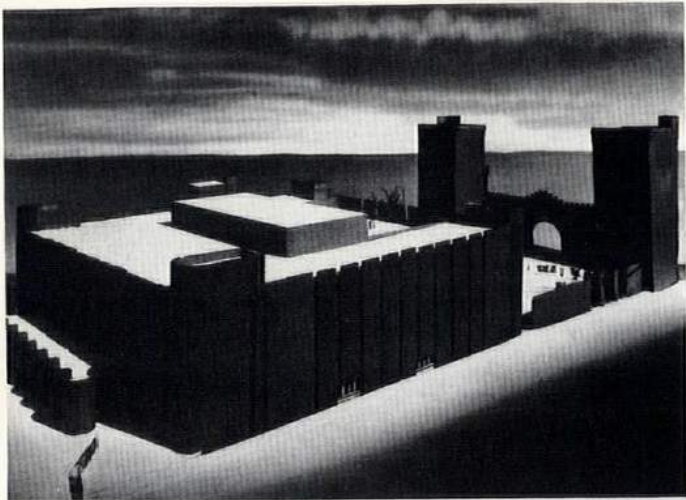
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tion was given the site for an intermediate school. Unfortunately, the Armory did not lend itself structurally to transformation into a school, and demolition was well under way before neighborhood protests were heard and the city's Landmarks Preservation Committee moved to preserve the still-standing Madison Avenue front, which includes two formidable four-story towers. At a public hearing, a representative of the New York AIA Chapter's Historic Building Committee singled out the towers, with "their machicolated parapets, their rounded turrets and corbelled galleries." "We who have studied and practiced architecture," he went on, "find of particular aesthetic merit their color, their massing, their interesting silhouettes, their detail, and their beautifully executed brickwork."

Thus, in late 1966, the commission made the Madison Avenue front an official landmark, and Morris Ketchum, Jr. & Associates took on the job of integrating it into their design for a school. Ketchum's school will occupy half of the 2-acre site. Behind the school — between it and the Madison Avenue wall — will be a playground for the school's 1800 pupils, and Ketchum has suggested to the city that the space be used for summertime and nighttime community programs — plays, perhaps, or concerts. Chairs and other equipment for these programs, Ketchum believes, could be stored in the towers. The city has agreed

in principle to this suggestion, and, if it agrees in fact, the courtyard could draw an intriguing mixture of people. Located in the midst of the opulence of Park Avenue just three blocks from the austerity of the ghetto, where the Penn Central tracks emerge from beneath Park Avenue to run in an open cut through Harlem, the community facility would provide an outdoor meeting place in an area that does not have one.

The school's façade will blend with the military feeling of the towers on Madison Avenue. Ketchum's design shows curved stair towers at the school's corners, for instance, echoing the soaring curves of the armory towers. The architect plans to use red brick, giving the façade a varied pattern, at least in places, such as beneath windows, by laying some brick vertically, some horizontally.

Inside, the four-story school building is really three schools in one, each accommodating 600 students. Using a concept practiced in more rural areas, where separate divisions of a single school are grouped around a central courtyard, Ketchum has stacked his schools above ground and basement floors of common facilities. One floor is given to each school, and under a grant from the Ford Foundation the city is experimenting with the use of open and variable classroom spaces. Plans call for each upper floor to contain a large central space surrounded by corridors. These spaces will

be divided in three sections: a large central open space, and, at either end of this, an intermediate space that can be divided by means of a folding partition. The central space can be used as a classroom by several classes at the same time, the way the schoolroom was in the old country schools. Or it can be divided

either by movable partitions or by furniture groupings. Evidently, there is some indication that both students and teachers like the open arrangement, with several classes working separately in the same space. And the city hopes it can find out more about why they like it and how it can be used most effectively.

