VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL
SCHOOL SEMINAR
AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS
HOSPITAL PANEL
1948 STATE CONVENTION

MAY --- JUNE 1948

VOLUME VIII NUMBER III
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NEW VETERANS' HOSPITAL

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Architects for the new hospital are Green, James & Meadows and Eggers & Higgins. General Contractor is Fleisher Engineering & Construction Co.
CONDE DENSE REPORT OF 1947
CONVENTION COMMITTEE
M. W. DEL GAUDIO, Chairman

Summary of Treasurer’s Report Feb. 10, 1948

Receipts
Advertising .................................. $1692.26
Booths ........................................ 6250.00
Registration & Meals .......................... 5892.00

$13,774.26

Refunds ........................................ 166.50

13,607.76

Disbursements .................................. 10,717.97

Net Profit (as of Feb. 10, 1948) ............... 2,889.79

Outstanding Accounts
Advertising ................................... 702.00
Booths ........................................ 195.00

897.79

Possible Profit ................................. $3,786.79

The Convention Committee thanks the members of the Association for their cooperation and feels highly gratified with their assistance.

(Continued on Page 41)

ANNUAL CONVENTION 1948
NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION

TIME: October 28, 29 and 30, 1948
PLACE: Albany, N. Y.

LOCATE: Colonic Country Club

HOTELS: Single, double and twin rooms:
The DeWitt Clinton Albany, N. Y.
The Ten Eyck Albany, N. Y.
The Wellington Albany, N. Y.
The Van Curler Schenectady, N. Y.

GARAGE ACCOMMODATIONS: (In the near future, each member will receive a circular letter and reservation card. Reservations should be made before July 1st, if possible.)

TRANSPORTATION: Special bus service from hotels to the Country Club.

PROGRAM

Seminars on new and interesting subject (More complete details later.)

Commercial Exhibit: 24 booths for new materials and building techniques. (Refer interested exhibitors to Henry L. Blatner, Convention Chairman, 11 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.)

Professional Exhibit: The best of each architectural office will be on view. (Each member will be personally invited to participate. Details later.)

Student Exhibit: Work of architectural schools in the State of New York.

Annual Report: Good food and excellent speakers.

Please stand by for further notice regarding preparation of your exhibit material, and hotel accommodations. You will be notified by mail and through the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT.

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Bailey Corp., the majority of the long-span Flexicore floor and roof slabs were hoisted from the truck directly into position on the floor and roof.

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Anyone pouring over the minutiae that add up to the new $18,000,000 Veterans Administration Hospital now under construction on the outskirts of Buffalo, New York, will quickly discover infinite threads for exploration. Like any large hospital, this one has its share of details. Since a veterans' hospital necessarily demands some facilities not characteristic of general hospitals, there are just so many more threads woven into the fabric. The temptation to trace them lures everyone who has a chance to get a microscopic view of the enterprise. Yet any effort and in the line of movement of the whole structure in sharply delineated terms must resist this temptation.

Viewed from vantage points two or three miles away, the new fourteen-story building may satisfy visitors that its pattern and symmetry are consonant with its environs. But that view, however satisfying esthetically, needs more to tell a graphic story.

We may therefore move a bit closer, avoiding over-simplification, yet peering into the over-all concept enough to see how the gears mesh in this great plant. Certainly, it is a complex structure. It is designed for 1,000 bed patients and 100 out patients a day. It has ten main floors, with a four-story tower. Yet we think that the principles upon which it is planned are simple and can be clearly stated.

We may begin with the premise that the purpose of a hospital is to provide patients with the best possible facilities for care. With that, we may couple another basic tenet: that a vital element in providing these facilities is to make them workable for the men and women who give the service to the patients. These two cardinal principles demand that the architect be aware realistically of the practical problems of administration and cost, for these beset all who must operate the plant and give the service. Only Utopia is a place where money can be printed or completely ignored.

You will find the sources of all food in the Buffalo Veterans Hospital in the basement kitchen. From there you can trace the traffic flow, the arteries of the hospital, to their extremities. Through them you can see how the pattern of the building is the creature of smooth flow—the movement of things and people, all devoted to serving patients. Notwithstanding modern research which has reversed so many of our notions, the shortest distance between two points is still a straight line. The Buffalo hospital is a sort of visual demonstration of the shortest distance between two points.

It therefore may be profitable to follow the flow of food and see where it goes in the building.

Food delivery on the loading platform leads to the basement. But, by means of the elevator, these two elevators that deliver food to the bed patients. Food to the sick and handling problems are eliminated. Immediately adjacent to the platform is the receiving office, the dieticians' offices, the kitchen and employees' cafeteria. Refrigerated and other food storage facilities are placed for ready access.

Most of the food is prepared in the central kitchen but it must be moved to a number of different places under different conditions. A battery of nineteen electrically heated food carts plugged in line in the kitchen, stands ready to carry food to the nursing units. Immediately outside this line of carts are two elevators that deliver them to each floor above. From the elevators, the carts are wheeled to the serving kitchen on each floor. There the food is kept hot with all modern facilities, placed on dishes, then on carts, and wheeled directly to the patients.

On the trip back, the dishes remain in the serving kitchens where they are cleaned and only the carts, with their installed containers, go back to the kitchen for cleaning and use again. Each serving kitchen, on each floor, serves four nursing units. Each is designed specifically to carry the full load, but conserves facilities and space because of its planned use for four units at one time.

Near the central kitchen in the basement is the special diet kitchen. It does not use the same vehicles to transport its food to the patients. Equipped with electrically operated dumbwaiters that serve every floor, the special diet kitchen synchronizes its activities with other food preparation and serves directly into the serving kitchens on each floor by dumbwaiter. From the salad preparation room, all perishable foods that character are moved into the special diet kitchen and thence up by dumbwaiter, too. This system separates foods requiring special handling and gets them to the right place at the right time.

But not all food goes to the patients' beds. The Veterans Administration advises us that fifty per cent of the patients will be ambulatory. Provision for these patients also had to be made. On the third floor is the cafeteria which is designed to accommodate 600 persons. Adjacent to it is the staff dining room. Both of these large food dispensing areas are served by the same method as the serving kitchen on each floor. What this amounts to is that, while the kind of food service differs, the method of transporation is the same, so that there is a minimum of special action, which is to say, lost motion. Hot plates and all other necessary equipment in the cafeteria keep food in proper condition for service.

Placement of the employees' cafeteria next to the kitchen simplifies service there. In fact the excavation was so planned as to provide open window space at grade on two sides of this cafeteria so that it has all the advantages of proximity to the kitchen, plus pleasant dining surroundings.

In the development of this core system for speeding food in a straight line, with minimum loss of motion, the myriad of special services necessary in the hospital were all taken into consideration. For instance, the isolation unit on the fourth floor gets its food precisely the same manner as any other unit, but pass windows, special equipment, and a complete "break" permit the safe and easy transporation of food from the regular floor to the isolation unit. The dishes remain in the special serving kitchen of that unit, where sterilization equipment provides all necessary protection. But the contact is efficiently "broken" at the pass window when the food trays go into the special kitchen.

Similarly, on the eleventh floor, where there is a large "day room" for certain psychiatric cases, the food is served to a number of individuals at one time, but the flow of the food from the kitchen to that floor is identical in method with all other deliveries.

Distribution of food, of course, is just one of many traffic activities in a hospital, but a brief glimpse of the course it pursues helps to visualize how the whole enterprise shapes itself naturally around principles of motion. Another illustration of this is the distribution of sterile supplies. The central supply unit in the basement is the source of sterile supplies which, of course, must travel a similar route to reach nursing units and patients.

On each floor, next to the serving kitchen in the core of the building, is a distribution room served by separate electrically
operated dumbwaiters. Sterile supplies are shot from the basement source to these distribution rooms and thence to the four nursing units on each floor. Again we have one main artery of traffic branching out on each floor to its points of use.

Perhaps another indication of flow is pertinent. The laundry is located in the utility building which is physically outside the main structure itself, though connected with it in the basement. The nursing units on each floor have clean linen supply rooms. After linen is used and soiled, it may be wheeled down the corridors to the utility wing, rinsed if necessary, and thrust down the chute that serves each soiled linen room. Its outlet is the basement where there are four collection points, one for each of the corresponding four wings upstairs. From these points soiled linen is transported to the fully equipped laundry for cleaning.

The clean linen delivery is altogether separate. Its pattern follows that of food: it is placed on well designed carts, delivered by elevator to the floors, and thence to each of the four nursing units or wings on each floor.

Food, sterile supplies and linens are illustrations of distribution problems where efficiency of motion is all important. This applies also to records which, through pneumatic tubes, are delivered to each floor in a similar manner.

In fact, the pneumatic tube system serves a dual purpose, it is linked with the pharmacy in the basement so that medicines can be delivered efficiently to the same spots through this medium. The distribution point on each floor is centrally located in the floor and it is easy, from that point, to make appropriate deliveries to any one of the four nursing units on each floor. Placement of the records between the out-patients and admitting departments on the first floor is, perhaps, the complete, final tie-in for the whole system because it links together all the points of origin of records with the points of use, through the pneumatic tube system.

Now, then, we have glimpsed the flow of motion of implements through the structure. While this is not and cannot be the whole story, it is illustrative. It leads us to the necessity for considering the use of the main arteries of traffic. It is true that in each case special factors must be considered, and variations planned to meet special considerations. Yet, essentially, in this case, we have the fundamental problem of central areas of motion. These we may characterize as service functions.

A glance at the over-all "X" layout will reveal how these service functions fit into a complex picture with maximum use and minimum motion, four wings centering on one central core.

Moving outward from the central core are the four wings. They, in turn, branch off into four "Y"s. The stem of each "Y" houses auxiliary service functions and the extremities of the "Y" house the point of service—the hospital bed.

Location of the nurses' station at the juncture of the two arms of each "Y" minimizes nursing steps; provides maximum view of all activities, helps make centralization a practical reality instead of a theory. A typical nursing unit at the end of each "Y" consists of twelve single-bed rooms with toilets on one wing and three four-bed wards with one sixteen-bed ward in the other, a total of 40 beds to a "Y".

Examination of the service facilities in the stem of each "Y" will reveal that the solarium is placed near the central core, almost as far away from the beds as reasonably practicable. The reason for this is that the Veterans Administration expressed a desire to encourage patients to walk these distances. Other facilities in the stem are a nourishment kitchen, doctors' offices and other necessary facilities for physicians, soiled linen closet and clean linen closet, nursing unit supply closet, janitor's closet, and similar facilities, with the nurses' station at the juncture of the "Y".

This plan of operation for nursing unit applies to four floors of the building, the fifth through the eighth. Its whole principle revolves around the advantages of tying four nursing units into one...
main-core service function. After most careful study, we concluded that four wings was the practicable maximum in view of all the circumstances. Merely one of the by-products of this arrangement is the reduction in the number of elevator stops resulting from provision of four nursing units services on one floor. All operations of the hospital bear the same relationship—four nursing units, one central service core.

In summary, then, from the point of view of service, we have an organized approach based upon getting maximum use out of heavily travelled traffic arteries, with the branches running off symmetrically, in the direction of the point of service. The whole pattern begins at the center and moves outward to the patients' beds where the service is given. It is a sort of cumulative preparation of service so that the end-product at the bed-side is as ideal as possible. The very flow outward is itself the means for flow inward. It assures fluidity, protects against confusion.

The ninth and tenth floors, while devoted to psychiatric cases, fits essentially into the same service pattern.

Another glance at the central core in this connection is pertinent. Through it run the visitors' bank of elevators, with visitors' lobby and waiting room, and the service bank of elevators on the other side. The service bank provides two elevators for food, laundry, and the like, with three elevators for the staff. The bank of elevators are shut off from each other, though accessible when necessary, to avoid confusion.

Altogether, the central-core principle reduces the number of necessary serving kitchens by satisfying the needs of four nursing units with one kitchen and likewise reduces the number of distribution rooms in the same manner. In this case, the grouping of two nursing units would have multiplied by two the service facilities that would have had to go with them.

To achieve a goal of maximum efficiency which also makes allowances for all human factors, closest cooperation among all planning participants was necessary. Criteria were set up by the Corps of Engineers of the department of the Army. The chief of operations for the Army in Buffalo is Col. Herbert D. Vogel, Buffalo District Engineer, with whom we maintained continuous contact. On the architectural side, we found joint programming with the firm of Eggers & Higgins, of New York, both practicable and fruitful. There was a constant free interchange of ideas and quick agreement on the division of work. We agreed that jointly we would do the job and we did it. I know that I speak for both offices when I say that it has been a most pleasant and satisfying relationship. This cooperative effort operated with equal facility in our joint work on the Albany Veterans Hospital, also.

Within the necessary space limitations of this article, we have sought to view how the building functions by examining illustrations of the flow of materials and persons through it. This, at least, gives a two-fold picture of its main theme: the pattern of the building and how the administrative machine functions within it.

