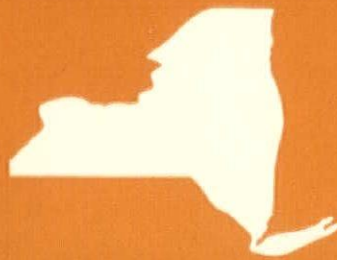


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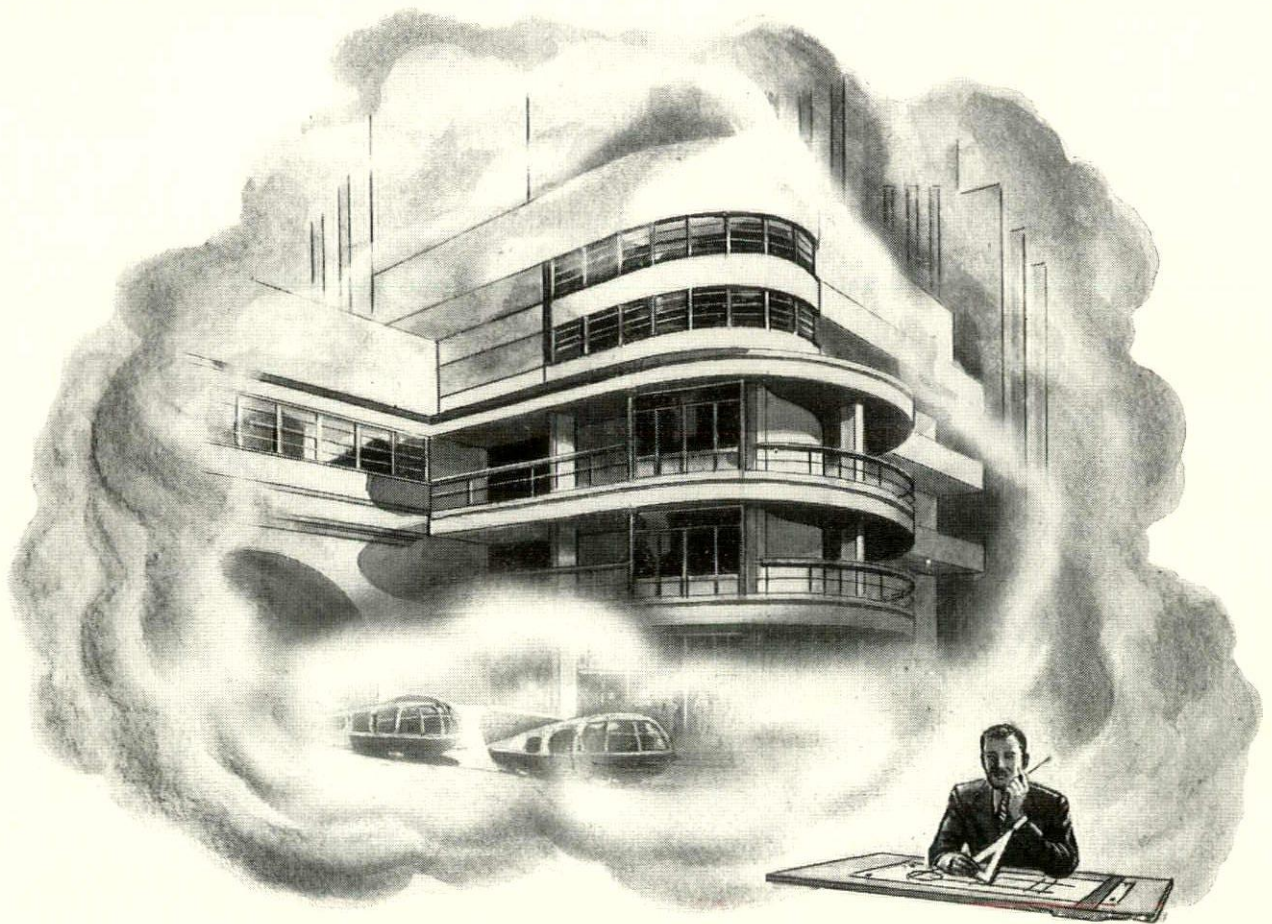
Empire State

ARCHITECT



MAY-JUNE 1945
VOLUME V NUMBER III

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?
FIRST PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION REVIVAL
WHAT TYPE OF REFRIGERATION?
AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS
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Empire State Architect

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

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WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

BY BRANSON V. GAMBER, F.A.I.A.

State Association Director, A.I.A.

Although the recent annual meeting of the American Institute of Architects in Atlantic City was, of necessity, limited in size, it contained much to interest and inspire those who attended it. All of the reports which were made were interesting and stimulating, but outstanding were those given by Walter R. Mac Cornack, past Vice-President, and Walter T. Rolfe, Chairman of the Committee on Education.

These two men are well known for their work in the interests of the profession, and for their past noteworthy contributions. The two reports which they presented, and in which they collaborated, outweigh in the opinion of many who heard them any proposals heretofore submitted.

In brief, a program has been presented—"to advance the science and art of building by raising the standards of architectural education, training and practice; by establishing research programs; and by providing for the coordination of all of the elements of the building industry in order to insure the advancement of the living standards of our people through their improved environment—so essential to a great culture and a nationally adequate architecture."

The A.I.A. Board of Directors has appointed a special committee to study the means to implement this program, with instructions to present a report to the Board's Executive Committee in August.

The Board has also taken the first steps to insure an adequate program of public relations and public information. In this way the relation of the architectural profession to the public will be explained, and the nature and value of its services made clear.

With the approval of the delegates to the annual meeting, the Board has arranged to continue the important and valuable services of the Washington representative, who acts as liaison between the Federal Government, through its several departments and agencies, and the profession. The Board is also providing the means and methods to furnish a register of architects to those Government officials whose duty it is to appoint architects for public work.

In addition the Board has appointed a special committee to study the planning and development of urban rehabilitation, as well as new town planning, also to foster and encourage activities in that direction in the communities throughout the nation.

It is confidently expected that most favorable results from these activities will soon be apparent to the profession. Surely the road is clear and we are marching onward.

This is in no sense an attempt to report on the recent annual meeting of the A.I.A. That will be done, in due time, by others more capable for the task.

