How to build economical

CONCRETE TILT-UP WALLS

Tilt-up construction is a tested and proven method of building with reinforced concrete. It saves time, money and materials in erecting standard or individually designed buildings of one story or more. Tilt-up construction is easy and simple and eliminates most form-building and form-handling problems. Tilt-up structures are firesafe, decayproof, good looking, long lasting, easy to maintain. Here's how to build by the economical tilt-up method:

1. After concrete floor is constructed, position edge forms and frames or forms for openings. Apply bond-preventative to floor.

2. Place the required amount of reinforcing in the panel and be sure to provide suitable means to hold it in the proper position.

3. Place concrete, using quality mix yielding durable walls. Use care to prevent honeycombing, especially along bottom edge.

4. When concrete has partially hardened, trowel, float or brush the surface to obtain the kind of smooth or textured finish desired.

5. Incorporate decorative designs before the concrete hardens. The illustration above shows workman adding a low-relief design.

6. Cure the panels until concrete has attained the desired strength. Then carefully remove all the edge and opening forms.

7. With crane or hoist tilt the panels into position in wall. Grout joint between the wall and the floor to make it weathertight.

8. Temporarily brace wall panels as shown before adding reinforcing and forms for the columns that will tie the wall together.

9. Place the concrete in the column forms and allow it to cure properly. Then remove the forms and braces. Wall is now completed.

Write for free, 32-page bulletin entitled "Tilt-Up Construction." Distributed only in the U.S. and Canada.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
347 Madison Ave. A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete through scientific research and engineering field work

New York 17, N. Y.
Whether the hospital building you plan is to be a part of a large medical center in a metropolitan city like the one shown here or a small, one story all-purpose hospital in a small town, there's one thing to keep in mind. Low annual maintenance costs are of paramount importance in enabling any hospital to meet its budget.

Because aluminum windows by General Bronze satisfy every requirement for permanent beauty, easy, efficient operation, controlled ventilation, freedom from cold drafts and rain, and because they never need painting and are easy on the annual maintenance budget, they are preferred and specified by leading architects and by hospital authorities in every section of the country.

As you plan new buildings—hospitals, schools, apartments or commercial buildings—take full advantage of the service and 40 years of practical experience General Bronze offers in solving your problems as they pertain to windows, spandrels, curtain walls and architectural metal work. We know from experience what kind of help architects appreciate most—what makes their jobs run easier and smoother. We can be of great help to you, too.

Because of our unequaled facilities and our vast experience, we are well qualified to serve you, especially when your requirements are complex or unusual. We will be glad to discuss your problems with you at any time. Our catalogs are filed in Sweet's.
Construction costs go down everytime you fit FOLDOOR into your plans.

This famous fabric-covered folding door makes every cubic foot of space accessible and usable . . . provides wonderful new flexibility . . . allows new variations in room arrangements. It saves on total floor space required, saves wall or partition costs, saves on painting, trimming and hardware.

FOLDOOR is attractive, too — adds new beauty to every room, in doorway, hallway or as a wall. Its trim, pleat lines . . . the cornice top . . . the beautiful fabrics all lend distinction to any interior.

FOLDOOR belongs in every type, every size construction. For further information, see Sweet's Catalog or contact us for detailed specifications.

NEW YORK STATE DISTRIBUTORS

Foldoor Company, Inc. 256 E. 49th St., New York 17
Hodrick & Taylor, Inc. 71 W. Eagle St., Buffalo
The Maurer Co. 31 Richmond St., Rochester 7
A. P. Madden Co. 675 Oswego Blvd., Syracuse 8
Doyle Home Specialties Co. 182 No. Pearl St., Albany
Harris, McHenry & Baker 118 Partridge St., Elmira
Robert J. Green Co. 66 Wall St., Binghamton
Home Comfort, Inc. 15 King St., Middletown
A. Mason & Sons, Inc. Plattsburg and Peru
E. S. Matney Sales Co. 1027 Bacon St., Utica
Gendrom Lumber Co. Adirondack St., Saranac Lake
GETTING BETTER PERFORMANCE FROM REINFORCED MASONRY WALLS AT LOWER COST

New Dur-O-wal method establishing Nation-Wide trend in specification for Crack-Free Structures

Custom-fabricated, electrically-welded Dur-O-wal offers architects new design opportunities for masonry construction. Dur-O-wal is embedded in the mortar joint to give masonry walls a backbone of steel. It is butt-welded of high tensile steel (100,000 p.s.i.) to assure tight, neat mortar joints and side rods are knurled for maximum bond strength. Dur-O-wal incorporates architecture's oldest reinforcing principle, trussed design, to put more steel in the wall...every inch effective...because the side rods work together.

