

The World Trade Center in the Port of New York

ACCESS

An important attribute of the location of The World Trade Center is its exceptionally convenient accessibility to transportation facilities.

Directly Accessible on Site

Interstate Rapid Transit A completely modernized PATH Terminal will be incorporated within The World Trade Center site. This trans-Hudson rapid transit system now provides transportation between New Jersey and New York for more than 100,000 passengers each weekday.

Subways 7th Avenue-IRT—Cortlandt Street Station
8th Avenue-IND—Hudson Terminal Station
Broadway-BMT—Cortlandt Street Station

Located Within Close Proximity to the Center

Lexington Avenue-IRT—Fulton Street Station
8th Avenue-IND—Broadway-Nassau Station
Nassau Street-BMT—Fulton Street Station

Vehicular Access

The complete separation of vehicular and pedestrian circulation will represent an important feature of The World Trade Center. Large areas below grade including building services, parking and United States Customs examination areas will be served by vehicular tunnels from West, Greenwich and Vesey Streets with West Street serving as the main vehicular entrance and exit area. All trucks serving the project will be handled in off-street loading berths to avoid congestion. The widening of peripheral streets, namely Church, Vesey, and Liberty Streets, will facilitate the flow of traffic in the area.

THE PORT AUTHORITY TRANS-HUDSON (PATH) TERMINAL

A new PATH Terminal in The World Trade Center will replace the existing outmoded facilities in the Hudson Terminal Buildings at 30-50 Church Street to provide the most modern and convenient rapid transit facilities available

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anywhere. The main entrance to the new Terminal will be from Church Street with convenient access to all local New York transportation systems. Every subway system in lower Manhattan will connect directly with the concourse beneath the Trade Center Plaza by underground passageways.

The Port Authority Trans-Hudson system is of great significance in the over-all pattern of trans-Hudson commutation between New Jersey and New York, since it carries over 28 million passengers a year.

A recent survey by the Downtown-Lower Manhattan Association indicated that some 22,000 workers traveled daily via PATH to their jobs in lower Manhattan, south of Chambers Street.

Today, the six-car PATH trains are handled at 300-foot-long and 20-foot-wide platforms. Studies under way for the new PATH Terminal in the Trade Center envisage 500-foot-long and 30-foot-wide platforms to handle longer trains. Improved train schedules and faster turnarounds will be possible.

High-speed motor stairs will move between the air-conditioned concourse of the new PATH Terminal and the street level, and wide corridors will facilitate the movement of passengers. There will be modern lighting and ventilation throughout the platform areas, efficient public address and communication systems, modern rest rooms and other passenger conveniences. There also will be a great variety of high quality shops and other consumer services.

For the further convenience of New Jersey-New York commuters. PATH is undertaking a long-range multi-million dollar program to rehabilitate and modernize this antiquated 56-year-old rapid transit system which had been in bankruptcy reorganization proceedings for over seven years. This program includes the purchase of 162 air-conditioned rapid transit passenger cars of the most modern design to replace the "black car" fleet of the H&M. On January 16, the PATH Board of Directors authorized the acceptance of a proposal of the St. Louis Car Division of General Steel Industries for the design and manufacture of these cars at a cost of about \$17 million.

The program also includes construction of a new Hudson Terminal in lower Manhattan and an improved PATH station at Journal Square as the core of a proposed new transportation center in Jersey City. All other passenger stations in New York and New Jersey will be renovated; the signal system will be improved to assure faster, more dependable service; the utility systems, particularly the electric power supply and tunnel drainage facilities, will be rehabilitated; and the maintenance shops and car yards will be renovated.