It is instead, intended to convey to the members of our profession a feeble statement of one who attended the meetings and who is impelled to express his faith and confidence in the future of the profession, surely to be united before very long in one strong, national organization.

The program soon to be announced by the A.I.A. to the entire profession, and now in part under way, is nothing less than inspiring, stimulating and convincing. Therein lies the answer to the many wishes and prayers of the members. As outlined, it is for the ultimate good of all, both the public and the profession. It is essentially democratic in its principles and functions.

Unification of the profession will soon become a fact, rather than a slogan.

FIRST PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION REVIVAL

By THOMAS S. HOLDEN

Construction revival will continue in its first, or preparatory, phase during most of the remainder of this year.

Deferred maintenance, repair, alteration and modernization work should move ahead as fast as men and materials become available.

Construction involved in factory reconversion is already being granted priorities by the War Production Board. Chairman Krug announced \$45 millions worth of such construction priorities on May 6, along with machine tool priorities amounting to \$58 millions. Included in the 72 major industries aided by these priorities were 9 lines of construction machinery and 26 lines of plumbing and heating equipment.

Urgency of meeting the acute housing shortage is recognized in the NHA announcement that materials will be released for building 250,000 to 400,000 new dwelling units in the next 12 months. House building will increase slowly at first with accelerated volume after critical materials begin to come on to the market.

Highways and other heavy engineering projects using non-critical materials and unskilled labor, will get started early. Even this class of construction has its bottleneck, which is transportation— rail and truck.

In this early phase there will likely be some letting of contracts for building projects, particularly the most urgently needed community projects which can be independently financed out of reserve funds of state and local governments, and possibly federal hospitals for veterans.

There will continue to be some war construction, for new special facilities required in the all-out fight against Japan.

Such essential materials as lumber and fabricated metal products will merely trickle into the market in the next few months. They should begin to mount appreciably in volume by the end of the year.

Contracts for new civilian construction will also move slowly at the start. A factor involved in contract commitments will be, for many people, a sudden realization that construction costs, like all other goods and services, have increased substantially, and that owners may either have to adjust their plans to meet a preconceived budget or decide to invest more dollars in their projects than they had previously counted on.

Even though price controls continue, there is a possibility that compliance will be more difficult to secure than it was before V-E Day. It will be very unfortunate if a black market in construction materials should develop.

The inflation threat will continue to grow until all kinds of civilian goods become plentiful. There is a definite danger that a too rapid rise in construction costs may lead to serious difficulties. A saving factor is the nationwide price consciousness of business men, labor union officials and the buying public. Construction material and equipment producers and suppliers and building labor will be called upon by the inflation dangers of the next several years to exercise the utmost wisdom and self-control in pricing their goods and services. Contractors will need the utmost ingenuity in making sound bids in a confused price era.

In spite of enormous construction demand and by reason of bottlenecks inherent in the preparatory phase of the revival, contract volume for new construction during the remainder of this year is likely to run close to that of the corresponding period of 1944, with perhaps a moderate increase up to 10 per cent.

WHAT TYPE OF REFRIGERATION SHOULD THE HOSPITAL HAVE?

By W. S. BODINUS

The postwar hospital and similar institutions will have a problem of selecting the correct type of refrigerating system to replace worn out and obsolete equipment and to supply additional capacities for meeting new developments calling for refrigeration. Architects and engineers, as well as the management of institutions, have been conscious of the somewhat indefinite program for improved institutional refrigeration that has existed for the last two decades.

Each realizes that a well formulated plan for modernization will result in greater economy in installation and operating costs of new equipment and increased services from the systems. A review of the developments in refrigeration will explain why many institutions were equipped with what are now obsolete systems. It will show what is available for postwar use to provide economical improvements in institutional refrigeration.

Before 1920 there was great limitation in selection of the proper kind of refrigerating system for installation in institutions where people are confined for physical or other reasons. At that time there were only a few refrigerants available and these were classified as being "safe" or "unsafe" for institutional application.

The refrigerants: sulphur dioxide, ammonia and methyl chloride, were unsafe even in small quantities. Where the refrigerating equipment could be located in a remote power house, ammonia was satisfactory. Sulphur dioxide as well as methyl chloride machines were not completely developed for remote brine cooling systems so could not be considered for institutional installations, even when located at a great distance from occupied buildings.

Two Safe Refrigerants

The safe refrigerants at that time were but two, carbon dioxide and Carrene. The latter was only usable in the Carrier centrifugal refrigerating machine, which was for large tonnage cooling capacities—much too big for many hospital applications. Thus, there was but one refrigerant for all but the largest institutions at that time that was safe and practical to use and that was carbon dioxide.

Carbon dioxide is not a particularly efficient refrigerant from a thermo-dynamic standpoint but its safety features make it favorable for institutional use and there are other practical features that make it very satisfactory for the hospital application. The horizontal carbon dioxide machine operated at speeds practically identical to those of the ordinary horizontal steam engine and therefore a direct connected, steam engine driven machine could be used with a minimum of operating expense.

The steam engine drive was supplied with boiler pressure steam and the exhaust used for heating water and for other purposes requiring low pressure steam. The power cost for producing refrigeration with carbon dioxide was practically nil since the steam engine acted as a steam pressure reducing valve and the power obtained from expansion was turned into useful refrigeration. A brine storage tank was necessary with carbon dioxide refrigerating systems to smooth out the variations in cooling load, and a brine circulating system was the best means of controlling the temperatures in the various refrigerators.

The brine storage tank also served another function, that of making ice, and so the entire problem, with the exception of ice cream cabinets and freezers, was solved by

the application of a well-engineered CO₂ machine. The original installation cost was not great, and the rugged construction of the equipment is evidenced by the many plants that are still in operation today.

Why were improvements made in refrigeration if the existing methods were so satisfactory?

The carbon dioxide refrigerating systems are large, heavy and expensive. They are not suitable for unitary equipment or isolated boxes or cabinets as it is expensive to connect remote units to the central machine; pipes are large, space consuming and costly to install and maintain.

In the early '30's, a new family of refrigerants was developed and given the general name of "Freon refrigerants." The most common one is "Freon-12," chemically known as difluorodichloromethane (CF₂CL₂). This refrigerant is non-flammable, non-poisonous, non-toxic, and therefore is quite safe for installation in the hospital or similar institutions. It was some time, however, before the refrigerant was applied to small refrigerators or commercial boxes that might be used in diet kitchens, laboratories, or other remote places where self-contained refrigeration cabinets are desirable.

