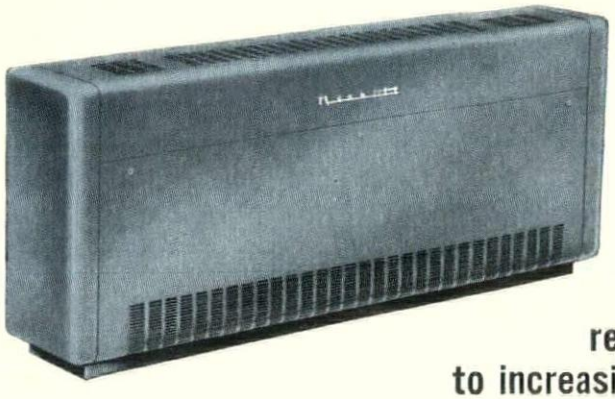
~~HAS~~
GEP

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

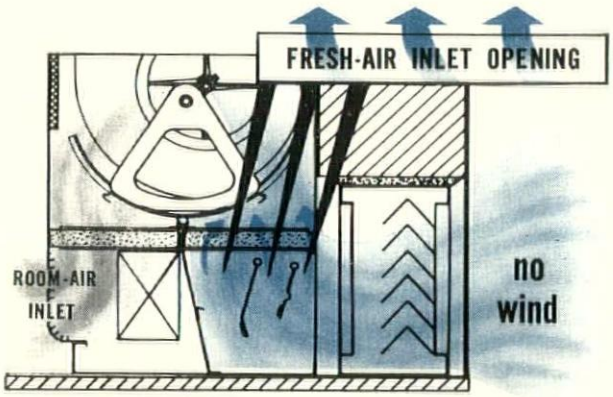
MAY - JUNE
1954
VOLUME XIV - NUMBER III



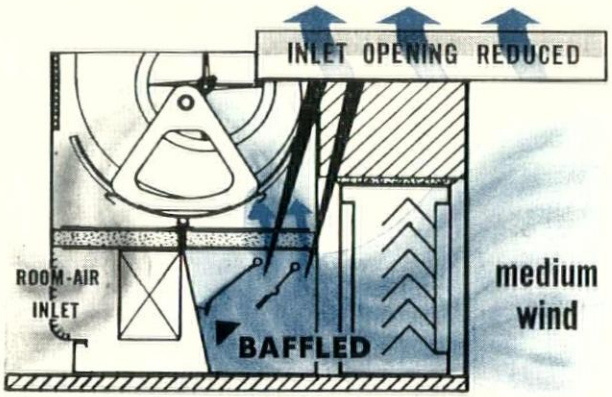
ONLY the NESBITT Unit Ventilator

relates the fresh air inlet area
to increasing outdoor wind velocity and

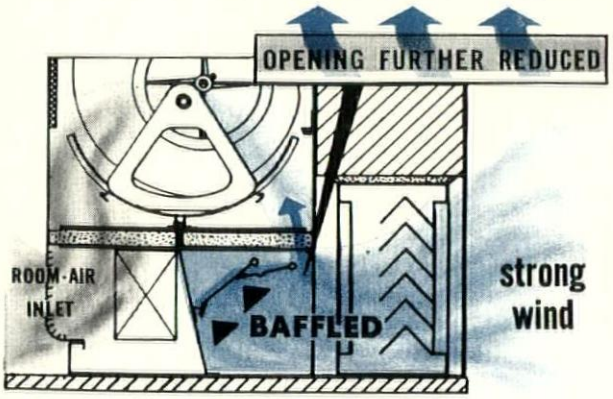
BAFFLES THE WIND



Air Volume Stabilizer vanes hang free; full intake opening.



Vanes start to close; intake opening reduced to about half.



Both vanes fully closed; intake opening now one-quarter size.

by an ~~ingenious~~ device that

STOPS FLOOR DRAFTS AND SAVES FUEL

ALL unit ventilators have a fresh-air inlet opening of a certain size designed to permit a percentage of outdoor air to be drawn into the unit and mixed by the fans with air drawn from the room.

On very windy days more outdoor air than is desired may be blown into the unit, resulting in a waste of the fuel required to heat it. With high winds, the outdoor air volume may tax the capacity of the fans . . . some cold air may "blow through" the room-air inlet and cause discomforting drafts.

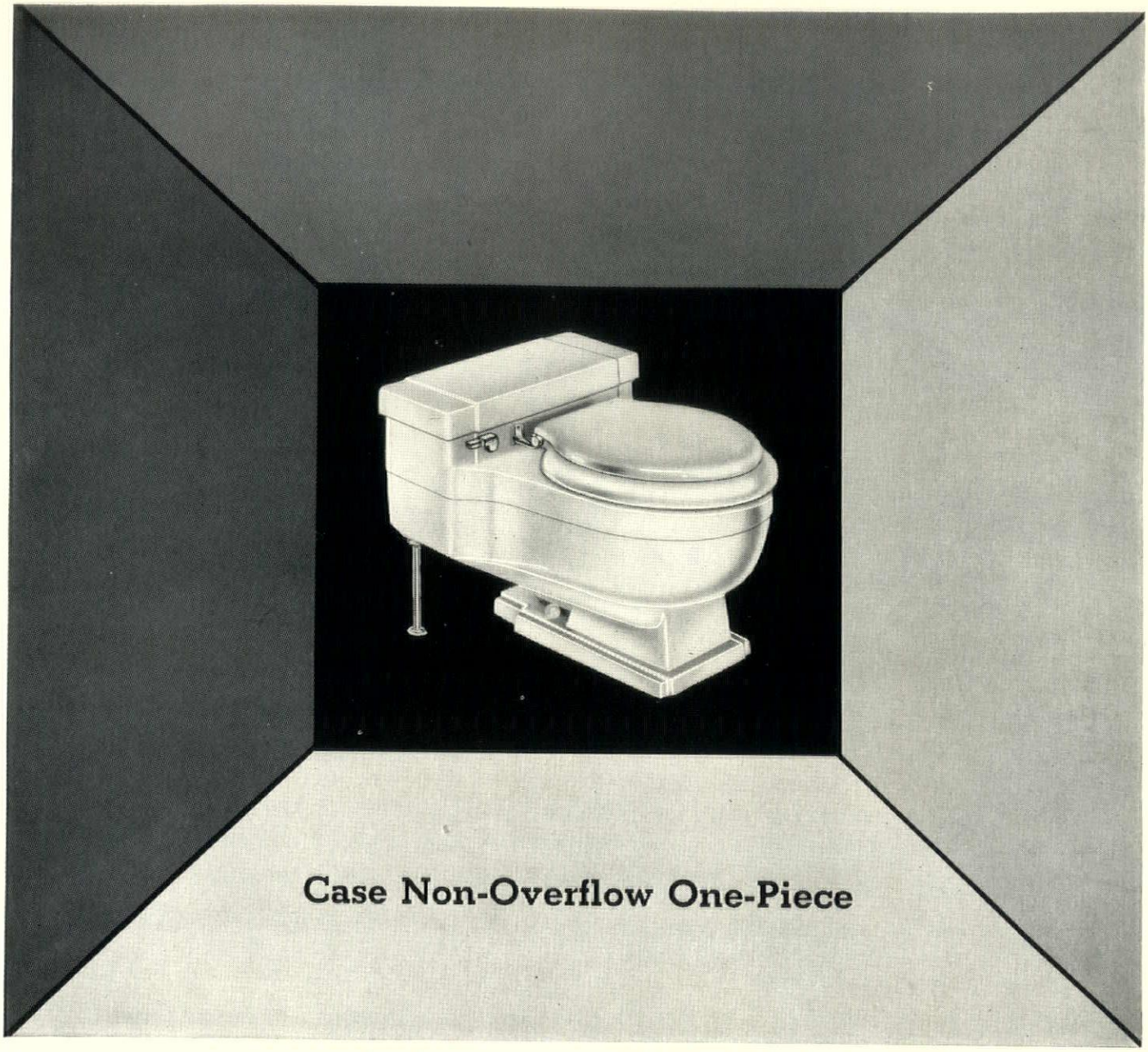
The Nesbitt Air Volume Stabilizer solves this problem. Two aluminum vanes, suspended by end pivots below the fresh-air inlet, are operated by the very force of the incoming air to reduce the size of the aperture as required. The desired outdoor air volume is maintained. No fuel is wasted. Blow-through is prevented without affecting the economical recirculation of room air. (See diagrams.)

No other unit ventilator relates the area of the fresh-air inlet to increasing wind velocity . . . no other unit is equipped to achieve this economy.

NESBITT *Syncretizer*

THE UNIT VENTILATOR THAT SETS A NEW STANDARD OF CLASSROOM COMFORT

MADE AND SOLD BY JOHN J. NESBITT, INC., PHILADELPHIA 36, PA. SOLD ALSO BY AMERICAN BLOWER CORPORATION



The Water Closet with the WHISPERING FLUSH

The first and finest one-piece water closet. When children play or accidents happen, the bowl of the CASE® One-Piece* will *not* overflow. Its "whispering flush" is another feature appreciated everywhere. Other features include atmospheric venting, ball-cock not in contact with tank water, volume regulating stop and device, large water area, and powerful centrifugal rim flush. Shelf type cover. In 32 colors and white. With regular bowl—Style 1000; with elongated bowl—Style 1100.

Complete fixture packed in one crate with special seat, china bolt caps and closet screws, and chrome plated supply pipe.

Available from leading distributors, or write W. A. Case & Son Mfg. Co., 33 Main Street, Buffalo 3, New York.

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Lord & Taylor's Westchester Store — George A. Fuller Co., *Builders* — Starrett & Van Vleck, *Architects*

Whether designing in contemporary or conventional architecture, no building product will do more to enhance the beauty of your building than Hudson River Brick. These mellow-toned sand-molded brick have a distinctive charm yet are more than ordinarily functional, since machine-made shapes are available for almost any requirement.

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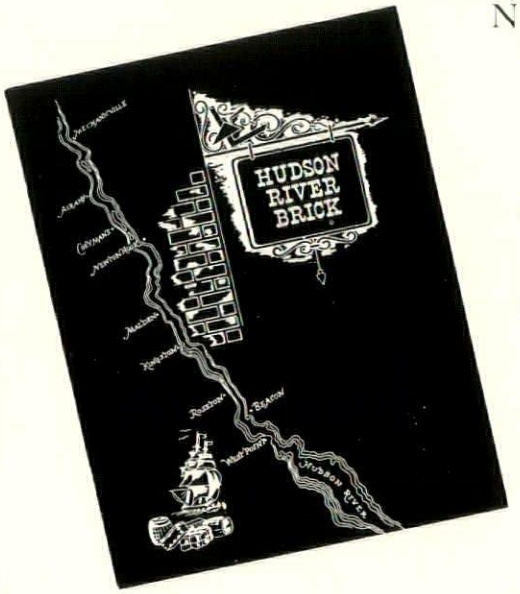
1949 GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.



PLEASE SEND FREE HUDSON RIVER BRICK BROCHURE

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

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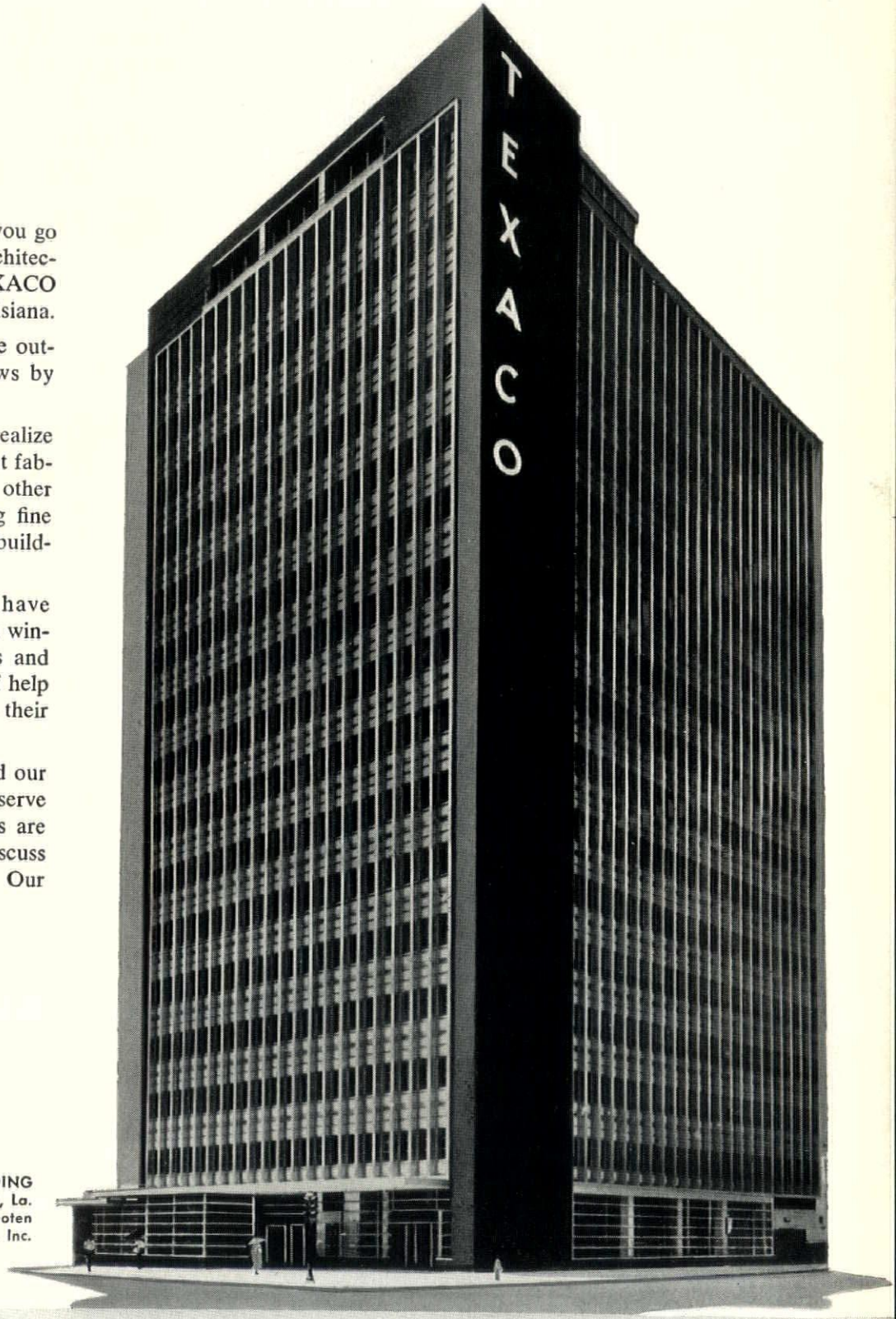
aluminum WINDOWS *by* GENERAL BRONZE



North, south, east or west—wherever you go you'll find buildings of outstanding architectural design...buildings like the new TEXACO Office Building in New Orleans, Louisiana.

An unusually large percentage of these outstanding buildings feature "Windows by General Bronze."

This is readily understood when you realize that General Bronze—the world's largest fabricator of architectural aluminum and other non-ferrous metals — has been making fine windows and metal work for prominent buildings for more than 40 years.

From this extensive experience, we have learned what features architects want in windows, spandrels, exterior curtain walls and architectural metal work—what kind of help architects appreciate most—what makes their job run easier and smoother.

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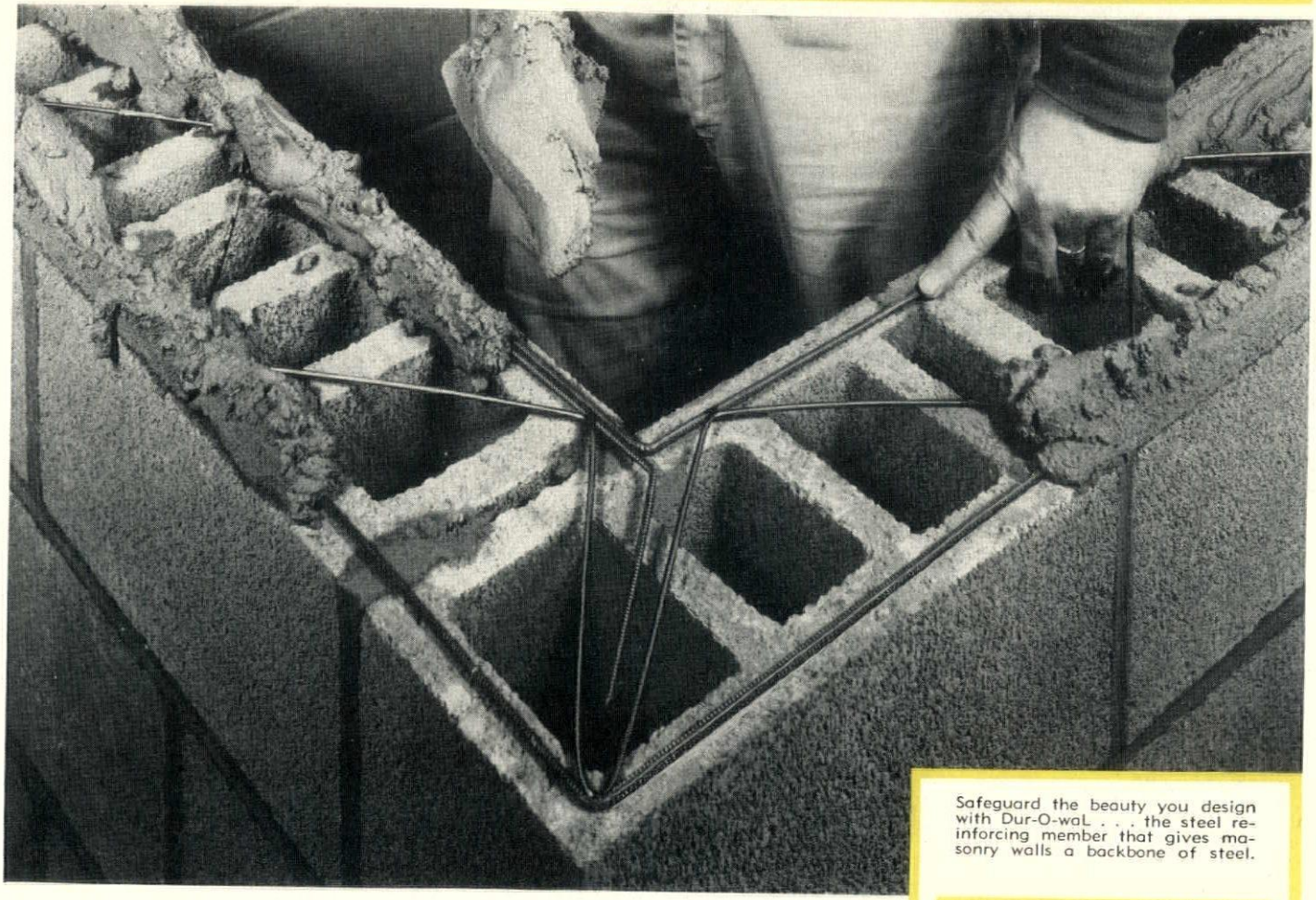
QUALITY APPROVED

A.W.M.A. Quality Specifications—Materials, Construction, Strength of sections and Air infiltration requirements—confirmed by Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory.
MEMBER—ALUMINUM WINDOW MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

TEXACO BUILDING
New Orleans, La.
Architect: Claude E. Hooten
Contractor: Haase Construction Co., Inc.

GENERAL BRONZE CORPORATION • GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

PERMATITE DIVISION—Custom-built Windows, Architectural Metal Work and Revolving Doors. **ALWINTITE DIVISION**—Residential Aluminum Windows.
BRACH MFG. CO. DIVISION—Multel, T. V., Radio and Electronic Equipment **STEEL WELDMENTS, INC. DIVISION**—Custom fabrication in steel and iron.



Safeguard the beauty you design with Dur-O-waL . . . the steel reinforcing member that gives masonry walls a backbone of steel.

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LEADING architects are studying the findings of Dur-O-waL's independent research tests. Now you can specify steel reinforcing for every masonry wall, on the basis of these scientific findings. Trussed-designed, butt-welded Dur-O-waL reinforces vertically and horizontally to combat cracks . . . safeguard masonry beauty.

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Dur-O-waL is electrically-welded in a single plane of high tensile steel (100,000 p.s.i.); knurled side rods increase mortar bond. Your inquiry will receive prompt attention.

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- Dur-O-waL Div., Dept. 650, Cedar Rapids Block Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
- Dur-O-waL Div., Frontier Mfg. Co., Phoenix, Arizona.
- Dur-O-waL Products of Ala., Inc., P. O. Box 5446, Birmingham 7, Alabama

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

Address all communications regarding the State Association to the Secretary, Trevor W. Rogers, 832 Rand Building, Buffalo 3, New York; all editorial comments to Charles Rockwell Ellis, 433 South Salina Street, Syracuse 2, New York; all editorial material to Warren N. Wittek, 232 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, New York; and inquiries regarding advertising to the Publisher.

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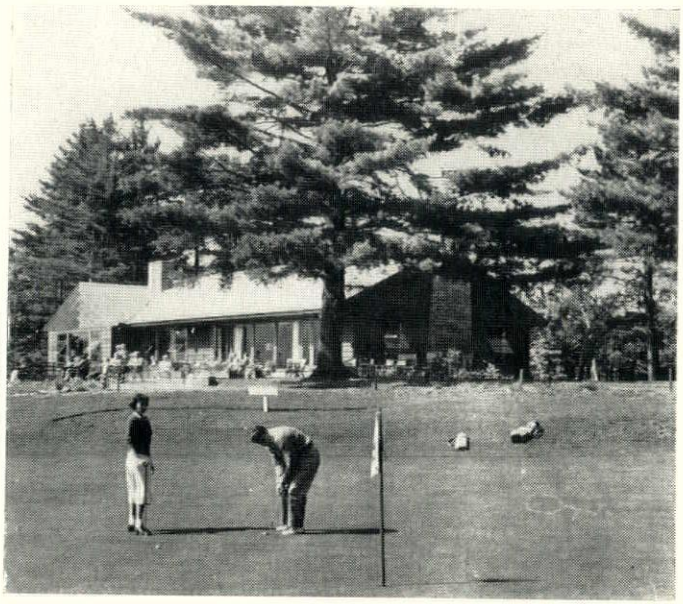
Published 6 Times a Year

1954 CONVENTION

LAKE PLACID CLUB
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

October 20-23



TENTATIVE PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20
- 4:00 P.M. Registration
- 6:30 P.M. Group Dinners

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21
- 9:00 A.M. Registration
- 9:30 A.M. Opening Session
- 1:30 P.M. Luncheon
  Welcome by Mayor of Lake Placid
- 3:00 P.M. Recreational Activities
- 6:30 P.M. President's Reception
- 7:30 P.M. Buffet Dinner
- 9:00 P.M. Special Event
- 10:00 P.M. Dancing

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22
- 9:30 A.M. Second Session
- 1:30 P.M. Luncheon (Speaker)
- 3:00 P.M. Seminars
- 7:30 P.M. Annual Banquet (Speaker)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23
- 9:30 A.M. Special Session
- 1:00 P.M. Luncheon
- 2:00 P.M. Awards
- 2:30 P.M. Meeting
  (New officers & directors)

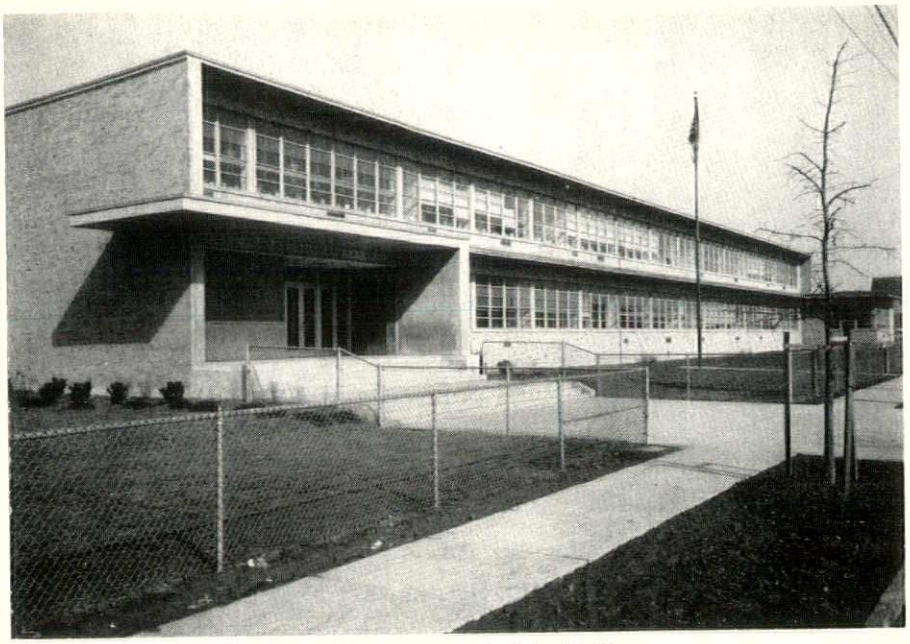
LADIES' PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20
- 4:00 P.M. Registration
- 6:30 P.M. Group Dinners

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21
- 9:00 A.M. Registration
- 1:30 P.M. Luncheon
- 3:00 P.M. Recreational Activities
- 6:30 P.M. President's Reception
- 7:30 P.M. Buffet Dinner
- 9:00 P.M. Special Event
- 10:00 P.M. Dancing

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22
- 9:30 A.M. Visit Exhibits
- 1:30 P.M. Luncheon
- 3:00 P.M. Planned Entertainment
- 7:30 P.M. Annual Banquet

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23
- 9:30 A.M. Shopping, Planned Entertainment
- 1:00 P.M. Luncheon
- 2:00 P.M. Awards



Public School 26, Buffalo, N. Y.
Duane Lyman & Associates, Architect — Hendrich Construction, Inc., Contr.
Truscon Intermediate Projected Windows, Reinforcing Bars, Welded Wire Fabric and Clerespan Steel Joists.

