JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1943
VOLUME III  NUMBER 1

MODIFICATION CENTERS
ANNOUNCEMENTS
CAMOUFLAGE
ACT NOW ON LOCAL PLANNING
LEGISLATION
AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS
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THE BATTLE OF PRODUCTION

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Photo: Courtesy the Austin Company Architects and Builders

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FANS FOR INDUSTRY
CAMOUFLAGE

Newest development for increase of war service, as recently announced by Lemuel C. Dillenback, F.A.I.A., is the establishment of a camouflage laboratory in the Department of Architecture at Syracuse University. The laboratory, housed in the department's headquarters on the fourth floor of Slocum Hall, was opened with the beginning of the second semester January 19, 1943.

Designed for faculty research and for use in instruction in camouflage to be given by the department of architecture for the first time this semester, the laboratory will adjoin the department's well equipped model building shop and will have some 2000 square feet of floor space.

Equipped with all material needed for study of all the phases of camouflage, the laboratory will include a photographic area for photograph interpretation, a solar globe equipped to chart sun rays in conjunction with shades and shadows, a sand box for topographic modeling, and a large work area with model tables. Apparatus for stereoscopic study of aerial photographs will be provided in the photographic area.

Camouflage samples, photographs of plant materials, geographic, geologic and botanic maps, and literature and bibliography on camouflage will also be made available.

A rotunda in the building will be used in connection with the laboratory for photography and altitude study. By making use of the four-story well provided by the rotunda, models at a scale of one inch equals 20 feet may be surveyed at 1200-foot altitude and models scaled at one inch equals 40 feet may be surveyed up to 2,400-foot altitude. The rotunda also makes available angles at 30, 48, and 60 degrees.

The new laboratory will be made available to the armed forces if they find it desirable in their training programs.

The department of architecture with these new physical assets in addition to one of the finest model building shops in the United States and its excellent library will be equipped finally as one of the outstanding centers for camouflage study and research.

For two years model building classes have completed projects involving camouflage which have attracted national interests. Pictures of the model camouflage studies made last year have been requested by several governmental agencies.

The instruction in camouflage will include the theory and practice of bombing and concealment, study of present day camouflage materials and of future trends.

Through the new War Service College, the department of architecture will offer a sequence in camouflage and camouflage application extending through two or three terms at the option of the students. The curriculum includes among other courses in camouflage, model building, camouflage detection, photograph interpretation and aerial bombardment protection.

CAUTION

SEE EDUCATION LAW, SECTION 1479 "LICENSES"

Be sure that you are registered with the County Clerk of the county in which you maintain your place of business.
ACT NOW ON LOCAL PLANNING!

by WILLIAM STANLEY PARKER, FAIA*

Long-range planning, based on a realistic capital budget program, will mean more to the community and to its architects and engineers than wishful thinking. We must not be too little or too late.

Members of a profession, in natural order of things, apply their professional capacities to the general public good as well as to the pursuit of their own professional income. Architects, as members of the planning professions, have a contribution they can make in the field of the orderly, planned development of their home cities and towns. This can be done not only through personal service on city plan commissions, housing authorities, and other governmental agencies, but also through group action that will bring pressure upon the local government to recognize the importance of comprehensive planning and to provide the planning commissions with staffs necessary for the efficient performance of their functions.

But that is not enough. Too much city planning in the past has been unrelated to the municipality's financial ability. Also financial policies have too generally been short-range, year-to-year policies, with no adequate appraisal of the future. Short-range financial policies and unlimited wishful thinking in the field of planning do not and cannot result in sound, orderly development. What is needed is long-range financial policy involving a long-range capital outlay program properly related to a master plan indicating the still longer-range scheme for municipal growth.

Therein exists a fertile field for action by the architectural profession through the local architectural organization, AIA Chapter or State Association. The architects' training will lead them to accept without question the validity of this idea. Their organization provides a means of bringing this idea forcibly and steadily to the attention of the mayor of their city or the selectmen of their town, and to the public, until adoption of the idea is secured.

Architects can act by themselves or, if local inter-professional relations are propitious, can bring about cooperative action by the architects, engineers, landscape architects, and city planners and add weight to their attack. It is not enough to pass votes and send copies to the officials. Strong committees, led by effective chairmen, must make it a personal matter, secure a conference with the mayor or selectmen, and do a real selling job—and it's a relatively easy thing to sell.