By the latter part of the 30's many standard refrigerators of this type in small and fractional horsepower capacities had been highly perfected. The installation of these self-contained units was less expensive initially and eliminated the main disadvantages of a brine circulating system—that of extending the brine pipes over the building to the various refrigerator locations.

Develop Larger Units

During this same period (1930 to 1940), larger refrigerating units of the Freon type were developed for commercial applications, including sizes to cool even the largest of storage refrigerators. The wide selection of units made possible the refrigeration of main storage boxes for meats, vegetables and dairy products, as well as the reach-in boxes in the kitchen and preparation rooms, each with a single machine or interconnected on one compressor of one to three horsepower in size. The very low temperature refrigerators, such as freezers, ice cream hardening, ice cream making and ice storage, were each equipped with their own small individual Freon refrigerating machine properly balanced for the temperature and service required.

The only remaining item not extensively developed was the use of Freon ice making plants. During World War II, however, hundreds of ice making units, using Freon, have been built and put to work with satisfactory results. The kinds of ice making equipment now available are classified as flake ice, pack ice, tube ice or the conventional can ice. The flake ice and pack ice units consist of cylindrical shells upon which a thin film or layer of ice is frozen and then automatically scraped off into storage containers in the form of chips or flakes. The tube ice is about two inches in diameter and is frozen in vertical tubes and then cut to length as desired, usually resulting in small cylinders about two inches in diameter and three inches long. The can ice is made in the conventional way, using a brine storage tank with 50 or 100 pound cans, and requires the necessary lifting, handling and cutting equipment.

Continued on page 14

AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS

New York Chapter

Perry Coke Smith, of the firm of Voorhees, Walker, Foley & Smith, was elected President of the New York Chapter, The American Institute of Architects yesterday at the annual luncheon meeting held in Chapter headquarters, 115 East 40th Street. Mr. Smith succeeds Arthur C. Holden for the one-year term expiring June, 1946. Other officers elected include: Morris B. Sanders, Vice-President; Theodore J. Young of Egger & Higgins, Secretary; and Robert W.



Perry Coke Smith

McLaughlin, Jr., of Holden, McLaughlin & Associates, Treasurer. Mr. Holden, Jacob Moscowitz and Clarence Litchfield were elected members of the Executive Committee which will consist of the new officers and Robert B. O'Connor, John C. B. Moore and Irvin L. Scott, hold-over members.

Mr. Holden, retiring President, reported a net gain of thirty new members during the year bringing total membership to 544, the greatest number since the New York Chapter was organized in 1867.

"This gain may be considered significant not only because it was made during a period when additional Chapters were organized in the area covered by the New York Chapter but also because it indicates the growing tendency on the part of architects to participate as a profession in the building of postwar America," said Mr. Holden. "It is becoming increasingly evident that the architect of the future will be the man who serves and speaks for the design of whole communities rather than as the man who is a mere maker of blueprints for individual buildings which are, at best, isolated parts of the community."

Paying a tribute to the 75 members of the New York Chapter who are still with the armed forces in all parts of the world, Mr. Holden said:

"The peace-time training of these men has given them the experience capable of analyzing military and industrial problems not considered within the narrow popular concept of architectural practice. Yet, they have so effectively demonstrated qualities of leadership in far-flung fields related to the prosecution of the War that their contribution to the winning of the War is earning ever-widening recognition and respect."

Perry Coke Smith, new President of the New York Chapter, is a graduate of Columbia University, Class of 1923. He spent the following year in Europe as the winner of the Charles Follin McKim Travel Fellowship and later became chief designer in the office of Donn Barber. After the death of Mr. Barber in 1925, Mr. Smith remained with the successor organization, McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, which in turn has been succeeded by his present firm.

Bronx Chapter

Former Bronx Society Group Joins AIA Unification Movement

At a dinner meeting held April 9th, 1945, in the Bronx, the former members of the Bronx Society of Architects were officially inducted as the "Bronx Chapter" of the American Institute of Architects.

The following members were appointed to set and carry out Chapter policy for the ensuing year:

President.....	Samuel J. Kessler
Vice-President.....	Samuel A. Hertz
Secretary.....	Leo Stillman
Treasurer.....	William Shary
Directors—	

3 years.....Melvin E. Kessler, William Tilden Koch

2 years.....Michael Cardo, Ralph Marx

1 year.....Irving Kudroff, Benjamin Whinston

"We took our well wishes gracefully," the new Chapter reports, "but we shall not take our obligations lightly, nor shall we proceed haphazardly. The problems of the beginner coupled with the general uncertainty of the future might ordinarily cause us to overlook the consequences of haphazard methods, but we shall try to guide ourselves properly and profit by investigation of the mistakes of others."

"We are now set scientifically to plan the course that will make our Chapter an outstanding appendage to the Institute:—outstanding for accomplishment."

Among the honored guests present to wish the new group success were:

New York State Association President Matthew Del Gaudio, AIA, State Association Director, and sponsoring agent of the new chapter.

AIA Regional Director Edgar Williams.

New York Chapter President Arthur Holden, who acted as the official inducting officer of the chapter.

John Briggs, Vice-President of New York Society of Architects and Secretary of the State Association.

Joseph Herman, Acting Superintendent of Buildings of the Borough of Bronx.

William C. Vladeck, Chief of Planning of the New York City Housing Authority.

Charles Giraud, President of the Bronx chapter of the Society of Professional Engineers.

Leo McDermott, Multiple Dwelling Chief in the Borough of Manhattan.

Ted Young and William Leyh of the New York chapter of the AIA membership committee.

George Cavalieri, Harry Rutkins, Joseph Klein and Carl Seiffert, members of the new chapter and of the New York Chapter of the AIA.

Mr. Young presented the AIA certificate of membership to each of the charter members, and Messrs. Cavalieri, Rutkins, Klein and Seiffert helped to process the new applications.

