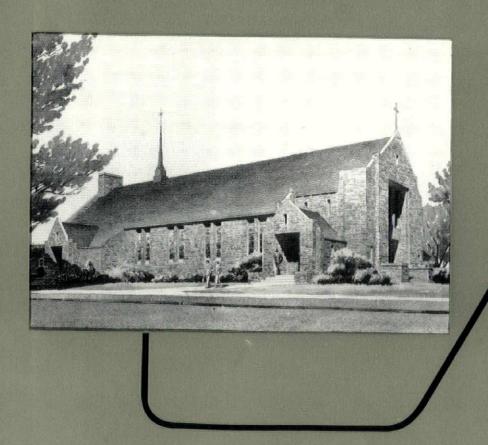
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EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT



MARCH - APRIL

VOLUME XV - NUMBER II



First Baptist Church, Long Beach Cal. K.S. Wing, architect.



Bradford Church Monastery, Bradford, Vt. William Colleary, architect.



Bahai Temple, Wilmette, Ill. Louis Bourgois, architect.



Cathedral of the Holy Spirit, Bismark, N. D. W. F. Kurke, architect.

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Church of Christ the King, Seattle, Wash. Paul Thiry, architect.



Holy Blossom Synagogue, Toronto, Canada. Chapman & Oxley, architects.





Photo by Ulric Meisel

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Architects: MacKie & Kamrath
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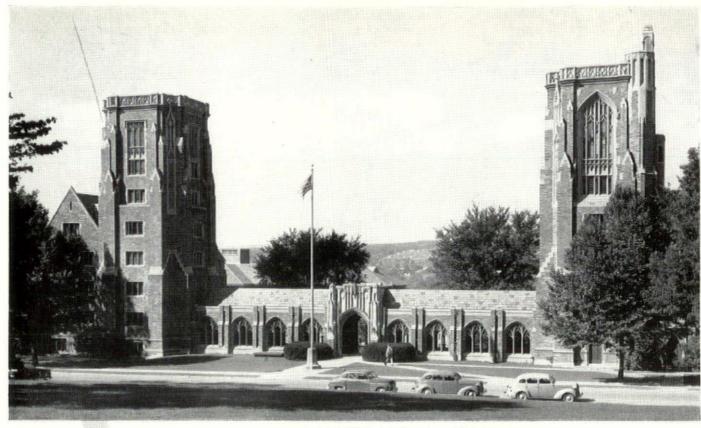
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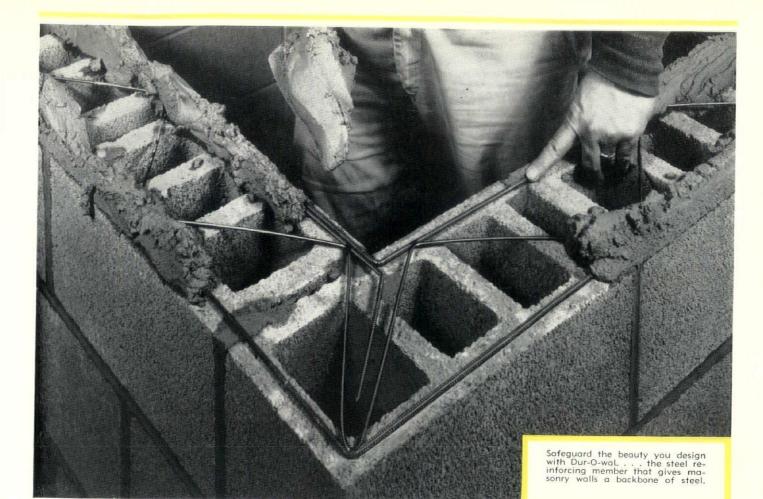
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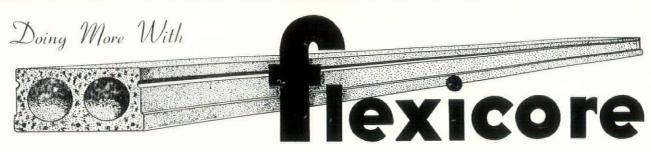
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Advantages of warm air radiant panel heating are many and include:

- Absence of drafts.
- Warm floors.
- · Comfort for congregation.
- · Simple and low cost installation.
- Small temperature differential from floor to high ceiling.

One architect who has used the FLEXICORE system reports a temperature differential of only 3 degrees from the floor to the roof ridge of the nave, 23 feet above the floor.

The drawing shown on this page is but one of several variations that may be used in the installation of FLEXI-CORE warm air radiant panel heating. A variety of details have been worked out and are included in hundreds of churches throughout the country.

The FLEXICORE system used in this particular church in the Town of Tonawanda, N. Y. blankets cold outside walls and window areas with warm air. Worshippers are surrounded by a blanket of warm air below and on the sides. Warm floor buoys up circulating air and prevents drafts at floor level. In several winters' use, the system has proved economical and efficient.

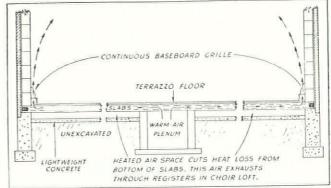
FLEXICORE long-span concrete building slabs are hollow cast in inch variations of length up to 22'6" and 26'8", depending on the cross section.

FLEXICORE is extremely inexpensive to use, because it is a long-span system and eliminates the need for plaster. It needs only to be decorated to present a pleasant finished ceiling.

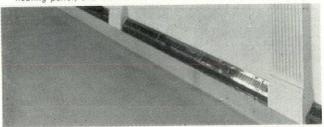
Design information is readily available from our engineering department.

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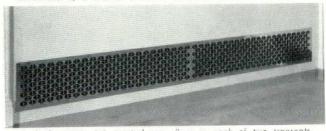
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Cross-section of auditorium floor shows how warm air passes through hollow cores of FLEXICORE slabs, thus providing a floor heating panel, and then enters the auditorium at a baseboard grille.



Baseboard grille is chrome-plated and adjustable. It blankets cold outside walls and window areas with warm air. Worshippers are surrounded by a blanket of warm air below and on the sides.



Cold air returns are located near floor in each of two transepts. Warm floor buoys up circulating air and prevents drafts at floor level. System proved economical and efficient in several winters use.

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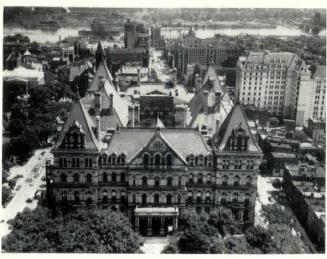
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1955 STATE CONVENTION



NEW YORK STATE CAPITOL as seen from GOV. AL-FRED E. SMITH OFFICE BUILDING. Hudson River and Downtown Albany in background.

The 1955 Convention of the New York State Association of Architects will be held in Albany, New York at the Ten Eyck Hotel, on October 13, 14, and 15, 1955. The Convention is being sponsored jointly by the Eastern New York Chapter and the Westchester Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Presidents and Secretaries of the two sponsoring chapters are: Eastern New York Chapter — President, Fay A. Evans, Jr., 403 Fulton Street, Troy, New York; Secretary, Bailey M. Cadman, 45 North Lake Ave., Albany, New York. Westchester Chapter — President, Lerson T. Hirsch, P. O. Box 101, Pleasantville, N. Y.; Secretary, Paul J. Lips, 29 Briarcliff Road, Larchmont, New York.

