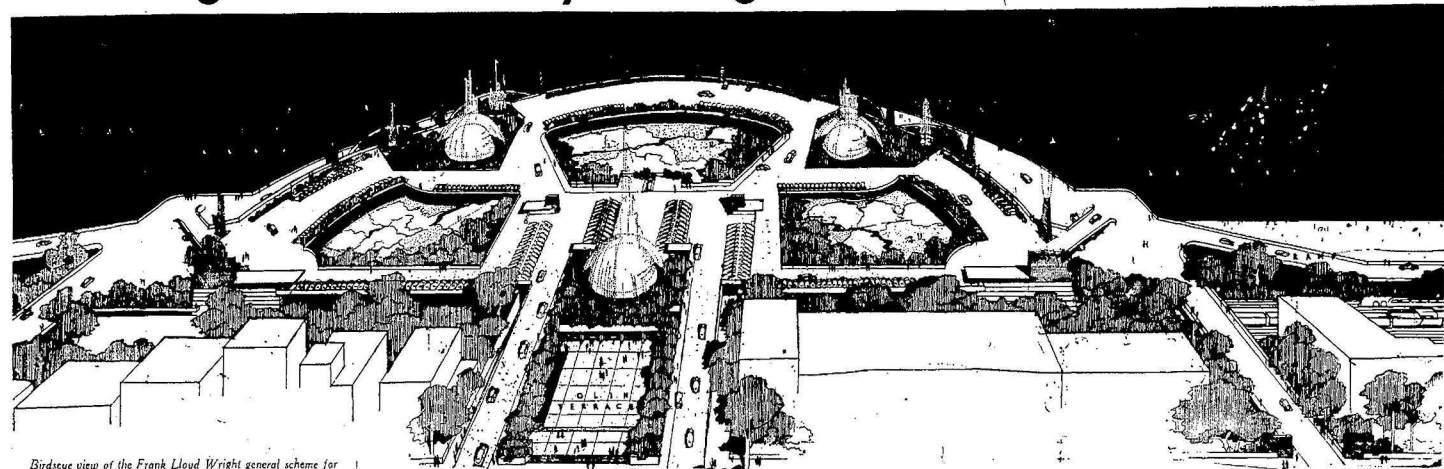


Once Again Frank Lloyd Wright Plans a Dream City Here



Birdseye view of the Frank Lloyd Wright general scheme for a community center on Monona ave., including Olin ter. entrance showing connecting ramps to lake shore drive and the water domes about auditorium at center and future courts at either side.

Auditorium Plan Includes Station, City Offices, Courts

(Continued from Page 1)

The drive can be connected directly to the structure by ramps leading from terrace to terrace, he said.

"And the project also is so designed," he added, "to be a natural and becoming completion of the capitol park and capitol building, thus giving to the whole city of Madison a distinguished, dignified character becoming a capitol city."

The extending horizontal cantilever slabs of concrete comprising the terrace levels would be supported by 12 pyramidal, triangular pylons, 20 by 20 feet, which also would serve as ice breakers. They would eventuate above in glass chambers for lights, and would contain stairways connecting all terraces with the lake level.

Above the pylons streams of lighted water would be jetted into the air to fall back in spray and run down the outside glass walls into Lake Monona.

Three easily accessible civic flower-and-water gardens are provided in the plan, with ample parking spaces on two terrace levels—"created space," Wright explained, "where harm is done to no one nor to any interest whatever."

Foot passengers are over-passed or under-passed to avoid dangerous crowding.

The auditorium, in the plan, is constructed above the proposed union station, which would be at track level, with entrances from Olin terrace provided both by lifts and stairways.

Express storage with direct access to and from the terrace levels at each side, from two side streets, is provided in the station plan. Ventilating towers, comprising part of the entrance features, would carry away smoke and gases from trains.

Civic bathhouses and piers accommodating 500 boats or more may be placed at the lake level, Wright pointed out.

"A truly desirable civic auditorium, well suited to all forms of civic entertainment, orchestra, theater, great concert hall comfortably seating 5,000 persons," he said, "is the central feature of the whole scheme. The auditorium is air conditioned and completely insulated from all outside noise. Ample parking facilities are provided behind, above, and at each level of the auditorium."