Rochester Society

Placed in nomination at the recent annual meeting of the Rochester Society of Architects, the following elections are announced for the year 1945-46:

President.....	Conway L. Todd
First Vice-President.....	Cyril T. Tucker
Second Vice-President.....	William F. Schock
Secretary.....	Donald Q. Faragher
Treasurer.....	Roland A. Yeager
Directors for two years—	

Irving E. Horsey and Keith A. Marvin

Past Secretary Cyril T. Tucker reports that Lieut. (j.g.) Scobell, formerly employed during the summer months by Kaelber & Waasdorp while attending the University of Cincinnati in the winter, has been killed in action. Lieut. Scobell was the leader of a torpedo bomber squadron and is reported to have gone down with his plane.

Andrew De Fonds is understood to be with Pete Jordan, Walter Cassebeer with Conrad & Cummings in Binghamton.

GEORGE CARY

By HARVEY S. HORTON

In the death of George Cary on May 5th Buffalo lost one of the city's most eminent architects. Born in Buffalo in 1859 of socially prominent parents Mr. Cary was schooled at home and abroad before entering Harvard University where he was graduated in 1883. He studied further at Columbia before going to Paris to continue his study of architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. From France he returned to Buffalo and opened his office in a portion of the Cary home at the corner of Delaware Avenue and Huron Street. This was in 1889, fifty-six years ago, and the office has been maintained continuously during that period.



George Cary

With his outstanding personality and thorough knowledge of architecture Mr. Cary rapidly achieved marked recognition and was selected as architect for many important buildings. Among these are: the Buffalo General Hospital, the University of Buffalo Medical and Dental Schools, the original Buffalo Country Club, the Buffalo Historical Society Museum, the Harrington Hospital, the New York State Institute for the Study of Malignant Diseases, the Pierce Arrow manufacturing plant, and many fine residences and country estates.

Mr. Cary was ever generous with his time and money in promoting his profession and the allied arts. He was one of the founders of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design in New York City, a former president of the American Institute of Architects, a director of the Albright Art Gallery, a member of the Buffalo Society of Artists, and a life member of the Buffalo Historical Society. His interest in all social activities included membership in University, Park, Country, and Saturn clubs. He was one of the group of architects of the Pan-American Exposition, and his interest in civic planning resulted in his development of extensive plans for the location of a then much needed Union Railroad Terminal on what came to be known as the "Cary" site.

Mr. Cary was justly proud of his large architectural library which he knew thoroughly. Extensive travelling in both Europe and America broadened his outlook. His knowledge and understanding of painting and sculpture merited the value of his artistic judgment. Actively interested in outdoor life, he for many years rode his own ponies as a member of the Country Club Polo team. As a member of the Genesee Valley Hunt Club he always found time for the fox hunts during that season. Fondness for horses and outdoor activities resulted in his purchase of a large farm in the Boston Hills where he built a house overlooking the broad valley and spent his summers, motoring daily to his office.

In 1908 Mr. Cary married Allithea Birge whose father's family had founded the Birge Wall Paper Company and had been important in the life of Buffalo. Mrs. Cary died in 1918 leaving Mr. Cary the responsibility of their four young children. As a part of their education he took them for a trip around the world. The children, all of whom survive him, are Miss Allithea Cary, Mrs. Howard Bissell, Lieut. George Jr., U. S. Army, and Lieut. Charles, U.S.N.R.

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

Always a gentleman as well as a scholar, Mr. Cary practiced architecture as a profession with a natural adherence to its established ethics. His work always manifested his strong personality and his lively originality. In spite of his thorough knowledge of the classics, he was one of the earliest architects to acknowledge that in many cases simpler forms are more suited to express the functional character of our modern needs.

Those members of the profession who knew him will deeply miss the inspiration of his personality, and will regret the loss of his keen interest in architecture, which has left us so much that is beautiful.

Kaelber Honored, Elected New York Regional Director

Among the highlights of the 77th Institute Convention was the election of William G. Kaelber, of the Rochester firm of Kaelber & Waasdorp, as the AIA regional director for the New York Area.

Born in Rochester in 1886, Mr. Kaelber was admitted to the American Institute of Architects in 1920 and was elected a Fellow of the Institute in 1932. He has been President of the Central New York Chapter of the Institute, Secretary of the New York State Society of