An effort to present all of the facilities of the institution in related functional terms is outside the scope of our present story. Yet it does seem pertinent to etch a few of the outlines that may round out the picture of the hospital's scope. Here are a few:

**Radiant Heating**
Radiant heating is used in the ninth and tenth floors which are devoted to neurological and psychiatric cases. This type of heating is also installed in the operating suite and the laboratory on the second floor. Guiding principles that affected this decision were cleanliness, absence of protrusions in walls, and uniformity of heating service. In the laboratories, wall space was thus cleared for maximum use of counters through elimination of radiators. All rooms of the building are thermostatically controlled.

**Related Use of Facilities**
To the greatest extent possible, facilities are placed with a view to related use or to dual use. On the third floor, for example, is the occupational therapy department. It comprises three classrooms, a photography room, rooms for instruction in painting, radio repair, ceramics, printing and bookbinding, metal and

(Continued on page 36)
THE ARCHITECT AND HIS RELATION TO THE PUBLIC IN THE MODERN URBAN COMMUNITY

An address by Howard A. Swain, Managing Editor Brooklyn Eagle given before the Brooklyn Chapter of the A.I.A. at a recent meeting

To begin with, let us assume that architects, newspapermen and cops are the most widely misunderstood of people. Cops have an advantage. You don’t have to understand them. You just have to avoid them.

But architects are different. They should be better known.

This must be old stuff to you who are in the business. Why is it so? I hear about architects, have met a few academically, and I have read about them in books and magazines and newspapers. The stories of great new building projects accompanied by sketches and plans, usually credit an architect or a firm of architects. On the more elaborate, more expensive levels there seems to be no disposition to ignore the men who plot these enterprises.

The writing humorists pay attention to architects. A recent novel that entered the best seller class was probable mass libel. The funny boys in the magazines and Sunday supplements always picture architects as excessive manic depressives, or at least schizophrenics.

Yet those of you I have met seem to be the sort of men who wouldn’t kick dumb animals. You seem anxious to do a competent and even an exalted job. Why is it, then, that as a class architects suffer, not so much from a bad press and bad public relations as from so little understanding.

I remember some years ago trying to do something useful for the lawyers of the New York bar. Then and now the public has a great mistrust for lawyers. Some of the leading active members of the Bar Association were endeavoring to put their finger on the causes for this. They had brought the late Dr. Herman Oliphant here from Johns Hopkins. Some of the best legal minds in this country were actively engaged in seeking out the reason. Lawyers got a bad press and bad public relations, it was held, because every time one of their number figured in some scandalous case, his sins were visited upon all other lawyers. Another thought it was because certain shyster lawyers practiced so shadily as to create public suspicion. Again the sins of the few were visited upon the many.

Both of these reasons were true in degree only. Professor Oliphant and some of the others came up with a less obvious, but to me much more convincing reason. It was so obvious it seemed silly. Even Shakespeare had seen it, when he wrote in Hamlet’s soliloquy of “the law’s delays.”

The law’s delays came nearer to creating public dissatisfaction with lawyers than any other single thing. It is true that every time a lawyer was accused of disgraceful conduct it was a black eye for the whole profession. But the public would have little time to dwell upon this if the law was administered speedily and efficiently and with something resembling the kind of common sense the average litigant could understand.

It was the consensus that the place for the lawyers to attack this problem was in the court calendars. Dr. Oliphant engaged in exhaustive research to analyze the reasons for delayed justice. His studies advanced slowly and were never completed.

I cite this situation only for the purpose of giving point to a question I would like to ask. Do the architects themselves know why it is they do not stand in better favor with the public?

One quick piece of superficial reasoning would lead to the supposition that the public regards architects as expensive, a luxury for only the very wealthy and the large, heavily financed public or private project. Neither I nor my friends engaged in small time construction ever thought of consulting an architect. Somewhere in the picture we knew there was one. Sometimes we saw blue prints. Some of us even knew the difference between Greek and Colonial architecture.

I think it would be an oversimplification to give this as all of the reason. The lawyers were suffering, I firmly believe, from a subconscious mass disapproval of dilatory court procedures. Its outward manifestation was to think of all lawyers, and all legal procedures good and bad, as exasperating, frustrating.

Let me hasten to say right away that if there is one thing I do not believe architects suffer from it is any degree of public mistrust as to their honesty. If anything, the contrary is probably true. They are regarded as persons living in ivory towers who come out in the afternoon to drink cocktails with millionaire dowagers and who are patronized by the privileged classes.

The outward manifestation would be that architects are expensive, operate on a higher social strain than ordinary mortals and for those reasons are to be avoided.

That would be what the public thinks is its reasons for not regarding architects more as their friends and advisors; as useful professionals who can make their homes more comfortable, better looking and usually with an economic saving. Since I do not expect any of you will challenge my assertion that architects can render sound service to the public, we must look elsewhere for the real reasons for this lack of public regard.

The doctors have a highly regarded profession. Individual doctors and sometimes doctors as a class make mistakes. But every doctor I know is highly regarded by his patients. In order to see one you have to wait a week. Greater necessity, you will say. Granted, that when you are sick you can’t debate about going to a doctor.

But I think that the big difference between doctors and architects is that doctors bury their mistakes while architects immortalize them.

This brings me at once to an underlying, hardly realized reason for the public’s attitude toward your profession.

On every side of us we can see the mistakes made by architects. Every city of any size in this country has its tremendous cemeteries where the mistakes were made. It has been dropped on its 25 or 50 or 100 foot (Continued on Page 38)
Hospital architecture might be defined as the craft of rightly disposing the elements of a hospital balanced in accordance with a specific purpose and of arranging the materials, distributing the space and controlling the various interests involved so as to aid to the maximum the occupants' effective and restful use of the structure.

These requirements make a travesty of any attempt on an architect's part to allow aesthetics to interfere in any way with utility.

A hospital is a public trust. It is seldom operated at a profit; annual deficits are the rule. An architect shows little common sense if he lightly experiments with the tried and proven principles of functional design in a building which is his client's only as a trust for the care of his own health and that of all his neighbors.

It is always desirable that experiments be made and it is a pity that many hospitals have been constructed from poor patterns simply because of a lack of effort to develop a better way. But hospital architecture today needs less of inspiration than of investigation.

Probably to a greater degree than in any other design in our profession, we have at our collective elbows all the able help we need to weigh and advise as to our architectural inspirations and experiments. We have selected for these panel discussions representatives of some of those elements who have a hand in our decision as to what we will build.

Dr. Lembeck represents the Rochester Regional Planning Board. The prime purpose of his organization is to help defray the cost of hospital construction. In short, he typifies "The guy who puts up the money." He represents a strong element of the many that influence the decision to build.

Dr. Claude W. Munger, Director of St. Luke's Hospital here in New York City, is also recognized as the dean of Hospital Consultants in the country. That he, and other qualified Hospital Consultants have a very strong influence on the question of what's to be built goes without saying. (Editor's Note—We have not received a copy of Dr. Munger's address and cannot review same for you.)

Miss Mary Theye Worthen speaks from the architect's point of view. She recalls to me that warning of my old boss, Edward York, to young craftsmen, "You must never do your work so well each time or you will never get anything else to do." Mary does her thinking on hospitals so well that I am sure she will never be asked to do something else.

Hospital Design—A Social-Economic Problem

Condensed from an address by Mary Theye Worthen

Said Mary Theye Worthen in her opening remarks at the hospital panel discussion, "Who decides what is to be built? Is that a social-economic problem rather than a matter of straight architectural design?" Certainly the architect involved in hospital planning must have a wide knowledge and understanding of all the factors that shape the program of any hospital project. Society is not divisible.

Does the architect's specialization thwart his ability to see the broad social angle? Is he powerless to influence right thinking on the part of the others involved? We say "No," hedging it with a great big "IF"—"IF he has prepared himself by studying the many factors involved. The architect must apply his analytical mind to the background problems of hospitals so he can honestly determine what is to be built and not merely how to build it which is normally his special province.

As the sixth largest business in the country, hospitals must be planned with utmost efficiency. And they must be strategically located to serve the whole community at a minimum of cost. A careful study of "Hospital Care in the United States," the report of the Commission on Hospital Care, is a must for the architect tackling his first or hundredth hospital problem. From the studies made in this and other surveys, the architect can get the broad picture of trends in hospital care.

From such information the architect realizes that coordinated study among the various health service groups is necessary to a full understanding of the intricate problems involved. More and more it is being stressed that general hospitals should integrate their efforts with those of other community agencies concerned with the prevention and treatment of disease. The architect with his analytical mind can make a positive contribution toward deciding what is to be built by understanding and helping to coordinate these various community interests.

Should the architect be involved in a hospital project for which there is no consultant, his burden and responsibility are greatly increased. He must see that none of the factors pertaining to the community's health services are overlooked. He must anticipate the community's needs and include in what is built today proper provision for future requirements.

Hospital consultants of the caliber of Dr. Munger help immensely in analyzing particular problems and in bringing about a meeting of minds on the broad objectives and specific items of the program's requirements. The consultant examines the expressed needs of the local hospital authorities in relation to the community as a whole and in the light of broad experience and knowledge of trends in hospital care. The consultant's recommendations should then become the architect's bible as well as the client's check list.

Even a minor addition or alteration to an existing hospital plant should be undertaken only after an exhaustive analysis of the existing plant, its internal and external organization and circulation. An urgently needed kitchen, for example, should be so designed in relation to a long range plan that it will not, five years hence, stymie some other greatly needed improvement such as the addition of offices for group practice.

Even the best master plan must be revaluated from time to time and brought up to date with every major change in hospital and community health services.

Sooner or later the ugly dollar problem rears its head. What can be built revolves around the architect's ability to get the most for his client's money; but the original capital investment should not be the only criterion. Capital savings made at the expense of efficient operation do not benefit the community. Unreasonably high maintenance and operating costs snowball rapidly and increase the cost per patient. The community pays, either in higher direct charges, increased community chest requirements or stiffer taxes. The original and subsequent planning must be done in line with the prime objective of good hospital management—to render the best possible care at the lowest possible cost.

The progress of medical science has changed the very concept of a hospital from that of a domiciliary institu-
NEW YORK'S WAR MEMORIAL PROJECTS AIRE

Following a discussion of controversial issues in New York's War Memorial leading up to a resolution "That a memorial of utilitarian value is (or is not) desired for New York City," it was planned to submit the proposition to the entire membership of the league, totaling about 700. After all votes were counted, the majority decision was to be a mandate to Francis Keally, the League's representative on the New York War and Peace Memorial Committee. (At this printing we do not have the result of their survey but hope to have a report for you later.)

The Committee is tackling a many-sided question which has been debated with more or less intensity since 1918—and the problem is still unsettled.

The full discussions should have been heard by a nation-wide audience, for the subject of War Memorials, either local or national is of universal concern.

For the benefit of Empire State Architects readers we print an extremely condensed review of addresses by Harvey Wiley Corbett, Francis Keally, Don Hatch, and G. E. Kidder Smith, architects of New York City. Copies of more extensive reports may be obtained from Dan Glassman, in care of The Architectural League, 115 East 40th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Harvey Wiley Corbett Said

"My concern is in having whatever is done in the way of a memorial done so well that it will be a credit to everyone concerned.

"The creation of a war memorial and the financing of it should be subscribed to by all the people so that it expresses their desire to have an interest in the commemorative idea. For this reason the nature of the memorial and the social and human service it may render are vital to the financial support it will attract."

Francis Keally Said

"It seems to me that there are three basic requirements which a worthy memorial must meet.

1. THE SETTING. It should be carefully chosen so that no conceivable changes in adjacent areas will ever detract from or mar the lasting character of the original conception. In addition, because of the large population of New York City it should be located where there is sufficient clear area to accommodate thousands upon thousands of citizens for gatherings of a memorial character on Independence Day, Memorial Day, Armistice Day, etc. This requirement suggests an area such as Central Park.

2. NOBILITY OF DESIGN. The highest standards of beauty and simplicity are called for in any conception, for we all recognize that the things of the spirit are not luxuries—they are essentials.

3. TIMELESSNESS. Unless the memorial is an ageless contribution, such as the Pyramids, the Sphinx, the Winged Victory of Samothrace or the Parthenon then the solution becomes one of a temporary nature.

"I find a current tendency to take advantage of the sacrifices made by the glorious dead as a pretext to raise funds for "living memorials." However useful a community center, a skating rink or a playground may be, when the next generation takes over it may be obsolete and its value as a true memorial will be even shorter-lived."

Don Hatch Said

"The subject of war memorials is grim and solemn. The sad thing about it is not death, but the life's loss of earth when the living vanish.

"Every twenty-five years we re dedicate ourselves to the cause of freedom and democracy. Twenty-five years from now and twenty-five years after that—in a war-governed world—we will again try to decide how to commemorate what.

