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Consulting Mechanical Engineer: G. M. Simonson, San Francisco

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At the December 16, 1950 meeting of the N.Y.S.A.A. Board of Directors the two bidders for the 1951 Convention, Buffalo and Lake Placid, were given an opportunity to enlarge upon their invitations extended at the Syracuse Convention. The final decision of the Board of Directors was to hold the 1951 Convention in Buffalo with October 11, 12 and 13 set as tentative dates. The directors also moved to advance $1200 to the Convention Committee. Lake Placid was promised first consideration for the 1952 Convention.

Three new directors were introduced: William Farrell, Bronx Chapter; Carl W. Clark, Central New York Chapter; and S. W. Schellkopf, Albany Chapter. Mr. Albert Melniker, a former director, substituted for James Whitford, Jr., Staten Island Chapter, who was unable to attend. 20 of the 24 directors were present at the meeting in the Architectural League Building, New York City.

Mr. Ellis read a preliminary report on the Syracuse Convention.

The Committee on Membership report recommending procedure for welcoming new candidates and informing new members of their privileges and obligations was adopted. A further motion calling upon each constituent organization to notify the Secretary of new members. was carried unanimously.

Mr. Del Gaudio was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Civil Defense. He announced that conferences would be held with the State Civil Defense Commissioner, the Commissioner of Public Works and the Commissioner of Housing.

Mr. Albert Melniker, Staten Island Chapter, was appointed Chairman of a Committee to conduct an investigation to discover violations of the State Education Laws as they concern the architectural profession and of another committee (to be appointed) to review the Code of Ethics and the Registration Law and to make recommendations.

Mr. Yarish, appointed November 11 as Chairman of the Committee to Study the Multiple Dwelling Law, announced that he has selected his committee members and promised a progress report for the March board meeting.

Mr. Cantor's interim Treasurer's report was accepted.

Mr. Ellis reported briefly on the subject matter for forthcoming issues of Empire State Architect.

Mr. Weston reported that his committee was reviewing the by-laws particularly the question of a revision to increase a quorum of the Board from 5 to 9.

The Secretary read the final report of Mr. Cummings as Chairman of the Committee to meet with the New York State School Boards Association, Inc. Donald Q. Faragher is Chairman of the committee for 1951 with Helen C. Gillespie, Franklin F. Fost and Frank C. Delle Cese as members.

It was decided to issue a New York State Association Certificate of Membership and Mr. Weston and Mr. Goldberg were appointed to develop a suitable certificate.

The Secretary was instructed to send Mr. Roswell E. Pfohl of Buffalo an official acceptance of the invitation to hold the 1951 convention in that city.

Mr. Faragher was congratulated by the directors on his selection as a member of the State Board of Architectural Registration. It was announced that Mr. Bardo, 3909 Madison Avenue, New York City has replaced Mr. De Laney as executive secretary for enforcement of all professions.

The next meetings proposed for the Board of Directors are March 24, 1951 and September 1, 1951 at the Architectural League.
Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.

Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott, Architects

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WHAT THE ADMINISTRATOR EXPECTS FROM THE HOSPITAL ARCHITECT

CARL P. WRIGHT, Superintendent
General Hospital of Syracuse, Syracuse, N.Y.

The Hospital Administrator expects the Architect to produce a well designed and planned hospital which will enable him to take care of a maximum number of patients with a minimum of personnel effort.

Within the past ten years there has been a remarkable development in the science of medical care. At the same time there has been a parallel advancement in the science of hospital care. Today the average stay of the patient is less than eight days in comparison with a minimum of twelve a decade ago. It is a fact that the first few days of hospitalization require more intensive nursing care and with the rapid turnover of patients these heavy days become more frequent.

The salary account of the hospital is approximately 60% of its total cost of operation and the nursing service payroll is approximately 50% of the salary account. It is therefore evident that nursing is expensive.

Many of the ancillary services now considered essential to the modern concept of hospital care were either unknown or undeveloped only a few years ago. Today the laboratory, X-Ray, electro-cardiography, basal metabolism, special diets, etc. etc. are most important factors in diagnosis and treatment. These services require hospital space and highly paid personnel.

The primary source of hospital revenue is the bed patient, therefore each additional bed provides the opportunity for increased income and, equally important, the increased opportunity for service to the hospital's community.

Thus, in order to meet the demands of present day hospitalization, the modern hospital must be a workshop and the frills of architecture not consistent with that concept must be eliminated. This workshop must be geared to render the most service for the least cost. There are many ways in which this can be accomplished.

The nurse station on the various floors should be located in the middle in order that each patient may receive care quickly and with the least effort. From the housekeeping standpoint the floors should be easy to clean and at the same time easy on the feet of the busy nurse. From the angle of maintenance acoustical treatment is very effective. It saves plaster and continuous cleaning and painting. Equally important, it provides quietness which is essential to speedy recovery. It is a fact that outside noises do not disturb the sick patient half as much as an inside noise, the source and reason for which is unknown to the sufferer. The modern hospital serves all the patient food from a central diet kitchen, generally located in the basement, via heated containers or conveyors, therefore the service elevators used for delivery of both food and supplies should be located where efficient delivery is made possible.

Formerly, floor diet kitchens and utility rooms occupied a considerable portion of the floor space. Today with a careful layout and modern equipment this space can be reduced 50%. Surgical and medical supplies are now processed in what is known as a Central Supply Room, equipped with autoclaves and other sterilizing apparatus. This room is generally located in the basement from which supplies are distributed throughout the hospital. This saves valuable space on the floors which can be used for bed facilities.

Recently, the hospital care of the newborn infant has been subjected to regulation of the State Board of Health with consequent directives necessitating structural as well as nursing changes. Other phases of hospital care of patients is being more highly specialized.

The competent hospital administrator has a knowledge of these factors, acquired from years of operation and close contact with governing bodies, local, state and national. From the same experience he knows what floor layout will permit the most economical operation. He understands that the first cost of building and equipping is not as important to his administration as the continuous annual expense of operation, which is the basis on which his service is evaluated.

The wise architect, who cannot be expected to know the many details of hospital operation, will freely consult the administrator and utilize his specialized knowledge. The result will be a better designed hospital at a lower initial cost and one that will be able to serve the community more efficiently and economically in the years to come.

EDS. NOTE: In addition to Mr. Wright being superintendent of the General Hospital of Syracuse, he is Executive Secretary of the New York State Hospital Association; Vice Chairman of the Syracuse Regional Hospital Planning Council; Trustee of the Central New York Hospital Council; Treasurer of the Group Hospital Service; and Member of the Board of Governors of the Middle Atlantic Hospital Assembly.