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FUTURE ISSUES of the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

May-June, Educational Buildings

July-August, Housing Projects, Apt. Buildings and Private Residences

September-October, Convention Issue, Buildings of any type throughout the state.

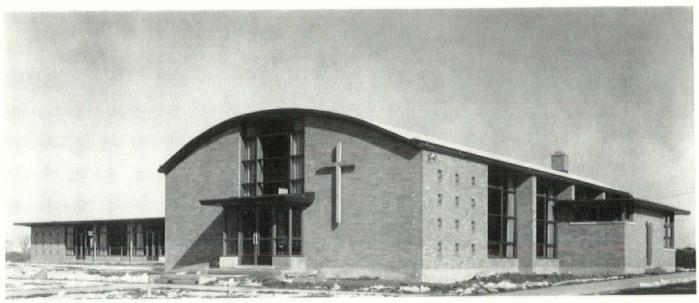
November-December, Municipal Buildings and Public Utilities.

Each member of the New York State Association of Architects is urged to contribute representative work for publication in the Empire State Architect. Material should be submitted to the Editor, Warren Neal Wittek, 45 Allen Street, Buffalo 2, New York.

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

AMHERST, N. Y.

JOHN Y. SLOAN AND HARRY D. SCHNEIDER, Architects
SHELGREN AND WHITMAN, Associates



Trinity Methodist Church, Amherst, New York, View looking northeast, showing the entrance to the Fellowship Hall.

The chairman of the building committee stated the problem simply,— "We have decided to move out to the north of the city, centrally located for our members in a community that needs a community church. We have a lot with enough room to breathe. Could we design a building that could be used for a Church on Sunday and fellowship hall on week nights with rooms that could be used for meetings, plays and nursery school; could the plan provide for a future Church: could we provide parking space; could it satisfy the older members who have grown to love their large Gothic church—and the younger members who live in ranch homes nearby, all on a budget not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars?"

After a year of meetings with the building committee, averaging two and three meetings per month, the design of the building took shape. It was finally decided, because of the limited budget, to construct the building in two stages. The first stage of construction was to be the Fellowship Hall, to be used temporarily as the church, and the Sunday school section. The second stage was to be the church itself. (See floor plan)

The Fellowship Hall is capable of seating 300 people for a Sunday service or 200 people for a banquet or fellowship dinner. The use of folding chairs and tables has given this room the flexibility needed for practical use until such time as the permanent Nave and Chancel is built.

Located adjacent to the Fellowship Hall is the class room wing. The Kindergarten and Nursing areas are divided from the rest of the Sunday school rooms by a permanent solid partition, while the other class rooms are formed by the use of movable folding partitions. The class room areas are capable of accommodating 200 children.

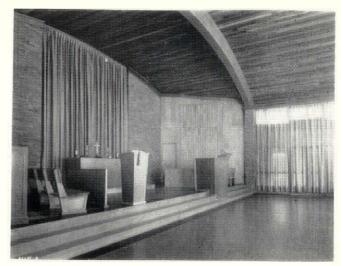
A kitchen, situated so that it may serve either the Fellowship Hall or class room wing, promises to see a great deal of use in conjunction with community activities. A small meeting room, study and service rooms round out the plan for the present building.

The proposed future church wing will be similar in shape to the Fellowship Hall and will be built to the north of the present structure, joining it in the Kindergarten class room area. The chancel will be to the east with the nave running east and west, locating the narthex in a similar position to that which it now occupies.

The existing building is one floor with a slab on grade utilizing hot water radiant panel heating. The walls are of cavity construction using brick as an exterior facing and a combination of brick and light aggregate block for an interior facing. No plaster is used. The roof is made of exposed cedar "Unit-deck" supported by laminated "Unit-Arches." The same cedar decking is used over exposed steel beams in the class room area, the beams act as light cover for indirect fluorescent lighting. Ample use of window walls is used throughout the building imparting a feeling of lightness to the entire structure.

After several months of occupation the building has been found too small for Sunday Services necessitating the planning of two services per Sunday. The parking lot, designed for fifty-five automobiles is now jammed with seventy-five with an overflow parking on the boulevard. The kindergarten is overcrowded with fifty children – all of whom seem to allow the water to overflow in the play sinks, and the little girls spend too much time in front of mirrors over the lavatories. The acoustics of the Fellowship Hall limit the minister to his natural voice, while the electric organ has been stopped down to its limit. Since its opening an average of 40 to 50 curious people have visited the church every day forcing the minister to retire to his home to study.

All in all, the building has been judged a success from the sincere appreciation shown by the building

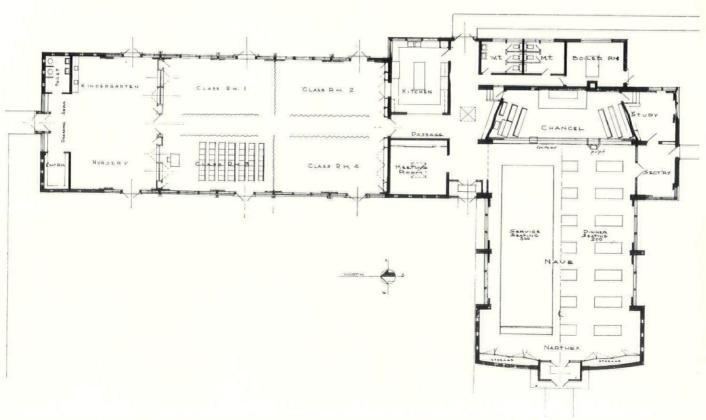


Interior of the Fellowship Hall showing the raised platform area now serving as chancel.

committee and the admiration of the congregation, especially the older members who felt their love for the old church.

Contract breakdown is as follows:

General Construction	\$113,419.00	
Plumbing	6,442.00	
Heating	5,700.00	
Electric	5,868.00	
Total	\$131,429.00	
Landscaping & Parking area	S	6,834.00
Equipment and Furniture	\$ 10	0,927.00
Cubic foot cost	\$	0.955
Square foot cost	\$	13.80



FLOOR PLAN

KINGSWAY JEWISH CENTER

Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARTYN N. WESTON AND HERMAN M. SOHN, Architects



Site comprises an irregular plot on a busy intersection bounded by Kings Highway, Nostrand Avenue and East 29th Street in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn.

The original synagogue was erected in 1928 on the East 29th Street corner (right wing in perspective) and consisted of a one (1) story non-fireproof structure which because of lack of funds necessarily functioned as a general all-purpose room depending upon the particular occasion and use to which it was put.

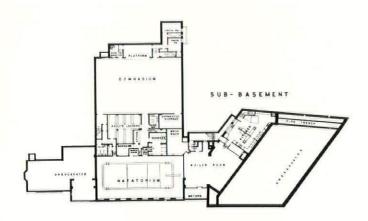
The overall plan contemplates a two (2) stage construction schedule. The main structure is stage No. 1 and this stage is now fully completed and in daily operation. This structure contains the main Synagogue seating Eight Hundred (800), daily service chapel seating One Hundred (100), Committee Rooms, Office, Rabbi's Office and Study, Caretaker's apartment, gymnasium, lockers and showers, swimming pool, boiler and mechanical equipment room.