William G. Kaelber

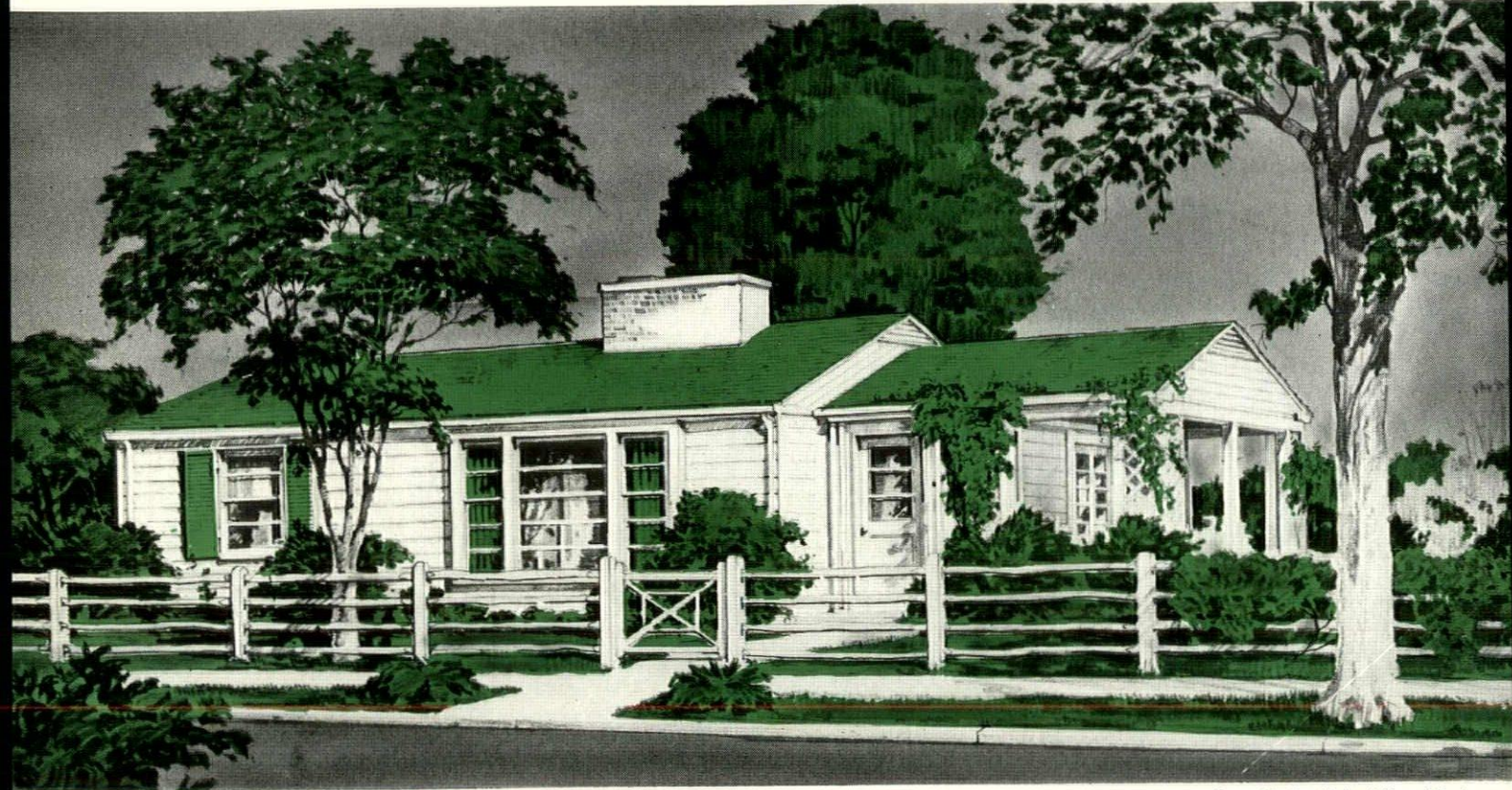
Architects, and a member of the first (Rochester) Zoning Board of Appeals. In 1933, to fill the unexpired term of Albert Brockway, deceased, he was appointed to the New York State Board of Examiners, and has been reappointed several times. After the death of his former partner Edwin S. Gordon he was commissioned to complete work in progress for the Board of Education. He served as consulting architect to Dr. Burkhart and George Eastman in planning of Dental Dispensaries in London, Paris, Stockholm, Brussels and Rome, and as a consultant in the preparation of a Zoning Law for the Town of Pittsford, on the Chamber of Commerce Committee for revision of the City Building Code and on the special City Committee which wrote the new Building Code. His firms have been architects for the University of Rochester since 1921. He was consultant to the President of the University of Arkansas in the design of a new Library, and was commissioned by Houghton College and by Keuka College to make studies for their future building developments. He also, in association with Mr. Waasdorp and Mr. William Pitkin made plot plan studies for Kent University in Ohio.

Since 1932, alone or with Mr. Waasdorp, he has planned a large addition to West High School; Munro Hall Women's Dormitory, University of Rochester; and a new City Hall for Rochester which has not been erected. Also he has been consulting architect for Richfield Springs School and associated with Myron A. Jordan as architects for schools at Edmeston, New York, and Schenectady, New York. In 1936 he was appointed architect by the School Board at Wells-ville, New York.

He has been a member of the Rochester Society of Architects from its beginning, serving as an officer, director and President. His exceptional qualifications make his election as AIA director fortunate indeed to all architects of the New York region.

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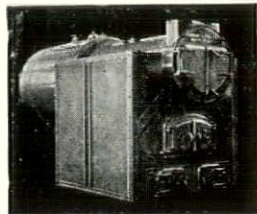


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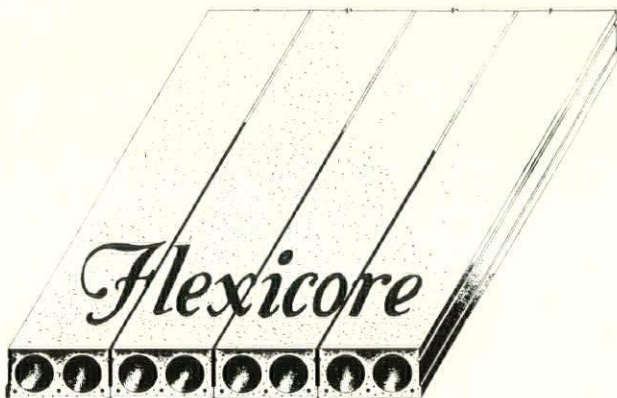
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Letters

TO THE EDITOR

October 13th, 1938.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Esq.
President of the United States
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. President:

I have carefully examined with keen interest and admiration your architectural efforts for your proposed retreat which appeared in last Sunday's New York Times. As one architect to another may I be so bold as to suggest that you please accept a third term as President of the United States; the marked ability which you show as an architect might bring about very serious competition for the profession if, when your term expires as our President, you take up the practice of architecture.

Now I have no desire to frustrate your ambitions in that direction yet I should be careful not to encourage you too much. And so I should like to point out a marked defect in your plan. I observed that you placed your bathroom alongside the small chamber whereas it would be far better located between the two chambers with a vestibule between so that access to the bathroom may be had directly from either chamber without going into the corridor to get to the bathroom.

If after having indicated this defect you still cherish the ambition of entering the profession, may I remind you Sir, that you make such a very fine President, as a matter of fact one of the best this country has ever had.

And so I remain,

Yours in profound admiration,

ARTHUR WEISER

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 15, 1938.

Dear Mr. Weiser:-

I have not had a chance before this to thank you for your letter. Some day I hope you will see my new little cottage at Hyde Park. The reason for the location of the bathroom is that I preferred it that way -- and, after all, the house is for my own personal use!

Some architects criticized the absence of a built-in closet in the larger bedroom. The same reason applied; I personally prefer a wardrobe!

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur Weiser, Esq.,
240 Madison Avenue,
New York City,
New York.

PREFABRICATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

A NATION TURNS TO PREFABRICATION TO MEET VAST HOUSING NEEDS

The building industry of Great Britain is depending on the mass production of dwellings through prefabrication methods to make up the nation's housing deficit of four million units during the next ten years.

Discussing England's acute shelter situation arising from Nazi bombings and the ravages of six years of neglect, F. R. S. Yorke, famous British architect, points out in the *Architectural Record* that housing is the only part of Great Britain's vast reconstruction program which can be met by mass production methods.

"With the depleted labor force, a huge reconstruction program of schools, hospitals and commercial buildings, and the vast amount of repair and restoration work that will have to be done," Mr. Yorke writes, "it is obvious that houses, which are the only type of building that can be mass produced, must be built by new and non-traditional methods."

