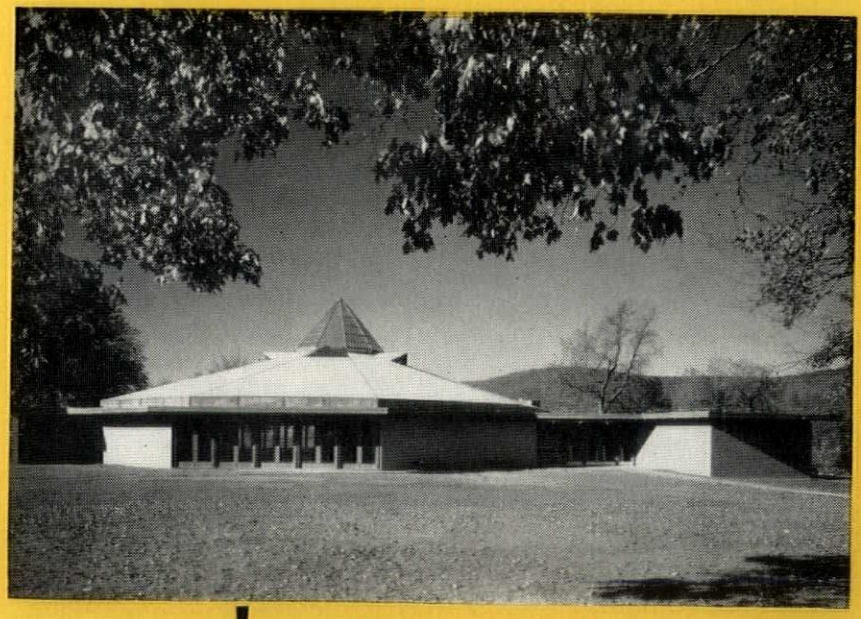
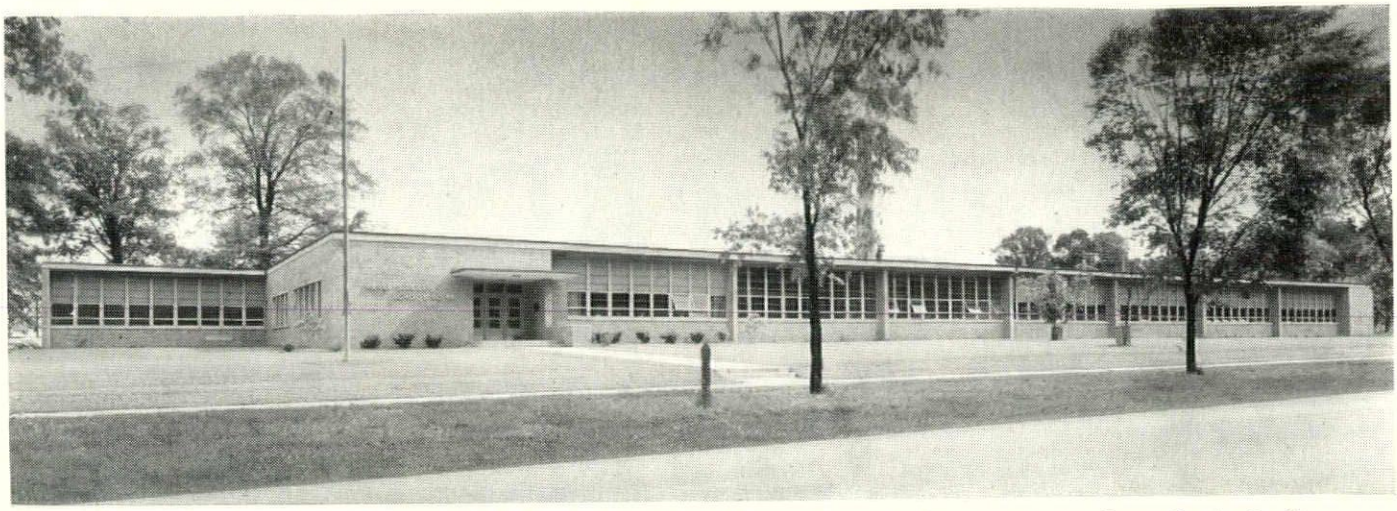
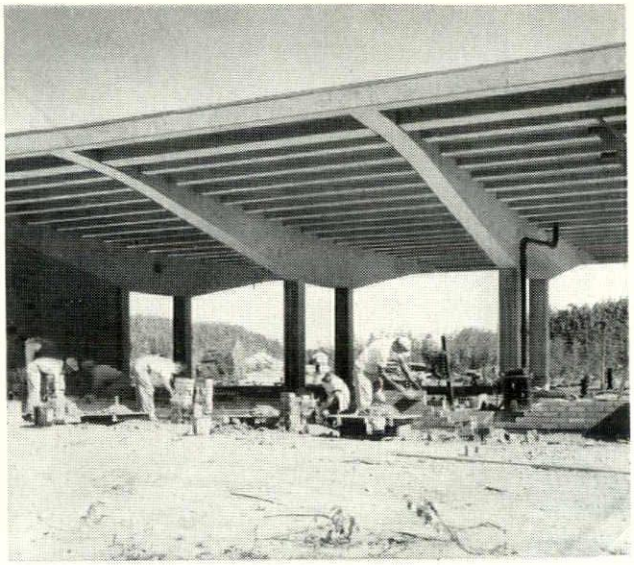
EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT



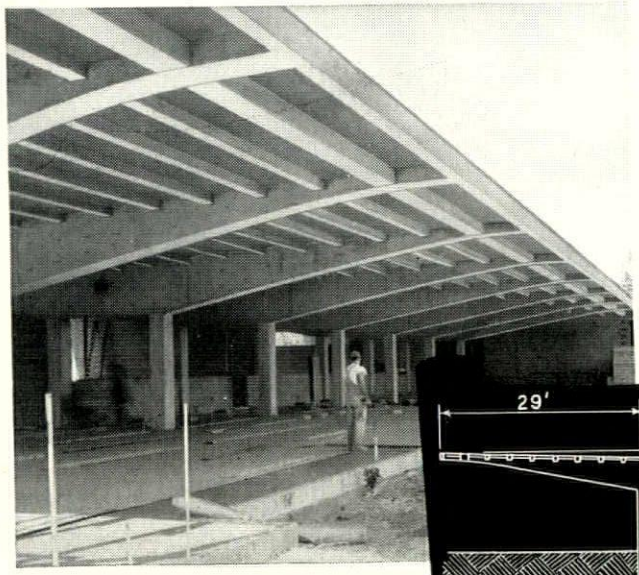
MAY - JUNE
1955
VOLUME XV - NUMBER III



Merle Sidener School, Indianapolis. Architects: Daggett, Naegele & Daggett; engineers: Fink & Roberts; contractor: Cannon Construction Co.



Above: The all-concrete roof covers two rows of outside classrooms and a central corridor. With its overhang, the roof is 68 ft. wide. Below: 29-ft. concrete cantilever beams extend from corridor columns over the classrooms and exterior walls.



Right: cantilever beams extend across auditorium from opposite walls, meet at center. Floor here is lowered 4 ft.

Concrete and Cantilever Design Cut Costs for Modern School

Attractive, modern appearance distinguishes this fine school, completed at a cost of only 92¢ per cu. ft. — 20 to 25 per cent less than the cost of other new buildings of comparable size and quality in the area.

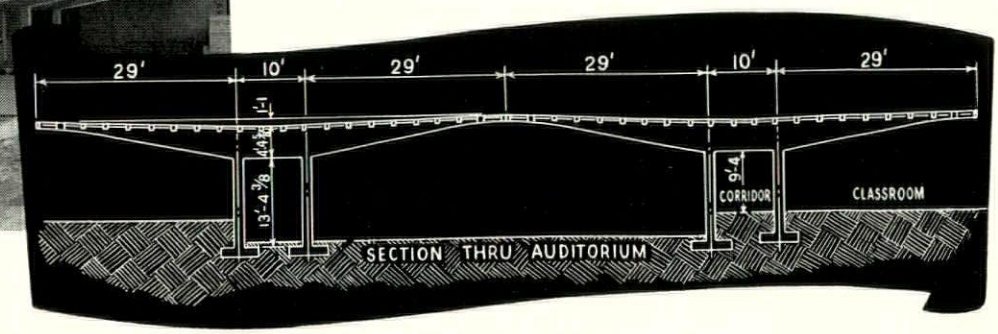
Concrete cantilever beams at 17′ 2″ centers are an outstanding feature in the design. Supported on twin concrete columns that form a central corridor, they extend beyond the exterior walls of the classrooms as roof overhang. Concrete ribs between the cantilever beams carry lightweight precast concrete panels that form the roof.

In the auditorium, cantilever beams from opposite walls join at the center of the room to form a 58-ft. roof span (see drawing below). Exposed concrete masonry, used for partitions and backup throughout the structure, assures maximum firesafety, economy and durability.

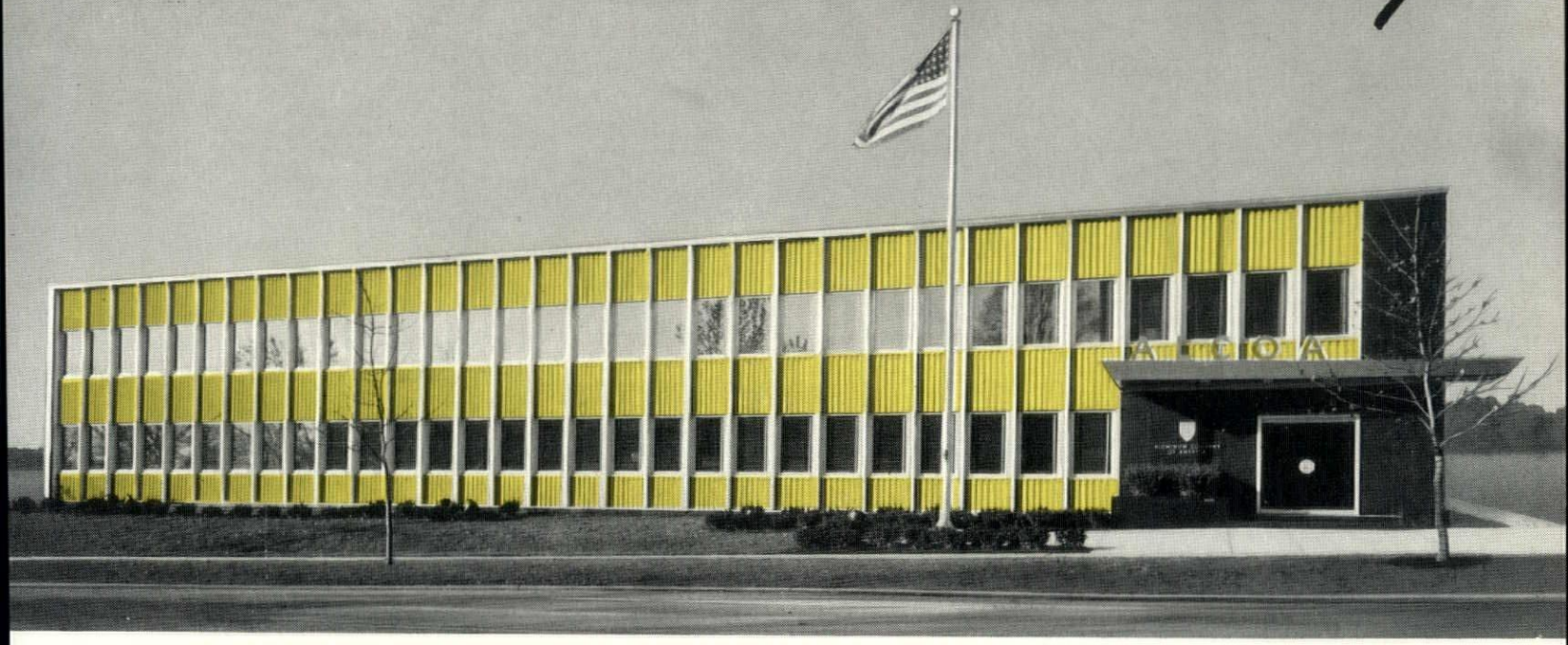
Concrete construction for schools is moderate in first cost, means lower maintenance expense and extra long life. These factors add up to ***low annual cost*** — which pleases school officials and taxpayers alike.

Write for free booklet on concrete school design and construction, distributed only in the U. S. and Canada.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
250 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York
A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete . . . through scientific research and engineering field work



Once again,
GENERAL BRONZE *leads the way*



America's first building* with
COLORED ALUMINUM spandrels

*ALCOA Office Building, Cincinnati, Ohio
Architect: Paul Schell
Contractor: Frank Messer & Sons, Inc.

Pioneering in aluminum curtain wall construction for almost eight years, General Bronze is today recognized as the outstanding leader in this field.

Now, General Bronze adds to its reputation for leadership by fabricating the first *colored* aluminum wall facing panels in an aluminum curtain wall – panels for the new ALCOA office building in Cincinnati, Ohio.

This modern new building with its attractive aluminum spandrels of soft gold color on one facade and blue on the other, is but an indication of what is possible in new building design. Now, architects are able to assure their clients all the advantages of maintenance-free, non-rusting, light-weight aluminum wall panels, while employing color in building design to an extent never before thought possible.

General Bronze is proud that it was selected to fabricate the colored aluminum wall facing panels and the vertically pivoted, reversible windows for this striking new building. It is indeed another tribute to our reputation for quality products, for sound engineering and design and for precision workmanship.

Whether you are planning schools, hospitals, apartments, commercial or monumental buildings – and whether your problems pertain to windows, spandrels, curtain walls or architectural metalwork, our background of 45 years of practical experience can be of real value to you – especially when your requirements are complex or unusual. We will be glad to discuss your problems with you any time. Our catalogs are filed in Sweet's.

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

GENERAL BRONZE CORPORATION

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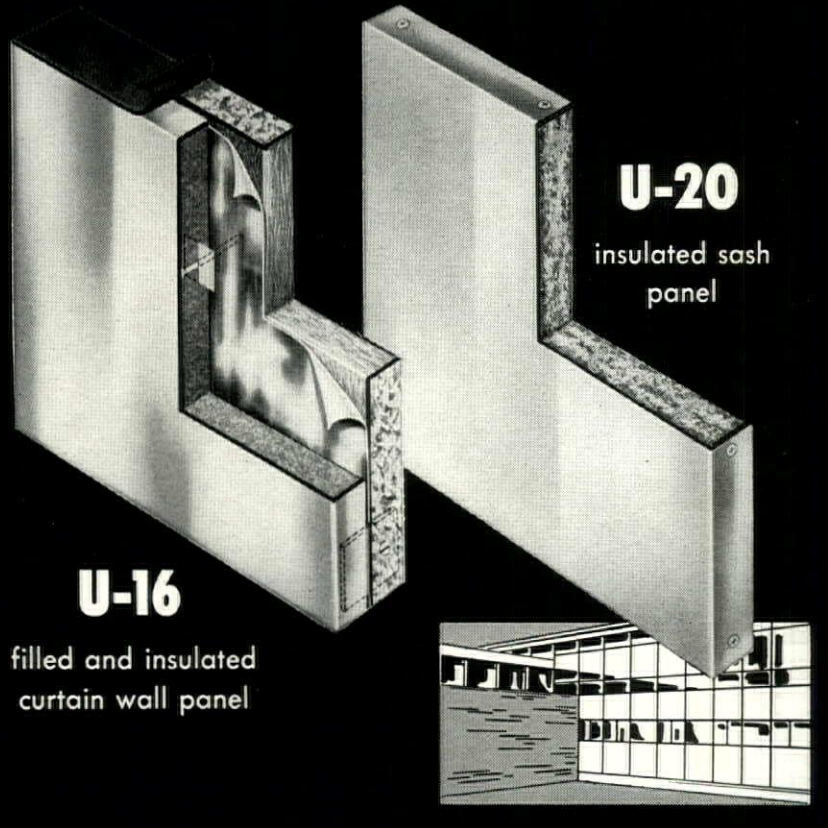
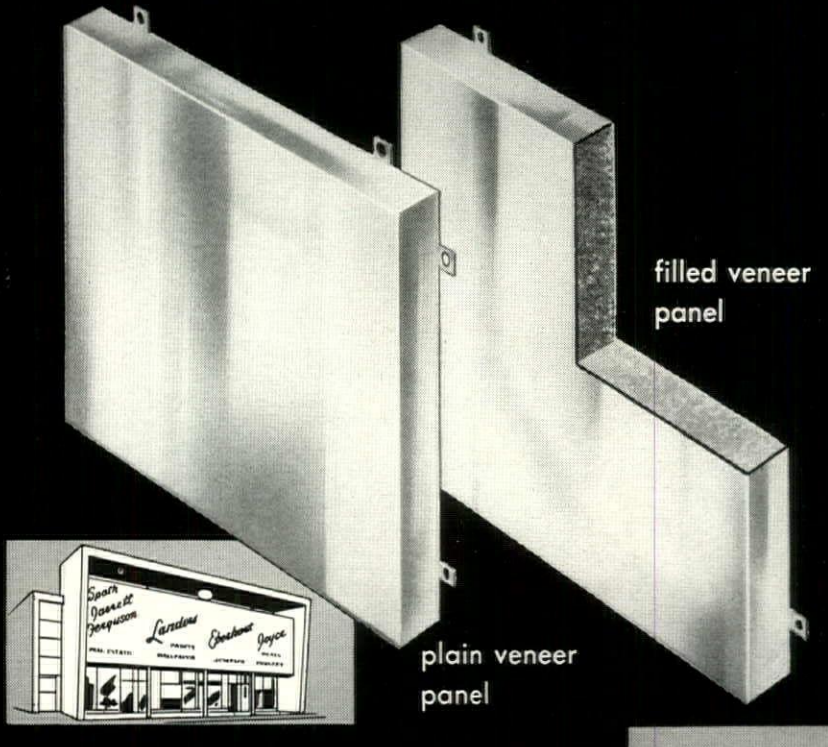
Complete porcelain enamel service

all architectural types



U-20
insulated sash panel

U-16
filled and insulated curtain wall panel



filled veneer panel

plain veneer panel

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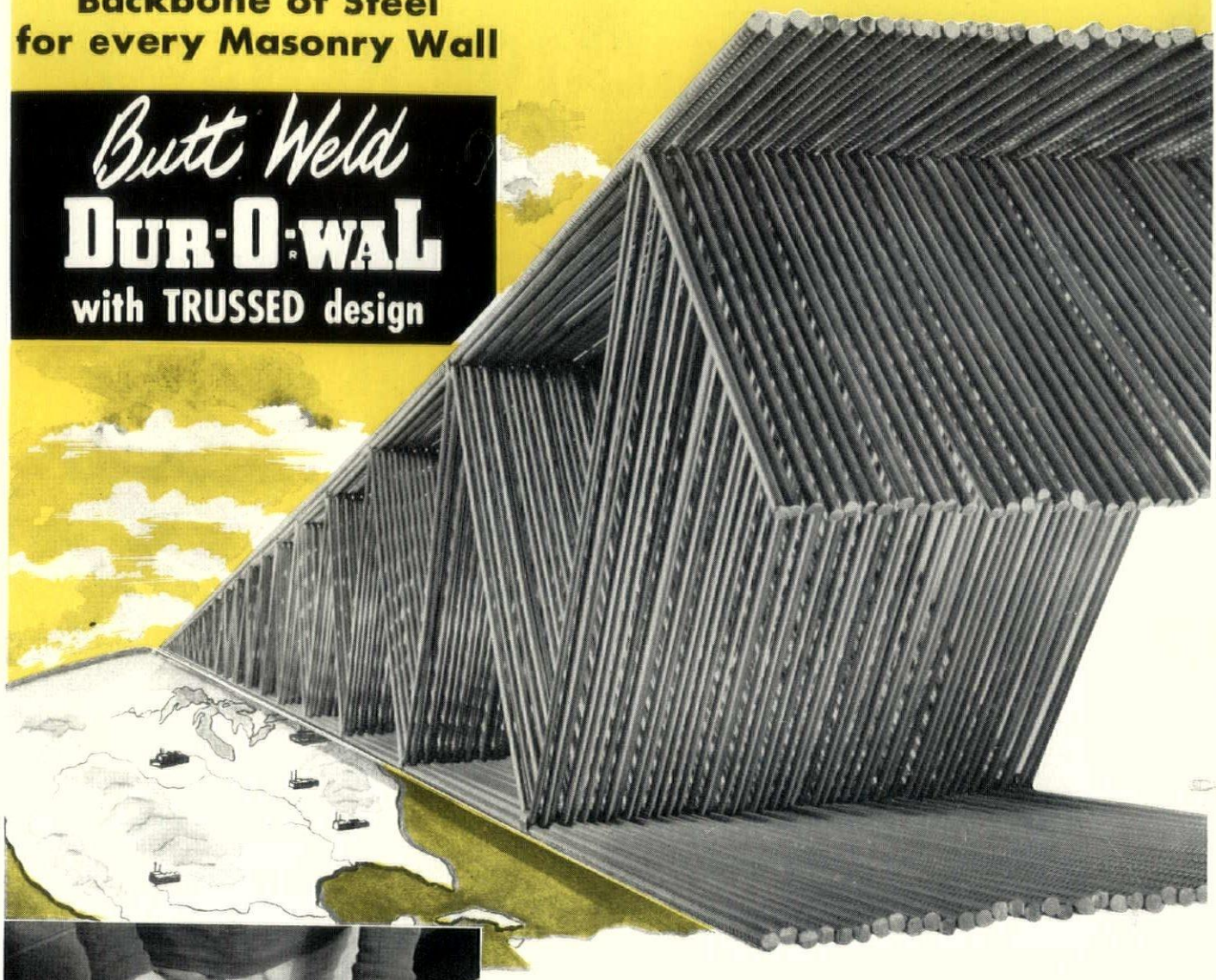
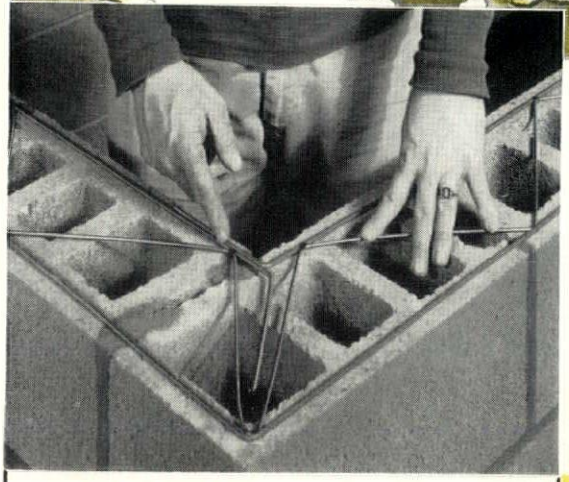
AIA FILE NO. 17-A

Backbone of Steel for every Masonry Wall

Butt Weld DUR-O-WAL with TRUSSED design





WHEN THE MAN WITH THE TROWEL and mortar places it in the wall . . . when his experienced hands discover how easy and fast it fits into his job . . . when he sees the clean, tight mortar joints it makes . . . Dur-O-waL has made a mighty important friend.

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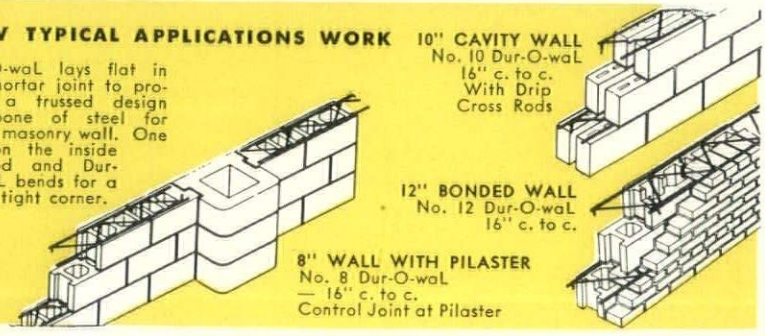
across the nation
America's Builders Have Spoken!

Architects from coast to coast have acclaimed the plus features of patented Dur-O-waL, the steel reinforcing that means lasting beauty for all masonry construction. Electrically butt welded in a single plane of high tensile steel, Dur-O-waL's trussed design puts more steel in the wall economically. Join the trend to Dur-O-waL. It's backed by laboratory findings . . . time tested . . . available everywhere.

HOW TYPICAL APPLICATIONS WORK

Dur-O-waL lays flat in the mortar joint to provide a trussed design backbone of steel for every masonry wall. One cut on the inside siderod and Dur-O-waL bends for a neat, tight corner.