The federal government, through the work of the National Resources Planning Board aided during the past year by the Public Works Reserve—latterly called the Local Public Works Programming Office—has gone far to spread the idea of long-range programming and to teach the techniques involved. The field has been ploughed and harrowed and a lot of good seed planted. Architects should take up the task of watering this ground and nursing the seedlings that have already sprouted in a number of communities in the shape of long-range programs and capital budgets.

In any given state the architects can easily find out the present status of the movement from the national or regional Office of NRPB. Each architect or group of architects in a given community can then organize to take such action as the local situation requires.

Where a completed capital budget program has been developed, let the public officials know that the architects, as citizens, approve the idea and recognize the forward-looking attitude that has brought the program into being. This evidence of public support may be potent in sustaining the idea and securing its adoption as a permanent routine.

Where a capital budget study is under way, convey an expression of interest and support which may help greatly to encourage those officials who are making the study and to secure official approval when the report on the study is finished.

Where a study has been suggested and turned down or where it has never even been considered, take the initiative and urge that the study be made.

We find it easy to criticize government spending but few are in a position to realize clearly the benefits that have accrued or can accrue to our city as a result of federal government research. It is sound procedure for the federal government to develop and make available to all state and local governments improved techniques that can best result from research by a federal agency. The waste in such effort is caused when local government fails to make use of the results of such federal research.

In this case the research is completed and federal guidance is available to municipalities that desire to take advantage of their opportunities. The architects can well serve their communities by bringing their organized pressure to bear on local officials to bring about an understanding of the benefits that will accrue from a long-range program which represents an orderly process of looking ahead. Now, more than ever, this is a desirable if not indeed an indispensable procedure; and the architects and engineers can take the initiative to bring this about—if they will.

* Consultant to the National Resources Planning Board in the field of Public Works Programming in New England. Reprint from Architectural Record, October, 1942.

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EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
With this announcement of the personnel of the several committees for the year 1943, we must bear in mind that upon each of us and our application to the duties thus assigned rests to a great degree the position and function of the architectural profession in the post-war period.

The following committees have been selected to include all constituent organizations where possible, and to localize where concentration seemed expedient in view of the expenditures involved.

**Legislative Committee**

- Charles C. Platt, Chairman
- Assemblyman Alfred A. Lama, Co-Chairman
- John T. Briggs, Secretary
- James R. Vedder
- Adolph Goldberg
- Sidney L. Strauss
- Irving E. Horsey
- James S. Whitman
- Edgar I. Williams
- George B. Hall

It shall be the duty of this Committee:

1. To review and act upon all recommended legislation submitted by the several affiliates.
2. To draft or redraft such new proposed legislation as will be beneficial to the architectural profession.
3. To cause the introduction of new legislative measures in the two houses of the State Legislature.
4. To support all bills introduced in the Legislature that may be helpful to the profession.
5. To oppose such legislation as may be introduced in the present session of the Legislature as is harmful or will in any way infringe upon the present privileges in the practice of architecture within the state.
6. To examine the publications of the Legislative Index, and determine the bills affecting the Architects within the state.
7. To advise the affiliates of the final action taken on all such bills.

**Membership Committee**

**General Chairman**, William Lescaze

- **Metropolitan Area**, John T. Briggs, Co-Chairman
- **Upstate Area**, Leonard A. Waasderp, Co-Chairman

One representative from each constituent.

It is hoped that during the present year with this new personnel of a Chairman and two Co-Chairmen, augmented by one member from each affiliate, the membership of the Association will show a decided increase. The instrument to achieve this aim will soon be set in motion by the committee.

**Revision of Constitution and By-Laws**

- George A. Boehm, Chairman
- Sidney L. Strauss
- Ralph E. Winslow
- James Wm. Kidney

This Committee shall prepare and submit to the next quarterly meeting of the New York State Association of Architects a recommendation for changes in the Constitution and By-Laws as suggested and discussed at the last meeting of the Association held December 5th, 1942.