THE WORLD TRADE CENTER

in the
PORT OF NEW YORK

WORLD TRADE SERVICES

U.S. GOVERNMENT

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS
U.S. APPRAISER
CUSTOMS LABORATORY
CUSTOMS AGENTS
CUSTOMS INFORMATION EXCHANGE
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF CENSUS
OTHER AGENCIES CONCERNED
WITH WORLD TRADE

CUSTOMS BROKERS
FREIGHT FORWARDERS
STEAMSHIP LINES
AIRLINES
TRUCKERS
RAILROADS
MARINE INSURANCE

} FREIGHT, CHARTER,
& SALES

FOREIGN TRADE PUBLICATIONS
U.S. BANKS—FOREIGN DEPTS.
FOREIGN BANKS—U.S. BRANCHES

WORLD TRADE MARKETING

U.S. CORPORATIONS
U.S. TRADE ASSOC.
IMPORTERS
EXPORTERS
COMMODITY EXCHANGES

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
FOREIGN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE
FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENT CENTERS
FOREIGN CONSULATES OR COMMERCIAL
SECTIONS

WORLD TRADE INFORMATION SERVICE

U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE
CUSTOMS INFORMATION
PASSPORT INFORMATION

STATE & CITY INFORMATION SERVICES
PORT OF N.Y. TRADE INFORMATION
TRADE OPPORTUNITIES & NEW PRODUCTS
INFORMATION

WORLD TRADE INSTITUTE

MULTI-LINGUAL STENO POOL

MEETING ROOMS

AUXILIARY SERVICES

HOTEL
CONSUMER SERVICES
U.S. POST OFFICE

PARKING
TELEPHONE EXCHANGES
CENTRAL BUSINESS SERVICES

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FUNCTIONS OF THE WORLD TRADE CENTER

The prime objective of The World Trade Center is to simplify and expand international trade by centralizing and consolidating within the Center essential world trade services and activities. Through the Center, members of the world trade community will be able to function more efficiently. Their work will be carried on within a modern development designed for quick interchange of information, prompt processing of trade documents and rapid consummation of exchange and other transactions. The Center's complete range of world trade services and facilities will represent a new headquarters for international trade. It will attract buyers and sellers, both American and foreign, who will be able to engage in world marketing with an ease and convenience not now possible.

Exhibit facilities, a principal marketing tool for international businessmen, have long played an effective role in bringing buyers and sellers together. This has been evidenced by the long history of successful international trade fairs both in the United States and abroad. The availability of year-round exhibit facilities in The World Trade Center will assist American businessmen who wish to expand their foreign market operations. It also will encourage those businessmen who do not now participate in international trade but wish to enter the field.

Conversely, foreign businessmen will be provided with a unique opportunity to display their goods for the American market and to view American products which they may be interested in purchasing. Through the Center's exhibit facilities, businessmen will have an unparalleled opportunity to find new products and new sources of supply. Combination office-exhibit space will provide room for display facilities so important to the selling effort for a broad range of products that move in world trade markets.

Exhibit pavilions, located in the Plaza Buildings, will offer a platform for the launching of corporate, industrial or national promotion and advertising in an environment of intensive world trade activity. There will be an opportunity for convenient access to government officials, businessmen and the general public.

A recent worldwide survey was conducted for the Port Authority by international marketing specialists. The result indicated that such exhibit facilities were highly valuable for the development of world trade activities to firms engaged or seeking to be engaged in export-import marketing operations. This is particularly true when they are combined with other extensive service facilities in the Center, including a comprehensive World Trade Information Service.

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The World Trade Information Service will keep businessmen abreast of world trade markets, opportunities and regulations. Designed to be of maximum assistance for both American and foreign businessmen, the Information Service will offer a central location where businessmen may receive assistance on specific problems. The Service will operate in liaison with the numerous trade information agencies in the Port of New York, including Chambers of Commerce, trade associations, commercial attaches and Federal, State and City offices.

Efficiency of world trade operations also will be increased as a result of the concentration within the Center of all service functions related to the movement of international trade. Costly delays today are encountered by businessmen as a result of the need to route essential world trade documents to offices located in various parts of the Port. Such delays will be eliminated by the concentration of all governmental and private services indispensable to the processing and financing of international commerce. These will include the United States Bureau of Customs, other government trade services, steamship, rail, truck and air carriers, Custom House brokers, marine insurance firms, freight forwarders, international banks and foreign government consular and purchasing offices.