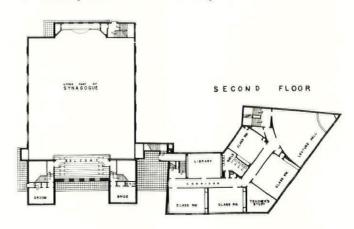
Stage No. 2 contemplates the conversion of the

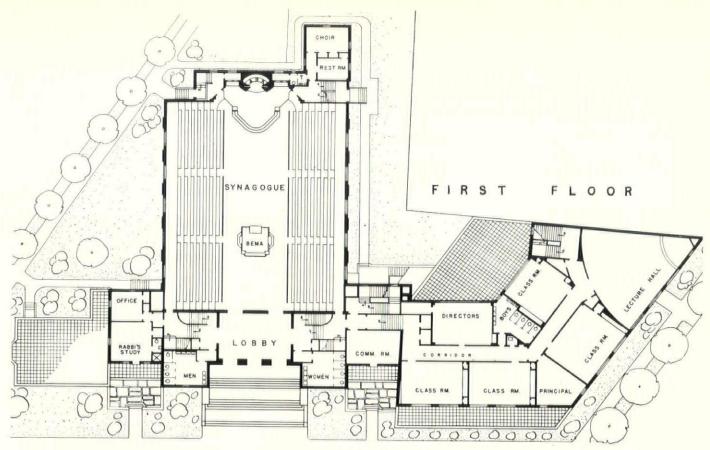
present one (1) story building into a modern three (3) story structure containing nine (9) class rooms, Library, Lecture Hall, Principal's Office and Teachers' Room on the 2nd and 3rd stories. The first or ground floor level is to be converted into a Banquet Hall complete with Cocktail Lounge, Kitchen and Serving pantry.

Construction: Completely fireproof (including future stage No. 2) of structural steel and reinforced concrete with gritcrete concrete arches; buff face brick exteriors with cast stone trim and coping and Swedish red granite veneer at Main Entrance; projected steel sash; radiant floor heating.

Interiors: Main Synagogue is built for stadium type seating, set-up along both long axis of room. The central body of the Synagogue is free of seating and is covered with red carpet from the entrance lobby doors extending back to the Sanctuary. The Bema (platform for reading of the Holy Scrolls) is located in the center of the temple on this field of carpet.







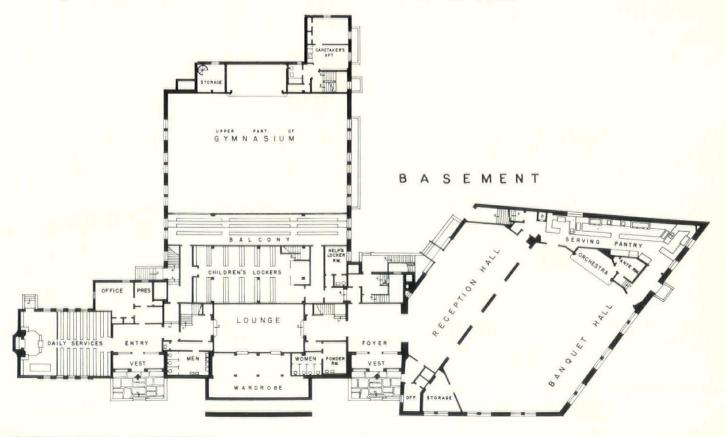
Ark as well as Temple wainscoting is finished in Rift Oak. Ceilings are of Acoustic tile. Lighting throughout is recessed and concealed cove lighting. Bodiform seats (no pews).

Lobby Walls are of Swedish Rose marble. Ceiling is of vaulted construction with concealed cove lighting. Flooring is terrazzo.

Natatorium is completely tiled; lighting is recessed. Completed stage No. 1 contains 600,000 cubic feet and costs \$750,000.00.

Future stage No. 2 will contain an additional 250,000 cubic feet.

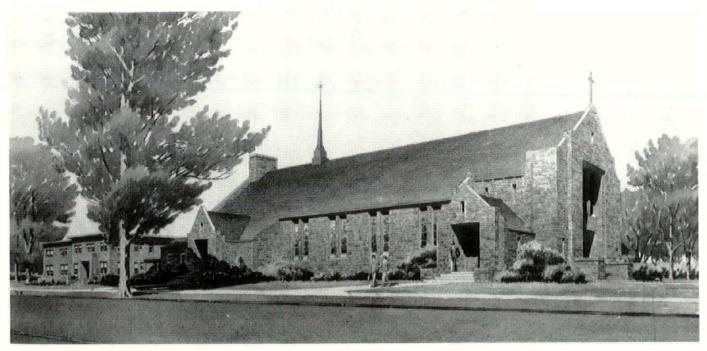
The General Contractor was – PLANET CONSTRUCTION CORP.



ST. VINCENT de PAUL R. C. CHURCH and RECTORY

Corning, N. Y.

JOSEPH P. FLYNN & H. H. BOHACKET, Architects



St. Vincent de Paul Church and attached Rectory, located on the corner of Dodge Avenue and Ellicott Street, Corning, New York, is now under construction and will be completed on or about June 15, 1955.

The church will have a seating capacity of 600, it is 147' long and 50' wide at the nave section. Foundations are poured concrete with the main floor of precast concrete planks supported by steel beams on 16' centers. Exterior walls are veneered with a native stone known as Lenroc laid in ashlar and backed with cinder blocks. All stone trim is Indiana limestone, window frames are aluminum, and the roof black Vermont slate with lead coated copper gutters, conductors and flashings.

The roof is supported by a series of seven laminated

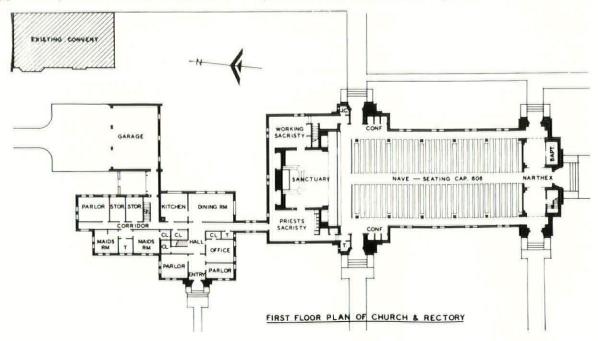
wood arches and laminated wood purlins and is insulated.

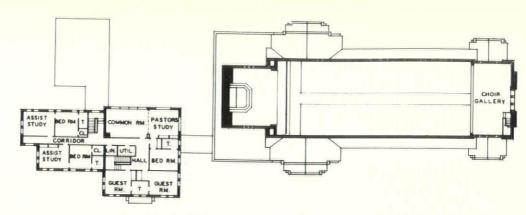
The interior nave walls are white oak paneling which also dominates the finish of the sanctuary. The choir gallery walls have oak paneled wainscot with plaster above.

All altars are imported marble, the aisle floors variegated Vermont slate, with Vinyl tile in the sanctuary and sacristies.

The walls of the narthex, baptistry and side entrances are finished in celocrete ashlar masonry units.

The second floor of the rectory which predicates the plan because of special requirements consists of three priests' suites, each with study, bed room and bath, a





SECTION THRU UPPER PART OF CHURCH

priests common room, two guests rooms with bath, plus the customary storage facilities.