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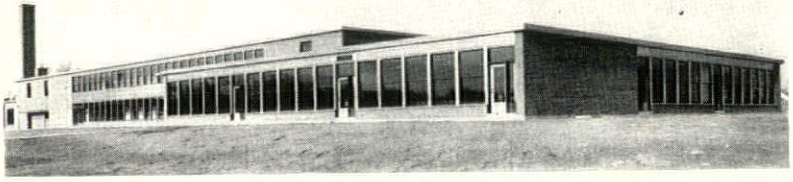
TRUSCON STEEL WINDOWS

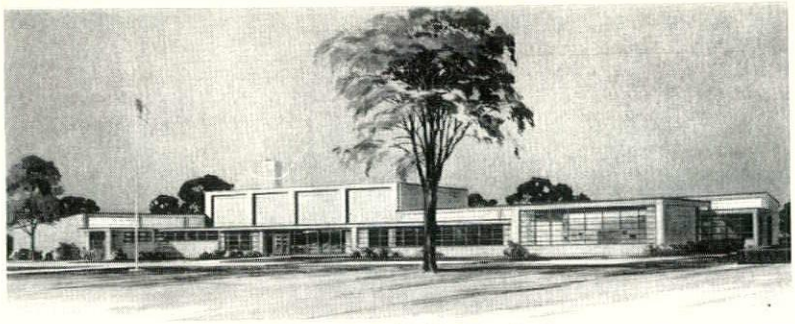
Here are four Buffalo schools built better, stronger, safer, with many of the items in the wide range of Truscon Steel Building Products. Such outstanding preference for Truscon materials testifies to their unusual quality and structural and functional advantages. In the window field particularly, Truscon offers an exceptional range of designs, permitting the most efficient installation for every lighting and ventilating requirement.

Benefit from Truscon's extensive specialized experience in the design and construction of steel windows. Achieve attractive exteriors and cheerful interiors. Simply ask your nearest Truscon representative for technical assistance. Complete Window specifications are detailed in Truscon's latest catalog.

Write for your free copy.



Public School 85, Buffalo, N. Y.
Sebastian J. Tauriello, Architect — Philipp J. P. Rosenkranz & Son, Contr.
Truscon Series 46 Double-Hung Steel Windows



Public School 86, Buffalo, N. Y.
Milton Milstein, Architect — Hendrich Construction, Inc., Contr.
Truscon Architectural Projected Steel Windows and Reinforcing Bars

Pinehurst Elementary School, Woodlawn, N. Y.
Gordon Hayes, Architect — Hydro Construction Company, Contr.
Truscon Intermediate Projected Steel Windows

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A.I.A. BOARD MEETS IN WASHINGTON

At their spring meeting the Board members of the national professional architectural association made a detailed study of all phases of the Administration's Housing Program. The A.I.A.'s views will be presented to Congressional Committees during the current hearings on the Housing Act of 1954. Members met with HHFA Administrator Albert F. Cole and top government housing leaders.

Left to Right: Edgar H. Berners, Director, North Central States District, Green Bay, Wisconsin; George Bain Cummings, Secretary, Binghamton, New York; Raymond S. Kastendieck, Director, Great Lakes District, Gary, Indiana; Albert F. Cole, HHFA Administrator. *A.I.A. Photo*

SIDNEY L. STRAUSS AWARD

To all constituent organizations:

May we remind you of the Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award, given annually to an Architect or any other person who has done something outstanding for the benefit of the architectural profession. As one of the constituent organizations of the New York State Association of Architects, the ..... has the privilege to make a nomination therefor.

The conditions governing the award are set forth in our leter to all constituent organizations, dated December 27, 1949, with one exception, i.e., the outstanding contribution to the architectural profession by the nominee may have been made within the past five (5) years.

We hope that you and, of course, all of the other groups, will find it fitting and proper to nominate a worthy person for this award, which is given to perpetuate the memory of one who gave his all for the profession.

Your nomination should be in our hands not later than October 5, 1954. Please forward same in a sealed envelope, addressed c/o New York Society of Architects, 101 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., and in the lower left-hand corner of envelope include as follows: *"Nomination for Award."*

Very truly yours
Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award Committee
Geo. J. Cavalieri
Chairman

ON THE COVER

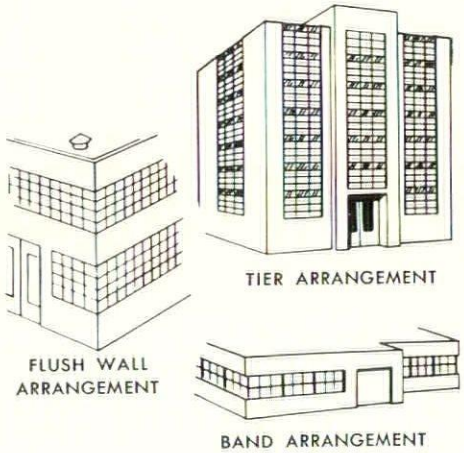
The Greenville Elementary School
Moore and Hutchins, Architects
Photo by — Molitor Photography
New York City

BAYLEY WINDOWS

play a prominent role in building New York Schools

Elmwood Franklin School, Buffalo, N. Y.
Duane Lyman & Associates, Archt.
Siegfried Construction Co., Inc., Bldr.

Bayley Projected Windows IN PANEL WALL ARRANGEMENTS Meet A Modern Trend



Without the costliness of special window designing you can now execute many of your design treatments in modern panel-wall or "skin" construction. With Bayley sub-frame design, which accommodates separate window units, standard Bayley Aluminum Projected Windows (with channel frames) of any standard size can be used — offering wide flexibility in the use of newer panel decorating materials, plus the desired window area for providing maximum air, light and vision.

75 *Years of* RELIABILITY

Bayley Projected Windows provide the modern school with better ventilation, vision and natural daylighting

The "better-serve" policy that, for so many years, has keynoted Bayley's client relationship is readily apparent in numerous ways. Constant improvement in product detail and quality is one. Another is exemplified in the Bayley Aluminum Projected Window (offered also in steel) that was designed to provide the window features requested by school authorities. Such features as:

Modern appearance • Economy—painting unnecessary • Permanence — long carefree life • Simplicity — no complicated mechanism • Adaptable to all types of construction • Glazing outside — flat surface inside • Easily washed from inside • Prepared for screens • Permits use of accessories, such as draperies, shades, curtains, venetian blinds or awnings.

Whatever your window requirement may be, Bayley's years of specialized window experience can undoubtedly be of value to you. Write or phone.

See Bayley in Sweet's. Complete catalogs on aluminum windows, 16a/Bay; steel windows, 16b/Ba.

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Springfield, Ohio

District Sales Offices:

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Modernization

Built in 1915—Exterior view of Silver Street Elementary School, New Albany, Ind., as it looks today.

The low cost answer for new classrooms

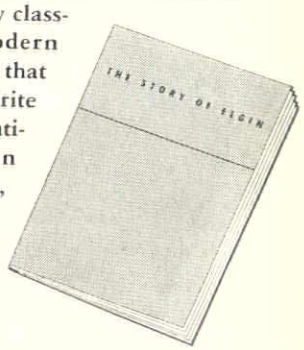
Silver Street Elementary School, New Albany, Ind., was a modern 10-room school when built in 1915. Today, 39 years later, it is again a modern school grown to 13 classrooms and a multi-purpose room.

From all outward appearances, Silver Street School has changed little. But once you step inside, the miracle is apparent. Contrasting color treatments, modern lighting, sloped acoustical ceilings, individual room lavatories and the Herman Nelson DRAFT|STOP System—these and many other design and equipment features contribute to classroom comfort and up-to-date teaching practice.

The total construction cost was $140,089—or only $10,776 per classroom!

Architects Hawkins and Walker and Superintendent of Schools Harry R. Davidson estimate that yearly fuel costs will be cut at least 15 to 20% by the replacement of the central system with the new Herman Nelson DRAFT|STOP System.

Get the facts today—send for your free copy of "The Story of Elgin", another actual, documented case history of how school modernization resulted in lower new classroom cost—and how modern unit ventilators returned that cost out of fuel savings. Write Herman Nelson Unit Ventilator Products, American Air Filter Company, Inc., Louisville 8, Kentucky.



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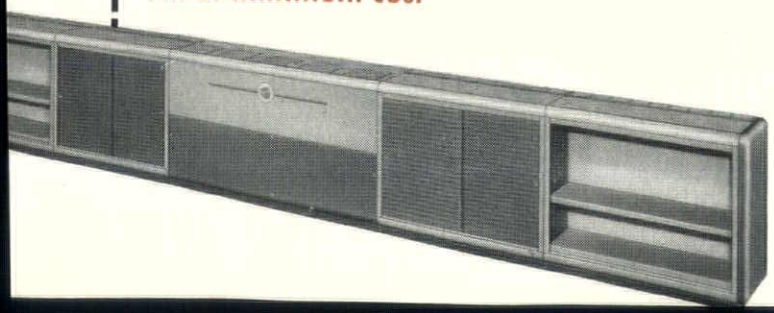
herman nelson

DRAFT STOP

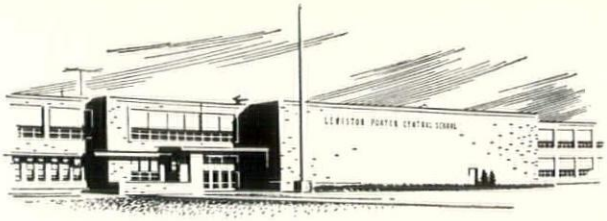
Modernized in 1953—A typical classroom after modernization. Herman Nelson DRAFT|STOP Unit Ventilators and modern lighting are major contributions to classroom comfort. Superintendent of Schools: Harry R. Davidson; Architects: Hawkins & Walker.

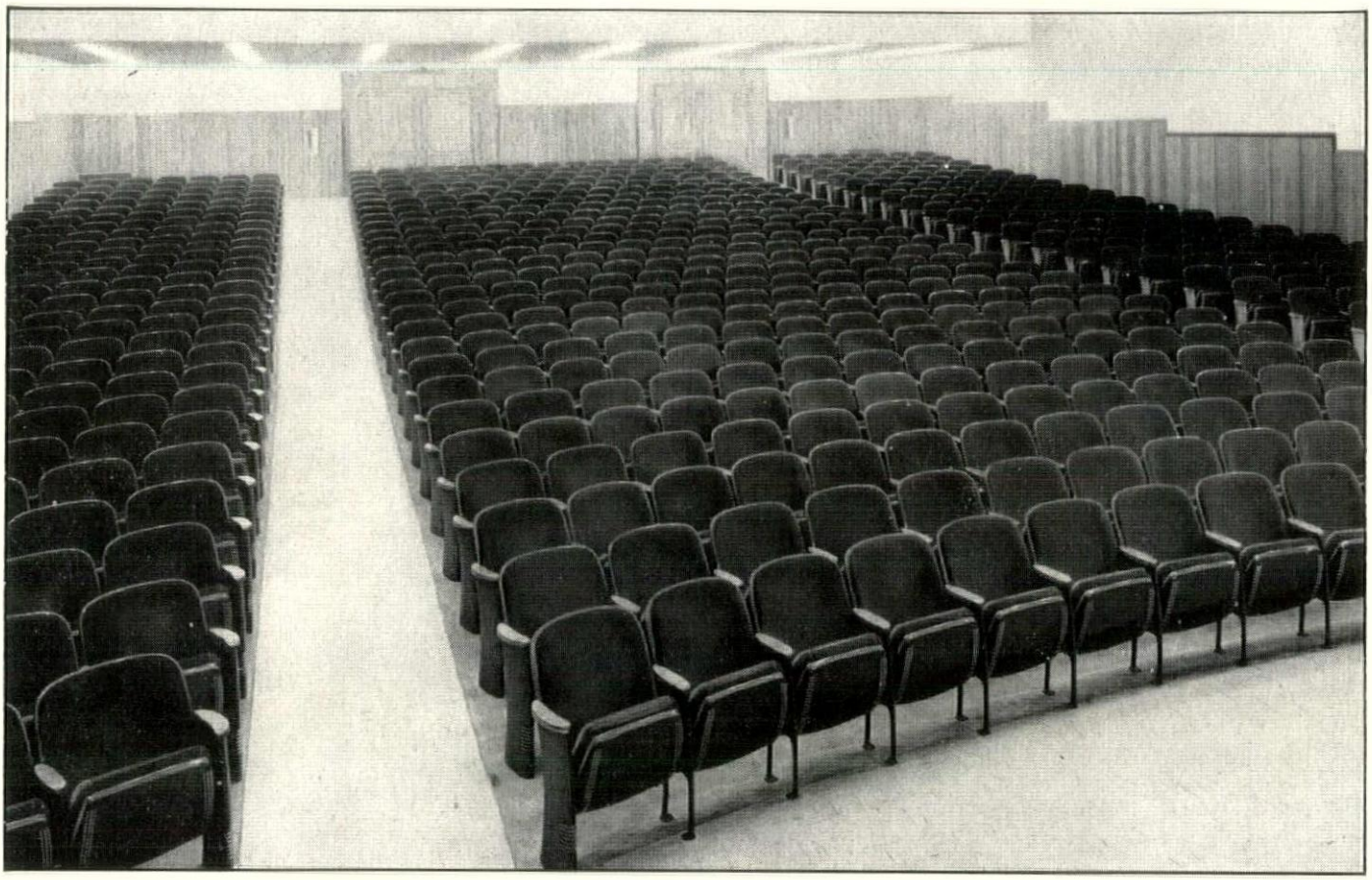
Provides
COOLING, HEATING, VENTILATION, ODOR CONTROL, DRAFT ELIMINATION
All at minimum cost



herman nelson
UNIT VENTILATOR PRODUCTS
American Air Filter Company, Inc.
SYSTEM OF CLASSROOM HEATING, VENTILATING AND COOLING

Auditorium in Lewiston Porter School, Youngstown, N. Y., equipped with 730 full-upholstered Bodiform Chairs. Supervising Principal, Tobias J. Collins. Architect, Russell Goodwin Larke.



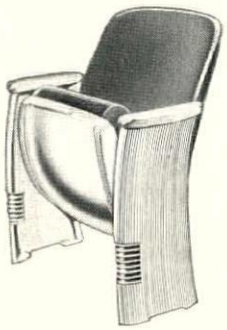


WHEN YOU PLAN A SCHOOL AUDITORIUM...

use this practical data

New York State architects are cordially invited to make use of American Seating Company's research material—the most extensive school-planning data in the seating industry.

Simply call on your nearest American Seating Company representative. Without obligation, he'll supply you with information that will help solve your auditorium problems. Also available is information on Classroom Furniture; Gymnasium, Playground and Laboratory Equipment; Library Furniture; Bleachers and Stadium Seating; and Chalkboard and Corkboard.



American Bodiform Auditorium Chairs—The ultimate in beauty and durability, with sustained comfort assured by seats with spring-arch construction, backs with scientific, body-fitting contours. Automatic, uniform, silent, ¾ safety-fold seat action allows maximum room for passing and sweeping. Acoustically, the full-fabric upholstery compensates for seat vacancies in a partially filled auditorium. Wide range of styles, colors, and upholstery materials. Available with or without folding tablet-arm.

WORLD'S LEADER IN PUBLIC SEATING

American Seating Company

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923 W. Genesee St., Syracuse 4, N. Y.

Manufacturers of School, Auditorium, Church, Theatre, Transportation, Stadium Seating, FOLDING CHAIRS

NYSAA EXHIBIT OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

for

ANNUAL NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

SYRACUSE WAR MEMORIAL—Syracuse, New York

October 24, 25, and 26, 1954

GENERAL INFORMATION

The New York State School Boards Association will hold its annual convention in Syracuse on October 24, 25, and 26, 1954. It will be attended by school administrators and other educational leaders who are seeking to gain sound ideas for improving the education programs in their home towns and communities. In cooperation with these aims, the New York State Association of Architects, as the representative organization of registered Architects in New York State, has been invited to present an exhibit of architectural material illustrating School buildings completed or in process of construction.

A central and special feature of the exhibit will be a panel prepared for such purpose by the Public Relations Committee of the NYSAA pointing out the details of professional service performed by the Architect.

ELIGIBILITY

All entries shall be submitted by registered architects having their principal office in New York State. Eligibility is limited to members of the NYSAA. Entries shall depict buildings, for any age group below college level.

ALL entries shall be on structure completed or on which contracts for construction have been awarded.

No advertising or mentions of awards shall be attached to entries.

CLOSING DATE AND SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

Entries must be shipped "Express Prepaid" to: Carl W. Clark, c/o Railway Express, Syracuse, New York, and shall be received by the Committee on or before October 21, 1954. If you desire space, fill out the attached form and mail promptly, enclosing your check in the required amount. Applications will be accepted in the order of receipt up to the limit of space. If your application is received after all space has been allotted, you will be notified and your check returned to you promptly.

MANDATORY RULES FOR SUBMISSION

1. Entrance Fee—Each entry shall be accompanied by a fee of $20.00 per 30"x40" mount, or one meter size mount.
2. Mounts—All entries shall be on rigid single mounts 30"x40" or one meter square. There shall be no models.
3. Plans—Site plan and principal floor plans shall be shown legibly and accurately at scale, with numerical or graphic indication of scale. The composition shall be at the discretion of the entrant.
4. Four (4) mounts permitted an entrant.

DESCRIPTION DATA

Type and location of projects as well as name and address of architect shall identify each exhibit.

PHOTOGRAPHS

a. Exterior—At least one photograph (preferably two) showing principal elevation and general character of the exterior.

b. Interior—At least one photograph. Photographs shall be monotone.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES of renderings may be submitted for photographs where eligible projects have not been completed.

INSURANCE

Each entrant must take care of his own insurance and liability, the Committee will not.

ENTRY RETURN

Entries will be returned at the close of the Convention, Express Collect.

THE COMMITTEE

PARKER W. DODGE
FRANKLIN F. FOIT
FRANK C. DELLE CESE
HELEN C. GILLESPIE
CARL W. CLARK, *Chairman*

ENTRY BLANK FOR SCHOOL EXHIBITS

Syracuse War Memorial Auditorium, Syracuse, N. Y.
ANNUAL NYSAA CONVENTION
October 24, 25, 26, 1954

Firm .....

Address .....

Space desired: ..... Single mounts @ $20.00
..... Double Mounts @ $40.00

Remittance herewith $ .....

Payable to: Martyn Weston, Treasurer, NYSAA

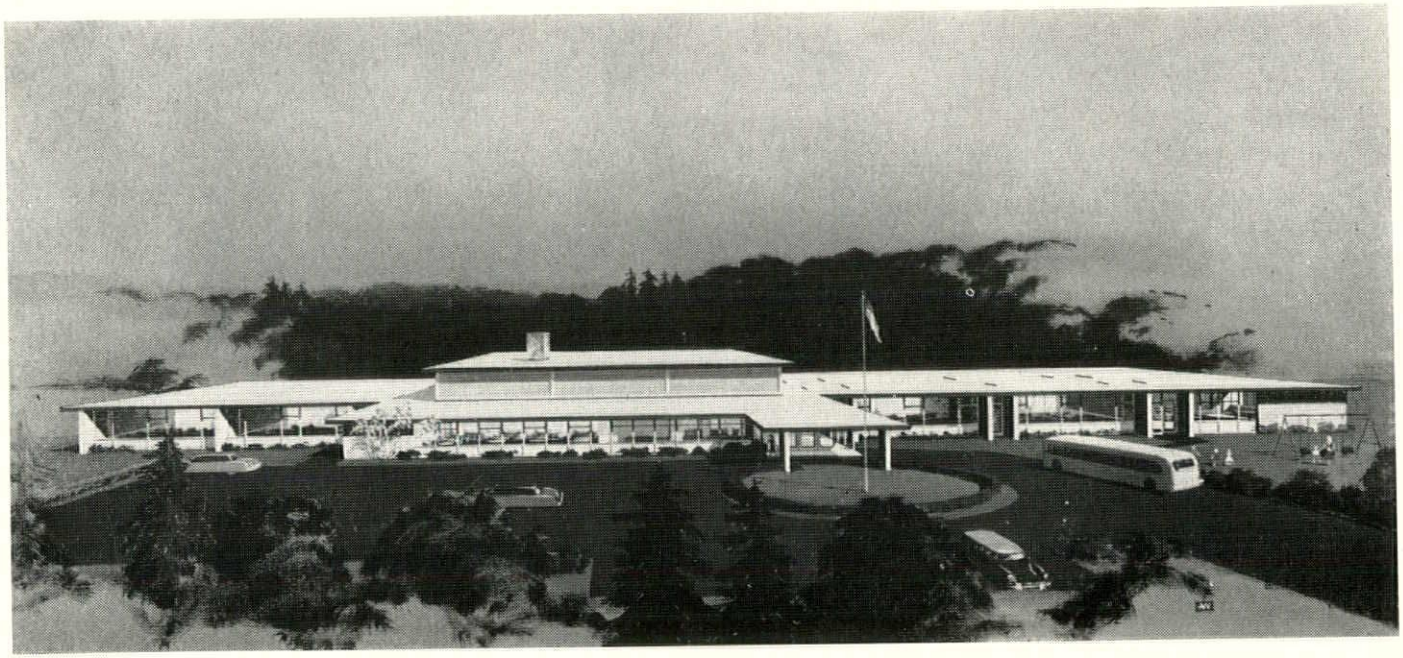
Detach and mail with check to:

Carl W. Clark
P. O. Box 900
Syracuse, N. Y.