SUPER-BAYS FOR SUPER JETS



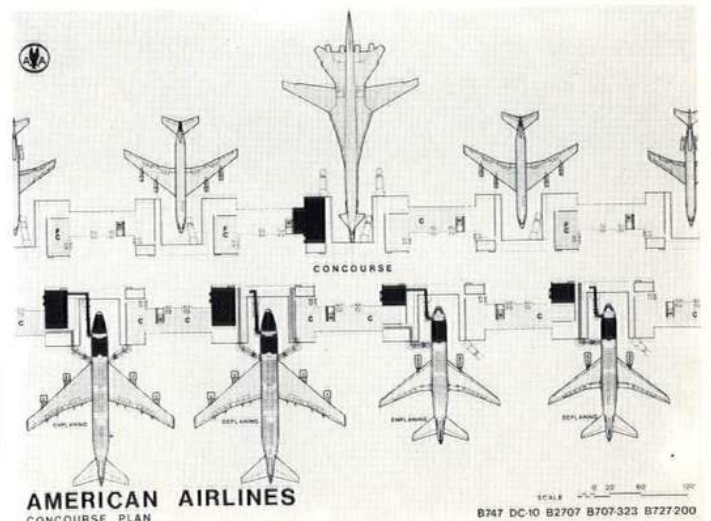
NEW YORK, N.Y. Handling airline traffic in the 1970's will not merely be a problem of too many planes trying to get onto the ground, but also one of planes too big for conventional hangars once they manage to land. American Airlines is one carrier that has given some thought to the latter difficulty, and has consumed a considerable amount of computer time in its attempt to meet the need before a crisis develops.

Recently, American announced development of a modular maintenance hangar that will serve as a prototype for future construction at airports in New York, Boston, Newark, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and the planned supersonic airport between Dallas and Fort Worth.

The new "super-bay" han-

gar is a modular structure, each module measuring 550' x 450' with a floor area covering about the same space as seven football fields. The hangar will be the equivalent of five stories high. The roof, constructed of prefabricated elements of sheet steel and cable, eliminates the need for cantilever trusses and roof purlins. It is an integral part of the structure, not just a cover over the building.

Inside the hangar, modular substructures containing the various workshops and equipment necessary for engine maintenance and repair are suspended from the roof to provide a maximum amount of unobstructed floor space. The versatility of the modular structure will allow the hangar to serve any of the planes in the carrier's fleet, including its two subsonic jumbo jets —



the 747 and DC-10 — and the supersonic transports soon to come. Workers, in one hangar, will be capable of performing heavy and light maintenance work as well as complete overhauls on any combination of at least six planes simultaneously.

Cost of the super-bay hangars, fully equipped, is expected to range from \$6 million to \$10 million, depending on location and the number of modules.

WASHINGTON/ FINANCIAL NEWS

by E. E. HALMOS JR.

As an Era Ends — With political attention shifted to the national hustings, Washington dropped into its every-four-years legislative doldrums very quickly, even though Congress reluctantly returned to work in September to clean up a few remaining matters.

On the executive level, there were still some stirrings:

- There was still no firm guide to where and how much real spending cuts would be initiated, to comply with Presidential economy pledges.

- Many long-time appointive officials were leaving their posts for steadier jobs elsewhere.

- Another round of planning was under way, though the Administration (and civil rights groups) objected vehemently, under Congressional orders to get Washington's highway program moving.

- The Department of Housing and Urban Development, virtually the only department to get a go-ahead for a really big new program, was pushing its planning to implement the newly authorized housing program (see p. 58, Sept. 1968 P/A), hoping to have planning completed before a new administration takes over.

- There was still a bill in Congress (though it seemed to have no chance for passage) to change the title of "Architect of the Capitol" to "Superintendent of the Capitol (HR 19127) Buildings and Grounds," thus ending con-

fusion that has been compounded by the present title, which is, of course, a total misnomer.

The D.C. Architectural Scene — On a local level, however, there were matters of interest:

A series of meetings were scheduled, into November, to discuss subjects of interest to architects and the construction industry.

These included three days of meetings, in late September, sponsored by the National Bureau of Standards, on "Man and His Shelter" (a discussion of the performance of buildings); a session October 14-16 of the International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation (CIB); a two-day seminar on winter construction, set by the Associated General Contractors for November 7-8; and a two-day meeting, October 30-31, under the aegis of the National Academy of Engineering, to consider ways in which engineering and architecture can help solve problems of medical research and improve delivery of medical services to patients.