On the first floor there are two public conference rooms, administrative office, priests dining room, kitchen, storage rooms, and two housekeepers bed rooms, bath and parlor. A three car garage is also connected to the rectory.

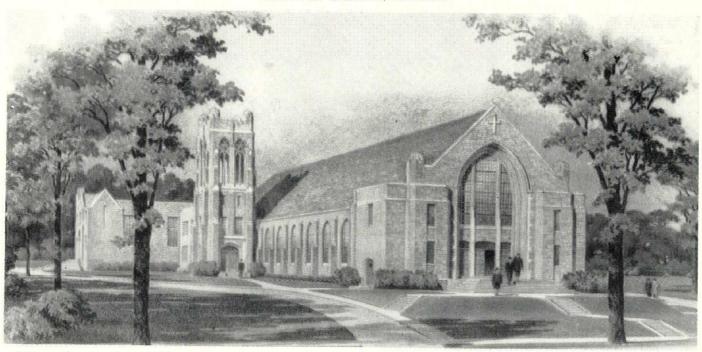
The heating system is vapor vacuum supplied from a central boiler room and energized with gas burning equipment.

The total cost of the church and rectory including all furnishings, such as pews, altars, tabernacles, stained glass and fees will approximate \$385,000.00 or 1.10 per cubic foot.

SAINT MARK'S METHODIST CHURCH

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y.

WALTER D. SPELMAN, Architect



The main church building was completed in 1952, built on in front of the existing parish hall erected in 1941. The building is located on Hempstead Avenue, on a large plot of ground in a beautiful setting, ample parking areas, etc.

The new structure is 138 feet in length and 42 feet wide at the nave section, with bell tower and offices projecting off same. Foundations and floors are reinforced concrete. Exterior walls are faced with Ohio sandstone, limestone trim, with cinder block back-up. Building frame of structural steel, with steel roof trusses over nave enclosed in wood. Roof of colored Vermont slate.

The basement contains Sunday School classrooms,

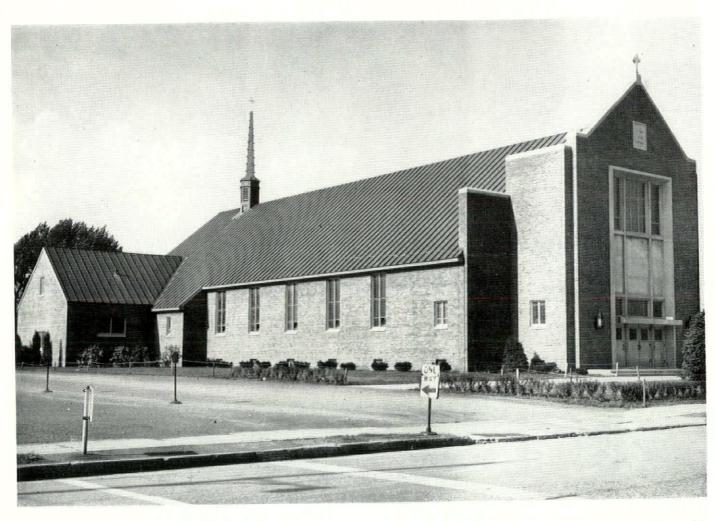
choir room office, toilet room, etc. The main floor consists of entrance narthex, 18' x 41'; nave 40' x 83'; chancel 26' x 28'. Nave and balcony seat 650. Completing the first floor is tower lobby, general office, Minister's office, toilet rooms, closets. Another office is located on second floor, with additional storage rooms. Chancel, pulpits, altar, reredos, etc., are of white oak. All pews and furniture are of oak. Floors are oak, walls plastered, acoustical tile ceilings. The church is heated by steam, with three zone controls.

Contracts were awarded as follows: General – \$342,181; Plumbing & Heating – \$42,800; Electric – \$26,935; Pews, etc. – \$16,016.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST R. C. CHURCH

ROME, NEW YORK

Frank W. Brodrick, A.I.A., Architect Moyer & Moyer, Consulting Engineers Howard F. Eckerlin, Structural Engineer James Paolini, Contractor



Forty-five years ago, in Rome, N. Y., the newly organized Church of St. John the Baptist held its first service before a modest wooden altar in a vacant store building for a small but earnest group of worshippers.

Four years later, a new church was built on River St., a block or so to the north and its dedication was a

proud event.

The congregation continued to grow and its activities expanded. The building was enlarged in 1924, assistant pastors were assigned to this fast growing parish. A rectory, cemetery and convent facilities followed and in 1924 Rev. Victor F. Ciciarelli became pastor. Mortgages were burned; a building fund was inaugurated and in October 1952, ground was broken for Rome's newest church on the site of the old brass works of Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., where so many of the older parishioners had worked.

The new building is 147 ft. in length and 551/2 ft. wide at the nave; it rests on 151 concrete piles. Foundations and main floor are of reinforced concrete. Ex-

terior walls are of red blend brick in full range with limestone trim. The roof is 20 oz. copper, ribbed pattern with copper laminated fleche housing the electric carillon and topped by a gold cross some 5 ft. in beight

Off the narthex are baptistry, collections and ushers' rooms; the floor is terrazzo. The nave was planned to seat 744 at adult spacing with 64 additional seats in the choir, satisfying the requirement of 800 seating capacity. At the dedication, 1000 persons were seated without discomfort. The sanctuary is 30 by 32 and of simple treatment; altars are of Italian marble and the floor of rubber tile. The main altar is graced with a carved oak reredos and tester, 22 ft. in height and concealed lighting appropriately illuminates the ensemble. Sanctuary furniture is oak and walls are plastered for Owner's future decoration. The adjacent priests' and work sacristies approximate 16 by 25 ft. each, in size.

Laminated wood structural arches support the main

roof; ceiling is wood, lightly stained; interior walls of nave are of light weight concrete block and floors throughout, including under pew areas are asphalt tile.

The basement area is fully excavated and practically the entire area is occupied by the large social hall with accompanying kitchen facilities. In this parish, church suppers, and they constitute an important source of income, and with this in mind the pastor's desires called for a completely equipped facility including walk-in refrigerator; all fixtures are new and stainless steel predominates. The appointments permit food preparation on a level approaching hotel bases.

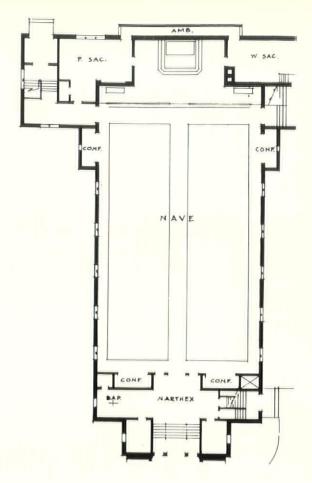
Below the sanctuary, space is allotted to the grotto, directly accessible from the outside and decorated and furnished by the Pastor.

Ceilings of all principal areas are acoustically treated and a PA system serves both levels. The church is heated by forced hot water with floor panel heat for sanctuary and nave floors.

Contracts were awarded in October 1952 as follows:

General	\$213,315.
Plumbing	13,533.
Heating	26,250.
Electric	11,843.
Cabinets and Pews	17 460

The building was substantially completed and dedicated in May 1954 by Most Rev. Walter A. Foery, Bishop of the Syracuse Diocese.