WALT WHITMAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

WOODBURY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

ROBERT A. GREEN, *Architect*



The prize winning Walt Whitman Elementary School was commended by the Jury for "the open design of the All-purpose Room within a compact plan and for good separation of age groups in each wing. Centrally located for easy access by the three wings, the All-purpose Room reduces corridors to a minimum."

In reality this design is a practical answer to the current fad of "Campus" or "Cluster" planning which has recently stirred up a hornet's nest of controversy with arguments both pro and con.

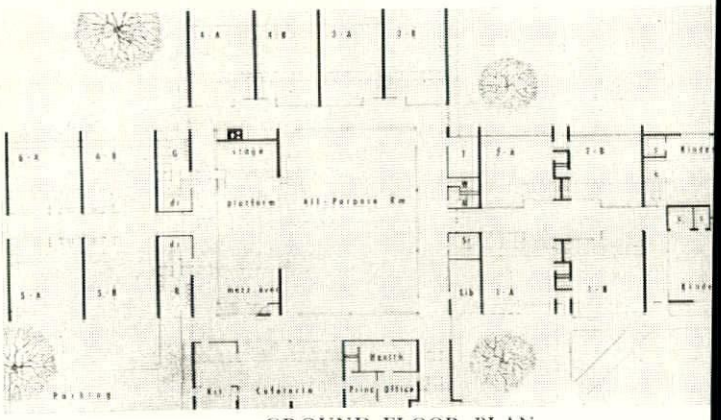
This school will be one of the first low cost ($13.46 per sq. ft.) non-combustible public schools designed by this Architect in the Long Island area since World War II.

One of the practical structural design features is the absence of masonry construction above the one-stage scaffolding level. The entire upper portion of the All-purpose Room is sheathed with tinted corrugated "Corralux" sheets applied directly to the steel structural framing.

Other design features are:

1) A minimum of expensive exterior walls.
2) Glazed wall at lobby corridor affording the use of corridor for spectator use and easy supervision.
3) Use of stage for Audio-visual purposes.
4) Consolidation of community use spaces around All-purpose Room.
5) Skylighting at all instructional spaces.
6) All spaces air-conditioned.
7) Basic wall construction is light-weight masonry units with integral color, acoustical and thermal qualities.
8) Only painting required is on metal surfaces. Wood doors, etc.—natural finish.
9) Entrance lobby will have large mosaic (8 x 20 ft.) expressing the life of Walt Whitman in whose honor the school is named.

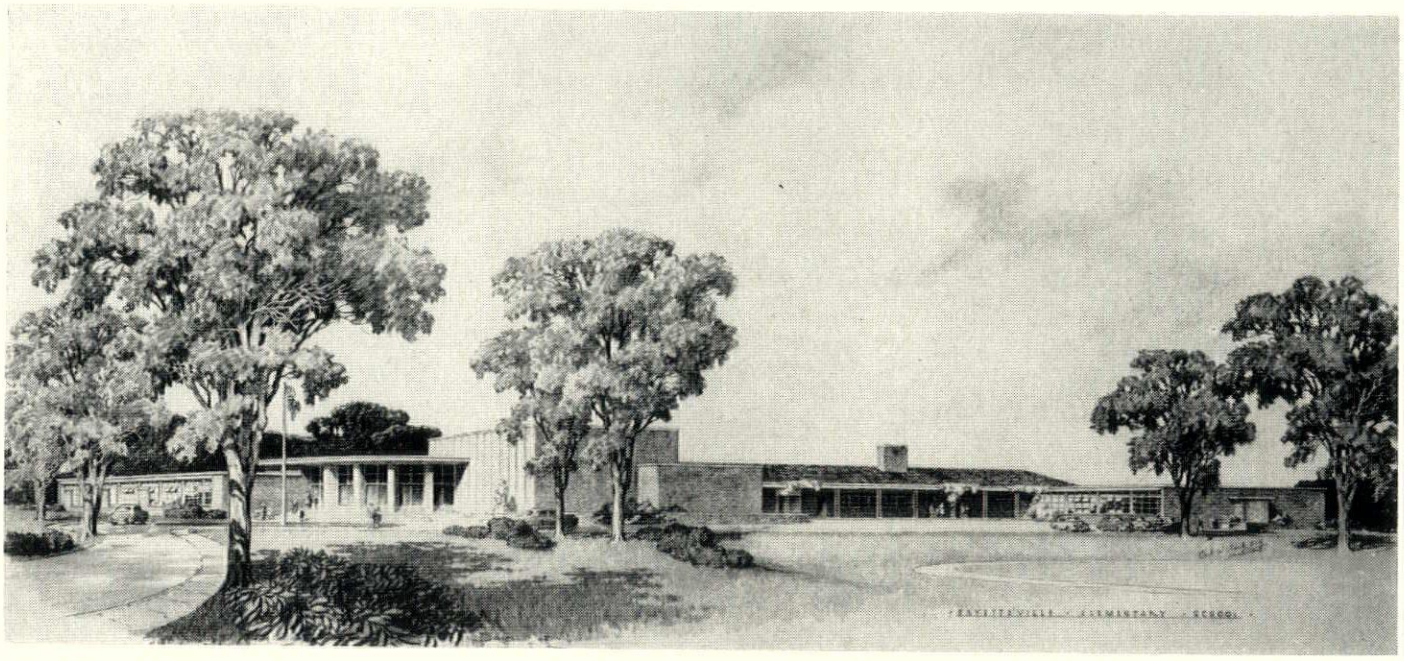
The Walt Whitman School is the twenty-fourth school project designed by the Office of Robert A. Green, Architect, with offices at Tower Hill, Tarrytown, New York.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

FAYETTEVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

CARL W. CLARK, *Architect*



The proposed school is an educational program with a building designed to make it work to the utmost. The structure will be attractive and an asset to the community, but in every detail the first consideration was functional.

Classrooms are large, and are set up in three wings. The first wing (upper left) houses three kindergarten and three first grades which are virtually self-contained. Three second and three third grades are placed in the center wing.

The long wing at the right contains the older children—three units each of the fourth, fifth and sixth grades. Homemaking, science, physical education and library are housed in this area because they will be most frequently used by the older groups.

One feature of the buildings is the large amount of work space where children may learn to do things, acquire creative skills by building, modeling, drawing. There are a number of rooms which may be used for a variety of purposes—adding flexibility to the school program.

This school has been designed to make children feel at home and to inspire them to develop their abilities to the utmost.

The school will be situated on the high portion of a new 21-acre campus which adjoins the present Fayetteville campus. The three classroom wings will extend north and south, with lighting from the east and west. Large play areas will extend to the south and west of the school, completely free from roads and traffic.

The school is designed for 600 elementary students in grades kindergarten through six, and for use after school hours by youths and adults.

The building will contain twenty-one elementary classrooms, plus a combination auditorium-cafeteria, library, gymnasium, and special rooms, for homemaking and science, arts and crafts, music, health, remedial work, administration, kitchen and facilities. One of the features of the building is the large amount of cupboard and storage space.

The architects have taken advantage of a new law which permits "square" classrooms, thus cutting down on corridor space. The square-foot area of the principal classrooms is as follows: Three kindergartens and three first grade rooms, 1150 square feet each; three second and three third grades, 900 square feet each; three fourth, fifth and six grades, 840 square feet each; homemaking and science room, 840; arts and crafts, 988; remedial, 430; library, 1,000; health and medical, 700; administration offices, 800; music, 510.

The auditeria is designed for various purposes. It will be 40 x 60 feet, with a 22 x 40 foot stage. For plays, music events and the like, it will seat 350; as a cafeteria it will seat 180 at a time, or 540 in three sittings. Portable, store-away tables and chairs will be used, and floor space can be used for group games and physical education activities.

A physical education center, this room is 52 x 72 feet and designed for many purposes. A folding partition, extending to the 16-foot ceiling, will divide the area into two 36 x 52 feet sections, which can be used simultaneous. The gym will have a seating capacity of 200, and one side, overlooking the campus, will be mostly glass.

A health unit has been provided with adequate facilities for a nurse and dental hygienist to carry on separate parts of the health program.

A remedial room has been included in which help may be given to those needing assistance. Such help might be in speech correction, reading or any area in which a child might have a need.

Two all-purpose rooms have been included which would be used for such areas as arts and crafts, shop, homemaking, science or other special fields.

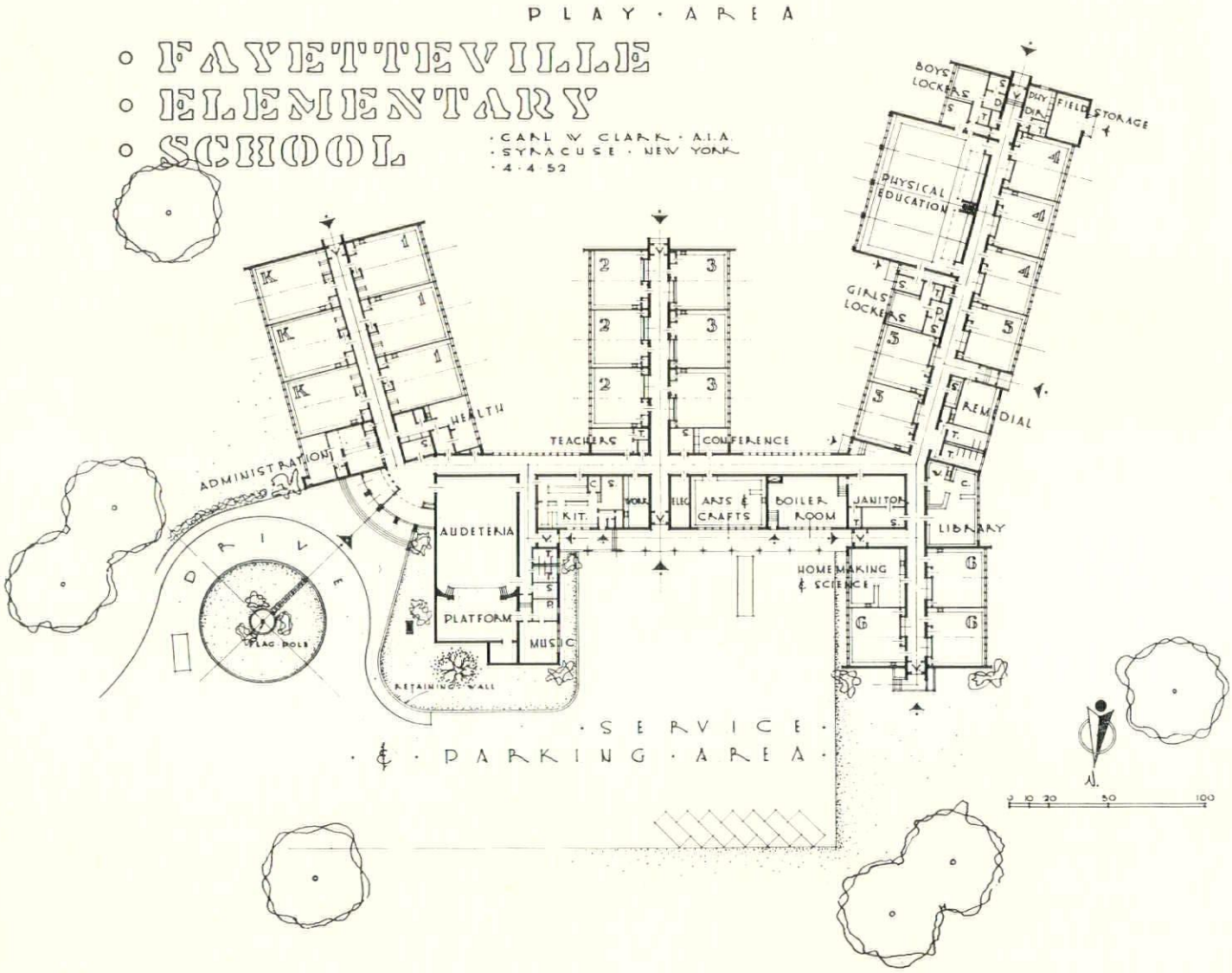
The design calls for a building of steel, brick and stone, one-story in height and without a basement. Outside walls will be of red brick with tile backing and trim will be limestone. Inside walls will be hollow tile or cinder block. The roof will be of steel frame and concrete planks, with built-up roofing material.

A large area of the walls will be glass, and brickwork is held to a minimum consistent with strength and appearance.

The floors will be concrete, slab, and the following floor finishes are contemplated: corridors, terrazzo; classrooms, asphalt tile; library, rubber tile; auditorium, terrazzo; gymnasium, maple wood.

Ceilings will be of acoustical tile and lighting will be recessed fluorescent.

Heating plant will be oil-fired boilers and vapor steam. The kindergarten and first grade wing will have radiant heating in the floors.

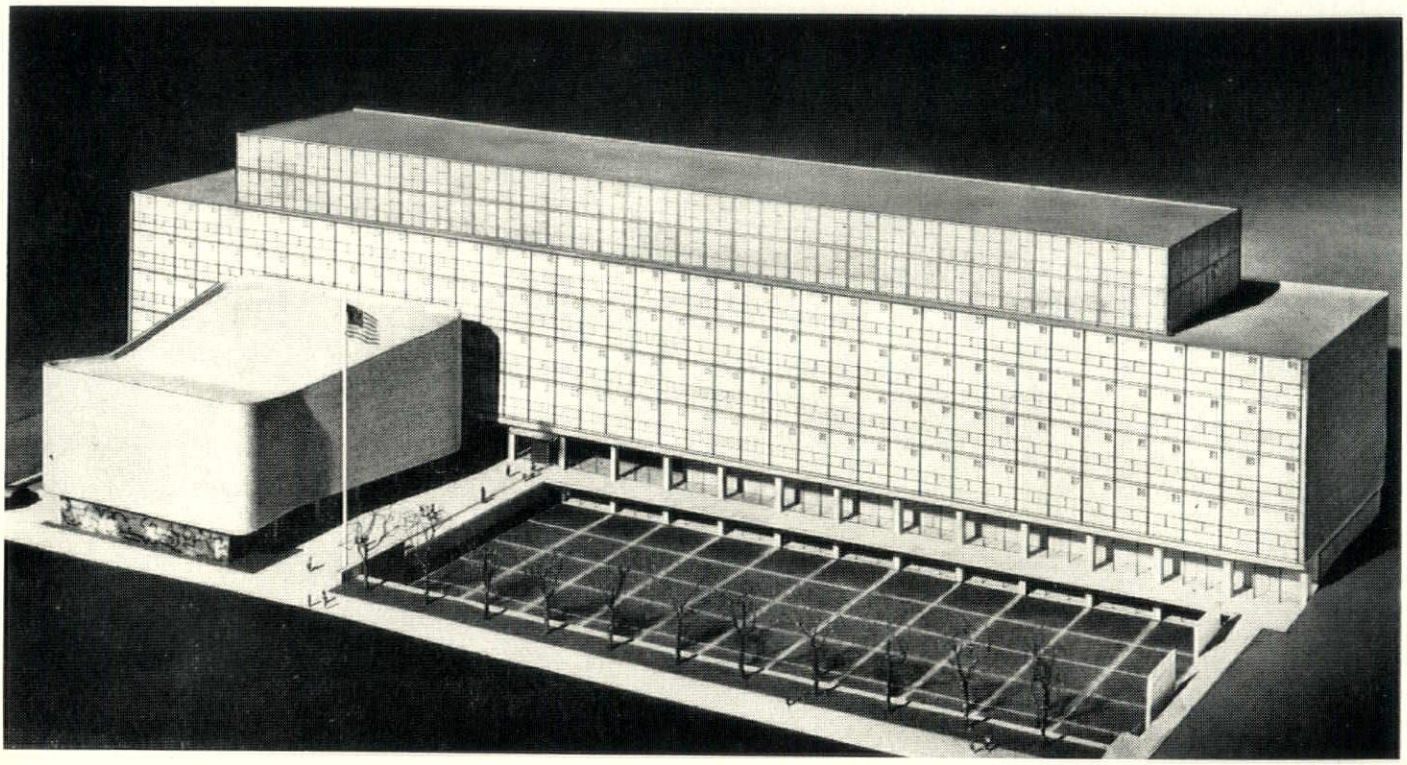


NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL OF PRINTING

NEW YORK, N. Y.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, CITY OF NEW YORK

KELLY & GRUZEN, *Architects*



LOCATION: Occupying 400′ frontage on both 49th and 50th Streets, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. Main entrance of building faces 49th.

SITE: Comprises 78,767 square feet, or less than two acres.

AREA ON SITE BUILDING WILL OCCUPY: 44,160 square feet.

TOTAL FLOOR AREA IN BUILDING: 273,000 square feet.

TOTAL CUBAGE: 3,800,000 cubic feet.

CAPACITY OF SCHOOL: 2,727 students: maximum to be serviced at one time, including high school enrollment of 1,500 and additional facilities for apprentice program.

BUDGET ALLOWANCE: $5,100,000.

BUILDING ELEMENTS: *Shop and Academic Wing,* to consist of 7 stories plus basement, and to be set back 120 feet from building line on 49th Street.

Auditorium-Gymnasium Wing, to join shop wing at right angle and rise approximately 45′ in height. Gym floor will be on basement level, gym ceiling to be 10′ above street level; and auditorium to be located above gym.

CONSTRUCTION: Steel frame, fireproof, concrete floor slabs, with special provisions for the installation of extremely heavy shop equipment where required. Entire facade of the shop portions of the school wing (first five floors) will be sheathed with directional glass block, of 12 square inch size, except for a clear vision strip running horizontally at eye level. The glass block in each structural bay will be punctuated by a metal louver, inserted at a point near the ceiling height to provide escape for accumulated warm air. Windows on 6th and 7th floors, academic section, will be aluminum double hung, with lightweight spandrel construction.
Auditorium will be faced with brick. The gymnasium will be glass enclosed at the street level.

PRINCIPAL DESIGN FEATURES:

1. COMPACT SCHOOL PLAN – The school wing will consist of a two-story high school academic unit superimposed on a five-story shop unit. Shops will start at the street level and rise through the fifth floor. The first two and one half floors will be devoted to the apprentice training program, and have been located here principally to accommodate the heavy type of technical equipment needed for this advanced training. The next two and one half floors will be devoted to the high school vocational curricula in the print-

ing trades; and floors 6 and 7 will contain facilities for academic curricula. The set-back of the top floors will be 40 feet from each end of the building and these areas will be finished with a quarry tile roof and made available to students for study, relaxation or other special activities. The basement of the school wing will be occupied by service elements to the West; and the cafeteria, at the level of the sunken play area, to the Southeast.

2. USE OF ESCALATORS — The multi-story shop and academic wing will be serviced by escalators representing the first use of escalators for student circulation in New York City public schools — and possibly first use for a secondary school in the country. Escalators will be located in the center of the schol wing and will rise from the street level to the top of the building, in criss-crossed banks, two to a floor, twelve in all. It will be possible to handle approximately 1,600 students in a ten-minute period, and to run both escalators either up or down simultaneously in one direction during peak loads. A cost analysis of both an elevator and an escalator system indicated that escalators would be less expensive to install and operate, as well as more efficient for handling student circulation. Two service elevators and legally required stairs also serve building.

3. COMMUNITY USE PROVISIONS — The auditorium, gymnasium and cafeteria units have been so placed that they wil facilitate use by students, printing trade organizations and community groups without interfering with the normal activities of the school itself, which will be in operation until 9:00 P.M. daily. The auditorium and gymnasium will have separate entrances, with lobbies for each, off the main entrance plaza; and access to the cafeteria will be from a double stairway directly off the first floor of the school wing.
Auditorium capacity: 700
Gymnasium capacity: 600, with bleacher seating
Cafeteria capacity: 500

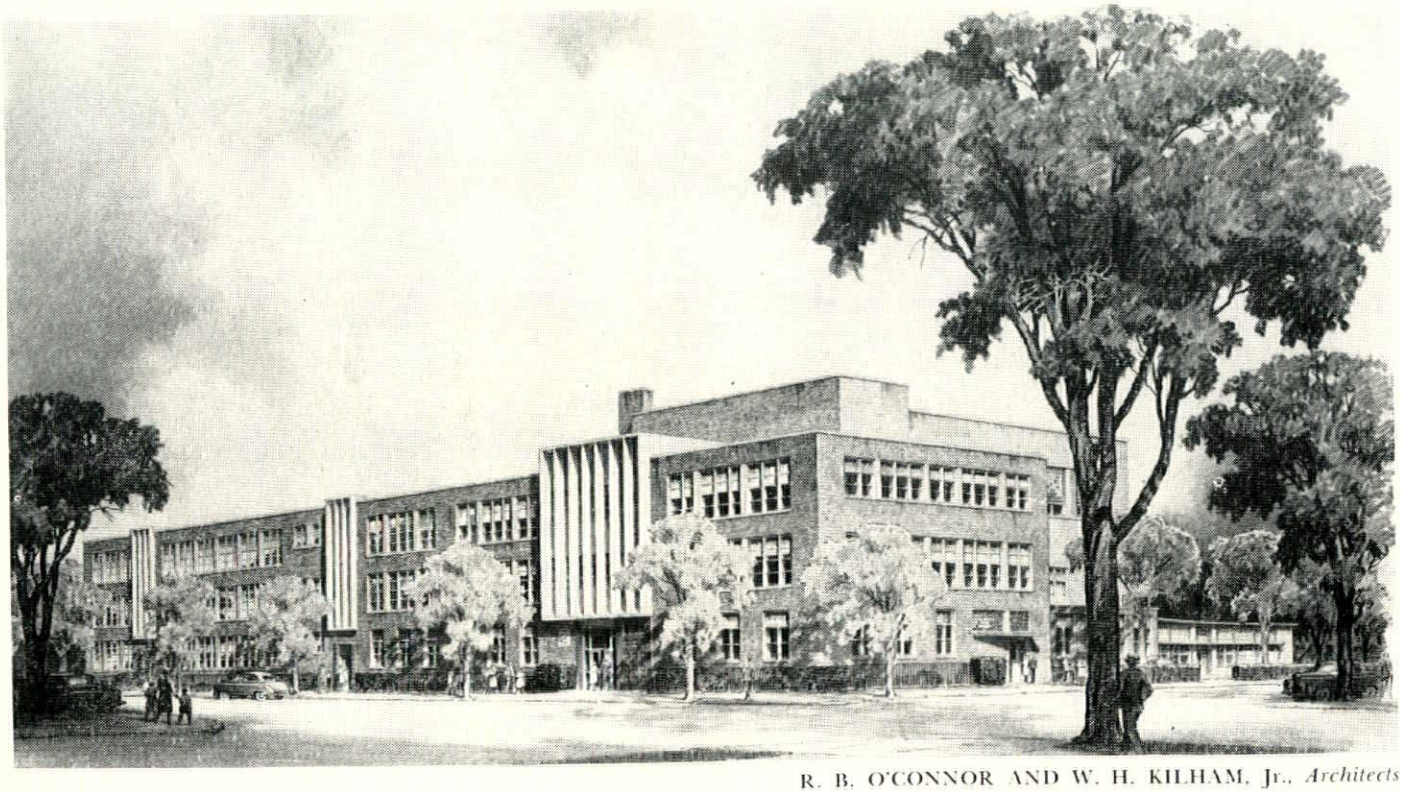
4. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES — In spite of an extremely limited site, the plan calls for an open recreational and athletic area of approximately 26,000 square feet, to be 10 feet below the sidewalk level and adjacent to the main entrance. Orientation of the play area is to the South for maximum sunlight.

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES: 35 vocational high school shops; 26 apprentice shops and 4 apprentice training classrooms. Special rooms:—Library, music department, student activities, administration and service facilities. Classrooms:—24 academic classrooms, including laboratories.