**Grievance Committee**

- **Metropolitan Area**
  - Frederick G. Frost, Chairman, Sr. 1945
  - Adolph Goldberg 1943
  - Theodore Richards 1944

- **Upstate Area**
  - Merton E. Granger, Chairman 1944
  - Karl G. Schmill 1943
  - Robert T. Bickford 1945

Terms shall expire with the Annual meeting of the Board on the year set forth after the name of each.

The duties of this Committee shall be as outlined in the May-June issue of the "Empire State Architect." Chairman of each of these committees will arrange with the other members for an early meeting to discuss procedure.

**Education Committee**

- James Wm. Kidney, Chairman
- Carl C. Ade
- Albert Wilson

This committee is to assist and advise with the Education Department at Albany and particularly the Division of School Buildings and Grounds, relative to the changes and requirements in the present regulations relating to school building, and in the development of standards for any new class or purpose building which may be contemplated.

**Committee on Public Works**

- Adolph Goldberg, Chairman
- Lorimer Rich
- M. L. King
- Wm. G. Kaelber
- Joseph Mathieu
- George B. Hall

This Committee is charged with the responsibility of contacting the proper parties within the state with a view of securing a fair portion of the state architectural work for private practice.

Its present activity is however limited for the time being due to the existence of Post-War Public Works Planning and our assisting Commission on same.

**Post-War Public Works Planning Commission**

- Ralph Walker, Chairman
- John T. Briggs, Co-Chairman
- Wm. G. Kaelber, Co-Chairman
- Arthur C. Holden
- Louis Booth
- James Wm. Kidney
- Lorimer Rich
- L. Andrew Reinhard
- L. C. Dillenback

It shall be the function of this Committee to maintain contact with the State Committee of the same title; to serve and assist this state committee when possible. To guard the interest of the profession before this Committee, and to keep all constituent bodies informed as to developments within the state Commission, and opportunities for the private practitioner with our Association.

Charles Rockwell Ellis

Lorimer Rich, designer of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington, Va., has opened a new office at 215 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
The preparation of the design for and the planning of the two Modification Centers recently constructed in the Northeastern Area which are illustrated on these pages presented many unusual architectural and engineering problems, both by reason of the character of the buildings and the many restrictions on the materials which were presented for use in their construction.

The practising architect and engineer of 1942-43 must approach the design of a building and the selection of the materials to be used in its construction with an open mind and with a thorough knowledge of the availability of the materials which he proposes to use. He must be prepared to develop new and ingenious solutions of old problems fitted to the constantly changing material list. The fact that this list is in a constant state of flux requires that the architect and engineer be prepared to change methods of design and construction almost from day to day not only to fit his work to the material available in the locality in which the building is to be constructed, but also to suit the character of skilled labor which is even reasonably plentiful and avoid both critical material and scarce skilled labor. The first and most obvious requirement is to avoid in so far as possible the use of steel; yet in the type of buildings illustrated wide spans are essential hence wood trusses must be used.

During the preparation of plans for Modification Center A wood siding became critical, therefore, in the design of Modification Center B sheet asbestos siding was used, yet the elapsed time between the preparation of the plans for the first and second buildings was only twenty days.

One of the most difficult problems in connection with the design of the two buildings illustrated was due to the temporary value of the buildings. How to design a building for a life of five or seven years, unfortunately the architect is not so gifted as to be able to design for an exact period. The designer of the "one hoss shay" had the better of us in that respect.

The structural design of the buildings presented many unusual problems to the engineer including in Modification Center A a clear span of 160' 0" and reinforced concrete abutments to support the trusses.

The buildings are sprinkled throughout, the space above the chord of the trusses being divided into rectangular areas by means of draft curtains of plywood, thus concentrating the heat from a fire starting on the floor, even tho the doors at end might be open, and activating the heads directly over the
Asbestos-cement pipe was used for all underground sprinkler and hydrant mains outside the building thus conserving metal.

The buildings are heated by means of low pressure boilers with stokers placed in a boiler room some distance from the buildings, the mains being run underground below the apron which surrounds the buildings. Induced draft fans permits necessarily low stacks. Units hung between the trusses provide an even distribution of heat when the large end doors are closed, and added units across either end rapidly make up heat losses when doors are opened.