SEE OUR CATALOG IN SWEET'S 2c/Ced

AAF herman nelson

UNIT VENTILATOR NEWS

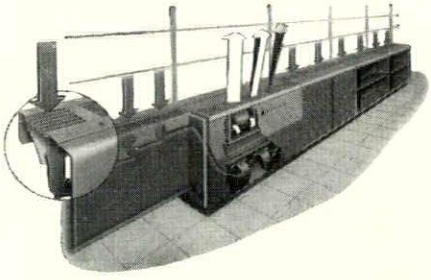
DRAFT STOP

American Air Filter Company, Inc. UNIT VENTILATOR PRODUCTS Louisville 8, Kentucky

DRAFT|STOP SYSTEM SAVES DOLLARS FOR HUNDREDS OF NEW YORK SCHOOLS

(Names furnished on request)

Unique Draft Elimination Method Saves Fuel, Simplifies Cooling

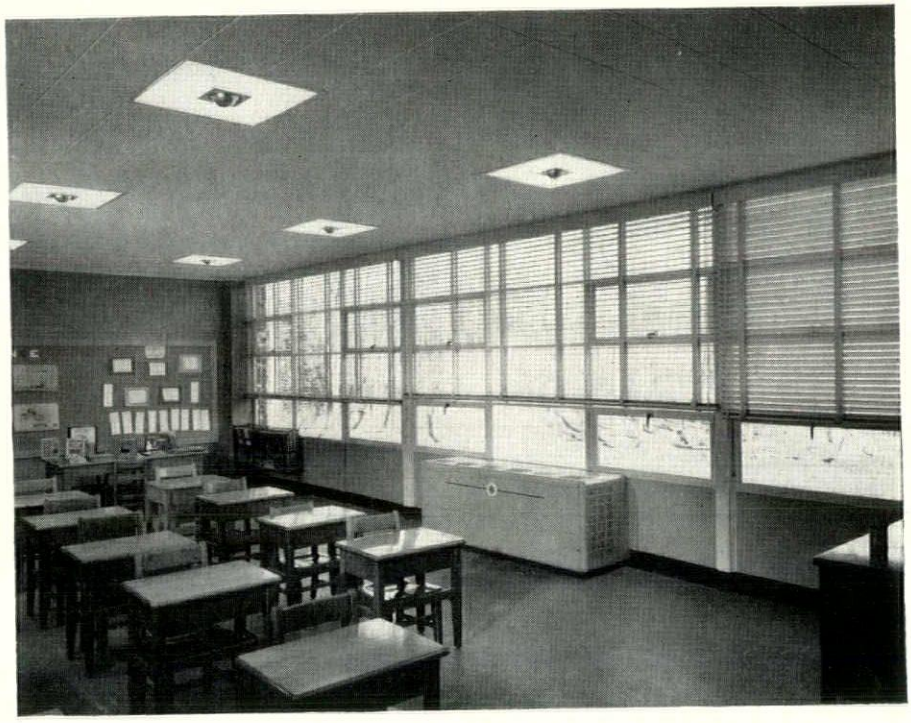


While cold drafts are a problem near the window, the rest of the room may actually be overheated. For this reason DRAFT|STOP doesn't combat dangerous window downdrafts with additional heat but solves the problem sensibly and economically.

DRAFT|STOP traps the cold air at the window before it can spill onto the students. Once trapped by the cold air slot behind the utility cabinets, this cold air is either drawn into the unit ventilator for conditioning or expelled from the building entirely.

The unit is never in the compromising position of having to heat and cool simultaneously — a situation certain to exist where additional heat is used to combat drafts.

Don't look upon the problem of overheating as a fad — it's a fact. And DRAFT|STOP *solves* the problem in a way that also saves *dollars.* For complete information, see our catalog in Sweet's Architectural File, or write Herman Nelson Unit Ventilator Products, American Air Filter Company, Inc., Louisville 8, Ky.



The new Carrie E. Tompkins Elementary School, Croton, New York. The Herman Nelson system, featuring Adapter-Back Unit Ventilators, was a "natural" for this modern sandwich wall construction. District Principal: Donald S. Ray; Architect: Moore & Hutchins; Engineers: Wohlpart Associates; Mechanical Contractor: Beaver Heating Corporation.

Savings Start At The Drafting Board

The DRAFT|STOP economy story begins with school construction. A building utilizing the cooling, heating, ventilating and draft elimination features of DRAF|TSTOP requires no costly supplementary radiation —no vent flues, corridor venting or exhaust fans.

Most of the windows can be permanent glass windows, thus eliminating the extra costs connected with installation of "opener" windows (as much as $25 per window for hardware alone).

DRAFT|STOP Economy Continues In Day-To-Day Operation

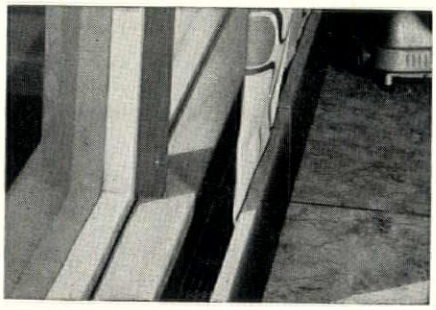
Since the major function of the unit is cooling—to compensate for the natural heat gain from students, lighting and solar effect — DRAFT|STOP heats *only when heat is needed* to bring the classroom to perfect comfort level.

When the unit *is* heating, fuel dollars don't go "out the window". Comfort plus cash savings — that's why budget-minded schools are DRAFT|STOP's best customers.

AAF herman nelson
UNIT VENTILATOR NEWS
American Air Filter Company, Inc. UNIT VENTILATOR PRODUCTS Louisville 8, Kentucky

NEW DEVELOPMENTS HIGHLIGHT HERMAN NELSON RESEARCH PROGRAM

New Light|Stop Accessory Aids Audio-Visual Classroom



Light|Stop solves the problem of retaining classroom comfort while classrooms are darkened for audio-visual sessions.

Before the development of this new accessory, billowing curtains and streaks of light distracted students from their learning tasks. The alternative was to turn off the unit ventilator. This robbed the students of the essentials for comfort just when they needed them most.

Light|Stop prevents flapping of curtain and keeps out light streaks. Thus, audio-visual classrooms can now have their darkness . . . and *comfort,* too! Send for Bulletin 600-A7.

More Colors Now Available For Unit Ventilators

Herman Nelson now offers *seven* colors for unit ventilators:

SAHARA TAN
PLATINUM GREEN
AUTUMN GREEN
COLONIAL BLUE
MIST GRAY
TROPIC GREEN
CORAL TAN

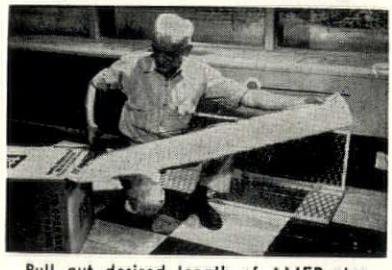
In addition, there are now *five* distinct selections in *lineoleum* patterns and colors for unit ventilator tops. This comprehensive range provides colors that will blend or contrast with any classroom color scheme.

Bulletin 600-E3 contains actual painted panels of all unit ventilator colors and four-color reproductions of the linoleum patterns. Send for your copy.

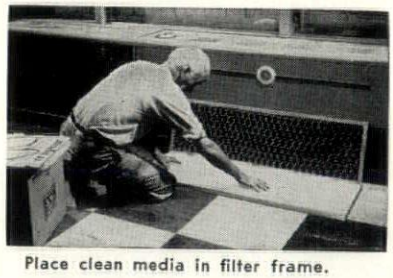
Classroom Filter Cuts Costs In Half

The new Herman Nelson Renewable Filter utilizes highly effective AMER-glas media at a cost one-half that of replaceable filters. Here's all you do to change media:

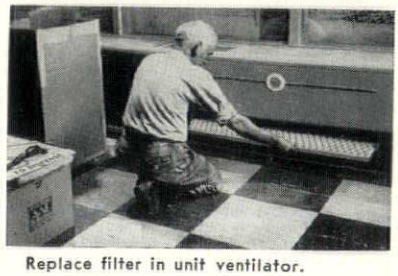
Remove filter from unit ventilator. Open frame, take out media and dispose of it in wastebasket.



Pull out desired length of AMER-glas media from carton dispenser and cut off with scissors.



Place clean media in filter frame.

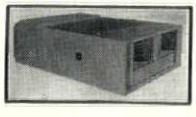


Replace filter in unit ventilator.

Herman Nelson Offers Complete Line For All Classroom Cooling, Heating And Ventilating Needs

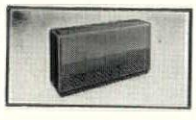
AUDITORIUM UNIT VENTILATORS

For use where large volumes of air need to be heated and circulated, such as auditoriums and gymnasiums.



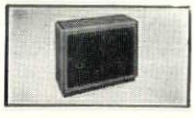
UNIT VENTILATOR CONVECTORS

For both DRAFT|STOP and General Purpose Units—designed to harmonize with the unit ventilator.



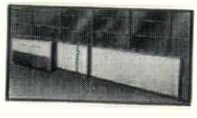
UNIT VENTILATOR UTILITY CABINETS

Available in a variety of sizes and color schemes and designed to harmonize with the two product lines.



DRAFT|STOP WALL

For use where it is not desirable to use DRAFT|STOP Utility Cabinets or cavity wall construction.



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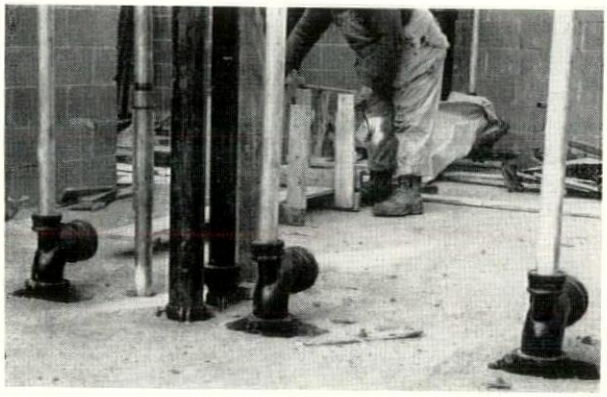
Two-way cantilevers. Self-supporting and inexpensively accomplished.
Town of Tonawanda Building.



Simple electric installation buried in concrete topping.
St. Lawrence University.

DON'T FORGET THE TIME SAVED USING *STRESTCRETE* IS IMPORTANT! The school can be finished more quickly in *any kind of weather* and occupied sooner.

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Autoclaved Denstex Celocrete, Cinder and Concrete Blocks.
Flexicore Pre-Cast Floor and Roof Slabs.
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Long span STRESTCRETE for modern class rooms to 30'. Reduces framing requirements.
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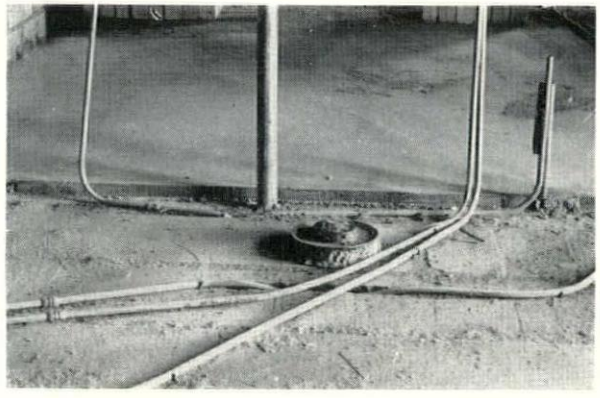
Hollow-core construction makes for easy plumbing installation after STRESTCRETE floor is installed.
St. Lawrence University.



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THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

Address all communications regarding the State Association to the Secretary, Trevor W. Rogers, 832 Rand Building, Buffalo 3, New York; all editorial comments to Charles Rockwell Ellis, 433 South Salina Street, Syracuse 2, New York; all editorial material to Warren N. Wittek, 45 Allen Street, Buffalo 2, New York; and inquiries regarding advertising to the Publisher.

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Published 6 Times a Year

A.I.A. 87th CONVENTION

"Designing for the Community" will be the theme of the 87th annual convention of The American Institute of Architects, it has been announced by A.I.A. President Clair W. Ditchy. The convention will meet in Minneapolis, Minnesota, June 20-24, 1955, with headquarters at the Hotel Radisson.

Keynote address will be made on Tuesday morning, June 21, by Albert M. Cole, Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and the convention theme will be developed further that day — at lunch with James W. Follin, Commissioner of the Urban Renewal Administration, as speaker — and at an afternoon seminar, "Rebuilding the City." Moderator Richard W. E. Perrin, A.I.A., Executive Director of the Milwaukee Housing Authority, will be joined on the panel by leading architect-planners who will discuss pertinent phases of the architect's role in development and redevelopment projects.

Later in the week there will be another important seminar, keyed to the overall theme, on "Architecture of Community Expansion," led by Norman J. Schlossman, F.A.I.A., of the Chicago firm of Loebl, Schlossman and Bennett, a former 1st vice-president of the Institute.

ARCHITECTS' EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

Max Foley Appointed Chairman

At the annual meeting of the Architects' Emergency Committee held recently, the following officers were re-elected to the Executive Committee to serve three years:

Max Foley, Chairman; Lucian E. Smith, Vice-Chairman; William F. R. Ballard; and Frederick G. Frost, Jr., Chairman, Finance Committee.

Other members of the profession serving on the Executive Committee are:

Julian Clarence Levi, Honorary Chairman; Adolph Goldberg, Secretary; Henry Hofmeister, Treasurer; Albert W. Butt, Jr.; Robert Allen Jacobs; and Edgar I. Williams.

As many of us remember, the Committee was formed in 1930 during the great depression, to help the unemployed in the profession. Much has been accomplished during these past twenty-four years for the draftsmen and architects.

Through the years great effort has been made to strengthen the financial position of the Committee as a backlog against less prosperous times. It is hoped that the entire profession will respond generously to the annual drive for funds which will be made shortly. As Julian Clarence Levi, founder of the Committee, has said, "We are not conducting an employment agency. Better than that, we are offering, without any remuneration, friendly cooperation to all who bring their problems to us. It is not an obligation nor is it a responsibility. It is an evidence of the fine spirit of comradeship that animates the architectural profession."

ON THE COVER

Student Union Building for Centenary Junior College, in Hackettstown, New Jersey. Jan Hird Pokorny, Architect. Award of Merit received in the 7th Annual Competition for Outstanding American Architecture.

American Seating announces

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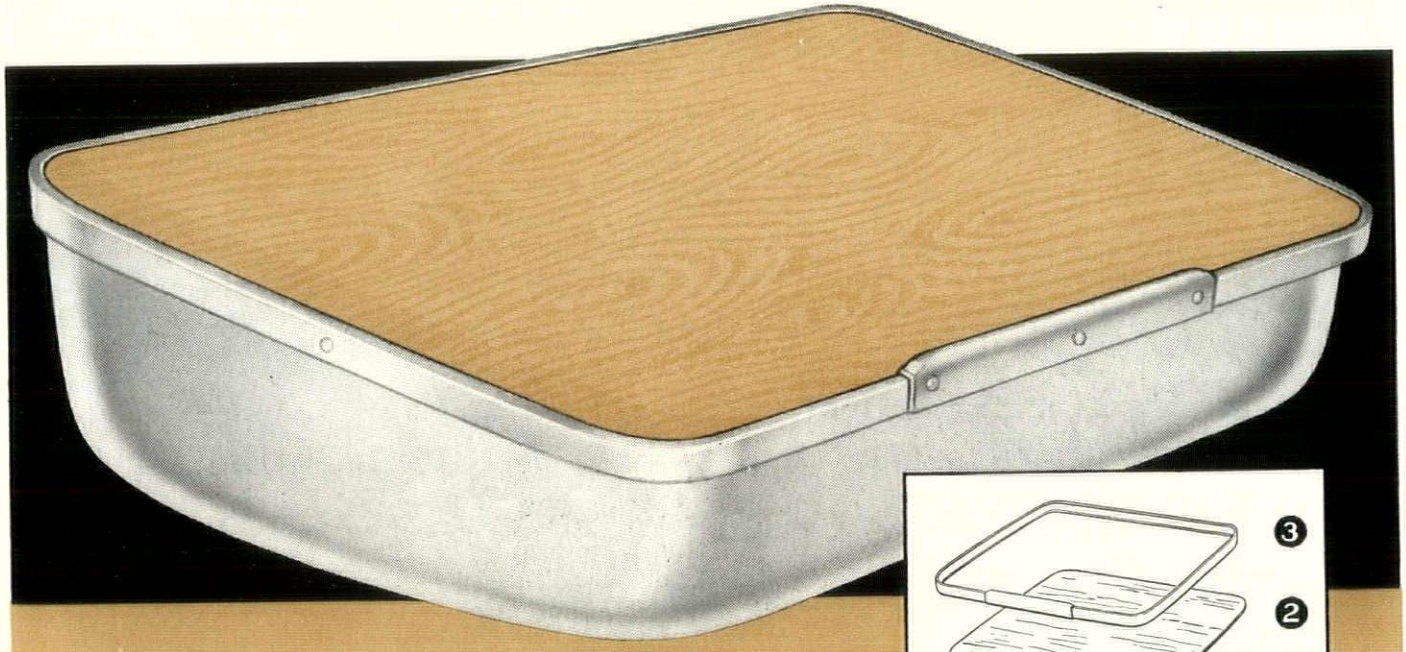
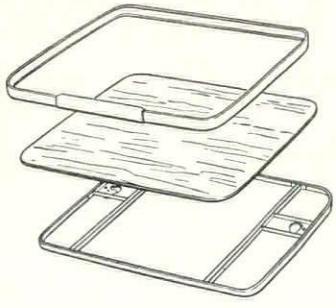
first and only *Metal-and-Plastic* desk top





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2. Plastic-surface desk-top panel. More than 5 times greater surface resistance to wear than the best wood tops. Attractive birch-grain pattern. Satin-smooth finish. Uniform 45% light reflectance.

3. Continuous band of hard-aluminum-alloy locks plastic surface to steel supporting frame; fully protects all edges.

Send for illustrated metal-and-plastic folder fully describing the many important features of this brand new desk top. Dept. 5B.

Designed and constructed expressly for classroom use. Has all the advantages of modern plastic surfaces—PLUS lightweight, rigid welded steel reinforcing structure.

Adds years to the "wear-life" of your school-desk tops

A completely new principle of desk-top design and construction, researched, developed and manufactured by American Seating Company, assuring you of the *greatest value-buy* in school-desk tops.

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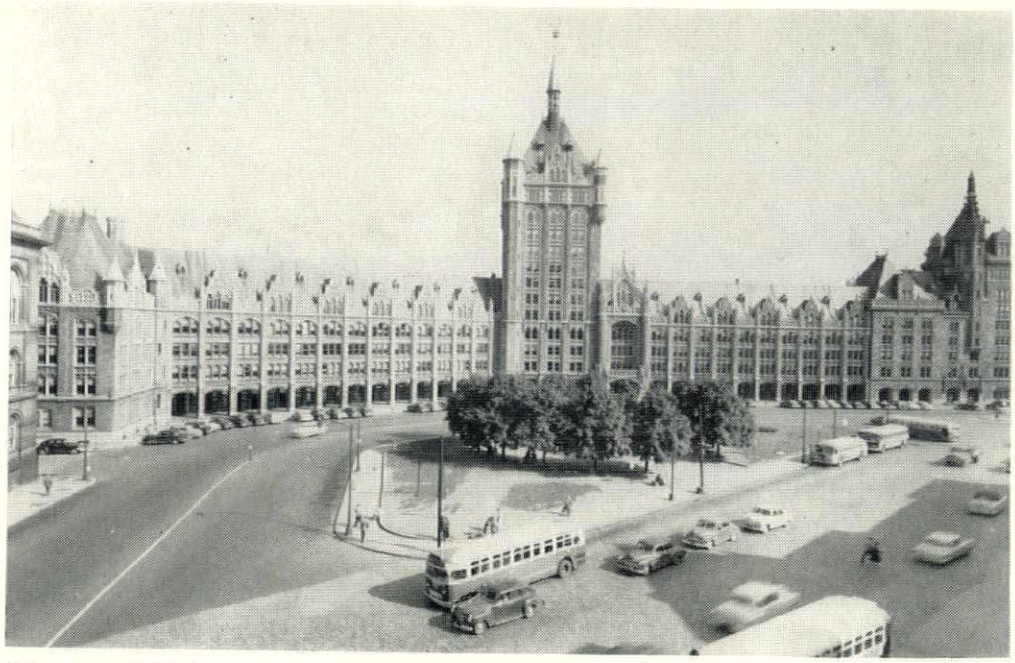

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Buffalo 8, New York

Co-Chairmen
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403 Fulton Street
Troy, New York

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84 Cochran Avenue
Hastings-on-Hudson, New York

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Simeon Heller, Chairman
38-11 Union Street
Flushing 24, New York

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Frederick H. Voss
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Recreational Activities (Co-Chairmen)
Charles A. Schade
159 Ontario Street
Albany 5, New York

Gerson T. Hirsch
P. O. Box 101
Pleasantville, New York

Ladies' Program (Co-Chairwomen)
Mrs. F. A. Evans
Brunswick Hills
Troy, New York

Mrs. G. T. Hirsch
P. O. Box 101
Pleasantville, New York

YOUTH IN ARCHITECTURE

SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS

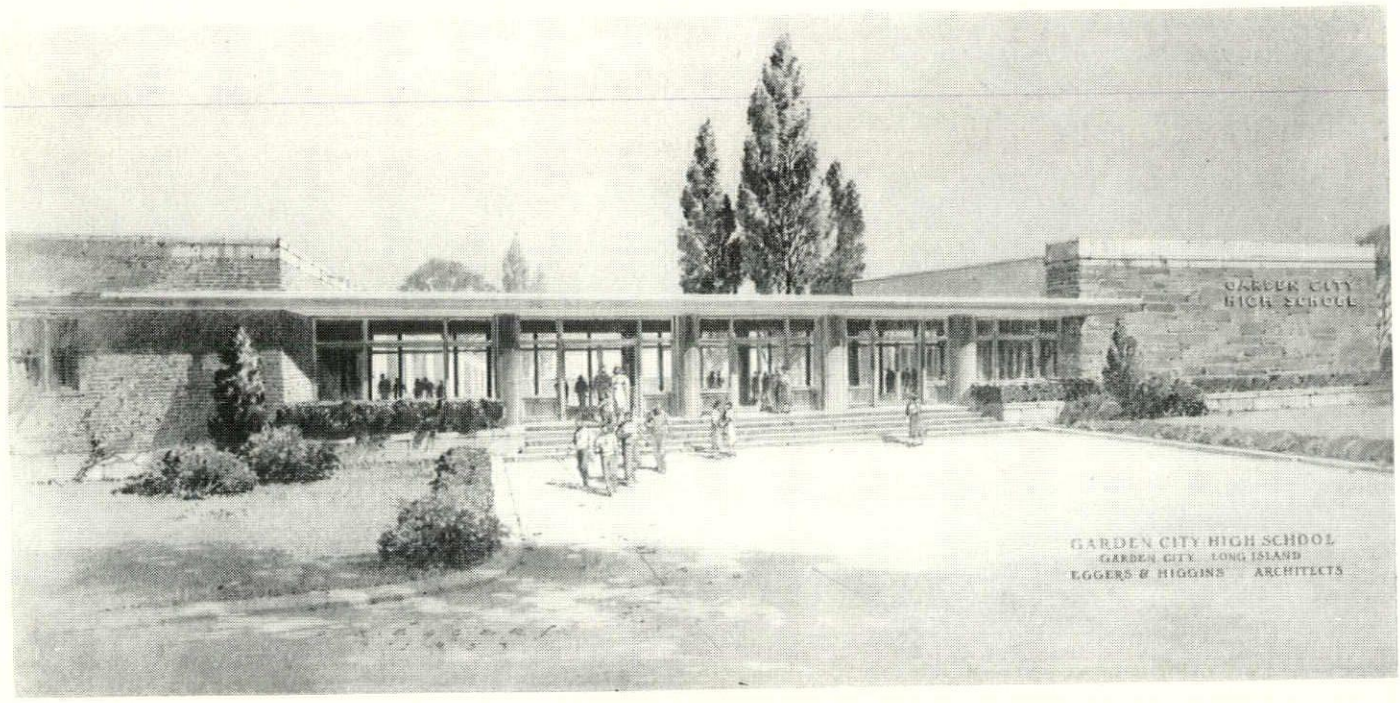
GUESTS OF 1955 CONVENTION

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Convention Committee and favorable action by the Board of Directors, the Senior Class of the Schools of Architecture at Columbia University, Cornell University, Cooper Union, Pratt Institute, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and Syracuse University are invited guests of the Board of Directors at the 1955 Convention of the New York State Association of Architects, Friday, October 14th and Saturday, October 15th.

GARDEN CITY HIGH SCHOOL

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

EGGERS AND HIGGINS, *Architects*



Garden City, located about 18 miles from New York City in Nassau County, Long Island, is one of the first planned residential communities in the United States; yet it has no public library, no community center, and no community recreational program or facilities. Recognizing these facilities as necessary to the future well-being of the community, a citizens' committee sponsored by the Board of Education undertook an educational survey to discover what other educational and community facilities might be needed and how they might best be acquired. The material in this report formed the backbone of the program of requirements given to Eggers and Higgins in the fall of 1952.

The assignment was to design a group of related operational units for 1200 pupils (900 to occupy the school immediately on its completion) and to include community accommodations. The Board of Education had previously acquired a 27-acre site centrally located within the educational district. The educational requirements of the program were extensive, in view of the fact that over 80% of Garden City High School graduates matriculate to college. This was considered primarily a plan problem; 10 possible schemes were developed and each evaluated on its ability to (1) fulfill the program requirements, (2) meet the high design standards set for the project, and (3) fit well on the site. Efficient site utilization proved to be a major design challenge.

The final design, incorporating the best features of the earlier studies, is now in the construction stage. It is a free-plan relation of individual units tied together under one roof, providing open ends for expansion and reflecting in its shape conditions dictated by the site and the program. Essentially a one story structure with a second story section devoted to science laboratories and fine arts, it incorporates three main divisions.

The Students' Division

The students' division includes academic and special classrooms, a bus loading platform at the students' entrance, and a spacious lobby which doubles as an exhibition area and circulation center for the academic units. For flexible use and programming there are 28 general classrooms of three different sizes, 24′ x 24′, 24′ x 30′, and 30′ x 30′. Roof overhangs and canopies reduce glare and control sunlight. Clerestory bi-lateral lighting is provided in the large square classrooms. Corridors borrow light from wire glass openings over the lockers. This feature reduces the tunneling effect common to main school corridors. The school library will house 17,000 volumes and has a main reading room for 125 students. One side opens onto a terrace overlooking the garden. The cafeteria has a similar terrace and provides seating for 400 students at one time. It also provides ample space for school and community dances, thus – to the delight of the athletic staff – preserving the gym playing surface. The homemaking department is adjacent to the cafeteria.

An important feature of the Garden City school program is the fine arts department, which has one studio for art and one for mechanical drawing. A fully equipped photographic laboratory completes this department. Other features include classrooms for speech and dramatics, typing and general commercial work, industrial art workshops, and individual laboratory study booths in the biology, chemistry and physics department.