On an even more local level, the battle over the shape of a "new town" within Washington, which was proposed months ago by President Johnson for the now-abandoned 335-acre site of the National Training School for Boys, continued merrily.

In mid-August, Benjamin J. Logue, special consultant to the National Capital Planning Commission, presented a plan for the \$175-million development that called for housing for 15,000 persons on the site, an internal rail system of transportation, schools to be separate from the city's system. Key to the plan is a proposal that would set aside only about 20% of the housing for low-income families, in the hope of attracting enough white residents to achieve racial balance (not an easy thing in Washington, which is now nearly 70% Negro).

This program brought immediate protests from a "Citizens Advisory Group for Fort Lincoln," which protested that local citizens had not been adequately consulted, that not enough low-income housing is provided,

and other things. The group said it would instruct attorneys to file suit to stop the whole project. As of the end of August, however, no such action had been taken.

Also on the local level, New York architect I.M. Pei, with funds of \$20 million provided by the Mellon family, took on the difficult task of designing a new addition to the "Mellon Gallery" (the National Gallery of Art), facing the Mall between the Capitol and the Washington Monument. Attempts to blend any addition with the Greek-style temple completed in 1941 by John Russell Pope are guaranteed to raise all sorts of criticism before it is done.

Race and Architecture — The AIA plunged into the problem of racial equality with a meeting at its Octagon headquarters of a five-member "Inter-racial Task Force" to study means of bringing more Negroes into architecture. Under the chairmanship of new AIA President George E. Kassabaum, the group discussed current status and opportunities for Negroes in architecture, education, recruitment, and other aspects of the problem. Their hope is to come up with a program that can be adopted by individual chapters.

The construction industry was also watching with interest as the Labor Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance finally released some \$6,500,000 in Federal funds to permit resumption of work on International House, a Philadelphia project, after the contractor, McCloskey & Co., agreed that it would fill at least 108 of its 295 jobs with minority-group workers; give 17 additional minority people some of the 74 "critical trade" jobs on the work. OFCC has vehemently argued that it is not "playing a numbers game" with minority-group hirings, but it also started to release funds for more than \$80 million in projects in the Philadelphia area, on the promise that, of some 400 jobs to be filled, at least 100 will go to nonwhites.

Metric System Moves a Millimeter Closer — There was a final note on the news from Washington:

To nearly everyone's sur-

prise, Congress passed, and the President signed, a bill (PL 90-472) that directs the Commerce Department to look into the metric system.

Nothing much is expected of the study for a while; Congress didn't appropriate any money for the study, told Commerce to take funds from existing appropriations.

The bill is a very mild sop to ardent metric system advocates: It directs Commerce to investigate the impact on the U.S. economy of increasing world use of the metric system; look into the desirability of increasing its use in the U.S.; come up with some cost figures and plans for increasing use of the system in this country. Three years are allowed for completion of the task, which will probably be carried out by the National Bureau of Standards.

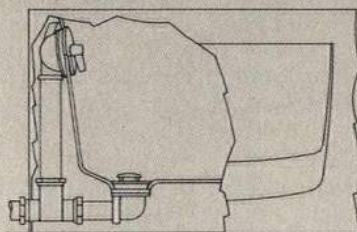
Financial — Over-all construction dollar-volume continued a slow decline through June, though it stayed above figures for a year ago, according to the Census Bureau. Volume in June was at an adjusted annual rate of \$81,300,000,000, compared to \$83,600,000,000 in May.

- Housing construction, however, took a sudden jump upward, moving to an adjusted annual rate of 1,539,000 units in July, up from 1,349,000 in June, 1,313,000 in May. Housing experts were inclined to credit the new Federal surtax bill for the improvement, pointing out that, just prior to passage of the legislation, "points" charged on FHA mortgages averaged about 7, nationwide; within about six weeks, they had dropped to about 3.