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
NEW MEDICAL-SURGICAL BUILDING
A THOROUGHLY MODERN PLANT

Cornelius J. White, State Architect, gives us the following data about the new Medical and Surgical Building of the Buffalo State Hospital now nearing completion.

The building, located near the eastern side of the institution’s property is modern in design with exterior walls of brick and limestone trim. It is a seven-story, steel frame, fireproof structure erected under the Postwar Construction Program of the State of New York. It was designed by York & Sawyer, Associate Architects, under the supervision of Mr. White, State Architect, Department of Public Works, acting as approving architect for revisions in plans and design and supervising architect for construction in the field.

This new addition to the group of State Hospital buildings will provide for the medical and surgical care and treatment of 641 patients with provision for shock therapy treatment for 78 patients and accommodations for 496 chronic patients. It includes in addition, facilities for the care of as many as 17 employee-patients at any one time. Complete clinical units have been provided for the examination and care of medical cases. There are seven laboratories, x-ray, dental, eye and ear, fluoroscopic, electro- and hydro-therapy, cardiographic, deep therapy and radiographic units with auxiliary rooms required in modern clinical practice. Facilities, floor by floor are located as follows:

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
SOUTH AND EAST WINGS
3rd AND 4th FLOOR PLANS

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
Basement. Complete kitchen facilities, and storage and refrigeration units; locker rooms and shower rooms for employees, hair dressing and beauty shop for patients, mortuary and autopsy laboratory.

First Floor. Administration offices, interview rooms, staff meeting rooms, pharmacy and provision for the care of sick employees.

Second Floor. Facilities for the care of medical and surgical patients, comprising wards, single rooms, day room, solarium, treatment rooms, visitors' rooms and necessary auxiliary spaces.

Third and Fourth Floors. Facilities for the care of chronic patients, comprising wards, single rooms, day rooms, solarium, bath and shower, utility room, occupational therapy rooms, dining and service rooms and visitors' rooms.

Fifth Floor. Provision for insulin and shock therapy treatment in completely air-conditioned rooms where patients can receive these treatments under ideal conditions.

Sixth Floor. Complete operating suite with work rooms, doctor's office, nurses' room, sterilizing facilities, induction room and two operating rooms. To prevent accidents from static electricity, conductive floors have been provided wherever fumes from anesthesia may be encountered. This portion of the building is air-conditioned as a safety precaution and also to provide perfect working conditions.

Interior finishes throughout have been selected with a view to usage, purpose and reasonable maintenance cost. Where quiet is important, acoustically treated ceilings have been installed. Terrazzo floors and tile walls have been provided in kitchen, baths, utility rooms and other areas where hard usage and repeated scrubbing is required.

Published herein are photographs of the exterior of this new building taken in early March 1951 and also one of the early H. H. Richardson Hospital occupying the same site and still in use.
ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL

The new addition to St. Joseph's Hospital was completed in the fall of 1950. The 186-bed addition has the latest facilities known to modern hospital design. The existing bed capacity has been doubled with the new five story completely fireproof building.

The acoustical ceilings throughout and the air-conditioning of the operating suite on the top floor are outstanding features.
The existing kitchen was enlarged and completely remodeled to serve new diet kitchens in the new addition. The entire food serving system was changed to facilitate the serving of hot food to all patients.

A new and modern laundry was installed in the new building on the basement level. The new laundry serves the complete hospital as well as the nurses' home.

The operating suite on the top floor consists of four major and three minor operating rooms and all of their service rooms. Included on the top floor are four different types of x-ray rooms and a complete hospital laboratory.

Each floor consists of two nursing units, with utility rooms, nurses' stations, and diet kitchens servicing each unit.

The first floor consists of the ambulance entrance with emergency operating room and first-aid facilities. The out-patient department and internes' quarters are also located on the first floor of the new building.

The cost of the new addition was approximately $1,620,000.00, or an approximate cost of $8,700.00 per bed.

This total cost includes the following items:
1. Air conditioning of operating suite.
2. All sterilizing, laundry, and kitchen equipment.
3. Shades for all windows in new building.
4. Complete site improvement including a large parking area and ambulance driveway.
5. A complete new boiler plant.
6. All architects' and engineers' fees.
A Building For Disturbed Women Patients
For The Binghamton State Hospital

The program prepared by the State Departments of Mental Hygiene and Public Works called for a new structure to house 480 women patients classified as "disturbed"—that is, requiring a degree of confinement greater than for other women patients in this institution. The effective unit of containment, called a "Ward," was given as 40 patients, indicating provision for twelve such units.

The site assigned is a side hill sloping down from west to east, at the eastern end of the large grounds of the institution. The grade drops 26 feet in the depth of the building (west to east). An existing building adjacent to the site must be protected and continued in use until the new building is finished. Certain limitations of this kind have been turned to advantage in the design of the new building, which, although requiring seven levels (including sub-sub-basement and elevator penthouse), appears to rise only three stories above the grade at the front. The building faces WNW and stands free on all sides to receive unrestricted light and air. Because of the hillside site, splendid views are had to the east, south and west.

The extreme length of the building is 507 feet, the extreme depth 260 feet, the perimeter exactly one half mile, the story heights 12 feet floor to floor. There are two elevators, one of which is for passenger use and the other for mixed use. The building contains 2,441,825 cubic feet.

The facilities placed at each story level are as follows:

Sub-sub-basement: Access to services; certain items of mechanical equipment.
Sub-basement: Kitchen; Clothes and Linen Storage; Employees services; collecting points under soiled linen and dust chutes.
Basement: Wards 1 and 2; Occupational Therapy Classroom; Beauty Parlor (an effective therapy).

First Floor: Wards 3, 4, 5 and 6; Reception and Administrative Suite.
Second Floor: Wards 7, 8, 9 and 10; Occupational Therapy Classroom.
Third Floor: Wards 11 and 12; 2 suites containing Continuous-Flow Tub Rooms and Pack Rooms (an effective therapy).

The Ward is, of course, the essential unit. Its form is that of a "T" with the core of nursing facilities located at the crossing. The elements of the Ward comprise a Day Room, with access to toilet and wash room, and provided with large closets for materials for recreational and occupational therapy; a Dormitory for 24 patients, with access to toilet and wash room, and adjoining by the Nurses' Station, from which the Dormitory can be observed at all times; and 16 Single Rooms for those needing individual attention. These major elements occupy the three arms of the "T". At the center or crossing are located the core of service spaces, including Bath and Clothing Rooms, Utility, Linen, Janitor's, Toilet and Supply Rooms, as well as the Nurses' Station previously mentioned and the emergency exit stairs. Used in common by each pair of Wards on first and second floors are Dining Room, Treatment Room and Visitors' Room. Similar facilities are provided for each Ward on the basement and third floors. On each floor is a central Serving Kitchen used by both Dining Rooms. Food is delivered from the main Kitchen by insulated food trucks, using the service elevator.

