Empire State Architect

- UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS
- OFFICE PRACTICE
- MODERNISM, 1906, PART II
- ON THE COVER
- CAVEAT ARCHITECT!
- AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS
- BUILDING NEWS
- LEGISLATIVE BULLETIN

MARCH - APRIL 1947

VOLUME VII - NUMBER II
Before the war PERMATITE windows, made in either aluminum or bronze, were the choice of many leading architects. They were selected for use in schools, hospitals, apartments, public and commercial buildings.

Today, the preference for these fine quality windows is even greater than ever before. Architects, contractors and owners alike are demanding them for their finest post-war jobs in every field.

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For complete information, full size details, etc., on PERMATITE windows and other General Bronze building products, consult Sweet’s or write for catalogs.
March-April Issue—Vol. VII, No. II

"Entered as second-class matter March 6, 1914 at the Post Office at Buffalo, New York, under the act of March 3, 1879."

Subscription price: 50c per year. Non-Members $1.00
Published 6 Times a Year

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Address all communications regarding the State Association to the Secretary, Ward W. Fenner, 101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y., all editorial comments to Empire State Architect, c/o Chairman, Charles Rockwell Ellis, 606 City Bank Building, Syracuse 2, N. Y., and inquiries regarding advertising to the Publisher.

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EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

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EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
"The world capital" of the future—the permanent headquarters of the United Nations—will occupy these six mid-town New York blocks between the East River (right) and First Ave. (left). An $8,500,000 gift from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and cooperation of New York City Authorities made the selection possible, ending U.N.'s year-long hunt for a home site.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and cooperation of New York City Authorities made the selection possible, ending U.N.'s year-long hunt for a home site.

UNIVERSITY HEADQUARTERS

Five Architects Named to U.N. Board of Consultants

The United Nations Headquarters Advisory Committee at a closed session in New York recently gave its approval to the recommendations of the Secretary-General, Trygve Lie, and Wallace K. Harrison, Director of Headquarters Planning, for the appointment of five members to the Board of Design Consultants.

Five additional appointments to the ten-member board, which will assist Mr. Harrison in the development of architectural plans for the building of the United Nations permanent headquarters on the Manhattan East River site will be reported in a later issue of E.S.A.

The appointments confirmed, are as follows:

Mr. Oscar Niemeyer, Brazil; Mr. Suu-Cheng Liang, China; Mr. Charles Le Corbusier, France; Mr. Howard Robertson, United Kingdom; Mr. N. D. Bassov, U.S.S.R.

The committee also confirmed the appointment of three architectural firms which were previously designated as associate architects and which have already undertaken preliminary foundation and boring studies on the site. These firms are: Skidmore, Owings and Merrill; Clarke, Rapuano and Holleran; and Voorhees, Walker, Foley and Smith. In bringing the committee up to date on the work of his staff, Mr. Harrison pointed out that although the Board of Consultants is limited to ten members, this does not preclude the selection of additional consultants and technicians from various countries to assist in the Headquarters Planning Office. By this method some of the most able men in the architectural field may become employees of the U.N.

A short biographical sketch of each of the five architects named follows:

Oscar Niemeyer—prominent Brazilian modern architect, most noted for his design of the Ministry of Education and Health at Rio de Janeiro. Known throughout the architectural world for modernistic design. Mr. Niemeyer built a restaurant and casino at Pampulha, Belo Horizonte, and in Rio designed the Ouro Preto Hotel. He also designed the Brazilian Pavilion at the New York World's Fair in 1939.

Mr. Suu-Cheng Liang — Chinese architect, an educator, received his education in architecture at the University of Pennsylvania from which he graduated in 1927. The following year he was appointed to the staff of Northeastern University at Mukden, China, as professor in the Department of Architecture. From 1931 to 1946, he served as Director of Research at the Institute for Research on Chinese Architecture. In 1946 he was appointed chairman and professor of the Department of Architecture at Tsinghua University.

During his career Mr. Liang has designed the buildings of Kilian University, Yunghe University of Communications Group Chinchou Geology Building and the Nations University at Peking. He has more recently served as chairman of a board created to preserve works of art and national monuments in China.

Charles Le Corbusier—born in 1887, Mr. Corbusier is considered one of the pioneers of modern architecture and town planning. His work includes the designing of the Ministry Light Industry Building in Moscow, and the Swiss Pavilion of University City. He has also instituted town planning schemes in Algiers, Barcelona, Buenos Aires, Nemours and La Rochelle-Pallice.

Mr. Corbusier represented France on the United Nations Headquarters Commission in 1943, which during preliminary investigation of sites had selected possible sites for the U.N. Headquarters.
Howard K. Robertson—19-year-old British architect, educated at the Beaux Arts Schools in America and Paris. Possessing a wide knowledge of European architecture, he was a consultant designer for the Turkish Government, Parliament Buildings. As a partner of the firm of Stanley Hall, Easton and Robertson he and his associates were responsible for the design of some sixty buildings including the Royal Horticultural Society's new hall in Westminster and the British Pavilions at the New York World’s Fair, Paris, Brussels, and Johnneshurg.

Mr. Robertson also served as a consultant architect for the completion of the League Palace at Geneva. He twice won the Bronze Medal, awarded annually for the outstanding building designed that year in London.

Mr. N. D. Basso—46-year-old engineer and designer, studied at the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute and the Institute of Engineering and Industrial Building in Leningrad. Under his personal direction a large number of metallurgical and machine building plants were designed and built.

In 1942, he was appointed Director of the Department for Capitol Buildings of the U.S.S.R. Under his guidance a number of new machine building plants together with workers' settlements were constructed. Six of these plants and settlements were completely built from start to finish by Mr. Basso. Many others were reconstructed after they had been destroyed by the Germans. More recently, Mr. Basso represented the U.S.S.R. on the United Nations Headquarters Commission. His specialty in the building field is the projection and building of metal constructions, frame reinforced concrete construction and foundations.

Building Schedule

Three alternative building schedules have been worked out, one of which would set October, 1948, as a target date for construction of a towering office building.

Under the 1948 schedule, which Director of Planning Harrison and the Board of Design Consultants call the "maximum accelerated" plan, existing buildings on U.N.'s six-block, east-side site would be razed this summer. Construction of an office building as high as 40 stories for the U.N. staff would begin as soon as final drawings are approved by Secretary-General Trygve Lie and the U.N. General Assembly which meets this fall.

Under the slowest of the three schedules, a preliminary plan would be approved by the General Assembly this year. Final plans and specifications would be finished by November, 1948, and construction would start in February, 1949. The entire headquarters, including a General Assembly hall and Council Chambers would be finished by February, 1950.

The third plan, an "accelerated" schedule, would provide for conclusion of final plans while foundations are being constructed. All building under this plan would be completed in September, 1949.

While construction is under way, the General Assembly will continue to meet at Flushing Meadows, New York, as it did last fall. Under either of the accelerated schedules, the U.N. staff would be the first occupants of the new buildings and present headquarters at Lake Success, New York, would be closed.

Mr. Harrison declares that the headquarters will not be as high as famed Rockefeller Center. However, he says, the buildings will be designed in such a way as to prevent their being swallowed by surrounding developments. He anticipates that not more than 25 percent of the 17-acre site, which drillings have shown to be very suitable for high buildings, will be covered with structures.