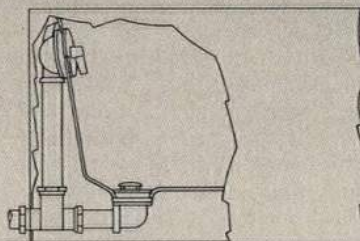
- Homeowners were spending a little less on maintenance and repair last year than in 1966 (about \$4,400,000,000 compared to \$4,800,000,000), but more on improvements to their properties (\$7,100,000,000 as against \$6,900,000,000), according to Government surveys. Biggest spenders: owners of single-family homes.

- Construction machinery manufacturers shipped slightly less equipment in the first quarter of 1968 than they did a year ago. Total value of shipments in 1968 was set at \$303,300,000, compared to \$308,800,000 in 1967.

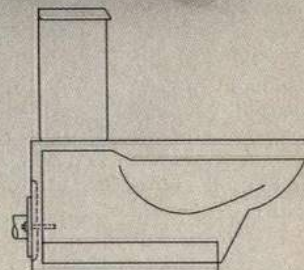
Rough-in through the wall.



The Sarasota tub, formed steel with acid-resisting enamel, features a raised outlet that permits waste line to be installed through the wall.



The new Nile tub, cast iron with acid-resisting enamel, has a raised outlet that permits installation of a horizontal waste drain from bath to wall.



The Orlando floor-mounted, back-outlet closet fits flush with floor and wall.

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With the addition of the new Nile tub, Eljer now offers you the most complete line of fixtures that rough-in through the wall. Only Eljer has these bathtubs of both cast iron and formed steel.

And there's more. More freedom of design for you and more savings for your client when you specify these Eljer fixtures for slab or reinforced concrete construction. Since all of the plumbing goes into the wall, there's no wasted area between floors.

For more about these compatible-with-slab-construction fixtures, call your Eljer representative. Or write Eljer, Dept. PA8, P.O. Box 836, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.



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CONSTRUCTION



Structural glass. Krinklglas is described by its manufacturer as an "acrylic modified polyester glass fiber-reinforced structural plastic." Even at less than half the weight of ordinary glass, it is said to be six times as strong, and offers new freedom in design and construction wherever glass is required. Its texture is multi-faceted, and it may be transparent, translucent, or opaque. Some uses listed are windows, partitions, skylights, and in luminous ceilings, awnings, and canopy roofs. It is said to be easily fireproofed, and may be cut, drilled or shaped with regular carpentry tools. Krinklglas is processed in over 54 colors and 21 multi-hued combinations. Dimensional Plastics Corp., 1065 E. 26th St., Hialeah, Fla. 33013.

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Surface variations on curtain wall components. In addition to its original stainless steel construction, the Ultimet framing system is now available in COR-TEN steel, and

color-coated galvanized steel. These framing components are said to be structurally efficient: installed simply by interlocking the members in place, thus eliminating the need for exposed fasteners. The fluorocarbon coatings are claimed to offer more surface variety and protection. U.S. Steel Corp., 525 William Penn Pl. Pa., 15230.

Circle 102, Readers' Service Card



Frame forming. Forms that can support themselves are said to be made possible by this Triodetic system, composed of a web of tubes and hubs. The system claims to allow more structural freedom in dome and vault design. Butler Manufacturing Co., 7400 E. 13th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64126.

Circle 103, Readers' Service Card

DOORS/WINDOWS

Shedding some light. Accord-A-Pleat window coverings provide flexible light control, since they are not permanently affixed to top of window; side channel guides permit adjustment from the top down and from the bottom up. Made of dacron, they come in a host of colors. International Building Products Inc., 8043 Lyndon Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48238.

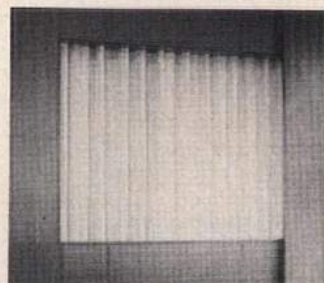
Circle 104, Readers' Service Card

Replacement window. Designed to solve the replacement problems of rehabilitation contractors, the manufacturer created an aluminum window that may be factory sized to fit any opening, within 1/4". The window is said to be easily installed; balance system allows free sash movement; a thermal setting acrylic finish eliminates

maintenance. Air Master Corp., 8501 Hagerman St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19136.