Further assistance to the international businessman will be provided by the Center's World Trade Institute which will serve as a focal point for world trade education, promotion and research. One of its principal advantages to the international trade community will be the availability of seminar and conference facilities. Here businessmen will be able to meet, discuss and solve common problems relating to aspects of international marketing. Other activities of the Institute, including multilingual secretarial services and trade research activities, will provide businessmen with important tools for participating in world markets.

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WORLD TRADE CENTER OCCUPANCY

Government agencies and private firms which play an indispensable part in international marketing and in the administrative processing of world trade will be centered in the great new project.

Governor Rockefeller on January 13 announced that New York State "plans to consolidate most of its principal offices in Manhattan in a building at The World Trade Center development to be constructed soon by The Port of New York Authority. The offices to be brought together are now scattered at numbers of locations throughout Manhattan. The State offices are expected to occupy a major portion, but not all, of one of the units of the Trade Center which will be called the New York State Building."

The United States Bureau of Customs, offices of the Department of Commerce, Port Authority administrative offices, foreign consulates and commercial attaches, foreign government purchasing missions, Custom House brokers, trade associations, exporters, importers, freight forwarders, international banks, marine insurance firms and other agencies and businesses related to foreign trade also will be among the occupants of The World Trade Center.

The centralization of these basic elements in the handling of foreign trade will provide an unparalleled opportunity to streamline and coordinate their activities with resulting dollar and time savings and enormously increased efficiency. These efficiencies and the rapidity of communications within the Center are expected to contribute substantially to the expansion of this country's trade with the world.

Supplementary services in the Center will include a World Trade Information Service, a World Trade Institute, and extensive exhibit and display facilities. The Center thus will become an international market place for the buying and selling of goods and products of the United States as well as those of other nations.

The World Trade Information Service will be a clearing house for international trade information. It will provide, on a scale not now available, accurate and timely assistance on world trade regulations, markets and opportunities to government agencies and American and foreign businessmen. It will fill the urgent need for a "one-stop" world trade information facility.

Government agencies and businesses will be able to communicate with regard to common problems and the implementation of foreign trade programs with a minimum of cost, time and effort. It is expected that their common interests will be served by the World Trade Institute which will be established in the Center to serve as an instrument for world trade education, research and promotion.

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United States Customs

The World Trade Center will provide for the consolidation, within the Center, of all international trade operations of the Bureau of Customs in the Port of New York. The intricate Customs functions relating to the movement of commerce into and out of the Port will be brought together so that importers, exporters and the public may transact their business with Customs in one place.