With the Board of Design Consultants, Mr. Harrison is now working on plans to show the relationship of one building to another. No recommendation has yet been made on the number of buildings to be constructed, but provision must be made for a General Assembly Hall, seating some 1200 persons, three Council Chambers, five large and 18 small conference rooms as well as office space.

U.N. staff offices, however, will be housed in a high building, according to present plans.

Actual planning sessions consist of daily meetings in which Mr. Harrison and the members of the Board of Design Consultants, all well-known architects and engineers from 10 nations, present informal sketches. The sketches are discussed, obviously unworkable ideas are discarded and gradually the basic patterns of buildings emerges.

While designs are yet uncompleted, the architects are working toward a functional group of buildings, whose appearance will be aesthetically pleasing. The buildings, says Mr. Harrison, will not be overwhelmingly luxurious but will embody many modern developments.

Harrison emphasizes, however, that he isn't alone on his U.N. job. The Board of Design Consultants, made up of top-ranking technicians from many nations, will assist him, while the viewpoint of U.N.'s member nations will be brought out by the Headquarters Advisory Committee.

Although he is an architect first, Harrison is no newcomer to international affairs. In 1941, he joined the U.S. Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and when he left four years later to go back to architecture, he was its director.

Back of Harrison's architectural ability is an education which included study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris and at the American Academy in Rome. In addition to years of private work, he taught at Columbia and Yale Universities. He is now president of the Architectural League of New York.

Harrison lives with his wife and fifteen-year-old daughter on a Long Island farm, where he personally conducts many agricultural experiments.
Your editors are indebted to Eggers & Higgins of 542 Fifth Avenue, for permission to reprint, almost verbatim, relevant sections of their carefully compiled office manual.

This is not a theoretical plan of procedure, but rather the codification of practices found to be most desirable over a period of years. We heartily recommend it to our constituents for comparison with their own office practice manuals or as the basis for the preparation of new manuals. Suggestions for improvements or coverage of special situations will be welcomed.

The first installment, "General Policies and Procedures" follows. "Technical Procedure" will be covered in the next three issues of Empire State Architect.

Guy H. Baldwin, Associate Editor.

GENERAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The policy of the Firm is to have as few regulations as possible but such regulations as are essential are applicable to all.

The Project Manager will institute such additional regulations as are necessary due to conditions peculiar to a particular job or Owner's requirements.

INDEX OF SECTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-1</td>
<td>Absence from work as required. There is no fixed policy about necessary absence from the office when it is absolutely essential, such as for sickness, weddings, funerals, etc. Each case is a matter of personal relationship between the individual, his immediate superior and the Firm, if required. Immediate report must be made if absence from the office is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Accidents—The Project Manager must be notified immediately of any accident to his own personnel. This is also necessary to comply with insurance requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>Address—Any change in residence, telephone number etc., must be recorded in the office through the Project Manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>Office Callers and Telephone Calls—In the rush of work there is a temptation to brush aside callers whose business does not seem important at the moment. It is very important that each person give courteous answers. If it is impossible to see a caller at the time he calls, he must be so advised politely, so that he leaves the office feeling he has been treated with courtesy. The sources of new business have changed so much that today in many instances even sub-contractors have opportunities to mention particular architects favorably or unfavorably. The same is true of material suppliers, particularly those who have served us in the past. It is quite important, therefore, that this matter be considered very seriously and all aspects be kept in mind when people call or telephone the office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-5</td>
<td>Issuance of Certificates of Payment—Complete information covering issuance of &quot;Certificate of Payment&quot; is to be recorded on duplicate requisition which is kept in the office. The duplicate requisition shall, among other data, show:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-6</td>
<td>Conference—All conferences by appointment or incidental, held with the Owner or the Owner's representative must be reported to the Project Manager. All commitments, presumably made by anyone, other than the Project Manager, are not valid unless made with his knowledge or approved by him subsequently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-7</td>
<td>Credit Orders to Contractors—Regular forms are used and the procedure follows a fixed policy. An extra order or a credit order is to be issued whenever it is warranted but never is a credit to be applied against an extra cost by verbal or written instruction or to cover an architectural error. Each order, credit or extra, must be issued, duly signed, as circumstances warrant. Orders shall specifically state our authorization is based on oral (or written) instructions from the owner for the expenditure involved. If the work involves mechanical or structural engineering the order must bear a notation that the work is approved by the Engineer, giving the date and signature of the Engineer. Signed copies shall go to the Owner, Engineer and Architect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-8</td>
<td>Expenditures—All expenditures must be approved in advance by the Project Manager. Cash advance or loans are not encouraged because, if made, they are the personal liability of the Project Manager. Everyone is urged to cooperate with the Project Manager in requesting cash required for traveling, etc., by making known such needs, if at all possible, before 1 P.M. of the day when funds are required, or of the preceding day if the cash will be needed on Saturday or a legal holiday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-9</td>
<td>Extra Orders—same as Item No. 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-10</td>
<td>Legal Holidays:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Year's Day</td>
<td>January 1st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln's Birthday</td>
<td>February 12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington's Birthday</td>
<td>February 22nd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Day</td>
<td>May 30th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence Day</td>
<td>July 4th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Day</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus Day</td>
<td>October 12th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Election Day</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armistice Day</td>
<td>November 11th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanksgiving Day</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas Day</td>
<td>December 25th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
MODERNISM, 1906, PART II

By GUY H. BALDWIN

No reasonable offer will be refused for a Frank Lloyd Wright mansion, conservatory, chauffeur's apartment, and garage, title having reverted to the city in lieu of $76,468 in back taxes. The mansion is the 15 room D. D. Martin house on Summit Avenue, and a part of a group of Wright designed buildings which originally included in addition the Barton house on Summit Avenue, and the greenhouse and gardener's house on Woodward Avenue. All were built about forty years ago.

An observer standing at Jewett Parkway, facing north toward the Martin house may read from right to left on the first floor, the living room, center hall, dining room, and office. Behind the dining room is the kitchen, and behind the office is the pantry and maid's sitting room. On the second floor the owner's bedroom is on the right, the family bedrooms across the front and the maid's bedrooms at the rear.

Immense Living Room

The living room about 66' by 25' is a balanced room divided into three parts by supports and lighting coves and the center space project into the room about four feet and are square. There are small square columns at the two exposed corners of the support, bookcases about four and a half feet high on the three exposed sides and in the hollow core is placed the concealed radiation. Intake grilles are below the bookcases, and a horizontal exhaust grille four and a half feet above the floor. The space between the columns is open from here to the ceiling and is skylit by a thick glass in the owner's bedroom porch floor above.

At the center of the west side of the living room is the hearth, seven feet from living room to hall, and in which the fire may be seen from both rooms. The north and south ends of the living room diminish into a medley of masonry piers, ledges, flower boxes, nooks, bookcases and alcoves. Two of the piers, eight feet by 22 inches, rise functionally to support eight-inch by eight-inch wood posts which support the trussed eaves overhanging four feet. By present standards the masonry in one of these bay ends is approximately equal to that required for one modern housing unit. Does a higher standard of living require tighter, smaller houses?

The 6' 4" clearance under elaborate oak indirect lighting troughs is oppressive, but when the house was in use, well lit, richly furnished, and decorated with flowers from the greenhouse it was undoubtedly a comfortable house in which to live.

Permanently Decorated

The house is unique in that the interior is practically permanently decorated. The wall surfaces are a dark brown brick, the floor surfaces of dark ceramic tile or cork, the woodwork of dark oak. The ceilings alone require paint.