THE EMMA LAZARUS SCHOOL

PUBLIC SCHOOL 268

KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY GRADE SCHOOL FOR THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, NEW YORK CITY

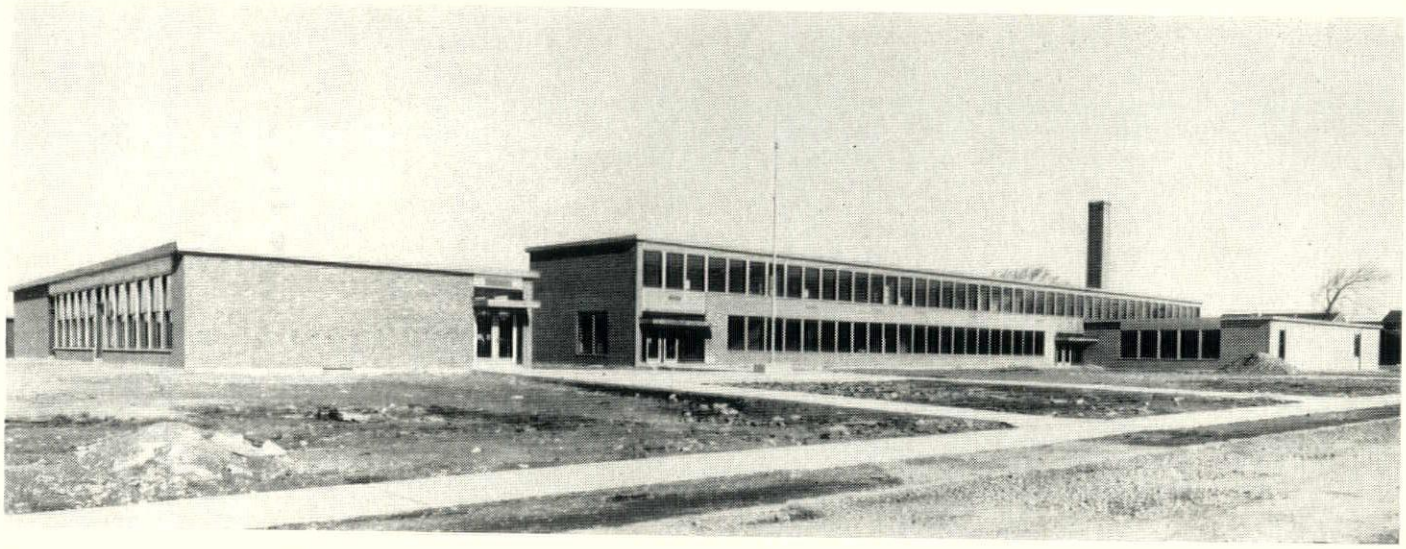


R. B. O'CONNOR AND W. H. KILHAM, Jr., *Architects*

BUFFALO BOARD OF EDUCATION SCHOOLS

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 85

SEBASTIAN J. TAURIELLO, *Architect*



Bond Issue $600,000.

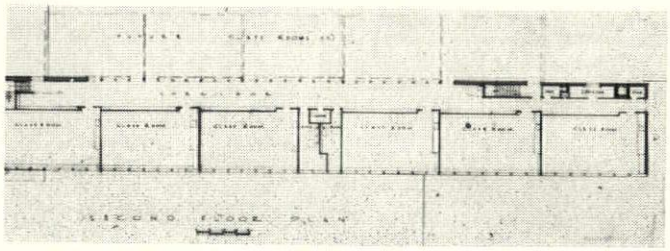
Requirements: 12 classrooms, combined gym and auditorium, and services. Future provisions for 8 additional classrooms, gymnasium, kitchen and cafeteria. Fireproof structure.

Design feature: primer grades, elementary grades and public; each have separate entrances.

Primer grades have separate toilet facilities, and separate play yard directly out of classrooms.

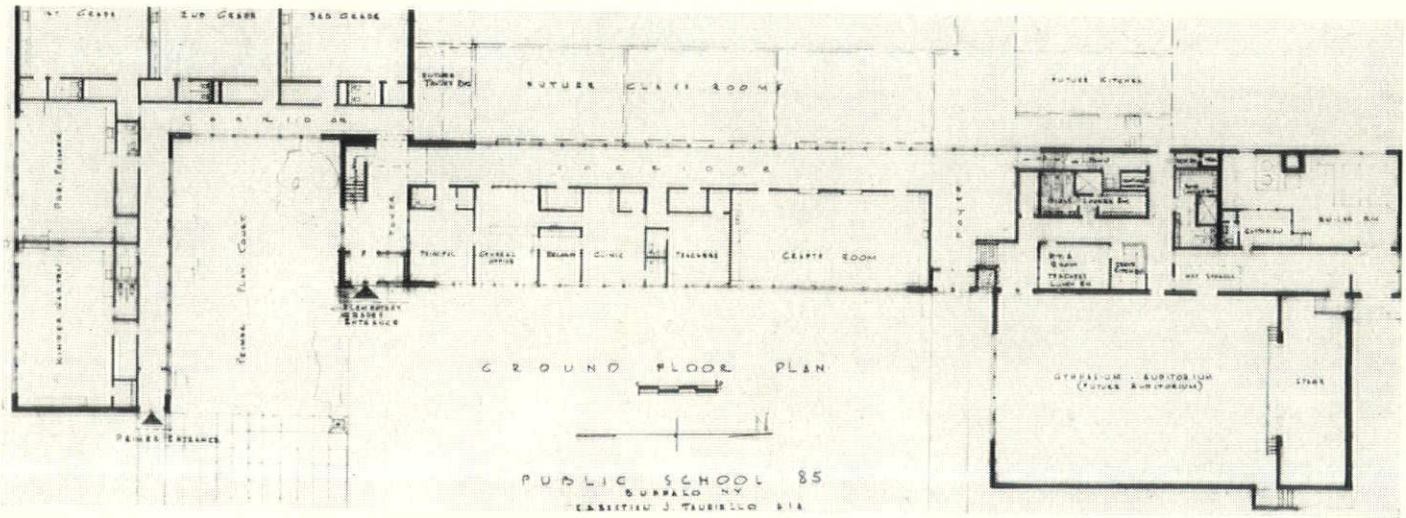
Structural Feature: When building was planned steel was highly critical; all steel used was light steel ballon frame with columns on 5'-4" centers occurring in window mullions. No steel priority required. First floor concrete flat slab construction.

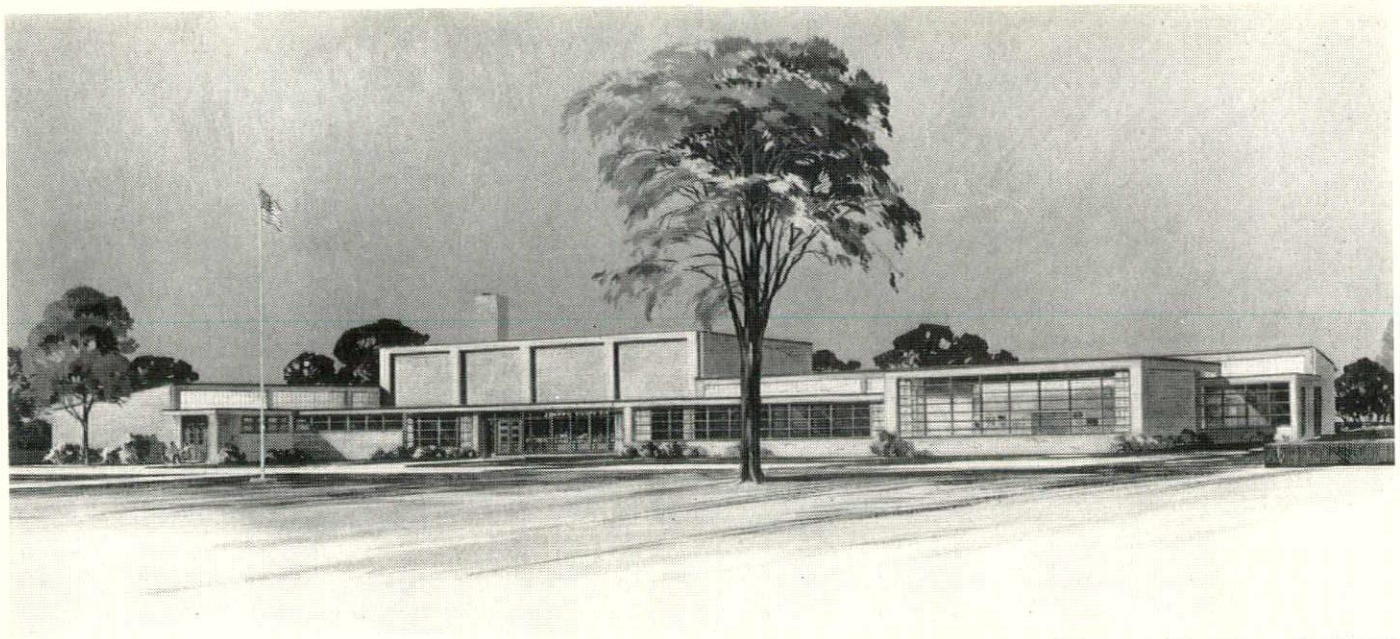
Safety Feature: Ventilating system in Primer Section controlled by Electric Eye. Smoke Detector. All other classrooms have Unit Ventilators.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Phillip J. P. Rosenkranz—General Contractor; Geo. H. Sanders Inc.—Plumbing Contractor; Quackenbush Co.—Heating and Ventilating; Bison Electric Co.—Electrical Contractor.



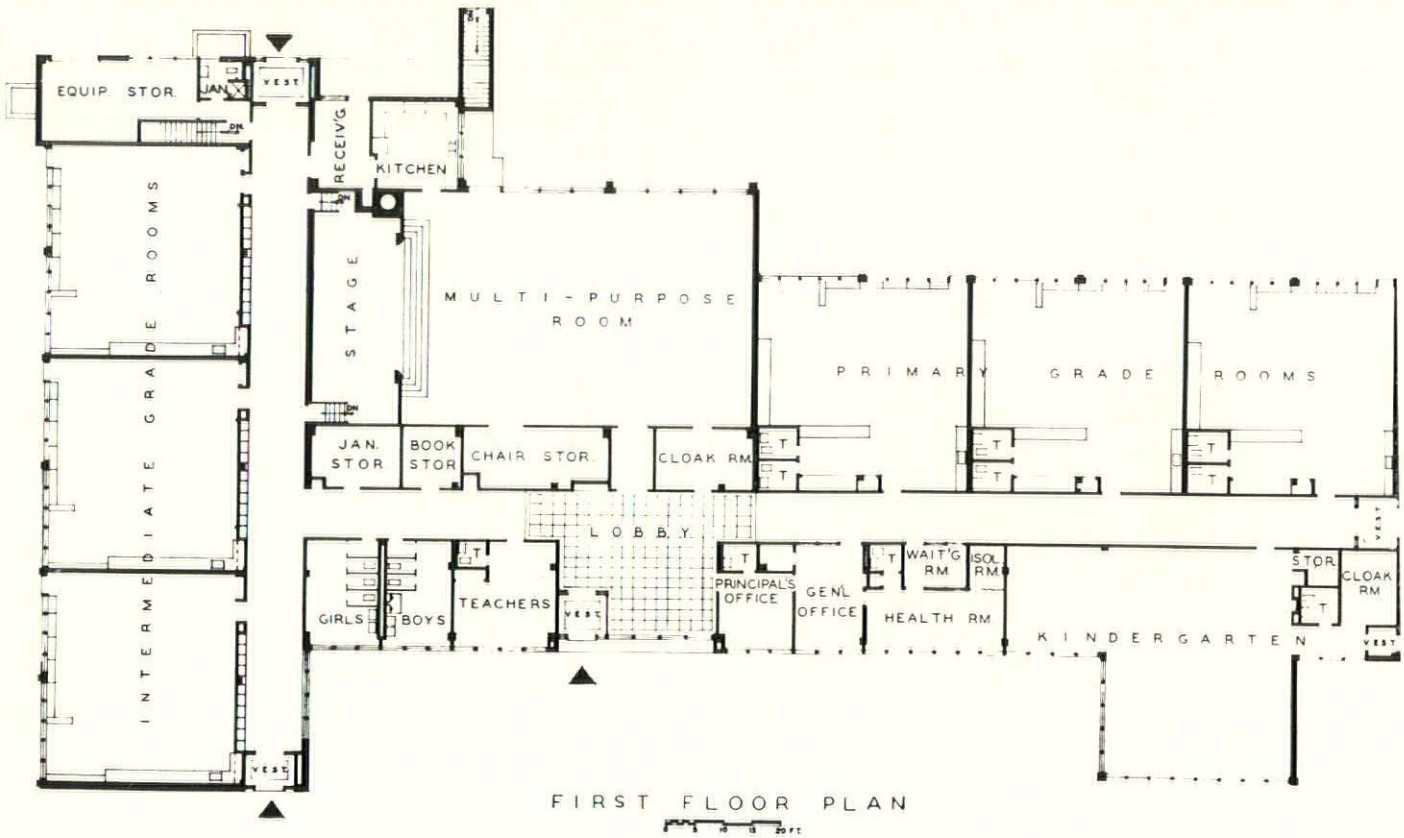


MILTON MILSTEIN, *Architect*

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 86

The new Elementary School Building, known as School No. 86, herein illustrated has recently been completed as part of a new building program launched by the Board of Education, City of Buffalo, in 1951. Designed for a K-6 unit the building contains a kindergarten, six classrooms, a multi-purpose room, administrative office, attendant service and sanitary facilities, etc. The site encompasses an area of approximately five and one-half acres, substantially level, part of an undeveloped section of the city now being improved with streets, sewers and utilities. Anticipating rapid population growth in this area, the school has been planned so as to allow future expansion with an additional kindergarten and six classrooms.

Because of budget considerations, classroom teaching loads may very well exceed recommended maximum pupil capacities. For this reason classroom sizes are generally larger than would be the case where such recommended maximums must be observed, as in State supervised districts. Flexibility in conducting the educational program thus became a dominant factor in the planning of each teaching and activity area.



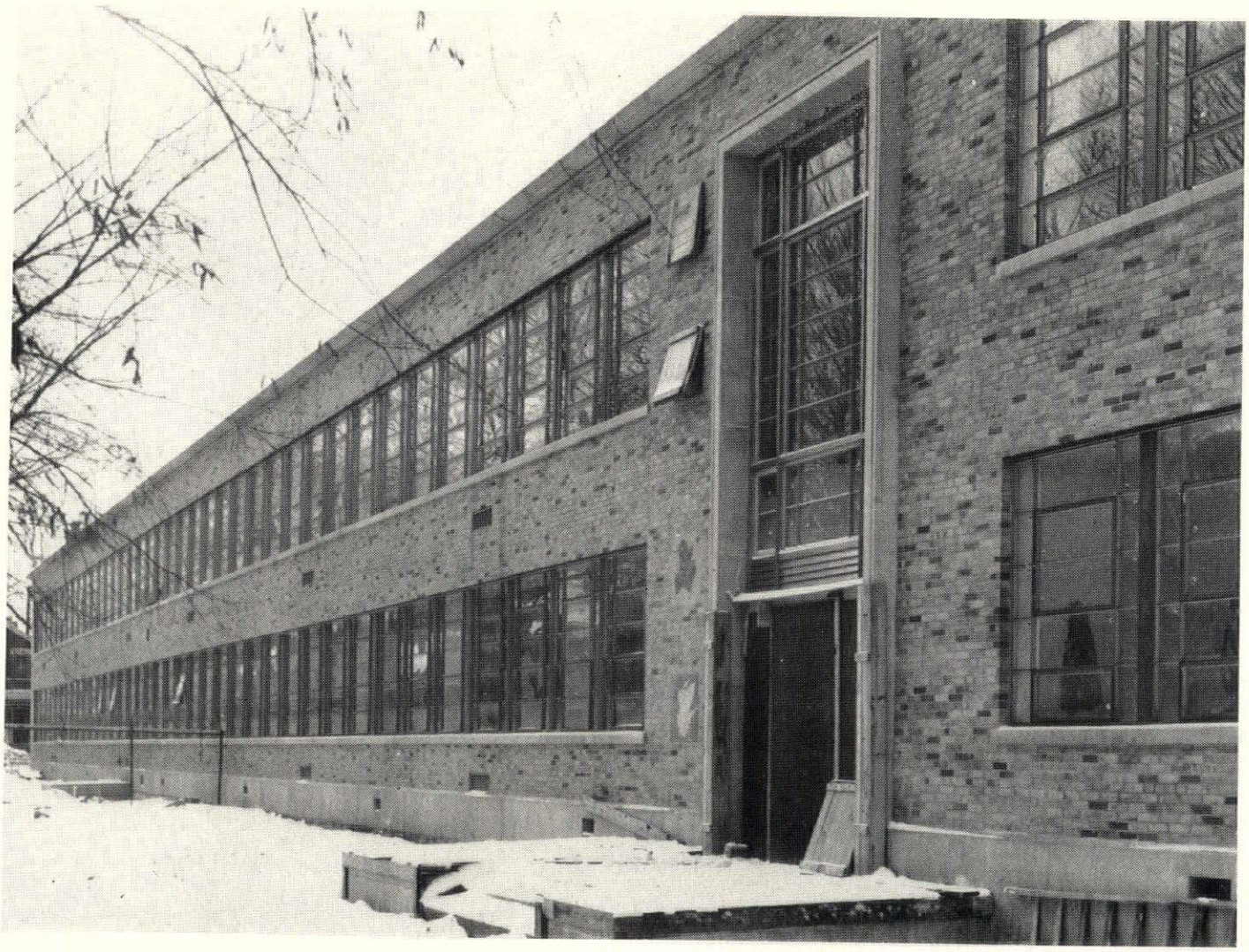
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

While it was not the function of the Architect to consider the relative merits of educational philosophies, it nevertheless was incumbent upon him to recognize the effects which the changing philosophies of education might have upon the school plant. For example—instruction at the elementary level may emphasize the activity program in teaching, which requires more space and equipment than the traditional program of desk and book work. Also, the personality and aptitude of the teacher is a variable and techniques are therefore subject to individual interpretation. Progressive educational facilities can encourage the progressive educational program. The objective, therefore, was to provide the teacher with implements which could be used to the greatest degree of efficiency and flexibility.

Structural frame is reinforced concrete, main floor slab laid on ground with peripheral heat trench, partitions—celocrete block painted, perforated acoustical tile ceilings, intermediate projected steel sash, flush wood doors in steel frames, bilateral lighting in classrooms. Unit ventilators and continuous wall radiation in classrooms, with exhaust system.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 38

JAMES WILLIAM KIDENEY AND ASSOCIATES, *Architects*

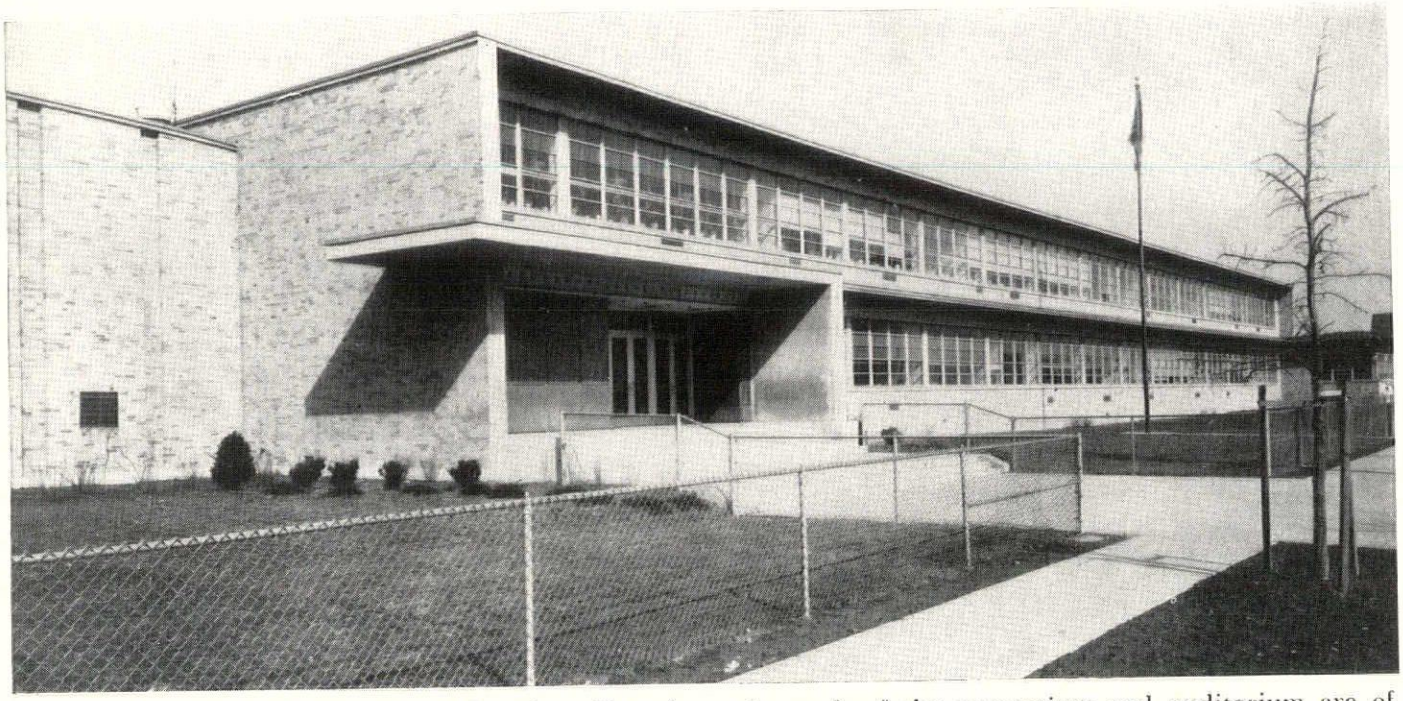


Construction photo of classroom wing of Public School No. 38 (Elementary), Buffalo, N. Y. This wing was completed and occupied on April 21, 1954. The old school is now being demolished and auditorium, gym and swimming pool wing will be completed early in 1955.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NO. 26

BUFFALO, N. Y.

DUANE LYMAN & ASSOCIATES, *Architect*



School No. 26 for the Board of Education, City of Buffalo is located on Milton and Westcott Streets near Seneca Street. It is designed for 480 pupils and contains 15 classrooms, a sewing and cooking room, a shop and art room, a combination gymnasium-lunch room 50′ x 80′, an auditorium seating 316, kitchen, offices, health and locker rooms.

The building has a flat slab first floor, and reinforced concrete slab floors on metal pan forms for the second floor slab and roof slab, with the exception that the roofs of the gymnasium and auditorium are of poured gypsum on long span bar joists.

The exterior is of brick with stone trim; fenestration consists of low steel sash and glass block. The classrooms have plastered walls, ceramic tile wainscots, prefabricated metal shelving units and asphalt tile floors. Corridors have structural glazed tile wainscots, plastered walls and rubber tile floors. Acoustic tile ceilings are used throughout the building.