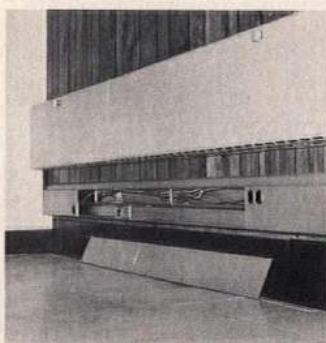
Circle 105, Readers' Service Card

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT



Window movements. James Fulton designed this series of kinetic window-coverings; the mechanized Visu-Walls operate electrically to create patterns from moving opaque and transparent panels. In one arrangement, called Color Shutters, the overlapping panels act in the same way as a camera lens, moving toward the center from top, bottom, and both sides. The opening at the center admits light. Attached to a photoelectric cell, the systems could automatically adjust the window coverings to changes in daylight. Owens-Corning Fiberglas, Home and Fashion Bureau, Toledo, Ohio 43601.

Circle 106, Readers' Service Card



Wiring accessibility. "Twinduct" perimeter wiring raceways are almost flush with the wall, eliminate the cost of wall-concealed construction, and feature two internal divisions for high- and low-potential wiring. Twinduct uses a metal snap-on cover. H.K. Porter Co., Inc., Porter Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219.

Circle 107, Readers' Service Card

FINISHES PROTECTORS

Thermoplastic glazing. Breakage-resistance, transparency, and rigidity are only a few

of the qualities attributed to LEXAN, a polycarbonate resin. It is said to surpass all other engineering thermoplastics in impact strength, heat resistance under load, dimensional stability, low temperature strength, and versatility of fabrication. Although approximately four times as expensive as glass, LEXAN is said to pay for itself in replacement savings, especially in school, industrial, or high vandalism rate areas. It may be easily formed into complex shapes by standard thermo-forming processes. Various grades, colors, and faces are available. General Electric, Plastics Dept., One Plastics Ave., Pittsfield, Mass. 01201.

Circle 108, Readers' Service Card

Exposed steel dons a coating. Designed specifically for steel or similar metallic surfaces — either interior or exterior — this chemical-resistant specialty coating, "Nyocon," has an extremely hard, durable, but flexible surface that is said to neither craze nor chip. "Orange peel" surface texture diffuses reflected light. Coating will not support combustion. May be applied over masonry backings. Desco International Association, P.O. Box 74, Buffalo, N.Y.

Circle 109, Readers' Service Card

FLOORING

Wood-plastic composite floor. Gammapar parquet flooring is said to be the first wood floor product able to outwear epoxy terazzo and compete with heavy-duty plastics in the field. This durability is the result of an irradiation process producing a solid wood-plastic composite. Air is first evacuated from the wood; a liquid monomer is then introduced into the pores. The combination is subjected to intense gamma radiation, thus solidifying the monomer within the cell structure. Gammapar is said not to require surface finishing; it is easily cleaned, and as it wears, its built-in finish remains. The flooring is produced in 8 standard colors of oak and maple; also walnut. Supplementary products such as stair treads, risers, transition strips and moldings are available. Distributed by the Harris Flooring Co., 39 Powerhouse

Rd., Roslyn, N.Y. The American Novawood Corp., 2432 Lakeside Dr., Lynchburg, Va. 24501.

Circle 110, Readers' Service Card

FURNISHINGS



Conference in comfort. Soft and contemporary, the swivel-desk and conference chair may have open or closed arms. A host of fabric finishes are available, as are vinyl and leather coverings. Choice of chrome or bronze plated base. Directional Contract Furniture Corp., 979 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Circle 111, Readers' Service Card

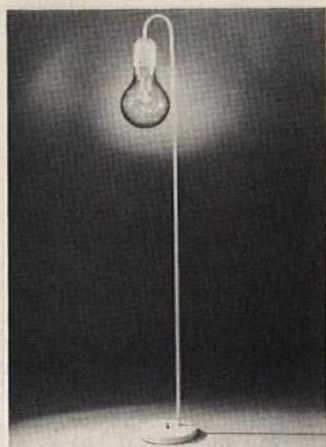


Textured geometry. Parthenon, from Boris Kroll's new Odyssey collection, is a Jacquard weave in a blend of viscose and nylon. Its strength for commercial applications is concealed by a working of 11 colors in reversed values, which update and add warmth to the traditional plaid. Also included in this collection are a host of printed fabrics that simulate, on a larger scale, ancient tie-dye methods. Boris Kroll Fabrics, 979 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Circle 112, Readers' Service Card