"Several months ago I attended a preview of films shown to the foreign press by the United Nations Public Relations Department—films telling what the United Nations is doing—what it hopes to do. The director apologized because in place of thirty films planned for the year they would be able to produce only fifteen or twenty because of budget cuts. I don't know what his total budget is: but it is a sad thing that the appropriation to spread good will—our one hope for world law—is cut by thirty to fifty per cent! Even with its many shortcomings, United Nations can be strengthened and lead us into world peace.

"Does our memorial have to be a building?

"It could be a campaign—a campaign of education by books, films and lectures or any informative method for showing every man, woman and child in the City of New York that it is we who must take the initiative to achieve world peace.

"This would be a memorial to perpetuate life."

G. E. Kidder Smith Said

"I find it difficult to entertain the idea of a 'useful' or 'utilitarian' memorial for New York City, or anywhere else for that matter. The very act of use negates and supersedes the emotional quality for which it is intended.

"The deaths, the deeds, the sacrifices we are asked to recall are made of sterner stuff than a neat bronze plaque with a few score words or a fancy foundation down the end of a corridor.

"Utilitarian structures, whereas they are all obviously needed and all obviously worth while enterprises, cannot serve as memorials to great deeds. It is a cloak of incompetence and a sham of conscience to try to make them such. We are hiding behind a facade of our own defeatism and lack of imagination by calling a municipal auditorium a tribute to the dead.

"And for New York, what can be have that will equal the stark simplicity of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery? Or the Statue of Liberty for New York harbor?

"Sterile arches are to me not just as much as sterile architecture. It is ridiculous to try to ape a form the Romans carried to the ultimate 1500 years ago. Likewise Memorial Golf Courses such as at St. Cloud, Minn., Memorial American Legion Headquarters at Detroit, Memorial City Hall and Commerce Building at Cedar Rapids or Memorial Opera Houses as at San Francisco—all of which have been built—are, to my way of thinking, equal anathema. Can you imagine the 65-year-old Metropolitan Opera House as a memorial to anything but a grossly hideous exterior and an inexcusable inside? Yet this is what would too soon happen to a new opera house built now as a memorial to our recent war dead.

"Such so-called useful structures cannot and will not suffice. We must rise up and demand that the city deliver us from such specious and hypocritical self-persuasion. A memorial—if we build one—must be on the level of spirituality and reverence that the dead deserve.
The following Resolutions were adopted during the School Seminar in Syracuse:

Resolution requesting the president to appoint a committee to approach general contractors and labor for joint action for adequate funds for Education Department Building programs and to offer the assistance of the New York State Association of Architects in such research.

Resolution asking the Board of Directors of the New York State Association of Architects to urge the appointment of a joint legislative committee that is of the New York State Legislature to study public school building needs and the financing thereof.

This meeting reaffirms that (a) Architects explore every possibility of providing adequate educational facilities at the lowest reasonable cost and (b) including exploration of simpler, non-fireproof structures, and their use where feasible.

That the Buildings and Grounds Division make a study of the methods in stating the cost of a school building and explaining the total cost of the building, the number of square feet and number of pupils per pupil station with a brief description of the school and the location of the building and other pertinent information.

That the idea of holding school seminars be continued and that the officers make appropriate plans that our State-Wide Seminar be held on the day before the opening of the 1948 State Convention in Albany, N. Y.

Resolution thanking Syracuse University for the facilities that they have extended to this Seminar and the excellent meals that have been served.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE SCHOOL SEMINAR
Delivered by Dr. Lewis A. Wilson, Deputy Comm. of Education State of New York

should like to express the appreciation of our Department and the school administrators of the State for your leadership in arranging this Seminar to discuss building and educational costs. We are sure that you are familiar with the desperate need, in many cases, for new school buildings. During the period of national preparedness, and later the war period, it was impossible to secure the necessary savings on critical materials to erect school buildings. Since the war, too, it has been equally difficult to secure reasonable bids on school-building projects. I realize that the average contractor, because of the lack of a stabilized material and labor market, has been unable to estimate the cost without making allowance for a substantial margin of his estimate to provide for the uncertainties in the cost of materials and labor. I believe, however, that there are certain indications in the building industry today leading one to believe that there is a possibility of securing a reasonable stabilized situation in materials and labor costs. Thus, a number of contracts have been awarded in recent months for school building, indicating that there is a possibility of erecting new buildings at a cost of approximately eighty cents per cubic foot.

I am hopeful that by working together some refinements may be possible in the planning of school buildings that will result in substantial savings. If we cannot agree on some of the economies in school-building construction that can be carried out, without seriously interfering with the educational services that are provided in the buildings, I am sure that our State-wide school-building program will be retarded from three to five years.

It is very easy to compare present and past building costs. It is equally easy to compare other costs, such as the manufacturing of automobiles, or the production of other durable goods. All costs, as we know, have greatly increased. Many persons still think in terms of costs before World War I, but the very simple type of school building of that period at a cost of twenty or twenty-two cents a cubic foot. The school buildings then, however, were planned almost entirely to provide classroom space for boys and girls in both the elementary and secondary schools. Very few of the high schools before World War I that offered many specialized courses of instruction and the health program, as we understand it today, was practically unknown. As a result, the school buildings of that day were composed of classrooms, together with a small office for the principal.

The first real change in school-building construction came as a result of World War I. During this period when we voted billions in large percentage of rejections of physical enlistment were due to physical defects. In our own State, we had a Military Training Commission that was responsible for providing a physical training program for all boys between fourteen and eighteen years of age. Efforts were made by certain groups to perpetuate this wartime military training commission. The legislation, however, that was finally enacted, mandated the public schools to provide a physical-education program and medical examinations of the boys and girls attending the secondary schools. As a result of this basic change, which was an outgrowth of a wartime emergency, the public school buildings since 1920 have provided adequate space and in many cases, generous space for the health and physical education facilities. In a study of some forty or fifty school building plans, made in some twenty years ago, the percentage of the total cubage devoted to physical and health education education ran from twenty-five to thirty-five percent of the total cubage for the building.

During the period between World War I and World War II we had a phenomenal growth in the secondary school enrollments of the State. At the outbreak of World War I we were graduating from the high schools of the State to the, for the first time, the average secondary school enrollment was approximately one hundred and twenty thousand students annually. During this period, the concentration of enrollment in the secondary schools has completely changed. Forty years ago the average secondary school was primarily concerned with the education of the boys and girls who were primarily interested in preparing for a college education. Within the tremendous growth of the secondary school enrollment, it became obvious that greatly expanded educational opportunities had to be provided to meet the diversification of the ranks of those persons attending secondary schools. As a result, the secondary schools were reorganized and new facilities provided in the junior and senior high school, including facilities for agricultural subjects, particularly in the rural areas, home economics, industrial arts, music, art, industrial and technical subjects, adequate auditoriums and, in more recent years, some new facilities for general community activities. In addition, library facilities have been provided in all modern high schools; and, in addition, cafeterias and lunch rooms for the large percentage of students who are unable to return to their homes for the noon-day meal.

Beginning in 1927, when we started our great central rural high school program, the same range of activities was made available for the first time in the history of our State for the boys and girls who live in the rural areas. In the central high schools it was also necessary to provide for a certain number of students who are living in some of the rural and small city areas, who have a school enrollment, it has increased very rapidly. Moreover, we have tremendous housing developments, within and without cities, that provide for the housing of tens of thousands of families. With the development of a comprehensive highway system with high-speed parkways and thoroughfares, our population is becoming increasingly mobile. It moves quickly and rapidly many miles daily between places of employment and residences. The magnitude of some of these projects increase the complexity of providing adequate housing. For example, one housing project will cost New York City in the next ten or perhaps twenty years. Another project, this one on Long Island will increase the number of homes in one school district, in a period of less than two and one-half years, from 100 to 6000 families. As a result, we are faced with a new problem of providing adequate educational opportunities for the children affected by these community changes. These changes have been greatly accelerated, first with the mobilization of workers for great war industries and second, by the
development of large housing projects designed to pick up the backlog of housing and, in many cases, to provide adequate housing facilities for our veterans.

There is another problem that needs to be considered as a part of the long-range educational building program of the State. The public schools on the one hand and primarily concerned with the development of adequate educational opportunities ranging from the kindergarten through the high school, the State and the private institutions on the other are faced with the responsibility of developing sufficient educational facilities at all levels. Many girls who aim to continue their education beyond the high school. The Board of Regents prepared a long-range postwar plan for education in the State of New York one of the major recommendations of which was the development of a large number of institutions to provide two-year terminal courses for thousands of high-school graduates who were not primarily interested in attending the liberal arts colleges or professional schools. The report of the University Commission has recommended the development of a large number of community colleges, offering two years or more of work, in order to provide an increase of high-school graduates who desire to continue their education. In addition, the private endowed colleges are all faced with large building programs to provide adequate facilities for the tens of thousands of additional students attending them.

The following is a conservative estimate of the amounts needed for school buildings and colleges in this State:

I. Public elementary and secondary schools—$810,000,000. This estimate includes the public school portion of postwar projects, approved by the State Postwar Planning Commission, and an additional $65,000,000 for school buildings, approved by the Works Agency. The plans for these buildings are in various stages of completion. In some cases, the final plans and specifications are complete and construction will be started as soon as funds can be provided. This estimate includes New York City school building program of $250,000,000. Future central district buildings are estimated to cost $175,000,000 and school buildings in small cities and villages, $70,000,000. Since the end of the war about $10,000,000 worth of new school buildings has either been completed or is now under construction. This leaves an estimated backlog of approxi­mately $800,000,000 of school building construction.

II. State Building Projects—$80,000,000. The building plans and specifications for State Teachers Colleges, State Colleges, Agricultural and Technical Institutes and other institutions, approved by the State Postwar Planning Commission, total $41,000,000, based upon 1940 prices. The majority of the projects have been completed and the final plans and specifications are ready for bids, when construction costs become reasonably stable. In addition, the State Dormitory Authority has, in preparation plans and specifications for the erection of dormitories at an estimated cost of some $8,000,000. The backlog of State building projects for colleges, institutes and dormitories, based upon 1948 prices, is approximately $80,000,000.

III. Endowed colleges and private elementary and secondary institutions—$100,000,000. This is a rough estimate of the amount needed for building projects at private colleges, approved by the State Postwar Planning Commission, totaling $100,000,000. The majority of these projects have been completed and the final plans and specifications are ready for bids, when construction costs become reasonably stable. In addition, the State Dormitory Authority has, in preparation plans and specifications for the erection of dormitories at an estimated cost of some $10,000,000. The backlog of State building projects for colleges, institutes and dormitories, based upon 1948 prices, is approximately $100,000,000.

With an estimated backlog of $1,000,000,000 of school building construction, it is highly important, particularly in view of high building costs and present tax rates, to determine what refinements can be made in school construction that will reduce, if possible, the cost of these structures. It is not an architect and, as a result, perhaps it is presumptuous to suggest a structure that might be made in the planning of school buildings. I realize that every architect is anxious to design a beautiful structure that will bring in the most architectural features of modern construction. A number of years ago I was engaged by our State Department of Public Works to make a utilization study of certain buildings erected by the State for some of our colleges. I employed a group of experts to make this study. From the standpoint of utilization of space provision for the structure, it was somewhat of a shock to learn that it varied from approximately thirty-five to sixty per cent. These buildings were the old-type buildings having enormous roofs, dormer windows, deep basements with rooms totally insulated to any use and classrooms sloping in space and having a tremendous wasteage in halls and non-useable space. In this day of high taxes and high rates, I am sure that no one is interested in designing any building with this low-utilization usage. For example, in erecting State dormitories, it took years to persuade the State Architect that there was no excuse for having buildings that were such a waste of the ground and so dark that they were not suitable for any possible use, except for janitors' supplies and the usual accumulations of odds and ends that you find in dark rooms. This space, from the standpoint of cubeage costs, was as expensive as the best rooms in any building. As a result of many conferences, the State finally designed a building for the State Teachers College at Brockport that has the highest percentage of utilization space of any building in the world. Each room in this building is suitable for a small laboratory, classrooms and other uses that are typical of educational space.

Another vexatious and expensive problem in the maintenance of State buildings is the provision of adequate heating for these buildings. In the first place, the roofs were extremely elaborate and the materials used in their construction could not stand the extreme temperature changes which are typical in New York State. I recall one new building that had such serious roof defects that it had to be covered with a rubber-like material that was occupied for major repairs. Is it not possible for your architects to design a more economical and practical type of roof for school buildings? I am quite sure that many roofs are an expensive luxury which we cannot afford with present building prices.

I have been very much concerned for many years, particularly in our own State buildings, to develop heating plants that would greatly reduce the operating costs. I can see no reason why the State could not provide a heating plant for all educational buildings should not be as economical to operate as a heating plant in a modern industrial establishment. I cannot understand too why a heating plant cannot be planned with automatic convector and stokers to avoid the necessity of employing laborers to shovel hundreds of tons of coal each year for the same results from the same heating plant. The economy of space of a building is an important factor to be considered in the development of any modern educational building. Many of these refinements must be made by the architect who designs it. I do not believe that we can continue to justify numerous very expensive ventilating systems, for example, that have been installed in many of our school buildings. I am also convinced that we cannot afford to maintain expensive trimming on buildings at a time when it is important to finance the bond issues necessary for these projects.