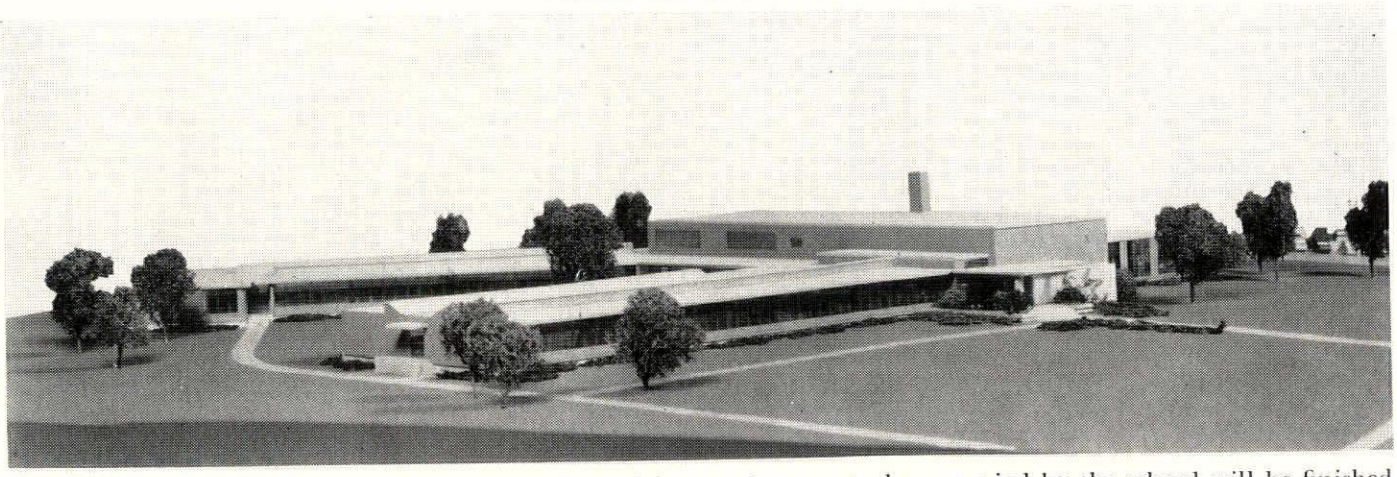
The General Contractor was the Hendrich Construction Co., Inc.

PINEHURST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

FRONTIER CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 4

WOODLAWN, NEW YORK

GORDON HAYES, *Architect*



The site selected for the new elementary school is an abandoned golf course of approximately 27 acres. The surrounding area is experiencing a very rapid growth which has been further stimulated by the construction of the new elementary school. The expansive area to be occupied by the school will be finished into a large playground area which will provide year-round facilities for both small and older children as well as providing for adult, community use.

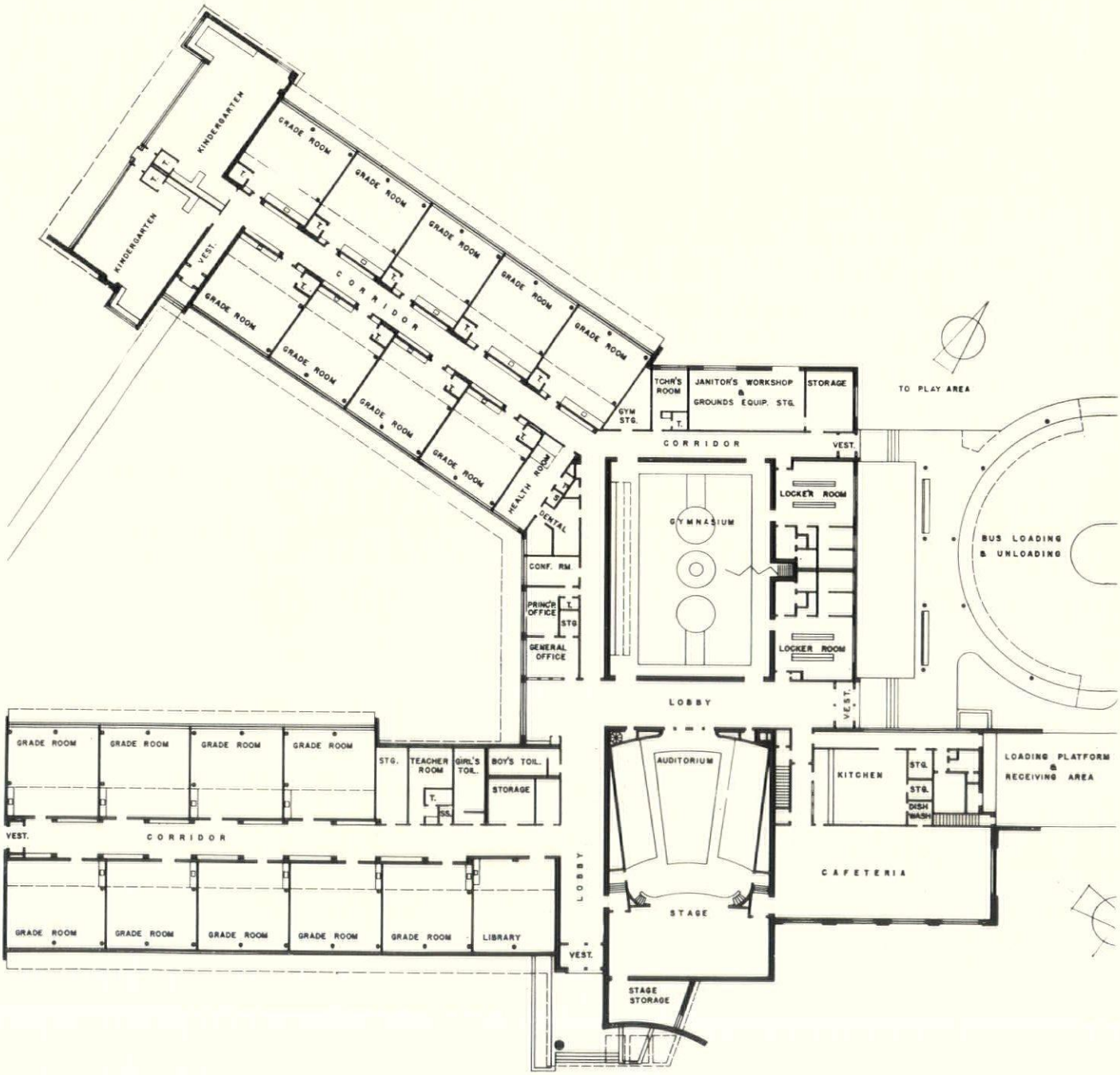
The building has been designed for 600 students in grades kindergarten thru sixth grade, and for use after hours by youths and adults. The building contains two large kindergarten rooms (40′ x 30′) at the end of a primary grade wing. The kindergartens open out on a paved play area which is partially covered by a large roof overhang furnishing an all weather play area. Each kindergarten room is provided with a separate toilet room, cloak room and teachers storage room. Eighteen grade rooms will serve the grades one thru six. All grade rooms are 30′ x 30′ featuring clerestory lighting at the interior of the area. Grades one thru three have self contained toilet and storage rooms whereas grades four thru six will utilize central facilities.

A glance at the plan of the new school building will serve to illustrate how the smaller children are subtly segregated from the older and more boisterous children. A separate bus entrance is provided as well as separate play ground areas. The two separate wings are connected by the administration suite, gymnasium and auditorium. The latter two comprising a large central mass. The cafeteria is located adjacent the service court and is expected to receive community use.

The two classroom wings are of reinforced concrete construction and the central gym, aud., cafeteria and related rooms are of steel and bar joist construction. A strict modular framing system of the classroom wings has resulted in a saving of both time and money.

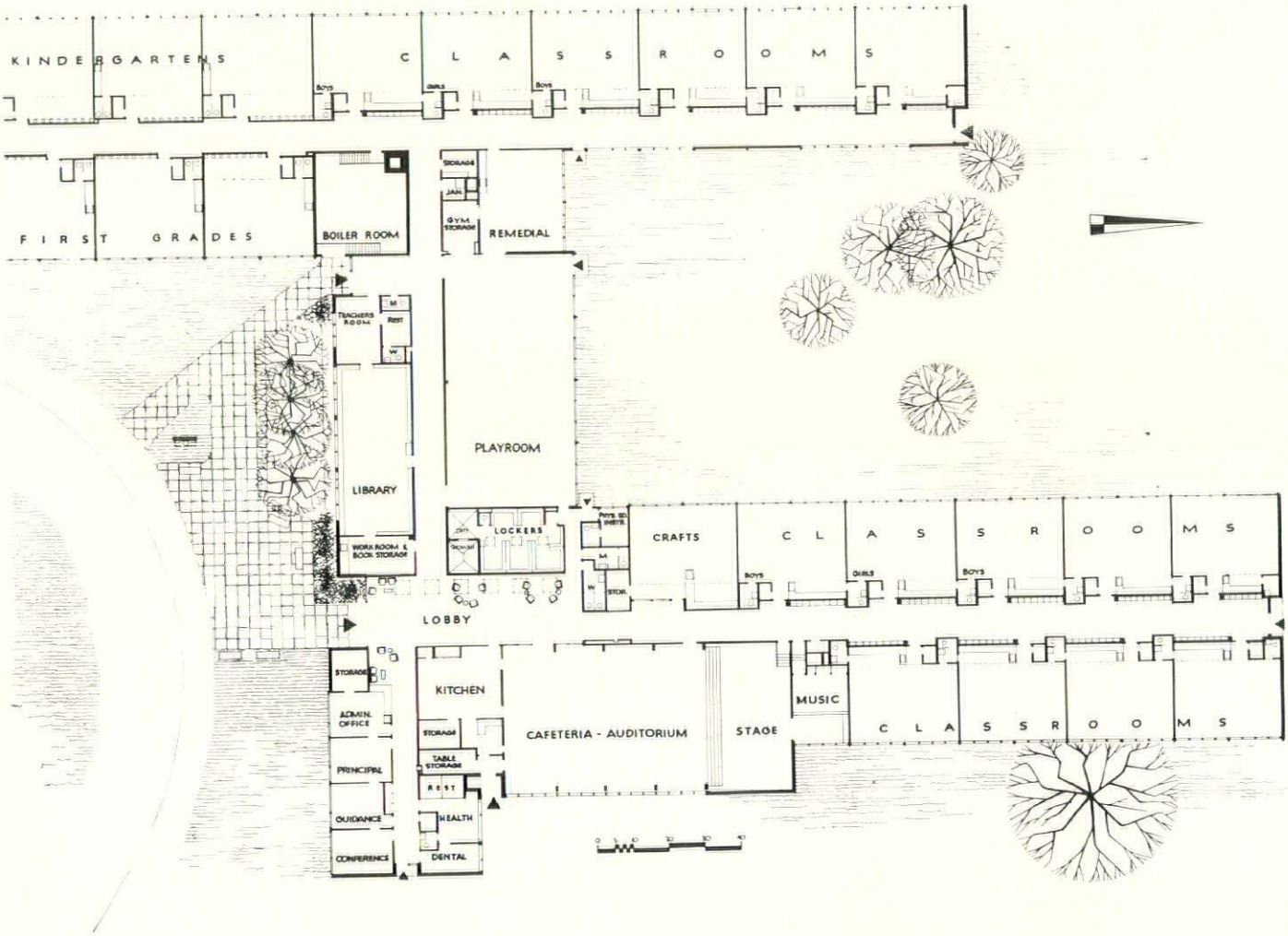
The classroom wings feature a continuous window strip protected by a four foot overhang. The brick work is flemish bond utilizing horsehead brick. Clerestory lighting is achieved by the use of prismatic glass block. Stone sills and trim are queenstone limestone and the main entrance is mansota stone.

The general contractor is the Hydro Construction Co. of Buffalo. The electrical work is by Stroh Electric Co.; plumbing work by George Sander Inc.; heating work by the Quackenbush Co., all of Buffalo.



LIVERPOOL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

SARGENT, WEBSTER, CRENSHAW & FOLLEY
Architects



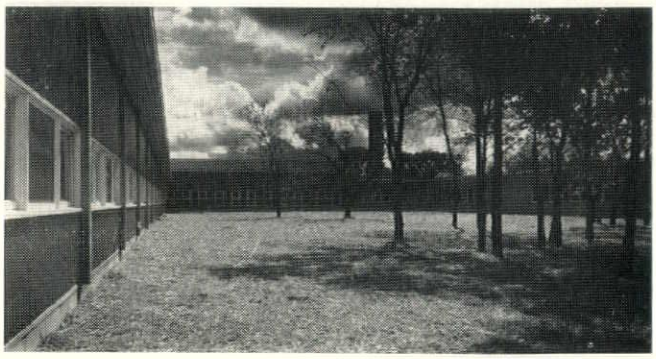
This elementary school is one of several buildings which comprise a campus group on the outskirts of Liverpool, New York. Designed in late 1951, contracts were awarded in May of 1952 and the building occupied in September 1953.

The twenty-one classrooms, designed for grades K-6, are divided into two groups to implement the desired segregation of the younger children. Each classroom wing has a separate entrance from the bus apron as well as an exit to respective play areas. The common facilities of library and playroom form the connecting link. The administrative offices are located centrally but to one side of the main circulation. Special rooms include music, with platform at stage level, crafts, locker room and a remedial room which can be divided by a folding partition.

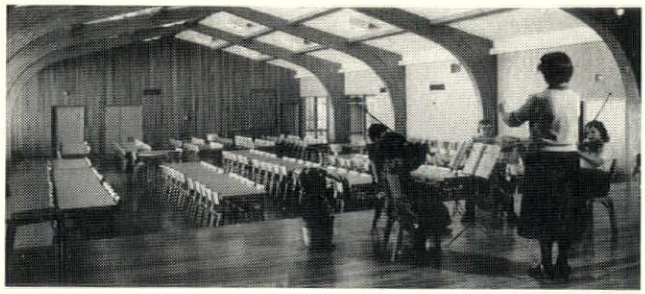
Basic construction consists of a light steel frame on concrete foundations, bar joists, concrete sub floor and steel roof deck. Laminated wood arches are used in the cafeteria.

In addition, there are several interesting construction features. Much of the exterior wall is corrugated

MAIN ENTRANCE — Tower at left holds 100-year-old bell from first grammar school of the village.



COURT — At left is detail of corrugated plastic and metal siding with wood sash and exposed steel columns.



CAFETERIA — Before installation of stage drapery. Wood is natural oak.

PLAYROOM — Window glazing consists of translucent corrugated, and also flat clear, plastic.

protected metal backed up by block units and rigid insulation. The extensive use of corrugated translucent plastic for classroom windows is one of the first installations of its kind. The green colored plastic produces a soft diffused light quite different from other methods of glazing. Further light control is provided by traversing plastic draperies. The classrooms are also lighted by translucent corrugated plastic panels mounted below fluorescent channels.

Interior partitions are metal stud with metal lath and plaster or tile. Other interior finishes include quarry tile floors in all corridors, stained cypress and natural finish oak walls, and the liberal use throughout of floor to ceiling cork and perforated hardboard for displays.

This building recently received an honorable mention citation in the "School Executive" third annual national competition for better school design, and was the only New York School to receive recognition.

Constructed by John Kinner and Associates, the building cost $646,000 representing approximately $1.09 per cubic foot and $15.50 per square foot.

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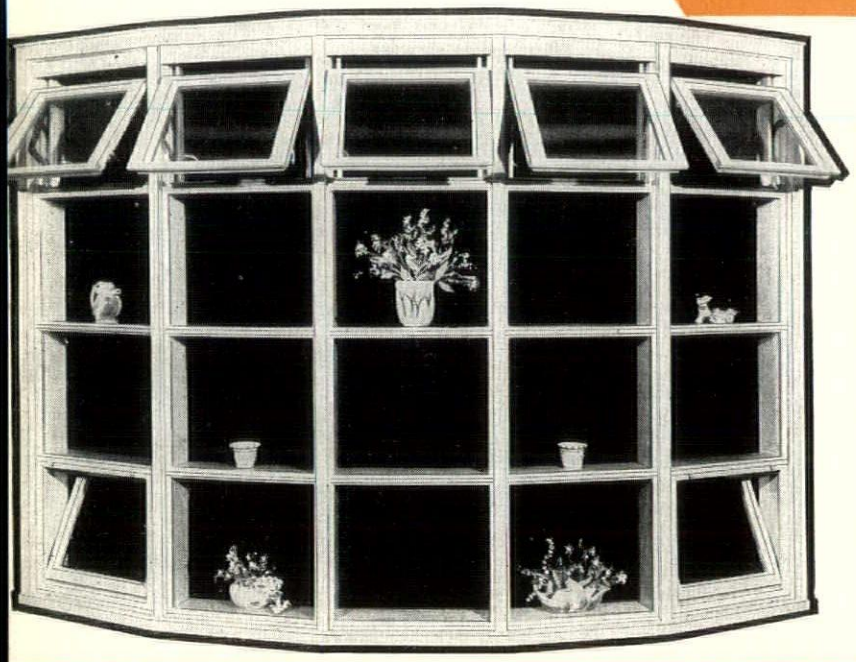
the SECTIONAL *bow*



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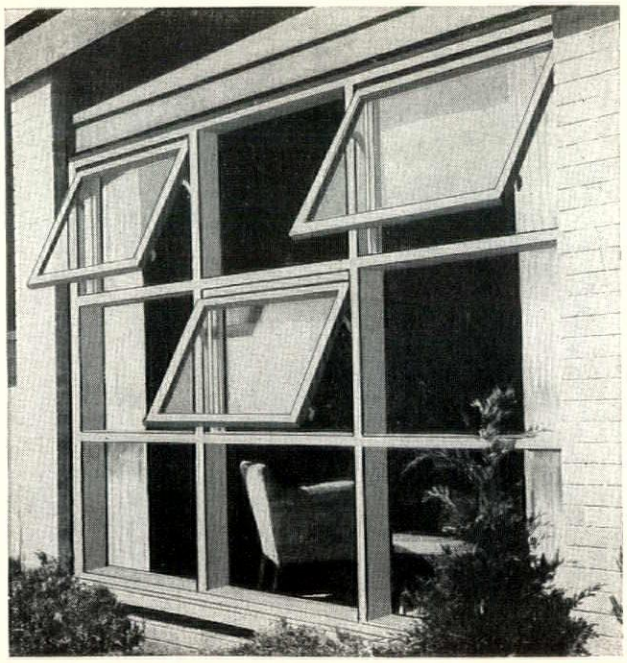
- Venting Layout — As Required.
- Saves Installation Time and Cost.
- Fits Any Architectural Design Perfectly.
- Wide Interior Ledges Aid Creative Decoration.
- Venting Sash Fitted with FABRICO All-Aluminum Screens.



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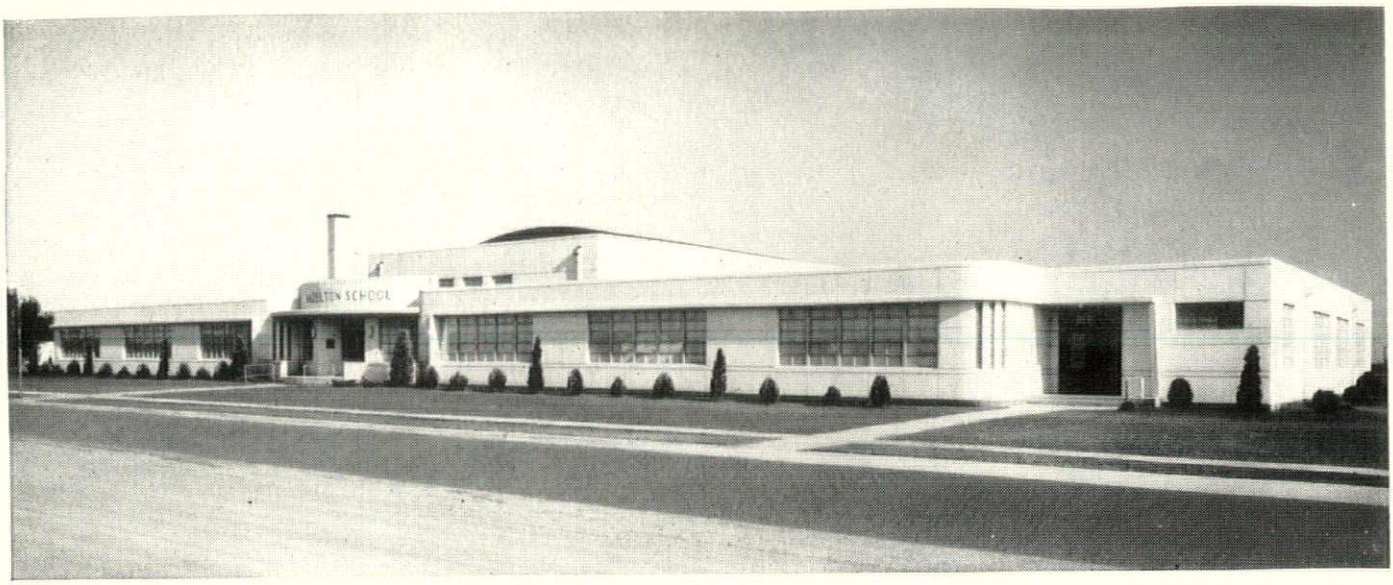

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ideal for schools of any size or type

The sharp increase in the birth rate during and since World War II now is reflected in a greatly expanded population of school age. Construction of buildings to house these students lags behind requirements.

In filling these needs architects can serve the interests of students, teachers, school boards and taxpayers best by designing in architectural concrete.

The outstanding characteristics of architectural concrete—rugged strength, maximum firesafety and unexcelled resistance to the elements—not only meet all structural requirements but also provide students and teachers with the utmost comfort and protection. Moreover, the enduring beauty which can be designed into architectural concrete buildings creates schools the city can be proud of for generations.

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Architectural concrete is a versatile structural material adaptable to single or multi-story schools of any size or style. Even ornamentation can be cast integrally—and economically—with structural parts.

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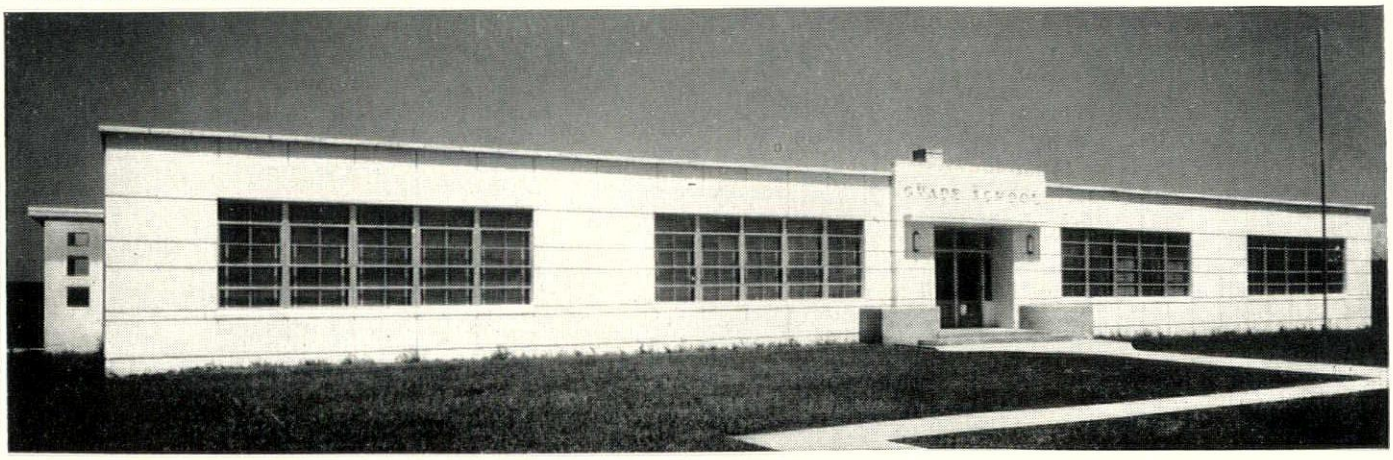
These two Kansas schools, in Hazelton (above) and in Hanston, designed by Hibbs and Robinson, architects and engineers, of Wichita. Jenson and Ridge, also of Wichita, contractors.



AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS

By Warren L. Henderson

BRONX CHAPTER

Congratulations to the Bronx Chapter's Secretary, George W. Swiller, for his forthright treatment of the annual New York State legislative crisis in the Bronx Chapter's Bulletin. He begins . . . ". . . This issue is serious and deserves more interest than just glancing over a published note. More and more co-operation is asked of you to fall in line as a regimental force to combat those who are determined to gain their goal at the expense of the architect . . . Laws are promulgated for and against the wish of the strongest opposition. We have reached a stage where all of you are under obligation to render your assistance in all respects. Determined men, such as George Cavalieri, Anthony DeRose, Max Simon, Samuel Hertz, William Koch, Leo Stillman, Michael Cardo and many others have neglected their business to oppose laws detrimental to our and your profession so that you could at no time say 'What is the Chapter going to do about it?' "

Mr. Swiller then urged members to write committee chairmen in Senate and Assembly chambers in Albany that they are *for* the bills listed (which are fully described) and *against* others (similarly detailed). Thanks to this plea, Bronx Chapter members joined in concerted action by architects in all chapters and societies throughout the State to let their representatives know how the profession feels about current legislation. Dispatches from Albany since the end of the session again prove in all cases the efficacy of prompt action by sufficient numbers of architects.

BROOKLYN CHAPTER

Exemplifies First Phase of National Public Relations Program

At the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects' recent monthly dinner meeting Civic Design Committee Chairman Stanley Prowler presented a report containing a sweeping series of recommendations designed to deter the concurrent growth of slums, halt the exodus of Brooklyn's swollen 3,000,000 population, and make the borough a better place in which to live. Its interesting and constructive treatment of a wide range of Brooklyn's housing, parking, cultural, and scenic problems brought to light by the Committee, after an exhaustive four months' study, has greatly impressed officials of the borough's Chamber of Commerce, Real Estate Board, the press, and other civic organizations. It was gratifying to read the following comments on the report which appeared in the editorial page of the "Brooklyn Eagle," one of the most widely read newspapers in New York's metropolitan area:

"A Constructive Look Ahead by Boro Architects"

"The more that representative organizations in this community will put their shoulders to the wheel to try to bring about needed improvements the better place Brooklyn will be . . . It is therefore most encouraging to find such an important group as the Brooklyn Chapter of The American Institute of Architects taking steps through a special Civic Design Committee, to arouse interest in the future of this borough. In a report just made public, it frankly recognizes many signs of decay, especially in slum areas, and urges a variety of worthwhile improvements. . . In a field in which the architects are expert, the report deplored the lack of imagination in designing multiple dwellings.

"It spoke of the depressing monotony of our new private apartment houses, but declared that the architects of Brooklyn have the imagination and training to provide the finest designs, but that they couldn't do it without the cooperation of their clients, presumably the builders.

"It is hoped that the public as well as the architects will ultimately benefit by this Civic Design Committee's excellent effort in the field of public relations. City officials have already expressed their sincere desire to aid in the fulfillment of a major part of the recommendations contained in the report."

Awards Presented to Architectural Competition Winners

At the Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A.'s March Dinner-meeting the winning designs in the Chapter's annual architectural design competition were exhibited and cash awards presented to the winners by Education Committee Chairman, Thomas Philibert. The recipients, all architectural students from Pratt Institute School of Architecture, were: $100 first prize to associated designers Frank Marcellino and Stuart Cohen; $50 second prize to the design team of Louis Goodman and David Leibowitz; $25 third prize to collaborators Jerome Neckler and Alfred Tomaiuolo.

Architects participating in the selection of the winning designs in the recent Architectural Competition sponsored by the Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A.—Left to right: Geoffrey Lawford, Lathrop Douglass, Gabriel Avallone, Stanley Prowler, Raphael Hume, Robert Cutler, E. James Gambaro, Harry Silverman, B. Sumner Gruzen, Thomas Philibert, Ladislav Rado, Irwin Clavan, and Joseph Mathieu.

Guest speakers at the meeting were Brooklyn Borough Superintendent Benjamin Saltzman of the New York City Department of Housing and Buildings, and Olindo Grossi, recently appointed Dean of the School of Architecture at Pratt Institute.

Chapter President Harry Silverman announced that Irving Weiner will be the recipient of the Chapter's medal of honor awarded annually to the student having the outstanding scholastic record during the current year at the Pratt Institute of Architecture.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY

Kudos to our former "Bulletin" Editor, Sidney J. Kitzler, for his years of devoted service in keeping us well-informed. May his successor continue his high standard. The Directors directed Harry Silverman, Chapter President, to direct Harry Yarish, Toastmaster at the Society's recent meeting to install the Directors and Officers for 1954-1955. Maxwell A. Cantor was re-installed as Honorary President, Frank Randazzo, at our helm, with Jacob W. Sherman, his first mate, and Arnold W. Lederer, navigating as Second Veep.

Anthony M. Salvati was named Recording Secretary, Harry Finkelstein continues as Financial Secretary, and Bruno Koepel accepts the Editorship of the "Bulletin" from Sidney Kitzler.

NEW YORK CHAPTER

85th Anniversary Dinner

The New York Chapter assembled on the occasion of its 85th anniversary in completely transformed galleries of the Metropolitan Museum. The Chapter's medal of honor was presented by President Hugh Ferriss to Harvey Wiley Corbett with a citation for his long and distinguished career in architecture and for his "buildings which enhance the skylines of many cities."

Commissioner Robert Moses made the principal address, "Architects, Engineers, and Other Builders," and Roland Redmond, President of the Metropolitan Museum, and Francis H. Taylor, Director, also took part.

The 1953 A.I.A. Award of Merit by the National A.I.A. for industrial architecture was presented to Harrison, Abramovitz and Abbe, architects of the Corning Glass Center, and to Arthur Houghton, representing the Corning Glass Company. The ceremonies also included the presentation of awards to New York City winners of the A.I.A.'s 1953 Architectural Journalism Competition, which was held for the first time this year to recognize and encourage writing and photography that furthers public understanding of architecture. From nearly 800 entries submitted to the National A.I.A. by newspapers and magazines throughout the country, 6 First Award winners and a number of Special Commendations had been selected by a jury of architects and editors. Mr. Ferriss presented the 250-dollar First Award for the best article in a professional magazine to Dean Pietro Belluschi for his "The Spirit of the New Architecture," which was published in the *Architectural Record*. Also honored were Ezra Stoller for the best photograph of an architectural subject published in a magazine, also in the *Architectural Record*, and Bruce Barton, Jr., for his article on contemporary school design "The Keynote Is Freedom," published in *Time Magazine*, as the best article in a popular magazine on an architectural subject or personality.

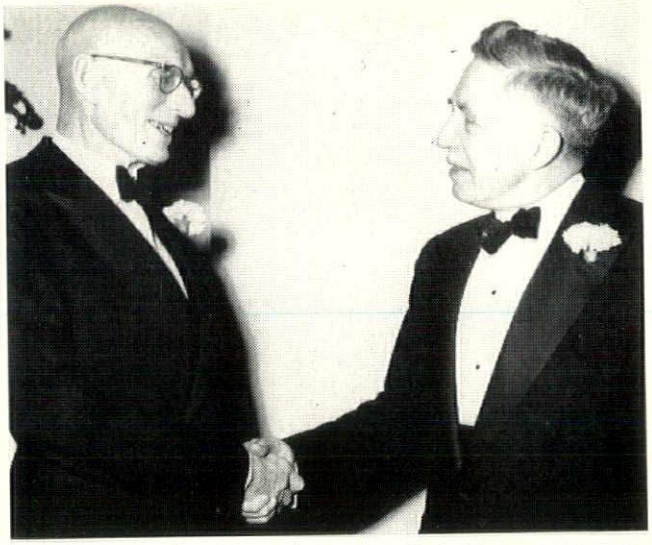
Eero Saarinen received Special Commendation for an article in the *Architectural Forum;* Eric Larrabee and Harrison Gill, were similarly honored for articles in *Harper's Magazine* and G. E. Kidder-Smith was named for this award for a photograph in *Architectural Forum*.

H. Judd Payne, Publisher and Editorial Director of the *Architectural Record*, James Linen, Publisher of *Time*, John Fischer, Editor of *Harper's* and P. I. Prentice, Publisher and Editor of *Architectural Forum* also received citations.

After the presentation of awards, the members adjourned for supper in the new Pompeiian Court Restaurant of the Museum, which by publication time will have been signally honored by the arrival from Italy of the Carl Milles sculpture for the pool.

BUFFALO-WESTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER

The BULLETIN of the Buffalo-Western New York Chapter has taken on a new editor and a new look. Herbert G. Smith, an associate member of the chapter, as chairman of the publications committee and editor of the new BULLETIN has accomplished a remarkable job in stimulating unprecedented interest in the publication. Not content with merely printing the minutes of the monthly chapter meetings, Mr. Smith now keeps the entire membership well aware of the news and acomplishments of fellow members together with the Legislative happenings in Albany and Washington which may effect the architectural practitioner. The Chapter is proud of its BULLETIN and of its new editor and invites correspondence from other chapters and societies.

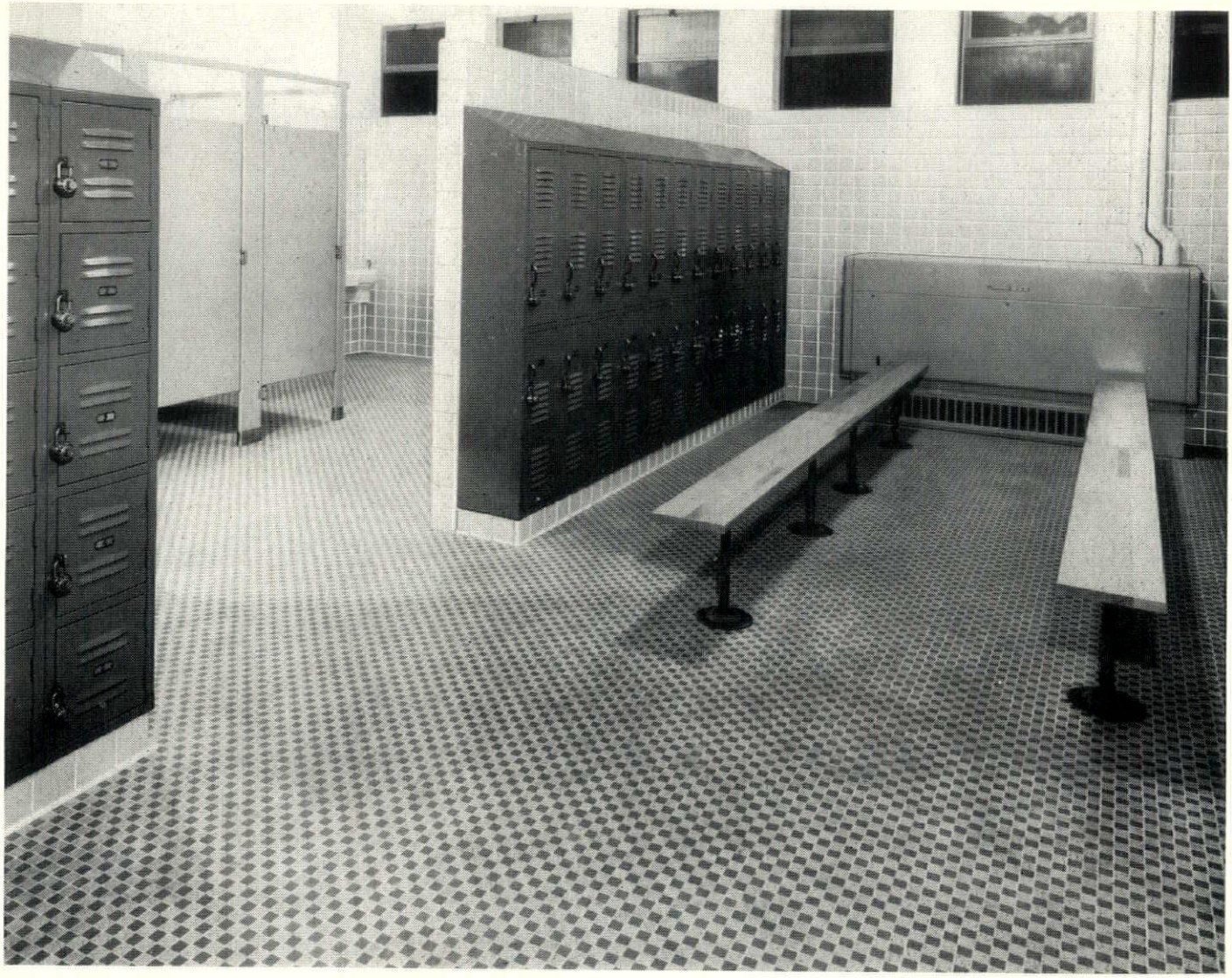


Hugh Ferriss, President of the New York Chapter congratulates Harvey Wiley Corbett (on the left) after presenting him with a citation and the New York Chapter's Medal of Honor for his distinguished career in architecture.

Hugh Ferriss (center), presents the first place award for Architectural Journalism to Pietro Belluschi (right) for his article "The Spirit of the New Architecture" which was published in the ARCHITECTURAL RECORD.

Mr. Clair W. Ditchy, President of the American Institute of Architects, was the honored guest at the April meeting of the Chapter. Mr. Ditchy spoke to the unusually large turnout of members and friends on his experiences during his long association with the A.I.A. Earlier in the day, Mr. Ditchy was guest of honor at a christening ceremony of the new Autoclaves recently installed by the Anchor Concrete Products Co. of Buffalo. (See the Jan.-Feb. issue of the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT.

(Continued on Page 42)



Locker and shower room, Frederick Douglass Stubbs School, Wilmington, Del.

When the kids come in from play . . .

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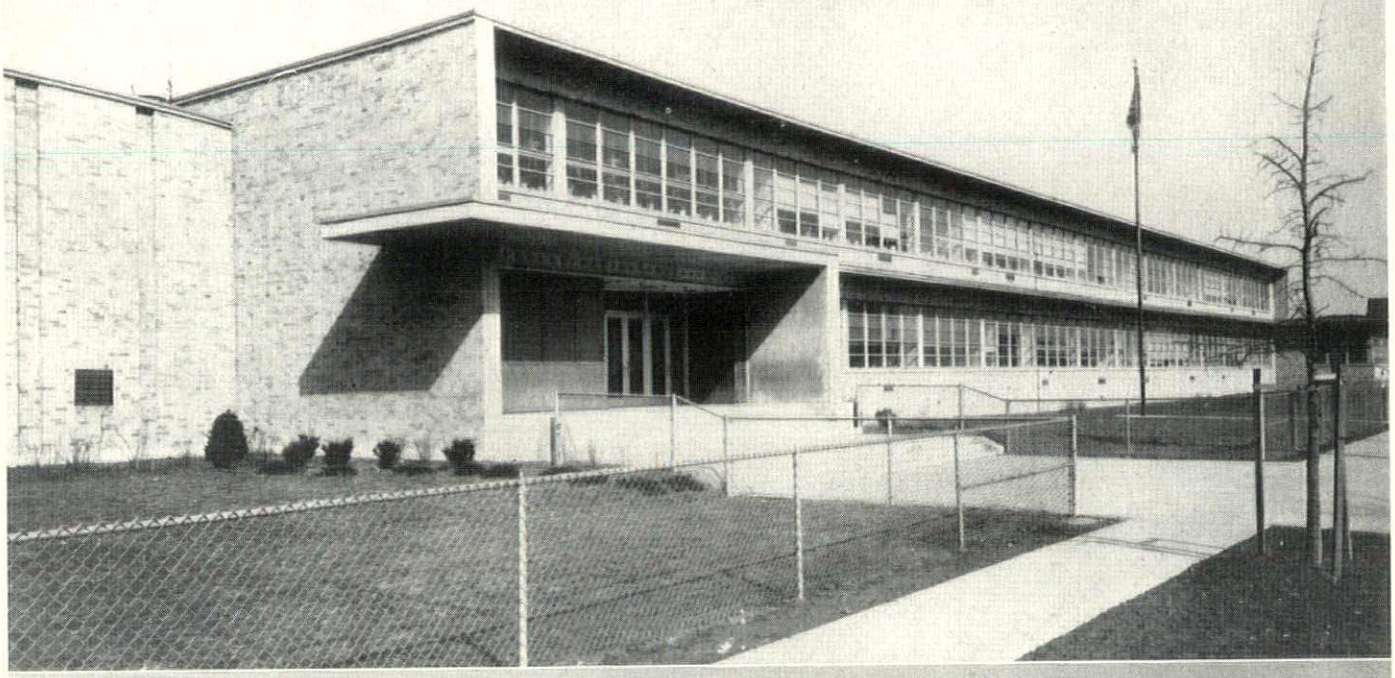
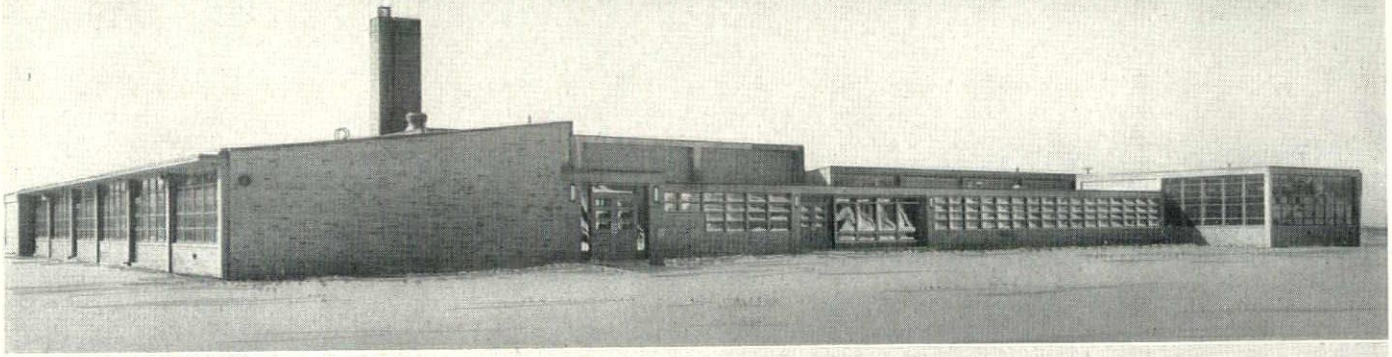


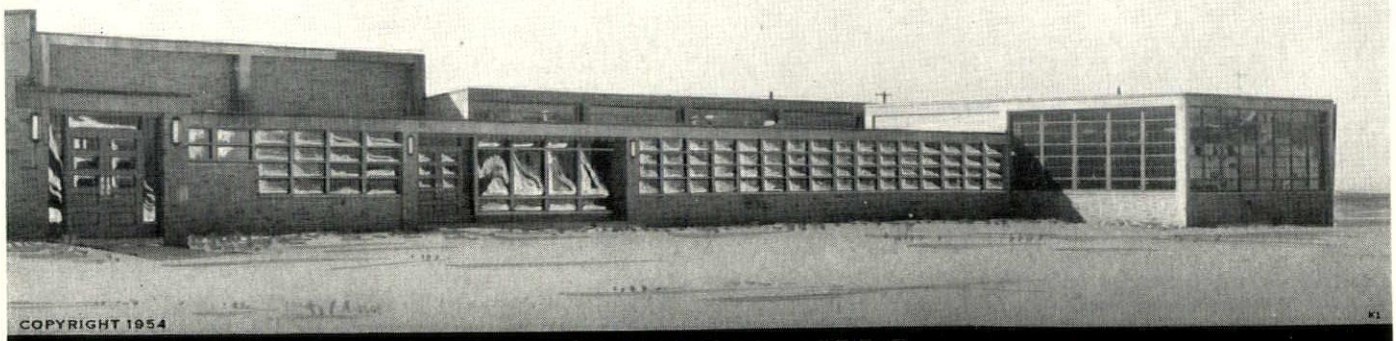
MILTON MILSTEIN, Architects **PUBLIC SCHOOL 86, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

built by HENDRICH, *"PLUS VALUE*"* CONSTRUCTION



Above is overall front view of front of building

Below is an enlarged view of a portion of the front



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DINNER HONORS MATTHEW W. DEL GAUDIO

Matthew W. Del Gaudio, F.A.I.A., Past President of the New York State Association of Architects, spearhead of the unification of the architectural profession in New York State, Past President of the Architects' Council of New York City, was honored by a dinner, sponsored by the Architects' Council of New York City, Wednesday evening, April 28, at the Tavern-on-the-Green in Central Park, New York City.

The presence of architects from the metropolitan area, central and western New York, and Pennsylvania, exemplified the recognition of his accomplishments in behalf of the profession, on a local, state and national basis.

Telegrams and letters from national, regional and state officials, satisfied clients and personal friends expressed the high regard for his determination, honesty, integrity, and extended their congratulations on the occasion.

Extemporaneous remarks and addresses by fellow architects, metropolitan officials, and intimate friends of long standing, brought to the occasion a refresher of the achievements of the honored guest, in his many fields of endeavor.

Mr. Del Gaudio, in his sincere and modest way, sought to pass the credit to his co-workers and earnest supporters. To be sure, credit was due all those who have ably assisted him, but we who have worked with him recognize his sterling qualities, devotion to principle, driving power, and determination to see that each accepted assignment is carried to a satisfactory conclusion.

Mr. Del Gaudio was the recipient of a beautiful watch in expression of the esteem of his fellow men, and as a momento of the occasion. Mrs. Del Gaudio, his unselfish, understanding, and sacrificing wife, was presented with a silver service in recognition of her contribution of time and energy to the many activities, and in partial compensation for the many hours devoted, away from home, by her good husband in behalf of the architectural profession.

DAVID B. CRANE

David B. Crane, a partner in the Buffalo architectural firm of Backus, Crane & Love and a former editor of the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT, collapsed and died on March 27, 1954.

Mr. Crane was born in Buffalo March 13, 1909, son of the late James L. Crane, former city councilman, and Mildred Gratwick Crane. He attended Nichols Preparatory School and Los Alamos Ranch School in New Mexico. He received his bachelor-of-arts degree from Princeton University in 1931 and was graduated from the Princeton Graduate School of Architecture in 1933.

Mr. Crane started his architectural career in Buffalo with the firm of Edward B. Green. In 1940 he transferred to the office of Frederick C. Backus and was made a partner in the firm in 1942 when the firm became Backus, Crane & Love.

As a director of the Buffalo-Western New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Mr. Crane was very active in Institute affairs. He had delivered several papers before national convention meetings.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Esther Watson Crane; three children, Nancy, Michael, and Lisa; his mother; a brother, James L., and a sister, Miss Penelope W. Crane.

PUBLIC RELATIONS WORKSHOP

The New York State Association of Architects and the New York Chapter are jointly sponsoring a Public Relations workshop presentation by Walter Megronigle and Anson Campbell of Ketchum, Inc., the A.I.A. Public Relations counsel.

All members of the Association are cordially invited and urged to come to this most important meeting, to be held at the Architectural League, 115 East 40th Street, New York City, on Thursday, June 3rd, at 7:00 p.m.

This workshop evening has been so warmly received in other regions and chapters that demands for this team's appearance has exceeded the time which they may devote to this function. The A.I.A. committee has therefore had to limit their appearance to Regions of the A.I.A.

The capacity of the League is limited and seats will be saved for all those who notify the league in advance (five days) that they are coming.

GOLD MEDAL WINNERS FOR 1954 ANNOUNCED

The 1954 National Gold Medal Exhibition at the Architectural League of New York was opened to the public March 2nd, at the same time that Gold Medals, Silver Medals, and Honorable Mentions were announced in six categories of the arts. This important and time-honored Exhibition and Awards program filled all galleries at the League's building, 115 East 40 Street, New York, through March 26th.