Three tiers of county and city offices are provided between the civic gardens and the lake, with a total area of 150,000 square feet. Located on the semi-circular rim overlooking the lake, the offices are separated from the auditorium by light wells, and are joined by two groups of courtrooms and council chambers, each group containing one major and two minor courtrooms. All are glass walled toward the civic gardens and toward the lake are provided with air conditioning. All courtrooms and offices adjoin ample parking facilities well away from city streets, Wright explained.

Courtroom areas, including chambers and connecting offices and balconies, comprise about 60,000 square feet, and all are provided with ample daylight.

outside music shell and refectories, would accommodate several thousand people. Wright estimated, and 1,000 tables might be set on the balcony foyer level of the auditorium itself for use between acts or as a general restaurant for Madisonians and guests.

Noise from passing trains, he assured, could not be heard easily on the various terraces and would not be heard at all within the seated and insulated auditorium.

Wright estimated the average cost of available enclosed floor space in the entire project would not exceed 38 cents a cubic foot "with all appointments, furnishings, and planting."

"Inherent in this project," he said, "is an extraordinary economy due to the elimination of the architectural exteriorities that characterize the usual city and county buildings. The simple nature of such exterior construction as is employed here is extremely economical. The present Olin terrace is utilized, as it is, as an appropriate fore-court and foot entrance to the great civic auditorium."

"This project is to be constructed, free standing over the lake itself without obstructing the view of the lake from Monona ave. It is a great architectural scheme economically employing great masses of lake water. Trees, shrubs, and great fountains are its principal beautifying features. Little or no money is needed for the expensive features usual to dignified municipal buildings."

The parking problem, Wright said, has reached the city to stay, and will grow steadily worse unless something like this project is done to help remedy the situation.

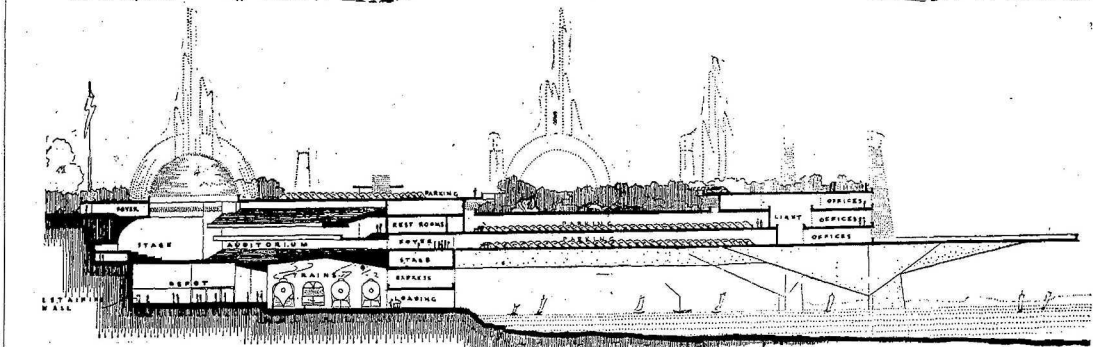
"This scheme," he declared, "would make of Madison itself a capitol more worthy of the great state of Wisconsin. Moreover, it discovers the lake for Madisonians and their visitors and is of such nature that the life of the entire city would be dignified, honored, and greatly benefited by it. The increase in tourist traffic alone could be counted a million a year."

"This project actually creates seven acres of invaluable space at the heart of the city. No large sums of money are needed to buy ground for building and parking, increasing the congestion of the city by putting more extravagant buildings facing on the already over-crowded city streets where the cars of a great audience would be unable to find suitable parking spaces."

From an engineering standpoint, Wright maintained, the project "as any good engineer will testify, is entirely practical and extremely simple."

"No extravagant or wasteful construction of any kind is involved in it. The civic auditorium itself would be the perfect thing of its kind in the world. What money was available to spend upon an auditorium could be devoted to making the interior matchless for the purpose for which it was intended and a great work of art because of its great simplicity and character," he added.

In construction of the proposed



General section through parking terraces, auditorium and station at Olin ter.

Adjourn? Doesn't Look Like It

If the state assembly was "rushing toward adjournment," there was no indication of it in the amount of work accomplished during a noisy, futile, three-hour session this morning. The house recessed at noon to begin its "deliberations" again at 2:30 p. m.