The water supply being somewhat limited it was necessary to construct a large reservoir. This was done at a nominal cost by grading a basin with level earth floor and banked earth shoulders. This basin was lined with plank on mud sills in turn covered with the equivalent of a 10 year roofing reinforced at all angles with fabric flashing.

In case of fire a large fire pump supplies the hydrants and sprinkler systems from this reservoir in case the regular pressure supply becomes inadequate. This form of construction eliminated the use of critical material, yet the life of the reservoir should be ample for the purpose.

The use of thin hard asbestos sheets four by eight feet to cover the exterior walls of the building eliminated all siding, an extremely critical material. These sheets were nailed to the sheathing, the vertical joint being butted over a line of caulk compound and the horizontal joints lapped an inch to make the siding weatherproof. This material required no painting and gives a pleasing color to the building.

All in all no architect or engineer practising today should ever lack interest in his work or find it in any sense humdrum. He must in truth keep an open mind and be ready with many original and yet sound answers to many entirely new problems.

The Modification Centers were designed by Duane Lyman and Associates, Architects, Thomas H. McKaig, Structural Engineer and Beman & Candee, Heating & Ventilating Engineers all of Buffalo, N. Y.

The General Contractor on Modification Center B was Metzger Construction Co. and on Modification Center A, Paugh & Brown. The structures were built under the direction of the Office of U. S. Engineer, Buffalo, N. Y.
CONTRACTORS, SUB CONTRACTORS AND MATERIALMEN

WHO BUILT THE MODIFICATION CENTERS

MODIFICATION CENTER A

General Contractor

PAUGH & BROWN, Inc.

6007 Euclid Ave.

Cleveland, Ohio

Electrical Installation

VOLKER BROS., Inc.
891 Washington St. Buffalo, N.Y.

Radial Brick Chimneys, Boiler-settings

International Chimney Corp.
301 Curtiss Bldg. Buffalo, N.Y.

Light and Miscellaneous Iron Work

COMMUNITY STEEL CORP.,
188 Myrtle Ave. Buffalo, N.Y.

Structural Steel

R. S. McMannus Steel Const. Co., Inc.
1254 E. Ferry St. Buffalo, N.Y.

Capitol Radiators

United States Radiator Corp.
303 Crosby Bldg. Buffalo, N.Y.

Lumber and Millwork

WILLIAM HENRICH'S SONS CO.
193 Spring St. Buffalo, N.Y.

Glass and Glazing

UNITED GLAZING CO., Inc.
255 Genesee St. Buffalo, N.Y.

Painting

NATIONAL DECORATING CO.
105 College St. Buffalo, N.Y.

Built-up Roofing and Waterproofing Materials

The Philip Carey Mfg. Co.
155 Erie St., Buffalo

Applied by Arrow Sheet Metal and Roofing Works

Heat and Frost Installation

E. J. EDDY, Inc.
17 Terrace Buffalo, N.Y.

MODIFICATION CENTER B

General Contractor

METZGER CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

429 Carlton St.

Buffalo, N.Y.

Electrical Installation

Steel Electric Equipment Co.
913 Oxford Place Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Grading, Drainage, Paving and Fencing

A. R. MENZIES
23 Villa Ave. Buffalo, N.Y.

Contractor's Equipment

RUPP EQUIPMENT CO.
101 Great Arrow Ave. Buffalo, N.Y.

Welded-Heating and Plumbing Piping

RHODES WELDING CO.
2412 Bailey Ave. Buffalo, N.Y.

Built-up Roofing and Waterproofing Materials

The Philip Carey Mfg. Co. 155 Erie St., Buffalo

Applied by Arrow Sheet Metal and Roofing Works

Heating and Ventillating

F. G. COOK & SONS
102 Deerhurst Park Kenmore, N.Y.

Glass and Glazing

Niagara Frontier Glass Co., Inc.
258 Shumway St. Buffalo, N.Y.

Millwork

HAEBERLE LUMBER CO.
1004 Cedar Ave. Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Ventillating Sheet Metal Work

ENGELHAUPT & CO.
925 Bailey Ave. Buffalo, N.Y.

Minneapolis-Honeywell
45 Allen St. Buffalo, N.Y.
ALBANY CHAPTER A. I. A.
Disruption of the architectural ranks in northeastern New York State, plus transportation difficulties for those men still remaining in the area have brought about a cessation of group activity so far as this Chapter is concerned.