The leaded glass windows in both the house and the conservatory are notable. Most of them are geometric, but one of them to the pergola is a sylvan scene not in Wright's usual manner.

The dining room is an ample space with a shallow vaulted ceiling and a great radial fireplace with a voussoir brick one inch by twelve. The office is a snug little paneled retreat with its own fireplace and entrance from the drive.

The basement is completely finished and has one of the first recreation rooms, the same size as the living room above and used as a playroom and school room for the children. The remainder of the basement serves the usual storage and laundry services.

No Downspouts

Rain water from the roof over the drive is gathered in the eave gutters and instead of being brought by conductor five feet back to the masonry eave support is permitted to drop to two concrete catch basins four feet square, below openings in the gutters. Where there is a short conductor as over one story roofs, it finds its way to a masonry receiver three feet square with a six inch stone cap. The roof pitch is low and there is some difficulty with leaking, flashing and sagging eaves. The roof is of flat red tile.

On the axis of the center hall a pergola extends about 100 feet north to the conservatory. Occasional one foot squares of glass set in the floor light the pipe tunnel underneath and at the end of the pergola roof are stone bird houses of striking design. The conservatory bears a fine frenzy of cantilevered masonry flower beds, triangular wood columns set in cast iron bases, and aerial treillage. At the focal point of the pergola axis is a large copy of the Winged Victory of Samothrace.

To the west of the conservatory are placed in order the garage with chauffeur's apartment above, greenhouse (now removed) and gardener's cottage on Woodward Avenue. To the east is the Barton house on Summit Avenue, a seven room house in a more conventional manner but with the same Wright eaves, windows and angular masses of masonry. It was the first building of the group to be built. It is finished in plaster and painted and is rather better lighted than the large house. At two places in the stairway to the second floor the headroom is 5' 10".

(Continued on Page 19)
Professor Justus Moak Scraftford, former member of the faculty of the Department of Architecture, Syracuse University, died Thursday, February 6, 1947, at his late home, 113 Euclid Terrace, Syracuse, N. Y., following a long illness.

Born January 7, 1878, at Washington Mills, he lived in Utica before coming to Syracuse where he attended the university from 1898 to 1902. In 1907 and 1908, he studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

He returned to Syracuse in 1909 as assistant professor of design and free-hand drawing. In 1911 he received his bachelor of architecture degree from Syracuse University. From 1911 to 1922 Prof. Scraftford served as professor of architectural design and free-hand drawing.

Prof. Scraftford was the architect for many buildings in and about Syracuse—the better known being Thomson Hall, Manlius Military Academy; Bellevue Country Club and Erwin Methodist Church, Syracuse, N. Y.

He was an ardent athlete during college days at Syracuse, having established in 1900 a record of 2 minutes 23 5/5 seconds for the half mile.

He was a member of Phi Delta Theta, national college fraternity; Theta Nu Epilon, sophomore society Phi Kappa Alpha, honorary senior fraternity; the American Institute of Architects and the Society of Beaux Arts Architects.

His helpful advice and just criticism will always be a guiding inspiration to those practicing architects who were fortunate enough to have had him as an instructor.

**ON THE COVER**

The Queen's Borough Hall project was designed by William Gehron of 101 Park Avenue, New York City. Mr. Gehron was graduated from Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1912 and studied architecture in Europe, travelling extensively in practically every country in Europe and also in the Near East, including Egypt, Greece, Syria, Turkey and Palestine.

He was Associate of Arnold W. Brunner, Architect, at the time of the latter's death in 1925 when the practice of Brunner's office was taken under the firm name of Gehron Ross. This arrangement continued until 1932, since which time Mr. Gehron has practiced under his own name. The work of his office consists principally of public and semi-public buildings for Federal, State and Municipal Governments, Colleges, etc.

Circumstances demanded that the Queen's Borough Hall be ready for occupancy in just under a year from the start of the planning, and that it be built for 50c a cu. ft. Plans were ready for bids in three months, and the eight months construction deadline was met. The cost ceiling was satisfied with a comfortable margin; the completed cost was 40c a cu. ft. Even if this cost was exceptionally low for a public building, the architect made every endeavor to create a design of character and distinction.

The plans for this project were based on a purely functional idea of providing separate wings for each of the principal Borough departments. Floor areas required for the various units made it advisable to have the wings of different sizes. Another requirement for each department was easy access from the main entrance, and certain units required separate street entrances to care for heavy peak loads of public visitors. These factors, plus economy considerations, called for a low building, and the city fathers expressed a preference for a style of Colonial character.

The building to meet these requirements is 585 feet long, fronting on Queens Boulevard, with two wings, each 150 feet long on the rear, and with a colonnaded porch at the main entrance terrace. A maximum of daylight was obtained by taking advantage of the ground contours and introducing a sunken garden between Queens Boulevard and the main portion of the building, and by varying the number and height of stories to the demands of individual wings.

The Tax Collector's Department in the two story wing at the end of the building, designated as Department of Finance on the first floor plan has a ceiling height of 15 feet 6 inches which naturally developed into a design of a banking room character. The combination of ground floor space for heavy public loads in certain departments resulting in the elimination of elevators made possible the unprecedented economy of construction and maintenance costs.

**COVER DESIGN**

Our new cover, appearing for the first time in this issue, was designed by Mr. John B. Thomas, a graduate of the Department of Architecture, Syracuse University, class of 1940.

Mr. Thomas served with the 392nd Bombardment Group of the U. S. Eighth Air Force stationed in England. During his tour of service there, he met and married Miss Frances Violet Thorn of Wembley, Middlesex. "Tommy" is the proud father of a 7½ lb. daughter, Janet Frances, born January 8, 1947.

Since his honorable discharge from the USAAF in October, 1945, he has been with the office of Charles Rockwell Ellis, Architect, Syracuse, New York.
CAVEAT ARCHITECT!

PUBLIC LAW 725

In a circular letter to the Presidents of State Associations of Architects, Walter A. Taylor, Director of the A.I.A. Department of Education and Research, supplies the following information regarding hospital works under Public Law 725, Hospital Survey and Construction Act. He also urges careful reading of the article "Let the Architect Beware" in the January issue of the Journal of the A.I.A.

Regional District Offices of the U. S. Public Health Service are in charge of a Medical Officer with the rank of Colonel.

Each district staff will include a hospital analyst, a construction engineer and a DISTRICT ARCHITECT.

The function of the district architect is to get the program into operation in the hands of local architects and to assist in setting up competent staffs for handling technical phases of the program, including architecture.

The A.I.A. has provided all District Architects a copy of the ANNUNARI and the names of all Regional Directors and State and Chapter Officers.

While these A.I.A. officers will primarily be engaged in the broader aspects of the program they will be available to all architects in their districts for information and advice. They will welcome opportunities to explain the program to state, local and chapter meetings.

New York State is included in District No. 1 which also embraces the New England States and Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Federal Security Agency Officers of District No. 1 are, as of January 1, 1947:

Dr. E. R. Coffey, Director, 15 Pine St., Sub-Treasury Bldg., New York 5, N. Y. (Bowling Green 9-0928)

Dr. E. E. Huber, in charge of Div. of Hosp. Facilities Activities.

Jamieson A. White, Architect.

