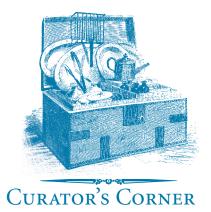
## **UP FRONT**



By Leslie Przybylek, Senior Curator

## **A Different Space Race**

In the spring of 1969, Alcoa encouraged women to "Win the World" by matching six fashion capitals—Paris, London, Acapulco, Istanbul, Madrid, and Rome-with six aluminum-fabric outfits designed by Oscar de la Renta in homage to those cities. Correct matches were eligible to win the grand prize: the whole collection plus a three-week tour to the

six destinations. Second prize winners would enjoy trips to Paris and Rome and a set of Oscar de la Renta originals. Today, multiple items associated with this promotion are part of the Alcoa collection at the History Center. The fashions shimmer in surprising colors, including pink, green, gold, and blue. Without labeling, most people would never guess that they were made of aluminum, and in some ways, that was precisely the point.

"Win the World" was sponsored by Alcoa Wrap aluminum foil, a brand that replaced Alcoa's Wear-Ever foil in 1956. Contestants were required to submit their entry along with a box flap from Alcoa Wrap. Oscar de la Renta's designs were part of a series of costumes sponsored by the foil brand in the 1960s, including the "Dazzler," a disposable

**RIGHT AND BELOW: "Women** of the World" Alcoa Aluminum Newsletter cover and feature, April 1969.

HHC Detre L&A, Aluminum Company of America Collection, MSS 282.



**RIGHT:** Advertisement for the "Golden Girl" aluminum rain coat Alcoa Wrap promotion, 1968. HHC Detre L&A, field gathered.



LEFT: Pink and gold aluminum gown by Herbert Sondheim, 1960. This image appeared in a brochure about Alcoa's aluminum foil, "It's a world of opportunity for you."

HHC Detre L&A, Aluminum Company of America Collection, MSS 282.B137.F2.

Advertisement for an appearance of the second aluminum ball gown at a supermarket in Austin, Texas, 1959.

The Austin-American, April 10, 1959

aluminum party frock offered in 1967, and the "Golden Girl" raincoat, introduced in 1968. The participation of de la Renta, whose international career had taken off in 1965, spoke to the space age glamor of the 1960s, a world that had welcomed jet airplane travel and satellite technology in the late 1950s and would soon see humanity reach the Moon. But de la Renta's creations also stood for another space race: the competition between Alcoa and its rivals to win space in the hearts and minds of consumers and retailers for new aluminum products in the booming economy of post-World War II America.

The aluminum foil connection underlined Alcoa's main competition—the Reynolds Metal Company and their Reynolds Wrap aluminum foil. The competition was a legacy of World War II, when federal funding for defense industries fueled a 600% increase in the capacity of aluminum production. Industry leaders recognized that the war's end would require new aluminum markets to maintain production. Before World War II, solving that problem would have rested with Alcoa. But in 1945, the U.S. Government moved to break up Alcoa's monopoly by offering federallyfunded aluminum facilities to competitors. Reynolds Metal Company (connected with Reynolds Tobacco Company, which had long used aluminum foil for packaging) acquired primary production capacity for the first time. While Alcoa was the dominant player in the overall aluminum industry, Reynolds was the market leader in aluminum foil and convenience consumer goods. Its pre-war sales had been curtailed only by supply limits placed on the company by Alcoa.

The nation's leading aluminum producers launched a concerted effort to develop new markets. Reynolds Metal created a Styling and Design Department in 1950. Alcoa established a new Market Development Department in 1955. A third competitor, Kaiser Aluminum,

inaugurated its Industrial Design Department in 1956. In each case, the goal was to expand markets by working with outside designers to encourage greater innovation and new visions for the potential of aluminum.

Alcoa's response was the celebrated Forecast campaign of 1956, a collaborative venture with architects, artists, and designers to explore new uses for aluminum and change public perception that the metal was good solely for "pots and airplanes." The campaign focused on home and personal furnishingsthings to which the average consumer could relate. Alcoa launched the campaign with a glamorous aluminum ball gown created by Parisian designer Jean Desses and produced with fabric woven from laminated aluminum thread. The fabric, marketed as "Crepe Monte Carlo" by G. Hirsch, was termed "as silky as a butterfly's cocoon." The gown drew international headlines and traveled to fashion

> Swatches of "Crepe Monte Carlo" aluminum fabric preserved in the Alcoa Forecast Scrapbook, 1956.

HHC Detre L&A, #L98.01. Photo by Liz Simpson



## Up Front

shows, conventions, and grocery stores across the country sponsored by Alcoa Wrap. It appeared on television during the Alcoa Hour in November 1956. Two copies were made to keep up with the demand for appearances. In late 1958, the design was retired, and a new gown was created, this time by American designer Adele Simpson. It likewise made appearances nationwide and traveled until at least 1960, when a third gown, designed by Herbert Sondheim, made its debut.

These efforts set a precedent for what followed. By the mid-1960s, the idea of "metal fashion" was so widespread that other mediums began caricaturing it, including a famous sequence depicting a sheet metal fashion show in the 1966 French satirical film, Who are you, Polly Magoo? By 1967, the style of Alcoa's aluminum fashion had changed, but creations such as the "Golden Girl" raincoat still represented the company's efforts to broaden consumer understanding about aluminum's versatility. Tapping an international designer such as Oscar de la Renta for the "Win the World" campaign maintained Alcoa's tradition of seeking collaboration with top tier designers to reshape ideas about aluminum's creative potential. While collection records do not indicate who "Won the World" in 1969, the objects that now reside at the Heinz History Center testify to Alcoa's efforts to recast the perception of aluminum for a modern age.