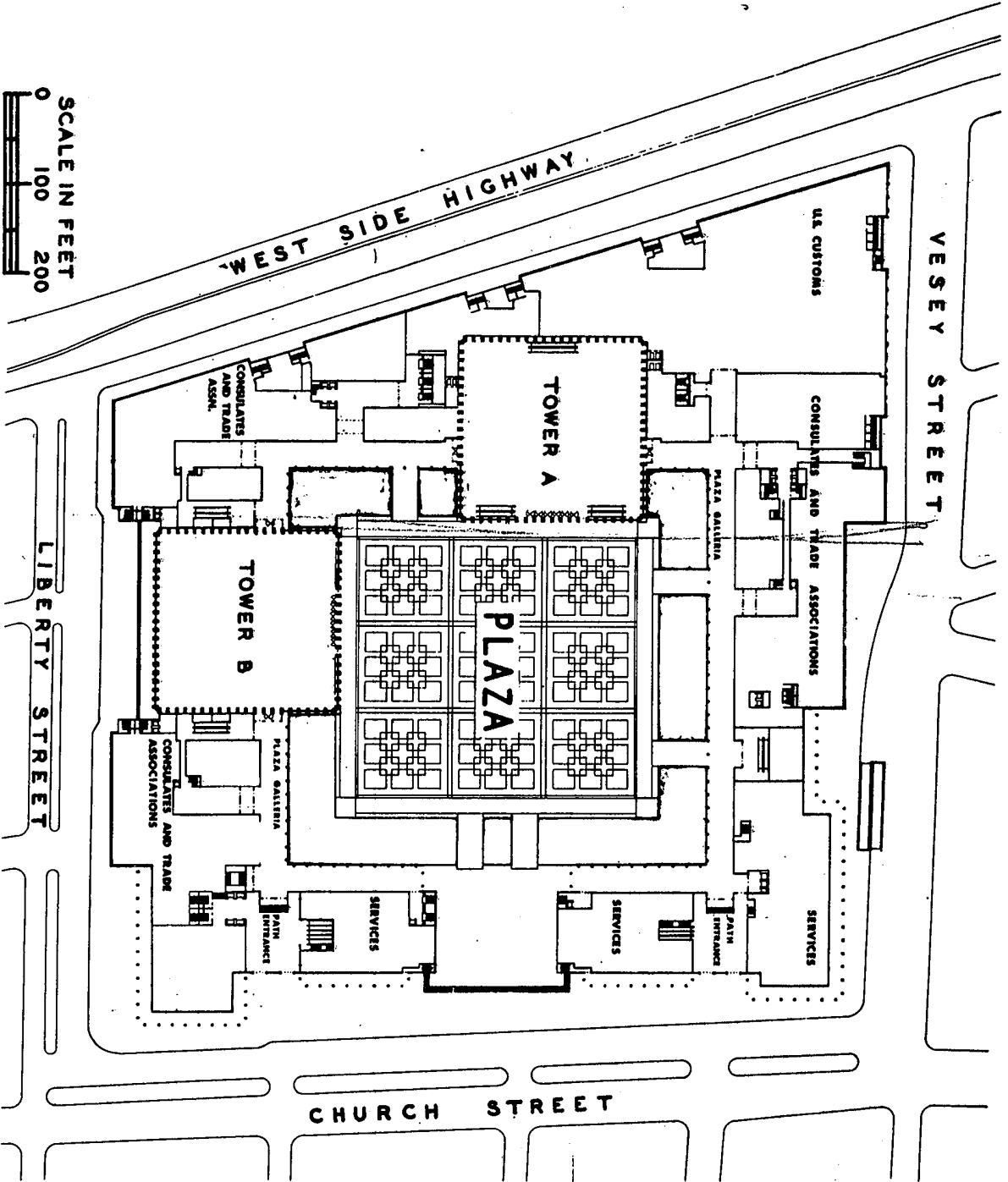
Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon has indicated that the consolidation of the Customs functions within The World Trade Center would enable Customs to provide improved service to the world trade community and would make possible more efficient and economical operations.

The Custom House, located at Bowling Green in lower Manhattan, now houses many Custom offices including those of the Collector, the Surveyor, the Comptroller and the Solicitor; 201 Varick Street houses the Appraiser, the Supervising Customs Agent, Customs Information Exchange, and the Laboratory. In addition, there are other Customs offices located at 45 Broadway and 346 Broadway.

Greater efficiency will result from the consolidation of these various Customs offices in one modern and specially designed facility. This will permit the handling of the increased volume of business which government officials anticipate over the next 15 years in substantially less space than in the present, crowded, inadequate quarters. This saving in space will result from the efficient plans for Customs occupancy in The World Trade Center.

The Port Authority understands that some small areas for incidental use of Customs' legal staff in connection with customs litigation will be located in the new Federal Building at Foley Square. The balance of the Customs' offices, however, are included in the proposal for relocation to The World Trade Center.

Representatives of the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Customs have worked closely with the Port Authority in the design of the specialized Customs facilities. Actual negotiation and final planning for the space will be conducted with the General Services Administration of the Federal Government, which agency has basic responsibility for such activities.



SCALE IN FEET
0 100 200

SITE PLAN

NORTH