The New York State Agency designated to administer Hospital Survey and Planning Programs is:

New York State Postwar Public Works Planning Commission. Mr. John E. Burton, Chairman, Albany, N. Y.

The New York State Survey Director of the American Hospital Association is:

John J. Bourke, M.D., State Office Building, Albany, N. Y.

The broad purpose of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act is to assist the States in planning for and providing the modern hospital and public health facilities needed in order that all of the people may be served.

Funds—SURVEY AND PLANNING

The Act authorizes an appropriation of $3,000,000 to assist the States in surveying their overall needs for hospital and health facilities and in developing State plans for additional construction.

To date, Congress has appropriated $2,350,000 for assistance to the States for surveys and plannings and for administrative expenses of the Public Health Service in connection with this program.

In order for a State to be eligible to receive its allotment for survey and planning, a State agency must be designated and authorized to carry out this phase of the program. Within its allotment, each State will be entitled to receive Federal grants representing one-third of the program expenses. The remaining two-thirds must be contributed by the State.

State Plan

The State plan must show the overall requirements for additional hospitals and health facilities throughout the State, listed in their relative urgency of need, and must be in conformance with regulations established by the Surgeon General and approved by the Federal Hospital Council. Approval of the State plan by the Surgeon General is required before the State is eligible to receive construction funds.

Funds—CONSTRUCTION

Congress has authorized the appropriation of $75,000,000 a year for five years for the construction of hospitals and allied facilities. No money has yet been appropriated for this purpose, and such an appropriation is not possible until Congress reconvenes. However, in view of the time needed for conducting surveys and developing plans, it is not expected that this will delay the progress of the overall program.

Applications for Individual Construction Projects

Applications for individual construction projects can be considered only after the State plan has been approved by the Surgeon General. Construction application forms will be available through the State agency. To be approved by the State agency the project must be in conformance with the State plan. Non-Federal funds are to be available for two-thirds of construction costs. In addition, certain assurances must be given by the applicant, including an assurance of all expense of maintenance and operation of the facility after it has been constructed.

SUMMARY OF THE PURPOSE OF THE HOSPITAL SURVEY AND CONSTRUCTION ACT

1. To assist the States to determine their hospital and public health center needs through state-wide surveys.

2. To assist the States to develop state-wide programs for construction of facilities needed to supplement existing facilities.

3. To assist the States to construct facilities which are thus determined to be necessary, and which are in conformity with the construction program constituting the approved State-wide plan.

PAYMENTS

Federal Funds shall constitute 33 1/3% of construction costs. Federal payments would be made to the State Agency for transmission to the applicant. However, if the State Agency is legally unable to make payments to any particular applicant, payment would be made by the Federal Government directly to the applicant.

ALLOTMENT FIGURES

The Survey and Planning Allotment for New York State is $282,534.00, out of a nation-wide allotment of $3,000,000. The Construction Allotment is $2,943,825.00 out of the nation-wide allotment of $75,000,000.
ALBANY CHAPTER

The Albany Chapter concluded a successful year after reorganization in January, 1946, under the presidency of August Lux. During 1946 the membership met more times than during the entire period of the war. It increased its membership more than 40%, and again it is a going and growing Chapter. New members of this Chapter, admitted in January are George R. Denton and James A. Galvin.

The Annual Meeting was held in January, Henry L. Blattner was elected President, Ralph E. Parks, Vice-president, and Edward J. Toole Secretary-Treasurer. Sarkis M. Arkell was elected director for three years. The new officers are young, energetic and earnest. Great things are expected of them.

The guest speaker of the last meeting was D. Kenneth Sargent, Syracuse University, who gave an enlightening talk on Safety in Homes.

One of our charter members, Norman R. Sturgis, died recently after a long illness. He was one of the most active members and his death is a great loss to this Chapter as well as to the profession.

NEW YORK CHAPTER

Brooklyn Chapter

by ADOLF MERTIN

At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Chapter, it was decided to have an exhibition of drawings, models, and in general a very extensive showing of the work of architects in Brooklyn, Queens and Long Island. This is to be an outstanding event toward which the Chapter is making very big preparations. The exhibition will be held sometime in April and is being accompanied by a dinner at which they expect the Mayor of the City and some of the principal members of the administration.

We have been looking forward to receiving a copy of the proposed new monthly “Bulletin” or “Chapter Brochure” which we understand this Chapter is going to get out under the editorial direction of Mr. Clifford F. Hart, B.A., educator and architect.

In condensing the tremendous amount of material presented at the fall Convention, the importance of one of the resolutions was lost sight of; the one on War memorials. This Chapter has done a lot of work on this subject, and feels that its stand which is similar to that taken by the Fine Arts Commission in Washington, and supported by the State Convention, is tremendously apropos at this time. This premise is “that memorials be unburmed by civilian requirements” or better, “because utilitarian functions obscure the idealistic purpose of war memorials, they should be designed to reflect the memory of war heroes with utilitarian functions secondary to the memorial.”

Thirty-five Junior and Senior students of the Department of Architecture, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, were inductees as members of the Brooklyn Chapter of the newly organized Student Architect Association. The induction ceremonies were held Feb. 25th during the course of the first joint meeting of the Chapter members and the students.

The Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A. has been interested in the welfare of all architectural students in the Borough for many years. The Chapter organized this student group for the object of fostering fellowship and promoting co-operation and a spirit of unity between students of architecture and practicing architects, to provide a means of interchange between active members of the Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A. and the students. Membership is open to all Junior and Senior students who attended recognized schools of architecture in Brooklyn or who are residents of Brooklyn. Draftsmen-students of architecture who either reside or are employed in Brooklyn are also eligible.

Among the activities planned are inspection trips to building projects under direction of architects, aid in finding employment under the mentor system, and discourses on architectural subjects by distinguished members of the profession. The Brooklyn Chapter now has the largest enrollment in the long history of the School of Architecture. This new Student Branch associated closely with the profession fills a long felt need in the School of Architecture. This new Student Branch by distinguished members of the architectural profession.

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Under the guidance of the Brooklyn Chapter’s Committee on

Education, Vito P. Battista, Chairman, an architectural competition sponsored by the Chapter is now under way. Money awards will be given to those holding a Medal of Excellence in Architecture. These will be awarded to the winners sometime next month. Full particulars regarding the competition can be obtained by writing the Chairman at One Hanson Place, Brooklyn 17.

Architectural students in Brooklyn who are interested in joining this student group should communicate with Allan G. McTaggart, 26 St. James Place, Brooklyn 5, N. Y.

BUFFALO—Western New York Chapter

This Chapter having so successfully handled the State Convention without a stomach ache is now thinking in terms of a richer diet. They speak about “when the A.I.A. Convention is held here.”

Mort Wolfe has been elected a life member of the Buffalo Library, and says he can check up on whioh of the members take out “Twenty Amber Vignoles.” We also imagine that bound sets of the “Bulletin” will now be carried as standard reference volumes in the library.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER

The Winter meeting of this Chapter was held Saturday, January 15th, at the Hotel Syracuse, preceded by the meeting of the Executive Committee and dinner. In the election of officers, the present administration was balloted in for another year, and George B. Cummings was re-elected as director for three years. Two new applications were approved for membership: Mr. John V. Larkin, Ithaca, N. Y., and Mr. Joseph G. Weir of Fairfield, Connecticut.