Casement fabric. Able to diffuse light and control glare, Trevira is an acrylic fabric said to have neither warp nor weft; it is braided both horizontally and vertically to re-

sist raveling and wrinkling. Weights woven into the fabric are said to eliminate hemming and width-to-width sewing. The physical properties of Trevira are claimed to be similar to those of Acrilan. 118" in width, it is specifically designed for large commercial and public installations. Anton Maix Fabrics Inc., 330 E. 59th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Circle 113, Readers' Service Card



Pop lamppost. A super-scaled version of an old street light has a white steel stem, and a fake light bulb serves as a globe to the real bulb inside. Height 75". Raymor Products, 225 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010.

Circle 114, Readers' Service Card



Exposed oak series. Featured in a series of lounge seating units and tables, these white oak occasional tables may be grouped or arranged separately. Informality is emphasized by their rugged structural appearance. Harter Corp., 100 Prairie Ave., Sturgis, Mich. 49091.

Circle 115, Readers' Service Card

Blow-up. Fantastic, versatile, inflatable furniture for the experimenters and budget-minded. Available in red, yellow and crystal, the robot chair inflates in twelve minutes and holds 20,000 cu in. of air. Made of sturdy, transparent polyvinyl-chloride, each chair is equipped with a



foot pump. Uses are limited only by the imagination. Selig Mfg. Co., Leominster, Mass.

Circle 116, Readers' Service Card



Bauhaus tradition. Chair from the 'Kill' collection is of custom extruded bar steel with a matte chrome finish. The seat and back are covered with Portuguese aniline glove leather thongs. Harvey Probbler, Inc., 979 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

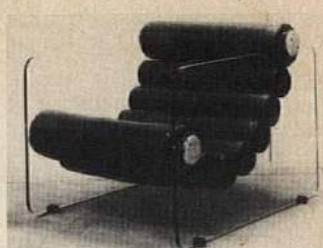
Circle 117, Readers' Service Card

Electronic desk. The "V.I.P." desk contains a console housing a UHF/VHF television receiver, AM/FM radio, clock, lamp, AC outlet, 2-station remote TV camera control, portable AC/DC tape recorder, phone index, digital calendar, memo compartment and a pen-pencil set. Desk di-



mensions: 74" wide, 36" deep. Walnut veneers and a protective plastic surface are standard. Finish for the legs may be black or chrome. Interstate Industries, Inc., 7-103 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

Circle 118, Readers' Service Card



Slung seat chair. Conceived by Fabio Lenci, the Hyaline chair appears to float between its glass sides; the cylinder shapes of the seat are upholstered in leather, natural or black, with a polished chrome frame. A steel rod enables adjustment of the seating angle. Chair Dimensions are 28" wide 35½" deep, 27½" high with seat 16" high. Stendig Inc., 410 E. 62nd St., New York, N.Y. 10021.

Circle 119, Readers' Service Card



Saddle chair. Executed in walnut and leather with strap supported slings for adjustment, the traditional old western elements of this chair are made contemporary by the addition of foam rubber and down filling in its seat, arms and back. Both seat and back have the additional support of a webbed rubber platform. Henry Conversano & Assoc., 577 Fifth St., Oakland, Calif. 94607.