This building will be a companion to the new 780-patient Medical and Surgical Building now under construction on the western slope of the grounds of the institution, and which will be completed at the end of the present year. A third new building, for assembly, recreation, religious and other purposes, and to contain a central dining room and recreational facilities for the Staff, is in the planning stage.

CONRAD AND CUMMINGS, Associated Architects

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS
AND CHRONIC DISEASES

Proposed Hospital for Tuberculosis and Chronic Diseases, Welfare Island, New York City for the City of New York, planned to accommodate 1,000 C. D. patients and 500 T. B. patients in six Nursing Units of 50 patients each per floor.

Structure of steel and reinforced concrete with exterior walls of brick, trimmed with limestone.

JAMES W. O'CONNOR and JAMES F. DELANY, Architects

Mechanical Engineering by:
Edward E. Ashley, 10 E. 40th Street, New York City

Structural Engineering by:
Feld and Timoney, 60 E. 23rd St., New York City

Hospital to be erected under the supervision of the Department of Public Works, City of New York.
Soon to go into construction in the heart of New York is one of the largest and most modern of the U.S. Veterans Administration Hospitals. Designed by architects Alfred Hopkins & Associates, the hospital will occupy two city blocks, from Avenue A to First Avenue, and from 23rd Street to 25th Street. Construction on the $20,000,000 hospital, which has a capacity of 1,204 beds, is expected to begin sometime in February, and to be completed by the latter part of 1952.

The steel skeleton of the building, designed by the firm of Severud - Elstad - Krueger, will be faced with brick in three colors, light gray, dark gray and reddish brown glazed brick. It will consist of a ground floor, with eighteen stories above.

Built in the shape of a "T" with equal arms to secure the best possible orientation and outlook, and with the "crossbar" facing east, the hospital occupies only about one fourth of the site, thus providing quantities of light and air for the patients. To the east of the main building are low buildings which provide lodgings and recreation facilities for attendants, nurses, and resident physicians, and also house garages. The rest of the site has been laid out by Landscape Architect A. Carl Stelling with parking spaces and attractively planted areas.

The proximity of the hospital to the NYU-Bellevue Medical Center is particularly advantageous, since the services of some of the country's leading specialists will thus be available to patients at the VA hospital.

The interiors of the hospital are planned for durability and attractiveness. Different kinds of wood and plastic will be used for trim and wall surfacing and most of the floors will be asphalt tile. Paint colors will be a variety of soft pastels to give the hospital a cheerful, warm atmosphere, and, in order to help visitors orient themselves, all corridors of a particular wing will be painted the same color.

The mechanical equipment, designed by Guy B. Panero, will incorporate the latest features for efficient operation and the convenience of patients and staff. All areas where noise is likely to occur are acoustically treated. Air-conditioning is provided in all operating suites and post-operative bedrooms, as well as allergy rooms. Radiant heating is provided in operating rooms.

Because this is a truly general hospital, it is equipped to treat the patient as a whole, not just specific physical disturbances. Medical, surgical and psychiatric treatment and consultation are available to any patient in the hospital. Special emphasis has been placed on treatment and care of paraplegic patients.

The nursing units throughout the hospital will be similar in plan, although, of course, they will vary with the type of illness treated. Each of the three wings of the T-shaped plan is itself a "T" with unequal arms. This shape was adopted for efficient service and control. At the crossing of the "T" are located the nurses' station and related offices. In the dark areas created by the crossing of the "T" are located storage and service spaces.

In the stem of the "T" are the sixteen-bed wards, where large windows on opposite sides of the room provide ample cross-ventilation. Beds placed in alcoves in groups of four allow greater comfort and privacy. Four-bed wards and single rooms are placed in favored locations along each side of the corridor, with bath and toilet rooms in the less favored locations. On every floor will be three solaria, one for each nursing unit, and a comfortable, attractive visitors' room.

The ground floor of the hospital contains service areas, therapeutic swimming pool for paraplegic and other patients and an auditorium for 550 people. The auditorium includes a projection room and radio studio among its equipment, and has a special area reserved for wheelchair patients, as does the chapel. Throughout the hospital, special telephone booths and other facilities are provided for wheelchair patients.

Above the ground floor is the floor on which the main entrance and lobby are located. Here large windows look out on the landscaped areas, and an information desk is centrally located near the elevators. Also located on the first floor are the administrative offices, clothing storage, central sterile supply department, out-patient department, the medical library for the use of the staff, and the patients' library. The patients' library is cheerful and attractive, with the ceiling tinted blue, and the bookshelves a warm birch finish.

On the second floor above the ground floor is located the main dining room for ambulatory patients. Also on this floor are bedrooms for the resident staff, and a canteen where patients and visitors may have refreshments, or purchase candy and gifts. The dining room is an attractive room with windows on three sides overlooking the river.

On the third floor of the hospital are the main kitchens, dining rooms for staff and attendants, both of which face the river, locker rooms, and additional offices.

Beginning on the fourth floor are the nursing units. One wing of the fourth floor is devoted to women patients, while the other wing is for isolation cases.

On the fifth floor are the nine major operating rooms for eye, ear, nose, and throat patients. One wing of this floor will be composed of rooms for surgical patients.

On the sixth floor there will be no nursing units, but instead there will be the laboratories, x-ray departments, and dental clinic. Provision is being made for the use of radio isotopes in the laboratories.

**ON THE COVER**

A Perspective Rendering of the Veterans Hospital Described Above.

By J. Floyd Yewell

(Continued on Page 29)
AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS

BY CYRIL T. TUCKER AND CHARLES V. NORTHUP

SYRACUSE SOCIETY

The first two months of 1951 have seen typical activity by the Syracuse Society of Architects. The weekly lunch meetings have been well attended and there is the usual informal discussion of current problems and projects.

One interesting feature has been consideration of government emergency regulations and the Syracuse Builders Exchange has very kindly offered to share with members of the society its detailed information on the various orders as they are announced. The coordinating committee, working with the Builders Exchange is making definite progress in timing of bid dates and adjustment of plans and specifications to cope with present conditions.

The annual Syracuse Society of Architects sponsored meeting of the Syracuse Technology Club will feature a discussion of the Syracuse and Onondaga County War Memorial building now under construction. The architect-engineers, Edgerton and Edgerton and Mr. Boyd Anderson of Animan and Whitney, consultant engineers, will participate.

This year's winter dinner party was held at Drumlins and the affair was enhanced by the presence of architects from Rochester, Binghamton, Utica, and Auburn who were in Syracuse for the A.I.A. meeting, held the same day.