After reports by the officers and committees, a short talk on safety in construction was given by Mr. Kenneth Reid, editor of “Progressive Architecture.” This was followed by giving out booklets on this subject, entitled “Design for Safe Living”, to each Chapter member with his name inscribed on the front cover.

It was announced that Prof. Henry Ditweiler of Cornell University has been awarded the Edward Langley fellowship for European study.

The architectural firm of Edgarton & Edgarton of Syracuse is preparing plans for a 350 unit $4,000,000 garden apartment development in Syracuse for Marble Realty Company of Syracuse. The office of Marcus T. Reynolds of Albany and the firm of Sargent, Webster, Greshaw & Folley of Syracuse have recently received the commission for a new Veteran’s hospital to be located at Syracuse, estimated to cost approximately $10,000,000 to $14,000,000.

Several of the members of the Central New York Chapter who pay dues to the State Association have complained to the Secretary that they are not receiving the Empire State Architect. The Secretary wonders why?

(Anyone not receiving his copy of E.S.A. should so notify the Publisher and the matter will be corrected.—Ed.)

NEW YORK CHAPTER

This gargantuan organization really has some activities commensurate with its size. They are of course vitally interested in the final selection of New York for the United Nations home, and are all busied up and stuff trying to clean up the front and sides of the city. Under the leadership of Frederick J. Woodbridge they are urging immediate rezoning and replanning of the adjacent neighborhood with study of traffic control, width of streets, limitation of the height of building and of residential settlement in the area. The suggestion of the U.N. officials that the area contains unsuitable neighborhoods the “embassy row” shows the added responsibilities that the big city must shoulder and the help its architects must give, in this its “big event.”

That’s international, and in national affairs they are making a real effort to study the failure of the government control of the construction industry and find out why. In an article in the New York Chapter

(Continued on Page 20)
Planned according to the latest time and motion studies... this "New Freedom Gas Kitchen" design features an "island treatment" that is functional as well as attractive. Note how it is step-planned for an even flow of work from refrigerator to sink to range to serving area... how smartly it solves the problem of a convenient eating place that's not underfoot in the kitchen itself!

21 MILLION PRE-SOLD CLIENTS! Why do you suppose that more than four-fifths of all the urban and suburban families in America use Gas? Or to go a step further, why in a city like Chicago—where every type of fuel is equally available—does the cooking in 96% of the homes! The answer is simple... Gas gives more! It not only cooks better meals but it heats water faster, provides trouble-free refrigeration, presents no dirt or storage problems in house heating, even keeps the weather under control with year-round air-conditioning. Gas is clean, dependable, flexible, economical—and above all—modern! Yes...all the things that comfort-conscious Americans want! But what's more important to you... installing Gas conveniences in the home you build today... means building the kind of long-lasting satisfaction that leads to continued good business tomorrow!

WHAT THEY WANT TODAY!

The 1947 refrigerator that gives women everything they want!

What they want according to recent consumer survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>How the new Gas refrigerator fills the bill</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frozen food storage</td>
<td>Gas refrigerator has big locker for storing up to 63 standard packages of frozen foods.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Speedier ice supply</td>
<td>Gas refrigerator freezes 10.1 lbs. at once in trigger-release ice trays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More room for more foods</td>
<td>Gas refrigerator has 11-way shelf adjustment to accommodate all shapes and kinds of foods.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Longer food freshness</td>
<td>Gas refrigerator maintains constant cold...has no on-and-off operation to endanger freshness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moist cold compartment</td>
<td>Gas refrigerator has two Dew-action freshers for crisping vegetables.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ease of cleaning</td>
<td>Gas refrigerator has streamlined stain-resistant finish inside and out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasting economy</td>
<td>Gas refrigerator has no moving parts to break down or wear out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silence</td>
<td>Gas runs the only automatic refrigerating system that never makes a sound!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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What more could you want...

than the refrigerator you can recommend without reservation... the new Gas refrigerator that costs so little to run... requires only the simplest connections... is compact and smart-looking in the finest new home—and—gives longer service with greater satisfaction!

Wood Floors on Concrete Slabs

Your energetic Technical Committee under the meeting chairmanship of A. Gordon Lorimer, sponsored a luncheon discussion meeting on "Methods of Laying Wood Floors on Concrete Slabs". Modern wood flooring, it was pointed out, came into its own in 1850, with the development of T & G floor matching machinery. Today, when available, oak, pine, maple, birch, beech, pecan, walnut, mahogany and teak, laid on sleepers, are most frequently used. Great stress was placed on the importance of underflooring in excess of 3/4" thick, and even 33/32" for that "extra good" job. The speaker, A. Haywood, Jr. of Haywood Flooring Company, described various types of floor assemblies, such as:

1. The plank floor of 4", 6", 8" and 10" random width oak, laid on concrete over 15 pound felt, and secured to the concrete with rawl drives. This type involves a high labor cost.
2. The "floating floor" popularly used for roller skating rinks, gymnasiums, and the like, is laid directly over a reasonably smooth concrete slab over which is placed a 4" thick underflooring spaced 1" to 2" apart to which is nailed 33/32" hard maple flooring. Long life and excellent resiliency is claimed for this method.
3. The "thin-setting" wood floor, 3/16" thick, is cemented directly to reasonably level concrete slabs with reprocessed rubber adhesives.

Wood floors must be properly sanded to produce a satisfactory surface upon which to apply the finish. The proper procedure is to use as fine a paper as possible and at the same time cut down the overwood. Usually no paper rougher than No. 21/2 grit should be used on new floors. The next cuts should be No. 11/2, No. 1/2 and finally with O Paper. The same grit must be used both across and with grain.

The floors which receive heavy traffic should have two coats of China wood oil penetrating type sealer, rubbed down with a steel wool machine. If glossy appearance is desired a coat of oil base carnauba wax should be applied.

Mr. George H. Wahl representing E. L. Bruce Company, also spoke briefly of products such as steel-splined oak, walnut, beech and maple unit blocks and 4", 6" and 8" wide by 25/32" thick planks, factory prefinished. These require 3 to 4 months for air-drying and will be available about the middle of 1947.

Precast Concrete Floor Construction

New York Chapter members are still talking about the recent meeting last November 27, when they heard a first-hand account of what a local union did to prove that precast concrete floor slabs, instead of poured concrete and other floor systems. Five men laid the floor in 5 hours. They surfaced it with grout within 2 hours, and completed the entire floor construction operation in one day.

Through the use of cavity wall construction, lathing was eliminated. Cavity wall assembly consisted of 4" brick exterior width, 2" air space or cavity and 4" cinder concrete block interior width, plastered and painted. Brick work was finished in one week by 6 men. Plastered cinder concrete block partitions were used throughout. 2" x 6" wood members formed the ceiling and roof construction. The flooring is not as yet installed. If suitable wood flooring is found difficult to obtain, asphalt tile or linoleum will be used throughout.

The estimated cost of the house was $9,000; the actual cost will be $9,300. Prevailing wage rates were fully maintained, as was adherence to ceiling prices for materials. It was estimated that the completion time would be between 7 and 8 weeks.