I know that the State Department of Education has been blamed repeatedly for many of the items included in the planning of new school buildings. For example, I was informed by an architect that we had reached a point where we required today one and a half units of space for each student classroom. This did not seem reasonable, particularly in view of the fact that efforts have been made for the past ten years to reduce the size of classes in our elementary schools. I realized, of course, that many of the elementary schools have so-called "activity programs" that require certain space for these activities. In checking with our School Buildings and Grounds Division, however, I discovered that we did not mandate one and a half units of space for each elementary school classroom, but we had in many cases recommended it as a desirable unit. Dr. Don L. Essex, the Director of our School Buildings and Grounds Division, is here today. Before this conference adjourns, I am sure that this problem will be productive of constructive results.

I am very hopeful that this meeting which your Association has sponsored will be constructive in recommending economies that will make possible the beginning of this tremendous building program. I can assure you of our complete cooperation in the working out of economies that will circumvent this building situation. The major effort, however, must be made by you, the architects who handle the tremendous building job and provide employment for tens of thousands of construction-trade workers for years to come. Even more important, it will provide modern educational facilities for hundreds of thousands of children in the State of New York. I feel sure that this conference will be productive of constructive results.
MORE ABOUT THE MULTIPLE DWELLING LAW

In the March-April issue of the "Empire State Architect" I had an article challenging the architects outside of New York City to take up the fight for decent living conditions and to demand themselves on record as advocating the adoption of the principles of the Multiple Dwelling Law in their several communities.

In response to this challenge I have received letters from Harry M. Prince and MacNeil Mitchell. Mr. Prince is well known, particularly in New York City, as he was, for many years, connected with the Department whose duty it was to enforce this law, and Mr. Mitchell is a State Senator and Chairman of the "Joint Legislative Committee on Housing and Multiple Dwellings."

Here are the letters in full:

Dear Mr. Lion:

The writer read with interest your article in the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT, March-April 1948 issue, titled "A Challenge to Up State Architects".

The third paragraph of your article leaves me somewhat confused on the fact that it is difficult to interpret just what you mean by "the Multiple Dwelling Law is the rankest kind of class legislation". To my way of thinking the Multiple Dwelling Law represents the finest type of legislation. You must remember that this law is the successor to the Tenement House Law of 1901, a law which was hailed at the time as being one of the most advanced pieces of social legislation that had been enacted up to that time in our entire country.

More to the point, however, is your misconception of the application of the Judges and the present Multiple Dwelling Law. It sets forth specifically (Sec. 3) that its provisions and requirements are mandatory only for New York City, but may be adopted and made applicable to any city, town or village throughout the State, by the simple enactment of a local law. None, however, have done so.

The fact that Buffalo, the only city in the State for which the provisions of the Tenement House Law is effective, has not been seen fit to substitute the Multiple Dwelling Law for the outmoded Tenement House Law, may be due somewhat to the complacency of the members of our own profession and the social agencies. Buffalo, like New York City, however, is somewhat exceptional.

Other cities throughout the State, which are more typical, such as Saratoga, Utica, Binghamton, yes even Albany, have not even adopted the Tenement House Law to say nothing of the Multiple Dwelling Law, due possibly, as you state, to "politics". In my judgment, the Architects, real estate interests, and the legislative bodies have had a large share of the blame.

Evidently at the time of writing your article, you were not aware that at the last session of the Legislature, the Joint State Legislative Committee on Housing and Multiple Dwellings of which Senator MacNeil Mitchell of New York City (R) is Chairman, sponsored a State-Wide Multiple Dwelling Law. This act, introduced by Mr. Morgan, an Assembly member of the Legislative Committee from Buffalo, on behalf of the Committee, bears Assembly No. 3147, Int. 2918. The Committee and its staff spent almost three years preparing this legislation.

During its preparation public hearings were held in Buffalo and it is to the credit of our fellow Architect and former head of the State Association of Architects, James Wm. Kidney, that he, practically alone, at the last hearing in Buffalo, stood up and advocated the necessity of passage of a State-Wide Multiple Dwelling Law. Other Architects present opposed the Law generally on the basis that under its provisions it would increase building costs. The medical profession generally also opposes socialized medicine. The Tafi-Ellenberger-Wagner Housing Act languishes in Congress while thousands upon thousands of veterans live doubled-up, in furnished room houses and under conditions that are morally disgraceful.

During the forthcoming year the Committee intends to hold public hearings in conjunction with this proposed State Wide Multiple Dwelling Law in some of the larger cities throughout the State. It will be interesting to see how many Architects will attend, stand up and be counted for or against the intent and purposes of the proposed legislation. What will be the position of our various Architectural Societies?

For your information and guidance I am forwarding, under separate cover, a copy of the proposed State-Wide Multiple Dwelling Law. You will note that it is intended, by this Act, to make mandatory uniform requirements for all cities throughout the State, based on the present Multiple Dwelling Law, with a separate section dealing with conditions peculiar to New York City (Article 9), and a provision for local appeal or review board in cases of undue hardship for all cities.

Senator Mitchell, the other members of the Joint Legislative Committee, and the Technical Staff working with the Committee will welcome comments and recommendations. Let's hope that the challenge thrown out to the members of our profession will be met not solely from the viewpoint of dollars and cents, but from the broader fundamental intent of removing from areas in our State conditions which are (to quote Sec. 2 of the proposed M.D.L.) "a menace to the health, safety, moral, welfare and reasonable comfort to the citizens of the State; and that the establishment and maintenance of proper housing standards requiring sufficient light, air, sanitation and protection from fire hazards are essential to the public welfare."

Aside to the Editor—What's controversial about that?

Sincerely yours,

HARRY M. PRINCE

Dear Mr. Lion:

It is my thought that you must have had some specific problem, incident or series of incidents in mind when you wrote what Mr. Prince describes as a letter to the Editor of the Empire State Architect. My guess is that I have seen letters as genuine and sincere and I am equally confident that you will be eager to observe with an open mind and analyze both sides of the entire picture relative to multiple dwelling legislation.

After you have had a chance to examine more closely the facts as outlined by Mr. Prince, as well as study the proposed state-wide law, I should like very much to have the opportunity of discussing personally with you before you arrive at any specific conclusions for publication. Our Committee is composed of Democrats and Republicans alike and our actions have always been unanimous in nature. We feel quite certain that politics has never entered into our activities and that it is necessary to go forward, even if slowly, rather than to retrogress in the field of tenant protection from the standpoint of light, air, sanitation and fire prevention. We believe that over the period of nearly five years during which our Committee has been in existence we have demonstrated that its laudable aims can be accomplished without substantial injury to private enterprise. One of our chief reasons for pride lies in the fact that almost without exception the legislation sponsored on behalf of our Committee for New York has represented an area of agreement between architects, real estate owners and managers, welfare agencies and housing officials.

In connection with the state-wide bill we are planning to have hearings throughout the State and do not intend to press this for passage until we have been able to secure comments and suggestions from all responsible sources. Incidentally, you will note that we are setting up the proposed law in such a manner that amendments which might become applicable to New York City would not necessarily apply to other cities.

Experience has shown that neither demand nor need for remedial legislation exists outside of New York City on such a scale to that within the city.

Cordially yours,

MACNEIL MITCHELL, Chairman
JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING. MULTIPLE DWELLINGS.
STATE OF NEW YORK.
37 West 43rd St., New York City

Mr. Prince apparently did not catch my meaning when I stated that the Multiple Dwelling Law was "the rankest kind of class legislation". I was referring to the fact that only New York City was compelled to abide by its provisions while the rest of the State could daily along as it pleased, without compulsion to follow this law's mandates.

What are the reactions of the Up-State architects to the proposed State-wide law referred to by Mr. Prince and Senator Mitchell?

(Continued on page 50)
Resolution

Whereas the Civic Design Committee of the New York Chapter of the A.I.A. has made a study for the redevelopment of the area adjacent to the United Nations Center, and

Whereas the plans prepared as a result of this study were on exhibit at the Convention, and

Whereas such contributions to the solutions of civic problems are excellent public relations and bring to the attention of the public generally the capabilities of the Architect, now

Therefore, be it Resolved that the delegates and members who attended this Convention should report to their Constituent Organizations on this meritorious contribution of the New York Chapter, so that each Constituent Organization may consider other significant contributions in its own community of similar nature.

Invitation

You are hereby invited to the First Congress of the International Union of Architects, to be held in Lausanne, Switzerland, June 28 to July 1, 1948.

Despite the fact that the Congress comes the week following the Annual Convention of the Institute, it is hoped that a sufficient number of architects will be able to attend, in order that the United States may have an adequate representation at this important event.

This looks like a good excuse for you architects who have wanted to go abroad this summer. The prices look very reasonable, and two very attractive tours through Switzerland have been arranged.

Those who wish to attend or who want additional information should contact the office of the Institute, 1741 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The President Travels

As President of the New York State Association it has been my privilege and pleasure to visit the following societies and chapters and extend the greetings of the State Association to its members.

On March 25th the Syracuse Chapter held a noon luncheon meeting at the Hotel Syracuse. The architects' interests in a stabilized construction industry and the need of better public relations were discussed.

The Albany Chapter met at the University Club on March 29th, and President Ralph Parks presided. Henry Blatner reported on the preliminary plans of the convention to be held in Albany in October and designated the appointments to the various committees for the convention. Ralph Winslow pointed out the architects' position in the construction field. It certainly looks like Albany is going to put on a convention you will not want to miss.

The Staten Island Society had its 25th anniversary celebration on March 31st at the Metrot Club, St. George, Staten Island. Albert Melniker was chairman of the dinner and it was an exceptionally fine party with approximately two hundred persons present with representatives present from the Borough Building Department, Engineers and the construction industry as well as a large turn-out from the New York City architectural societies. President Kenneth Milnes pointed out that the Staten Island Society is the pioneer in the Group Insurance Plan. Arthur Holden gave a paper on the development of Staten Island.

On April 9th the Westchester Chapter had its annual dinner. Oscar A. de Bogdan, President, is to be commended for arranging a most successful meeting and entertainment. The meeting got down to bare facts with an actual demonstration by a plumber on some of the secrets of the trade. A roving waiter demonstrated the principles of construction by pyramiding glasses. He proved himself a proponent in the use of glass.

The Central New York Chapter had its Spring Meeting at Hotel Ithaca on April 24th. Representatives came from most of the cities of Central New York. President Wallace P. Beardsley presided and introduced Professor Thomas W. Macksey who gave a talk on the trends in the various architectural schools, their background in preparing men for the profession and the changes that have taken place in recent years. President Beardsley is Editor of the Central New York Chapter publication, the Straight Edge, which he revived and put into circulation as a news medium of the Chapter.

The Rochester Society is showing a good healthy growth under the leadership of its President, Cyril Tucker. Weekly luncheon meetings are held and brief talks or critiques are presented on the work of the local architects.

As to the Group Insurance—the State has qualified as a whole so that any member of the State Association is in a position to secure the insurance.

C. STOKES BARROWS, President
New York State Association of Architects

Buffalo-Western N. Y. Chapter

This Chapter's foster child, "The Atelier Rectagon," seems to be exceeding its fond parents' expectations. We think it is a very worthy project and should be considered by all Chapters. No graduate of an architectural school is in the same position as a graduate of a medical school, and an atelier gives him a chance to serve a sort of internships. We haven't found out what a rectagon is yet . . . sounds like an octagon with more upright principles.

The State Board examination designs were exhibited in Buffalo at the Grosvenor Library during March.

Central New York Chapter

We note that this Chapter has inaugurated a bulletin called "The Straight Edge," a successor and undoubtedly an improvement on its former publication "The Chapter Bulletin," of which your respondent was the editor. (That's a challenge, son). (For further news see "The President Travels."

Rochester Society

The exhibit of designs submitted for State Board examinations in architecture were on exhibit the week of April 5th, at the Bevier Gallery, Rochester Institute of Technology.

The Society held its March meeting at the Rundel Library, at which meeting Mr. Aydelotte, Vice-President of Ter Bush & Powell presented the features of the State Association Insurance Plan. We have heard since that the Society has qualified for the plan by having a majority of its members sign up.

One of the most interesting Wednesday noon luncheon critiques at the Chamber of Commerce was April 7th when Mr. Don Hershey presented the problems
imposed and his solution in designing a knitting mill for LeRoy, N. Y. On the 21st, Mr. Phillip Kimmel, President of the Rochester Better Housing Association, gave a talk on the aims of the Association, and on the 28th Mr. Fred Finucane reminisced on his recent trip to California.