Already some fifty mass production systems of house building, out of about a thousand schemes proposed, have received licenses from the Controller of Experimental Building Development, Mr. Yorke points out. Before issuing a license the controller, guided by the counsel of a committee of architects, builders and housing experts, must be convinced that the proposed system has a high degree of technical efficiency and conforms to predetermined standards of structural stability, thermal insulation, fire resistance, and resistance to moisture penetration.

At the present time about thirty different prototypes for permanent postwar housing construction are being, or have been built. The prefabricated types can be divided broadly

into those having a steel reinforced concrete or aluminum frame, those using precast concrete slabs for pier and panel work, those with large composite units framed in timber, and the stressed skin plywood types. There are also proposals for simplified or prefabricated brickwork. Those that use lumber lavishly are not encouraged, since it is unlikely timber will be freely available in Britain in the immediate postwar years.

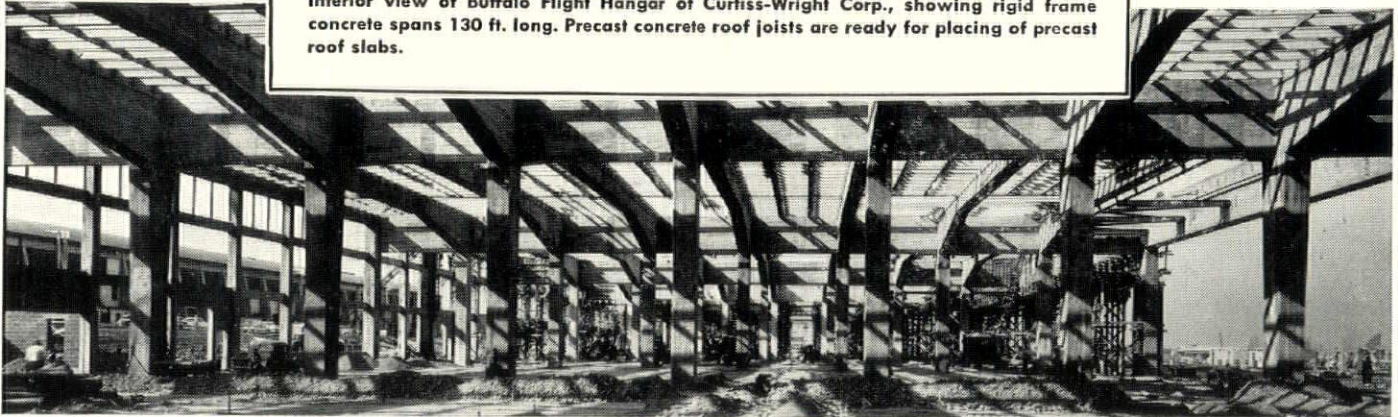
"Britain's government," Mr. Yorke writes, "is encouraging the idea that postwar houses should be prefabricated, and to overcome anticipated shortages of materials and labor, has adopted a program for the provision of small, single-story houses with a life limited to ten years."

"By extensive use of prefabrication it is estimated that 200,000 such houses can be erected in the time it would take an equal force to build 60,000 permanent houses of the same size by traditional methods."

"These temporary houses are not given a limited life because the systems of construction are in any way deficient, but only because of their substandard size. Indeed, some of the systems respond so well to technical tests that they are now being reviewed to see whether they are of sufficiently high standard to warrant their application to permanent housing," the author states.

Mr. Yorke draws attention to the fact that it took twenty years to build four million dwelling units between the wars. Furthermore, the nation then had a million building tradesmen as compared with only 400,000 today—all but 7,000 of whom are now over forty-one years old. The industry faced no supply problems in the twenty years preceding World War II.

Interior view of Buffalo Flight Hangar of Curtiss-Wright Corp., showing rigid frame concrete spans 130 ft. long. Precast concrete roof joists are ready for placing of precast roof slabs.



Concrete meets unusual structural requirements with speed and economy

Continuous concrete girders more than 900 ft. in over-all length, built integrally with columns 130 ft. apart, featured the structural layout of this large hangar.

Reinforced concrete met the requirements for an economical fire-resistant structure and fitted the further stipulation for rapid construction and use of locally available materials.

This project demonstrates the adaptability of concrete wherever construction economy, fire-safety and structural strength are desired. Concrete gives low annual cost construction.

Building described was erected under the jurisdiction of Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Syracuse district, Lt. Col. J. H. Elleman, district engineer and Major Jos. J. Bernstein, area engineer. Dale Losey was project engineer; John Sewall, assistant project engineer. Designers, Duane Lyman & Associates, architects, Buffalo; Thos. H. Mc Kaig and Jas. F. Gill, Buffalo and Prof. C. E. O'Rourke, Ithaca, structural engineers. Poirier & McLane Corp.; New York, contractor.

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BRANCH HOTELS

In The Outskirts of Cities?

Hotels may be the next to apply modern merchandising methods by establishing branches in the outskirts of cities, just as department stores and banks have done in recent years, the editors of Architectural Record and Hotel Management declare in their current issues.

This would mean an improvement in accommodations generally available to tourists along the great highways, the editors say, for experienced hotel management would operate the "outpost inns," which they declare are a post-war possibility.

"The need for hotel facilities in rural areas, in small communities, and in the periphery of metropolitan areas will grow with the resumption of travel by individual car. Providing better accommodations than the rather hit and miss developments of trailer camps and cabins seems to offer possibilities for both new and established hotel interests," the editors say.

"The outpost inn cannot be understood in ordinary tourist court terms," they say. "It is intended as part of a year-round operation. Not only the central building but also the cottages must be capable of being put into quick winter operation at any time to serve as an overflow accommodation. The operation parallels the recent course of department stores, banks and chain stores.

"The requirement of adaptability to year-round use, added to the requirement of hotel standards of comfort, makes the design problem unique and interesting. The approaching tourist must be given the feeling at once that he will receive hotel service, not just 'cabin' service, summer and winter," the magazines declare.

NEW ASSIGNMENTS

New assignments of Portland Cement Association staff personnel have been announced by Wm. M. Kinney, General Manager of the Association, effective June 15.

M. J. McMillan, Manager of the Washington Office since 1936, goes to New York as Regional Manager of the Eastern Offices, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17.