Circle 120, Readers' Service Card



Accessory stool. A choice of heights (17" or 22") adds versatility to stools with pol-

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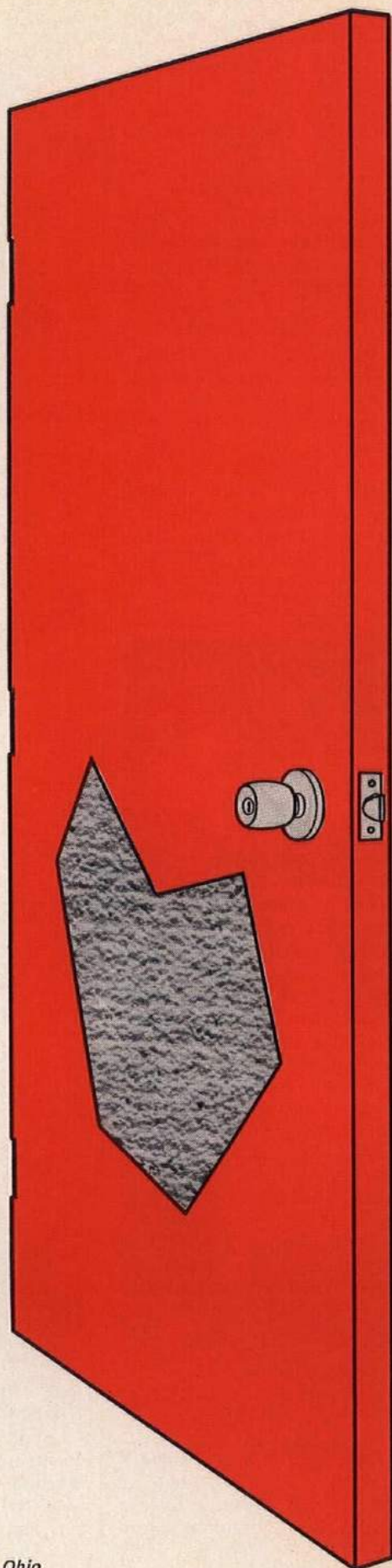
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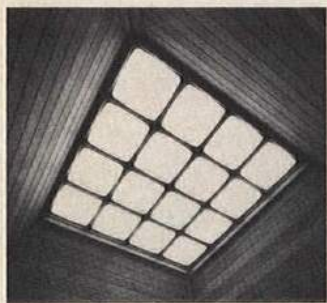
ished chrome base and legs. Multipurpose stool is covered with a Naugahyde-upholstered foam-rubber cushion, in black or white. Habitat Inc., 341 E. 62nd St., New York, N.Y. 10021.

Circle 121, Readers' Service Card

LIGHTING

Midnight sun. Radiant BT & R mercury vapor lamps are said to last up to 24,000 hrs. A special glass envelope makes them weatherproof, while a nickel-plated base resists corrosion. Lamps have a prorated warranty to 9000 hrs. In addition to clear, color improved, and silver white lamps, a deluxe white lamp boasts improved color balance, for wherever natural color rendering is important. Radiant Lamp Corp., Bank St., Hightstown, N.J. 08520.

Circle 122, Readers' Service Card



Total incandescence. The first luminous ceiling system designed specifically for glass diffusers, the Contoura system consists of a suspended T-bar grid that supports a modular subceiling. Each 2' x 2' module has a die cast aluminum frame, which holds a glass light-diffusing panel. Frames are painted in bone-white baked enamel, but may be edge-buffed natural aluminum, electroplated bronze, or painted to match designer's sample. System is said to be compatible with linear air bar, perimeter, and plenum air distribution systems. Integrated Ceilings Inc., 2231 Colby Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90064.

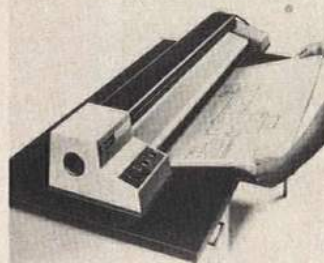
Circle 123, Readers' Service Card

Tying light in knots. There is literally no end to the lighting possibilities offered in Crofon light guides, DuPont-developed plastic fibers that carry light from one point to another, even around corners. The 'fiber optic' principle is that "light travels in a zig-zag path

through the transparent core of each fiber by internal reflections from the sheathing medium." The amount of transmitted light depends upon the intensity of the light source, and the length and number of fibers per bundle (16, 32, 48 or 64). Applications include: sensing and signalling devices, decorations, communications equipment, signs, displays, business machines, games and novelties. Edmund Scientific Co., Edscorp Bldg., Barrington, N.J. 08007.