Administration Division

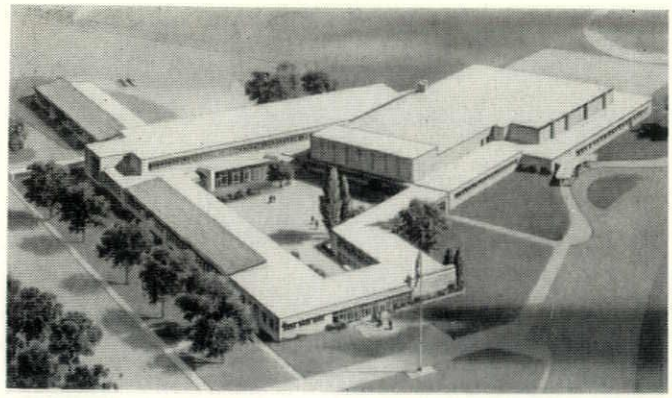
This unit was one of the keys to the final analysis of the plan; it is independent and yet centrally located, and it contains the main public entrance to the building and to the inner garden court. A lounge and meet-

ing room, to serve student, faculty and community groups, is also located in this unit.

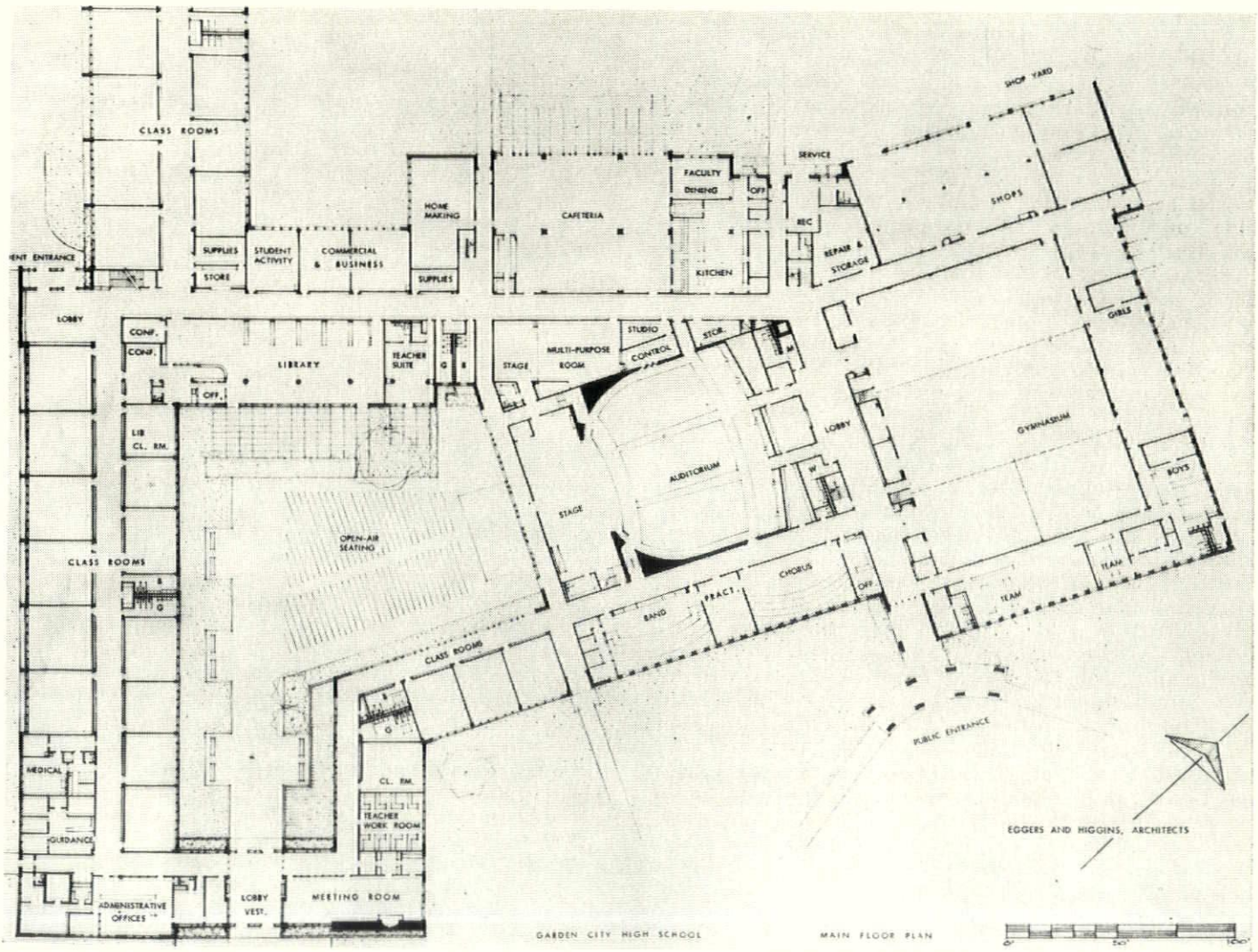
The Community Division

Located directly opposite an 800-car parking lot, this unit features an 1100 seat auditorium with a large stage. A music department is immediately adjacent with facilities for band, chorus, individual and group instruction and practice. A multi-purpose speech and drama studio and control room adjoins the auditorium for radio and television broadcasting and recording. As many as 1500 spectators will witness varsity basketball games in the spacious new gymnasium. It may be divided by folding partitions to provide 4 separate physical education areas for boys and girls. By drawing only one of the partitions it is possible for 700 spectators to watch competitive afternoon games while the girls are practicing in another gym section. Plans call for an official-size swimming pool, which may be opened to the outside for summer use, as a future school and community possibility. Outdoor athletic facilities have easy access to the gymnasium and lockers; they include a football gridiron with running track, separate baseball and softball diamonds, a soccer field, a football practice and lacrosse field, and girls' playing fields.

The students', administrative and community divisions surround a garden court, which in addition to enhancing the structure offers many possibilities for both school and community use. The court has a hard-surfaced portion that will hold a portable stage and seat approximately 1000 at concerts, dramatics, dances and outdoor commencement exercises.



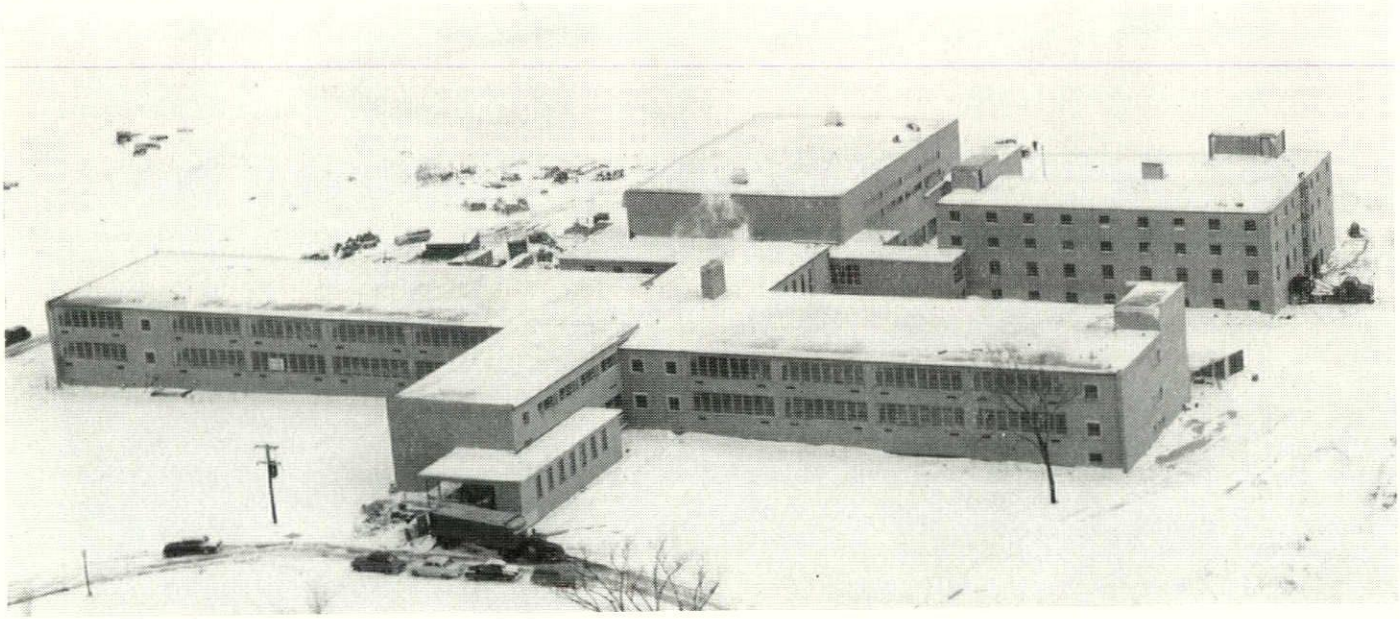
When it is completed and occupied this fall, Garden City High School will provide the community with 2,850,000 cubic feet of space, at a cost of less than $1.00 per cubic foot, based on a contract cost of $2,585,827. Its contemporary design will be an outstanding addition to a village whose garden community tradition has been maintained through almost one hundred years.



McQUAID JESUIT HIGH SCHOOL

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

JOSEPH P. FLYNN AND HERBERT H. BOHACKET
Architects



In the fall of 1952 as tribute to Bishop James E. Kearney in his educational program, a Diocesan wide fund raising campaign provided partial finances to erect four High Schools in the Rochester Catholic Diocese.

The New York Province of the Society of Jesus was invited and accepted Bishop Kearney's invitation to come to Rochester to plan, equip and staff the McQuaid Jesuit High School for a required capacity of 1,000 boys. One and one-half million dollars was presented to the Jesuits to initiate and complete the construction of the school. A twenty-six acre site was purchased in Brighton, a suburb of Rochester; plans were developed with the Architects, contracts awarded and construction began in early 1954. Completion is scheduled for June and school opening in September 1955.

The developed plan consists of various wings branching from the Main Entrance Wing which houses the Administrative offices, Reception rooms on the first floor and the school library on the second floor. Beyond these requirements the school wings branch in opposite directions from a spacious inner lobby and provide thirty class rooms, stair halls, toilet rooms and science laboratories.

Radiating from the main lobby is the center wing designed for the one story chapel requirements which has a seating capacity of one hundred twenty, sanctuary with the main and two side altars and a sacristy which has four additional altars integrated with vestment and chapel equipment space.

Beyond the chapel is a large lobby with separate entrances for public use and with toilet facilities for men and women. By the installation of folding gates on both floors this wing can be completely isolated from the school proper affording proper control of the public as the various activities demand. Off this lobby the gymnasium is located with a bleacher seating capacity of approximately 880. It has complete locker and shower facilities for the student body, coaches, officials and visiting teams.

The kitchen and cafeteria are in the basement of the Gymnasium wing. The cafeteria is planned in compliance with all code requirements to serve as a temporary Auditorium until the future auditorium is completed.

Contiguous with the above requirements is the Faculty residence which has thirty-eight private rooms and all associated facilities for private living conditions of the faculty.

The Faculty residence has a full basement with the first floor planned for general community use and the upper two floors for sleeping accommodations for the faculty members. Private bed rooms with lavatories are provided for the general staff and centrally located bath and toilet facilities. Both the second and third floors have two individual suites with study, bed room and private bath. Walls are metal studs and plaster painted, all ceilings are acoustical tile.

The class room wings have a full basement and two floors above. The typical class room is 23'-0" wide, 31'-0" long with a ceiling height of 10'-6". 3'-6" glazed structural tile wainscot encompasses each room, the walls and ceilings are plaster painted with extensive variation of color. Windows are steel intermediate projected. Black boards are colored porcelain steel with aluminum trim. Class rooms are equipped with Curtis light and sound conditioning system consisting of acoustical vertical baffles 24" o.c. mounted from lighting fixtures and 96" slim line fluorescent lamps. Combination convectors, draft stops and unit heaters supply controlled heat and ventilation. Corridors are 12'-0" wide in the clear with acoustical ceilings, and have recessed locker facilities for 1,000 students.

The Clock, Paging and Program system is IBM electronic. The public address system is 3 channel Stromberg Carlson, originating from a central control room.

A complete fire alarm system has been installed in all wings. The Physics Laboratory is equipped with Standard Time Company panel and batteries which provides D.C. current.

The superstructure is steel with open web steel joists supporting the concrete floor slabs. The interior partitions are plastered cinder blocks. First floor corridors are terrazzo and all rooms except gymnasium, cafeteria, kitchen, toilets and bed rooms are asphalt tile. Oak plywood paneling is the major finish in the Administrative offices, lobby, chapel and Faculty wing. The exterior walls are faced with brick backed with cinder block and furred plaster panel walls.

The heating system is vapor vacuum energized by two tubular boilers, located in the central boiler room beneath the chapel. Both boilers are provided with combination gas and oil firing equipment. The various wings are zoned and interzoned for temperature regulation. The required specialties and equipment necessary to insure this flexibility and economy have been installed.

To provide adequate sewage disposal, the Town of Brighton, with arrangements of adjoining property owners and the school administrators, have extended the street sanitary sewer over 5,000 feet to eliminate the need of septic tanks and leeching fields. All toilet fixtures are wall hung and metal toilet partition ceiling suspended.

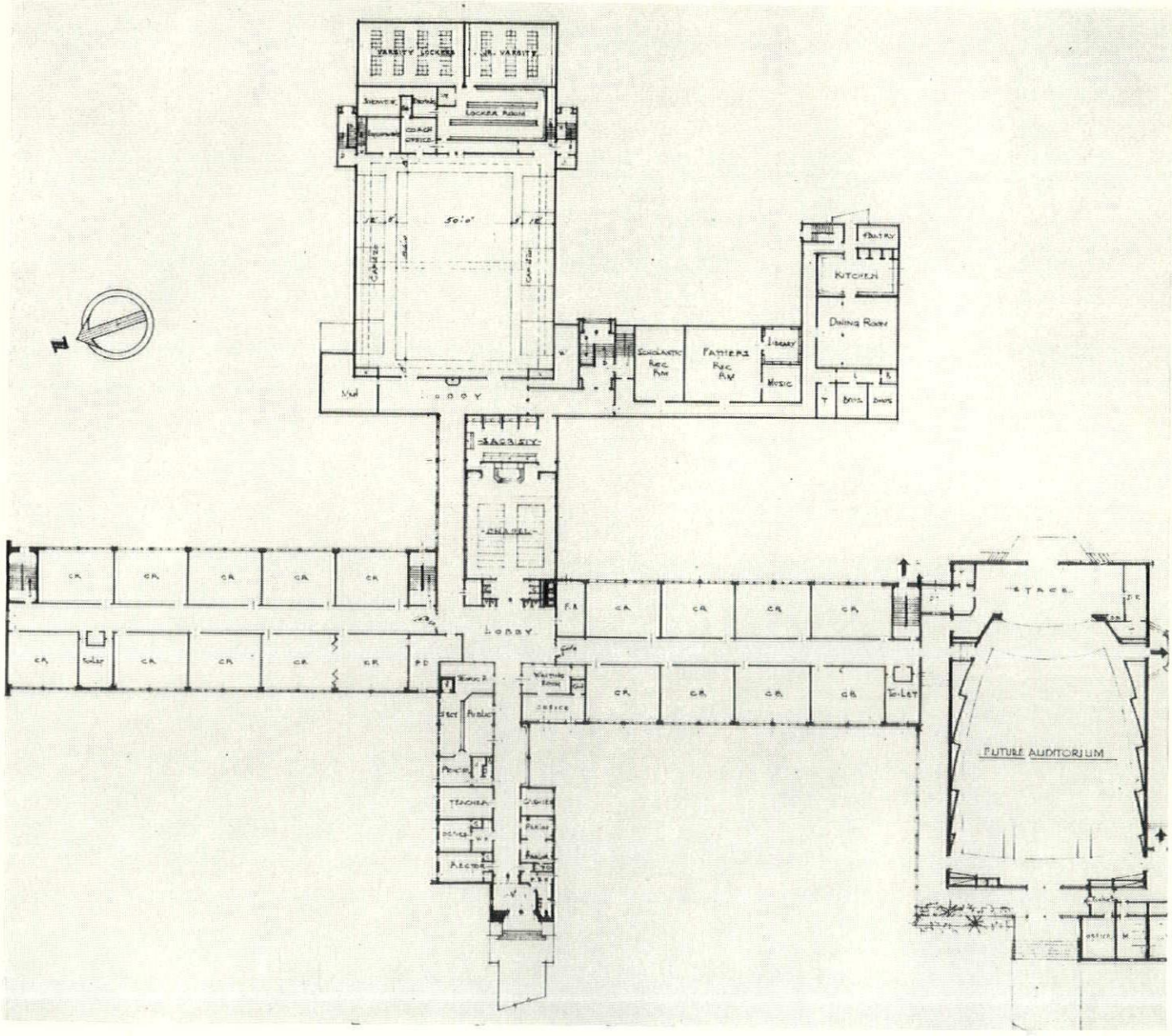
The site development encompasses roads, parking, outdoor athletic requirements including football field, baseball and two softball diamonds, tennis and volleyball courts, and a cinder running track.

Major contracts exclusive of land purchase, surveys, fees and portable equipment and furnishings:

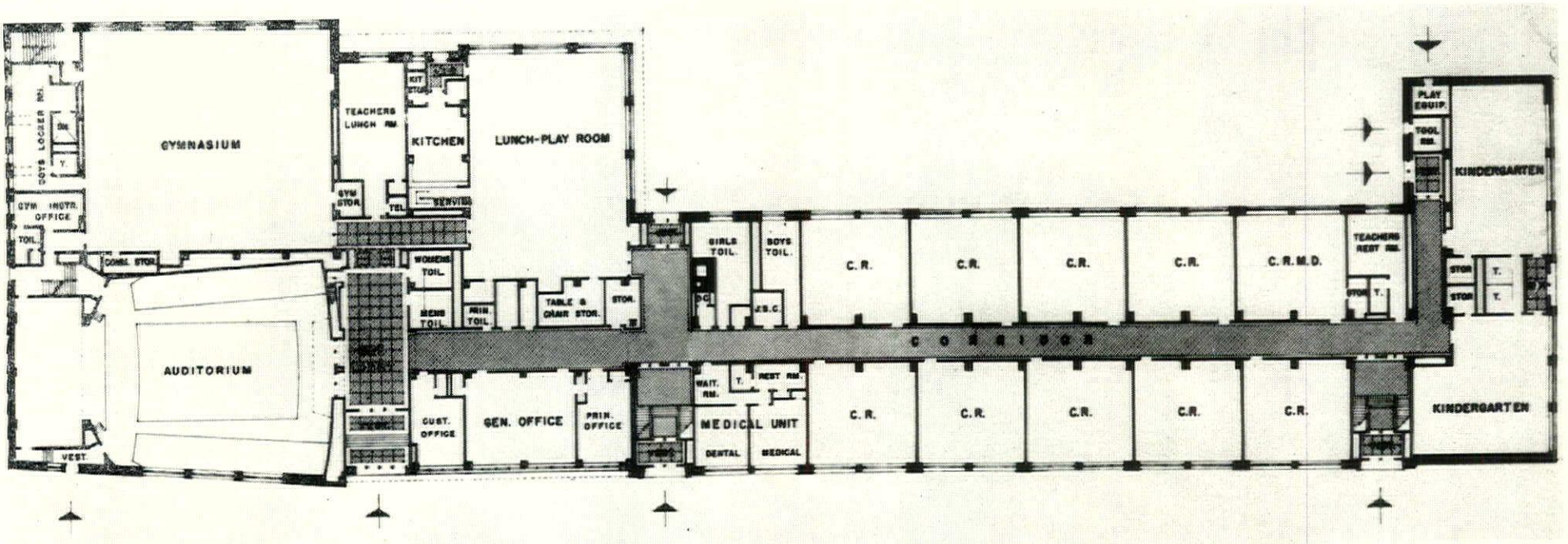
General Contract	$1,258,227.00
Electric	155,136.00
Heating – Ventilating – Plumbing	372,300.00
Site Development	113,491.00
Cafeteria-Laboratory equipment	158,980.00
	$2,058,134.00

The school has 2,065,200 cubic feet and the cubic foot cost of the project is $.996 per cubic foot.

William A. Lattin – Site Development	*Landscape Architect*
A. Friederich & Sons Company	*General Contractor*
Wm. A. McCormick & Sons Inc.	*Heating-Ventilating-Plumbing*
Horacek-Hayden Inc.	*Electrical*
Neumann Bros. Paving Corp.	*Site Development*



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 213, QUEENS

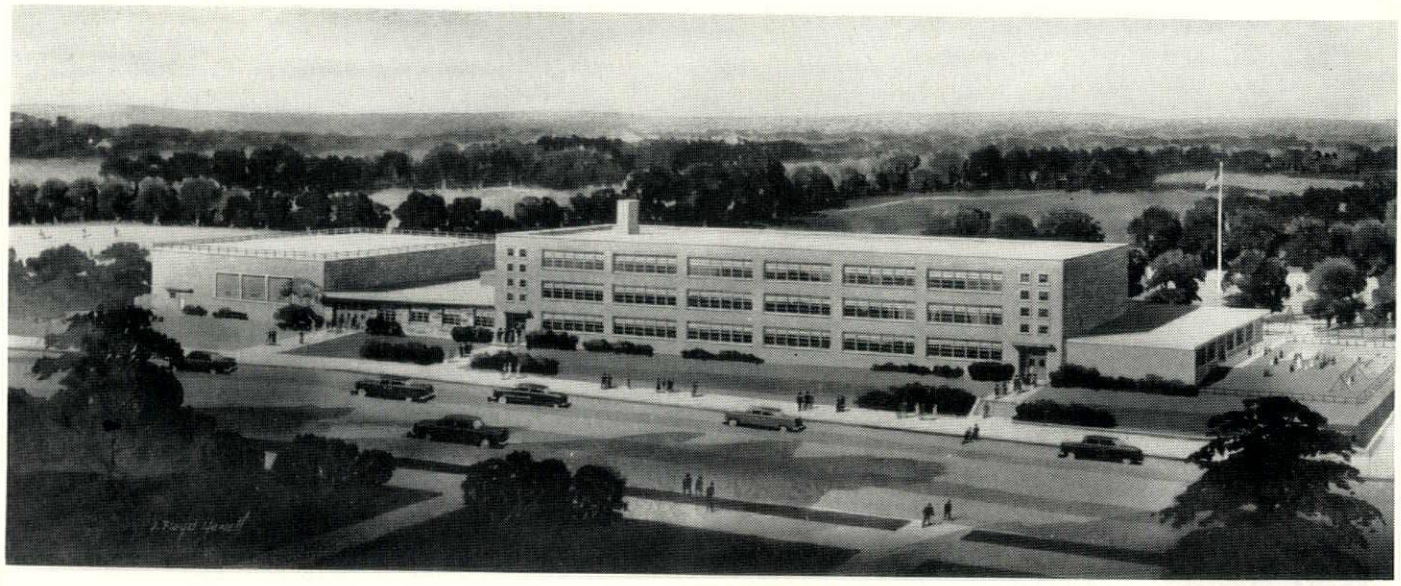
BOARD OF EDUCATION
NEW YORK CITY

MICHAEL L. RADOSLOVICH, *Chief Architect*

PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 213, QUEENS

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

MICHAEL L. RADOSLOVICH, *Chief Architect*



Public School 213, Queens, to be located at the south side of 67th Avenue between 230th Street and 233rd Street will incorporate the following educational and instructional facilities:

Classrooms	29	Library	1
Kindergartens	2	Nature Study	1
C.R.M.D.	1		

The above facilities will accommodate a seating capacity of approximately 1238 pupils.

The school is equipped with an auditorium seating of 402, a 67'-7" x 55'-7" gymnasium with boys' and girls' locker and shower areas, a lunch kitchen and playroom lunch room.

The gross site area to be developed is 83,513 sq. ft., the school building proper at grade will occupy 37,981 sq. ft. and the remaining area of 45,542 sq. ft. will be developed as school garden, kindergarten playground, planting, landscaping and asphalt pavement. The site is adjacent to Alley Pond Park which will be south of the school site. A jointly operated playground will be developed by the Park Department, south and east of the school.

The building is designed as a three-story classroom unit, one-story administration and lunch-playroom unit, and two-story high gymnasium-auditorium unit. Square type classrooms are used throughout and a floor height of 11'-7" is used reducing cubage and stair climbing.

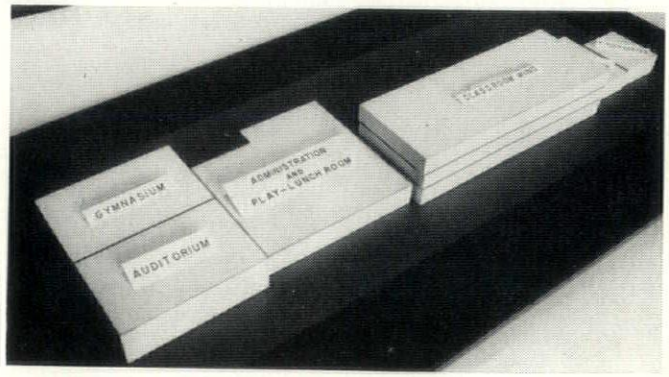
It is a reinforced concrete structure except for the gymnasium and auditorium which is of fireproof steel and concrete. The exterior treatment is of face-brick, aluminum double hung windows, glass block at auditorium and gymnasium windows, exposed concrete base, slate sills and coping. Entrances at the exterior will be treated with architectural terra cotta and overhanging canopies. The classroom windows on the south side will be protected with a concrete canopy against the direct sun rays. The general theme of the design is contemporary.

The main entrance vestibule and lobby will feature large architectural terra cotta blocks, terrazzo floor and acoustical tile ceiling.

The classrooms have lightweight concrete block walls, rubbed concrete ceilings painted, asphalt tile floors, added shelving under the window sills, fluorescent lighting. Colors of walls and floors to be selected for use of space, orientation and pleasant atmosphere.