The National Gold Medal Exhibition is conducted each year through Jury selection from among many hundreds of submissions, from all parts of the country, in architecture and the related design fields. From the exhibited submissions—64 in all, in the 1954 Exhibition—the juries select the Medalists and Honorable Mentions. Since the founding of The League, in 1881, 56 such Annual Gold Medal Exhibitions have been held.

Medal and Mention winners for 1954, announced by Daniel Schwartzman, League President, and C. Dale Badgeley, Chairman of the Gold Medal Exhibition Committee, are as follows:

In Architecture:

Gold Medal: Lever House, New York, N. Y., Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Architects

Silver Medal: Corning Glass Co. Building, Corning, N. Y., Harrison & Abramovitz, Architects

Silver Medal: Heathcote School, Scarsdale, N. Y., Perkins & Will, Architects

Honorable Mention: William Foster Home, Orinda, Calif., Henry Hill, Architect

Honorable Mention: Housing Project, St. Louis, Mo., Hellmuth, Yamaraki & Leinweber, Architects

In Design and Crafts:

Gold Medal: Wharton Esherick, of Pennsylvania, for a group of 10 pieces in wood, including two staircases, a fireplace, several chairs and tables

Silver Medal: Robert Harmon, of Missouri, for "color in light"—windows for St. Ann's Church in St. Louis

Honorable Mention, in Industrial Design:

Henry Dreyfuss of New York, for a Vault Door, for the Mosler Safe Company

Honorable Mention in Crafts:

Dorris Hall, of Massachusetts, for an enamel decoration, called "Sagittarius"

Honorable Mention, in Design and Craftsmanship:

Paul D. Holleman, of Massachusetts, for a design in mosaics

Honorable Mention in Design and Craftsmanship:

George J. Wells, for rug design

In Engineering:

Gold Medal: Rio Blanco Bridge, over Rio Blanco River, near Vera Cruz, Mexico; Thomas C. Kavanaugh, Engineer

Silver Medal: S. E. Fourth Avenue Bridge, over Miami Canal, Miami, Fla.; Hardesty & Hanover, New York, Engineers

Honorable Mention: George P. Coleman Memorial Bridge, over York River, Va.; Parsons, Brinkerhoff, Hall & McDonald, New York, Engineers

Honorable Mention: Precast Concrete Warehouse; Arsham Amirikiam

Landscape Architecture:

No Medals; Six Honorable Mentions, as follows:

Ewald Associates, Tennessee—Gardens for Norfleet House, Memphis

Richard C. Guthridge, New York—Two Playgrounds, Brooklyn

Harold W. Lautner, Michigan—Michigan State College Campus

Arthur A. & Sidney N. Shurcliff, Mass.—Shoppers' World (Shopping Center), Framingham, Mass.

Simmonds & Simmonds, Pa.—Conservatory and Aviary, Pittsburgh

Frederick B. Stresau, Fla.—Davis Cafeteria, Florida

Mural Decoration:

Gold Medal: Allyn Cox, New York, for the Frieze in the Rotunda of the National Capitol, Washington, D. C.

Silver Medal: Francis Scott Bradford, New York, for a Mural for the U. S. Government Cemetery in Cambridge, England

Sculpture:

Gold Medal: Cecil Howard, New York, for a Torso (4 feet high, shown in plaster)

Silver Medal: Ernest Morenon, for several sculptures, designed for buildings in Boston.

Silver Medal: Oronzio Maldarelli of New York, for a sculpture called Triad (wood, 6 feet high).

Honorable Mention: Clara Fasano, of New York, for a terra cotta figure called Penelope (2 feet - 9 inches high)

Honorable Mention: Vincent Glinsky, of New York, for a marble figure called Melody (3 feet high)

Honorable Mention: Henry Fox, of Massachusetts, for a kneeling figure of St. Joan of Arc (4 feet high)

In addition to these winning works of art, the Exhibition includes such outstanding architecture as Harrison & Abramovitz's Alcoa Building, in Pittsburgh; a school by Sherwood, Mills & Smith, of Stamford, Conn.; a college dormitory by Paul Thiry, of Seattle, Washington; a house by James Hunter, of Boulder, Colo.; and the Carribe Hilton Hotel by Toro, Ferrer & Torregrosa, of Puerto Rico.

Exhibited handicraft includes textiles designed by Mary Dumas, of New Mexico, and Lily E. Hoffman, of New Hampshire; and mosaics by Max Spivak, of New York, and Joe Lasker, of Illinois.

Additional engineering projects exhibited range from a new hangar at New York's International Airport (William C. Borland, Engineer), and a gymnasium for a California High School (Ernest H. Lee, Engineer) to a precast concrete warehouse in Maryland (Arsham Amirikian, Engineer).

Mural decoration panels shown in addition to the Medalists, include panels by Robert Motherwell and Adolph Gottlieb, Buell Mullen, Lumen M. Winter, and John T. Biggers, of Texas.

More examples of sculpture are shown in the Exhibition than any other category. Ranging from the abstract to the classical, there are pieces by Henry Kreis, Thomas Lo Medico, Robert Laurent, Berta Margoulies, Ivan Mestrovic, Jane Wasey, and William Zorach, among others.

Photographs of the Gold and Silver Medal winners in all of the categories are available to the press on request. Inquiries should be directed to Miss Anna Clark, The Architectural League of New York, 115 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.

THAT NECESSARY EVIL—THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER

By Thomas H. McKaig

Not too long ago Mort Wolfe really went to town on an analysis he had made with the advice and assistance of Union headquarters, of just what came within the province of the plumber, and what went someplace else in your specifications. I wish somebody would do that kind of a job with other trades. It would really help us.

The aforementioned list of the plumber's duties together with an article in "The Construction Specifier" called to my mind the thought that most of us in the preparation of our specifications, do not pay enough attention to the question of who does what, either among the different trades or the different subcontractors. The position is taken too often,—"We don't care who does it. The General Contractor is responsible." Occasionally however, something falls between, with the result that nobody is required to do it, and if it is done at all, the Owner pays for it.

Among the questions asked by Mr. Retz in his article in "The Construction Specifier," supplemented by some of my own, are these:

Who grouts base plates? Practice seems to vary in different parts of the country. (I might add,—who is responsible for the location of anchor bolts?)

Who places the grout setting bed around the steel sash,—the mason, concrete finisher, or plasterer?

Who furnishes the steel frame for louvres,—the miscellaneous iron man or the sheet steel contractor?

Which registers, grilles, vents, etc., are in the Ventilating contract and which in the Sheet Metal?

Where is your insulation called for,—in roofing or carpentry? If insulation is placed with the roofing, this is the logical place for this insulation only; other insulation may be in a separate item.

Who does the field painting of your structural steel,—the structural steel contractor or the painter?

Is your glazing a contract by itself or is it spread around among carpentry, steel sash, store fronts, etc.?

The dividing line between structural steel and miscellaneous iron or ornamental iron is often a problem. In this connection it is well to remember that tolerances and quality of workmanship for structural steel may not quite "jibe" with what you will expect for your miscellaneous iron work. On the other hand, neither will the price per pound.

You could undoubtedly add a lot more. I have quoted only a few of those listed in the article. The subject, however, is certainly worth the preparation of a check list.

THE MAKE-UP OF OUR NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS

[THE SCHOOL EXECUTIVE]

"The best is none too good for the school children of America," appears to be the slogan of the architects and engineers responsible for our newest school buildings. This is the conclusion of the editors of The School Executive Magazine, New York City, after an analytical survey of over one hundred school plans submitted in the "Better School Design" competition for this year.

New school buildings in 33 states, from Maine to California and from Texas to Wisconsin, were entered, and included elementary, junior high, and senior high schools. Having regard to differences in climate and other regional factors, the schools were broken down into four zones—the *Far West* (including, for convenience, Texas and Oklahoma), the *Middle West*, the *South*, and the *East*.

The resulting study and analysis throws light on the materials and construction methods most favored within these respective zones, and affords also a comparison between the various sections of the country with respect to building practices and favored materials.

Steel and Concrete Are Favored

In the Far West, steel and concrete are most often chosen for the structural framework. Wood is by no means outmoded, however, in combination with steel and concrete. In one Oklahoma school, wood joists are used with wide-flange steel columns and beams. In one California school, Douglas fir framing is used with concrete pilings and foundations and structural steel. In two Texas schools, the framing is exclusively of wood.

Brick is reported only once (a Texas school) for structural use, but is relied upon frequently for exterior facing. Redwood, as might be expected, is liked in California for both exterior and interior walls. So is Douglas fir plywood and in some cases rustic cedar.

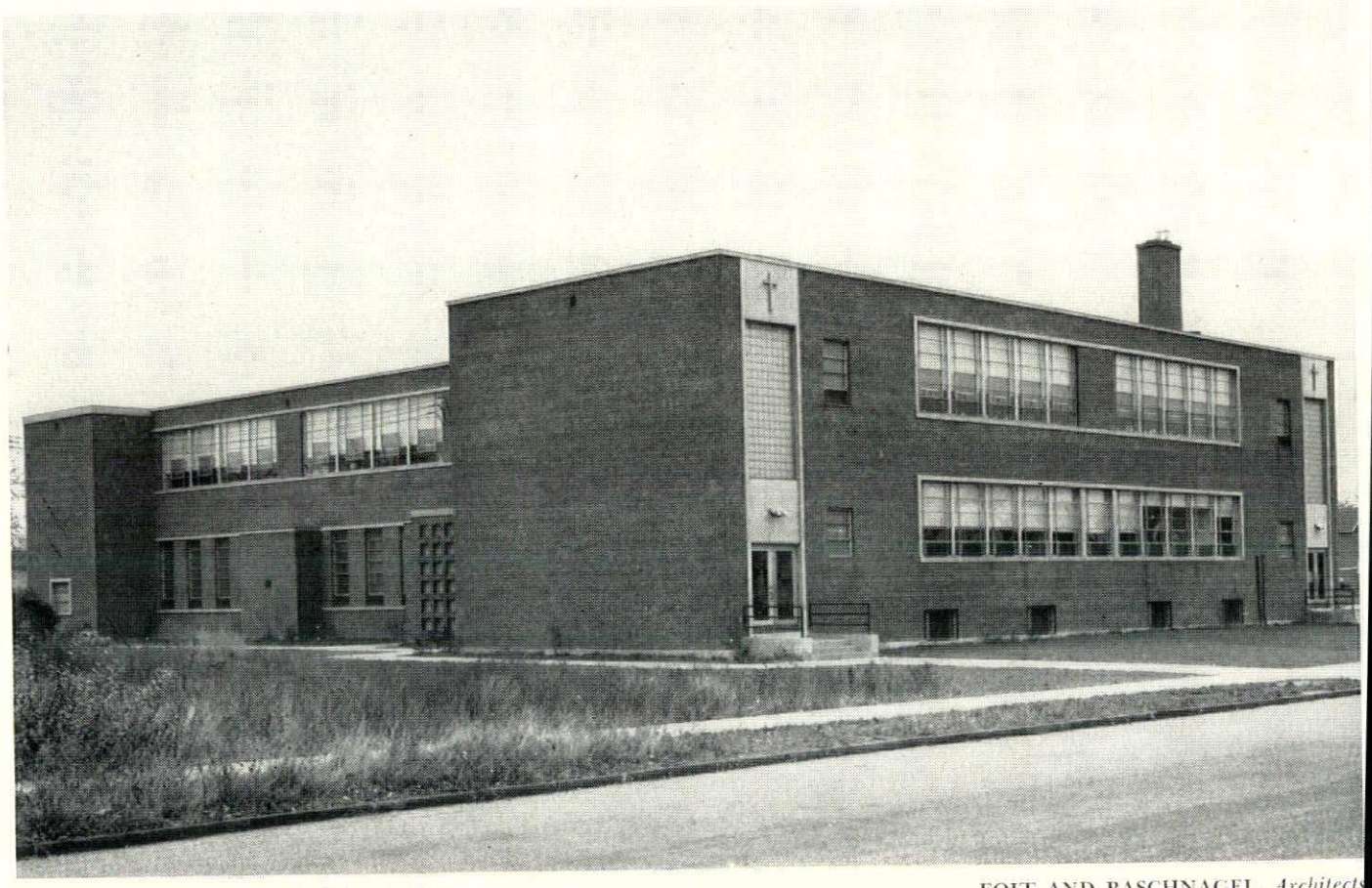
The favored material for flooring is asphalt tile, usually on a concrete slab. Composition roofing, with tar and gravel, is the choice of most architects. In one notable prize-winning California school, redwood shakes are used for the roof. Acoustic tile wins as the choice for ceilings.

Steel sash is favored almost exclusively for windows. Lighting fixtures are, for the most part, concentric ring incandescent, with fluorescent making a minority showing. Plumbing is well standardized, with one leading make nearly always the winner. Heating and ventilation show more divergence; radiant heating in floor slabs is most favored, and the most careful attention is paid, in nearly every instance, to proper heating controls and adequate ventilating systems.

There is wide variation in the use of materials for wall decoration, chalkboard, and other special equipment. Green is the favored color for chalkboard, with Hyloplate and Son-Nel as the two types most often selected.

(Continued on Page 44)

THE CHARM OF



ST. AMBROSE SCHOOL, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOIT AND BASCHNAGEL, *Architects*

B R I C K

The intelligent choice of colors to properly

blend together and produce an effect in harmony

with the character of the building, its

style of architecture and its surroundings,

a matter of vital importance. Brick architecture

possesses a charm not surpassed nor

inferior to any other building material.

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MULTIPLE RESIDENCE LAW AMENDED

The Multiple Residence Law, effective July 1, 1952, has by due process of law been amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE 9
REVIEW; RULES; SAVING CLAUSES; EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 325. Review boards.

1. There may be in each county a review board, to consist of three members who shall be appointed by the board of supervisors of the county. One member shall be a registered architect or a professional engineer. The term of office of each member of such a review board shall be for three years, provided, however, that of the members first appointed in the case of any such board one shall be appointed for a term of one year, one for a term of two years, and one for a term of three years. Such members shall receive no compensation unless the board of supervisors shall otherwise determine but each member shall be entitled to his expenses actually and necessarily incurred by him in the performance of his duties. The board shall elect its chairman from among its own members. Two members of the board shall constitute a quorum. The concurring vote of at least two members of the board shall be necessary for action. Any member chosen to fill a vacancy occurring otherwise than by expiration of term shall be appointed for the unexpired term of the member whom he is to succeed. The board of supervisors shall have power to remove any member of the review board for cause and after public hearing.

2. The board may appoint such employees as may be authorized by the board of supervisors, and prescribe their duties.

3. Each county board shall have power within its county, except as stated to the contrary in subdivision eight of this section, and each local board of review, as provided in said subdivision eight, shall have power within its own applicable area:

a. With respect to dwellings existing on the effective date of this chapter only, to vary or modify, in whole or in part, the application of any provision of this chapter or of any rule or regulation of the department or commission, relating and limited to

(1) secondary means of egress from dwellings,

(2) fire retarding or public halls, stairs, and cellar ceilings,

(3) requisite open spaces, and

(4) requirements with respect to bulkheads and scuttles; provided, however, that in the instance of each such variance or modification, the basic spirit and intent of the law are maintained and public health, safety and welfare are preserved, and further provided that in connection with any such variance or modification the board may prescribe alternative or substitute requirements where such requirements are appropriate or necessary to effectuate the basic purposes of this chapter. Any such variance or modification shall be granted only after satisfactory proof, at a public hearing, of practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships to be encountered or caused by compliance with the strict letter of such law, rule or regulation.

b. To fix a reasonable time for the hearing of an application, requiring that due notice be given of the time and place of such hearing to the applicant and to the department or to other persons affected. In every case the board shall state the reason or reasons for its decision. A record of all orders, requirements and decisions of each such board, indexed according to the section or sections of this chapter affected thereby shall be kept in the office of the board, and such record shall be open to public inspection at all times during normal business hours.

c. To enter, or delegate to any employee or officer of such a board power to enter, any building or property for the purpose of conducting investigations, surveys, or inspections necessary to carry out the provisions of this article.

d. To adopt a seal and to alter the same at its pleasure, and to require that it be used for the authentication of orders and proceedings and for such other purposes as it may prescribe.

e. To conduct examinations and investigations, administer oaths, hear testimony and take proof, under oath, if the board should so determine, of any matter relevant or necessary to carry out the provisions of this article.

f. To do all other things convenient and necessary to carry out its powers.

4. No member of such a board, nor any of its employees, shall pass upon any question relating to any premises in which he or any corporation in which he is a stockholder or security holder has any interest directly or indirectly.

5. An application for such variance or modification may be made by any person aggrieved, or by the head of an agency or department within the area in which such board has jurisdiction. An aggrieved person shall be construed as one who is directly and adversely affected by a provision of this chapter or a rule or regulation of the department or commission. Any action or decision of such a board may be reviewed on the law or the facts in the manner provided by and pursuant to the provisions of article seventy-eight of the civil practice act.

6. An appeal shall stay all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from, unless the officer from whom the appeal is taken shall file with the board to which the appeal has been taken a certificate that, by reason of facts stated therein, a stay would, in his opinion, cause imminent peril to life or property, in which case, proceedings shall not be stayed otherwise than by a restraining order which, upon good cause shown, may be granted by such board or by the supreme court, on application, at least three days notice of which shall be given to the officer from whom the appeal is being taken.

7. Each review board shall have power to charge and collect reasonable fees and to make rules governing such charges.

8. A municipality may continue an existing local board of review, which is in existence on the effective date of this act, to have jurisdiction solely within the territorial limits of such municipality. In any such case, the jurisdiction of a county board of review shall not extend to any such municipality or municipalities. The powers and duties of a local board of review, in so far as the operation of the provisions of this chapter is concerned, shall be the same, within the territorial limits of the municipality, as those of a county board created pursuant to this section.

9. In the event that, and so long as, there shall not be in any county or municipality a review board authorized to be established in this section, appeals authorized to be taken to such county or municipal review board, as herein provided, within the area in which such board would, if established, have jurisdiction, may be taken to the commission instead, and in such event and with respect to any such county or municipality, the commission shall have the same powers and jurisdiction as is herein provided for a county or municipality review board in such county.

3. This act shall take effect July first, nineteen hundred fifty-four.

The Multiple Residence Law does not apply to New York City and Buffalo. Unlike the State Building Code, which is elective by a municipality, the provisions of the Multiple Residence Law are mandatory to the same extent as are those of the State Labor Law and Public Health Law.

It is the sincere hope of Senator MacNeil Mitchell, sponsor of this amendment, and all who worked for its enactment, that the architectural profession throughout the state will take a deep interest, both directly and indirectly, in the workings of these review boards so that the basic requirements and provisions of the law will not be weakened nor its beneficial effects curtailed by unwise or injudicious decisions under the guise of undue hardship.

Harry M. Prince, Architect, as technical and architectural consultant to the Joint Legislative Committee on Housing and Multiple Dwellings, expresses his belief that this matter is of utmost importance to architects throughout the state, not only for its inherent and expressed opportunities to architects to aid their clients where local conditions impose difficulties through strict compliance with the Multiple Residence Law, but even to a greater extent in that the act setting up the review boards makes mandatory that one member of every board must be a registered architect or a professional engineer.

AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS
(Continued)

The chapter was also fortunate to have Mr. B. K. Hough of the Hough Soil Testing Laboratories, Ithaca, New York deliver an illustrated lecture on the subject of Earth Borings.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER

The combination of the Statler Club and the promise of an interesting lecture by Dr. Arthur A. Allen, eminent ornithologist, brought 88 members and guests to the Cornell campus for the Chapter's April meeting. In the absence of President Thomas W. Mackesey, who is in Rio de Janeiro as Town Planning Consultant for the Brazilian government, Cyril Tucker presided. Accordingly, Cy introduced Dr. Allen, announcing his subject, "Architecture for the Birds" as more properly, "Birds for the Architects." Dr. Allen gamely took the "ribbing" and proceeded with his fine movie on Cornell University's expedition to Panama and the Arctic.

Darrel Rippeteau led a discussion of public relations during which the impact and effects of the Syracuse Society's Builders Show Booth were examined. The Society's pamphlet issued at the show during March was circulated and evaluated as a very useful public relations tool. The Legislative Committee reported that Chapter response to appeals for letters to the State Legislature concerning bills affecting the profession was good. The net result of these, plus the appeals by members of all Chapters, as we now know, was the defeat of all adverse legislation.

John F. Fitcher III, Chairman of the Education Committee, announced the committee's publication of a sheet of advisory comments to aspirants to the State Legislation Examination. This information will be available to all draftsmen in the Chapter area.

Congratulations were extended to Maurice J. Finnegan, Jr., of Syracuse, as he became a new corporate member.

Further progress toward broadening the individual chapter members' knowledge of and interest in National A.I.A. affairs was made with the resolution that a list of all members interested in attending the Boston Convention be compiled. At the next meeting, a name will be "drawn from the hat," the nameholder being supplied with an expense-paid Boston trip.

QUEENS CHAPTER

The Queens Chapter of American Institute of Architects made their annual award to John T. Kelleher, Borough Superintendent of Housing and Buildings of Queens, for meritorious service to the architects and the public at a dinner dance held at the Park Inn Hotel, Rockaway Park, on Thursday, March 11, 1954.

Three hundred members and guests attended the affair. The award was presented by Hon. Barnard J. Gillroy, Commissioner of Dept. of Housing & Buildings. Hon. Alexander Del Giorno presented Mrs. Kelleher with a bouquet of American Beauty roses. Simeon Heller, President of the New York Society of Architects and former President of the Queens Chapter of A.I.A. acted as toastmaster.

Other notable guests included: C. Storrs Barrows, A.I.A. Director of the New York District; Adolph Goldberg, President of New York State Association of Architects; Hon. Thomas J. Mirabile, Councilman of Brooklyn; Hugh Ferriss, President of New York Chapter of A.I.A.

There were tables from the Brooklyn, Staten Island and Bronx Chapters of A.I.A.

(Continued on Page 46)

TEMPORARY HEAT

By

Malcolm B. Moyer

The problem of temporary heat is intimately associated with winter construction. Time was when jobs were shut down for at least two months in the mid winter to be resumed as soon as temperatures would permit. Today this is seldom done.

When winter construction was first undertaken, salamanders burning coke were used by the General Contractor. Their fumes, however, were a problem during plastering and so an effort was made to have the Heating Contractor provide radiation in temporary settings to replace the salamanders.

The architects then began to specify that "the Heating Contractor should have his work sufficiently complete to provide temporary settings of radiators," usually stipulating a definite price per radiator. It was assumed that the General Contractor would operate the system, and he would frequently engage some local "bar fly" to do the work of shoveling coal and removing ashes. When the heating plant, thus handfired, was returned to the Heating Contractor for completion, he usually found grate bars burned and warped, gauge glasses broken, safety valves stolen, pipes split from freezing, and tool chests rifled. The General Contractor would refuse to pay any damages, and the Heating Contractor in trying to get some relief felt that they must have one of their own employees placed in responsible charge of the plant during temporary heat.

At this strategic moment, the unions seized the initiative and passed a rule that temporary attendance must be provided exclusively by union journeymen steam fitters. The results of this were two-fold:

First, the long suffering Heating Contractor heaved a sigh of relief that at last his troubles would be over. Secondly, the General Contractor who had figured jobs on the old basis were caught with unexpected charges for temporary heat too great to be absorbed and made strenuous claims for extras. To make matters worse, the union business agents decided that since they were apparently in the saddle, they would insist on temporary attendance "around the clock," which would add two more jobs to their credit on each project. This got the Heating Contractor branded a "Profiteer."