James E. Dunn, District Engineer of the Richmond, Va. Office since 1938, becomes Manager of the Washington Office, 837 National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C.

Gordon S. Maynard, field engineer in North Carolina and Virginia for the Association since 1937, becomes District Engineer with headquarters at 1210 State Planters Bank Building, Richmond 19, Va.

Working with Mr. McMillan in supervising Association activities in the Eastern region will be, E. M. Fleming, District Manager, New York, in charge of field activities in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont, and G. C. Britton, District Manager, Philadelphia, covering Delaware, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Marvin L. Holzer Joins Portland Cement Association

Marvin L. Holzer has replaced R. T. Carpenter as structural and field engineer for the Portland Cement Association in Western N. Y., with headquarters in Buffalo. Mr. Holzer, a graduate of the University of Michigan was previously engaged in design and construction in the New York City area.

JOHN TAYLOR ARMS RECEIVES MEDAL

The Fine Arts Medal of the American Institute of Architects was awarded to John Taylor Arms for his work as an etcher, at a special dinner of the New York Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, Wednesday, May 23, at its headquarters, 115 East 40th Street.

The Fine Arts Medal, established in 1919, is the highest honor the Institute can bestow on the fine arts, other than architecture and is awarded in recognition of distinguished achievement in painting, sculpturing, music, literature or landscape architecture. Its last recipient was Carl Milles, the sculptor who was so honored in 1938.

The award was voted to Mr. Arms at the December, 1943 meeting of the Board of Directors, but actual presentation has been delayed because of limited, war-time attendance at national conventions since that time. In order to avoid further delay, the New York Chapter was authorized to make the presentation on behalf of the National body.

It was also announced that an exhibition of the etchings and drawings of the artist was held in the Grill Room of 115 East 40th Street, from May 23rd to June 1st.

Mr. Arms, who received his Masters Degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1912, spent the following five years in New York City as a practicing architect, first with Carrere & Hastings and then as a partner in the firm of Clark & Arms. His earliest etchings were made at this time.

Service in the Navy during the first World War suspended activities in both of these careers; after the War, he decided to devote all of his time to his chosen art, in which his leadership has been proven by the creation of etchings that have reached a wider acceptance than probably any other American print-maker. His devotion to his art has been further reflected in the authorship of a number of books on the subject, and in frequent lectures and demonstrations on the making of an etching.

Arthur C. Holden, President of the New York Chapter, AIA, presided at the meeting which was also featured by a report on the Committee of Housing by Julian Whittlesey, Chairman; a brief discussion on architectural criticism and aesthetics by Robert L. Hutchins and the presentation of Certificates of Fellowship to William Lawrence Bottomley, Archibald Manning Brown, Jacques Andre Fouilhoux, William Gehron, Alfred Morton Githens, George A. Licht, Harris Hunnewell Murdock and James Kellum Smith.

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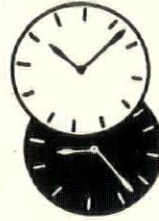
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WHAT TYPE REFRIGERATION?

Continued from page 5

Not Obsolete

In summarizing the foregoing, it cannot be stated that the brine circulating system is obsolete for very large institutional application since it does have some ideal features, particularly that of long life as well as heat balance when steam drive is properly applied. The CO₂ machine originally used for the brine circulating system is obsolete, however, as no standard CO₂ machines are now being manufactured in any quantity production. Repair parts are still available for machines now in operation and compressors can probably be built to special order.

For Small Applications

The smallest "Freon-12" machines are used for many applications, such as the small household unit for diet kitchens, small laboratory refrigerators, and drinking water coolers. The larger Freon refrigerating machines in a wide range of sizes, developed and proved by many installations, are ideal for walk-in refrigerators, storage rooms and other applications, typical of many institutional applications. The "Freon-12" machines, being available in fractional horsepower to many tons capacity, make it possible for hospitals and similar buildings, even those of the smallest, to have compact, efficient and economical refrigerating equipment.

The development of refrigerating systems has widened the range for selection and provides "safe" refrigerants for all sizes of installations. The planned modernization program requires an analysis of the refrigeration requirements of an institution and the selection of the equipment best suited to supply the needed refrigeration. The modernization problem becomes one of selection of equipment for the most economical system—one large machine or several medium sized machines or obtaining the total refrigeration by more small machines.

Arguments for Small Machines

The general arguments for the use of a number of small refrigerating machines follow:

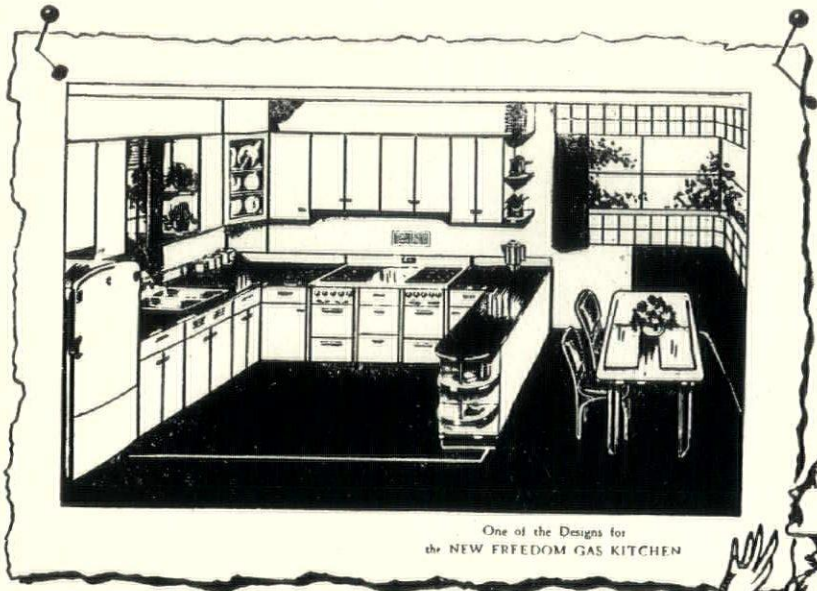
Although the installation of a number of small Freon machines may result in a somewhat greater service problem after a few years of operation, the initial cost is so much lower than that of the brine circulating system that its installation is justified in this respect alone without question. The service item should not be alarming. The fact is well established that, if the original installation is made properly, using high quality equipment and material throughout and if the services of experienced installation facilities are employed, there will not be a continuous problem of maintenance.