The gymnasium has been designed with structural facing tile wainscot, lightweight cinder block walls, no hung ceiling, acoustical treatment applied to underside of roof slab.

Provisions have been made for a possible future extension of ten classrooms west of the classroom wing.

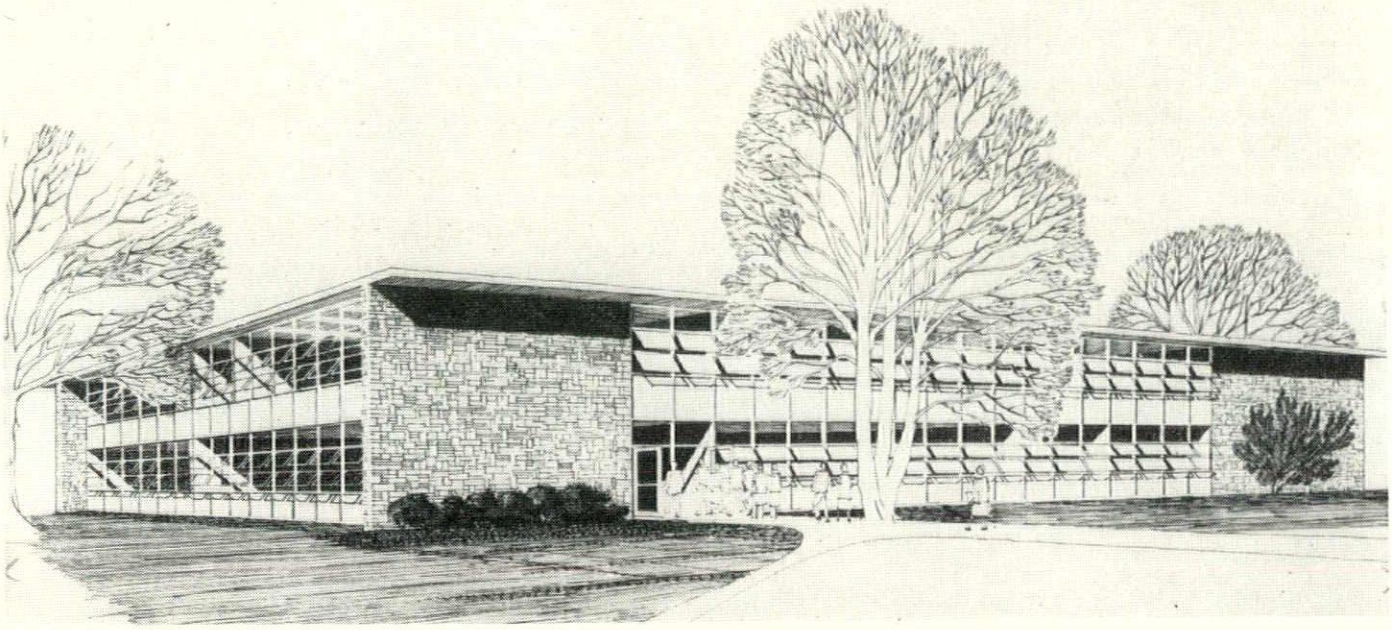


Block model used in preliminary studies of the layout for Public School No. 213, Queens. Blocks indicate areas and volumes or spaces used for various school functions. Compare the block layout with the finished rendering.

ORANGE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

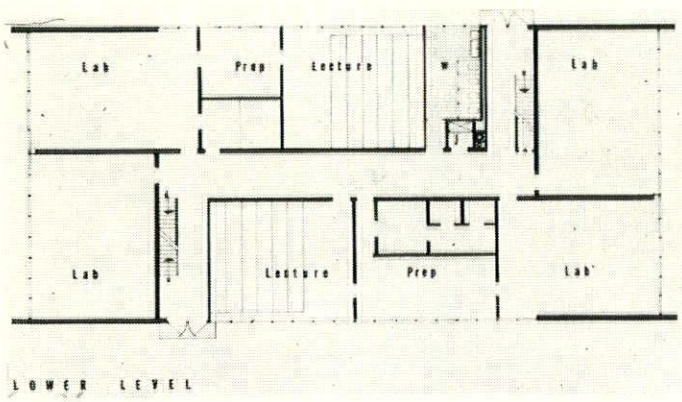
ROBERT A. GREEN, *Architect*

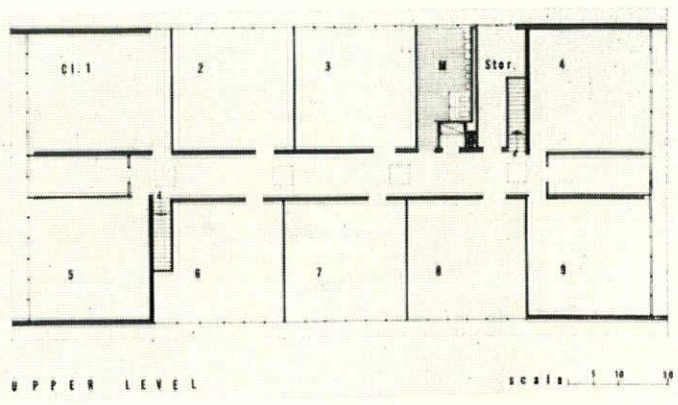


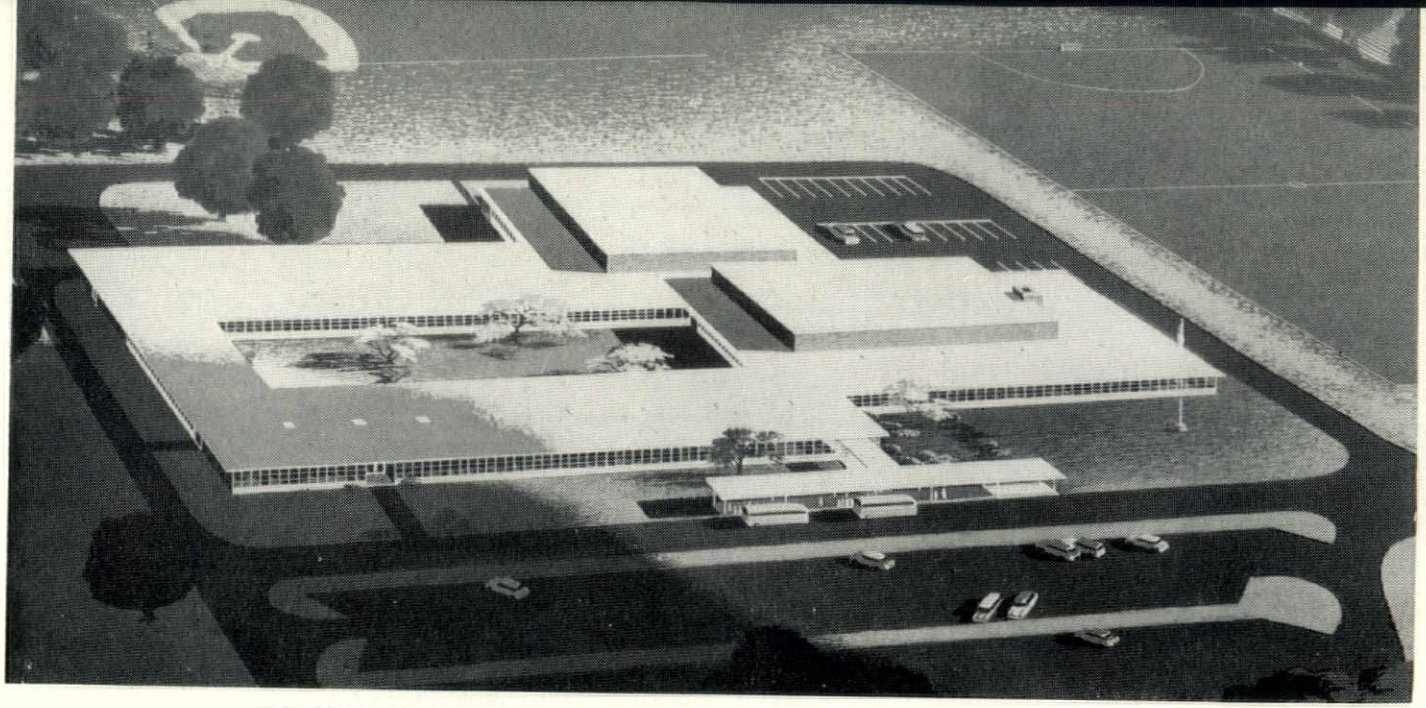
The continuous rapid growth of the Community College since its inception in 1950 has necessitated the formulation of a ten year expansion program of which this two story classroom Laboratory is the first of several individual units to be built. Additional buildings to be constructed will be Gym-Student Union Unit, Auditorium, Library and Classroom unit. The original buildings of the Morrison Estate will be used for administration and special instruction purposes.

The classroom Laboratory Unit now under construction is designed as a non-combustible building. Exterior walls to be rock faced limestone to harmonize with the existing structure. Window walls, doors and door frames, aluminum; bar-joist floor construction with resilient flooring; interior walls to be built of colored Waylite units laid up in stock block pattern and reinforced horizontally every third course. All woodwork to be natural birch fitted with solid aluminum hardware. Laboratory equipment will be metal with baked enamel finish. Toilet and service rooms, ceramic tile with marble dwarf partitions. Lighting will be fluorescent, heating to be hot water with sill line convectors zone controlled. Second floor corridors are natural lighted with plastic skylights. Ceilings mineral tile.

The first unit is scheduled for September occupancy. Construction costs are under $14.00 per square foot.







WEBUTUCK CENTRAL SCHOOL

DUCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

ROBERT A. GREEN, *Architect*

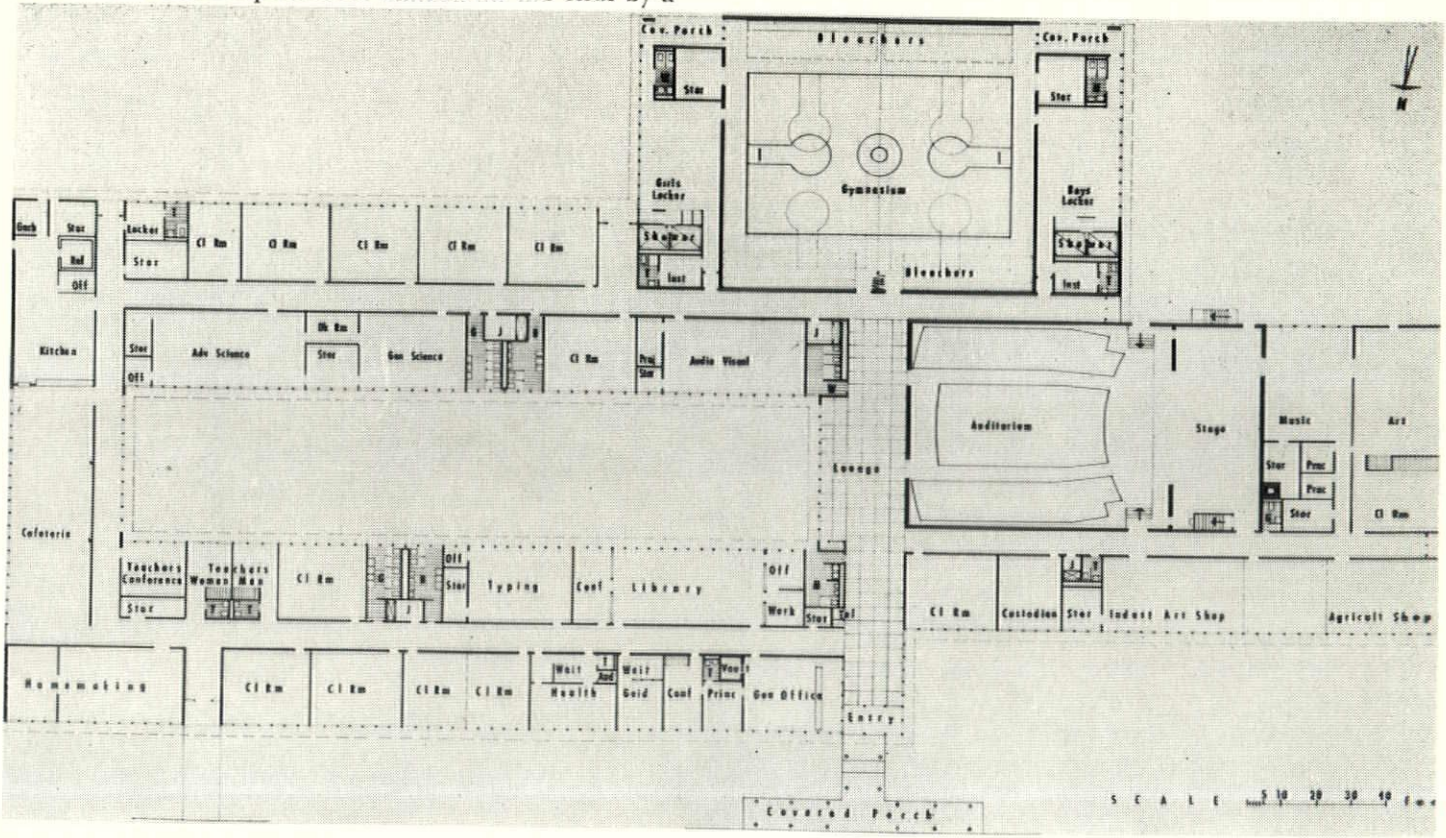
The Webutuck Central School will be located on rolling dairy farm country acreage equally distant between Amenia and Millerton in Dutchess County, N. Y.

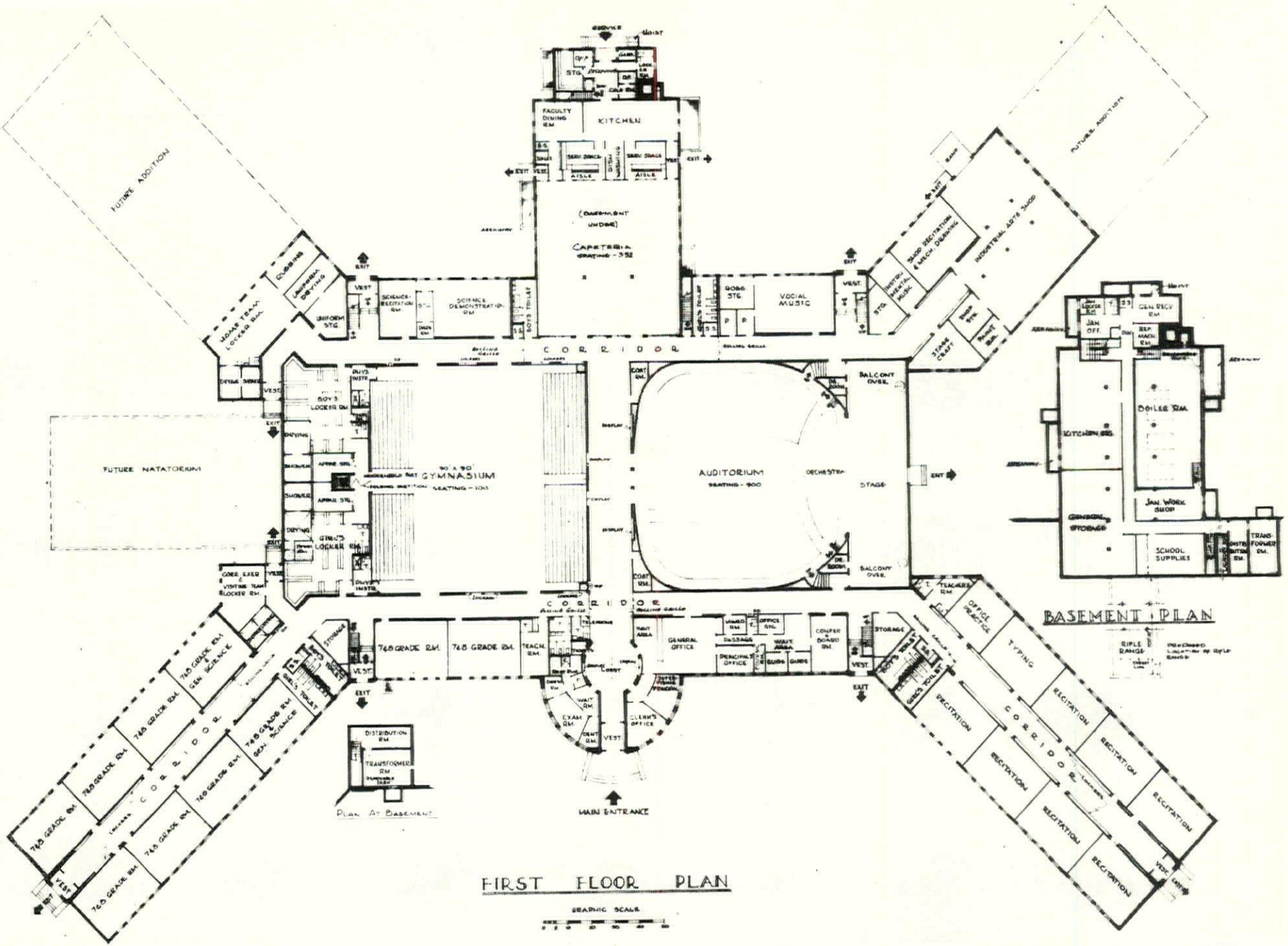
The building is sited to take full advantage of the natural vistas afforded by the high land and natural wooded sections.

The one story plan is zoned as follows: Auditorium, Gymnasium, Junior High School, Senior High School, Cafeteria and domestic and Manual Arts.

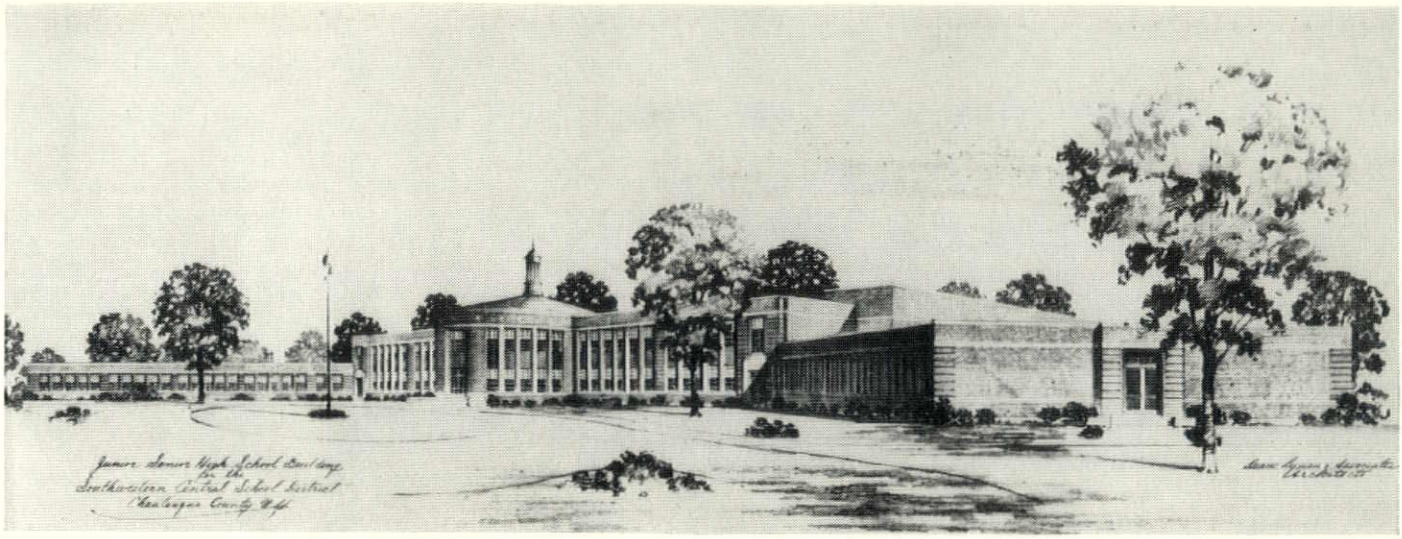
A prominent feature of the plan is the introduction of a central landscaped court flanked on the ends by a public lounge and cafeteria. Ease of circulation is of primary concern. The school is planned for easy future expansion. Construction costs are estimated at $14.00 per square foot.

Construction is to be non-combustible with brick exterior and colored Waylite units for interior walls and partitions. Skylights will be natural light – all interior spaces and corridors. General lighting will be fluorescent. Heating will be hot water sill line convectors with zone control. All interior woodwork natural wood.





SOUTHWESTERN JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL



SOUTHWESTERN JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, N. Y.

DUANE LYMAN & ASSOCIATES, *Architects*

The Southwestern Junior-Senior High School was designed to meet the needs of the growing communities of Lakewood and Celeron near Jamestown, New York. A centrally located site of 56 acres with a handsome view down Chautauqua Lake was donated to the district by Charles A. Lawson, a local merchant. A rise of ground on the site permitted with some leveling a large area suitable for a High School for 900 pupils. A football field with parking for 700 cars, baseball, softball, field hockey, and soccer fields are planned nearby.

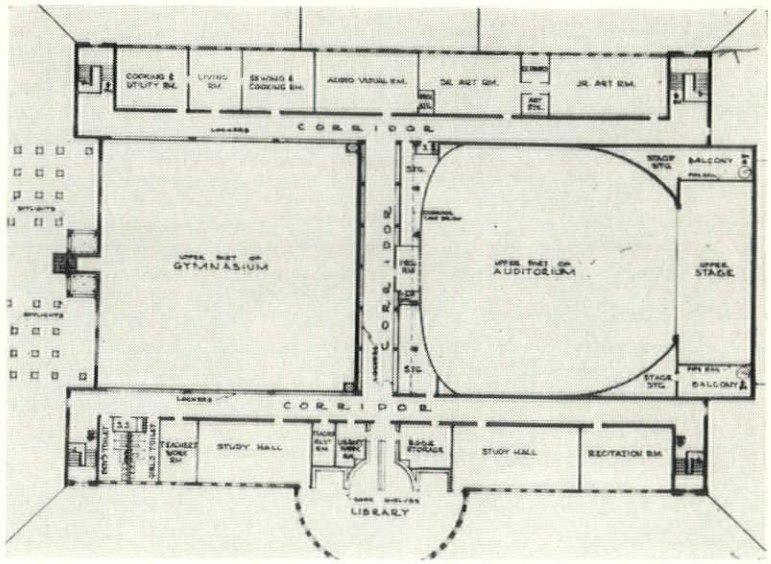
The building is of reinforced concrete frame and is designed for the eventual addition of second stories on the four wings. The exterior is of red brick with limestone trim. The circular feature at the front entrance houses offices and health suite on the first floor and the library at the second floor. The lantern at the roof is visible for miles down the lake.

The Gymnasium, the Auditorium seating 900, and the Cafeteria seating 350 are joined in the center of the building by a wide corridor and around them are grouped the classrooms. In addition to the locker rooms, which are designed for the addition of a future Natatorium, these educational facilities are accommodated: ten seventh and eighth grade rooms, three Homemaking rooms, two Industrial Arts Rooms, two Science Rooms, two Commercial Rooms, two Art Rooms, eight Recitation Rooms, a Library, two Study Halls, a Music Room, and an Audio-visual Room. Adequate offices and storage facilities are provided to serve the Central School District.

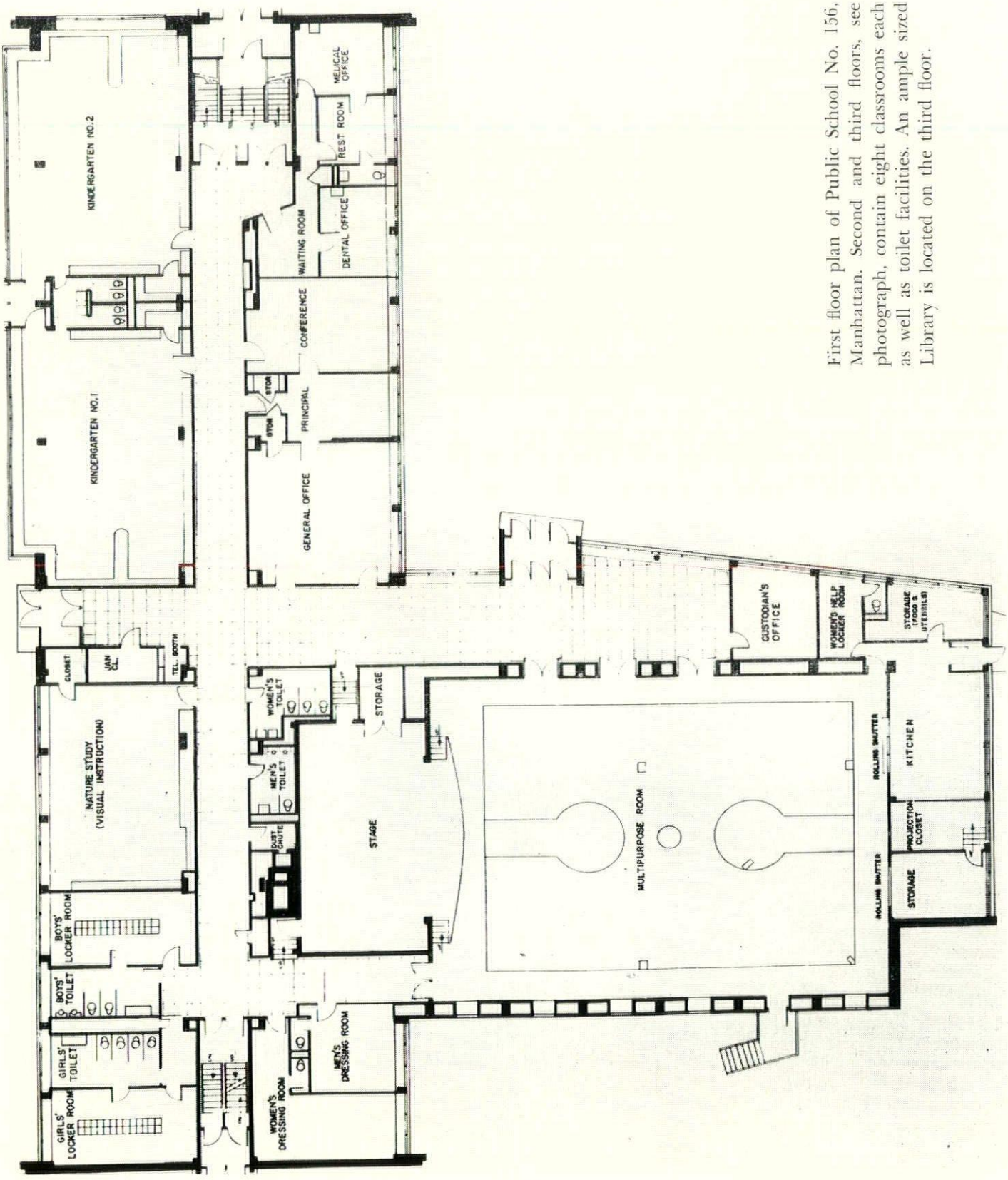
In the Corridors, Terrazzo floors and Ceramic Tile wainscots are used. The classrooms have Asphalt Tile floors and metal shelving units at the windows. Plastered walls and suspended Acoustic Tile ceilings are used throughout the building. The lighting is generally fluorescent with incandescent in Cafeteria, Library, and Gymnasium. The heating system is a gas fired vapor system. Connections are made to the Jamestown water and sewage system.