LOW-COST, SPEEDY APPLICATION AND NATION-WIDE AVAILABILITY CITED

Dur-O-wal handles fast, lies flat. It is fabricated in easy-to-handle 10 foot lengths. There is no tangle, no waste with Dur-O-wal and speedy handling cuts building costs. Gone are the days of wrestling with unwieldy rods, because Dur-O-wal does the job better...faster. You can specify Dur-O-wal with confidence because it is nationally distributed from all principal cities and it is manufactured in the EAST, WEST, SOUTH and CENTRAL United States. Dur-O-wal is your key to lasting beauty and customer satisfaction for all masonry construction.

RECENT INDEPENDENT LABORATORY TESTS VERIFY MANUFACTURER'S CLAIM

You are invited to send for progress reports on the independent research studies now underway, which confirm Dur-O-wal's claim for maximum reinforcing strength and performance. Write to one of these four plants...• Dur-O-wal Products Inc., P. O. Box 628, Syracuse 1, New York...• Dur-O-wal Div., Dept. 650, Cedar Rapids Block Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa...• Dur-O-wal Division Frontier Manufacturing Co., Phoenix, Arizona...• Dur-O-wal Products of Ala., P. O. Box 5446, Birmingham 7, Alabama.

GENERAL SPECIFICATION DATA AVAILABLE NOW

You are cordially invited to contact the Dur-O-wal plant nearest you for general specification data, giving recommended usage for all types of masonry walls. This information is available along with independent test studies. The following data is taken from research studies on Dur-O-wal, conducted by A. R. Livingston, Assistant Professor, School of Engineering, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

CONVENTION DISPLAY HIGHLIGHTS DESIGN FEATURES

Features which have been winning friends for Dur-O-wal across the nation are shown on the display pictured above. New York architects had an opportunity to see the large color display during a recent meeting at Lake Placid.

Technical Data—

From Research Studies on Dur-O-wal—By A. R. Livingston, Ass't Professor School of Engineering—Iowa State College—Ames, Iowa.

Bonding Values for High Tensile Wire Used in Dur-O-wal with Class A and B Mortars. All Specimens were embedded in 3 x 12' mortar cylinders and cost vertically.

CLASS A MORTAR—1:1:6 A.S.T.M. SPECIFICATION—750 p.s.i.

Type Wire Ultimate Bond Tensile Load # Stress Stress Remarks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Wire Ultimate Bond Tensile</th>
<th>Load #</th>
<th>Stress p.s.i.</th>
<th>Stress p.s.i.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Galvanized</td>
<td>1370</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>Failure when first slip recorded at unloaded end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plain</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>Failure when first slip recorded at loaded end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knurled</td>
<td>2850</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>103,000</td>
<td>All rods broke before bond capacity was completely developed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Average Strength for all test specimens—1040 p.s.i.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type Wire Ultimate Bond Tensile</th>
<th>Load #</th>
<th>Stress p.s.i.</th>
<th>Stress p.s.i.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Galvanized</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>40,500</td>
<td>Failure when first slip recorded at unloaded end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plain</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>Failure when first slip recorded at unloaded end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knurled</td>
<td>1580</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>57,000</td>
<td>Failure when first slip recorded at unloaded end</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Dur-O-wal designed, double mortar lock, welded connections (see illustration) when incorporated in pull test specimens increased tensile stress on average of 17,000 p.s.i. for Class A Mortar and 12,125 p.s.i. for Class B Mortar.

High Tensile wire used in above tests was taken from manufacturer's stock and had a tensile strength of 103,000 p.s.i. by actual test.

*Additional information available upon request.

NOW...Every Masonry Wall Can Have a Backbone of Steel

Specify Performance-Proved...
Announcing AN INVESTMENT FOR QUALITY PRESHRUNK MASONRY UNITS CURED BY THE AUTOCLAVE PROCESS

- Preshrunck and stabilized by high pressure steam curing.
- Strength of 30-day-old blocks in 12 hours.
- Early high modulus of elasticity and compressive strength.
- Minimum volume change—dried to below 30% residual moisture.
- New chemical reactions—only with the Autoclave Process are new inert crystalline compounds formed. These compounds are unaffected by moisture—reducing volumetric changes and subsequent shrinkage to a negligible minimum.
- Almost complete elimination of leaching and efflorescence.
- Lighter in color.
- Greatly reduced volume change on subsequent wetting and drying.

HIGH PRESSURE STEAM — 150 LBS. PER SQ. IN.

Plus

HIGH TEMPERATURE — 365°F.