Mr. Williard Barrows, one of our old time members, has left Kaelber & Waasdorf of Rochester to join the staff of the United Nations Planning Office in New York City. He carries our best wishes.

New York Chapter

This Chapter, as usual, presents such a wealth of material that we are taxed to condense it into the space allotted to us.

For the first time since 1940 they are offering the Architects of the Metropolitan Area its Apartment House Medal for the best entry in three classifications submitted before April 15th, 1948.

A committee of three, representing the architects of the Metropolitan Area, called on Commissioner Zurnuhlen to urge the adoption of a revised rate of fees on city work. The new Commissioner was definitely interested and showed an understanding of the architect's position where fees were based on 1939 costs.

On February 3 a letter was sent to Mr. S. G. Thomson, Real Estate Editor of the New York Herald Tribune, protesting the omission of architects' names in connection with publication of their work. Mr. Thomson's answer was reassuring and gratifying. Here is an extract from his letter: "May I assure you the Herald Tribune, and especially its real estate section, has the highest regard for architects and architecture. It is our rule throughout all sections of the paper to give credit to the architects when printing stories or renderings of new buildings. Please believe we, it is not our intention to slight architects. (Good Lord, I even used to think of being one myself.) May I say then, that I appreciate the pride that inspired your letter, and hope that you will never feel that we deliberately withhold credit to the architect in a story or picture in which credit is due."

The luncheon meeting on March 9th was devoted to a discussion of the standard contract between architect and client. The talk revolved around the complex question as to whether the contract in its present form protects the architect and/or the client, from whom and from what, and how the building contractor is affected in the process. The meeting was conducted by Mr. Thomas Creighton. Mr. Bernard Tomson felt that the contract form satisfies a psychological aspect as a gentleman's agreement, but is inadequate on a strictly business basis. Mr. Joseph Fink attacked the standard form on all fronts, lowering its standard and leaving it formless. Mr. Thomas Green's criticisms were more mild, and only Mr. Nathan Walker and Mr. Clarence Litchfield defended the contract in its present form. We would be interested in the conclusions reached by the Committee on Fees and Contracts, which is to digest the discussion.

Their publication, the Oculus, proposes to publish the cubic foot cost of various types of buildings in an effort to provide the profession current information on building costs.

"Meet the Men Who Build Them" was the title of the discussion at a Chapter luncheon sponsored by the Professional Forum Committee on February 10th. It was stated that more home builders were using archi-

Better Communities

Several hundred civic-conscious men and women filled the corridors and conference rooms of the Hotel Roosevelt on April 8 to examine the exhibits and to hear and take part in the discussions at the All-Day Planning Conference which had been arranged by seven civic organizations in this area including the New York Chapter.

The morning session offered a choice of two subjects:
1. The City's central area—how to re-develop the older parts of town; how to master traffic and parking problems. 2. The outlying areas—what kind of neighborhoods should we build; how can we shorten the journey to work.

In the afternoon, discussions centered around how to fit the City to the Citizen.

Commissioner Wagner, recently appointed Chairman of the City Planning Commission, in a straightforward and well-delivered talk, said that this city can no longer afford the luxury of unplanned growth, and in his opinion we have reached the point where we must proceed in terms of over-all city needs. The first step is a comprehensive revision of the Zoning Resolution, for which he anticipates the necessary funds will soon be available. Of significant interest to our Chapter's Civic Design Committee was the Commissioner's statement that "the basic information acquired in the course of this re-zoning survey should prove of inestimable value in evolving a sound and realistic Master Plan as a guide to future development."

It is Mr. Wagner's belief that the best results in city planning "can be achieved by a continuous and free exchange of ideas among the Commission, the Borough Presidents and other city departments, and with the business and civic groups throughout the city." He expressed the hope that a permanent organization would emerge from this conference through which the views of the many civic groups represented could be transmitted to the Planning Commission.

The conference closed with a vote that the original Executive Committee of the conference, which included three members of this Chapter, be continued pro-tem to plan for a permanent Committee to work with the City Planning Commission.

Store Show

At Grand Central Palace, from July 6 to 10, the Second Annual Show on Store Modernization will be held and once again a section will be devoted to an architectural display. The show last year was so successful and the public interest so encouraging that it was decided this year to enlarge the architectural exhibit, and to invite architects from all over the country to participate. Notices have, therefore, gone to the secretary of every A.I.A. Chapter inviting their members to send in entries.

This year the architects' exhibit will be in two parts. One part, similar to the exhibit last year, will be devoted to photographs showing recently completed jobs of our members. These photographs should show completed store interiors or exteriors and need not represent the entire store. The photographs will be grouped to present effectively the various phases of store design.
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All photographs will have to be mounted on identical mats. The size of the mat, regardless of the size of the photograph itself, is to be 16" x 20". The other part of the exhibit will be devoted to the display of complete modernization programs, from inception to completion as represented by photographs.

Members wishing to enter this show should communicate with the Chairman of the Chapter Committee, Morris Lapidus, at 256 East 49th Street. Mr. Lapidus would appreciate your either forwarding material to him or writing to say what material is available.

Staten Island Society

We take great pleasure in adding our congratulation to those who must have already received the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of this Society. Mr. Melniker reports: "The Society was fortunate in having an outstanding guest list, headed by the guest speaker, Arthur C. Holden, F.I.A.A., who spoke on the necessity of coordinated planning on Staten Island as a means of creating a better community. One of the distinguished guests was C. Storrs Burrows and his fellow president, William Harken, President of the New York State Association of Professional Engineers. Your correspondent, Albert Melniker, was chairman and toastmaster and was assisted by a hard working committee consisting of Kenneth Milhes, Maurice Uslan, William Roehrig, James Whitford, Jr., and Michael Diamond."

I wish to make mention of the part the Architects of Staten Island have in helping rezone our Borough. Borough President Hall of Staten Island (Borough of Richmond) has appointed an Advisory Committee on Zoning to study the zoning conditions and advise on changes. This committee consists of leading Staten Island Architects, Engineers, Realtors, the Chamber of Commerce, and members of the Borough President's staff. The architects on this committee consist of Kenneth W. Milhes, President of the Staten Island Society of Architects; Maurice G. Uslan, Vice-President; James Whitford, Jr., Treasurer, and Chester Cole, a member of our Board of Directors. The committee is working as a unified group and the entire idea of a zoning organization working within the Borough and making its recommendations to Robert F. Wagner, Jr., chairman of the New York City Planning Commission, has received much cooperation and a very favorable reaction. It is hoped that through a cooperative effort for present errors in zoning will be eliminated, and that a unified overall plan to make for better development will help the growth of Staten Island.

The relationship between the Architects and Engineers of Staten Island has been further strengthened by a program of joint meetings, the first of which was held on March 3rd. Albert Melniker acted as chairman of the Arrangements Committee in planning for this joint meeting. Frederick Mardus, President of the Richmond County Society of Professional Engineers, was chairman of the evening. A film on concrete was shown by the Master Builders Company which was followed by a forum on zoning led by Kenneth Milhes, Superintendent of Buildings Joseph Herman and P. L. Santoro addressed the group on zoning problems.

At the time of the last State Association Directors' meeting, held on March 20th in New York City, it was the good fortune of Staten Island to have as its visitors the following members: C. Storrs Burrows, Charles Ellis, James Kidney, Leonard Waasdorp, James Whitman and G. Morton Wolfe. Perhaps the pleasant spring day induced the ferry boat ride at the end of the business session. Under the guidance of its local representative, Albert Melniker, the group visited the Island and realized by first hand inspection why a zoning study is so important.

As another example of Building Trades cooperation, the architects have been meeting with representatives of every branch of the building industry at a series of round table discussions sponsored by the Staten Island Real Estate Board. It is hoped to reach some solution in the reduction of building costs and simplification of the planning and building procedures.

Albert Melniker

Westchester Chapter

The Westchester "blue printers" are looking forward to their annual dinner and entertainment at the Hotel Gramatan in Bronxville on April 9th. From the menu and cover charge this is going to be some affair.

Their Better Homes show last October was such a success that they are making more ambitious plans for this year.

This Chapter reports three new members: Mr. Millard F. Whiteside, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Mr. Henry F. Manfaniello, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Mr. David H. Newman, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Brooklyn Chapter

The March meeting of the Brooklyn Chapter was devoted to honoring the contestants and winners of the 18th Annual Architectural Competition conducted by the Chapter for students in the territorial area of the Chapter.

Professor Sherley W. Morgan, director of the School of Architecture, Princeton University, delivered the principal address of the evening. This talk, exceptionally interesting throughout, contained the following highlights of interest to all architects:

"It is a tragedy to know how to build, but not what to build. The falling ratio between our population and the number of architects in the United States between 1920 and 1940 is now improving. The country needs what the Architect contributes to it. The profession is responsible for its own recruits. It is important to get the right students to study Architecture."
Mr. Olindo Grossi, chairman of the Department of Architecture at Pratt Institute, in his talk urged the Architect to help the student in three ways: Architecturally, Socially, and Professionally. Architecturally by conducting competitions for students. Socially by arranging for the students to meet the Architects, and encouraging them to participate in Architects affairs. Professionally by inducting the student into the American Institute of Architects.

E. James Gambaro, President of the Brooklyn Chapter, recounted that the chapter’s activities in student affairs extended back to 1894, and culminated in the formation of the Student Associate Branch of the Chapter, whose objects are: to foster fellowship and promote cooperation and a spirit of unity between students of Architecture and practicing Architects, to provide a means of intercourse between the active members of the Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A., and architectural students who attend accredited schools in Brooklyn or who attend any accredited school and have legal residence within the territory of the Chapter; to impart to the students an appreciation and understanding of the ideals and objects of the American Institute of Architects; to provide a medium through which the students may be prepared to assume the responsibilities of associate membership in any Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

President Gambaro expressed the conviction that there is something intangible which binds the Student Associates to the Chapter, giving them the feeling they are a vital part of the profession. Gratifying to the Chapter is the interest evinced in its Student Associate Branch by Chapters throughout the country, many inquiries having been received about this branch of our Chapter.

The winners of the competition, “A High School for Specialty Trades,” on the site so designated in the Brooklyn Civic Center, are: first prize of $100, Charles W. Holt; second prize of $50, Deborah Klausner; third prize of $25, Richard E. Kaffka, all students at Pratt Institute. The prize winning awards were made at this dinner meeting. Honored also, for highest scholastic efforts at Pratt Institute, was Walter Weisman, winner of the Medal for Excellence in Design.

The jury judging the competition consisted of Eric Kebbon, Harold R. Sleeper, Morris Ketchum, Benjamin Lane Smith and Reginald E. Marsh.

HARRY SILVERMAN, Chairman
Committee on Public Information

New York Public to See Jefferson Memorial
Competition Designs

About 80 original drawings and renderings and several models of prize-winning and other designs entered in the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Competition for a Mississippi waterfront memorial at St. Louis, will be exhibited to the public at the Architectural League, 115 East 40th Street, from May 21 to June 12.

As photographs of the prize-winning designs have been published in all of the leading Architectural magazines we will withhold same, but urge that you see the above exhibit.
Here are excerpts from speeches that were made before leading architects, planners, and educators at the Architectural League, in connection with the inauguration of a comparative exhibition of representative student work from 35 architectural schools and departments in 23 states.

F. V. Murphy, Head of Department of Architecture, Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. says:

"We acknowledge that artistic development or at least change in opinion to be ever present. Thomas Wolfe expresses the idea when he writes, 'Each moment is the fruit of forty thousand years ... and every moment is a window on all time.' We should not wrestle with this style or that style but analyse each style for its intrinsic values toward the end of using the theorems rather than its 'mode.' This is true also in mathematics, physics and mechanics.

"We have tremendous resources in design and the schools are generally pretty well organized to inculcate instruction that may lead to production that is clear, logical and perhaps contains a germ of the aesthetic. We should not be discouraged if the results of our efforts of today towards betterment are partial failures or entirely so.

"The problem of design is an all-enveloping one now. It embraces traditional formulae but in essence it is representative of our own tastes, ambitions and limitations. We owe a debt to those who put things in order for us but we are recalcitrant if we fail to make but feeble use of our assets.

"Clear thinking is needed, coupled with courage. Mere fault-finding will not help the situation. America deserves an architectural expression which is perhaps a trifle overdue in realization."

William W. Wurster, Dean of Architecture and Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology says:

"We are at a point where architecture is broadening its base. When it first considers, should it build in that location? Will it be economically sound? Should it be temporary? —this means we have added the skills of social research, political science, and economic studies to those of the building of the structure itself. This implies team work and cooperation rather than the lone song of an individual.

"All of this has a marked influence on educational process. We no longer stress the facet of individualism above all things. We have open juries at which the student presents his work. The students form in teams, and there is some attempt to solve the unpopular theme so that all plans receive a just hearing.

"The tools should and must be different in different places. There are schools which are mainly regional and others which are national and even international. Some are nested in Schools of Fine Arts, some in engineering, and others are quite dependent or team up with landscape architecture and city planning. In such cases the stress at the periphery is quite different.