The Siegfried Construction Company, Inc., of Buffalo, New York, held the general contract of $1,378,833.70. The Sans Corporation of Jamestown, New York, held these contracts: Plumbing, $129,867.00; Heating, $137,922.00; and Electric, $155,077.36. Jerry Okerland, Inc., held the Site Development Contract for $70,191.65. Total construction cost, including Site Development, is $1,871,891.71. Cubage is 1,731,500 cubic feet.

Guy H. Baldwin



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

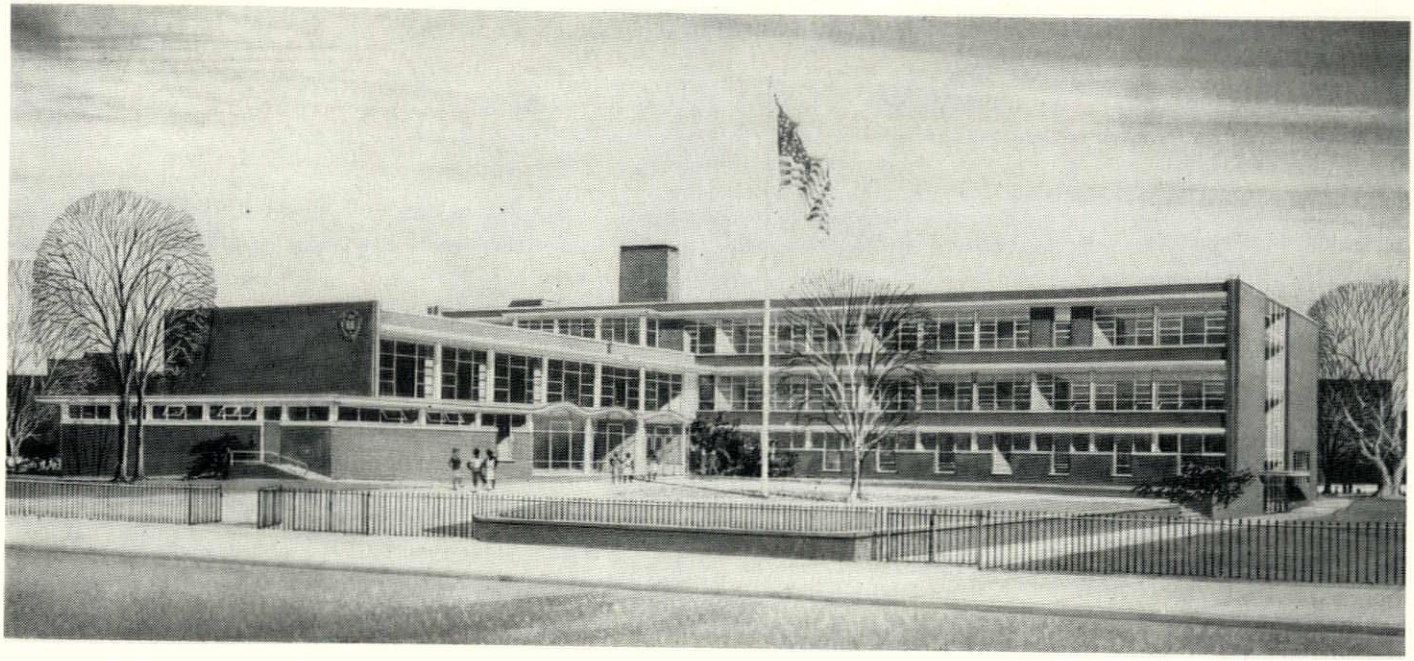


First floor plan of Public School No. 156, Manhattan. Second and third floors, see photograph, contain eight classrooms each as well as toilet facilities. An ample sized Library is located on the third floor.

PUBLIC SCHOOL No. 156, MANHATTAN

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

HOLDEN, MCLAUGHLIN & ASSOCIATES, *Architects*



Elementary School No. 156 has been designed to serve a neighborhood where the juvenile population has been greatly increased through the construction of Colonial Village by the New York City Housing Authority. P.S. 156 is located on the large, triangular plot north of the 155th Street Viaduct, between Eighth Avenue and the Harlem River.

Completion of this structure will mark another step in the reclamation of the waterfront. It is expected that through the cooperation of the Borough President's office, at least a temporary connection can be made which will extend Harlem River Drive south to Seventh Avenue at Harlem River Houses, affording further improvement in the school's environs. Through the cooperation of the Park Department, a school and neighborhood playground of 100,000 square feet will also be developed and trees planted to give a park-like setting.

The school has been designed by the architects, Holden, McLaughlin & Associates, in cooperation with the Board of Education. The architects and their consulting engineers, Seelye, Stevenson, Value & Knecht, were asked to give special attention to possible economies over the usual methods for the arrangement of ventilating ducts and piping. The resulting engineering savings have reduced duct space and story heights and made it possible to make the scale of the building less formidable than many recent schools. Changes in the spacing of columns and pipe risers have given greater freedom to the treatment of windows. These will be of aluminum, shaded by overhanging concrete hoods. The resulting design is intimate rather than institutional in character.

Red brick has been selected for exterior wall surfaces to provide a harmonious continuity for the neighborhood, blending with the red brick of Colonial Houses on the waterfront to the north as well as with Harlem River Houses to the south.

Special attention has also been given to acoustical problems. Materials have been selected that will serve the double purpose of both construction and sound insulation. Glazed waylite acoustical blocks will give scale as well as variation in texture and color to the corridors.

In the entrance lobby the acoustical block will be installed with small metal inserts that will permit the attachment of enameled metal cut-out designs which can be set in patterns forming wall murals. These will be designed so that they can be changed, as the school year progresses, to harmonize with significant events of the school program, from the fall opening, through significant anniversaries, to spring and graduation.

The architects proposed a three-story design in order to lift the classrooms above the future ramps that will be constructed to provide exits and entrances for the Harlem River Drive, as well as to economize on the number of piles required for foundation due to the fact that rock lies over 100 feet below the surface at this point in the river, where there was a cove in Revolutionary days. The first floor is devoted to administrative and service rooms and the kindergarten, which is laid out to take advantage of the playground vista to the south. The second and third stories have classrooms only, which will have a vista of the river unbroken by the proposed ramps for the Harlem River Drive.

The school contains 15 classrooms, with accommodations for an enrollment of 650 elementary pupils. In all, there are stations for 752 pupils through the inclusion of special rooms such as the reading library, nature study room, two kindergartens with a separate playground of 4,000 square feet, and a classroom for the instruction of retarded children.

An auditorium of 4,000 square feet has been provided, designed for multiple service, with a seating capacity of 500 persons and equipment for gymnasium as well as lunchroom use. Locker and other facilities are arranged to provide for the separate community use of the gymnasium and general playground.

The budget allowance for construction of P.S. 156, including grading and landscaping as well as contingencies, is $1,400,000.00.

THE WILLIAM H. AND MAY D. TAYLOR MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND THE JOHN M. REEVES STUDENT UNION BUILDING

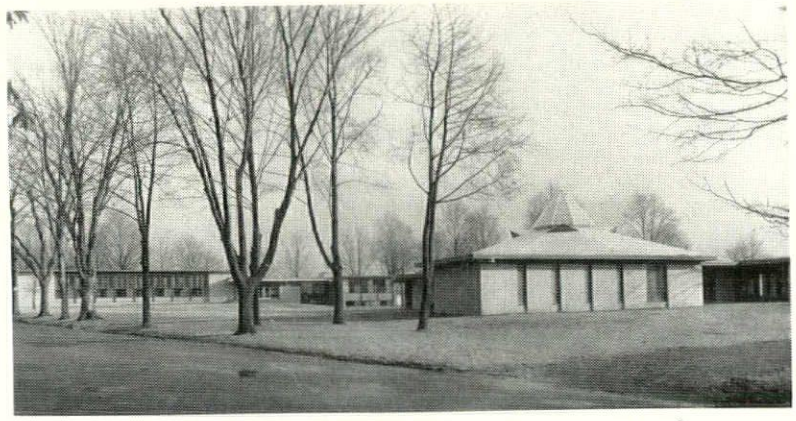
CENTENARY JUNIOR COLLEGE, HACKETTSTOWN, NEW JERSEY

JAN HIRD POKORNY, *Architect*

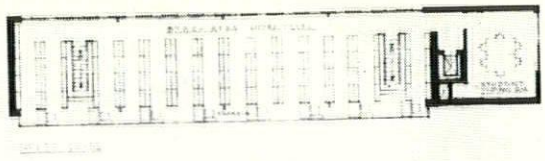
The owners, a Junior College for girls with an enrollment of 450 students, required a new library and a student union building which were designed and built simultaneously. The campus had to be extended onto land across a public street, to which the College obtained title, and which will be closed during the summer of 1955.

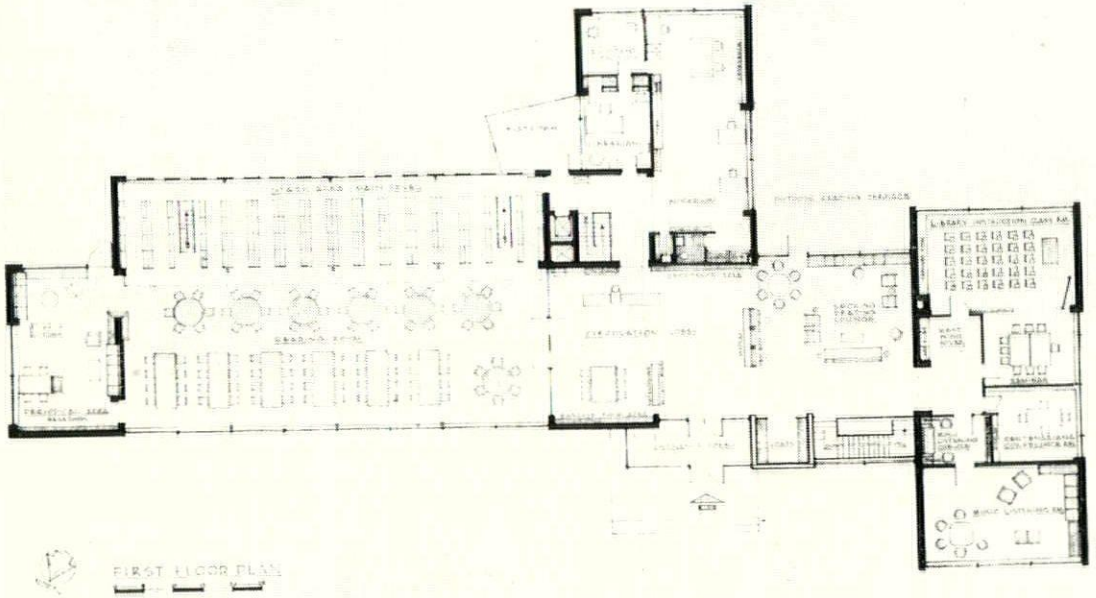
The Library

The design of the Library is based on the building program as defined by the College's Librarian. The capacity of the Library is 30,400 books, plus 24 pamphlet files in open stacks on two levels, with room for an additional 11,000 books in the storage room. The seating capacity of the reading room wing plus the lounge is 146 students. Some of the special features are a periodical reading room, a class room for library instruction (30 students), a music listening room (seating capacity 20), a seminar and conference room (seating capacity 18), a smoking lounge and outdoor reading terrace, and on the lower level a museum room for accommodation of the College's collections, and a faculty reading lounge.



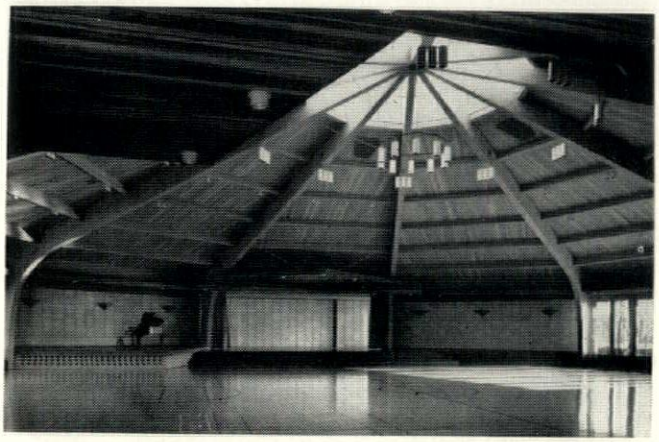
Color was used in the building to create warmth, welcome and joyousness, to obtain which feelings, the Librarian had originally conceived of the building in Colonial style. The gray-tan brick was used inside and out, in a scheme which included deep red, shades of terra cotta, and sky blue. These colors were used together in some rooms, singly in others, appropriate to the use of the room.





The Student Union Building

The Student Union Building is used for College dances, as an auditorium for indoor commencement exercises (capacity 1500 people), as a place where rained-out picnics could be continued (large fireplace, kitchen) and as a room for indoor games (basketball,



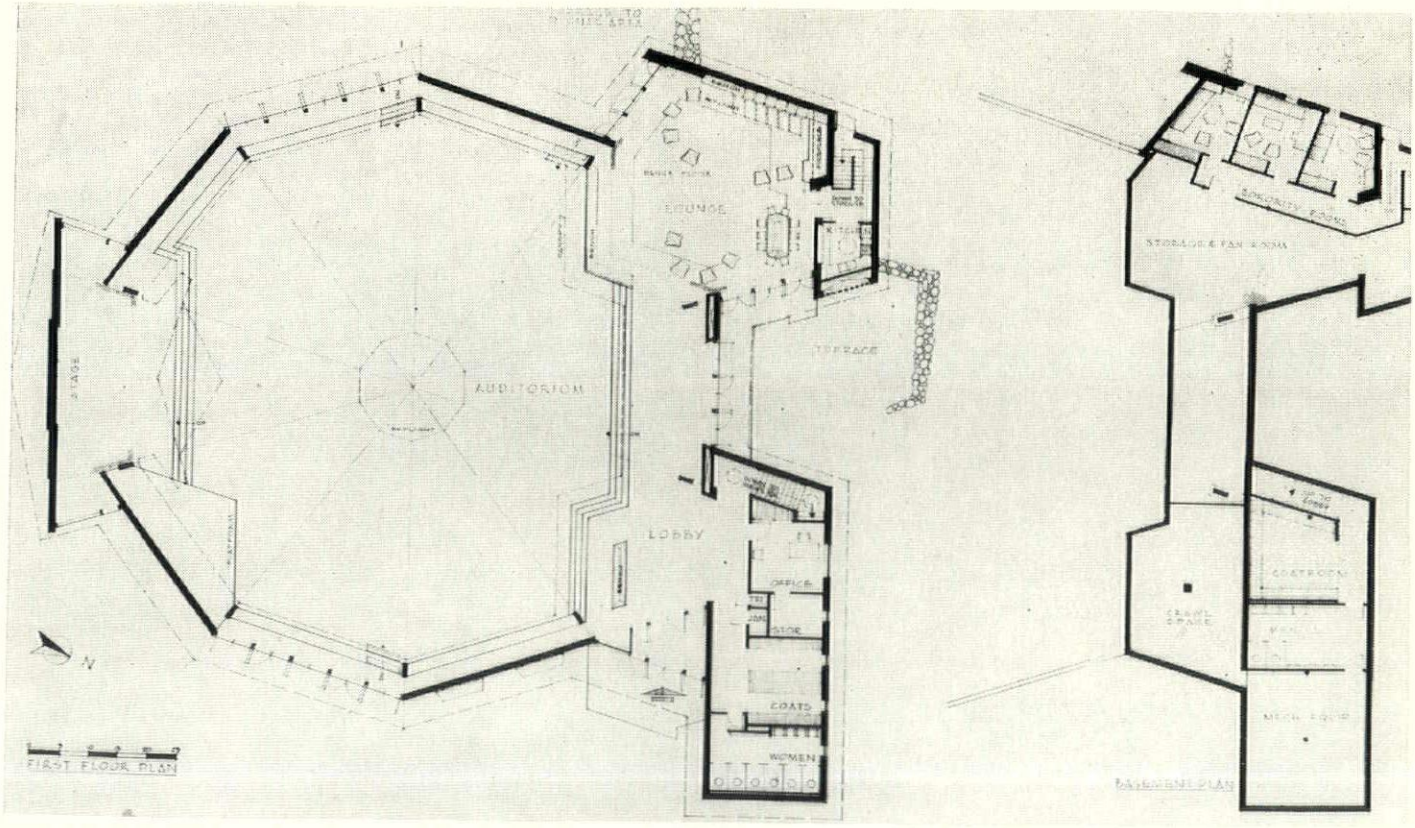
Interior photograph of the new student union building for the Centenary Junior College.

volleyball, badminton, shuffleboard, ping-pong), supplementing the existing gymnasium facilities. The building has a spacious lounge for sorority meetings, as well as small sorority meeting and storage rooms on the lower level. Since there is a theater and a gymnasium on the campus, there was not any need for a fully equipped stage or more elaborate gymnastic equipment.

The architect wanted, first of all, to design a festive, light-hearted space for dancing – this determined its final form, the lighting and color scheme. The adjoining spaces, with lower ceiling, projecting with canopies into the main room and a higher floor level are designed in this way so that groups of any size feel related to the central space. A stage and adjoining platform open into the auditorium in such a way that at dances the triangular relationship of lobby, lounge, and platform are emphasized to heighten the round movement of the dancing, or at commencement, by changes in lighting, curtaining and furniture arrangement, the stage as podium for the speaker of honor can become a point of central interest. Steps around the perimeter of the auditorium permit an approach from almost every side, and provide convenient informal seats and circulation for spectators at dances or during games.

The laminated wood arch construction proved an economical solution, and together with the lower redwood ceilings and brick floors, give the building much of its warmth and character, a character at once informal enough for the use of picnic parties and gymnastic events, but in the discipline of its wood detailing elegant enough to make an appropriate setting for formal dances. The building has a hot water heating system with fin-type radiators and a separate ventilating system.

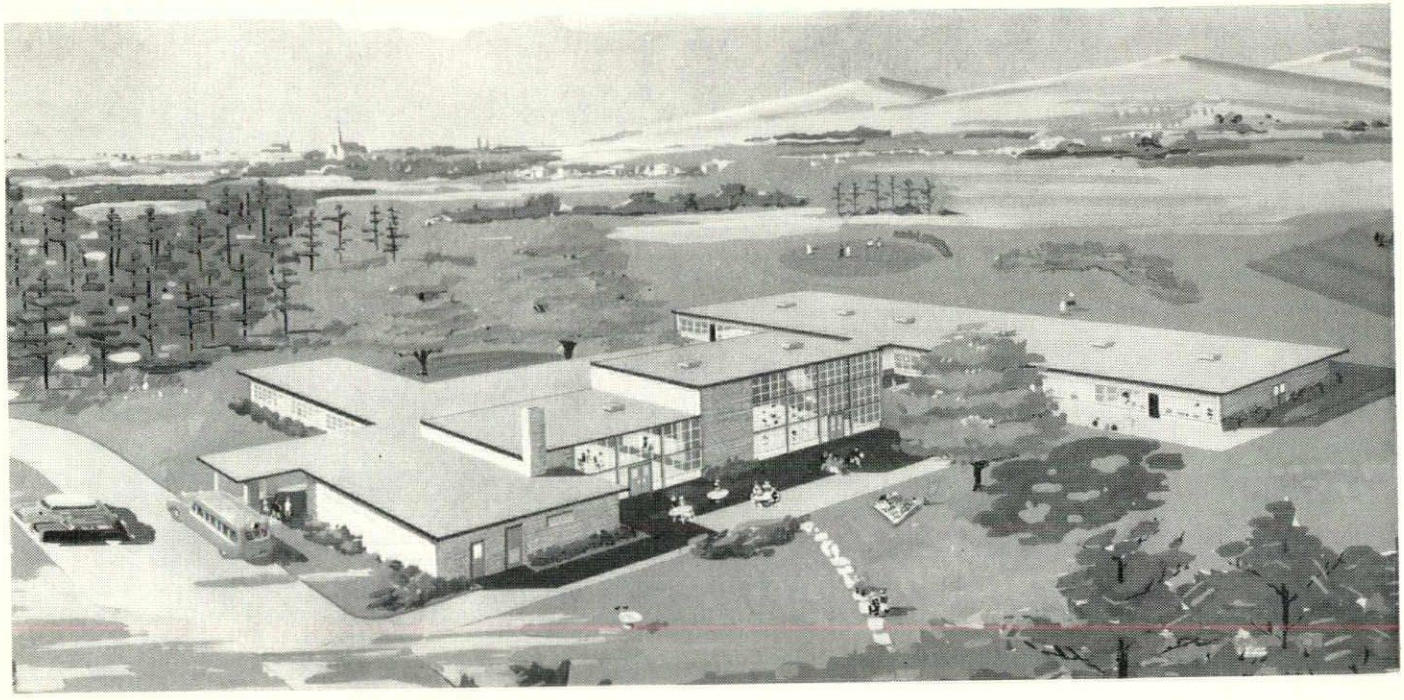
The contracts for both buildings totalled $562,500, not including the separate contract for furnishings.



THE DIX AVENUE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

HUDSON FALLS CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

HENRY L. BLATNER, *Architect*

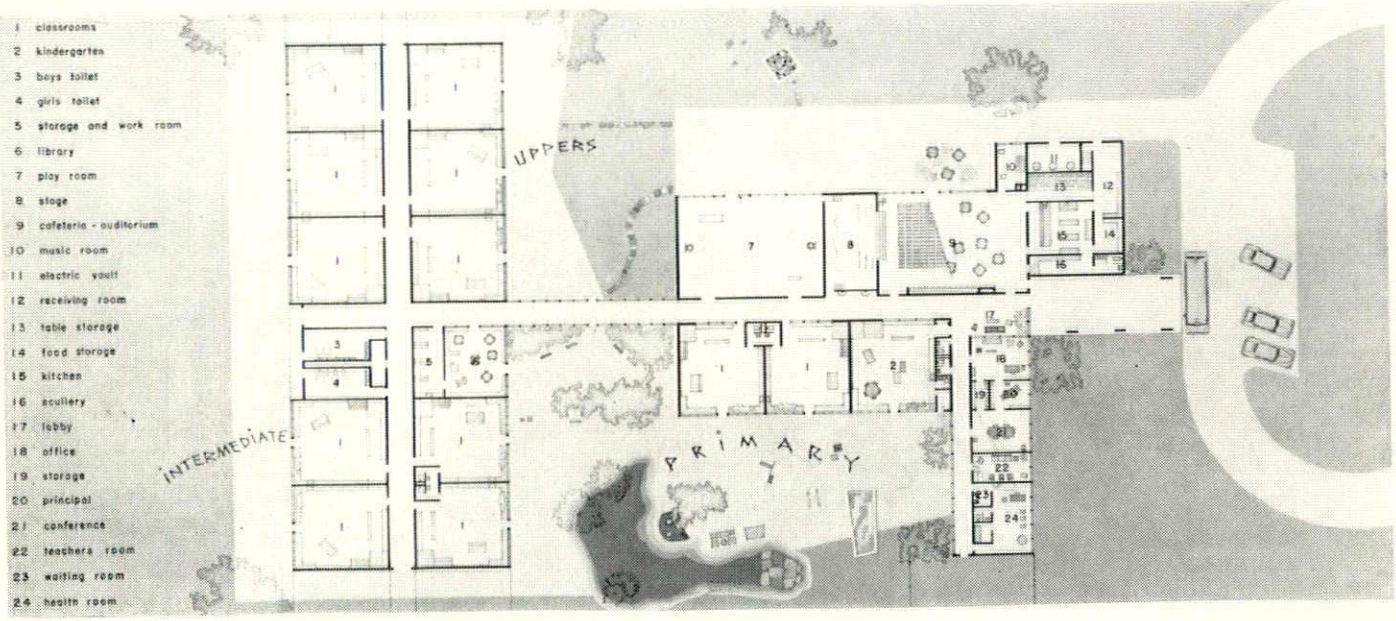


The Dix Avenue Elementary School now being completed in Hudson Falls, New York is one of two identical schools erected simultaneously by one school district. Variation is achieved by changes in color of brick and by the local setting of each building.

Particular attention is called to definitely planned interior and exterior areas for the various age groups. Other features include location of Kindergarten near main entrance to eliminate conflict for younger children who attend half day sessions, only liberal use of glass between classrooms and corridors, overhead utility spaces above corridor ceilings and provision for expansion of classroom facilities.

Cost Data: Four major contracts, outside work and kitchen $13.92 per sq. ft.

Total cost of project including fees, administration, equipment and site: $516,500.00.



AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS

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

BRONX CHAPTER

The Bronx Chapter, A.I.A. has incorporated as of February 15, 1955. The Chapter is now known as Bronx Chapter, American Institute of Architects, Inc.