Plus

NEW ADMIXTURES — DEVELOPED FOR ANCHOR CONCRETE PRODUCTS BY THE RESEARCH FOUNDATION OF TOLEDO UNIVERSITY

Equals

AUTOCLAVE PRESHRUNK CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS

Specify ANCHORCRETE® AUTOCLAVE BLOCKS FOR THESE RESULTS

*TRADEMARK

OTHER ANCHOR PRODUCTS
Celocrete, Cinder and Concrete Blocks.
Flexicore and Strestcrete Pre-Cast Floor and Roof Slabs.
Precast Lintels and Sills.
Anchorseal Colorless Water Repellent (Silicone Base).

DISTRIBUTORS FOR
Dur-O-Wal steel reinforcing for masonry walls.
Medusa Portland Cement Paint, for concrete wall surfaces.
Medusa Floor Coating, for concrete floors.

ANCHOR CONCRETE PRODUCTS INC.
WABASH AVE., AT 2450 WILLIAM ST.
BUFFALO 6, N. Y.
A LETTER
TO THE EDITOR

One of the most controversial items before the architects of New York State is the proposal that the architects join with the other professional groups in endorsing a movement to amend the State Registration Law for architects to include a loyalty oath before one can be granted state registration.

There are many arguments pro and con in relation to this matter. At the recent convention it was decided to refer this matter back to the chapters who, in turn, could then indicate their preference one way or the other to the State Association who would eventually act accordingly.

The following letter, sent to me by Mr. Harry M. Prince, 2nd Vice President of the New York State Association of Architects, represents his opinion in the matter. It is hoped that the publication of this letter will provoke other members of the state association to express their views on this matter.

December 8, 1953

Mr. Warren Neal Wittek, Editor,
Empire State Architect,
232 Delaware Avenue,
Buffalo 2, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Wittek:

Let me state at the outset that I have, on a number of occasions, taken a loyalty oath. I, myself, my immediate family, and all my ancestral ties have contributed our part in the defense of this country and the liberty and ideals it stands for.

No one can seriously believe that the signing of this oath will prevent the willful wrongdoer, the mischief-maker, or traitor from carrying out any evil designs that he may harbor against our country. Only recently we have been learning that the signing of a loyalty oath has not prevented sabotage where that has been the purpose of the exilode.

I believe that thinking in terms of loyalty oaths serves only to create an atmosphere of repression and fear. Already such a climate exists in the fields of intellectual and artistic endeavor. Men and women who are concerned with creative ideas do not believe that the loyalty oath encourages this sense of freedom.

It does not follow that the signing of such an oath would necessarily prevent people from exploring new and wider approaches in their fields, but I do maintain that the timidity and fear which the spirit of the loyalty oath engenders is not conducive to the experimental or the new. It serves only towards uniformity and conformance, which is not the way this country has grown and prospered.

All the loyalty oath has to recommend for itself is the lulling of our people into a false sense of security—a feeling that, once the oath is signed, all is well, that our security and our whole being are intact, and that our enemies are annihilated. No, the loyalty oath ensures none of these things and, therefore, it serves no useful purpose.

Very truly yours,

HARRY M. PRINCE

ON THE COVER

Amherst Community Church, Snyder, New York.
Shelgren and Whitman, Architects, Buffalo.
COMMITTEE MEMBERS FOR 1954
NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

The recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York State Association of Architects has produced the following selection of Committee Chairmen and Committee Members. The chairman of the sub-committees on Revision of Labor Law and Rules, Multiple Dwelling Law, Multiple Residence Law, and State-Wide Building Code are included on the Committee on Legislation.

Albert Henry Detwiler of Cornell University has been named as Historian of the Association. His address is, Whitehall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Each and every member of the state association is urged to cooperate with the individual committees. Addresses of Committee Chairmen and Committee Members have been included in this listing for the express purpose of enabling individual members easy reference to members of the various committees. All committees are active throughout the year and reports are given at the annual state-wide convention. Full committee reports are published annually in the November-December issue of the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT, official publication of the New York State Association of Architects.

AUDITING AND BUDGET COMMITTEE
New York Society, Julius Eckenbach, Chairman, 51 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Central New York Chapter, John W. Briggs, 311 Alexander St., Rochester 4, N. Y.; Bronx Chapter, Ralph J. Marx, 3525 Eastchester Rd., Bronx 67, N. Y.

COMMITTEE FOR CIRCULATING EXHIBITS FOR STATE BOARD EXAMINATIONS
New York Chapter, Dean Leopold Arnaud, Chairman, School of Architecture, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

COMMITTEE ON CIVIL DEFENSE

COMMITTEE TO CONFERENCE WITH OTHER PROFESSIONS (Sub-Committee of Legislative Committee on Legislative Matters)
Eastern New York Chapter, Harry E. Rodman, Chairman, Dept. of Architecture, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; Syracuse Society, S. Elmer Chambers, 433 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.; New York Society, Samuel Kessler, 571 3rd Ave., New York, N. Y.

COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
Brooklyn Chapter, Martin N. Weston, Chairman, 44 Court St., Brooklyn 10, N. Y.; Central New York Chapter, Carl W. Clark, 625 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.; State Island Chapter, Michael S. Diamond, 650 Victory Blvd., Staten Island 1, N. Y.; Westchester Chapter, Frederick H. Voss, Bradley Lane, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

COMMITTEE ON ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
Central New York Chapter, Donald Q. Faragher, Chairman; Rochester Society, Walter H. Cassebeer, Vice Chairman (Upstate); Buffalo Western New York Chapter, Wm. H. Loescher, Vice Chairman (Metro); Brooklyn Society, Harry Silverman; Bronx Chapter, Simon B. Zelnik; Buffalo-Western New York Chapter, William Olaf Shergren; Eastern New York Chapter, Henry L. Blatner; Long Island Chapter, Daniel Perry; New York Chapter, William Potter; New York Society, Herbert Lippman; Queens Chapter, Simeon Heller; Staten Island Chapter, Maurice Udland; Syracuse Society, S. Elmer Chambers; Westchester Chapter, Frederick H. Voss

COMMITTEE ON FEES AND CONTRACTS
(Private Work)

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL DEFENSE
CONSTRUCTION AND PUBLIC WORKS
Central New York Chapter, C. Storrs Barrows, Chairman, 10 Reynolds Arcade Bldg., Rochester 14, N. Y.; New York Society, Matthew W. Del Gaudio, 545 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Syracuse Society, Charles R. Ellis, 606 City Bank Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.; Rochester Society, Donald Q. Faragher, 900 Powers Bldg., Rochester 14, N. Y.; Buffalo-Western New York Chapter, James Wm. Kidenev, 1328 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo 2, N. Y.; Brooklyn Chapter, Henry V. Murphy, 1 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

COMMITTEE ON INSURANCE
COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION


MULTIPLE DWELLING LAW COMMITTEE

(Sub-Committee of Legislative Committee)

Brooklyn Chapter, Harry Yarish, Chairman, 66 Court St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.; New York Society, H. I. Feldman, 415 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; New York Chapter, T. Di Vincenzo, 2 Columbus Circle, New York, N. Y.; Long Island Chapter, Daniel Perry, 1213 Main St., Port Jefferson, L. L. N. Y.; Syracuse Society, James Curtin, 527 South Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.; Brooklyn Society, Harry A. Yarish, 66 Court St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

MULTIPLE RESIDENCE LAW COMMITTEE

(Sub-Committee of Legislative Committee)


COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF LABOR LAW & RULES

(Sub-Committee of Legislative Committee)

Brooklyn Society, Arnold Lederer, Chairman, 66 Court St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.; Buffalo-Western New York Chapter, G. Morton Wolfe, Vice Chairman, 1377 Main St., Buffalo 9, N. Y.; New York Society, C. C. Mills, 72 Orange St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.; New York Chapter, R. R. Rutkms, 40 West 77th St., New York, N. Y.; Long Island Chapter, Daniel Perry, 1213 Main St., Port Jefferson, L. L. N. Y.; Syracuse Society, James Curtin, 527 South Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.; Brooklyn Society, Arnold Lederer, 66 Court St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

COMMITTEE ON STATE WIDE BUILDING CODE

(Sub-Committee of Legislative Committee)


COMMITTEE TO MEET WITH NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Central New York Chapter, Carl W. Clark, Chairman, 625 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.; Central New York Chapter, Fred Delle Cave, 525 1st National Bank Bldg., Utica, N. Y.; Buffalo-Western New York Chapter, Franklin F. Foit, 232 Delaware Ave., Buffalo 1, N. Y.; Syracuse Chapter, Miss Helen C. Gillespie, O.C.S. Bank Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.; Eastern New York Chapter, Parker W. Dodge, 109 State Street, Albany 7, N. Y.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS


COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

Brooklyn Chapter, Henry V. Murphy, Chairman, 1 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn 17, N. Y.; New York Chapter, Harry M. Prince, Vice Chairman, 101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; New York Society, Julius Eckmann, 71 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Rochester Society, Don C. Horsley, 5 Landings Rd. South, Rochester 10, N. Y.; Staten Island Chapter, Albert Melniker, 98 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island 1, N. Y.; Westchester Chapter, Harry W. McConnell, 265 East 65th St., New York 21, N. Y.; Buffalo-Western New York Chapter, Roswell E. Pfohl, 187 Niagara St., Buffalo 1, N. Y.; Eastern New York Chapter, Harry E. Rodman, Dept. of Architecture, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS & PUBLICITY


THE 1954 CONVENTION

The Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, New York, has, for the third consecutive year, been selected as the location for the annual convention of the New York State Association of Architects. All architects, wives, and guests that were in attendance at the 1953 Convention will welcome the selection.