Tube is used it is easily and readily installed, easy to bend, requires no thread cutting and the solder or compression fittings used are readily made. There are fewer of these fittings and they are tight, trouble-free fittings when finished.

A radiant panel heating system of Revere Copper Tube is a long-lasting one, too, which is mighty important in a permanent structure such as a church. For copper tube cannot rust, its endurance has been proved for centuries.

22,780 LBS. REVERE SHEET COPPER ALSO USED

In addition to the Revere Copper Water Tube, 22,780 lbs. of 20 oz. cold rolled Revere Sheet Copper were used on this church, for the batten seam roof, valleys and covering on fleche.

IN THE LARGE PHOTO ABOVE NOTE THE NEAT LAYOUT, the even, easily-bent lengths of Revere Copper Water Tube, the few number of fittings...only every 60' in the panels. 5,000 ft. of tube was used in sizes ranging from $\frac{3}{4}$ " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". The architect and contractor tell us that the suggestions made by one of Revere's Technical Advisors were most helpful in both the planning and installation stages. Why don't you take advantage of this service? No obligation, naturally.

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AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS

Correspondents: Please send material to Warren L. Henderson, 329 High Bridge St., Fayetteville, N. Y.

Searching for the gem of an idea for brief introductory remarks, such as Cyril Tucker engagingly greeted the readers of this department with for years, we detected none in yours truly's personal experience, but did spy a provocative philosophical item in February's

"Oculus" of the New York Chapter.

We quote, "When I was a student of architecture a good many years ago," writes an interested observer, "the goal of every renderer was to make the building look as if it were starting on its second or third century. Every device at the command of lead pencil or brush was brought into play to impart a haunting mellowness, a serene decrepitude suggestive of Tintern Abbey or the terrace of Mont St. Michel. Ivy climbed, ridges sagged, glass rippled and stones glowed with warm sunlight and lichens.

"To the student who chanced to visit one of these jobs or the site, however, a curious shock was in store. The buildings looked new, eternally new. The cut stone glistened, every line was irreproachably plumb, every angle unchallengeably right, every oaken panel unquestionably varnished. The Department of Buildings and Grounds obviously had attacked any climb-

ing ivy with weed killer.

"Today a curious mutation in the respective roles of delineator and builder may be observed. Renderings gleam, sparkle, dance. The unsentimental touch of the ruling pen is everywhere apparent, filled with white ink. For large, simple expanses of stone or metal 'glistering' is perhaps the only word.

"Again, however, a visit to the completed building is apt to be an unsettling experience for the young. The buildings indubitably show signs of senescence.

"The ravages of water are apparent on the glistering stone, much of the plywood is delaminate, paint has peeled. Settlement cracks and general derangements which would have warmed the heart of the renderer of the twenties are readily discernible.

"It is obvious that many more decades of concerted effort must ensue before renderer, specification writer and builder achieve a common concept of chro-

nology."

BRONX CHAPTER

Junior Membership Program Activated

Seymour Herbst, chief draftsman of George Swiller's office, has been designated as Chairman of the Sub-Membership Committee to spur more interest among Junior Membership and build up this group in our Chapter for future corporate members. He presented an outline of his program at the February Chapter meeting. Inactive or retired members of the Institute having reached the age of 70, or upon physical disability after fifteen successive years of membership, may, by action of the Board, be exempt from payment of annual dues.

Suggestions are invited as to how to improve still more the attendance of our Chapter meetings. We would favor dinner meetings preceded by Director's meeting on the same evening of the month at some reasonable and quiet restaurant where parking is not a major problem. We note from A. I. A. Public Relations Newsletter, November 1, 1954, which states "To the growing practice of Chapters holding luncheon meetings (for our Chapter dinner meetings) is reported a bigger turnout."

George Cavalieri, William Farrell and Julius Bleich

are now back in production after a long siege of illness. Congratulations and in behalf of the Chapter (and the State Association) here is wishing you continuous good health. Melvin Kessler has been elected to the Board of Directors. Welcome back, Mel. Frank Burkhardt came all the way from Oceanside, Long Island to attend our meetings — a good inspiration for others (who live around the corner).

BROOKLYN CHAPTER

Brooklyn Architects Sponsor Competition

On February the 8th the Brooklyn Chapter announced its 26th Annual Architectural Competition, having as its subject the design of a Parking Garage and Airlines Terminal Building for the Downtown Brooklyn Shopping Area. The problem required space for 2,000 cars in one or more multi-story garages with the Airlines Terminal and accessory services located on the ground floor. All units were to be located on a map of the downtown area which was furnished each

competitor.

The competition was open to residents of Brooklyn who are undergraduates attending accredited Colleges of Architecture or are employed in the field of Architecture. Three cash awards and four honorable mention awards were presented to the winners at the regular meeting of the Brooklyn Chapter, March 29th, at which time the drawings were exhibited. We are indebted to Herbert Epstein, Co-Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, for news of the competition announcement and expect to hear from him the results, for publication in our next issue.—Ed.

BUFFALO-WESTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER

At the December 6th meeting of the Chapter, held at the Park Lane Restaurant, Franklin Foit led a discussion regarding the advisability of the State Association having a permanent secretary. As a result, a resolution was proposed, seconded and thoroughly discussed and unanimously approved that the Chapter is agreeable to an increase in the dues of the New York State Association of Architects to not more than ten dollars (\$10) per year for the purpose of employing a permanent office and executive secretary. Further, the Chapter recommends that the dues be levied on every member of the Association in an equal amount and that the Board of Directors of the New York State Association of Architects be requested to establish executive offices at a central location in the State.

G. Morton Wolfe presented a very interesting pro-

gram regarding our relations with labor.

A committee of architects has been formed to discuss with Dr. Parmer Ewing, Superintendent of Buffalo Public Schools, various school planning problems of the School Department and the Board of Education. Members of the Committee: Guy H. Baldwin, Franklin F. Foit, Gordon Hayes, James W. Kideney, Milton Milstein, and Roswell E. Pfohl.

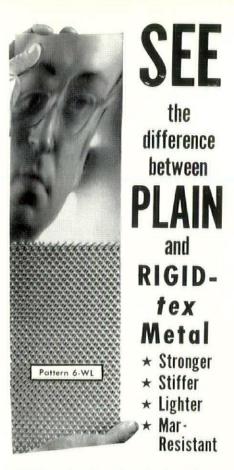
William Shelgren, Chairman of the Moeller Scholarship Committee, has announced the following recipi-

ents of the Scholarship:

Theodore A. Biggie, Syracuse University \$ 550.00 Richard L. Chalmers, University of Illinois \$1,000.00 Marilyn Cosgrove, Pratt Institute \$ 275.00

The circulating exhibit of the State Board of Examiners was shown at the Grosvenor Library, February 22-26th.

(Continued on next page)



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CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER

Architect - Contractor Relations Discussed

The bi-monthly meeting of the Central New York Chapter held at the Rochester Club, December 1954, featured a panel discussion of Architect - Contractor Relations. The panel, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Charles V. Northrup, consisted of Mr. Adam Freiderich, President of A. Freiderich and Sons Company, Contractors, Rochester; Mr. Adolph Burgart, President of A. Burgart, Plumbing and Heating Contractors, Rochester; Mr. Kenneth A. Taylor, President of Kenneth A. Taylor Co., Heating Contractors, Syracuse; Mr. Raymond Knobloch of Krause and Heil, Electrical Contractors, Syracuse; Messrs. Todd, Delle Cese and Harry King, Members of the Chapter. Lively discussions were carried on between the panel members and the audience on such subjects as the feasibility of placing all mechanical work under the general contract, possible solutions of the temporary heat problem and so on.