BROOKLYN CHAPTER

The delegates' reports at the November Chapter meeting indicated the presence of practically every Brooklyn Architect at the recent NYSAA Convention in Syracuse. This large contingent was unanimous in its praise of the stimulating programs presented. Additional cause for enjoyment by this delegation was the re-election of our own Henry V. Murphy, Irving Selig and Maxwell A. Cantor as Officers of the NYSAA.

We were indeed fortunate to have one of the major subjects discussed at the Convention vigorously "brought home" to us at our Chapter meeting by Nathan Walker, counsel to the N. Y. Chapter of the A. I. A. and senior member of Gresser & Walker, Attorneys at Law. In a very inspiring talk, he urged the architects to rouse from their lethargy and ferret out those violators of the Architectural Registration Laws of the State of New York whose illegal practices jeopardize public safety and health and adversely affect the Architectural Profession.

Among the most frequent violators are those unregistered "architectural designers" and builders who impede direct contractual relationships between client and architect by accepting architectural work involving changes affecting structural safety and costing more than $10,000. They circumvent the law by prevailing upon architects, for a mere pittance, to affix their seal to the necessary documents. Other "designers" and builders obviate the necessity of using the architect's seal by misrepresenting costs as being $10,000 or less. There are builders in small communities, where enforcement of building laws is extremely lax, who completely ignore the existence of an architect and proceed with their activities in direct violation of the State Education Laws.

Mr. Walker reminds us that "The public has a right to be safeguarded at all times by the learning, skill and integrity of architects and anyone who interferes with that right should be stopped in his tracks. It is up to the architects to stop shirking their responsibility to the public by replacing their apathy with aggressiveness in their efforts to extinguish these illegal practices. Unless the flame is extinguished, the entire professional structure may burn."

Another feature of Mr. Walker's message was his lucid illustrations stressing the importance of the Architect's cognizance of the Law and the application of his legal knowledge in order to safeguard himself and his client from the many legal pitfalls encountered in the entire procedure of construction. The greatest difficulties seemed to stem from ambiguous plans and specifications; the use of other than the standard contract documents; and the deletion or addition of clauses from the standard owner-architect agreement without fully understanding the legal consequences that may ensue from such omission or inclusion.

The meeting terminated with an encouraging display of enthusiasm over the proposed Scholarship Fund Dinner-Dance which is to be jointly sponsored by the Brooklyn Chapter and the Brooklyn Society of Architects at the Hotel St. George on October 27, 1951.

On January 30th Henry V. Murphy, President of the New York State Association of Architects presented Maxwell A. Cantor with the chapter "Certificate of Honor and Appreciation" for his many years of unselfish devotion, loyalty and efficient service to the chapter, the architectural profession and the public. Mr. Cantor's efforts in connection with legislative matters are appreciated by all the members of the State Association.

Mr. Arthur C. Holden, Regional Director of the New York District of the American Institute of Architects spoke at this same meeting on "The Economic Position of the Construction Industry in Times of National Crisis."

BUFFALO - WESTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER

On January 17th the Executive Committee held an organization meeting and the following committee chairmen were appointed:

Membership: Philip W. Swain.
Public Relations: W. Newell Reynolds.
Education and Registration (including Moeller Scholarship): Olaf William Shergren.
Committee on Public Information: George Dick Smith, Jr.
Allied Arts: James S. Whitman.
Civic Design: David B. Crane.
Rates and Fees: Roswell E. Pohl.
Building Code: Donald W. Love.
By-laws: Guy H. Baldwin.
Relations with Niagara Falls: Anthony Betz.
Insurance: Franklin F. Foit.

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
Direction N. Y. S. Association of Architects: Roswell E. Pfohl.
Civil Defense: Rufus W. Meadows.
Home Building Industry: John N. Highland.
House and Program: Frank Mazurowski.
N. Y. S. Building Code: Donald W. Love; Alternate—Franklin F. Foit.
Legislation: W. Newell Reynolds.
The chapter committee on Civil Defense has started to function in conjunction with the structural engineers and is making a survey of Buffalo buildings with the view to providing adequate shelter facilities in case of attack.
A warden program is being set up which will require the training of approximately 20,000 men. This job has been delegated to the architects and engineers committee.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER
The following is gleaned from the minutes of the meeting held in Syracuse on February 3, 1951 and is hereby translated so that the Association members in the outlying districts may know what is going on in the Central New York Chapter.
At this meeting the President announced the closing of the Albany Chapter and the formation of the Eastern New York Chapter which will replace it and enlarge its scope.
Mr. Harry King of Syracuse was appointed to represent the Chapter at the State Building Code Commission.
Mr. Harold Hauf, Editor of the Architectural Record, and a native of Utica (Bagg and Newkirk) gave a splendid talk on "The Importance of the Architects to the Armament Economics."
A seminar on "Lighting Trends" followed, lead by Howard M. Sharp, consulting engineer of the Illuminating Society.
As a sequel to the meeting, the Syracuse Society of Architects invited the chapter members to a party at the Drumlins which was enjoyed by all who availed themselves of the opportunity to go.

NEW YORK CHAPTER
The Chapter held its annual dinner the 28th of February at the Biltmore.
The committee on Public Relations of the Chapter met recently and discussed subjects involving the advancement of the profession. Among the suggestions, were to have the Chapter print labels to be used for photographs of buildings. The label to read "This Photograph not to be Used Without Proper Credit to the Architect."
The "Oculus" will in the future include editorials by guest writers.
An evening meeting will be held in the near future sponsored by the Technical Committee of the Chapter. The subject being "Indoor Climate Control."
Mr. Jose A. Fernandes, a member of the Chapter, is the author of "A Specialty Shop" recently published by the Architectural Book Publishing Co., Inc. The book contains many illustrations, mostly photographs, although some pages are given over to structural details covering display cases, counters, tables and other interior equipment for commercial buildings. The book outlines the procedure for the design of specialty shops, store fronts, interior lighting and color.
At a meeting of the Architect's Council held on December 1, 1950, Matthew W. Del Gaudio was unanimously elected President.

ROCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
During the month of February the Society members were again the guests of the Rochester Engineering Society at their regular luncheon meetings at the Sheraton Hotel. Out of courtesy to the guests, their subjects were architectural in character. There was a panel discussion on "The Civil Defense Shelter Problem." Bob McGraw was a leader. Mr. R. Harrison Young spoke on Emergency Traffic Controls. Mr. Oscar E. Zabel of the Eastman Kodak Company lead a panel discussion on "Substitutes for Critical Building Materials." Mr. Walker S. Lee spoke on the New York State Building Code.
Starting in March, the Society resumed its regular noon luncheon meetings at the Chamber of Commerce with a movie on Steel for the United Nations Building.
During the month of February the Society under the directorship of John Wenrich held its annual exhibit. Many architectural renderings, models and hobbles of architects were displayed.
On March 21st Professor Harley McKee of Syracuse University will give his now famous and hilarious history of architects and architecture in Central New York. This time he will gear his talk especially to Rochester architects. Any member who has not heard Professor McKee talk should avail himself of the opportunity as it arises and enjoy a good laugh at the expense of his fellow practitioners.