As an added feature for 1954, the Tours and Recreation Committee will arrange transportation for scheduled trips to the many points of interest in this beautiful and awe-inspiring area of the Adirondacks. Recreational activities will be arranged to coincide with the weatherman's offerings.

All activities of the Convention except tours and open air recreation will be held in the Club as at the last Convention.

Greater space will be sought on the lobby floor level to meet the requests of the ever increasing number of Commercial Exhibitors.

The architectural exhibits will again be located in the upper part of the office lobby, and will again feature presentation drawings, sketches, blueprints, specifications, models, and any other exhibit submitted by an Association member.

Plan now to finish your Fall Vacation at the 1954 Convention at Lake Placid October 21, 22, and 23.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE

General Chairman, Matthew W. Del Gaudio; Treasurer, Charles Rockwell Ellis; Registration, Simeon Heller; Hospitality, William G. Distin; Tours and Recreation, Roswell E. Pfohl; Seminars and Speakers, Donald Q. Faragher; Architectural Exhibits, Carl W. Clark; Commercial Exhibits, G. Morton Wolfe; Women's Activities, Mrs. William G. Distin; Publicity, Charles Rockwell Ellis.
ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBIT OF THE CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER A.I.A.

The December meeting of this chapter, held on Saturday the 5th at the Bellevue Country Club in Syracuse, New York, was an exhibit meeting at which work of the members was exhibited and judged and was attended by an unusually large group of over 91 members and guests. The Country Club is located in the rolling hills south of, and overlooking, Syracuse. It has such vertical variations in topography that it leads one to wonder if the distances between holes (golf, that is) are projected distances or computed to allow for the extra length added by differences in the vertical plane. Following our delightful luncheon the members were treated to a discussion on Art and Architecture, by Director Norman Rice of the School of Applied Arts, College of Fine Arts, Syracuse University, which was accompanied by an obligato of colored slides illustrating the use of art in architecture projected by Harley J. McKee also of Syracuse University, which provided the proper visual atmosphere and background for Mr. Rice’s talk.

At the conclusion of this well received discourse, a most unusual event occurred in the presentation of licenses for the practice of architecture to the members who had successfully completed their examination, by Harry King, a member of the chapter and one of the members of the Board of Examiners. This was, of course, only to the candidates in the area of the Chapter and who were present. It was the first time that such a presentation has been made and should result in a favorable impression both on the Chapter and on the successful candidates themselves. They were welcomed into the profession and encouraged to contribute for its betterment by their services.

The members were presented with the new program booklet of the Chapter and notified that the next meeting would be on February 6th at the University Club in Rochester, New York. It would be handled by the committee on Civic Design and would consist of a forum on that subject with a panel of civic planners from the principal cities in the area of the Chapter, headed by a moderator of state wide caliber. The members of the Chapter are requested to send in to Mr. Curtin, the Chairman of this committee, any questions on civic design in their city which they think would be appropriate to bring out at this meeting.

The exhibits were judged by a jury consisting of Mr. James E. Gambaro of the Brooklyn Chapter, Mr. Paul H. Harback of the Buffalo-Western New York Chapter and Mr. Donald J. Stephens, President of the Eastern New York Chapter.

The following are excerpts from the extemporaneous remarks made by J. E. Gambaro at the formal presentation of awards.

"...While it is always an interesting and instructive assignment, being a Judge sometimes has its amusing moments.

"A chap recently acquired a ticket for illegal parking. He was much concerned because he had just recently been presented with a similar one. He thought it might help to ease his punishment if he got the Judge in a good humor.

"When his case was called, he walked up before the bench, smiled broadly and said, 'Good morning, Judge — how do you feel?' The Judge replied briskly — 'Fine — Ten Dollars!'

"We hear much from The Institute and its Public Relations Counsel of the need and value of good public relations. All the pamphlets on the subject received from The Institute would be of no avail if Chapters do nothing about it.

"Well — your very active Chapter is doing something that ensures good public relations. Your well publicized travelling exhibit of the work of your members — and this meeting — always helps to make your respective communities, more keenly aware of the architect, his functions, his work and his place in society.

"Knowing of the vast amount of good work your members have been doing — I had visions of our Jury being swamped with projects of many varieties and classifications. This is always stimulating to a group of Jurors. I must say that while the quality of the work submitted is excellent — the quantity was unusually low.