A questionnaire on various items of architect - contractor - owner relations was circulated to the audience. Although answers were received from only a limited number, the results are significant:--

"As an aid to the work of the Central New York Chapter Committee on Relations with the construction industry, would you indicate which of the methods of handling the following matter you believe to be the most equitable:

General Conditions of the Contract: Use A. I. A. Standard Form A2 Art. 1-44.

Use contract drawn up by owner's attorney 1

Bidding: Architects and owners set bidding procedure for individual job11

Separate bids should be received from the 4 prime trades and separate contracts written for each

Separate bids should be received from the prime trades and then successful mechanical bidders turned over to the general contractor and 1 contract written 2

Contractors bidding should be invited to opening of bids9 Contractors bidding should not

be present at opening of bids 4

Bidders should be required to name subcontractors in their proposals 8

mended by architect 1
Payments: Withheld amount should be reduced to 5% when project is 50% complete—yes 3—no 12
Arbitration: Should be included in contract documents——9
Should be ruled out of contract

Should be ruled out of contract documents 0

temporary heat when recom-

The present status of the incorporating of the Chapter was described by Legal Counsel, William L. Broad, Attorney, and appropriate action was taken by the members to authorize the completion of the incorporation.

EASTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER

The Eastern New York Chapter at its December meeting discussed the proposed form of specification for temporary heat, which had been drafted by the State Contractors Association. The Joint Committee for Cooperation between Architects and Contractors noted the comments and will use them as a basis of discussion at the next joint committee.

By Chapter action the Executive Committee was empowered to take the necessary steps for the incorporation of the Chapter, as recommended by the Institute and the

State Association.

Although five subjects were on the program for the discussion of architectural practice, we were able to cover only one—a training program for employees—within the time allowed. The amount of interest in the discussion indicated that other phases of architectural practice would be good subjects for future meetings.

NEW YORK CHAPTER

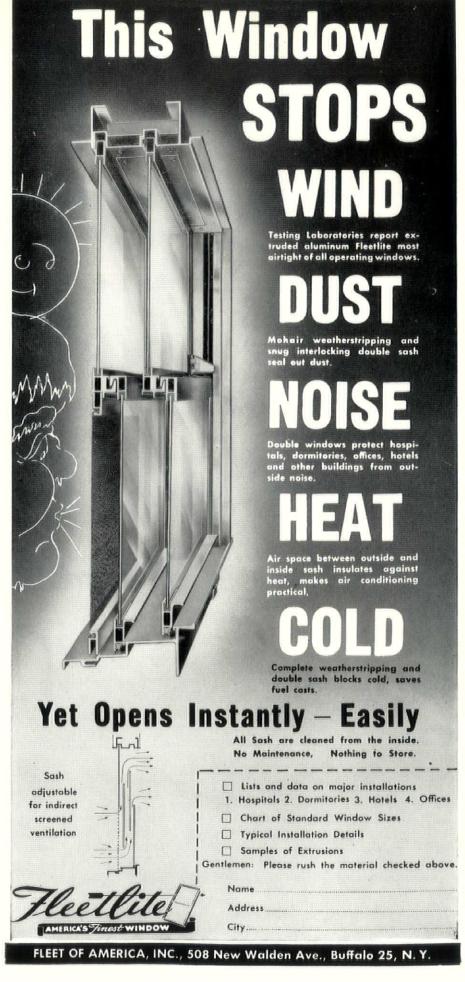
From a standing start, the Chapter accelerated to top mid-season speed in three hours on December 7 at the Architectural League, with President Robert S. Hutchins at the wheel. The season's opening meeting discussed as its main subject the Executive Committee's actions on the comprehensive report prepared last year by Roger Halle's Committee on Younger Architects.

Beginning with an adequate buffet supper, the meeting was well attended by Chapter members and aesthetically enhanced by many of the wives. President Hutchins opened with a summary of the Committees and their members, and then proceeded to discuss the Executive Committee's actions and referrals or the resolutions and recommendations proposed by the Committee Report. The Executive Committee recommended that the National A. I. A. grant financial assistance to the N. C. A. R. B. to make it more effective. The Committee will be glad to hear any specific suggestions for the Chapter's review of public project leading to a higher quality of public work, while bearing in mind the activity of the Art Commission of the City of New York, whose duty is to insure the highest caliber in public projects. The Committee is taking steps to see whether some public projects could be awarded on a basis of open competition. It will continue to put younger men on committees as a conscious policy. It will refer the question of foreign association to the National body, recommending closer ties with foreign professionals.

The Committee on Meetings was instructed to develop a lecture program involving outstanding persons in the field. This Committee is already taking first steps for a show of Chapter work which never advanced beyond the project stage.

The Membership Committee was instructed to develop closer ties with and a program for Student Chapters. The Membership and By-Laws Committee will study necessary steps for automatic promotion of those eligible to the next higher rank of Institute membership. The By-Laws Committee will study a graduated dues system. The Committee on Fees and Contracts was instructed to consider the position of the beginning practitioner in setting up recommended fee schedules. The "Oculus" was instructed to publish as much information as possible on Municipal, County, and State Building programs. The Committee on Education will study recommendations regarding registration.

The Chapter agreed that the "younger architect" was a relative term used in the architectural profession, but that actually the recommendations of the Committee closely paralleled the recommendations of the Burdell Commission and the National Committee on Organization — that discussion of all these could well be undertaken immediately by the various committees so that specific recommendations would be passed by the Chapter before the Annual Convention. (Continued on Page 26.)



THAT NECESSARY EVIL—THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER

By Thomas H. McKaig

Just how good is the field inspection on your job? Do the materials and workmanship comply with the requirements of your plans and specifications? It is interesting to note that well organized job supervision by a clerk-of-the-works or architect's superintendent can be done in much less time and can be more

thorough than an unorganized supervision.

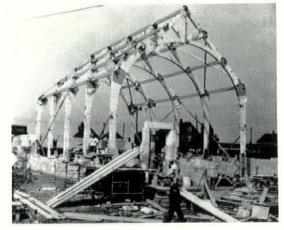
This letter is prompted by a booklet which has come to my attention recently—a Government publication entitled "Field Inspector's Check List for Building Construction,"—a Bureau of Standards publication listed as Building Materials and Structures Report BMS 81. I liked the first copy so well that I immediately ordered four more for my own office. It was printed by the Government Printing Office in 1942, and was undertaken jointly by two committees,—one, the Central Housing Committee representing a number of United States Government agencies interested in the construction of buildings,—the other, the Staff Committee of the Bureau of Standards. You may get it by sending 35 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

It is a 68-page outline containing check lists as follows: preliminary stage, foundation stage, intermediate stage (which in itself has 18 sub-divisions), finishing stage, and final records. Each of these covers all procedures which are to be checked periodically. Under various sub-divisions you are referred to one or

more of five appendices covering the materials of construction, (a) Concrete, (b) Masonry, (c) Waterproofing, Dampproofing and Calking, (d) Structural Steel, and (e) Carpentry. For complete and concise coverage it beats anything I have seen so far. Obviously a 68-page booklet can not cover everything to be inspected or watched as the job progresses. Special conditions or materials may not come under any of the subjects listed, but my experience has indicated that the things with which we have difficulties — the things we are apt to overlook — are frequently the commonplace things we meet regularly. At any rate, if you follow this check list you won't get too far out on the limb.