WESTCHESTER CHAPTER
The "Blue Print" reports that the Nominating Committee of the Chapter is inaugurating the system of using the attendance records of the past year as a guide for the nomination of candidates. They feel that it is useless to nominate anyone who is not active in the Chapter.
RECORD OF THE CONVENTION

Briefed from the official minutes

The 1950 annual convention of the New York State Association of Architects was held at the Hotel Syracuse in Syracuse, N. Y., November 2, 3 and 4, 1950.

The first business session, Thursday morning, November 2, convened at 10:45 A.M. with President Henry V. Murphy as chairman.

The president's report for the preceding year as published in the convention issue of E. S. A. was accepted by unanimous vote.

Reports were made by the Treasurer, the Auditing and Budget Committee, Committee on Insurance, the Nominating Committee, Committee on Education and the Committee on Fees and Contracts. All these addresses were accepted by unanimous vote.

During luncheon the conventioners were welcomed by Thordal Pederson, President of the Syracuse Society, to which President Murphy of N.Y.S.A.A. replied. The Honorable James C. Corcoran, Mayor of Syracuse, tendered official greetings. The speakers, Walter J. Taylor and Frederick Guthrie, both from The Octagon delivered addresses entitled respectively, "Education" and "The Word from Washington.

Mr. Douglas Haskell, Architectural Editor of "Forum," Chairman, introduced his associates. Edgar J. Williams, New York City, and Mr. Philip Johnson of the Museum of Modern Art who conducted the Seminar on "Traditional vs. Modern Architecture."

The President's reception was held Thursday evening at 7:00 o'clock.

Friday's Sessions

The Friday morning business session opened with the second report of the Resolutions Committee.

Resolutions adopted put N.Y.S.A.A. on record 1, as favoring the inclusion of the Architectural Profession in the Social Security Act, and 2, as recommending the appointment of a Special Committee of Architects to conduct an investigation into violations of the State Education Law by those institutions as to the practice of architecture; 3, as recommending the appointment of a Special Committee of Architects to review the Code of Ethics and the Registration Law and to make recommendations to correct erroneous impressions held by the public as to the normal services of an architect to an owner; 4, as extending the sincere thanks of the members and guests of N.Y.S.A.A. to the Syracuse Society of Architects and their ladies for their generous hospitality; 5, as expressing gratitude and appreciation to the Mayor of Syracuse for his cordial welcome; 6, as expressing gratitude to the commercial exhibitors and their representatives and recommending that this expression of appreciation be extended to each and every exhibitor; 7, as expressing sincere appreciation and deepest gratitude to Mr. Henry V. Murphy for his untiring efforts on behalf of the profession and 8, as offering thanks to John W. Briggs for his fine work as Secretary.

A motion that it should be recorded as the consensus of this meeting that we are in favor of reporting out the Clifford-Davis Bill, House No. 3424 (Adjusted Income Tax). This bill, as explained by Mr. Holden, makes possible some adjustment of fluctuating incomes by allowing as deduction from income the amount (up to $10,000 or 15% of income) used to purchase certain types of U. S. Bonds, such amounts to be taxable as income when the bonds are sold in later years.

The slate of officers offered by the nominating committee was approved by authorizing the secretary to cast one ballot for the officers as nominated.

Reports of the Committee on Housing and the Committee on Legislation were read and accepted. Mr. Del Gaudio, Chairman of both committees, expressed appreciation for Mr. Cantor's work in Albany. Mr. Garrett offered a resolution expressing the appreciation of the entire association for Mr. Cantor's work, carried unanimously.

Mr. Del Gaudio also read the report of the Committee on Unification and added that the architects of the metropolitan area have formed a council to which all matters will be referred—a further step toward complete unification of the profession.

Mr. Cummings, vice-chairman, reported on the progress of the Building Code Commission and requested the formation of a committee consisting of at least one representative from the various constituent organizations, this committee to be addressed to the consideration of the proposed code.

The Friday morning session concluded with a spot seminar on "Fire Prevention" led by Mr. James Melvin, Assistant Technical Secretary of the National Fire Prevention Association. This was reported in the January-February issue of the Friday luncheon were John Schenk of the Syracuse Manufacturers' Association who spoke on "Business Conditions," and Mr. Erich A. Arthur, Professor of Architecture, University of Toronto, whose subject was "Architectural Codes." Both these addresses were briefed in the January-February issue of E. S. A.

The Friday afternoon session was devoted to a Seminar on Landscape Architecture led by Mr. Giobani D. Clarke, President of the American Society of Landscape Architects. His remarks, also, were reported in the January-February issue.

The Annual Dinner was held in the Ballroom of the Hotel Syracuse. Mr. George E. Sokolsky, noted newspaper columnist, made a brilliant speech, entitled "These Times" which was reported in the last issue of Empire State Architect.

Certificates of Award in Architectural Design were presented by Mr. S. Elmer Chambers.

The final business session on Saturday morning heard reports of the Committee on Revision of Labor Laws and Rules, Irving Seelig, Chairman; the Committee on Publications, Mr. Charles Ellis, Chairman; the Membership Committee, Mr. Nicholas Masucci, Chairman; and the Committee on the Revision of Constitution and By-Laws, Mr. Martin N. Westen, Chairman, who reported that there had been no changes during the year.

Mr. Seelig recommended that both the by-laws as to the quorum. The report of the Committee on Architectural and Governmental Relations and Public Works was also read and accepted.

Mr. D. K. Sargent, Chairman reported that the Safety Committee had not been active, but that it was sponsoring a pattern for adult education in the public schools. The Committee to Confer with Professional Engineers and on Public Relations and Publicity made no reports.

Mr. George Bain Cummings' report on Exhibits with the New York State School Boards Association, Inc., drew praise from Mr. Murphy. Mr. Donald Q. Faragher, Chairman, reported for the Committee on an Executive Secretary in offering two alternate recommendations; one, the establishment of a Central Office under the direction of the Secretary of N.Y.S.A.A. and the other the employment of an Executive Secretary. After much discussion the Committee was instructed to continue its studies for a later report to the Board of Directors.