The original installation must be wisely selected and installed as how it is done has more to do with the successful performance of the system than any other item, including the equipment itself. The latter has been highly developed and proved good by most severe field tests; however, a leaky piping job, dirt inside the system, moisture, too small or too large pipe sizes, as well as improper charging and dehydration of the Freon system, may impair its operation forever.

Thus, it might also be concluded that for the very small institution the application of the small unitary Freon machines are the best installation for fairly large size hospitals. For the largest hospitals, a centrifugal refrigerating system may be best. However, in many cases an analysis of one versus several, or one versus many units should be made to obtain the best system for the particular institution.

—Reprint January 1945 *Hotel Management*

The author of this article is associated with the Chicago office of the Carrier Corporation, Syracuse, N. Y.



One of the Designs for
the NEW FREEDOM GAS KITCHEN


Pin-up Picture **FOR HOMEMAKERS**

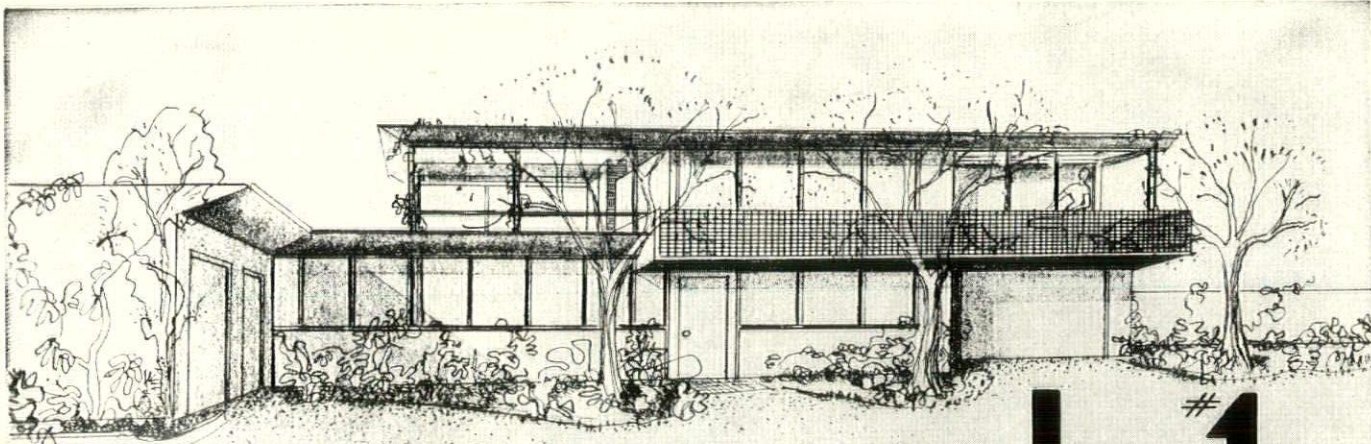
This picture isn't just an artist's dream. It's a promise of what you may expect in the beautiful new gas kitchens that will be available as soon as peace-time conditions permit manufacture of their equipment. The big thrill of the postwar home will be the New Freedom Gas Kitchen—the kitchen designed to bring you new freedom from dirt, freedom from objectional cooking odors, freedom from unwanted heat and freedom from fatigue. These New Freedom Gas Kitchens can be chosen from numerous designs to fit your own choice. They can be built into new homes or fitted into remodeled older homes. Ask your local gas company to tell you about them.



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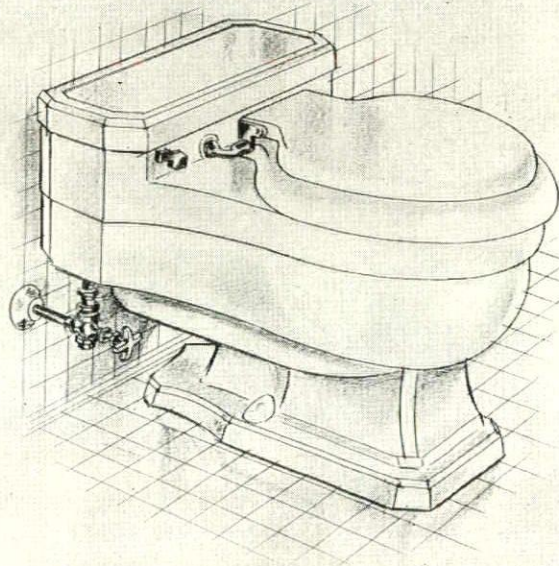
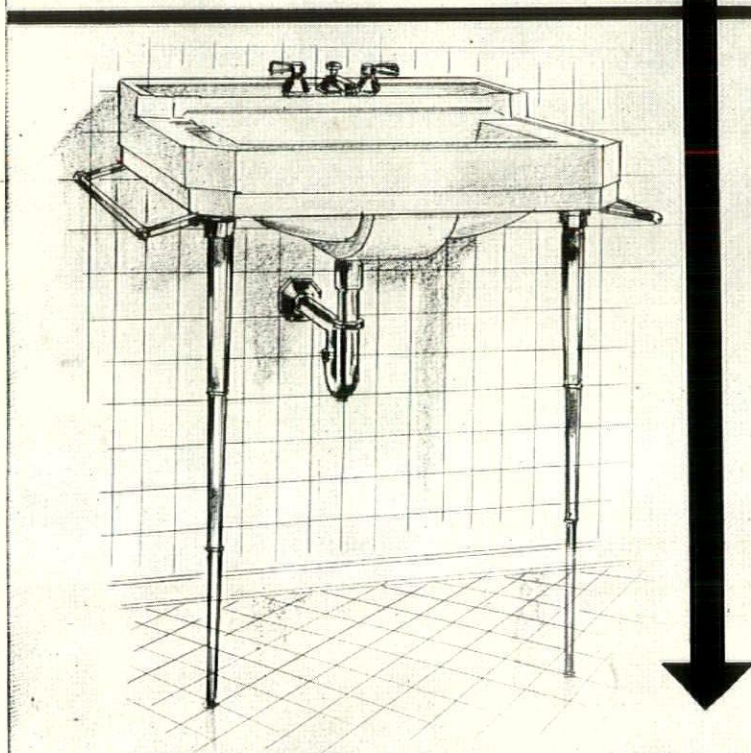
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