"To me — a vital architecture needs and flourishes under the stimulus of competition. Our American way of life is based on it and we are constantly aware of it in every field of endeavor.

"By competition — I do not mean competing among ourselves solely for the purpose of recognition and a Certificate of Award. Those honors are nice to have but are incidental to a higher and long range objective.

"An architectural exhibit is one of the best means by which we can study and compare the work of our colleagues with our own and see if we have progressed since our last submission. It is an excellent means of evaluating our work.

"That is the thinking that should prompt us when we are invited to exhibit our work. And what is far more important — the general public is afforded an opportunity to see what the architect is doing towards making man’s environment a more practical, comfortable and beautiful one.

"This means of bringing architecture closer to the people, will stimulate their thinking and will eventually reflect their hopes, needs and aspirations in the age in which we live.

"Architects are doing not only a professional service but also a public service when they place the results of their efforts before the public eye. They are also helping themselves and the members of their staff.

"As a conclusion to a very pleasant assignment, I am now happy to make the following announcement of the awards:

(Continued on Page 27.)
The Hamburg Presbyterian Church was put under contract on March 4, 1952. The cost, including the pews, which were a separate contract, was $238,000.00 for interior decoration, floor coverings, lighting fixtures and such furniture as the pulpit, lectern, communion table and items of that sort.

The building is located on a rather narrow, deep property on the north side of Main Street in Hamburg and planned so that the main front faces the south. The property lines are at a slight angle with the main street, necessitating a jog of the Sunday School wing which is back of the main church.

This gave an opportunity of placing the narthex at the joining of the main body of the church and the Sunday School wing so that one enters the building and turns to the right to enter the nave, the chancel being to the south.

Back of the nave is a chapel and parlor combination under a balcony. This chapel can be thrown wide open to the main nave, furnishing an overflow seating. The pews in the nave accommodate 350 and the overflow at least 90 folding chairs.

In addition, the balcony, which is glassed off from the Nave and provided with a public address system connected with the pulpit and choir area is used as a Mothers' room and seats a maximum of 75.

The Sunday School was designed for 350. It consists of a ground floor and two upper floors, the main floor being on a level with the floor of the Nave.

A wing to the east contains the organ loft, certain ventilating apparatus on the second floor and, on the first, the pastor's study and the church office, both of which are reached by separate entrance from the east.

The exterior of the building is a brownish red shale brick locally produced and the trim and the spire are white pine.

The building throughout is fireproof in construction. The Nave is spanned with a rigid frame construction while the Sunday School wing is typical steel beam and concrete slab wall bearing. The building was completed and occupied just prior to Easter 1953. Total cubic content 271,000 cu. ft.
This edition of the Constituents News is written as the Yule Season approaches. Unfortunately, it will not be received until after the Holiday Season has passed, the last turkey croquette devoured, all gifts exchanged and the New Year's frivolties forgotten. So our greeting will be many more "Merry Christmases and Happy New Years."

Your correspondents wish to add their own congratulations and best wishes to the many others received by the new "New York Architect," a publication for the New York City architects.

The A.I.A. Group Insurance Plan has been very favorably received by all Chapters according to reports. The benefits of the plan are many and any architectural firm which has not already taken advantage of them should investigate the plan.

Congress has been asked to extend the provisions of the Social Security Program to include among others self employed Architects. This has been the subject of much discussion in local Chapters and elsewhere in architectural circles. There appears to be divided opinion on it among the members of the profession. As action may be forthcoming each of us should make his opinion known in Chapter meetings.

BRONX CHAPTER

The "Bulletin" reports several news items which should interest all Chapters.

A recent case of interest to architects and contractors was Johnson Corporation vs. City of New York, regarding the obligation of the contractor.

The contract provided the almost standard caution that the contractor check and verify all dimensions on the drawings, but the foundation was built without this precaution. When it was belatedly discovered that the floor plans did not fit well on the prepared foundation due to inconsistencies, the contractor was caused much additional work and expense which he attempted to recover.

The court held that the provisions of the contract imposed a duty on the contractor to check the dimensions, and by the action of signing the contract, released the owner and architect from responsibility.

Due to the increase in their architectural contracts, S. J. Kessler & Sons have located in new offices at 551 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Frank Burkhand has written to the Chapter advising of his retirement.

BROOKLYN CHAPTER

Brooklyn Architects Welcome New Practitioners

The Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A. and the Brooklyn Society of Architects were honored at the November joint dinner-meeting by guest speaker Robert S. Hutchins, F.A.I.A., President of the New York State Board of Examiners for Architects, who welcomed recently licensed Brooklyn Architects Irwin D. Weston, Stanley L. Horowitz, Gunther Heinzle and Millard Breslin to the professional practice of architecture. Their license certificates were presented to them by Harold T. Brinckerhood, Executive Secretary of the State Board of Examiners for Architects.