A suggestion to increase dues to $100 a year to back the "Executive Secretary committee was met with Mr. Del Gaudio's motion that any proposition to increase dues be referred back to the organization for action. His motion was approved unanimously. Mr. Kidenev offered a resolution that the Board of Directors continue and the Honoring Commissioner be instructed to continue to encourage the present fine relationship with the Commissioner of Housing and that every effort be made to increase fees on State Housing Projects to an adequate level.

A motion to direct the president to appoint a committee to develop amendments to the Multiple Dwelling Law and present them to the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Multiple Housing Dwellings was approved unanimously. Another motion was made to instruct the Chairman of the Constitution and By-Laws Committee to review and clarify the laws especially in relation to dues. A resolution was adopted to advise the Governor of the State of the association's entire support of the ability of Mr. Cummings and to urge his continuance in office was carried unanimously.

On behalf of the Buffalo-Western New York Chapter a cordial invitation was extended to the Association to hold the 1951 Convention in Buffalo. A move to accept the invitation was carried unanimously.

Mr. Harold Lee of Lake Placid then invited the Association to hold its convention there. A motion to direct the Board of Directors to consider both locations at its organization meeting was carried.

The Convention adjourned at 12:00 noon, Saturday, November 4. Following adjournment Mr. James Holden presided as toastmaster. The featured speaker was Major General Charles L. Bolte, who spoke on "Development in Korea."

Detailed reports of the various committees will be sent on request to members who are interested in receiving them.
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Sometimes I think we continue to do something in building construction just because we have always done it, or because it is the thing that everybody else does. I am not advocating that we adopt every new idea that comes along, but I do feel that occasionally we should weigh the value of or the reason for doing some of those things. Of course, long usage is usually based on some good logical reasoning or it would not be standard practice, but why not stop and evaluate our practices now and then? I have picked two such practices out of the air for this letter.

I have often wondered, for instance, why we excavated four or five inches of good firm impervious clay which doesn’t want to let any moisture get through it at all, and replaced it with gravel or cinders or slag just to invite the water to lie under the basement floor. Why not excavate only what you need for the floor and fill the excavated portion with good, dry, well tamped concrete? I have tried it many times, and if anything, have had more satisfactory results than if the floor had been on a pervious fill, and unless there is some awfully good reason for doing otherwise, I would recommend that the fill be omitted.

Another item on which I have been fairly successful in disagreeing with standard practice is in the design of basement or foundation walls. If we follow the standard A. C. I. code for reinforced concrete walls, we are required to use vertical and horizontal bars throughout, in both faces of the wall. This is the standard requirement of the state and many of the governmental agencies. When I have the right to determine what I may do, I prefer to put two 3/4 inch round rods continuously around the top and bottom of the wall, dowelled around all corners. If cracks are to develop from local settlement, the bars are placed so that they work to best advantage to make a beam of the wall. If, as is more apt to be the case, they are due to shrinkage, most shrinkage cracks start at the top of the wall and if they are arrested by steel where they start, obviously they cannot go anywhere. I have hundreds of jobs where this system has performed perfectly, practically none where it has not, but I have several jobs, where cracks have developed in the reinforced concrete wall with bars spaced in the orthodox manner. Of course, I am not advocating the omission of vertical bars in a wall where there is an appreciable lateral thrust, but even where such bars are used, I prefer to use them in the tension face of the wall only. It stands to reason that the fewer bars there are in the wall, the better job of placing concrete can be accomplished.

Some of these things may seem to be of relatively little importance, but if we can save a few dollars on excavation, a few more on porous fill and still more on reinforcing the basement walls and still have as good as or better than the job we would otherwise have had, it seems to me it is worth while.
NEWS ITEMS

We urge you to send for this informative brochure

The 1951 Building Research Congress to be held in London, England, from the 11th to the 20th of September, 1951 is really a world-wide look at architectural progress, problems and promise for the future. It is the first such comprehensive congress ever to be held.

Although the sponsorship is entirely British, the experts who will address the meetings come from practically all the free countries of Europe and there are several participants from the United States, all selected for their recognized leadership in their special fields as, indeed, are all the other speakers.

A twelve-page brochure outlining the tentative program, listing excursions of technical and general interest is available free of charge on request to W. A. McFarlane, Director, United Kingdom Scientific Mission 1800 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

The brochure states that membership of the Congress is open to all upon payment of the Congress fee of 50 shillings (about $7.00 in United States dollars at the present rate of exchange). Membership in the Congress includes, among other values, copies of pre-prints of all the lectures. Memberships at a reduced rate are available for relatives accompanying the full membership delegates.

Since the Congress is scheduled to occur during the Festival of Britain, it is important that travel and lodging accommodations be made at the earliest possible moment. We should like to see every constituent organization of N.Y.S.A.A. represented. Send for the brochure. You're sure to find in the program something you won't want to miss and a reading of the brochure may inspire you to promote sending a delegate from your organization on some sort of share-the-cost basis.

More Light on Lighting

In an address before the December 5th Technical Committee of the New York Chapter of the A.I.A. Luncheon, Stanley McCandless, Yale Professor of Lighting and Consultant to the Century Lighting Company, urged architects to study the function and duties of light, the means available today and to be observant of every lighting effect seen.

The theatre was cited as the best example of good lighting design. Besides providing for the functional elements of seeing, controlled theatre lighting helps establish the mood of a scene or play and gives character to the settings. Architects were advised to follow the lead of theatre lighting experts in visualizing the effects of their buildings under variations of lighting.

Too many architects, he contended, are "daylight" architects who tend to disregard the great amount of time their buildings are used under artificial light. He defined "lighting" as a functional and esthetic creation while "illumination" was likened to the "structure" or the technical means of achieving the desired results.

The architect's domain in lighting design should include the application of optical laws, most of which were understood before electric lighting became the flexible and versatile tool that it is today. His plans should provide for such needs as visibility, comfort, composition and atmosphere. The lighting engineers should provide the tools and equipment needed to achieve the desired result.

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Architect-Engineer Relationship Forum

In a forum discussion sponsored by the Technical Committee of the New York Chapter, Gannet Herwig, architect; William Eipel, Structural Engineer; and John Hennessey, Mechanical Engineer, developed the theme of the proper relationship among architects and structural, mechanical and electrical engineers. There was a lively discussion from the floor leading to final agreement on the following points:

1. All of the related professions must collaborate during the preliminary stages of any job and with a greater analysis of all of the problems involved. Compensating fee arrangements must make this possible.

2. There must be greater coordination within each organization and among all of the organizations involved.

3. The importance of changes in working drawings must be impressed on all and adequate means employed to make everyone concerned aware of each change and attending implications even in such a minor matter as a change in the swing of a door.

4. There is a crying need for in-training to develop personnel with an understanding of the broad building science. This means more vigilance on the part of the senior personnel in the respective offices.