"As a practicing architect I can best phrase it as follows: When a hillside is given to me on which to place a house, I embrace it and do not long for a site on a meadow, and conversely when a site comes on a meadow I embrace it and do not long for the hillside. So it is with architectural education; embrace and develop your own conditions, be they urban, use the city — be they rural, use the countryside. In a word, see clearly and develop with sincerity those things which then become an integral part of the major structure."

Serge Chermayeff, President, The Institute of Design, Chicago, Illinois says:

"Architectural education is not only for the specialists, it is a methodology of thinking about physical environment and the great catalyst.

"For all visual experience, certainly some elements of a professional architectural education has validity in the total educational picture.

"An architectural education which does not start by asking what for before it goes into the details of how would produce dead formalism instead of a dynamic force in society.

"Architectural education confined to speculation on paper without identifying a student with the realities of construction produces another kind of ineptitude.

"Students of an architectural school must have first hand acquaintance with well tried and representative structural methods leading to a permanent allegiance to the best in the past which they can then use as a spring-board to project themselves freely into the future."
Catherine and Harold Sleeper (President of the New York Chapter of A.I.A.) are shown in the above photo taken at a party celebrating the official publication of their new book. The book is technically accurate and yet highly entertaining and was designed so as to take the curse off building, buying or renting for the layman.

It is published by John Wiley and Son, Inc., and costs $5.00. Mr. Sleeper is also author of "Architectural Specifications," and co-author (with Charles G. Ramsey) of "Architectural Graphic Standards."

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Coloring Carved Limestone

Coloring limestone is similar to fresco decoration, but instead of applying earth colors on a wet mortar surface to achieve a transparent effect, the paint is applied to the dry stone and achieves an opaque quality.

Pigments are tested by boiling in lime water. The painting vehicle is concentrated lime water. Waterglass is the fixative.

Careful preparation of the surface is the key to good work. Half of the job time is spent in cleaning and brushing down with fiber—not wire—brushes. The same methods are used in painting sandstone and cement stucco.

Gold leaf, which doesn't oxidize or fade, may be used over limestone, but it is difficult to apply and requires windbreak enclosures around the workmen. A high grade spar varnish is used for sizing. Sealing with varnish lengthens the life of the gold leaf decorations, but at the sacrifice of lustre. Silver leaf should not be used, but aluminum is a satisfactory substitute.

Some of the stone texture is lost in painting but this may be partially offset by accenting the tooling before painting.

To clean painted stone surfaces, only water and soft soap should be used. Steam cleaning is out.

The revised edition of painting standards issued by the Association of Painting and Decorating Contractors is an excellent guide. Reputable paint manufacturers and contractors will assist architects in writing specifications.

Construction by Adhesion

Adhesives are taking over many new jobs. They are already widely used for installation of glazed and ceramic wall and floor tile. Thirty pounds of the right adhesive will do the work of a half ton of cement and lime ordinarily required to set a hundred square feet of tile. Adhesive-set tiles in outdoor swimming pools and exterior walls are still firmly in place after ten years. In many instances, adhesives are taking the place of Portland cement, lime, bolts and nails with important savings of time.

Damp walls caused by capillary action of water through porous stone are prevented by a coat of a waterproof adhesive between the footing and the first course of stone.

Roofs in the tropics where the flow of asphalt is a problem have been built by cementing a layer of plywood to the rafters and a second layer to the first, all joints being staggered and caulked with adhesive. The roof is completed by cementing down two layers of 90 pound roofing with adhesive mixed with sand.

Other uses for new adhesives are cementing down deck fasteners and treads, metal and plastic name plates and display letters on stone buildings.

Hangers for furring are cemented to masonry ceilings without the need for roughing or drilling. Perforated anchors set with adhesives are used to install light wires and cables and even to bond partitions to cement floors. Terra cotta, thin stone and brick veneers are applied to building exteriors with the new adhesives.

Mirrors can be cemented directly to walls, glass blocks are cemented together and special adhesives are being developed for holding finishes to radiantly heated floors.

The list seems endless, but the point should be clear—investigate adhesives!

What Do You Know About Paint?

When 36 members of New York Chapter, A.I.A., made an inspection tour of the Benjamin Moore & Co. plant at Newark, N. J., they learned a lot about paint from the grinding of pigments clear through to producing chips for color cards.

A question and answer session which followed brought out a lot of information which we can only hint at in this space. They learned:

That the usual thin film of paint on interior woodwork contributes very little to the combustibility of the structure. As a fire hazard it is insignificant as compared to window shades and draperies, bedding, furniture, rugs, etc.

That the essential difference between flat, semi-gloss and gloss oil paints is a matter of the proportion of pigment to vehicle.

That good resin-emulsion paints bear a close resemblance to flat oil paints. The pigments are usually the same, and the binders or vehicles are quite similar. The chief difference is that one thins with water and the other requires mineral spirits, both of which evaporate as the paint dries. Both oil and resin-emulsion paints dry by oxidation, but the latter hardens more slowly.

That casein paints are less washable than resin-emulsion paints and tend to smudge more readily.

That the term "plastic" is a misnomer when applied to paints. It may mean almost anything, but is usually used in a misleading way that tends to prove again that Barnum was right.

That lead primers for structural steel are time-tried and dependable and more is known about them than about the relatively new zinc chromate primers. The latter, however, have many good points. Some excellent primers are made from a combination of the lead and zinc products.

Choose Lighting Fixtures for Performance

Lighting fixtures should be chosen for performance as well as appearance, said one of the speakers before a Technical Committee meeting. A light distribution curve should be to the architect what the cardiogram is to the heart specialist. Many lighting engineers favor a combination of fluorescent and incandescent lighting to produce a balanced level of illumination.

Cold cathode tubes are reported to have some distinct advantage over the common hot cathode type, among them longer life, lower surface brightness and the possibility of operation at any desired intensity.

"Plywood — the Miracle in Wood" 

If you ever have the opportunity to see the United States Plywood Corporation's movie film of the above title, don't miss it. It shows every step in the manufacture of plywood, from felling of the timber to erecting the panels.

There are many kinds of plywood for exterior and interior use. Matched grain veneers are available. Panels can be doweled or battened and secured to achieve a continuous effect.
It is claimed that the acoustical properties of a plywood wall are four to five times better than those of a plastered wall and that plywood also possesses excellent insulating qualities. It can be made fire-resistant with Proteol. The results satisfy the requirements of the New York City Building Code and are rated by Underwriters' Laboratories.

Plywood flush veenered doors are made with a one-hour fire rating.

Steel Steps Ahead

It is predicted that steel floor, wall, roof and exterior wall panels will shortly come into wider use in smaller buildings as well as skyscrapers.

Steel wall panels framed with nailable light steel studs spaced 3\' to 4\' on centers will permit a whole side-wall to be pre-assembled and erected in one operation. 3'x10' panels providing 30 square feet of floor area at a time can be placed almost as easily as conventional 3'x10' joists.

Exteriors may be of conventional or enameled steel, colored steel, stainless steel or a combination of them. Impending code changes and advances in the art of welding will enable designers to take greatest advantage of their knowledge of the rigidity and continuity of frame construction.

Steel construction deprives fires of the fuel without which they cannot spread. Another factor favoring the increase of light steel construction is the availability of insulating materials to offset the natural conductivity of the metal.

At the moment there is no published technical data covering the performance of steel panels for radiant heating; but it is claimed that they afford a degree of flexibility not obtainable where pipes are embedded in slabs of concrete which heat and cool very slowly.
The 1948 Convention will be held at Salt Lake City, Utah, June 22nd to June 25th, 1948. For housing accommodations write to the Housing Committee, c/o Raymond J. Ashton, No. 312 Beneficial Life Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah. For travel write to U. S. Travel Agency, 815 - 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

The 1949 Convention will be held at Houston, Texas. Dates and program later.

The 1950 Convention will be held May 3rd to May 6th, inclusive, at Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C.

Matters to be voted on at the coming convention:

**New Officer**—A proposition to have two vice-presidents (one first and one second) will be voted on at this convention.

**State Organizations**—Chapters functioning as state organizations shall be entitled to elect and be represented by delegates on a quota basis by chapters or sections thereof.

State Organizations may be chartered by the Institute in each state.

**Fellowships**—Members may be advanced to fellowship if in good standing for ten years (not necessarily consecutive).

**CHANGE**

**Rules of the Board:** Gold Medal—less than unanimous vote of the Board required for awarding of gold medal.

**Grand Rapids Chapter** of the Institute is now known as the Western Michigan Chapter.

**Cooperation**—The Committee on Industrial Relations is now cooperating with the Associated General Contractors of America.

**Affiliation Program — War Department**

The Executive Committee of the Institute has recommended that the Army Affiliation Program be endorsed by the Institute. The Affiliation Programs initiated by the War Department are conceived in the belief that it is advisable for the country to so organize its potential as to assure that in the event of an emergency there will be available a trained reserve. Active Army Affiliation Programs are already in progress in some branches of the industry. This program concerns only the Corps of Engineers of the U. S. Army. It is hoped that opportunities for architects may be developed in other branches of the Armed Services.

The communications on this matter are being turned over to James S. Whitman, Chairman of the Committee on the Architect and Government Relations. Inquiries may be made direct to Mr. Whitman, or to Edmund R. Purves, Director, Public and Professional Relations, A.I.A., The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

**NOTICE**

THE HOSPITAL SEMINAR HAS BEEN POSTPONED. WATCH E. S. A. AND YOUR MAIL FOR NEW DATES.
We architects and engineers are not supposed to do much talking. There is something about these technical professions that tends to lay emphasis on logical, cold, hard, lifeless facts. Nearly all technical men have suffered the remorseless discipline of higher mathematics. As a result the engineer and architect sometimes imparts a value to precise, mathematical reasoning, that it does not always have. There is such a thing as life, and the mathematics of life are as far beyond calculus as calculus is beyond arithmetic. It seems to me that the emphasis of engineering and architecture, as well as business, in the future must be shifted more and more toward the sympathetic understanding of the complexities of life as contrasted with the mathematical, mechanical understanding of material production.

I would be the last to suggest that we technical men abandon our position of mathematical thinking and honesty in facing facts. I am merely asking that these same qualities be brought to bear in so far as possible on the more complex situations which have to do with living organisms and our social life.

We are privileged to have lived, and still live and work under a representative form of government, and if such form of government is to continue to function it must have the active cooperation of every intelligent citizen, and, in particular, all those who by education, training and experience can offer the power of trained minds in assisting in the solution of the various and complex problems, both governmental and social, which are continually arising.

We have just emerged from a world conflict, — victorious, thank God,— in which several contrasting ideologies of human relations clashed. At least two of these ideologies appear to have suffered complete defeat — Fascism and Nazism — but on our side in the victory were at least two other ideologies in conflict with our own — Communism and Socialism.

We, in America, have not been immune to the impact of these changing ideas in other countries; but, through all these changes that have come to us as a nation we continue to believe as devotedly as ever in the Democracy which we created. We intend that our idea of human relations shall be continued and we are resolved to this end.

But, the strength of a Democracy depends on the active and earnest cooperation of many individuals working together for the common good. The weakness of Democracy lies in the failure of the many to recognize this condition and the failure to assume their individual responsibility contingent upon it.

In periods of emergency or stress, we of the technical professions of architecture and engineering — and most Americans — invariably meet the situation and willingly do our part, but we must be willing to also carry on in times of peace.

Now that peace is here, we of the technical professions, as well as all other Americans, face additional and most complicated problems. We architects and engineers, with our broad knowledge and experience, must be ready and willing to take an active part controlling and directing the political and social forces upon which will depend the continuance of our way of living.

DEMOCRACY AND ARCHITECTS

Extract of address by Frederick H. Zurmuhlen, Commissioner of Department of Public Works, City of New York, at the Annual Banquet of the New York Society of Architects, Hotel McAlpin, December 16, 1947.

Democracy is not a nebulous thing that we get in the abstract. It is actual participation in the everyday affairs of life and society. We become democratic, not by talking about it, but by equipping ourselves for participation in it.

Gentlemen,—the way of Democracy will be most difficult in the coming years. Most of us who love our country and our way of life have a most important part to play. Fortified by our faith in Democracy we shall face the future.

Justly proud of our inheritance, let us meet the challenge to preserve our nation of free men under God.
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The above photograph shows the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, designed by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Architects. It is a 14-story building, with a total frontage of 230 feet along 68th Street. Extending to a depth of 70 feet on the first three floors, the structural steel frame building, with reinforced concrete floor arches, is set back on floors 4 through 13 to an area of 123x50 square feet, and occupies an entire area of approximately 119,000 square feet.

The building, which is of red face brick, harmonizes in color and texture with Memorial Hospital and is actually connected with the hospital on four floors, from the basement through the third floor. It will eventually connect with the James Ewing Hospital, which is now under construction from plans drawn up by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill.