"This was the first time in New York City's history that professional licenses were presented to newly-admitted registered architects before a meeting of the organized memberships of the profession. The main purpose for this innovation," as expressed by Harry Silverman, (President of both the Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A. and the Brooklyn Society of Architects) "was to effectuate the deep concern the established architect feels for the problems of the new practitioner." It carries one step further the profession's sincere interest in the "architects of tomorrow" by encouraging talented but financially handicapped architectural students to continue their studies through annual scholarships awarded by the Brooklyn Architects Scholarship Foundation, an organization created and sponsored by both the Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A. and the Brooklyn Society of Architects. It is hoped this new procedure of presenting licenses will foster closer contact and greater cooperation between the newly admitted members of the architectural profession and the well established practitioners in their efforts to create a better environment in which society can live.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY

William J. Freed, A.I.A., 29 W. 57th Street, New York, El-5-2379 would like to share his office with another architect or an engineer.

The "Bulletin" reports the following items of general interest:

The New York State Education Department has recently ruled that partnerships between licensed professionals and non-professionals are violations of the State Education Law.

American Home Magazine, published in Forest Hills, advertises complete plans and material lists for one family and two family houses for $5.00. A note at the bottom advises "No plans sold for use in Queens, Nassau or Suffolk County, L. L., N. Y." Is it O.K. for Brooklyn, Bronx and Manhattan? The ad also states "You can buy blueprints and start to build it." Would the Committee on Ethics of the Architects Council like to do something about it?

BUFFALO-WESTERN NEW YORK

The Staley Sign Service of Indianapolis, Indiana will soon circularize our chapter members regarding a sign for building sites noting the architect's name and his membership in the A.I.A., as brought to your attention last year. In the meantime, if any member wishes to place an order they will be pleased to fill same. If you are interested, the address is Staley Signs Inc., 515 Park Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana.

At the Chapter meeting October 1, 1953 Mr. Rogers gave the results of the competition and expressed thanks to judges Barrows, Faragher and Briggs for their time and effort. Following is a list of winners in the competition:

Residential under $20,000.00 — Anthony Carlini for the Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Carlini.

Commercial — Tauriello for the Bethlehem Steel Company offices.

Industrial — Backus, Crane and Love for the Elm Wood Company.

Institutional — Milstein for the Rosa Coplon Home.

Public Works — Stanley Podd for the Kenmore Police Station.

Elementary Education — Kidney and Associates for the Harris Hill Elementary School.

(Continued on Page 21)
The project consists of a new building for the Methodist Church of Vestal, New York, to be constructed in stages as the congregation is able to accumulate the required funds. The first unit shown on the right in the perspective drawing, constitutes a multi-purpose unit, housing Sunday school departments for the lower ages, youth activities, and a fellowship hall for general parish purposes. The floor plans show the arrangements provided in this unit which is known as the Educational Building. The congregation continues to worship in an existing building located nearby, which will be disposed of when the new church is completed in accordance with the general plan shown herewith. The first unit was completed in April 1952 and cost $87,000, exclusive of the architects' fee.


THE
BAPTIST
CHURCH
LOCKPORT, N. Y.

SHELGREN & WHITMAN
Architects

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
The ten foot diameter autoclaves now being installed by Fred W. Reinhold, President at Anchor Concrete Products, Inc., Buffalo are the largest in the autoclaved masonry field. These ninety foot long cylindrical steel vessels have a new type of quick opening door, hinged so as to swing by one hand, yet strong enough to withstand the bursting force of a thousand tons exerted by the 150 p.s.i. steam which produces most effective results in the concrete. And what effect it has! In 12 hours from the time the green masonry units are charged into the autoclave, they are ready to be delivered on the job, stronger, lighter in color, more completely cured, and more volume stable than ordinary blocks a month old.

High pressure steam curing of concrete masonry units is not new. It is the combination of the best of two industries, each more than a half century old. The sand-lime brick industry had the autoclaves for hardening its products in high pressure steam, but was limited by its mechanical brick presses to fine aggregate and small units. The concrete block industry, on the other hand, developed the efficient high production capacity vibrating machines for making large or small units with well graded coarse and fine aggregates.

To develop the combined potentialities of the two industries, requires then the following:

1. From the block industry
   (a) Incorporation of siliceous materials in the mix such as fine or ground sand.
   (b) Autoclaving or high pressure steam processing with its “hydrothermal synthesis” of lime and silica into low lime silicates to supplement the ordinary hydration process of cement curing at atmospheric temperatures. This process opens up a whole new field in raw material and product possibilities.