5. There is need of a permanent committee from the different professions to develop procedures and a code of operation.

Government Research Bureau
Fits Program to Emergency

In an 8-page memorandum dated January, 1951, and addressed to Raymond M. Foley, Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Richard U. Ratcliffe, Director of Housing Research, advises his superior that the long-range program of research has been adjusted over the past several months (since the Korean crisis) to yield maximum service in meeting emergency needs. Quick solutions to some pressing problems of the national emergency are promised.

The Research Program, aimed at the national housing objectives set by Congress in the Housing Act of 1949, has been largely carried on by contract with various universities and private research organizations. The speeded-up program is now to be conducted in a greater part by the administration planners, presumably with a sizable increase in their staffs.

A cursory reading of the lengthy memorandum to Mr. Foley and the accompanying news releases seems to indicate that it is chiefly a discourse on the value of research per se, and a restatement of objectives. We hope soon to see a briefer report with a record of actual accomplishments. If you are interested in reading the present lengthy report, ask the Housing and Home Finance Agency for a copy of "Adjustment of the Housing Research Program to Emergency Needs," Jan., 1951, G.P.O., 83.

Re the multiplicity of "Research Programs" one is reminded of John D. Rockefeller's sage observation to the effect that often the trouble is not that we don't know enough about a subject, but that we don't make proper use of what we do know.

State Reports Sharp Drop in Home Building

New York State Housing Commissioner Herman T. Stichman reports that the number of permits issued for private homes in urban areas of New York State was exactly 50% of the number issued in January, 1950 and 44% below the December, 1950 figure.
The sharp drop was due primarily to drastic Federal restrictions on credit and the use of materials, with resulting confusion and demoralization among investors and contractors in the building field. A continued decline will threaten a real “bust” in the construction industry with adverse effects on labor and people who urgently need homes.

“What is needed,” said the Commissioner, “is a clear statement from the appropriate Federal authorities on the role which private enterprise in the building business will be permitted to play. If builders and investors could learn what their share of materials may be or which sections are to be designated as ‘defense’ areas they would be in a better position to plan their activities and coordinate them with the national preparedness program.”

New public housing partially offset the decline in private home-building. The total for new non-residential construction, both public and private reached $23,132,000 for the state. This figure includes additions, alterations and repairs, but not Federal contracts awarded.

Approximately 51% of the value of permits issued in urban areas was for new family accommodations, 30% for new non-residential buildings and 19% for improvements to existing buildings in both categories.

Private residential home building in New York City in January fell 51% below the December level. Upstate private home building decreased 36%. The largest amount of January building outside of New York City occurred in New York City suburbs and the Rochester and Buffalo industrial areas. 121 incorporated villages with less than 2,500 population reported construction valued at $3,750,400 for January, including approximately $2,806,000 for some 192 dwelling units.

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For more details on Mo-Sai see Sweet's Architectural File, Section 4d, or write direct for illustrated 8-page folder.
Dodge Corporation Reports

In a news release dated February 9, 1951 the F. W. Dodge Corporation reports that construction contract awards for January, 1951 in the 37 states east of the Rockies were down 11% from December, 1950 but 43%, above those of January, 1950. The January figure was $1,043,218,000.

Residential awards were 23% and non-residential contracts 96%, above the January, 1950 figures. Public and private works and utility contracts were 19% below December but 6% higher than January, 1950.

Cleveland Plumbing Products Manufacturer Appoints Director of Research

A striking example of how industry can contribute to the welfare of the public it serves is the appointment by the Josam Manufacturing Company of Cleveland of Dr. Maryland B. Byrne to the position of Director of Research in Public Health and Sanitation.

Said Mr. L. N. Newman, Executive Vice-President of the Josam Company, "The problems of proper sanitation and the handling of industrial wastes find many sections of our country totally unprepared. We propose to study these problems and offer the service of Dr. Byrne gratuitously as a consultant and speaker wherever the need is indicated."

Dr. Byrne’s experience covers the private practice of medicine, public health service and field research for the American Society of Sanitary Engineering on the subject of disease as it is related to inadequate plumbing.

Dr. Byrne served her internship at Bellevue Hospital, New York and has been a resident in various specialties in other area hospitals. She worked with Dr. Alfred Adler, the psychiatrist at the University of Vienna. She has degrees from several American universities and is especially noted for her work as an epidemiologist. She is a brilliant lecturer.

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The American Institute of Architects

83rd Convention

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On the ninth floor will be one standard nursing unit and two devoted to physical rehabilitation cases. The tenth, eleventh, and twelfth floors will all be composed of standard nursing units.

The thirteenth and fourteenth floors will be devoted to tuberculosis patients who will have their own library and occupational therapy facilities.

The fifteenth floor will be composed of nursing units for neurological patients; the sixteenth will be for patients suffering from neuroses, while the seventeenth and eighteenth will house a limited number of patients requiring short term psychiatric treatment or awaiting transfer to other institutions. The eighteenth floor will be equipped with hydro-therapy facilities, an exercise room and three small enclosed roof gardens.

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EDS. NOTE: Plans were not available in time for publication. It is hoped the article will give you a good idea of the layout.

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EMERGENCY
BOMB SHELTERS

NEW YORK—"Mass shelters cannot be used effectively as emergency bomb shelters," states the advisory committee on civil defense of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, in the second of a series of civil defense reports to the chapter membership.

In the report made public, dealing with dual-purpose garage-shelters, the committee, headed by Morris Ketchum, Jr., says that if such structures are to fulfill their dual purpose of acting as both peacetime parking garages and wartime bomb shelters, current plans for their size and location must be "realistically re-examined and redrawn." As now proposed these garage-shelters would be too large and too remote from one another to answer either purpose.

"If dual purpose garage-shelters are to be useful as emergency bomb shelters and as answers to the parking problem, each city," the architects state, "including our own, must first prepare an overall plan for their strategic location and then limit their size to the proper capacity for each purpose. This program, in turn, must be co-ordinated with a parallel program for the construction of adequate bomb shelters to serve individual buildings, located within each building. It is improbable that the occupants of any building will have time enough after an air raid warning to first leave their building and then reach an underground shelter some distance away. However designed and located, dual-purpose garage-shelters would, in all probability, only be capable of accommodating the pedestrian population from nearby streets. If both sidewalk pedestrians and the occupants of all nearby buildings were required to reach some remote dual-purpose shelter, a dangerous panic would be inevitable.

Based upon experience in England during the last war, the architects point out that shelters divided by partitions or baffle walls into spaces large enough to receive maximum groups of fifty persons, with appropriate emergency exits for each section, are preferable to huge mass shelters, in order to avoid panic conditions within and without the shelter. This type of shelter design would certainly be in line with the generally accepted "dispersal" theory of safety under air attack.