At our February meeting Max Simon spoke on zoning and laws pertaining to same. Those that missed the meeting certainly are minus information on zoning up to date. When Max speaks we are all spellbound, for his remarks on subjects of interest adds to your book of knowledge.

Leo Stillman spoke on the building code. We are all very pleased to have Leo enlighten the Chapter on laws relative to every day office practice.

"Off the Pen," by Michael Cardo, Chairman of Publication, Public Relations and Advertisement — There is more misunderstanding and controversy on the subject of advertisement than most other policies of the Institute. We refer you to an A.I.A. Board's meeting report which appeared on Memo — News Letter No. 107, dated November 1, 1954 under the subheading of "Ethics," RE: — "The Board reaffirmed its policy — 'That advertising by Chapters is permissible, but that advertising by individuals or groups within Chapters is not permissible.' "

Obviously, this left a doubt in the minds of some members who are listed in the yellow pages of the Classified Telephone Directory under an A.I.A. Chapter Block as members of that Chapter. But, the A.I.A. Public Relations News Letter No. 20 also dated November 1, 1954 seemed to have anticipated this doubt and attempted to clarify the apparent contradiction or dubious interpretation as to an individual or Chapter member group participating in a paid advertisement without violating the Code of Ethics or Board's Policy of the Institute by the following statement which I quote, to wit.

"In answer to inquiries about Chapter Telephone Listings; Many Chapters are listing all members of the Chapter in the classified section of the Telephone directory. The monthly charge for the additional listing is on the average of 40 cents, and is added to the telephone bill. The Company usually contacts each individual Architect for approval or disapproval of the additional cost. If possible some statement of the purpose and value of the A.I.A. should lead off such a listing." End of quote.

Further public relations by an editorial, Re: News Letter No. 23 dated February 28, 1955 — "When the Architect makes news by improving the physical makeup of his community in some way — that is news. If the Architect wishes only to produce 'puff' releases for his firm or himself — that is advertising. When the Architect acts and writes in public interest then he will be on his way in making news worthy of the editorial space allotted to it." Furthermore, an Architect requiring additional information on the "No and Yes" of Advertising should write to A.I.A. Washington and request their guide on Publicity and Advertising Practice for members of the Institute.

From "Avoid Legal Pitfalls": Items we deem of interest to the profession will appear under this heading from time to time and as space will permit. All items will be published in part or in full by the courtesy of Mr. William H. Qurk, Editor of "Contractors and Engineers," a magazine from which the following has been taken.

The Problem — A gymnasium construction contract bound the contractor to make good for defects in workmanship developing within one year after final acceptance. Was he liable for buckling of the floor within that time due to moisture conditions? (There being no proof that the plans and specifications provided by the owner had not been followed.)

The Answer: NO. Supreme Court Decision — The court followed the generally recognized rule of law that a contractor is not liable for damages due to defects traceable to insufficient plans prepared by the owner's engineer or architect, unless the contractor has guaranteed their sufficiency.

GEORGE BAIN CUMMINGS

George Bain Cummings, F.A.I.A., of Binghamton, N. Y., has been nominated for President of the American Institute of Architects, subject to election at the 1955 annual convention.

Mr. Cummings is currently serving as national secretary of the American Institute of Architects, having been elected to that position at the last national convention in Boston.

A member of the firm of Conrad and Cummings, A.I.A., Mr. Cummings is a leader among New York state architects and is well-known for his work in city planning and civic improvement. At present he is vice-chairman of the New York State Building Code Commission.

Cummings became a member of The American Institute of Architects in 1921 and was elevated to the rank of Fellow in 1948. He held offices in the Central New York Chapter from 1921-25 and served two terms as New York Regional Director of the Institute in the 1940's. In 1950 he was elected 2nd Vice-President of the New York State Association of Architects. In addition to his architectural work, Cummings is a frequent contributor to the Journal of the A.I.A. and to the Empire State Architect.

BROOKLYN CHAPTER

Brooklyn Architects Award Prizes to Pratt Institute Students

The Brooklyn Chapter, American Institute of Architects, announces the following awards to the winners of its 26th Annual Architectural Competition:

1st prize — $100.00 — Douglas Barker and Al Rothe.

2nd prize — $50.00 — Gerald Rosen and I. M. Weissman.

3rd prize — $25.00 — Joseph Krois and Martin Mintz.

In addition, five teams received Honorable Mention awards. All winners are students at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

Fifty-five entries were judged by the jury composed of New York Architects, B. Sumner Gruzen, Perry Coke Smith, Lorimer Rich, Michael L. Radoslovich, Andrew Reinhardt, Gilbert L. Seltzer, Irving P. Marks, Gabriel Avallone and George Meltzer.

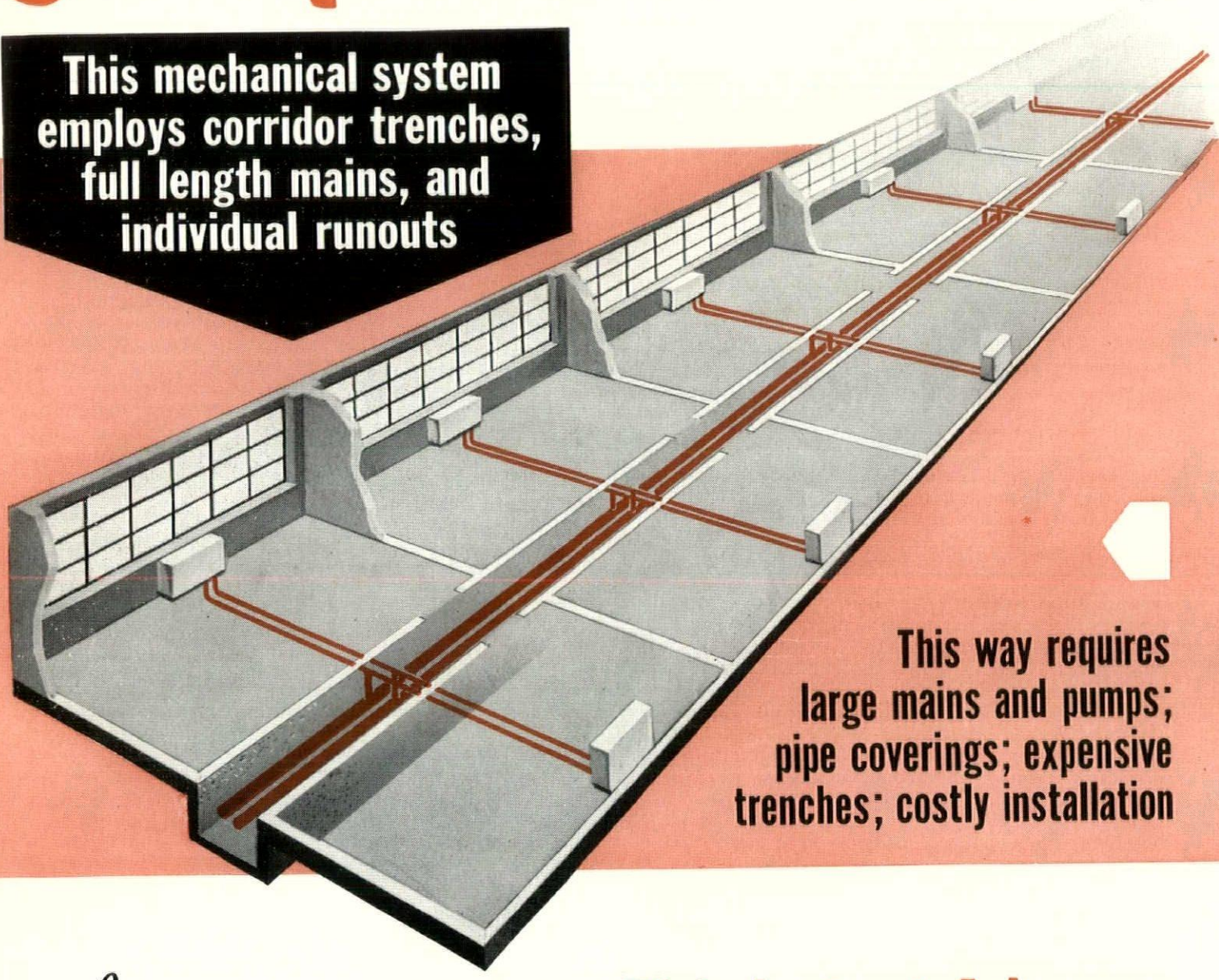
The subject of the competition was the location and design of a Parking Garage and Airlines Terminal Building for the Downtown Brooklyn Shopping Area.

Adolph Goldberg, President, New York State Asso-

(Continued on Page 32)

Compare this conventional system with the

This mechanical system employs corridor trenches, full length mains, and individual runouts



This way requires large mains and pumps; pipe coverings; expensive trenches; costly installation

It will pay you to study the comparisons on these two pages to see how this latest Nesbitt development is particularly designed to meet today's thermal comfort needs and to give you more for the school-building dollar.

For forced hot water, Nesbitt Syncretizer heating and ventilating units with Wind-o-line radiation may be installed in series-loop circuits, in which the copper tubing of the Wind-o-line system serves as the only required supply and return piping for multiple-classroom groupings or for entire wings of the building.

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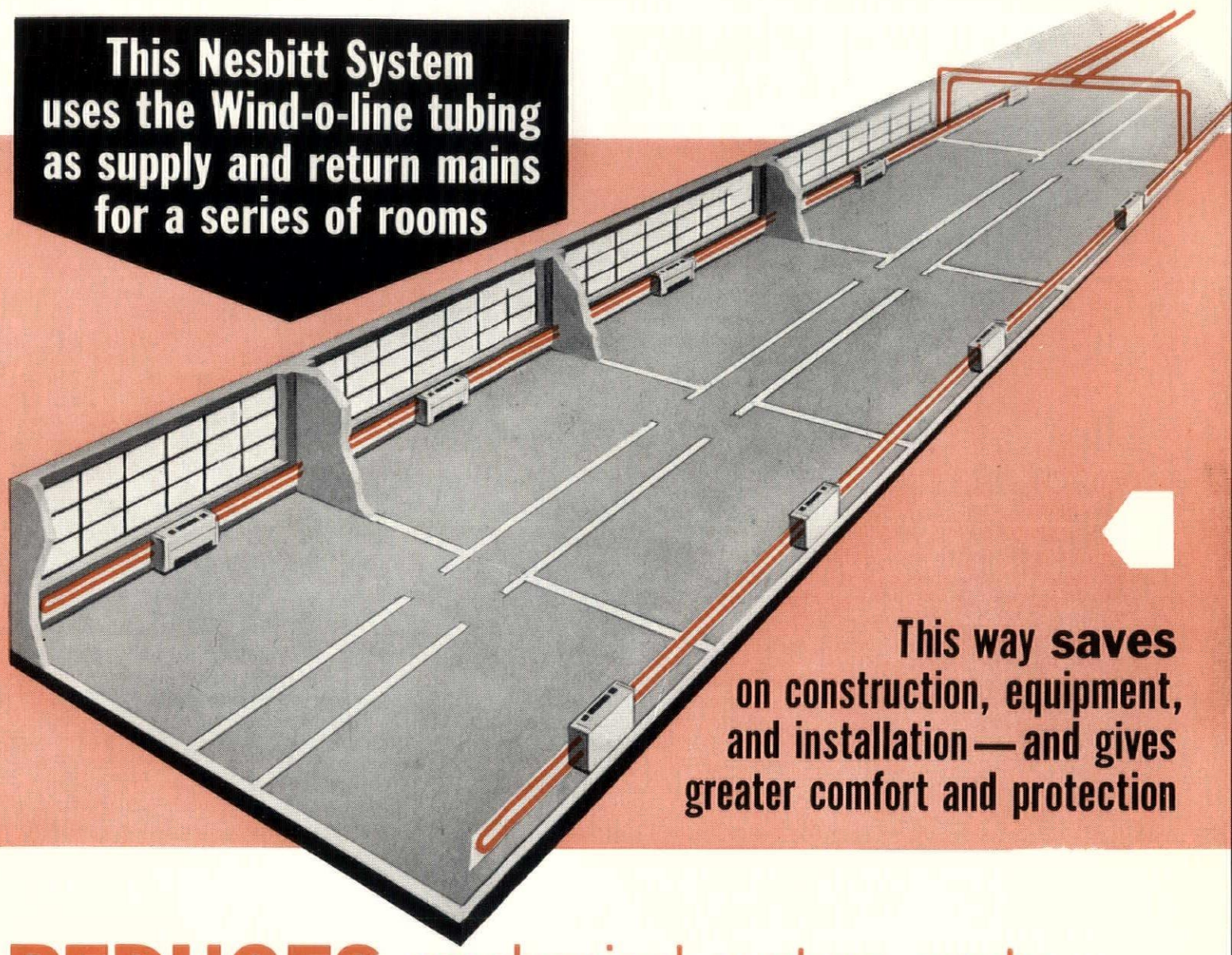
COSTS REDUCED *Savings in equipment:* Smaller pipes and pumps are required because the Nesbitt System is designed to provide the needed heating capacity with water quantities of from one-half to one-third those required in conventional systems. Saves on both first cost and operating cost.

Savings in construction: Wind-o-line supplies Syncretizers, eliminating costly pipe trenches, mains, runouts, and pipe covering in much of the building. Other piping is simplified.

Savings in installation: Mains and piping are smaller, shorter, simpler. Packaged piping within the Syncretizer unit ventilator materially reduces installation labor at the site.

Nesbitt Series Hot Water WIND·O·LINE SYSTEM

This Nesbitt System uses the Wind-o-line tubing as supply and return mains for a series of rooms



This way saves on construction, equipment, and installation—and gives greater comfort and protection

REDUCES mechanical system costs... INCREASES comfort and protection

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Improved cold surface protection: Because system water temperature increases as outside temperature falls, Wind-o-line protection against cold window downdraft and bodily heat loss is continuously related to actual needs.

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WRITE TODAY FOR NESBITT PUBLICATION 104

COUNTY PLANNING—A GROWING NEED

By Dr. George B. Robinson

Reprinted from NEW YORK PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

The Meetings and Papers Committee of the New York State Society submit this article as a suggested guide to Professional Engineers who realize the importance of participating in community affairs.

The article is based on a talk given by Dr. George B. Robinson, Director, Bureau of Planning, New York State Department of Commerce.

The foreword was written by H. Dale Bossert, P.E., a long time active member of Erie County Chapter.

Foreword

Two factors which make county planning a very useful process, especially in regions that are urbanizing rapidly, are: (1) the size of the county — usually large enough to cover the area of development impact, and (2) the status of the county as an official unit of government.

By its size, the county extends beyond purely local detail. It is a logical area for *comprehensive* planning — the only proper basis for development.

Being representative of the municipalities within its borders, the county has a more or less direct "pipeline" to them. The county itself has governmental powers, yet these are merely advisory in relation to community planning. The local municipalities may and should look to the county for advice and assistance — without fearing any encroachment on such local powers as zoning and the use of other planning "tools."

In regard to matters requiring county action, the county planning board is the natural agency to make studies and propose public developments and programs. The Erie County Planning Board has made recommendations and plans which in the past several years have helped secure: (1) the addition of an important circumferential expressway to the state highway system, (2) the addition of a radial expressway to the county highway system and the acquisition of right-of-way therefor, (3) legislative authority for the county to acquire and develop controlled access highways, and (4) new park acreage and development. All these projects are in accordance with a comprehensive plan prepared by the County Planning Board in 1952.

—H. Dale Bossert

County Planning — A Growing Need

Throughout New York State, the counties are coming to realize that a County Planning Board is a good way to solve the problems that rapid urban growth and a car or two for every family have created. City and town governments are being called on to provide services and solve problems of a nature and variety unknown even a few years ago. More and more of these services and problems concern not merely one, but several different governing bodies. Overlapping, confusion, and inequities often arise, and these lead to conflicts which make wise solutions difficult. It is natural, therefore, that the county, as the largest area of local government, should be called on to arbitrate and solve these problems of joint concern to cities, towns, and villages. After all, local political boundaries have little meaning any more, with respect to schools, water, sewage disposal, roads, and other basic services.

Before county officials can act intelligently in such matters, it is essential that the problem be clearly defined, all feasible courses of action be explored, and probable costs and results be estimated. It is at this point that a County Planning Board can perform a most useful service.

The objectives of county planning are twofold. First, plans are required to meet problems that are clearly county responsibilities. With the steady shift of functions from smaller units to the county, there is a growing list of such services as highways, parks, water supply, public buildings, and sewers that the county may find itself obliged to provide for. A comprehensive plan should be made for these activities, and a long range capital budget should be prepared, so that county officials can know what is needed first, what can be put off, and what the importance, scope, and priority of future projects are likely to be.

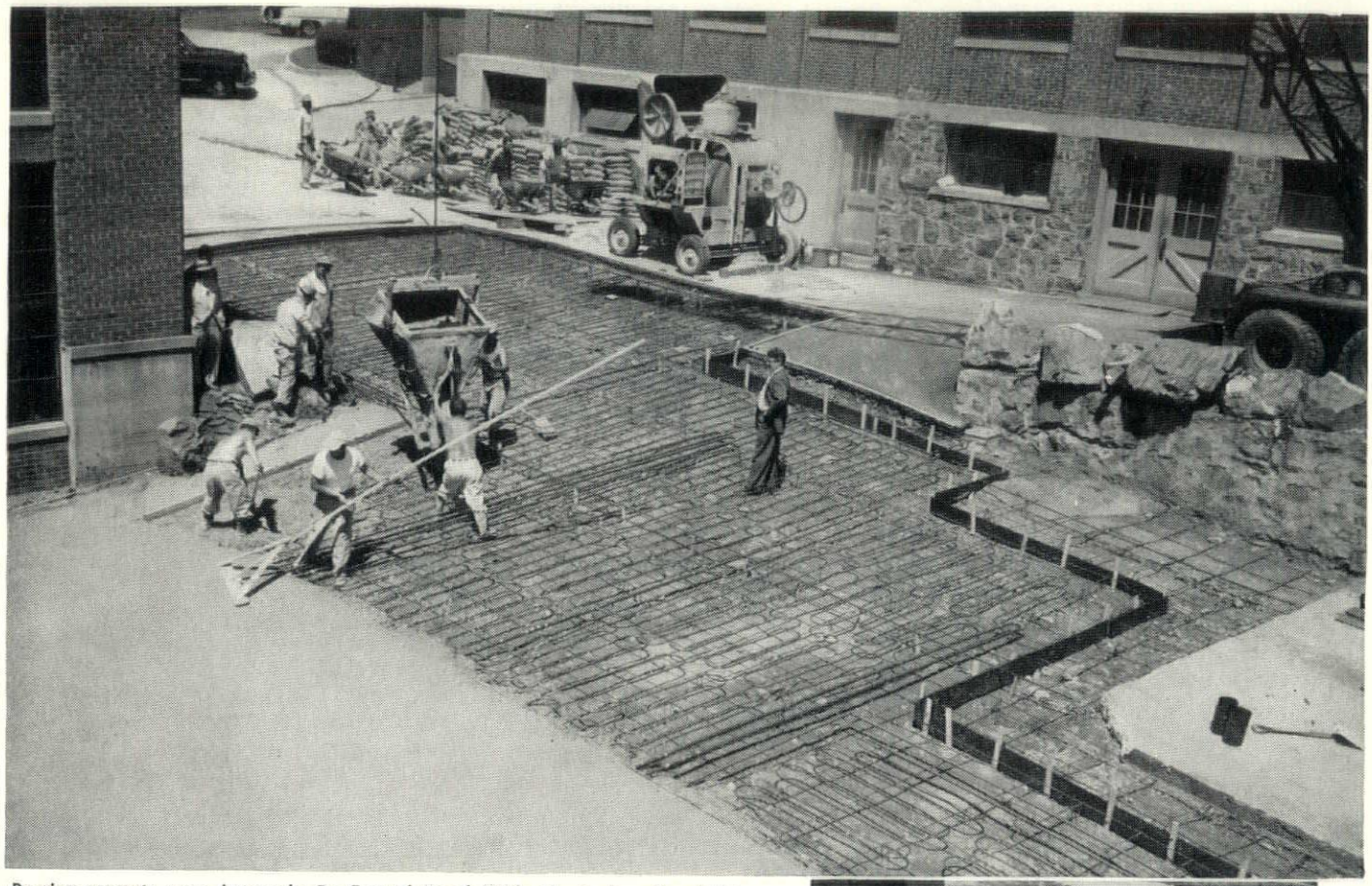
The second role of a county planning board is to serve as adviser and co-ordinator to the smaller units. Without having any authority or wish to decide purely local questions, the county can offer a helping hand by maintaining a county map, furnishing advice on technical aspects of zoning, subdivision control, joint use of facilities, and reconciling local plans.

To be most effective, a County Planning Board should include 5 to 10 alert, intelligent, and interested citizens. A larger board than about 10 runs the risk of becoming a debating society — generating more heat than light.

To a great degree, the ultimate success of a county planning board will depend on the competence and size of the full-time, professional staff that is employed to gather, evaluate, and present the necessary data to the citizen board. No matter how high its calibre, a board meeting once or twice a month cannot accomplish the basic research which furnishes the foundation for effective planning. Therefore, a competent technical staff is a must, if county planning is to live up to its great promise of insuring orderly development of the community.

For a county that is just establishing an official planning body, it is worth while to examine some of the activities of planning groups in other New York State counties. False starts and costly errors may be avoided by taking advantage of the experience of others. For example, Westchester and Rockland have successfully encouraged sound economic growth by studying the industrial and commercial problems and needs. The Erie County Planning Board made an extensive study of industrial and domestic water needs, resulting in the creation of the Erie County Water Authority. This very competent Erie group has also conducted studies aimed at modernizing the structure of county government, fitting it to perform its expanding services with greater economy.

Nassau and other counties have made detailed studies of population growth, that have furnished invaluable guideposts in anticipating the needs for schools, parks, water and sewer service, and highways, and indicating their best locations. The list of worthwhile projects carried out by county planning bodies could be greatly expanded, but these few examples illustrate the valuable services they are performing. With all indications pointing to continued rapid growth of suburban areas, it is clear that the contributions that County Planning Boards can make can be extremely helpful in guiding the orderly and economical extension of public services.