As a group, the members of the Chapter have weathered the necessary adjustments in a fortunate manner. Of a total of twenty-three corporate members, sixteen still remain in their pre-war occupations, which include private practice, architectural education at R. P. I. and other institutions, and State and Telephone Company service. Regarding the seven members whose situations have changed, one is in the armed forces, as is one Junior Associate, two are engaged by a private practitioner, occupied in war construction, three are engaged directly by the government as expeditors, while the activities of the seventh member are unknown.

Notable is the continuation of the radio program, "Walls Tell a Story," sponsored jointly by the Chapter and Union College and originating at WGY, the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y. Aside from the fact that this program has interesting historical value, a large group of listeners hears the word "architect" over the radio at least once a week. Our Secretary, Mr. Giles van der Bogert, deserves commendation for the success of this program for the past two years.

SYRACUSE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
We feel greatly honored by the selection of one of our fellow members, Charles Rockwell Ellis, as President of the New York State Association of Architects. "Charlie" is very enthusiastic about the State Association as well as our local group, and will certainly serve well in this important office.

As we approached the fall season of 1942 and the resumption of our weekly meetings, the outlook for both the individual architect and the society appeared somewhat dubious. To present a definite plan of action, our able president, Prof. L. C. Dillenback appointed committees to submit data, following research suggestions on topics of general interest to the architect. This plan has proven most successful as illustrated by an excellent and enthusiastic attendance of our members. We have invited representative citizens and men of other professions to attend, individually, our weekly meetings, and thus learn from them their sincere analysis of the architect and his valued place in the community, which feature of our program was much more than entertainment, being most interesting and truly helpful to all of us.

The annual Christmas Party held by our organization is always an event. This year we met at the University Club and it was there that we thoughtfully bestowed presents upon one another accompanied by most appropriate poems directly, sharply and with not uncertainty at the friend for whom it was intended. The occasion was led by Paul Huber as general chairman and toastmaster, who after having spent several months previously in the hospital as a result of a serious automobile accident, had had a splendid opportunity to store some dust on the drafting tables in our individual offices.

This society has recently volunteered its professional services in the execution of a city property conversion for U. S. O. purposes being directed by Melvin King, General Chairman, and Prof. L. C. Dillenback, Vice-Chairman. This architectural program is now organized and work will soon begin.

Prof. Lemuel C. Dillenback, director of the Department of Architecture at Syracuse University, has been awarded a fellowship of the American Institute of Architects for notably contributing to the "advancement of the profession of architecture by achievement in design, science of construction, or educational service."

He is now President of the Syracuse Society of Architects, and has served as Vice-President and Secretary of the Central New York Chapter, A.I.A.

In 1941 he was General Chairman of the Convention Committee of the New York State Association of Architects, which convention was held in Syracuse, N. Y.

Last year he was General Chairman of the annual A.I.A. Convention held in Detroit, Michigan.

NEW YORK SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
On Tuesday, January 19th, the New York Society of Architects held an interesting meeting, well attended—some sixty members came out to get their teeth into architects' problems. The first order of business was our Legislative program, since both Albany and City Hall start the year afresh. Sid Strauss talked on bills affecting public assembly and revolving doors, for the Boston fire has given public officials the "jitters"—they having completely forgotten that the fault was the enforcement of laws rather than the lack of them. John T. Briggs presented Federal and State Post-War Planning and State Multiple Dwelling, both those bills now filed, and new proposed ones.

The members were informed of the extended use of plywood through improvements and new developments in the material.

Light and liquid refreshment was served to moisten the talked-dry throats and to accompany the personal gossip and exchange of shop news. We don't understand how a luncheon as large as this one could be so personal and homey as it was. Congratulations to the Committee!

Announcement was made of a luncheon in honor of Captain Matthew W. DelGaudio to be held the following day.

THE BRONX SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
At the regular meeting of the Bronx Society of Architects held on Monday evening, November 23rd, 1942, at the Concord Plaza Hotel, Grand Concourse and East 161st St., Bronx, N. Y., the following officers were elected for 1943:

President, Thomas Dunn; First Vice-President, William Cain; Second Vice-President, Samuel J. Kessler; Secretary A. Hertz; Treasurer, William Shary.