Clarence H. Davidson of The Flexicore Company and Corbetta Construction Company (Flexicore licensee) described the precast floor slab used in the above mentioned house. The material is a precast cored concrete unit-type of slab or beam 6" deep which, when assembled and grouted together, produces a light weight floor or roof slab of great strength and rigidity; fire, rot and termites proof; free from shrinkage and squeaking; with high resistance to noise transmission. An interesting feature is its smooth, paintable ceiling. Each weighs 40 pounds per square foot, contains 16,000 pounds per square inch pre-stressed steel reinforcement to prevent warpage and is made with high early cement. Matrix is poured into forms which are vibrated; top is screened; units then stacked and kiln dried at 180 degrees F. for 24 hours followed by air curing for 7 days. The maximum space for these joists is 22'-6". Beams may be drilled with a star drill for conduits or pipes.

The product is approved by the N.Y.C. Board of Standards and Appeals. It is important to point out that it will not meet the standard 4-hour fire test, and therefore, is limited to non-fireproof construction. The cost is 65c to 69c per square foot (at Bronx plant) and it can be erected for approximately 15c to 18c per square foot. 4c to 5c per square foot must be added for transportation of material to site.

Ben John Small
THAT NECESSARY EVIL—THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER

By THOMAS H. Mckaig

TODAY'S morning mail brought my Engineering News-Record, and among the new Engineering books, along with such things as "Advanced Mathematics for Engineers" and "Applied Atomic Power", I find listed "Mr. Blanding Builds His Dream House" by Eric Hodgins. Although Mr. Hodgins took his engineering degree at M.I.T., I would scarcely classify "Mr. Blanding" as an engineering book. Nevertheless, if you haven't read it, you must. Mr. Blanding is the composite John Q. Public for whom you built that house,—perhaps slightly overdrawn for the sake of an artistic literary job, but realistic enough in his troubles with the real estate man, the architect, (and his predecessor, the other architect), the general contractor and his brood of subs, the mortgage company, his site, his family et al,—to make most interesting reading. I buried my nose in the book as the train left Elmira yesterday and didn't realize the passage of time 'til the conductor called out "Buffalo". It's a good book for an architect to own. It might, in a subtle sort of way, if given to a client as a little gift, carry the intimation that at times even paying customers can become pests.

And while we are talking about books, let me tell you of another which I enjoyed and which you, too, will enjoy. Dr. David B. Steinman, a member of the New York State Engineers' License Board, has written a biography of the Roeblings,—father and son, under the title "Builders of the Bridge", the bridge referred to being the Brooklyn Bridge. It is a fascinating biography and anybody engaged in the design field,—architect or engineer,—will enjoy it immensely. Dr. Steinman talks a language you will understand thoroughly. Along with the biography, there is a generous dose of history of modern construction methods.

Another book of the construction industry, this one with a war-time flavor, is "Builders for Battle", by David O. Woodbury. This is the story of the construction of the Pacific Naval Air Bases by what we might call a construction combine,—a group of contractors, about the only two from the east being the two original companies, Turner Construction Company and Raymond Concrete Pile Company. This, too, is a fascinating book, with plenty of interest from the construction man's viewpoint.

So much on books for fun. Now for a word about books to work with. The most useful we have in the office are two new ones, one by Elwin Seelye, Consulting Engineer of New York,—entitled "Design" and containing many useful structural and other engineering tables,—and the recently published "Time Saver Standards", pages reprinted from the Architectural Record in one large volume. Oh yes,—and the new A.I.S.C. handbook containing both the new code and the new list of shapes is now available.

The implication of all this is that perhaps architects as well as engineers enjoy books,—that the books do not necessarily have to be handbooks and textbooks,—and that subject matter of a strictly technical nature for these periodical letters is hard to find.

Warsaw Elevators Buffalo Office for Sales Service of

PASSenger ELEVATORS
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Warsaw Elevator Company places the know-how and experience of elevator manufacturers, plus the skill of factory-trained service-men, at your service in their efforts to assure you speedy, trouble-free and efficient vertical transportation facilities in your building.

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WARSaw ELEVATOR CO.
64 DELAWARE AVENUE
BUFFALO 2, N. Y.
A meeting of the legislative committee from the metropolitan area was held at the offices of the New York Society of Architects, 101 Park Avenue, on January 29th, 1947.

The chairman announced that he had subscribed to the Legislative Index as follows: The daily and weekly reports to be received and analyzed by him, and weekly reports to be sent to Mr. Del Gaudio for information.

It was decided that the chairman, after study of the daily reports, would prepare a summary of the bills of interest to the profession, and send such summary in the form of a weekly bulletin to all members of the legislative committee for their information, dissemination and action. He is also to make such trips to Albany as he deems advisable to carry out our program successfully; all this work to be paid for as in the past.

Meetings of the members of the committee residing in the metropolitan area are to be held at the call of the chair. The members of the committee residing in the northern portion of the state will receive the weekly bulletins, and they are requested to communicate their opinions and suggestions to the chairman by mail. They are urged to cooperate with the rest of the committee and the chairman by such action on their part as they deem necessary.

Machinery has been put in motion for the preparation and introduction of bills amending the Education Law and the Multiple Dwelling Law in accordance with the resolutions adopted by our Convention in Buffalo. Copies of these bills will be sent to you when introduced.

The Legislative session has had many bills introduced covering Housing, Labor Law, Multiple Dwelling Law, Hotels, Lodging houses, Places of Public Assembly, Lien Laws, etc.

Senate Introductory No. 1912, Print 2151
Assembly Introductory No. 2147, Print 2314

The above bills provide that 'the Education Department, upon the recommendation of the Board, may waive specific qualifications requirements except as to age, character and citizenship, in the case of applicants for architects' license who are possessed of long established and recognized standing in the profession of architecture, who have practised lawfully for more than 15 years. These bills are similar to Senate Introductory No. 1414, Print 1543, and Assembly Introductory 1533, Print 1601, in which the qualification requirements for engineers are relaxed.

In effect, these bills make a mockery of the Education Laws, as the Board may issue licenses to anyone they like, taking into consideration only his age, character and citizenship.

VOICE YOUR OPPOSITION

Our old enemy, the Civil Service bill is back to try to prevent all cities and other public agencies from engaging private architects for public works under certain conditions. The bills are:

Senate Introductory No. 1696, Print 1886
Assembly Introductory No. 1837, Print 1960

They have been referred to Mr. Austin W. Erwin, Chairman, Senate Civil Service Committee, Edmund R. Lupton, Chairman, Assembly Civil Service Committee. M. A. Cantor, Chairman, Legislative Committee.
WHAT HOUSING PROBLEM!

Much is being said and written about today's "Housing Problem." Costs are high, materials scarce, and pocketbooks unfortunately limited. Have you considered what can be done though by getting down to fundamentals? Stripped of romanticism, home is the family shelter. It should be large enough for comfortable living. It's style, it's materials, it's finishes are largely habit up to now.

These are the facts:

1. Lightweight concrete masonry wall construction is economical.
2. 8" Lightweight concrete masonry walls with cores filled with granular insulation, (comparable to vermiculite or cork) have "U" value of heat transmission of from .17 to .20.
3. Such walls can be waterproofed with 2 coats of Portland Cement Paint meeting Federal Specification T. T-P-621, or with Portland Cement Stucco.
4. With good workmanship interiors as pictured above are possible.

Add up these facts, take another look at the interior illustrated, then let your imagination and architectural ability go to work. Maybe you'll end up by saying too "WHAT HOUSING PROBLEM."

Concrete Units, Inc.
Bronx 59, N. Y.

American Hard Wall Plaster Co.
Utica, N. Y.

Barnes & Cone, Inc.
Syracuse, N. Y.