Editor's Note: This will help to remind you to subscribe to the American Cancer Society drive—a most worthy cause.

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AND
PHYSICAL PLANNING SEMINAR . . . 1948

Following its very successful 1947 European Reconstruction Seminar, World Studytours is happy to announce a similar project for this summer. Intended primarily for specialists and advanced students in the regional and community planning, housing and architectural fields, the tour will enable intensive study on the spot of specific reconstruction, planning, and building programs in two West and two East European countries.

The 5½ week itinerary in Europe will cover England, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Sweden, countries revealing well defined but widely differing approaches to reconstruction, town and country planning, and building. As last summer, the group will meet with officials, planning and building specialists, and professional and consumer organizations. Conferences will be combined with field trips to devastated areas, reconstruction and new town sites, specific housing and building projects, and building industry enterprises.

We are fortunate in having again as leader of the travel seminar Hermann H. Field, A.I.A., with his intimate prewar and wartime knowledge of the countries to be visited, and his successful seminar there last summer. He is Director of Building Plans for Cleveland College, the Downtown Center of Western Reserve University, and is a member of the Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and of the International Congress of Modern Architecture (C.I.A.M.).

Mr. Field visualizes a fact-finding team of not more than 10-15 persons of a caliber able to command interest at a high level in each country, a group small enough to retain flexibility for study and for the limited travel and accommodation facilities in some of the areas to be visited.

Overall cost for the 54 days New York to New York, covering all living and travel expenses, will be $1,275. The group will leave by boat (tourist class) on July 16, arriving back the same way on September 9. To save time and energy all inter-country travel in Europe will be by air. Further information and detailed itinerary can be obtained from World Studytours, Columbia University Travel Service, New York 27, or from Mr. Field at Cleveland College.

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Called to discuss a specific project of model farm buildings to engage the interest of 4-H Club members, Future Farmers agricultural students in rural central schools, and other farm youth, a meeting of the Subcommittee on Safety in Housing took place following a dinner at Hotel Onondaga, Friday evening, March 19, 1948.

At a county farm safety meeting held in Syracuse to prepare for the observance of Farm Safety Week, and with Professor Sargent attending, as a member of the State Home and Farm Safety Advisory Committee, an agriculturist suggested the need of blueprints of details for barns, which would indicate the safety features which should be built into the structure. Professor Sargent agreed to undertake the project. Increased safety activities on the part of 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers indicated that interest could be counted on from these sources. Professor Sargent consulted Dr. Ruby Loper, rural architect of Cornell Extension, who recommended Professors Goodman and French as consultants on the need of such a project from the viewpoint of the agricultural engineer. Cornell already has participated in plans for remodeling not only of barns but of farm houses. The College has put out a design for a safe bull pen. Professors French and Goodman agreed to supply to Professor Sargent a list of hazards commonly found in farm buildings. Professor Sargent, from his committee, will then secure designs to meet various needs – anything from a safe bull pen to a safe chimney for the farm house. Rules for a contest for models in miniature, but true to scale, then will be formulated and publicity given to the project. An attempt will be made to secure prizes on a county and state basis. Agricultural fairs were suggested as good places to exhibit models and to award prizes.

Reported by Ethel M. Hendriksen
D. KENNETH SARJENT, Chairman

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America's War Memorials Abroad

Written for The Tennessee Architect

Editor's Note—We have permission from "The Tennessee Architect" to use John Harbeson’s article as published in the March 1918 issue. This will give you some idea of what is now being done by Government regarding memorials. If you have any new and different ideas—practical or sentimental—send them to the E.S.A. for airing.

After the first World War our country built monuments to note each great battle effort. A tall shaft at Montfaucon marked the Meuse-Argonne offensive; a stone tholos on a hill four hundred feet high records the success at the St. Mihiel salient; a peristyle overlooking the Valley at Chateau Thierry is evidence of the first large scale action of American troops in the war; and there are several smaller monuments.

After another great war we find ourselves in a different world. Our citizens and those who were our allies have questioned the value of memorials to military success. But there is no wish or intention to lessen the expression of thankfulness to America’s soldiers who carried their country’s flag where sent by the President and Congress—and who sacrificed their lives in doing so. There is agreement that it is altogether fitting to make a shrine, a place of beauty, where our soldiers lie buried. They lie together, as they worked and fought together, in orderly formations with the American flag flying overhead.

There were military cemeteries after the first World War: under the care of the American Battle Monuments Commission a chapel was built at each of these—very large, for they are intended not for services but for quiet meditation and prayer. And at each there was an office or records building where the location of a particular grave could be learned. And at the head of each grave was a white marble marker—a cross for the Christian, a Star of David for the Jew—with the name and rank and division, date of death and State of origin. And every so often there was inscribed on the marker the moving words: HERE LIES IN HONORED GLORY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER KNOWN BUT TO GOD. And round about were neat grass and trees and flowering shrubs.

This part of the program will be repeated. There will again be crosses and Stars of David, the same planting of God’s greens, and a chapel for quiet prayer. The architecture of the chapels may be simpler, less classic, but it will no doubt be equally American, and there will again be some sculpture and inscriptions inspired by the world’s literature, words that stir men’s souls. And there will be the same insistence on durability, on dignity, and above all on beauty—beauty of aspect and of prospect, or design, arrangement, planting and detail.

There will be fourteen permanent cemeteries, and there are fourteen architects now designing the chapels and flagstaffs and other memorial features, while the Quartermaster General is grading and reburying the soldiers, a procedure necessitated by the "repatriation program," a scheme whereby a number of bodies are brought to this country and scattered among the forty-eight states at the wish of next-of-kin who have not realized the care and beauty with which soldiers are surrounded under the program of the American Battle Monuments Commission, and have not reflected on the appropriateness of the soldiers remaining, on land which they fought for, in the company of those they fought with.

The names of these architects will not be published until the designs have received the approval of the National Fine Arts Commission, for by law all the steps of the work are reviewed by that Commission.

There were some sixty-four cemeteries, large and small, and frequently they were chosen by the Quartermaster Corps during battle, sometimes at night. It is astonishing that so many of the sites are so fine. There is one in Normandy on the edge of a plateau one hundred feet above Omaha Beach, with the English Channel in front, and the breakwater made by sinking old vessels just off shore: here the whole story of the landing action is spread before the eye. The men debarked on this beach—under fire—and fought their way up the face of that precipice, and up the ravines at either side leading to the high ground. And here will be found General McNair, and General Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.—and twelve thousand other Americans of all ranks.

In North Africa where it has proved difficult to grow flowers because of lack of water, the Army men have added arrangements of different colored stones in patterns to such planting as could be made to grow. When the cemetery is built at Tunis—wells will be sunk to provide water, and planting will be chosen fitted to climate.

At Cambridge in England the graves will be seen in great arcs on a fan-shaped space bordered on adjacent sides by tall grass, with the flag at the center of the arcs, and the chapel reached by a path through roses.

The cemeteries in Italy—one a few miles south of Florence, the other at Anzio beach-head—are both on sloping ground, with groves of Roman stone-pines massed at the top, just behind where the chapels will stand.

The program for the Pacific is following similar lines, a few steps behind, just as victory in the Pacific was later than victory in Europe. It will be similar for the one place which will be under the care of the Battle Monuments Commission—at Manila. For the other military cemeteries are all on American land—at Hawaii, Guam, Alaska—and by law will be carried out by the Quartermaster General without benefit of help of the Battle Monuments Commission or National Fine Arts Commission.

Those on foreign soil will be in the tradition of the chapels and compositions in our military cemeteries after World War I. The treatment will be in a great variety, but the expression will all be American, to evoke in us a memory of deeds bravely done, for us, and for our country.

John Harbeson
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL
(Continued from Page 13)

jewelry work, woodwork, light crafts, weaving and leather work. These are grouped in one wing. In another are the libraries, one for the patients and one for the staff, talking-book machine room, for the blind, two recreation rooms, one of them 40' by 90', another 40' by 40', three sound-proofed music rooms for the playing of records, and the radio broadcasting station. The latter is fully equipped and enables the hospital to encourage creative radio work. Through this room, it will be possible to "pipe" hospital broadcasts to nearby radio stations for general public consumption. The equipment also permits picking up outside radio broadcasts and bringing them directly to the patients' bedside through earphones that can be plugged in at the bed in every room.

Operating, Laboratory, X-Ray Grouped

The operating suite on the second floor is, of course, complete and modern. It comprises nine major and five minor operating rooms, all completely air-conditioned. A surgical recovery nursing unit is adjacent to it. The laboratory wing and X-ray wing on the same floor constitute a complement of related facilities, all on one level.

Ground Floor Traffic Center

The ground floor is administratively designed to serve all principal traffic requirements of an institution of this size. Located on it are the out-patients' department, with related service facilities clustered on the same level, or immediately above and below the department; the emergency and admitting units and six offices for service organizations such as the American Red Cross, three offices for the Veterans Administration and two offices for Chaplains.

One Wing for Female Patients

Internes are housed on the fourth floor, one wing of which is taken over by isolation unit and the other by the only women's nursing unit in the hospital, which consists of twenty beds. In layout, it closely follows the design for other nursing units.

Basement and Sub-Basement

By dropping the grade in the rear of the building, it was possible, in effect, to gain a floor. The basement provides not only for the kitchen and employees cafeteria, the latter at grade, but also the file and record room, utility supplies, medical and surgical supplies, including the alcohol and narcotics vaults, laundry supplies, equipment storage and a number of additional facilities including refrigerators for foodstuffs.

The sub-basement serves for such purposes as laundry-chute pick up stations, soiled linen, pump, transformer and mechanical equipment rooms and the like.

Tower

Having covered some of the highlights on each floor from the sub-basement to the tenth, there remains only the tower for a quick view. This begins on the eleventh floor where quarters are provided for the entire nursing staff. Two solaria on wings above the tenth floor are available for nurses and patients. The twelfth to fourteenth floors of the tower are used for a mechanical room, elevator and dumbwaiter machine rooms, and the tank room on the top story.

Designed for People

Compressed as this review may be, it would omit an essential point if it failed to direct attention to the fact that the hospital is designed for people. The mere listing of facilities, such as the occupational therapy department, is evidence of that. Yet the Veterans Administration contemplated a hospital of patients, professional staff and other employees, and the public. The canteen planned for the basement will undoubtedly prove another of the links of well-rounded facilities. It has a commodious kitchen with built-in refrigerator, a dining room 44' by 45', a large salesroom and soda fountain. Nearby are a barber shop, beauty parlor, tailor shop and similar related facilities.

All maintenance service shops for such work as plumbing, painting, carpentry and electrical work are located in the utility wing of the building which consists of three stories, two of which are below grade. This building also houses the boiler room, laundry and similar facilities, including a 22-car garage for all vehicles operated by the hospital.

Plans are now being prepared for an apartment building which will include four duplex apartments and the manager's residence.

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Provision for twenty male attendants at the hospital is found in the two-story dormitory adjacent to the main building designed for this purpose.

The Buffalo Veterans Hospital is located on a prominent site with broad views, next to the city's Grover Cleveland golf course, across the street from the campus of the University of Buffalo, and near a fine residential area. While its design serves all utilitarian purposes, we believe that its symmetry also meets esthetic requirements in view of the locale. We are confident that it will stand the test of time, the test of patient benefit, the test of workability for professional and lay staff, the test of economy and efficiency.

We do not believe that it is possible to generalize about architectural outlines because of the imponderables that exist in each case. We therefore eschewed the arbitrary adoption of a geometrical form. The controlling influences were function and need. We consciously avoided experimental extremes which we deemed hazardous. Altogether, it was the practical problem of use that shaped our determination on form, rather than the preconceived notions of any individual. If this were not to be our guiding principle, we should surely all have arrived at the design of the perfect hospital by now and there would be very little left for any of us to plan.

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THE ARCHITECT AND HIS
RELATION TO THE PUBLIC

(Continued from page 14)

plot supremely unaware, apparently, that it has no place with each other building on the avenue. I think Flatbush Avenue has a certain charm, but I think that charm is in spite of rather than because of anything architects contributed to it.

We have an architect in Brooklyn who not long ago said publicly that there were fewer than six distinguished pieces of architecture in the entire community. He must have known what he was talking about because he identified the few. I didn’t hear any public clamor of denial.

If then, the distinguished things architects do are listed as costing from hundreds of thousands to millions, and if their less noble enterprises become eyesores, is the public to be blamed for not regarding them highly?

I believe it should be different and I believe it could be different. But I do not believe it will change one hair’s breadth until the architects change it.

The first thing you have to do is to educate the people into thinking differently about you.

You know, I rather enjoy talking to the members of another profession this way, because my own is rather constantly at the receiving end of criticism. Only recently a book was published which said in so many words that all newspapers were the vassal slaves of one thousand American families. Not so long ago my profession got the shellacking of its life when a group of professors put out a report, the effect of which was to say to the public that the American press should be put under government control.