Circle 124, Readers' Service Card

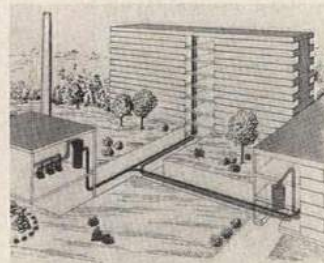
OFFICE EQUIPMENT



A whiteprint/blueprint machine. The big difference in the Mark II is said to be its utilization of ammonia vapor rather than liquid ammonia; an optional pump system is further said to nearly eliminate ammonia handling, and the use of vapor instead of liquid prevents spills and damage to other parts of the machine. The manufacturer claims that the Mark II gives 100% faster printing speeds; it will make prints up to 42" wide by any length for 1½¢/sq ft. Rotolite Sales Corp., Stirling, N.J. 07980.

Circle 125, Readers' Service Card

SANITATION PLUMBING



Pneumatic refuse system. Vacuum collection system is said to eliminate hygienic problems; negative air pressure in chutes and tubes keep air from blowing out of disposal hatches, and discharged air is filtered before leaving the system. Refuse placed in

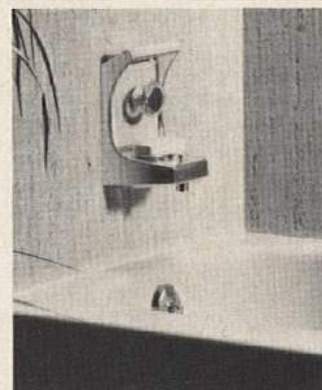
chutes is gravity-carried to a retention section, from which it is sucked horizontally to a central hopper. A dual system—one for soiled linen, the other for refuse—may be installed in hospitals or hotels. Environmental Systems Div., Aerojet General Corp., 9200 E. Flair Dr., El Monte, Calif. 91734.

Circle 126, Readers' Service Card



Flush valves. "Guildmark" colored flush valves for water closets and urinals may be specified in polished or brushed chrome or brass, and come in 5 colors. Watrous Inc., 216 S. Evergreen, Bensenville, Ill. 60106.

Circle 127, Readers' Service Card



Five-in-one bathroom fixture. Moenique incorporates a tub/shower valve, diverter, spout, soap dish, and safety grab bar into a single unit. User selects both water temperature and volume with one control. Manufacturer maintains that the unit reduces installation time and cost. It is finished in duplex nickel chrome plate. Moen, Standard Screw Co./Western Div., 377 Woodland Ave., Elyria, Ohio 44035.

Circle 128, Readers' Service Card

SURFACING

Back to wood. Genuwood is a wood veneer laminate, NEMA tested to be compar-

able to conventional paper laminate, but with a higher abrasion resistance. It is also said to be stain- and heat-resistant. Genuwood offers the warmth of real wood (teak, American walnut, Orientalwood, English oak, Zebra-wood), protected by a high pressure Melamine overlay. Suited for furniture, cabinetry, millwork interiors, it is supplied in panels 48" x 96", approx. ½" thick. Parkwood Laminates, Inc., 134 Water St., Wakefield, Mass. 01880.

Circle 129, Readers' Service Card



Glass "blackboard." White "Nucite" glassboard is ¼" thick, shock-resistant glass with a vitreous enamel surface that you can write on with colored chalks or water color markers. Available in seven colors, Nucite chalkboards can double as projection screens. Material is guaranteed to last, without fading, as long as the building. PPG Industries, 1 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.

Circle 130, Readers' Service Card

Minaret patternen tile. A vinyl-asbestos floor tile, called Casablanca, is claimed by the manufacturer to offer many pattern possibilities—its self-contained design, properly installed, is said to have a seamless appearance. The Eastern design influence is also apparent in the six available colors. Tiles are 12" x 12", in standard gage thickness. The polyvinyl tile surface is said to be nonporous, unfilled, and, therefore, grease-resistant. GAF Corp., Floor Products Div., 140 W. 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10020.

Circle 133, Readers' Service Card