Paragon Supply, Inc.
Syracuse, N. Y.

H. W. Bell Co.
New York 51, N. Y.

Ramloc Stone Co.
Albany, N. Y.

Albany Block & Supply Co., Inc.
Albany, N. Y.

Plasticrete Corp.
Hamden 14, Conn.

Nailable Cinder Block Co.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elmira Building Units, Inc.
Elmira, N. Y.

Dinahrg Block Co., Inc.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Rockland Concrete Sales Co., Inc.
Ridgefield, N. J.

Picone Bros.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Comac Builders Supply Corp.
Rochester, N. Y.

Domine Builders Supply Co., Inc.
Rochester 10, N. Y.

Bowen Building Block & Sup. Co.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Auburn Cement Products Co., Inc.
Auburn, N. Y.

Linton Concrete Products
Tonawanda, N. Y.

Anchor Concrete Products, Inc.
Buffalo 3, N. Y.

Bedford Hills Concrete Products Corp.
Bedford Hills, N. Y.

Concrete Cinder Block Products Co.
Rochester, N. Y.

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
THE SECRETARY SPEAKS

New York State Association of Architects minutes of Board of Directors' Meeting held at the Architectural League of New York, 115 East 40th Street 9:30 A.M. February 1, 1947. Present:
Minutes of the meeting of December 16, 1946 were read.
The decisions arrived at at that meeting were reviewed and the following motions and resolutions were carried:
1. The president was instructed to notify Senator Condon that the Association approves in principle a state-wide building code incorporating minimum standards.
2. Resolutions adopted at the 1946 convention and appearing on pages 19M5, 6, 7 of the record were referred to the Chairman of the legislative committee for action.
3. Mr. Kidney moved that the legislative committee be instructed to investigate the possibility of prohibiting any person not properly qualified from making plans for a structure in which public safety may be involved.
4. The legislative committee was instructed to endorse a $2,500 per year salary for the secretary to the State Board of Registration, amending section 1477 of the State Education Laws.
5. Chairman Cavaleri of the War Memorials Committee was instructed to send to all constituent societies copies of the convention resolution on page 17E-12. Mr. Cavaleri was also requested to draft a statement as to what form of State War Memorial the Association would recommend. This statement is to be distributed to the Board of Directors for approval by letter ballot.
6. The legislative committee was requested to present to the joint committee of the State Legislature the four amendments to the Multiple Dwelling Law contained in the convention resolution on page 19M10. These are to be presented for consideration and without prejudice or recommendation.
7. The matter of group insurance for all members of the association was explained by Mr. Jaynes of Ter Bush and Powell and it was moved that it be referred to a special committee to promulgate a plan for the Board's recommendation to the association.
Mr. Van der Bogert reported progress with respect to State Labor Department matters referred to the special committee of which he is chairman.
The Board approved a resolution of thanks to the publications committee for their conscientious and effective work during the year.
The report of the 1946 Convention Committee was read and accepted. A resolution of thanks to the convention committee was passed.
A motion was carried that the Treasurer notify Pomerance and Breimes that they had been awarded first prize in the small house competition and forward a check to them in the amount of $75.00 which shall be charged to convention expenses.
Reports were received from directors of Central New York Chapter, Rochester Society and Buffalo-Western N. Y. Chapters as to the inability of these organizations to sponsor the 1947 convention for various reasons.
In answer to a question raised by Mr. Ellis the President explained that no constituent organization is ever asked to undertake the convention expense.
A motion was carried to the effect that the Board suggest to the Albany Chapter that it undertake sponsorship of the 1947 convention. Mr. Van der Bogert stated that he would take the matter up with the chapter and report within a week.
It was agreed that if Albany cannot undertake the convention it must be held in the metropolitan area.
The convention will be three or four days during October.
An advance of $750.00 for expenses or organizing and preparing for the convention was approved.
The president was authorized to appoint a special committee to assist the convention committee if he believes it desirable.
BUDGET
The revised 1947 budget was approved as submitted.
A revised report of 1946 was approved as submitted.
A motion by the treasurer was carried to the effect that all members in arrears for dues for 1945 and 1946 be dropped from membership, unless arrears are purged by March 15th, 1947.
A resolution was passed authorizing the President, Secretary and Treasurer to sign checks, not less than two (2) to sign.
Ward W. Fenner, Secretary.
EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

OFFICE PRACTICE

(Continued from Page 7)

1-11. Office Hours—(unless changed by agreement at time of employment or by virtue of Government Contracts):

Daily, Monday to Friday inclusive, 9 A.M. to 5:35 P.M. Lunch hour 45 minutes, subject to scheduling by Project Manager.

1-12. Mail—All mail handling, incoming or outgoing, is centralized through the office.

Signature for all normal outgoing mail is that of the Project Manager unless such authority is delegated specifically by the Project Manager.

1-13. Overtime—Overtime work is not satisfactory and not encouraged as a matter of Firm policy. Overtime work detracts from the fundamental policy of "good" work stated in our "Objectives".

It is recognized that at times circumstances will arise beyond anyone's control which will necessitate overtime work.

No overtime work can be permitted except under the supervision of the Project Manager and such overtime should not exceed three hours a night, three nights a week.

1-14. Rates of Salary and Conditions—All salary arrangements made prior to employment and assignment to a project constitute an oral contract between the Firm and the individual for specific, stated hours per week. If job conditions require it, particularly on government projects, the Project Manager is authorized to conclude supplementary arrangements to cover such situations.

The policy of the Firm is to secure only the most competent professional skills, pay mutually satisfactory rates, and to promote to more responsible positions from within the personnel of the Firm.

1-15. Records and Diaries—All staff members should keep constant record of instructions, order, phone conversations, changes, why made, etc.

No one can be expected to remember all details or explain weeks or months later but everyone is expected to remember to make a written report or typed memorandum when important or in long-hand in a diary if less important. (Lawsuits have been successfully defended by just such means).

1-16. Architects Sign at Job Site—A sketch is available giving the lettering, color, etc., which is our identification at all job sites. The construction and erection of such a sign shall be included in the specifications, but only after Firm approval.

1-17. Engineering—The scope of engineering service varies with different projects. Engineers have different ideas of the amount of work involved included in the scope of their contract, and contractors' systems vary to such a degree that exact costs covering the work on which an engineer should be paid is difficult to ascertain and compute.

In order to proceed on a more orderly basis the following procedure is to be adopted:

A check form is available for use in engineering contracts. This form will indicate specifically the scope of the work to be performed by the Engineer and paid on the actual work done. In advance of construction work the contractor is to be advised by the Project Manager that he will be asked:

(a) for preliminary estimates for the work indicated by this form;

(b) and, at the conclusion of the job, for final figures.

In establishing contractual relations with engineers the definition of the scope of the work will be determined in advance and approved by Firm. It is anticipated that in this way a consistency of engineering service will be attained and our payment of fees will cover a system which will apply to different engineers.

All questions covering selection of the engineers' contracts, fees, etc., are settled by the Firm.

No engineer is to be requested to make changes or do additional work unless it is determined in advance by the Project Manager that such changes or additional work are within the limitations of the engineer's fee.

In such cases where engineers expect additional compensation for changes or additional work, such changes and extras are to be handled by the Firm exactly as in the case of the original contract. Engineers, when arrangements have been concluded, will be notified in writing.