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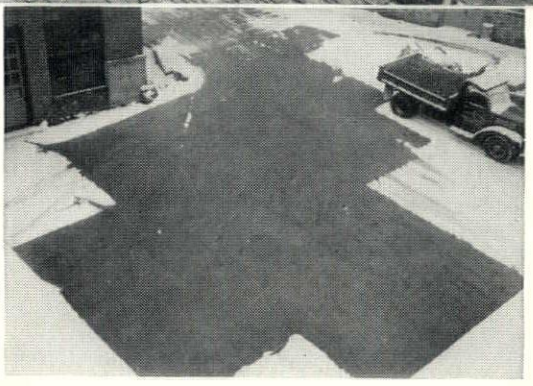

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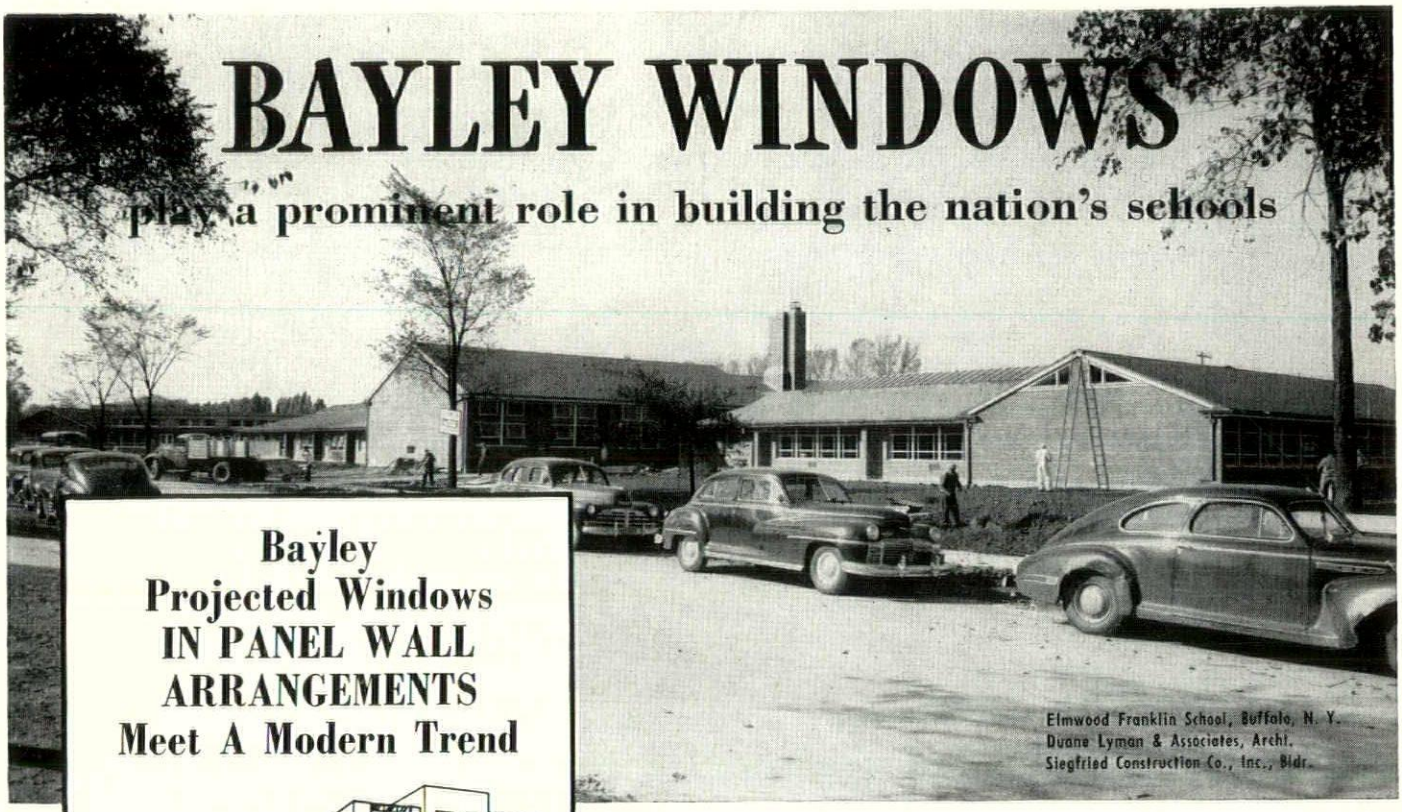

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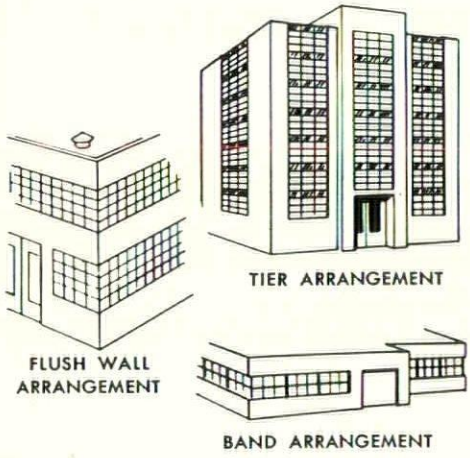

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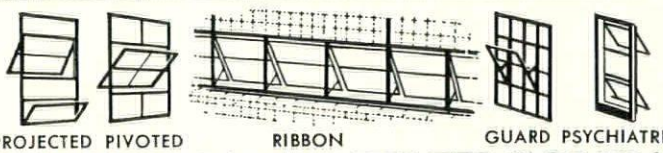

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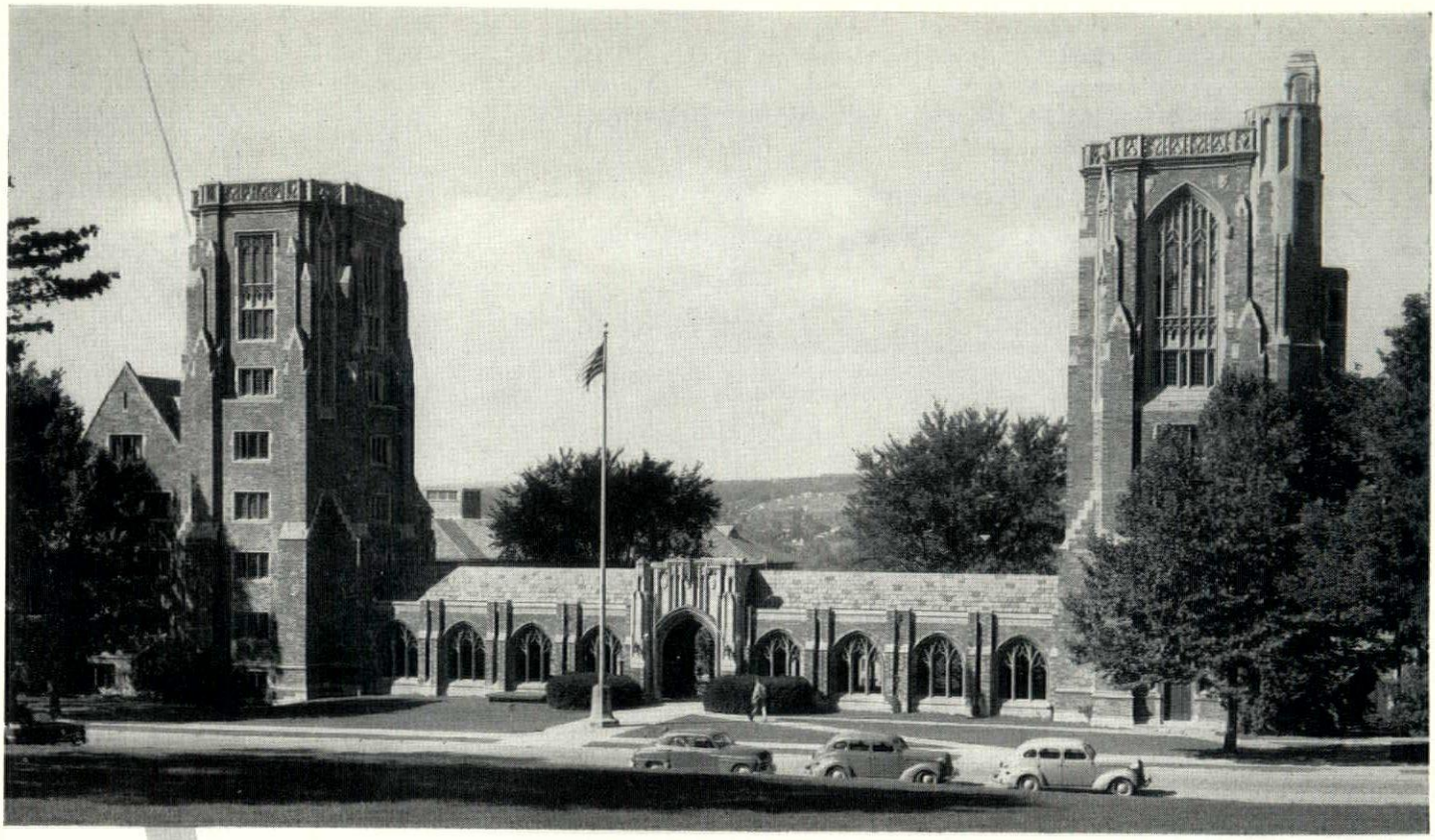

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CONSTITUENTS *(Continued)*

ciation of Architects; Olindo Grossi, Dean, School of Architecture, Pratt Institute; Benjamin Saltzman, Supt. of Buildings, Borough of Brooklyn; and B. Sumner Gruzen of Kelly & Gruzen, Architects, spoke at the presentation ceremonies and complimented the winners upon their ingenious solutions.

Jury of Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A., Architectural Competition. *Left to right:* Gabriel Avallone, Michael L. Radoslovich, Lorimer Rich, B. Sumner Gruzen, Andrew Reinhardt, Gilbert L. Seltzer, Perry Coke Smith, Irving P. Marks, George Meltzer.

The cash awards were presented to the successful competitors by Stanley W. Prowler, Chairman of the Education and Registration Committee.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER

This being a joint meeting of the Central New York Chapter and the Albany-Eastern New York Chapter, the President welcomed and introduced the President of the Guest Chapter, Mr. Fay Auld Evans, who in turn introduced his constituents.

The President requested all Members of the Chapter who had never attended a National Convention of the Institute and who would wish to do so with the previously specified financial assistance of the Chapter, to send their name to the Secretary. In accordance with established procedure, one name will be selected by lot and the winner advised in time to attend the Convention in June. The winner for the 1954 Convention, Mr. Herbert Boerner, gave an interesting, illustrated description of the Boston Convention. This report, although long awaited (approximately 12 months), was most interesting and is in evidence of the opportunities available to Members attending a National Convention with an observant eye and a good camera.

The Public Relations and Public Information Committee is in action. Mr. Edward J. Labbs, Jr., Public Relations Consultant, has been employed by the Chapter on a continuing basis for the sum of $25.00 per week, as follows:

a) Initiate on a local basis free publicity in the papers, tie-in advertising with their other accounts, and spot announcements thru radio, television and newspaper media.

b) Assist in writing and editing of pamphlets and brochures.

c) Familiarize the public with the Architect and the Architectural profession thru the media of pre-school books, textbooks from kindergarten thru the senior grade of college, and perhaps even comic books.

An early meeting in Syracuse with Mr. Labbs and perhaps Mr. Anson B. Campbell of Ketcham, Inc. — Public Relations Consultant for the National Organization, is planned.

Accomplishments: Two "spot" programs on Syracuse television stations.

Personnel — Mr. George Bain Cummings; Mr. Donald Q. Faragher; Mr. Darrell D. Rippeteau.

Continued use of A.I.A. Job signs.

Proposals include: 15 minute TV program at Watertown, Rochester and perhaps Binghamton; group advertising in Telephone Directory; paid Chapter ad-

(Continued on Page 44)

THE INCANDESCENT LAMP STILL GOING STRONG . . . By L. E. Innis

from Sylvania Lighting News

At the time of the introduction of the fluorescent lamp only about 15 years ago, many people in the lamp industry predicted an early end for the incandescent lamp. The fluorescent lamp had the advantage of delivering approximately three times as much light as the incandescent source. But just to show you how far wrong they were, let us quote a few figures. In 1939 the industry sold approximately a half billion large incandescent lamps. In 1953 the industry sold almost a billion. During that 12 year span the volume of incandescent lamps practically doubled. This is not exactly the sign for a lamp that is getting ready to silently fold up its tent and quietly slide away.

Why were these oracles wrong? One of the main reasons is that they ignored one of the maxims in the lamp business and that is that every light source has its own physical characteristics. Those characteristics make it a better source of light in certain applications than any other lamp. This type of reasoning even applies to candles. If your wife is having some people in for dinner and wants a certain atmosphere, then she uses candles. There is no other light source that will provide the same type effect as candlelight. What are the advantages of incandescents that not only keep the lamp in the running as a principal source of light, but also allowed its use to increase despite the seemingly overwhelming disadvantage efficiency-wise as compared to fluorescent lamps?

To begin with, the incandescent lamp is relatively simple. Reduced to bare essentials it consists of a piece of wire in a bottle. There is a lot more to the lamp than that. As a matter of fact, in my mind one of the miracles of this day is the engineering know-how that goes into the making of a 20c or 30c object such as the incandescent lamp. But compared to other light sources it is relatively simple. It does not require auxiliary equipment such as ballasts or starters. Smaller and less expensive fixtures are used in the lamp and that brings us to our second advantage which is low initial cost.

Because of its relative simplicity, because a more inexpensive type fixture can be used, the incandescent light has a lower initial cost than does fluorescent or mercury. For this reason it is still being used in many installations where over a long period of time the fluorescent lamp would undoubtedly prove most economical, but in the face of a present budgetary shortage it becomes necessary to choose the less expensive incandescent unit.

The third advantage is that the lamp is a *"point"* source. By a point source I mean that most of the light emanates from one small point which is the filament. The advantage of a point source is that it is easier to control the light, easier to put it where we want it. For this reason the incandescent lamp has been used in street lighting or in the theater where we want to put on direct light on the area where it is most required.

The fourth advantage is not actually a legitimate advantage due to any physical characteristics, but this point that I would like to bring up now is color. When Fords were new you had your choice of any color as long as it was black and that is the way it was with the incandescent lamp—one color only. For this reason we were used to it and grew up with it. So today we very rarely hear anybody complain about the color of any incandescent installation.

Another advantage is that of ambient temperature. The lamp is relatively independent of the surrounding temperature of the location in which it is operated. When you go home take a look in your refrigerator. Inside where it is reasonably cold you will find an incandescent lamp. Then cross the room to the oven and in the oven where your temperatures usually reach 500 or 550° Fahrenheit once again you find an incandescent lamp. Use it outdoors in the winter time. You have no worries about the light output falling off with low temperature conditions.

The incandescent lamp has other advantages, the most important of which, by far, is flexibility. Flexibility is defined as something pliable — not rigid — capable of being adapted or modified. In this connection, Incandescent lamps have the flexibility of size and of finish not available in other types of light sources.

All facts considered, the incandescent lamp has a firmly established place in the total lighting scheme and will be in the picture for many years to come.

ANSWERS TO 11 QUESTIONS ON FLUORESCENT LIGHTING

from Sylvania Lighting News

1 **Why do preheat lamps require a starter?**

The preheat lamp operates on a lower voltage than is required to start the lamp. A starter is used to permit preheating of the cathodes sufficiently to start the flow of electrons. The starter switch then opens and a voltage surge establishes the arc necessary for the lamp to emit light.

2 **Why does a fluorescent lamp require a ballast?**

A fluorescent lamp is fundamentally an electrical gaseous discharge source. If the current of such a source were not regulated, it would rapidly rise to a value which would destroy the lamp. The ballast is a control device which limits the current to the proper operating value.

3 **What is — and what causes stroboscopic effect?**

Occasionally objects in motion will momentarily appear to stand still under fluorescent light. This stroboscopic or "flicker" effect is due to the fact that a fluorescent lamp is actually flashing on and off very rapidly – far faster than the eye can see. This quick series of flashes sometimes synchronizes with the movement of the object to distort its apparent motion. Stroboscopic effect occurs when a lamp or group of lamps are controlled by single lamp auxiliaries on single-phase circuits. It can be corrected by the use of two-lamp auxiliaries or by hooking up adjacent single lamp auxiliaries on separate phases of a polyphase distribution system.

4 **Can fluorescent lighting be measured like incandescent lighting?**

Yes. There are two types of light meters which can be used. One type requires a correction factor in order to measure fluorescent. The other measures *any* type of lighting – incandescent, mercury vapor, or fluorescent – regardless of color composition.

5 **What affects the life of fluorescent lamps?**

The electrodes of a preheat fluorescent lamp take a much more severe shock during the starting period than during the actual lighting period. Therefore, the longer the lighting period, the more eco-

(Continued on Page 48)

1955 HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM

Five buildings have been selected for First Honor Awards in The American Institute of Architects' 7th Annual Competition for Outstanding American Architecture. Two of the top honors go to the Detroit firm of Eero Saarinen and Associates for the General Motors Technical Center's central restaurant building at Warren, Michigan, and for the women's dormitories and dining hall at Drake University in Des Moines, Iowa.

The other three First Honor Awards are for the U. S. Embassy in Stockholm, designed by Ralph Rapson of Minneapolis and John van der Meulen of Chicago, under the Department of State's Foreign Buildings Operations; the North Hillsborough (California) elementary school by Ernest J. Kump of Palo Alto; and the General Telephone Company of the Southwest in San Angelo, Texas for which Charles B. Genther of the Chicago firm of Pace Associates was architect in charge.

The Jury of Awards was comprised of five architects: Thomas H. Locraft, Washington, D. C., Chairman; Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, Chicago; Eugene F. Kennedy, Jr., Boston; J. Byers Hays, Cleveland; and Ernest Born, San Francisco.

FIRST HONOR AWARDS

North Hillsborough School, Hillsborough, California. Owner — Hillsborough Elementary School District. Architect — Ernest J. Kump, 450 Ramona, Palo Alto, California. General Contractor — C. F. Parker.

Central Restaurant Building — General Motors Technical Center, Warren, Michigan. Owner — General Motors Corporation. Architect — Eero Saarinen & Associates, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. Architect-Engineers — Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Inc., Detroit, Michigan. Landscape Architect — Thomas D. Church. Associate Architect — Edward A. Eichstedt. General Contractor — Bryant & Detwiler.

Women's Dormitories & Dining Hall, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa. Owner — Drake University. Architect — Eero Saarinen & Associates, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. Structural Engineer — Severud, Elstad, Krueger, New York, New York. General Contractor — The Wertz Company, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa.

The General Telephone Company of the Southwest, San Angelo, Texas. Owner — as above. Architect — Pace Associates; Charles B. Genther, Architect-in-charge. Structural Engineer — Frank J. Kornacker & Associates. General Contractor — Evans & Taylor, San Angelo, Texas.

American Embassy, Stockholm, Sweden. Owner — Department of State, U.S.A. Architect — Ralph Rapson, 41 Arthur Ave., S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minnesota. Architect — John van der Meulen, Chicago, Illinois. Structural Engineer — Sven Tyren. Contractor — Ollie Engkvist & Nils Nessen.

The winning architects will be given certificates of First Honor Award or Award of Merit at the Awards Luncheon, another convention feature to be held Thursday, June 23. The A.I.A. also furnishes a specially designed stainless steel plaque to be placed on each building receiving a First Honor Award.

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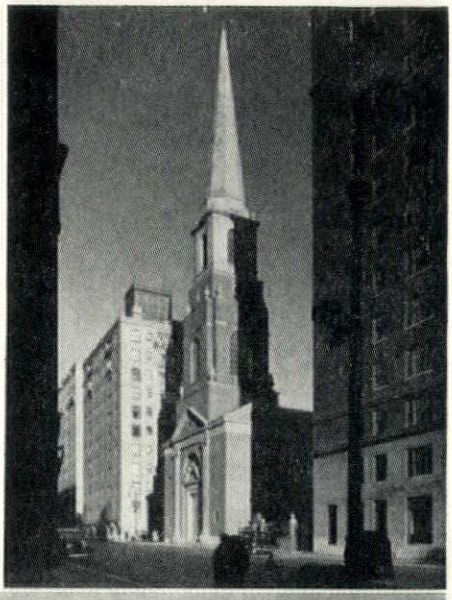

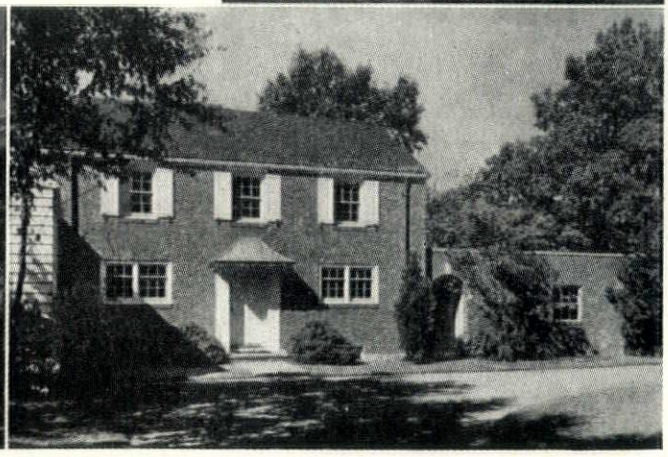

Photos: S. H. Gottscho

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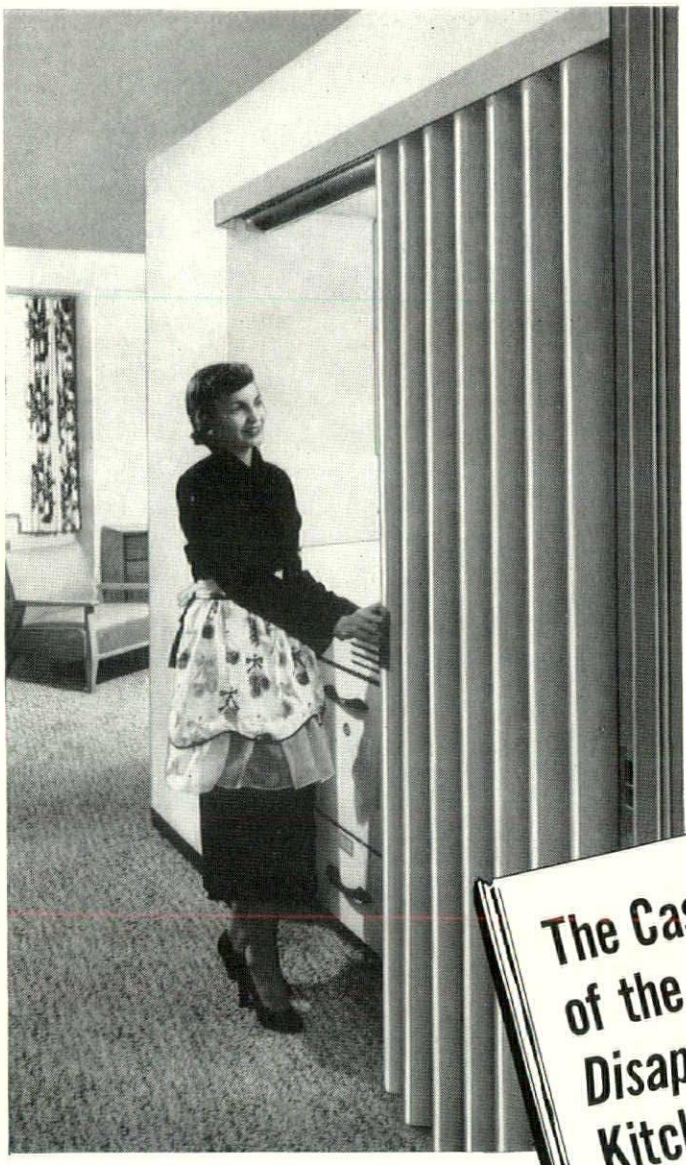

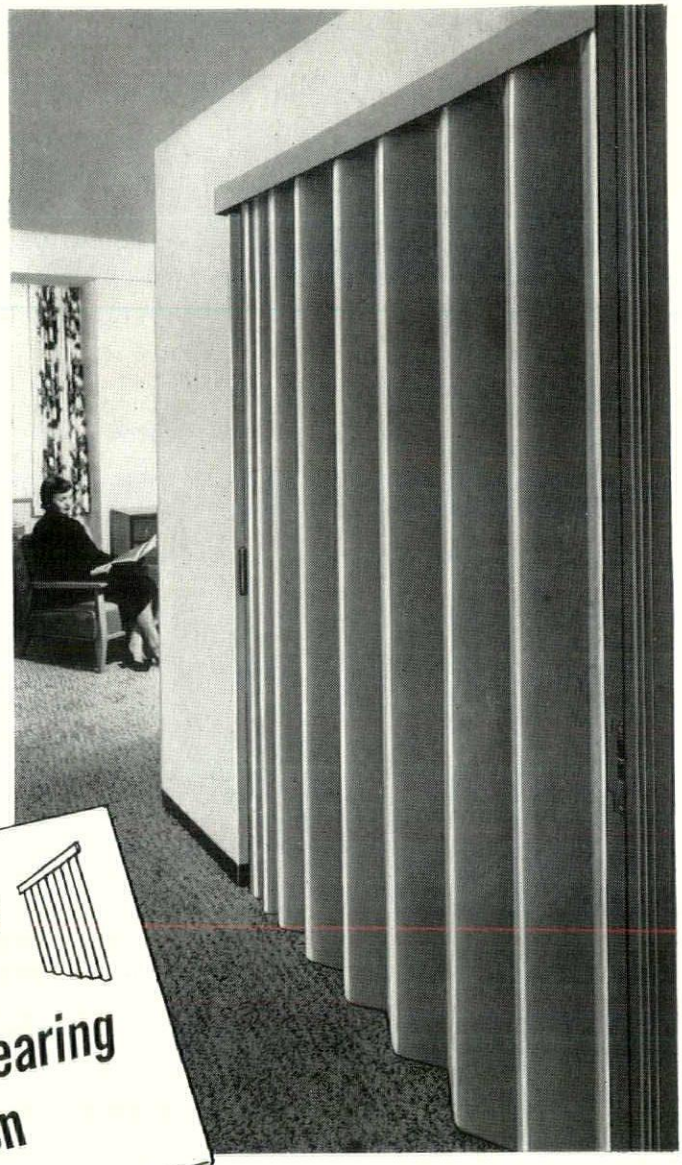

The Case of the Disappearing Kitchen

DINNER TIME...

...OTHER TIMES

A hideaway kitchen and a slideaway wall in 390 apartments proved an unbeatable combination for the Essex House, Indianapolis, Indiana. Not only did this arrangement save on space and construction costs, but tenants are delighted with the planning.

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THAT NECESSARY EVIL—THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER

THOMAS H. MCKAIG

If I were to assign a heading to this letter, it would probably be, "I Don't Like It," with a sub-heading, "Prefab Steel Buildings." Not that all steel buildings are bad, some of them are really good, and some details, in those I dislike most, are worth using. The primary objections are based on the fact that you are buying a package unit designed for a competitive market instead of a building properly designed to fit the needs of the owner. Many of them have been referred to me from a number of different manufacturers, and the material for this letter is based on my experience with them.

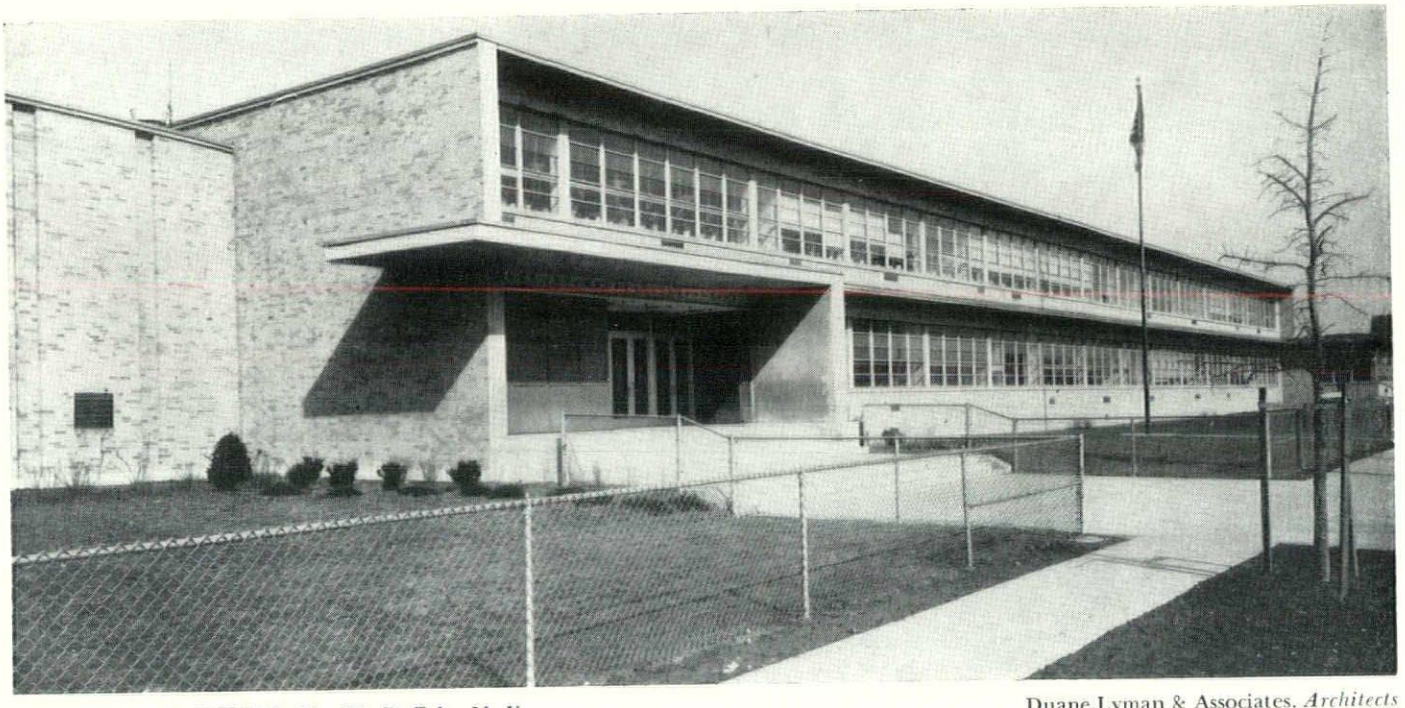
I have two of these plans before me now. They were submitted to me for comments and recommendations — for comparison with each other, and let us say, for comparison with a local architect-or-engineer-designed building. Both are rigid frame steel mill buildings. Let's call them Buildings A and B. The price quoted on Building B was $3000 less than Building A. Building A is a good sound design and the price quoted sounds right until you add in the cost of foundations, grade beams, floor slab and finish, lighting, heating, sprinklers, and field painting — all of which would be included in the price of a building designed by your local architect. I have a hunch that the price quoted by a local steel contractor would compare favorably for what you get in Building A.