At present, there is a general feeling in the building fraternity that the procedures of temporary heat must be revamped. The principal irritant is the practice of the unions to insist upon a fully paid journeyman to watch an automatically fired boiler during the night hours at the rate of time and half while sleeping on a cot in the boiler room. And now the electricians and plumbers are growing more insistent that they too shall share the gravy. This, of course, will be intolerable.

Aside from the problem of temporary attendance, we now have the new problem of what to use for temporary equipment. The convectors, or unit ventilators, in a school house for instance have replaced the old time cast iron radiators, and their finished cabinets cannot endure the rough treatment of plastering and painting. Few contractors have any old cast iron radiators available.

The fact that groups composed of architects, engineers, and contractors are already at work on this problem is a hopeful sign. We are entering a phase of construction where the owner's dollars must be filled with more generous measure and "gravy trains" eliminated. It is hoped and expected that in the struggle, which is bound to ensue, that common sense and united action will be the ruling factors. It may develop that the Owner who expects uninterrupted work on his project may come to realize that temporary heat is one of the elements in the premium that this type of building work entails, and be willing to accept a shut down during extreme weather, if he will not pay the added cost.

Certain it is that the amount of this service must be determined by the actual needs of the General Contractor and not by the dictatorship of a Union Business Agent, and the Heating Contractor must have jurisdiction over his equipment if he is to be responsible for its condition when the project is done.

Time alone will tell.

What the Middle West Prefers

In the Middle West, reinforced concrete and steel are the structural favorites. One Michigan school reports "wood frame and cinder block walls with concrete footings." Another Michigan school reports "poured gypsum roof slab," and still another by the same architect, "steel roof deck panels." Cinder blocks seem to be extremely popular in the Middle West for both exterior and interior walls, alone or in combination. Brick is also in much more common use in the Middle West than in the Far West, especially for the exterior facing.

Asphalt tile wins again as the preferred flooring in the Middle West schools, although wood, terrazzo, ceramic tile, and concrete are also used here and there. Tar and gravel built-up roofing is again the favorite. Plaster ceilings have by no means been outmoded.

Steel sash with glass block, aluminum and wood frames are all in evidence in the choice of windows. Fluorescent lighting, numerically at least, wins over incandescent lighting in this area.

Plumbing is somewhat more evenly distributed among leading brands, and that is true also of the choice of heating equipment. Floor radiant heating has made much slower progress, however, in the Middle West than in the Far West zone.

Under the head of special equipment, green is still the favorite color for chalkboards, but the glass type is in more demand than in the Far West.

Winning Materials In The South

In the Southern zone, steel and concrete continue to be relied upon for the structural materials, with an occasional use of wood, glass block, and slag block. Slag and cinder block, as well as brick, are used frequently for both exterior and interior wall treatment. Glazed tile is often relied upon for the wall surface. Asphalt tile is again in evidence for floors, and composition roofing is nearly always preferred. Acoustical tile, with a leaning toward fibreboard and fibreglas, prevails for the ceilings.

Steel and aluminum divide the honors when it comes to windows, and the same is true of incandescent and fluorescent lighting. Plumbing systems are of the usual make. Radiant floor heating has apparently made bigger strides in the South than in the Middle West. With regard to special equipment, the South seems to be quite as progressive as any other region in providing its schools with such features as intercommunicating systems, radio-visual equipment, clock and program systems, plastic dome skylights, etc.

The East, Too, Has Its Strong Favorites

In the Eastern states, steel and reinforced concrete are the overwhelming favorites, with an occasional reliance upon masonry and wood. The use of masonry, however, seems to be confined to the schools reporting from Maryland, and a Bangor, Maine school stands out alone in the use of Douglas fir.

Brick, however, is a strong favorite for exterior wall facing. Cinder blocks are again in use here as they are in the Middle West for both exterior and interior.

Virtually every school reporting in this zone uses asphalt tile for its floors, with an occasional concession to maple flooring, terrazzo, or ceramic tile. The roof is almost always of built-up tar and gravel, and the ceilings are virtually always of an acoustic tile.

Wood sash is still popular in the selection of windows, although steel and aluminum are ahead in the race. Fluorescent and incandescent are practically tied in the field of lighting. Plumbing is divided among the more popular makes. A more conventional type of heating and ventilating systems is still holding fast in the East against inroads of radiant floor heating, but here, as in all other parts of the country, the utmost care is taken to insure proper controls and adequate ventilation.

In the way of special equipment, Eastern schools are favored with many new features, such as sound equipment and signal systems, audio-visual facilities, special insulating and waterproofing units, prism skylights, and in many instances the last word in laboratory, kitchen and gymnasium equipment.

REPORT OF THE JURY OF FELLOWS

Twenty-one members of The American Institute of Architects, national professional architectural society, have been chosen for advancement to the rank of Fellow. This honor is bestowed for distinguished performance in design, education, science of construction, public service or service to The Institute. Clair W. Ditchy, President of the A.I.A., made the announcement after the Jury of Fellows held its election at Institute headquarters in Washington, D. C. The prospective Fellows will be officially advanced to their new standing in a ceremony during the Annual Banquet, Friday evening, June 18, at the Statler Hotel in Boston. This event is part of the Institute's 86th Convention which meets June 15-19 in Boston.

A complete list of the 1954 Class of Fellows is attached, together with their address, chapter affiliation and their distinction. Further details and biographical information may be obtained from the local chapters. In most cases, photos will also be available.

Our Convention Press Room in the Boston Statler will be able to supply picture service on the actual presentation of awards in June.

The Jury of Fellows met in Washington, March 1954, with the following members of the Jury present:

Albert Simons, Chairman — Alexander C. Robinson, III
William J. Bain — Douglas William Orr
John F. Harbeson — Thomas D. Broad

After careful consideration of the evidence of qualifications for advancement to fellowship submitted with the nominations, the following 21 were so advanced:

Name—Address	*Chapter*	*Achievement*
Allen, Roger 1126 Grand Rapids Natl. Bank Bldg., Grand Rapids 2, Mich.	Western Michigan	Service to The Institute and Public Service
Budina, Adolph Otto 1013-A East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia	Virginia	Public Service
Carroll, J. Roy, Jr. 204 W. Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Design and Education
Dowswell, Harry Royden 11 East 44th Street, New York 17, New York	New York	Science of Construction
Goin, Sanford Williams 518 N.E. 4th Avenue, Gainesville, Florida	North Florida	Service to The Institute and Public Service
Goodman, Percival 40 East 49th Street, New York 17, New York	New York	Design and Education
Gropius, Walter 96 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Education and Design
Homsey, Samuel Eldon 917 Gilpin Avenue, Wilmington 6, Delaware	Delaware	Design
Kennedy, Eugene F., Jr. 126 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Design
Nakpil, Juan F. 615 Dakota, Ermita, Manila, P. I.	No. California	Public Service
Nelson, Donald Siegfried 595 North Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas	Dallas	Design
Perkins, George Holmes School of Fine Arts University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	Education
Schenck, Harry Irvin 1406-1420 Third Natl. Bldg., Dayton 2, Ohio	Dayton	Public Service
Smith, Irving G. Portland Trust Building, Portland 4, Oregon	Oregon	Service to The Institute
Smith, Stanley Albert Dept. of Architectural Eng. State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington	Spokane	Education
Smithey, Louis Philippe 112 Kirk Avenue, S.W., Roanoke, Virginia	Virginia	Service to The Institute and Public Service
Tatum, Herbert Madison 2812 Fairmount Street, Dallas, Texas	Dallas	Design and Service to The Institute
van der Rohe, Ludwig Mies 37 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 3, Illinois	Chicago	Design
Wills, Royal Barry 3 Joy Street, Boston, Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Design
Wurster, William Wilson 402 Jackson Stret, San Francisco 11, California	No. California	Design and Education
Wyeth, Marion Sims Wyeth Building, Palm Beach, Florida	Palm Beach	Design

AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS
(Continued)

The Chairman of the affair was Gabriel Nathan, Vice President of the Queens Chapter. Other officers of the Queens Chapter are: Guerino Salerni, President; Arthur A. Schiller, Secretary; Stanley H. Klein, Treasurer.

SYRACUSE SOCIETY

Successful Public Relations Program Launched

Sparked by Leslie Searl, with the able assistance of the membership, in particular the associates, contact was made with the home-building public at the Syracuse Builders' Show March 26-31 at the War Memorial. The theme "You Need an Architect for Your House" mounted on a sign over a "blow-up" of the A.I.A. Code of Ethics was described by placards to right and left in the booth. At each side of the booth were displays of house models supplied by local architects, while at the aisle side presided one of a committee of associate members who distributed pamphlets titled with the booth's theme. In addition to answering the questions of prospective home owners, these members distributed some 5,000 pamphlets which included the roster of the Society. The remainder of these are being distributed for the Society by mortgage departments of local banks.

Response to this program, financed by voluntary contribution by the membership, has been rewarding to the extent that the Society can plan extension of this means of bettering public relations.

WESTCHESTER CHAPTER

The Chapter's publication, "The Blueprint" clarifies in a recent issue the Chapter telephone directory heading. Here is an idea for serious consideration by other chapters, it would seem. The heading with A.I.A. emblem and slogan appearing in each of Westchester County's six Classified Telephone Directories is paid for by the Chapter as part of its Public Relations budget. Any member with a business telephone may have a listing under this heading in any or all of the six directories, simply by contracting as an individual at a cost of 50 cents a month per listing. These listings have no bearing on the regular free listing each business telephone subscriber obtains under the classification "Architects." The Westchester Chapter urges its members for their own and their mutual advantage to add their names to those already listed. Positive response to the A.I.A. listings has been indicated by accelerated inquiries about architectural services, attested to by a number of the members.

Two Westchester architects were recognized by the New York State Commission on school buildings in its recently published "Economy Handbook," for the use of school boards and others responsible for the promotion, design, and construction of school buildings. Among only six architects throughout the State whose works in this field are used as examples of immediate economy in construction and long-range economy in maintenance appear the names of Robert A. Green of Tarrytown and Edward Fleagle of Yonkers. Green's prize-winning Ardsley School is shown to illustrate simple, straight-forward design with provision for ready expansion. Fleagle's Colonial Heights School, Yonkers, illustrates lighting and ventilation incorporated in a relatively low ceiling height.

(Continued on Page 48)

WINDOWS ARE THE EYES OF YOUR BUILDING

The members of the Buffalo Chapter, A.I.A., and their associates were dinner guests of the William Bayley Company, Springfield, Ohio, and their Buffalo representative, A. O. Stilwell Co., Inc. Austin Jones, Central Sales Manager of the William Bayley Company presented the lecture and program on "Windows Are The Eyes Of Your Building" to the 100 assembled guests.

The window industry, of which the William Bayley Company is one of the leaders, have redesigned their windows as to size and details to fit modular construction favored by leading architects and modern architectural trends.

Windows, whether aluminum or steel, cost only approximately 2 percent of a building project, while they usually comprise over 50 percent of the exterior wall area. Therefore, every architect and engineer, representing the owner, should be interested in the selection of the window which will not only meet their needs, but also be manufactured by a responsible company whose window design and details are the results of many years of experience, giving the owner a satisfactory installation.

The William Bayley Company and the A. O. Stilwell Co., Inc. express their appreciation for the cooperation of the local Chapter of the A.I.A. and offer their services in all phases of window layout and design.

AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS
(Continued)

SCHOLARSHIP DINNER DANCE

The Westchester Chapter of the American Institute of Architects paid honor to the memory of one of its former members, Charles A. Dewey, at the Fifth Annual Charles A. Dewey Scholarship Dinner-Dance on Friday evening, May 7th. The affair, attended by more than 500 members and guests, was held at the Glen Island Casino in New Rochelle. Three scholarships were awarded to high school seniors entering architectural schools next year.

Preceding the dinner, the officers and directors of the Chapter held a cocktail party and reception for the honored guests. Among those present were the Hon. Hugh S. Coyle, Chairman of the Westchester County Board of Supervisors, and Mrs. Coyle; Mr. C. Storrs Barrows, Regional Director of the American Institute of Architects; Mr. Charles W. Ryan, President of the Westchester Chapter of the Society of Professional Engineers, and Mrs. Ryan; Mr. Wesley J. Farrington, President of the Westchester Chapter of the State Building Officials Conference, and Mrs. Farrington; and Mr. Edward A. Lashins, President of the Home Builders Association of Westchester. Also present were the scholarship recipients, Mr. John Boyce of Yonkers, Mr. Gary Stonebraker of White Plains, Mr. John Heespelink of Larchmont, and their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stonebraker, and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Heespelink.

After a very delicious roast beef and sword fish steak dinner, Jim Cook, in his inimitable manner, acted as toastmaster and introduced the guests. Mr. Coyle gave a short talk stressing the importance of the architectural profession in the development of the County. Mr. Hirsh welcomed the guests in behalf of the Chapter, and presented the Past President's Medal to Harry W. McConnell. The scholarship certificates were awarded by Mr. C. Storrs Barrows to Mr. John Boyce, Mr. Gary Stonebraker and Mr. John Heespelink, each of whom said a few well chosen words of thanks.

EASTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER

The May 4th meeting of the Eastern New York Chapter ended with thousands of words left unsaid. In a panel discussion led by Mr. Robert Donahoe, Executive Director of The Council of Community Services in Albany, the membership became embroiled in a discussion on Community planning in all its phases.

After viewing the film "The Living City" and hearing opening remarks by a panel which included Mr. Arthur Blessing, Acting City Manager and Director of Planning of Schenectady, area architects discussed the social, political, economic, engineering and architectural aspects of Community Planning. At midnight, Mr. Donahoe had to call a halt to the proceedings with many hands still raised and many words left unsaid. Indications are that the subject will be further investigated at future chapter meetings.

At this meeting, the chapter went on record in favor of the revised Standards for Professional Practice.

The Chapter is in full swing on another project. A committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Frank Ward, has inaugurated a series of Field Trips to projects designed by Chapter members. Attendance by the membership and the Student Chapter at RPI has been good and two trips have been scheduled for the month of May.

BOOK REVIEW

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

An Architectural Record Book
Authors of "Editors of Architectural Record"
Price — $9.75
Published by F. W. Dodge Corporation
406 Pages

The above book contains Commercial Buildings designed within the last five years in the United States, with a few examples from South America. This book covers Office Buildings, Banks, Transportation Buildings, Radio and TV Buildings and Theaters.

To this reviewer, the section of Office Buildings is by far the best, and includes many good examples from large buildings to small, with the small ones being predominant. Contains a bibliography on small office buildings.

The leading building is the well publicized Alcoa Building in Pittsburgh, and the article concerning it is titled "Innovations In Aluminum." The title indicates what has been done and the many innovations which have been made in the use of aluminum in the building. The exterior design to this reviewer is not very attractive, but the methods in construction offer new ideas adaptable for further consideration.

An article in the book titled "New Departures in Office Building Design" by Lathrop Douglass, Architect, gives a good analysis of office building planning.

One exception to this five year design period is the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society Building article, which is titled "A Re-Appraisal." Much of what Frederick Gutheim says in his article "PSFS" is so true, and the building still is one of the outstanding skyscrapers of our era.

Regarding Transportation Buildings, the illustrations regarding Airports are interesting, and offer some aid to the Architect, but there is very little good. In fact, very little has been done in Railroad Station or Bus Station planning recently and the section concerning them is meager.

The Theater section is in the same category, while there have been a few more done, the illustrations shown are not very exciting.

The Bank Section is rather good, but shows a complete lack of imagination by bank owners. Most of the banks seem to be named First National Bank—of whatever City they are in!

The book is a worthwhile addition to any contemporary architect's library for the office data alone, and we recommend its purchase.

George Dick Smith, Jr.

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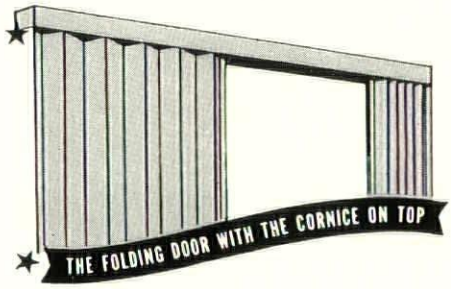

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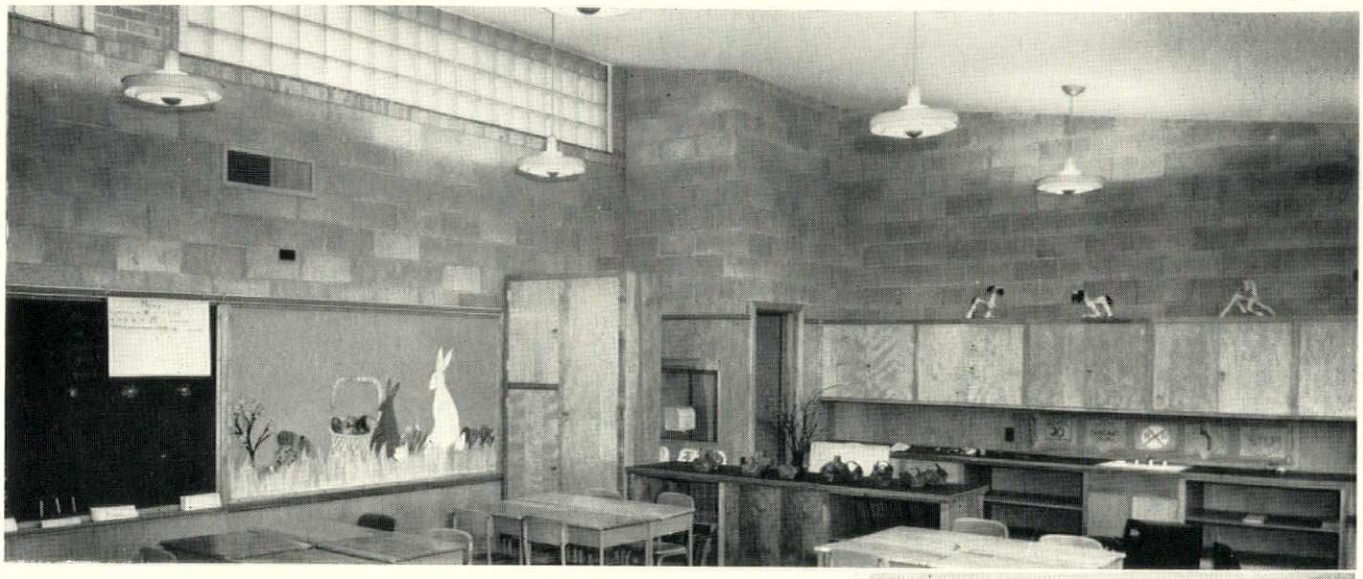

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Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units are economical for many reasons.

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Acoustics are built into Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units, eliminating the need for other materials of this type. Insulation is also built in, keeping the building warm in winter (and cutting heating costs), and cool in the warm months of spring and fall.

And what is extremely important where parents are concerned, Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units are *firesafe*.

For more complete information about the many advantages of Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units, consult any of the members of the New York State Concrete Masonry Association listed below or write the Association at 522 Franklin St., Buffalo 2, N. Y.

Orchard Park Primary School, Orchard Park, N. Y.
Architect: Paul H. Harbach and Associates, Buffalo, N. Y.
Contractor: Metzger Construction Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units supplied by Anchor Concrete Products, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

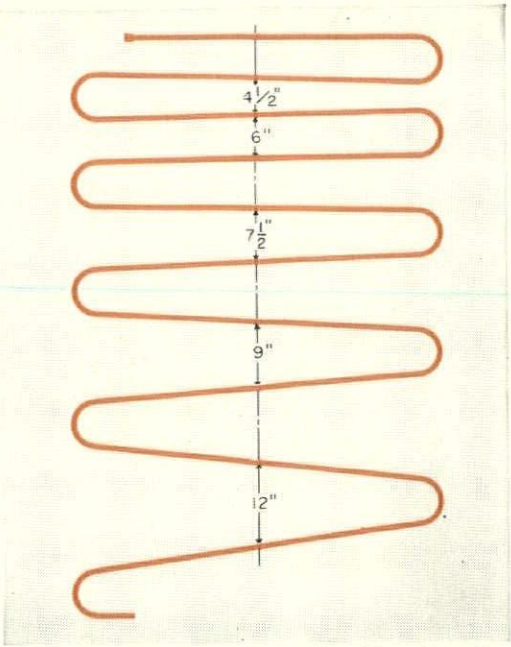
ALBANY, N. Y.
Ramloc Stone Co., Inc.
AUBURN, N. Y.
Auburn Cement Products Co., Inc.
BEDFORD HILLS, N. Y.
Bedford Hills Concrete Products Corp.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Bowen Building & Supply Co.
Dinaburg Block Co., Inc.
BRONX, N. Y.
Building Products Corp.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Nailable Cinder Block Corp.
Picone Bros. Building Supplies, Inc.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Anchor Concrete Products, Inc.
COOKSVILLE, ONT.
Argo Block Co., Ltd.
ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Building Units, Inc.
Latta Brook Corp.
HAMILTON, N. Y.
Cossitt Concrete Products, Inc.
HUDSON FALLS, N. Y.
Dempsey's Concrete Products
INWOOD, L. I., N. Y.
A. Pollera & Sons

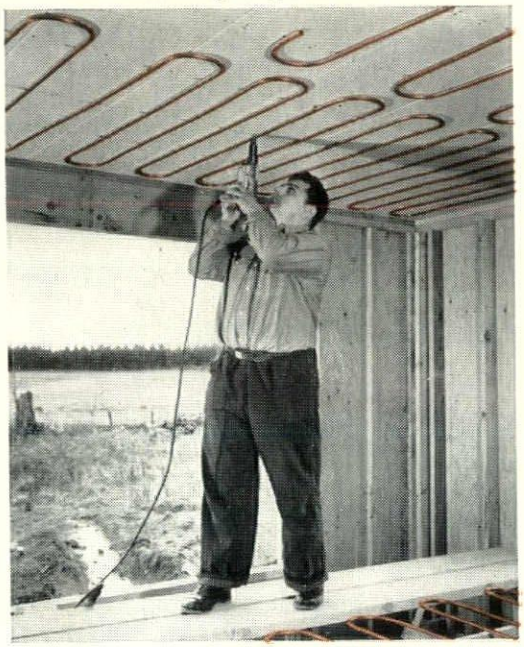
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
Hildom Cinder Block Co.
LOCKPORT, N. Y.
Frontier Dolomite Concrete Products Corp.
LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.
The Cincrete Corp.
MINEOLA, N. Y.
Inland Building Block Corp.
PATCHOGUE, L. I., N. Y.
Allco Concrete Products Co.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Comac Builders Supply Corp.
Domine Builders Supply Co., Inc.
Rappl & Hoenig Co.

ROME, N. Y.
Cataldo Brothers & Sons, Inc.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
Dagostino Building Blocks
SMITHTOWN BRANCH, N. Y.
Smithtown Concrete Products Corp.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Barnes & Cone, Inc.
Paragon Supply, Inc.
THOROLD, ONT.
Thorold Concrete Block Co.
TROY, N. Y.
Standard Block Co., Inc.
WATERTOWN, N. Y.
Taylor Concrete Products, Inc.

PG's are lightweight and easy to handle. They come packed in cartons, ready to install.



Center-to-Center spacing is readily adjusted to design requirements.



PG's are straight and true—no sags or dips—make plastering easier.

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Now radiant panel heating systems are more practical than ever . . . in rust-free copper tube. PG's®* (Panel Grids)—a new development by The American Brass Company—are the reason why.

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⅜" PG's contain 50 feet of ⅜" nominal (½" O.D. actual) Type L ANACONDA Copper Tube and come *pre-formed* to common 6" c-c spacing. You can contract or extend them easily by hand to meet all desired spacing requirements within a range of 4½" to 12" c-c.

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*Patent Applied For 5409A

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