Most of the morning was spent wrangling over the plan to re-establish and extend the state's milk control act, under which the state department of agriculture is empowered to set milk prices to producer, distributor, and consumer. When the house recessed, the matter was still "up in the air."

Before the assembly got tangled up in rules, amendment, and substitute amendments to the milk control bill, it:

Voted to remove the omnibus state building program bill from the table and make it a special order of business at 10:30 a. m. Debate on the milk bill, which had a prior "special order status," delayed consideration of the building program.

Concurred in and modified two senate amendments to the installment payment of taxes plan and sent the measure back to the senate for further action.

Concurred in a minor senate measure relating to the qualifications of election inspectors and pass an assembly bill specifying procedure in property revaluation tax appeal cases.

The installment payment of real estate taxes measure allows town, city, and village governing bodies to provide for the payment in from two to seven installments of local, county and state real estate levies.

Concurred in a senate amendment that gave the tax-collecting unit the power to levy interest charges on delinquent taxes, but struck out a senate provision that would have:

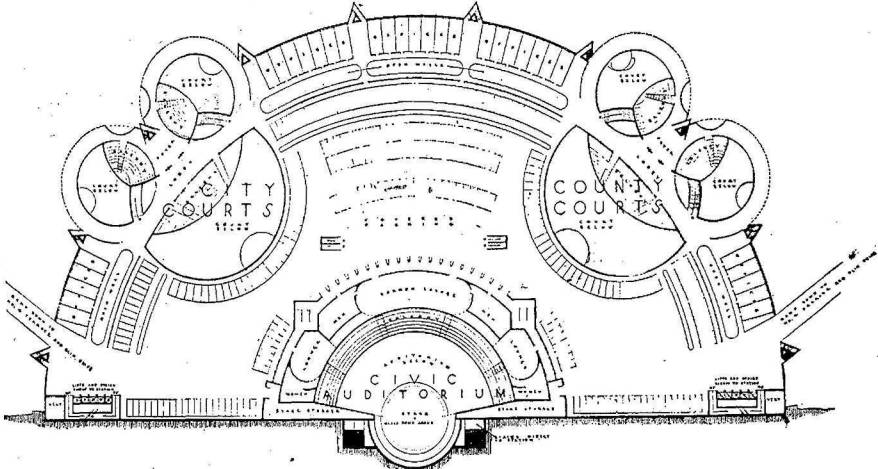
Allowed the county to retain all interest on delinquent taxes even though some of the taxes are being collected for other governmental units.

Allowed the county to retain title to delinquent tax certificates and borrow on them.

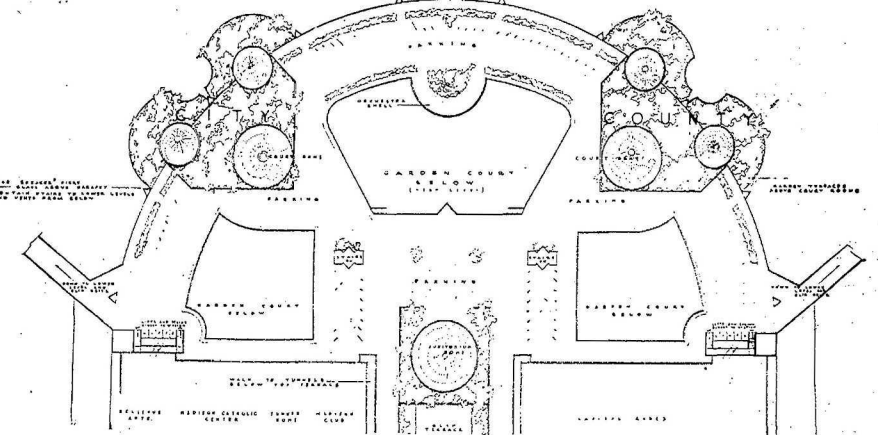
Allowed the county to retain the tax deeds.

Allowed the county to have preference in distribution of two county taxes—the county school tax and the county social security tax.

The milk control bill, which also was considered during the final days of 1939 and 1937 sessions, was amended today to require the state department to provide that "over-the-counter" milk prices would be at least 2-cents a quart.



General plan at auditorium level showing adjacent parking area and proposed future county courts and offices.



General ground plan at Wilson st. level showing Olin ter. entrance to auditorium and adjacent parking space.