Old Directors, terms to expire 1943: Erhard Djourup, Irving Kudroff, Ralph J. Marx.
LEGISLATION

Your Legislative Committee calls your attention to the Dollinger Bill if enacted, would deprive Architects of part of their legitimate practice. Now it applies to the State and to New York City and to Buffalo. We have noted in the past that this limit is extended gradually until it includes all political subdivisions of the State. We are working to keep this bill in Committee, but each Architect and your Member Body should see his assemblyman and senator, and explain to him the harm that would be done. The Architects are highly skilled, specialized, necessary group of men. They are required for the proper functioning of all the people. In these times, this bill would legislate them out of business. The bill in full follows: Al-305, AP-309. Dollinger—§31-c. Replacement of employees and persons on preferred or eligible lists. No persons other than regular civil service employees or persons on eligible civil service employment lists shall be employed by cities of a million or more inhabitants, or by independent agencies of such cities or of the state, operating wholly within such cities, for any architectural, engineering or technical service, to be performed in the planning, design, construction or maintenance of any public work, public building or public project, if at such time there shall be in the regular service of such city or agency a person whose duties or functions are of a similar nature or if there are persons who are on preferred lists of such cities or agency, or if there are persons who are on eligible civil service lists available for appointments to positions of the same or similar nature in such cities or agency. This section shall not be construed to prevent in special cases the employment or contracting for the employment by the state, civil division, or city thereof, of any architect, engineer, or engineering firm, or other scientific workers of peculiar or exceptional qualifications whenever in the planning, design, construction or maintenance of any public work or public project the services of a person or firm of such peculiar and exceptional qualifications shall be required. The services of any person or firm of peculiar or exceptional qualifications so employed as contemplated by this section, shall be limited to services of an advisory or consultant nature. It has been referred to the Civil Service Committee who are: MacKenzie of Allegany Fuller of Oswego Kreinheder of Erie Walensley of Rockland Van Cleef of Seneca Knauf of Brome Lupton of Suffolk Downey of Queens Owens of Westchester Wachtel of Bronx Mann of Monroe Gittleson of Kings Daniels of St. Lawrence Furey of Kings Dalzell of Queens

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by John T. Briggs

We are opposed to the following Bill in its entirety. Adequate provision can be made for the proper registration of veterans, if present provisions are insufficient. To grant blanket RA’s, MD’s, etc. would be unthinkable.

INTRODUCED in Assembly Feb. 3, 611. GLANCY. (Bill in full) An Act to provide for the granting of diplomas or degrees and certain professional licenses without examination to certain members of the armed forces during and for one year after the present war emergency.

Section 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of any general, special or local law to the contrary, or any rules or regulations made pursuant thereto, any person who had begun his final year of study at an accredited secondary school, college or university under the jurisdiction of the regents of the state of New York prior to joining or being inducted into the armed forces of the United States, and who shall have been honorably discharged therefrom, shall be granted a diploma or degree by such secondary school, college or university such as would have been granted to him had he successfully completed such final year of study.

§2. Notwithstanding the provisions of any general, special or local law to the contrary, or any rules or regulations made pursuant thereto, any person who had begun his final year of study at an accredited professional school under the jurisdiction of the regents of the state of New York, or any other state body, prior to joining or being inducted into the armed forces of the United States, and who shall have been honorably discharged therefrom, shall be granted a degree or diploma, if any, as provided in section one of this act, shall be licensed, without examination or any further qualification, to practice such profession by such regents or such other state body having appropriate authority to so license.

§3. This act shall take effect immediately and shall remain in force until one year following the cessation of hostilities. Referred to Public Education Com. - Assemblyman Milmore, Chairman; Todd, Backus, Sellmayer, Cheney, Brady, Neddo, Olliffe, Noonan, Corwin, Sullivan, Wachtel, Feely, Rayfield, Bannigan.

MOVING?

Please advise the publisher of the E. S. A., 232 Anderson Pl., Buffalo, N. Y. at once of any change in address.

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THE EDITOR.

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COMMERCIAL BLUE PRINT CO.
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SULLIVAN-McKEEGAN CO., INC.
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