- <sup>1</sup> See for example, the "Win the World" promotion that appeared in The Philadelphia Inquirer, March 30, 1969.
- Alcoa Aluminum Newsletter, (November 1968), 2, #MSS 282, Aluminum Company of American Collection. Detre Library & Archives, Senator John Heinz History Center; The Pittsburgh Press, November 12, 1967.
- Alcoa's rebranding of their foil as "Alcoa Wrap" was part of this process. The label debuted in 1956 with the slogan "we are never content to be second." See: John Alan Stuckey, Vertical Integration and Joint Ventures in the Aluminum Industry (Cambridge: Harvard Univeristy Press, 1983), 277.
- Dennis Doordan, "Promoting Aluminum: Designers and the American Aluminum Industry," Design Issues, 9:2 (Autumn 1993): 46.



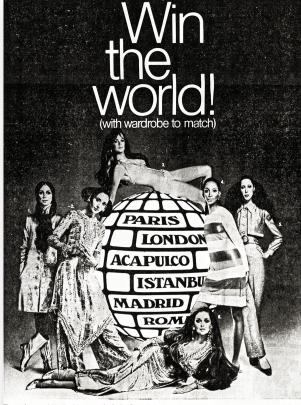
- Stuckey, Vertical Integration, 276-277.
- Doordan, "Promoting Aluminum," 47.
- Excerpt from Industrial Design magazine (July 1957) as recounted in the Alcoa Forecast Program scrapbook, #L98.01, Detre Library & Archives, Senator John Heinz History Center; W. L. Russell, "Colored aluminum foil may vie with paint and wallpaper," The Pittsburgh Press, November 14, 1956.
- Laminated aluminum thread was made by sandwiching a strip of colored foil between two sheets of flexible mylar. Patents for laminated thread dated back to the 1930s, when the Dobeckmun Company of Cleveland, Ohio, began experimenting with the idea. Early fabrics were reportedly very rough, and it wasn't until the 1950s that the technology became truly viable. See: Prindle, Karl E., assignor to the Dobeckmun Company, patent for textile threads, U.S. Patent 2,129,504, filed December 7, 1937 and issued September 6, 1938; Prindle, Karl E. and Lacy, George H., assignors to the Dobeckmun Company, laminated thread, U. S. Patent 2,714,569, filed January 18, 1952 and issued August 2, 1955; and Lacy, George H., assignor to the Dobeckmun Company, patent for laminated thread, U. S. Patent 2,772,994, filed October 18, 1954 and issued December 4, 1956. The Dobeckmun Company's Lurex brand laminated metallic thread was eventually used to create "Crepe Monte Carlo," the fabric used in the Alcoa ball gown.
- Advertising for the Alcoa ball gown, as recounted in the Alcoa Forecast Program scrapbook, #L98.01, Detre Library & Archives, Heinz History Center.
- <sup>10</sup> Two are still known to exist today, the original dress is in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. One of the other two is in the collection of the Bauxite Historical Association and Museum in Bauxite, AR, a former Alcoa company mining town in central Arkansas.
- "Ball gown features threads of aluminum," Daily Independent Journal (San Rafael, CA), December 30, 1958; "Fabulous gown to be shown at W. Deptford Supermarket," Courier Post (Camden, NJ), May 6, 1959; and "Join the Exciting Fashion Show," advertisement, The Times (Muncie, IN), October 13, 1960. An image of the Herbert Sondheim gown is found in an Alcoa brochure about foil, "It's a world of opportunity for you," 1960, #MSS 282, Box 137 Folder 2, Aluminum Company of American Collection, Detre Library & Archives, Senator John Heinz History Center

ABOVE: Three of the "Win the World" grand prize garments designed by Oscar de la Renta.

HHC Collections, 96.68.32, .33, .36. Photo by Liz Simpson.

BELOW: Advertisement for Alcoa Wrap's "Win the World" fashion match game, 1969, from an Alabama newspaper. Similar ads appeared in *The Pittsburgh* Press and the Philadelphia Inquirer on the previous Sunday.

The Montgomery Advertiser, April 3, 1969.



Tour the world's fashion capitals in Oscar de La Renta's most stunning new creations.

Die March Brook Franklich March Command	
Play Alcoa Wrap's Fashion Match Game and	
you could win an exclusive Oscar de La Renta	
wardrobe and a fashion-world tour to wear it on.	
Just match each item from this famous designer's	
collection to the city that inspired it.	
Match the dresses with the cities, Correct	
matches qualify for a drawing which determines	
the lucky winners. The Grand Prize includes all	
six of these sensational, jet-age creations plus a	
three-week tour for two to London, Paris, Rome,	
Madrid, Istanbul and Acapulco.	

Entry Coupon-fill	out and mail today	r.
Alcoa Wrap's Fash Dept. R. P.O. Box		inn. 55068
Put the number of the city which inso		e photo in front
Paris	London	Rome
Istanbul	Madrid	Acepuico
My name		
My address		
City		
State	Zio	