Incidentally, this booklet is only one of the Government publications which we use frequently. Among others are "The Wood Handbook" of the Forest Products Laboratory — a 325-page handbook covering every phase of wood construction, and currently selling for 75 cents, — "Analysis of Rigid Frames" — an application of slope deflection by A. Amarikian, Principal Engineer of the Bureau of Yards and Docks — besides others on such subjects as "Live Loads," "Snow Load Studies," "Fire Ratings," and other items in which an engineer is interested — all of them at a price far below what you would expect. You may not be interested in those I have selected, but you will probably find others listed from time to time which are right up your alley. Anyway, if you are not already on the list, write to the above address and ask to be put on it.

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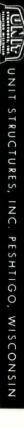
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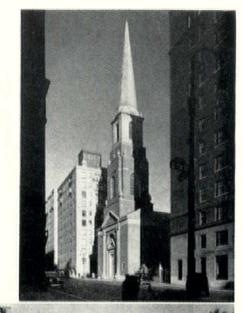
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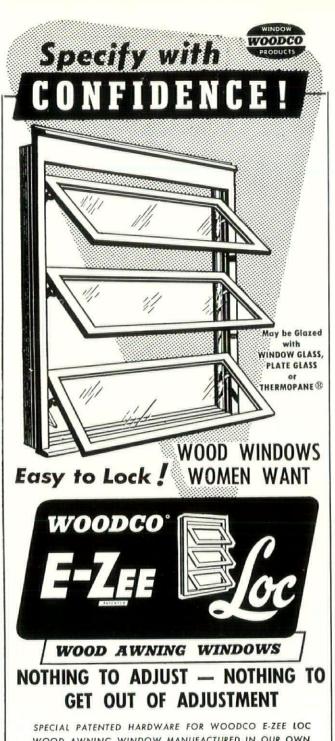




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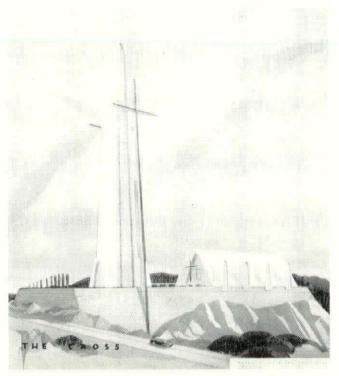
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WOMEN'S CLUBS LAUNCH DRIVE

The tallest cross in the world, 500-feet high, is soon to be built on the summit of Bald Knob mountain, 70 miles from the center of population of the nation in the Shawnee National Forest of southern Illinois.



The Bald Knob Cross and Worship Center at Alto Pass, Illinois as rendered by the nationally known architectural firm of Barancik, Conte and Associates.

A fund drive being conducted by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, whose more than 5,000,000 members are aiming at a goal of \$3,000,000, was launched March 1 in Washington where Mrs. Theodore S. Chapman, Federation President, urged that all who have no contact with their clubs mail contributions direct to: THE CROSS, Cairo, Illinois.

While it has been determined that the base of THE CROSS will be built of stone, and will be designed to accommodate a chapel and meditation rooms, materials for THE CROSS have not been decided upon. The structure will have shrines, reading rooms and display areas for various religions at the different levels. At the top will be a Forestry Service lookout tower and an observation platform for visitors.

Under consideration for facing material are stainless steel, porcelain enamel, and other modern materials that will permit unique effects in the external illumination of THE CROSS which will be visible over a 7,500 square-mile area.

The 187-acre site, now marked by a fifty-foot neon cross, is owned by the Bald Knob Christian Foundation, Inc., a state-chartered, non-profit group whose sole purpose is to encourage men of all faiths to think and worship together in a common environment.

Bald Knob mountain has been the site of the Easter sunrise services conducted by the Foundation each year for almost two decades. This year's services will highlight the fund drive.



The new 15-story Carlton Hotel, the first major building ever designed to make use of sprayed-on liquid plastics as a veneer enclosing an entire building, was recently completed in Tyler, Texas. 1400 gallons of PLASTISPRAY, a completely weather-proof, non-combustible flexible vinyl plastic skin, was sprayed directly on 40,000 square feet of reinforced concrete to form a



continuous, jointless sheeting .030 to .035 inches thick. Completed in six weeks at a cost of \$16,000 or approximately 40c a square foot, this new technique, as opposed to brick veneer or aluminum sheetings, the alternate possibilities, marked a considerable savings.

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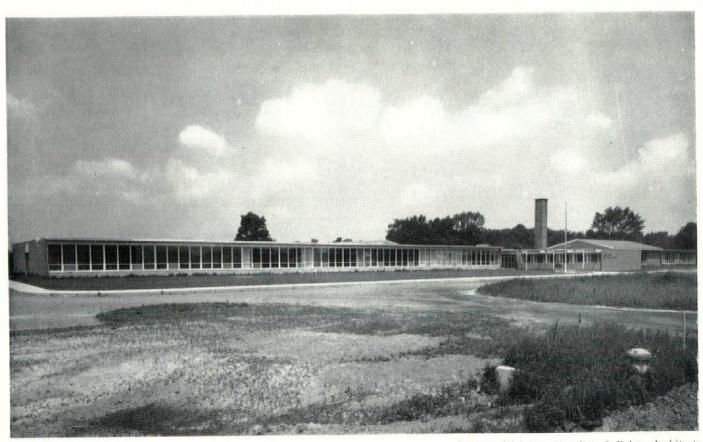
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Robert A. Jacobs, (left) Kahn & Jacobs, chairman of the Architects and Engineers Division of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, presents Philip J. Cruise, (center) Chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, with a Federation medallion as Colonel Arthur Levitt, President of the Board of Education, looks on.

The occasion was the recent annual division luncheon in behalf of Federation honoring Mr. Cruise at the Building Trades Employers Association.

Col. Levitt, who is the newly-elected State Comptroller, addressed the luncheon gathering on the Board of Education's building program.

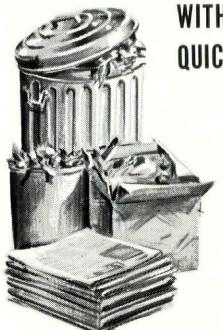
Mr. Jacobs announced that the group had raised a sum of money for the 1954-55 campaign of Federation slightly in excess of forty percent more than was raised in the division's drive last year.

Proceeds of the annual Federation maintenance campaign will be used to support the network, which annually serves 600,000 men, women, and children of all races and creeds. Services are provided in the fields of hospital and medical care, child care, family services, services to the aged, community centers. Facilities are available throughout New York City, Long Island and Westchester.

1954 CONVENTION SIDELIGHTS

The Members of the New York State Association of Architects are deeply appreciative to the Yaeger Floor Company of Rochester, the Storm Flooring Company, Inc., of New York City and The Robbins Flooring Company of Reed City, Michigan, for their gracious and unexpected tribute to the ladies of the convention, by presenting to each a very beautiful corsage the evening of the Annual Dinner. This very thoughtful gesture helped make the evening most pleasant and congenial.