Building B, on the other hand, although it has a perfectly good rigid frame, is apparently designed on the basis that the rigid frame is all that matters. The purlins are pressed steel members. Hidden away in a note is a design snow load of 20 pounds per square foot — this in spite of the fact that it was designed for up-state New York where it should be a minimum of 30 pounds. Under this loading of 20 pounds, the purlins are stressed up to over 27,000 pounds per square inch, while the A.I.S.I. Code — the code which applies to thin steel construction of this sort — specifies a maximum of 18,000 for the grade of steel called for on the plans. Using a 30 pound snow load, the stress goes up to over 38,000 pounds per square inch.

Moreover, Building B has one row of sag rods in the roof in a span of 20′-0″, depending entirely on the support of a 22 gage roof deck welded to the purlins for lateral stiffness. How good are welds in a 22 gage deck?

Obviously, a large percentage of buildings of this kind are sold to industrial plants. Even though they may be built outside of municipalities and be subject to no local building codes, they must still be filed with the State Labor Department, and therefore must bear the seal of an architect or engineer. Under the circumstances, whose seal do they bear? In this instance, Building A had nobody's seal on it, Building B had the seal of an out of state engineer, perfectly legal, since the Labor Law does not specify roof loads, and the plant was located outside the jurisdiction of any local building department. Again I say, "I don't like it."

THE CHARM OF



ELEMENTARY SCHOOL No. 26, Buffalo, N. Y.

Duane Lyman & Associates, *Architects*

Hendrich Construction, Inc., *Contractors*

B R I C K

The intelligent choice of colors to properly blend together and produce an effect in harmony with the character of the building, its style of architecture and its surroundings, is a matter of vital importance. Brick architecture possesses a charm not surpassed nor inferior to any other building material.

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BY-PRODUCTS OF CURRENT SCHOOL HOUSE DESIGN

MALCOLM B. MOYER, M.E.

The present trend in Educational Building (single stories strung out in long wings with individual toilets in each classroom) have brought certain problems to the Mechanical designer which are difficult to solve.

In the enthusiasm for the new type of design, the grade requirements of plumbing lines are frequently forgotten. Here are the rugged facts:

In a plumbing system, the designer must face up to one of two conditions: (1) If the structure is to be erected in a community which provides a sewer system, the building house sewer must be so planned that it will empty into the existing sewers. (2) If the building is to be erected in a rural site, some form of underground disposal for the effluent from the septic tank must be provided which will be two feet above the water table.

Most municipalities have a plumbing code. These codes are quite specific as to the grade of the house sewer, usually demanding ¼" fall per foot. It is not uncommon to have a sewer run of 500 feet within one of these new buildings. This requires a fall of 10'-5". Often no thought has been given as to whether the sewer is deep enough to take a pipe this deep below the surface. When the crisis breaks and an impasse develops, much energy is wasted in trying to redesign the sewer system. In the end, a sewage pump, with its odoriferous receiver and expense of electricity for driving it, will have to be installed.

In the country location, test borings taken in the late fall or dead of winter, may reveal a deep water table. Not infrequently percolation tests taken at dry periods of the season indicate good soil for the usual depths formerly required by the older, more compact type of buildings. But when you arrive at the septic tank seven or eight feet underground, trouble is apt to be lurking. The State Department will exclude the usual tile field on account of the depth, and compel the use of a cess pool.

All too frequently, when the plumbing contractor tries to place his soil pipe at the required levels while getting an early start in the spring, he finds that his trenches quickly fill with water, and when he digs for his septic tank and cess pool, he finds his work completely submerged. About this time the State Sanitary Engineer drops around and feels called upon to "lay the entire matter before the Board of Education." He usually suspects that the Engineer gave him untrue soil condition readings. The least that can happen is an embarrassing extra, and a complete redesign of the system by the luckless engineer.

Reflecting upon these frequent occurrences, one is apt to query (very softly to himself, of course) whether the Architect for whom he happens to be working is really competent? The "mechanicals" are just as vital to a building as doors, or for that matter, room spaces.

Let's face it. Isn't it actually possible to raise the floor level to some extent when the length of the building is over 100 feet? Isn't it a part of the broad work of the Architect to consider the lowly plumbing system as a vital part of erudite design? These problems are by-products of the current trend in school design. It is a hallmark of sophisticated design to be fully aware of them from the beginning, and take steps to avoid them.

CONSTITUENTS *(Continued)*

vertising in various local newspapers; and awards of certificates of merit to craftsmen for work well-done.

Mr. John B. Cummings brought to the attention of the Meeting the so-called "Maximlite Schools," with particular reference to the results of this type of design as applied to two schools in Vestal, New York. A general description of the design features and franchising procedures was presented. The expectations for great reductions in cost, as evidenced in numerous local newspaper articles, were contrasted with the actual costs received as represented by the low bids as follows:

Estimated Cost	$1,155,260.00
Actual Cost	$1,830,141.81

After discussion a motion was made by Mr. Sargent, seconded by Mr. Egbert Bagg, IV, that a leaflet be printed by the Chapter tabulating schools designed by Chapter members and showing their costs as compared with "Maximlite"; the leaflet to give location, description and cost of school but omit Architects' names; leaflet to be distributed by Chapter to all school boards in the Chapter area. The motion passed unanimously.

A Memorial resolution was read by President Cyril Tucker honoring the late Henry Benton Preston, a valued member of the Chapter who died an untimely death recently.

EASTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER

From the "Chapter Newsletter," Bernd Foerster, Editor

The Executive Committee is proceeding with plans to incorporate the chapter.

Highlights of the December meeting which was attended by about 40 members and guests, included a very fine dinner at the Bleeker Restaurant, and a both humorous and important speech by Mr. Bernard Tomson. Mr. Tomson pointed out how illiterate the public is regarding architecture, and how great our need for public education. Lawyer Tomson stressed that the architect must sell himself foremost as a designer. He reviewed the registration laws in a few states, and discussed legal aspects of contract documents. Mr. Tomson emphasized that the architect is not a financier, and should stay ahead by always getting a retainer.

The fourth Congress of the "Union Internationale des Architectes" will be held from 11 to 16 July 1955 in the Hague, Holland. The main theme of the Congress will be "Housing from 1945 to 1955," and the languages will be French, English, Spanish, and Russian with simultaneous translations in plenary sessions. There will be short excursions during the Congress, and various study tours afterwards. Information about the program, exhibitions, ladies programs, accommodations, student rates, costs, etc. are available from your editor who was raised in the Netherlands, and will be glad to give additional help to those interested in attending the Congress. Ralph Walker, vice-president of the managing committee, has expressed hope for the largest possible representation from the United States.

Professor Harold Hauf, head of the Department of Architecture at R.P.I., is one of five A.I.A. members included on a seven-man committee of leading small home specialists appointed by F.H.A. to advise in its program of advancement of architectural standards.

From the R.P.I. Campus comes word that the Department of Architecture has a full-scale wall section including one of the pneumatically sealed operating windows of the Alcoa Building in Pittsburgh on permanent display in the Greene Building.

NEW YORK CHAPTER

As the second in a series of meetings sponsored by

the Schools of Architecture of Columbia University and Pratt Institute, the Cooper Union Art School and the New York Chapter, A.I.A., Cooper Union held a symposium on "Architecture and the Arts: The Common Area; Problems and Challenge," on February 17 in the auditorium of the Museum of Modern Art. The speakers were John Ferren, painter; Pierre Kleykamp, architect and designer; and George Kratina, sculptor, with Paul Zucker acting as moderator.

The talks centered around the perennial question of why in the modern age, the arts have abdicated their historic roles of handmaidens to architecture. Mr. Ferren, in a witty statement, made it quite clear that as far as he is concerned, he has no interest in seeing his art employed as mere decoration and that he has as yet seen no modern building that has inspired him with the wish to contribute anything to it. Mr. Kratina took the more positive view that sculpture might be managed as a means of relating or integrating the people passing through or around a building with the building itself in space.

The real difficulty seems to be that whereas in the periods when architecture and the arts were at their closest, the artists were like members of an orchestra, each playing his part in interpreting the composition, today the artist sees himself as a soloist while most compositions, unfortunately, are without solo parts. Mr. Kleykamp concluded by remarking that as we are now only at the beginning of a new phase of aesthetic development, a long time may perhaps pass before architecture and the arts are again in accord.

As if to point up some views and even to refute others expressed in the symposium reported above, America House Gallery, 32 East 52nd Street, opened on March 3rd a beautiful little exhibition called "The Designer-Craftsman and the Architect." The American Craftsmen's Educational Council, Mrs. Vanderbilt Webb, Chairman, has selected some recent instances of actual collaboration between Architect and Craftsman and has suggested collaboration for this exhibition in other cases. The result is extremely happy. The show has the scale of a band box, was charming, easily encompassed, and extremely provocative in its special field. The architectural projects provide a suitable occasion for displaying actual chunks of material — glass, ceramics, mosaic, tile — and the scope of the design was in every case imaginatively conveyed. Mr. Dominique Mailliard, director of the gallery, is responsible for the attractive installation of the exhibits, as well as for much of the impetus of the show as a whole. Exhibitors were:

WARNER-LEEDS
Charles H. Warner, Jr.
Fran Wildenhain assisted by
Henry Gernhard

R. B. O'CONNOR & W. H. KILHAM, JR.
John Urbain

MCKIN, MEAD & WHITE
Paul Ashenbach

WILLIAM S. COWLES, JR.
Jean Nison — Robert Pinard

MOORE & HUTCHINS
David Holleman

KELLY & GRUZEN
Robert Greenstein Association
Adolph Gottlieb

Under the sponsorship of the University Club and the Municipal Art Society, an exhibition, "Monuments of Manhattan," is on view at the University Club. The Society is attempting to arouse public opinion toward preserving the architectural heritage of the

(Continued on Page 46)

city from constantly threatened demolition and where this is not possible, to document and photograph a list of some two hundred and fifty buildings of historic and architectural importance against the day when the wrecker may make his appearance.

The present exhibition consists of photographs, renderings and drawings of many of Manhattan's most distinguished buildings and monuments, some of them still standing and some long since vanished. The collection suggests that the practitioners of the latter Nineteenth and early years of the present century, finding themselves in a handsome but somewhat spartan and provincial city, undertook to remake New York in the image of a magnificent European capital. Although the vision is no more, some of the efforts to realize it were certainly spectacular.

The drawings for the Cornelius Vanderbilt house which stood on Fifth Avenue at 57th Street designed by George B. Post are not only wonderful examples of draftsmanship but also extremely entertaining as sidelights on the social and artistic feeling of the era. There are also many fine examples of the work of McKim, White, Carrere, Hastings, Flagg, Gilbert, Warren, Hunt, and Trumbauer, as well as Mangin, McComb, Renwick and Upjohn of an earlier period.

This fine exhibition was the last scheduled feature of the Chapter's 86th Anniversary Meeting on March 23rd.

SYRACUSE SOCIETY

A goodly share of the 100-plus members of the Syracuse Society appear at the Thursday luncheon meetings. Which is remarkable, considering the increasing de-centralization of local architects' offices, or is it so remarkable in view of the fact that a dessert is now included in the original price? (Whether the last is a just dessert depends on the individual's preference.)

After preliminary verbal sallies concerning high, low and unmentionable architects' team bowling scores for the current week, members heave-to at the C-shaped baronial table in the Yates Hotel North Dining Room. These environs are not without architectural interest along archaeological lines: 6 temple of winds-capped cast iron columns support a majestic plaster ceiling cast in nearly untraceable traceries of circular convolutions resembling a million blending smoke rings. A constant danger is this fantasy when a sudden vote is called for, with a possible majority transfixed in a meditative stare at the ceiling.

Nevertheless, business is transacted as usual, midst rococo hazards. The Society is planning its exhibit for the Syracuse Builders' Show, occurring in late March. Emphasis will be placed on the architect's role as captain of the home-building team.

BROOKLYN CHAPTER

Brooklyn Architects Award Medal to Pratt Institute Senior

The Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has awarded its annual Medal of Honor and Merit to Leon Brand, 21, a Senior in the School of Architecture at Pratt Institute.

The medal, awarded for outstanding scholarship, was presented by Chapter Vice President Joseph Levy, Jr., at a regular Dinner-meeting held at Michel's Restaurant on Tuesday, April 26th.

Mr. Brand has previously received awards from the Brooklyn Architects Scholarship Foundation, War Orphan Scholarships, Inc., New York State Regents and has won student architectural competitions sponsored by Belden Stark Ceramics and Timber Structures, Inc.

He resides at 922 42nd Street, Brooklyn and expects to enter the Army this fall.

ANSWERS TO 11 QUESTIONS *(Continued)*

nomically the fluorescent lamps will operate and the longer they last. Not only too-frequent starting, but also low voltage, improperly timed starters, cold temperatures and faulty ballasts will all shorten lamp life. Under normal conditions, a fluorescent lamp lasts much longer than an incandescent.

6 **What causes lamp darkening?**

As a lamp ages, general darkening along the entire length of the tube occurs as a normal condition, due to mercury streaking. Heavy blackening at the ends of the tube may occur from material given off by the electrodes and indicates that the end of lamp life is near.

7 **What causes lamps to flash on and off?**

In older lamps, flashing shows they are nearing the end of their use. Flashing in newer lamps may be caused by improper wiring with the leads "criss-crossed" so that the starter socket of one lamp is connected to the lampholder of the other. Defective starters or ballasts, low voltage, low temperatures, or defective lamps also may account for flashing.

8 **How do improper voltage conditions affect fluorescent lamps?**

Although fluorescent lamps are not as sensitive to voltage variations as incandescent lamps, they must be operated within the voltage range specified on the ballast for proper performance. Low voltage decreases light output and lamp life, makes starting uncertain, and causes excessive blackening. High voltage also shortens lamp life, causes severe blackening and may overheat the ballast and cause it to fail.

9 **Do starters burn out?**

A fluorescent starter will outlast several fluorescent lamps as long as it operates under normal conditions.

10 **How do you figure the total wattage of fluorescent lighting systems?**

Lamps operating on their proper electrical characteristics consume their rated wattage. A two-lamp ballast uses about one fourth the wattage of the two lamps it controls. Two 40-watt lamps with their two-lamp ballast will use together about 100 watts. A single lamp ballast will use about one third the number of watts as the lamp it controls.

11 **Does temperature affect fluorescent lamp operations?**

Fluorescent lamps give best performance when ambient temperature is between 60 and 90 degrees F. At either lower or higher temperatures, light output will decrease. Sylvania has a specially designed low temperature lamp for use under 50 degrees F. Otherwise it's advisable to enclose the lamp so it can build up its own envelope of heat for operation in very low temperatures. For use under high temperatures, ventilation around the lamp may be necessary to keep temperature at a moderate level.

1955

STATE CONVENTION

ALBANY, N.Y.

OCTOBER 13-14-15

NEW YORK ARCHITECT ADDRESSES CLEVELAND ENGINEERING GROUP

"The Market Place Has a New Look" was the topic of an address given by Morris Ketchum, Jr., F.A.I.A., partner, Ketchum, Gina' & Sharp, New York architects, at the Construction Conference of the Cleveland Engineering Society, in Cleveland, Ohio.

Speaking on elements pertinent to shopping center design, Mr. Ketchum stressed the various factors involved in modern shopping centers of today as well as the future. These include: population study, site planning, store types, construction scheme and community relations.

The shopping center of the future, according to Mr. Ketchum, will house every variety of goods and services now found on downtown Main Street, in an atmosphere of comfortable one-stop shopping. Such advances as air-conditioned enclosed malls and walkways, organized play areas for children, auditoriums, picnic grounds, beautiful landscaping – every facility enabling customers to shop in an atmosphere of comfort, gaiety and color – will all become a reality in the very near future.

"It will be more than a commercial enterprise," Ketchum predicts. "It will be a civic and cultural center where people can mingle socially and still get their shopping done."

An internationally known merchandising consultant and store designer, Mr. Ketchum is the author of "Shops and Stores" – a standard textbook on store planning.

ALLIED MASONRY COUNCIL

Supporters of the Allied Masonry Council, the first alliance of the nation's major masonry producers, contractors, and union craftsmen, exchange congratulations following a press conference in which they announced creation of the Council and its program to raise the quality of building and lower building costs. Shown (left to right) are Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America, A.F.L.; John Taheny, president of the Mason Contractors Association of America; Douglas Whitlock, chairman of the board, Structural Clay Products Institute; Romer Shawhan, managing director, Marble Institute of America; Samuel Steinberg, vice-president, Building Stone Institute; and Charles Penn, vice-president of the Indiana Limestone Co., Inc., representing the Indiana Limestone Institute.

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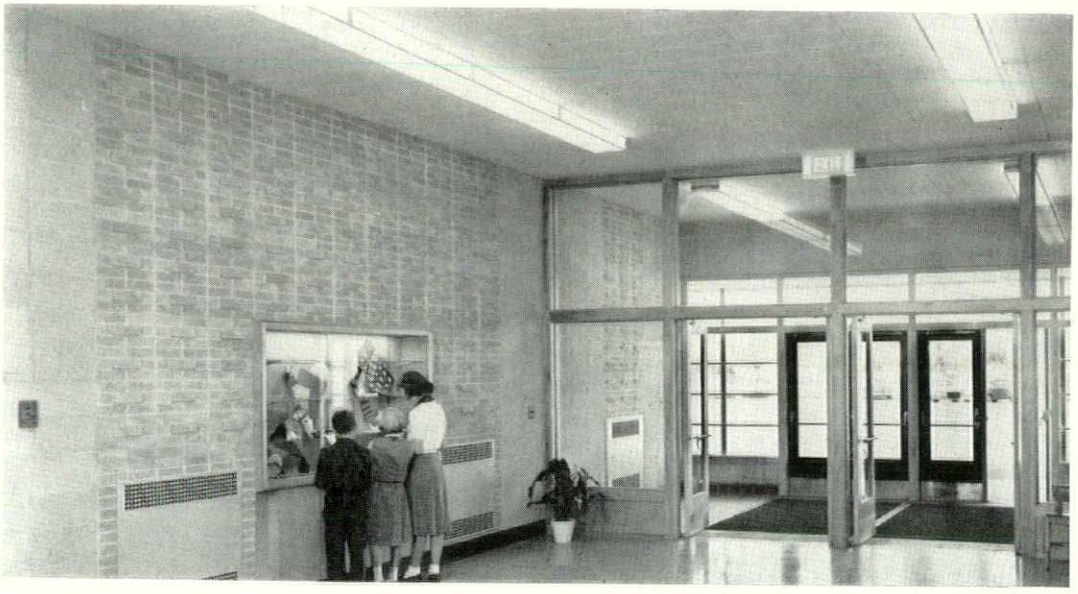

Harris Hill Elementary School of the Clarence Central School District, Clarence, N. Y. Architect: James W. Kideney & Associates, Buffalo, N. Y. Contractor: John W. Cowper Company, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units supplied by Anchor Concrete Products, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

What can be done with Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units when imagination is used with the versatile Masonry Units is well illustrated in the new Harris Hill Elementary School near Buffalo, N. Y.

One of the outstanding features was the Entrance Hall and Lobby, shown in the photograph above, which received unusual treatment in masonry and different from the balance of the school in that brick size masonry units were laid in interesting patterns, some of which were done in relief.

All masonry units in this school were laid with *stacked coursing*, and is believed to be the only project of any size done completely in this manner. This is an interesting "change of pace" from the common running bond generally used.

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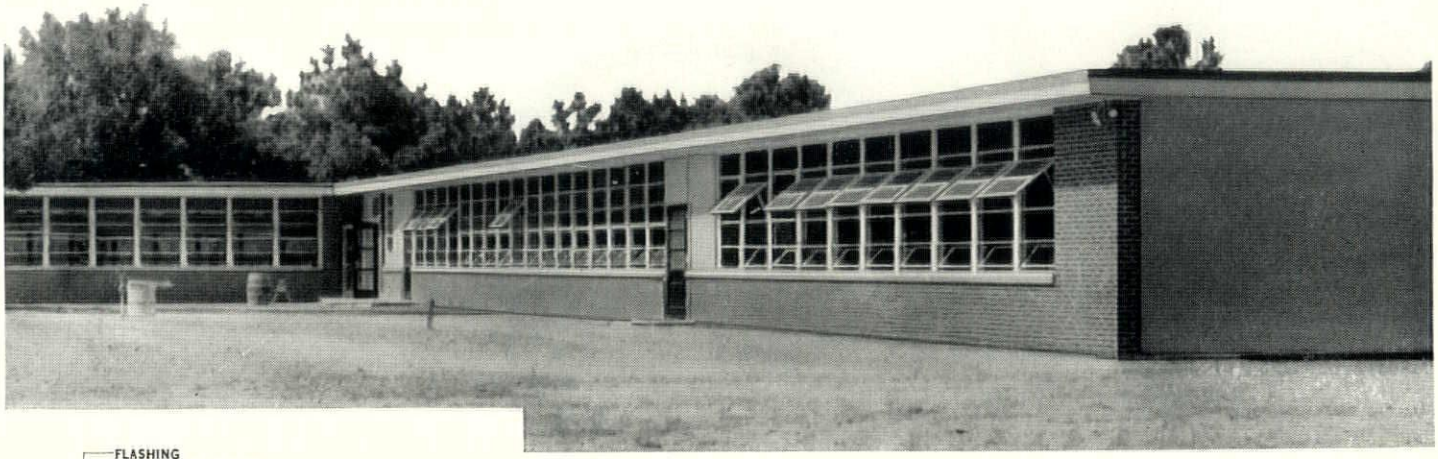

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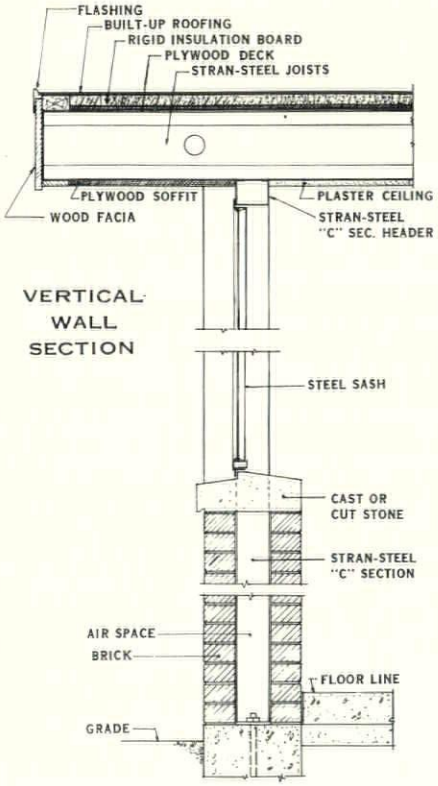
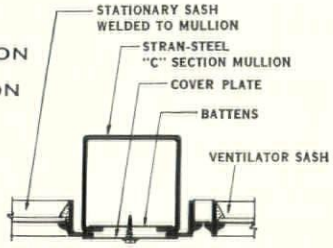


VERTICAL WALL SECTION



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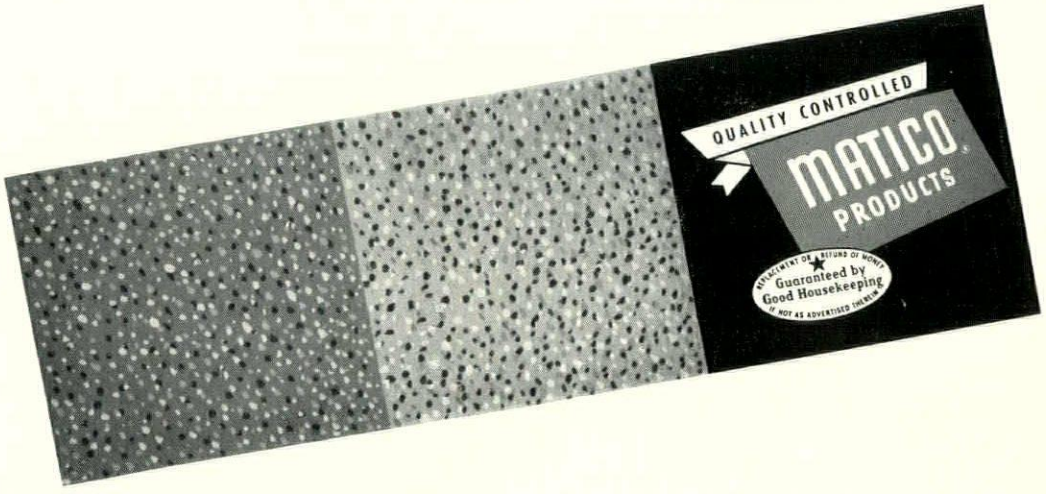

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