

built, where necessary, on timber trestlework to reduce excavation, and will be removed at the close of the Fair. An elaborate grade separation will handle traffic on and off the bridge by right turns only, eliminating the hazard of turns across traffic.

Exposition highways are planned to handle 3000 cars hourly between the bridge and a 12,000-car parking lot on the Island. Mass transportation will be accommodated by ferry boats plying from three slips on the San Francisco side of the Island and one on the Oakland shore. First World's Fair ever beyond the reach of pedestrian approach, these transit facilities will handle visitors at the peak rate of 65,000 hourly.

Architecture, illumination and landscaping were combined to take complete advantage of the Exposition's spectacularly beautiful setting in the center of San Francisco Bay, and create an effect that carries out the "Pageant of the Pacific" theme of the Fair. Basic architectural forms are

borrowed from older civilizations around the Pacific, particularly the Mayan, Cambodian, Incan and Malayan, for a massed effect of stepped setbacks that are enhanced by horticultural plantings along the baselines, and lighting effect to lend an atmosphere of spacious mystery to the skyline.

Approximately \$1,500,000 was spent for landscaping and horticulture, which is lavishly colored and largely sub-tropical in keeping with the Exposition's California setting. More than four thousand trees, 70,000 shrubs and literally millions of flowering plants were employed; one feature is a "Persian Prayer Rug" of mesembryanthemum covering 25 acres. Interior courts of the World's Fair city were treated under separate color schemes, with species selected for similarity in the hues of their blooms, and night lighting preserves the distinctive character of each court while maintaining the harmony of the whole.



Treasure Island as seen from the heights of nearby Yerba Buena Island. As shown, the site of the Golden Gate International Exposition is connected to Yerba Buena (both islands centering the Bay of San Francisco) by a six-lane, 900-foot causeway. In immediate foreground is Port of the Trade Winds, where the famed new Super-Clippers of Pan-American Airways make their base, winging in and out between the Western United States and Hong Kong. One of the new 74-passenger ships of the air is seen at right. At left are the 100 berths, providing accommodations for both resident and visiting yachtsmen.

GOVERNMENTAL PARTICIPATION

The Golden Gate International Exposition is designated as America's official World's Fair of the West. The Federal Government appropriated \$1,500,000 for its participation, and is represented by a stately building and comprehensive national exhibits, with George Creel, eminent writer and publicist, as Commissioner in charge. The seven-acre building, costing \$600,000 faces the Court of the Nation, where ceremonies, concerts, army maneuvers and pageantry will be held during the 288 days of the Fair. Exhibits explain every phase of governmental activity; there is an elaborate Indian presentation, and moored at the Federal wharf will be sea-going vessels drawn from government services.

The Territory of Hawaii occupies 21,000 square feet in the Pacific Basin, with a pavilion typical of Polynesian life. The Netherlands East Indies has erected a spacious pavilion, redolent of the atmosphere of the "Spice Islands" and decorated by bas-reliefs copied from famed ruins of Boroboeur and ancient jungle temples. Norway's building is a reproduction of a Norwegian ski lodge, and Japan's medieval castle and Samurai house, representative of Nipponese tradition, stress the cultural, industrial and tourist sides of Japanese life.

Johore is in a replica of the Johore Dewan, or council house, with a display featuring tourism and big game hunting. French Indo-China's two-story building, fabricated in Saigon and shipped in sections, was the first foreign building

to reach Treasure Island. France has built an elaborate pavilion for a display of arts and crafts, de luxe trades and travel. New Zealand's building bears the facade of a Maori house.

The Philippine Commonwealth is represented by a Spanish Colonial pavilion occupying two sides of a square; Australia's pavilion presents the unusual flora and fauna found "down under," and Peru's building traces the roots of modern civilization back to pre-Incan times. Italy's elaborate marble palace stresses travel and tourism, and Brazil's gay pavilion combines the cultural and commercial attractions. Argentina's building is modernistic, and Chile chose a pavilion of native design. El Salvador's building combines a tourist, agricultural and commercial display.

Other nations exhibiting in their own buildings include Guatemala, Ecuador, Mexico, Colombia, and Panama. In the International Hall, one of the main palaces, the list of foreign countries represented by exhibits includes Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, Holland, and Greece. British Columbia, although a foreign governmental unit, is exhibiting in the Hall of Western States.

Central theme structure among all these contrasting cultures is Pacific House, an imposing cruciform structure standing on an island in the center of the Pacific Basin lagoons. Many an international congress will be held here in 1939, with commissions from many countries assembled to discuss problems and plans of mutual importance. Still more inter-