In England, next July, state medicine will become

a fact. Maybe it will come here too. And if it does, why not state journalism, and for that matter, state architecture. Maybe it is closer than we think.

For my part, I’d deplore the day such a thing happened to the American press. And I should think that any architect worth his salt would dislike very much the prospect of becoming merely a part of the cumbersome bureaucracy of government.

But those things do not happen for no reason at all. The public gets what it wants. If your profession cannot give them clean, healthy, pleasant places to live, it will find another way to get what it wants. If its faith in newspapers as they are now operated fades, it will get its information some other way.

Your big job, then, is to sell yourselves to the public. I’d begin by telling the people what you do. How many people know that to be an architect one must have a Regents certificate, attesting to your ability to plan a building or an improvement? Not many. I think just that one simple fact properly presented would have an enormous effect on the public mind.

I don’t often hear of architects joining in the front ranks of those working for important public improvement or against manifest public evil. I don’t mean as individuals, but architects as a class. The public should be conditioned to know that before a sane opinion can be held on any important public proposal involving construction, they must know what the architects have to say about it.

Their popular stereotype of a cocktail drinking—and don’t misunderstand me, I’m not against cocktails—effete, darling of the upper classes, must be eradicated. In its stead must be given the picture of a man who has gone through extensive education in the arts as well as the sciences so that he can be relied upon to conceive sound, pleasant, healthy living and working conditions.

I don’t think all of the means of doing this educational job can be told in any one evening. Suffice it to say that the talent is at your disposal. Harder jobs have been done. And while I think it is a fact that the ultimate goal of wide public acceptance may be achieved but slowly, don’t think it impossible that such things can be done very quickly.

Bernays changed the trend in woman’s fashions in one short season, saving the novelty industry. Ivy Lee humanized Rockefeller in relatively short time by the simple expedient of having him give dimes to children. Public opinion grew fonder of Morgan overnight after he was photographed with the midget on his lap.

I am sure if architects had their way, we would live in better homes located in better communities. They have not enough influence because they do not insist upon having it. I know that no individual architect wants to send a prospective client away because he doesn’t see eye to eye with him on his wishes, either esthetically or economically. He knows that however much he was offered, he could not plan an unsafe building, or one that was in any way contrary to the building codes.

I am sure that you exercise all sensible influence on the planning of those codes. There are not very many architects who are also legislators, but I am sure you make yourselves felt when there is need for legislation. But that isn’t enough.

When the individual architect knows that he is backed by his profession so strongly that no other architect will undertake that which he knows is wrong to do, you will have taken the next important step toward universal public acceptance.
tion to that of a scientific establishment capable of providing all the services necessary for diagnosis and treatment in illness and in health. The architect involved in hospital design must keep abreast of these developments so he can better understand what should be built as well as how to build it.

No two hospitals are ever alike, since each must have its own frame of reference, i.e., local conditions and administrative, medical and service requirements. Neither medical specialist, hospital consultant or architect can as individuals provide all the answers. Deciding what to build requires teamwork. The architect, as a vital member of that team, must see as clearly as do the medical authorities and hospital consultants, the ultimate goal to be reached.

Viewpoint of the Organizations Which Pay the Bills
Condensed from an address by Paul A. Lembcke, M.D., C.P.H.
Associate Director, Council of Rochester Regional Hospitals

My experiences in meeting and corresponding with architects interested in hospital construction have been pleasing and stimulating. I have come to realize that a good architect is a scientist routinely engaged in practical research and that he is a strong social force in the community.

In the home, at work, at school and elsewhere we are constantly under the influence of the work of some architect. Nowhere is this more true than in a hospital.

I represent the Council of Rochester Regional Hospitals, a group of twenty-five hospitals in an eleven-county area centering around Rochester. They are voluntarily affiliated in the interests of providing the best hospital and medical care to nearly one million residents of that region. We approach our goal through three main avenues. First, is a program of providing educational opportunities for all concerned—doctors, nurses, hospital trustees, hospital superintendents, technicians, housekeepers and engineers. Second is an advisory program to help these people organize and carry on their day-to-day activities. Third is a program of capital improvement to provide proper facilities in which and with which to work.

We contemplate a building program during the next four or five years of 12 million dollars; the funds to be supplied chiefly through the Rochester Hospital Fund, Inc. ($7,000,000.00). One million of Federal Funds will come through the New York State Hospital Survey and Planning Commission. Another million will be supplied directly by our Regional Council and the balance by individual communities and their hospitals.

We start with a community survey of the population group to be served; their present hospital facilities, their customary routes of travel for business and pleasure, etc. Except in extremely remote and isolated areas we do not favor building a hospital unless it will serve a population of 25,000 or 30,000. Smaller communities do not support a sufficiently large group of doctors to supply the diverse and special skills which should be available. The smallest hospital should be of at least 100-bed capacity. We do not favor the establishment of more than one hospital to a community unless it is of such size that it needs and can support two of 250-bed capacity. Competition between hospitals too often leads to unhealthy rivalries and a poverty of resources.

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

HOSPITAL PANEL
(Continued from Page 15)

In New York State there are many 25, 50, or 100-bed hospitals. Pending consolidation of these into fewer but better units we want a plan of affiliation with larger, better equipped institutions.

Today the trend is for hospitals to assume the care of the chronically ill so we must know the extent of this problem. Studies by a sociologist are helpful in this field.

There is a great need for general hospitals to care for those mental patients who can be helped materially by a short period of hospitalization. There is need also for a similar service for tubercular patients in some areas.

Since treatment usually begins before and continues after hospitalization, and since home and family situations often have an important bearing on the patient's care, the question of providing facilities in the hospital for visiting nurses, health department and social-medical workers must be considered. All of the above factors and others should be studied before a site is selected or sketches made for a new or expanded hospital.

The Hospital Consultant

We do not believe the architect is the man to make the community survey, but he should be familiar enough with this sort of thing to appreciate and use the findings of the hospital consultant. Our organization offers this study and consultant service to our member hospitals. But every hospital planning capital improvements should engage a competent hospital consultant. I want you to know that we—the people who find the money—are firmly convinced of the necessity for a close working relationship between the hospital consultant and the architect.

The future holds inevitable changes in the economic and scientific evolution of hospital care. I am confident that there will be more and more group practice by physicians and that these groups will have their offices in hospitals. In view of this and other trends, flexibility of design and suitability for conversion and expansion should be the keynote of hospital design.

Hospital consultant and architect should be independent of each other but should cooperate closely in planning any specific project.

Larger communities, philanthropic foundations and organizations like the Council of Rochester Regional Hospitals—the men who find the money—will more and more insist on this hearty cooperation between the independent architect and qualified hospital consultants.

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MULTIPLE DWELLING LAW (Continued)

Are they willing to stand up and be counted on the side of decency or are they hobbled by the fear of loss of clients?

This is an important and up-to-the-minute subject and deserves the close attention of all connected with the construction industry and particularly the architects.

There is no question but that a law requiring proper sanitary and health conditions might cause a small increase in the cost of building construction (as New Yorkers realized when the Tenement House Law first went into effect); but since when is the health of the citizens of the Empire State to be measured in dollars and cents!

Come, brothers, where do you stand?  

HENRY S. LION  
Associate Editor of Communications

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946


Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Julian L. Kahle, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of the Empire State Architect and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily, weekly, semiweekly or triweekly newspaper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations), printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: publisher, Julian L. Kahle, 21 Clarendon Pl., Buffalo 9, N. Y.; editor, David B. Crane, 232 Delaware Ave., Buffalo 2, N. Y.; managing editor, George Dick Smith, Jr., Prudential Bldg., Buffalo 2, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given).

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3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state).

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affidavit has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is ____________________  
(This information is required from daily, weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers only).

My commission expires ________________, 19___

Julian L. Kahle
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of Oct., 1947.

Edward C. Stripp.

(My commission expires ____________________, 19___)

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
CONVENTION COMMITTEE
(Continued from page 7)

Condensed Report of Convention Committee

REGISTRATIONS

New York Society .......... 49
New York Chapter .......... 99
Queens Chapter .......... 15
Bronx Chapter .......... 23
Brooklyn Chapter .......... 25
Brooklyn Society .......... 40

Total Registrations ........ 356

The Convention Committee also wishes to thank the advertisers and Exhibitors for their part in making this a very noteworthy gathering.

Commercial Exhibit and Advertising Report

Excerpts from report of Irving Seelig, Chairman

The record of the 1947 and preceding conventions indicates that the financial success of each convention can well be attributed to the proceeds of the Trade Show which this year was supplemented by returns from the advertising campaign.

Although the majority of exhibitors expressed substantial satisfaction with the 1917 Convention and Trade Show, it is evident that more should be done to integrate the Manufacturers' Exhibit with other functions of the Convention so that all of them will feel that the effort and expense of exhibiting are well worth while.

Architects' Exhibition Report

Excerpts from report of E. James Gambaro, Chairman

The President of each constituent organization was requested to distribute Information Circulars and Entry Slips to their various members. These requests were mailed July 24 and gave the closing date as September 30. In spite of this, the Chairman was swamped with phone calls, right up to Oct. 22, the eve of the Convention, for special consideration in placing late entries.

It is, therefore, recommended for the future that a positive closing date be emphasized in the Circular of Information and rigidly adhered to. It was essential in order to have an interesting and harmonious exhibit to allow the Committee the prerogative of selection. They saw to it that each exhibiting architect had at least one exhibit hung.

A cordial invitation was extended to the United Nations Planning Board to exhibit the results of their preliminary planning of "The World Capitol." This exhibit was timely and worked in nicely with the talk given by Mr. Max Abramowitz, Deputy Director of the U. N. Planning Board. We are indebted to Mr. John Herman, a member of the Board office, for the interesting arrangement of this exhibit.

An invitation was also extended to the five recognized Schools of Architecture in New York State. Only Cornell and Pratt exhibited the work of their students.

The following Committee took charge of arranging the Exhibits: Miss Eleanor Pepper, Daniel D. Streeter, Richard Recker, Fritz Steffens, and C. Dale Badgeley.

The Jury of Awards was: Frederick J. Woodbridge, William G. Kaehler, James W. Kidney, Martyn N. Weston and C. Dale Badgeley.

Architects' Awards

Recipients of the Certificate of Merit

No connection between the order of listing and the awards.
1. A Committee of the New York Chapter, A.I.A., Mr.

William Potter, Chairman, Housing for Paraplegic Veterans.
2. Moore and Hutchins, Goucher College Library, Maryland.
4. van der Graacht and Kilham, Carroll College Library, Wankeshek, Wis.
7. Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, Presbyterian Hospital, Waterloo, Iowa.
8. William Lescace, House for Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Norman, N. Y. C.
9. William Gehron, Utica State Hospital Medical and Surgical Building, Utica, N. Y.
10. Ade and Todd, Airport Terminal, Rochester, N. Y.
15. Eric Kebbon, J. Fenimore Cooper High School, N. Y. C.
17. Department of Public Works, Hospital for Chronic Diseases, Welfare Island, N. Y. C.

Students' Awards

Certificates for Excellence in Design were awarded to the following students from Cornell University: Richard C. Brigham, Jr., Richard B. Frazier, Henri V. Jova, David McCandless, Jr., Louis P. Skoler, Russell L. Stecker.

Certificates for Excellence in Design were awarded to the following students from Pratt Institute: Rosario D'Agrosa, Edward L. Friedman, Robert Holgren, Richard Kaffka, Mary Lindberger, Louis Mammier, Salvatore V. Merlin, Abraham Sperling, Roy van Lent.
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Consult any member of the National Concrete Masonry Association listed below for detailed information about all the advantages of lightweight concrete masonry units. They will be glad to cooperate with architects and contractors in applying these advantages and economies in their planning.

NATIONAL CONCRETE MASONRY ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Company Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Albany, N. Y.</td>
<td>Albany Block &amp; Supply Co., Inc.</td>
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<td>Ramlee Stone Co.</td>
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<td>Auburn, N. Y.</td>
<td>Auburn Building Products Co., Inc.</td>
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<td>Auburn, N. Y.</td>
<td>Auburn Building Products Corp.</td>
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<td>Bedford Hills, N. Y.</td>
<td>Bedford Hills Concrete Products Corp.</td>
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<td>Binghamton, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Disaburg Block Co., Inc.</td>
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<td>Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Picone Bros.</td>
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<td>Buffalo, N. Y.</td>
<td>Buffalo Concrete Products, Inc.</td>
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<td>Elmira, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Forest Hills, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Hamden Building Corp.</td>
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<td>Ridgefield Concrete Sales Co., Inc.</td>
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<td>Ridgefield Park, N. J.</td>
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<td>H. W. Bell Co.</td>
<td>New York Concrete Units, Inc.</td>
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<td>Rochester, N. Y.</td>
<td>Rochester Builders Supply Corp.</td>
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<td>Concrete Products Corp.</td>
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<td>Tonawanda, N. Y.</td>
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