1-18. Suggestions—All members are encouraged to suggest ways and means of improving the operations of the Firm. Experiences gained elsewhere which are pertinent are meritorious and not considered out of place as suggestions.

1-19. Vacations—Vacation period begins June 1st and ends September 30th. Employees are entitled to two weeks' annual vacation. New employees are entitled to vacations in accordance with the following schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Started</th>
<th>Through</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>2 wks. following calendar year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>2 wks. following calendar year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 1</td>
<td>Aug. 31</td>
<td>2 wks. following calendar year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 1</td>
<td>Sept. 30</td>
<td>9 days following calendar year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1</td>
<td>Oct. 31</td>
<td>8 days following calendar year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov. 1</td>
<td>Nov. 30</td>
<td>7 days following calendar year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
<td>Dec. 31</td>
<td>6 days following calendar year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1</td>
<td>Jan. 31</td>
<td>5 days Same year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb. 1</td>
<td>Feb. 29</td>
<td>4 days Same year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 1</td>
<td>Mar. 31</td>
<td>3 days Same year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1</td>
<td>Apr. 30</td>
<td>2 days Same year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1</td>
<td>May 31</td>
<td>1 day Same year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Holidays falling within the vacation period do not constitute a day of vacation.

In the event it is necessary to terminate employees' services, they shall receive two weeks' notice during which time they shall work when not seeking other employment. All terminated employees shall also receive vacation termination pay on the same basis as the vacation schedule above.

Employees leaving of their own accord are not entitled to vacation termination pay.

MODERNISM, 1906

(Continued from Page 8)

There are in addition to the Martin establishment two other Wright houses in the city. One might say that they are exotics, alien to the American culture. If they are "natural" architecture, then most people are "unnatural". They tolerate no half-measures. They demand that there should be no wall pictures and that all the furnishings and equipment from the dining room chairs and the lighting fixtures to the clothes-poles in the yard should be in sympathy with the Wright tradition. Most moderns will forget the experiences that led him to say that in his early life he was black and blue somewhere most of the time from contact with early furniture of his own design.
Thus reads the slogan of marble, and the architect may place the emphasis where he wishes and select his marble accordingly.

For the extensive school building program faced by our country there is a crying need for not only a high degree of permanence, but also a touch of color and character to attract the eye and stimulate the higher senses.

Dignified in design, conservative in color-tone, and certainly durable and economical, the treatment employed in the Central High School Building, East Greenbush, N.Y., attains its goal in the use of marble.

Central High School, East Greenbush, N. Y.; Russell White, Architect, Albany, N. Y.; D. A. Lanzetta, Marble Contractor, Albany, N. Y.

Radio Black base, Napoleon Gray wall ashlar, Grand Isle Fleurii pilasters.

**COLOR**

**CHARACTER**

**PERMANENCE**

**LOW MAINTENANCE**

The N.Y. Times of November 24th, 1946, the questionnaire that was sent out is reprinted with a selected few of the replies. Not all the answers to the questionnaire placed full blame for the stalemate in building on the Government. Three, at least, were critical of the housing industry itself, which is accused of failing to cooperate in the Government program. The answers to this questionnaire with the conclusions should be gotten together in permanent form. These experiments are too expensive for us not to have learned and profited something from them.

Locally, the Chapter has two projects of a community service nature. One of these is the Benjamin Franklin High School Neighborhood Planning talks, in which, on request from the principal, the Chapter was able to supply ten speakers to the school, each of whom conducted at least a one hour’s session. The other, in connection with slides of the East Harlem Housing Project, and a scale model of a proposed housing project, led the principal to request that it be repeated yearly in his own school, and to recommend to the Board of Education that the program be enlarged and extended to sixty public schools in the metropolitan area.

The other local project was given its original impetus by Robert Carrere, who brought to the Chapter an appeal from the American Red Cross for a group of architects to advise and assist the paraplegic war veterans at Halloran Hospital in designing houses suitable to their use. A paraplegic, as you probably know (but we didn’t until we looked it up) is one who is paralyzed from the waist down and thus confined for life to wheelchair living. The prospect of a wheelchair life must be discouraging enough, without having to spend it in a hospital with a constant attendant and little vocational interest. One can easily imagine the problems that would have to be solved to build a home for one of these veterans so that he would have to as great a degree as possible the normal living and independence that we all take for granted.

A volunteer group was selected to serve under the Chairmanship of Mr. Carrere, consisting of Albert G. Clay, William Jensen, William Potter, Harold Sleeper and Harvey Stevenson. They began in October a series of discussion conferences with those in the paraplegic wards. This committee instead of designing complete houses, directed its efforts solely towards perfecting standard units, and already preliminary blue prints for special bathrooms, bedrooms, work and exercise rooms, and details of doorways, corridor clearance, window and closet levels and garage features have been prepared. Scale models have been prepared, and full size demonstration units will be constructed at the Hospital with the cooperation of the Staten Island Chapter.

The significance of this venture can hardly be over-estimated. The contribution of the architect here is specific and unique, as it was voluntary, generous and untiring, and already the effects are reaching far beyond the small group originally involved.

Rochester Society

Incidentally, H. H. Sullivan announces that he wishes to extend an invitation to the Society to again hold the summer picnic at his place on Canandaiga Lake. As you remember, this is something to look forward to, and particularly intriguing in these days of sub-zero weather.

The January meeting was held at the Rundell Library, the "Library founded on a waterfall", following a dinner at Rund’s on South Ave. You men who are not coming to these dinners are missing something, if you like seafood. Rund’s has the best oysters this side of Baltimore. The subject of the meeting was a panel discussion on "Traditional vs. Modern Architecture", and as you can imagine the discussion waxed hot and heavy, much to the amusement of several guests from the Rochester Federation of University Women who had been offered the opportunity to attend. The February meetings, as per custom, were being held on Tuesday noon at the Sheraton Hotel in cooperation with the Rochester Engineering Society. At the first one, Tuesday, Feb. 4th, the combined groups heard Mr. Joseph Bevacqua of the Monroe County Planning Bd. discuss some problems of County Planning.

The March meeting on Tuesday, March 11th, was a panel discussion on City Planning. Our guest speaker was Mr. Lasdias Seegoe, Consultant on City Planning of Cincinnati.
The Society has just completed a project for veterans under the Training-on-the-job program, and has mailed out announcements to its members, with copies of two programs that have been approved by the State Department of Labor for use by any employing architects who have applications for veterans eligible for Federal assistance under this program. One program is for non-college graduates and has the job objective of "Junior Architectural Draftsman", and the other is for college graduates with the job objective of "Architectural Draftsman".

Westchester County

This Chapter is certainly active, with regular dinner meetings at "Dick Hayes Place"; they should make Dick Hayes an Associate Member, or at least give him the Fine Arts medal for interior decoration. Jim Cook does a nice job of editing their monthly publication "The Blue Print". Ted Homa and his committee apparently did a nice job on the Christmas Party, also, from the description by Lou Levine.

We note that one of their members, Charles A. Dewey, died last year, and think that their eulogy "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die" is very appropriate. We sympathize with them in their loss.

Their meeting of January 21st was to hear Mr. S. A. Selby of Chase Brass & Copper Company on "Radiant Heat using Copper Tubing", and their February 18th meeting to be the election of officers.

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J. J. Ryan, Manager
Metal Lath Division
National Gypsum Co.
Buffalo, N. Y.

October 28, 1946

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