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The operating, delivery, and anesthesia rooms require especial care in wiring for lighting and for appliance circuits. The conduits which serve the places must be sealed off gas tight. Utility outlets must be

explosion proof.

Ventilation of these rooms must be supremely quiet but fully effective. A life depends upon being able to hear the faint breathing of the patient at all times. This system too must be free from explosion hazards.

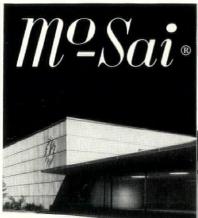
The boiler plant should be for high pressure steam. Reducing-valves will provide the correct pressures for sterilizing, cooking and laundry work. Steam heat exchanges will permit a circulating hot water system—all from the same boilers. The fuel should be oil or gas, unless the plant size would make the use of pulverized coal economical.

The postoperative care and comfort of patients is also very important. Bed room lighting demands floor lighting to guide the nurse without annoyance to a patient who is trying to sleep. The nurses call-system must be effective, quiet and enduring. The costs run over a wide scale, depending upon the degree of refinement demanded. Doctors call systems should be visual rather than audible. The monotonous repetition

of a public address "Calling Doctor Climber" may tickle the ear of a publicity loving M.D. but it Crucifies the patient who has just emerged from the anesthetic.

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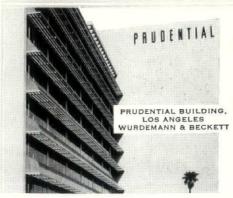
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CONSTITUENTS

(Continued)

The Committee on Education has decided to spend this season making an analysis of what the offices can do to augment the student's basic school training. In attacking this problem, the Committee will probe the suggestions made in the Chapter on "Candidate Training Program" outlined in the recent A. I. A. publication "The Architect at Mid-Century." The Burdell Commission has in this book developed a series of suggestions and recommendations regarding many present-day architectural problems, particularly in education, which the Committee feels should be appraised particularly in terms of adaptability to local use.

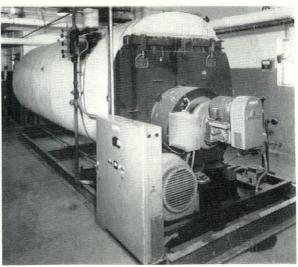
The Public Relations Committee has prepared a questionnaire of the views and practice of Chapter members in regard to Public Relations. The answers will serve as a basis for the Committee's future work. It has also revised the photograph identification label and a new issue of this will soon be available.

The Stores and Shopping Centers Discussion Group held their first meeting in November and inaugurated a stimulating program for forthcoming meetings. Daniel Schwartzman was appointed Chairman of the exhibition committee, which plans for the spring months a full-scale public exhibition of current work in the store and shopping center fields. Meyer Katzman was appointed Chairman of the committee on the store-proper aspects of the work and the programming of subsequent speakers in that field. Bertram A. Sherman was appointed secretary of the committee. The group will conduct a series of lectures in connection with its activities.

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The Technical Committee sponsored a well-attended Joint meeting of the New York Chapter and American Institute of Electrical Engineering at Latham Auditorium, Barnard College, December 13th. Alexander Sitkin gave an interesting talk on minimum stage lighting with emphasis on the problem of lighting the school auditorium stage on a small budget. He stressed the need for panelboard space and power facility for future maximum lighting.

Stanley McCandless, Professor of Stage Lighting, at Yale, spoke on a more extensive degree of stage lighting, giving an excellent talk illustrated by slides. Use and effect of dimmer panels and color in stage lighting was explained and illustrated by means of the excellent equipment in the Latham Auditorium. Professor McCandless emphasized the point "light the people on stage."

On Tuesday, January 18, the Chapter was a cosponsor with the Illuminating Engineering Society of a meeting devoted nominally to residential lighting. It was accompanied by an exhibit of architectural work incorporating new principles in lighting design, and a room was shown where light and translucent materials were used, on the surface of which varying light intensities could be controlled. The principal speaker at the dinner was Louis Kahn, F. A. I. A., whose illumination was philosophical as much as electrical.

A cocktail party given by the Membership Committee on January 21 was attended by 123 persons, including 81 prospective candidates for membership in A. I. A., introduced by 29 members. The Committee and Chapter Officers were present to answer questions and to distribute applications for membership. The A. I. Aires supplied a spirited musical background for the party and the guests had the opportunity to see the fine illumination exhibition upstairs.

January 31 the Committee on Houses opened a one-week showing of houses designed by architects for the speculative builder. Theodore Hood was in charge of this exhibit which featured the work of 17 of our members. A cocktail party on the opening day was well-attended by builders and journalists as guests of the Chapter. The exhibition has excited the interest not only of these but of several publishers as well.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS YEAR FORECAST FOR 1955

A wide cross section of American industry should enjoy a profitable 1955, at least insofar as the immediate future is concerned. One of the better "barometers" of business activity — because it cuts across so many fields in all areas of business — predicts this based on a projection of its sales figures for the end of 1954.

George W. Proffitt, Executive Secretary of the Copper & Brass Warehouse Association, Inc., whose members are copper and brass distributors in all parts of the nation, says that late 1954 figures indicate that business will be good in 1955.

"Copper and brass products are a good barometer of business activity," Mr. Proffitt said. "For example, late in 1953, sales were down and the slump of early 1954 was reflected in a projection of 1953 figures. Results from 1954, still incomplete, show a rising demand for copper and brass products."

A long-distance telephone survey of members of the Copper & Brass Warehouse Association showed that typical members' sales in several cities averaged slightly over 19% better for the final quarter of 1954 as contrasted with the final quarter of 1953.

The survey covered small, medium and large copper and brass warehouses. Biggest increase was reported by a large mid-western firm which said that its sales for the final three months of 1954 will be 30% better than for 1953. The smallest increase was in Baltimore, where the increase was still a healthy 15%.

The outlook for good business in 1955 is especially bright. As one copper warehouse executive in New York put it, "We're looking forward to a tremendous first quarter in 1955, with a large volume of orders already received." All copper and brass distributors surveyed reported their volume of orders for the first quarter of 1955 far ahead of a similar year-end period in 1954.

CORRECTION

The Anchor Concrete Products, Inc., regrets an error which appeared on Page 8 of the January-February issue of The Empire State Architect. The Consulting Engineer for this project appeared in this ad as James N. DeSerio.

This should have read:

Thomas H. McKaig, Consulting Engineer.

We sincerely hope that this error has not been confusing to the readers nor embarrassing to the parties concerned.

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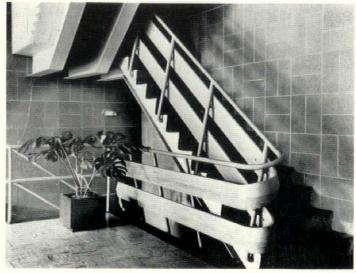
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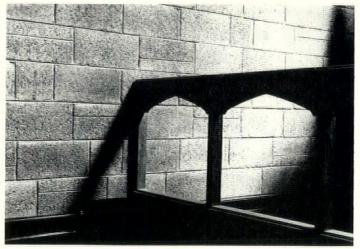
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Basket weave pattern. Aesthetic appearance was the primary reason the architect gave for selecting Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units in this church, with economy as next consideration. Basket weave pattern gives pleasing variety to vestibule walls, shown here.



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