

appropriation of \$3,803,900 sponsored by the Exposition Company.

After the close of the 1940 World's Fair, Treasure Island will become an airport operated by the City and County of San Francisco for the benefit of cities surrounding the harbor, with a combined population approaching 2,000,000—perhaps the most centralized airport in the world. Direct highway connection with the Bay Bridge brings the Island within ten minutes, by motor car, of downtown San Francisco and central Oakland.

The Island's double function made possible a dual program of construction. Three buildings, completed in 1937, are permanent in concrete and steel as airport facilities at a total cost of \$2,000,000. Two hangars, each 287 by 335 feet and 76 feet high, serve the Fair as exhibit palaces, and a three-story concrete Air Terminal building houses administrative offices of the Exposition.

The remainder of the Exposition's \$18,600,000 construction schedule is of timber, bolted together to facilitate removal from airport runways after the Fair. Core of the building program is a central court and 400-foot tower, from which radiate plazas framed by six great blocks of exhibit palaces averaging 200 feet wide and ranging from 400 to 900 feet in length.

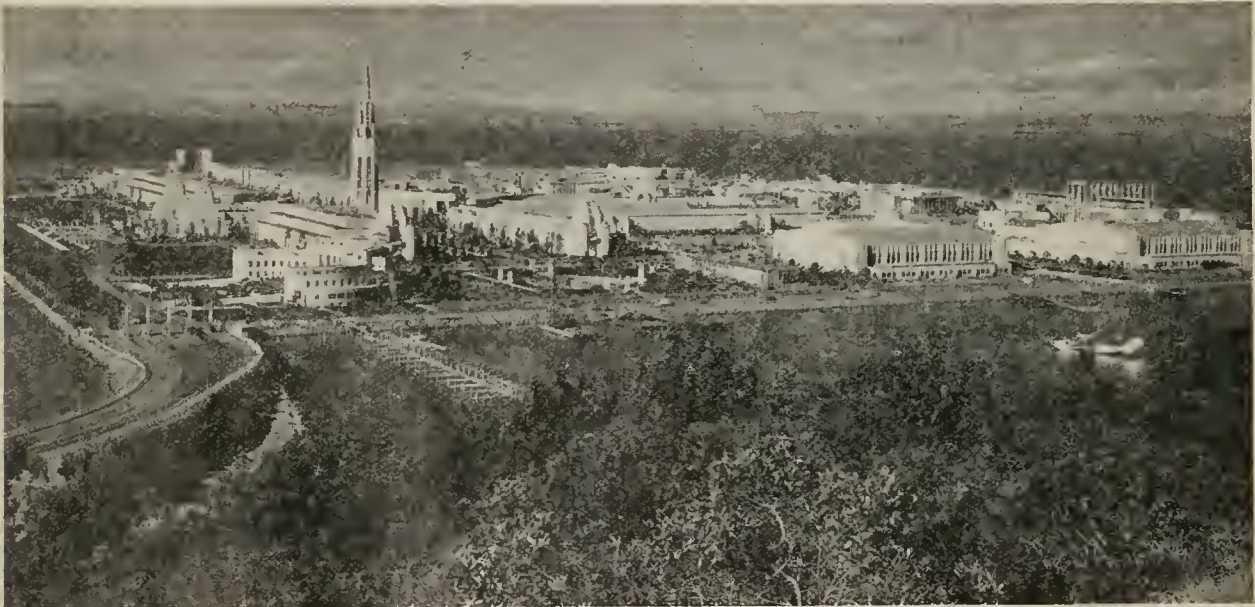
Dual function is recognized also in highway construction. Three lanes between Island and Bay Bridge are a permanent installation to serve the airport; three additional lanes are built, where necessary, on timber trestlework to reduce excavation, and will be removed at the close of the Fair. An elaborate grade separation handles 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 is 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 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 effects to lend an atmosphere of spacious mystery to the skyline.

Approximately \$2,500,000 for 1939 and 1940 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, 100,000 shrubs and five millions of flowering plants were employed; one feature is a "Persian Prayer Rug" of living flowers, with a border of red poppies 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, Hong Kong, and New Zealand. 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 monies 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. 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 Span-