To show the futility of a 500 car dual-purpose garage, the civil defense experts said that if used as a shelter, it could theoretically accommodate 37,500 persons. It would be impossible, the architects state, to fill up such a garage shelter within the recognized 8 minute time interval between the warning and the actual dropping of bombs.

"It becomes doubly impossible if one considers that unless the garage shelter were emptied of its cars well in advance of an air raid warning, it could not be ready to be used as a shelter. Even if as many people could be accommodated within such garage-shelters with the cars still there as when emptied of cars, the Advisory Board of Fire Protection strongly advises against allowing cars in any large underground garage which is to be used as a shelter," states the report, which was endorsed by the Architects' Council of New York.
"Huge garages, far remote from one another, are not the answer to the peacetime problem of providing off-street parking in the congested downtown areas of our cities. It has been proved that most people are reluctant to walk more than a thousand feet to their destination after parking their car. An off-street parking garage can therefore only serve efficiently an area within that walking distance. It is also obvious that overlarge parking garages, if suddenly emptied of their cars at the close of the business day, are liable to create an immediate traffic jam in the nearby streets. Existing street patterns must be co-ordinated with proposed off-street parking locations."

The architects concluded with the statement that, "Within these limitations, the opportunity still exists to plan and construct garage-shelters that will help to answer both the emergency demands of civil defense and the long range problem of traffic congestion."

ACCELERATED EDUCATION

TROY, N. Y.—To gear its work more closely with defense mobilization, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, starting in July, will adopt the year-round quarter system, admitting students four times each year and permitting them to graduate in three years. Those who wish to do so, however, may continue at the normal pace.

The Institute, shifting from the Fall-Spring semester plan, wishes to use its full resources in meeting the acute shortage of engineers and scientists now reported by government and defense industry, reports Dr. L. W. Houston, president of the college. If the present Congress permits, June high school graduates may enter college in July, begin Reserve Officer Training work and expect to have three years of college to qualify for special jobs in the armed forces or essential industry. Men returning from military service may enter college without long delay. Rensselaer expects its laboratories to be used as fully during the summer as in the other three quarters.

1951 CONVENTION
Buffalo, N. Y.
In today’s modern hospital where sanitation reigns supreme, it is of extreme importance that the proper type of hospital plumbing fixture for its particular function be specified by the Architect, working in collaboration with that hospital’s consultant.

Just as the hospital today is a far cry from the very primitive institutions of the early days; so also, plumbing fixture designs and materials have changed to keep pace with this continuous evolution and their demands for the most sanitary, enduring and functional design fixtures.

The most important consideration of any fixture that is selected for hospital use is that it be completely sanitary.

Among the many types of materials of which the basic types of hospital plumbing fixtures are made, are Vitreous China, Duraclay and Stainless Steel. Each of these is used in varying degrees depending on the type of fixture involved. For example; it is easily understood that a water closet would hardly be fashioned of stainless steel; vitreous china is best for this type of fixture and most practical from a manufacturing standpoint. By the same token, if a hospital were to consider a pier type bath, a pre-natal bath, or a surgeons’ wash-up sink, for example; the choice here would be definitely Duraclay over vitreous china for the reason that Duraclay can give and absorb thermal shock especially in a large piece. Duraclay has the same hard, vitreous surface as vitreous china differing only in body texture which gives it greater structural qualities that resist crazing or cracking under sudden changes in temperature. In vitreous china fixtures of this kind; due to the characteristics of the vitreous china, strains would be set up in large pieces during firing, causing them to crack under these same sudden changes in temperatures. Stainless Steel also has its special uses; as for example in the case of a Hydro-Treatment Bath. Due to the unusual design of this fixture, Stainless Steel is the most adaptable.

Selection of the plumbing brass trimmings is all important in hospital planning. Hospitals cannot shut down even for a few hours for repairs or breakdowns, such as occur in our own homes or in industry. Their’s is a 24-hour service and it is of vital importance that the initial choice of trimmings, such as faucets, flush valves, knee-action valves, pedal valves, etc.; be the finest obtainable to stand up under the most severe treatment for years to come and be especially adaptable to quick repairs when the need arises.

Thoughtful consideration should therefore be given to the actual construction of the trimming for each fixture. As an example; let us consider the function of just one piece of plumbing brass trimming;—the service sink faucet. This faucet might be found on the
sinks in any of the following rooms: the Utility Room, the Clean Up Room, the Bed Pan Closet, or the Janitor's Room. The faucet should be made of first quality brass for long life. Its finish should be copper plated, nickel plated and finally chromium plated to insure ease of cleaning and freedom from contamination. It should have a forked brace to the wall with a pail hook in order that heavy pails may be firmly supported while being filled. Finally, it should be furnished with integral stops in the shanks of the faucet; so that it may be shut off easily and quickly at the sink in the event repairs are required such as new packings, new seats, or a new stem perhaps.

What a small item this is, but, imagine if you will what serious consequences would develop if an ordinary service sink faucet were to be used and a failure occurred which necessitated immediate repairs. Without integral stops it would be necessary to shut off supply lines servicing other, perhaps very vital fixtures in the hospital, if the only shut off available was not close by or maybe located in the basement as is often the case.

Other phases of hospital fixture selection are equally important, which makes it mandatory that a careful study be made by the Architect or his assistants before final recommendations are given.

When an Architect is confronted with the task of planning and executing a new hospital or an addition to a present one; his work can be greatly alleviated by reference to a very valuable piece of informative literature, entitled, “Elements of Hospital Planning.” This book has been published by one of the manufacturers of hospital plumbing fixtures and was worked up in collaboration with the U. S. Public Health Service. A carefully selected list of plumbing fixtures is illustrated, including a type particularly suited for every element for the general hospital as planned by the Division of Hospital Facilities, U. S. Public Health Service.

Hospital management and the Architect himself are fortunate in that the plumbing supply manufacturers have provided a variety of fixtures that they can select for use in the various departments of the hospital. This has come about by close cooperation over the years between the manufacturers and such associations of medical men and hospital authorities as the American College of Surgeons, in studying and designing the types and kinds of fixtures that are best fitted to the needs of today's hospitals.

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Another one of the features of the church, which was opened on December 18, 1949, is the attractive altar. It was built of five Lightweight Celocrete Concrete Masonry Unit slabs. The cross was built into the mould from which that particular slab was made.

One of the cozy rooms of the church is the rector's study, with walls of Lightweight Celocrete Concrete Masonry Units throughout. Complete with television set, the room is comfortable and exudes warmth. The Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units have been painted a warm color to add to the attractiveness of the room.

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