   What happens in the autoclave that is different from ordinary atmospheric pressure curing of concrete units? Briefly this, Portland cement consists largely of the high lime di-calcium and tri-calcium silicates. When setting at ordinary temperatures, the tri-calcium silicates tend to split off free lime leaving di-calcium silicate hydrates. This free lime remains in the mix uncombined unless some pozzolanic (siliceous) material like diatomaceous earth or fly ash is present to combine with it. But in an atmosphere of saturated steam at approximately 365°F. and 150 p.s.i. and with 30-50% of the cement replaced by silica flour or other siliceous materials, both of the higher lime silicates tend to split off lime, leaving largely monocalcium and other low lime silicates. Virtually all of this free lime then combines with the added siliceous materials to form more of the low lime silicates. This “hydrothermal synthesis” of lime and silica in the autoclave not only proceeds much further, but also much faster than any pozzolanic reaction at room temperatures. The result is a more stable chemical product with very little free lime to leach out and cause efflorescence and with many times the resistance to certain kinds of chemical attack.

   Most important of all, probably, is the fact that the product tends to be crystalline in structure with only 1/2 the volume change of similar concrete products. This is in contrast to the gel type cement paste structure found in ordinary concrete which develops higher shrinkage and moisture movement.

   What does this mean to the Architect? Briefly that building with autoclave concrete masonry units he has the assurance of premium quality advantages not obtainable by any atmospheric pressure curing process.

(Continued on Page 22.)
BY-LAWS
OF THE
NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
(A State Organization of the American Institute of Architects)
(adopted October 1949)

ARTICLE I—ORGANIZATION
Section 1. The name of this organization is the New York State Association of Architects, hereinafter called the "Association."

Section 2. This Association is an educational and scientific professional society the objects of which are to develop and maintain high professional standards in the practice of architecture, to collaborate with the American Institute of Architects in undertakings which will increase the value of the profession of architecture to society, and to coordinate the activities of all architectural organizations within the State of New York.

Section 3. The Association is a non-profit organization duly incorporated as such under the laws of the State of New York. The government of the Association shall be by members thereof in annual or other meeting assembled, and by the Board of Directors as respectively provided by law and these By-Laws. The Board of Directors is generally called "The Board" in these By-Laws.

Section 4. The domain of the Association shall be the State of New York. The Association shall function in local areas through non-profit membership organizations, the objects of which shall be identical with those of the Association. These local divisions are generally called "Subsidiary Organizations" in these By-Laws.

ARTICLE II—MEMBERS
Section 1. There shall be but one class of membership. Any person of good character who is a Licensed Architect in the State of New York, shall be eligible for membership.

Section 2. Members shall have all the rights and privileges of membership as stated in these By-Laws.

ARTICLE III—MEETINGS
Section 1. The Association shall hold an annual convention between October 1 and December 31, and such other meetings as may be authorized by the Board. The time and place of all meetings shall be fixed by the Board. Notice of meetings shall be sent to all members at least thirty days previous to the date of each meeting.

Section 2. Special meetings of the Association shall be called by the President upon a majority vote of a quorum of the Board or upon receipt of a written request signed by at least twenty members. In emergencies the President may call special meetings without such vote or request.

Section 3. All rights, powers and privileges of an annual convention and of a special meeting, granted under the laws of the State of New York, shall be vested in and may be exercised by duly accredited representatives of members of the Association elected by them. Each such representative shall be known as a Delegate.

Section 4. The number of delegates from each subsidiary organization that may be accredited to a meeting of the Association shall be proportionate to the number of Association members in the subsidiary organization who are not under suspension nor in default to the Association thirty days prior to the date fixed for the meeting.

Section 5. The Secretary shall determine the number of delegates as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of members in the subsidiary organization who are not under suspension nor in default to the Association is</th>
<th>Then the number of member delegates entitled to be accredited to represent them shall be</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than 20 and not more than 30</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 30 and not more than 50</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 50 and not more than 70</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 70 and not more than 90</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 90 and not more than 110</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 110 and not more than 135</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 135 and not more than 160</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 160 and not more than 185</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 185 and not more than 210</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 210 and not more than 235</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 235 and not more than 260</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 260 and not more than 285</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 285 and not more than 310</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 310 and not more than 335</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 335 and not more than 360</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 360 and not more than 385</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 385 and not more than 410</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 410 and not more than 435</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 435 and not more than 460</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 460 and not more than 485</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 485 and not more than 510</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 6. The Treasurer shall notify the Secretary of each subsidiary organization, at least thirty days before the meeting, of the number of delegates to which that organization is entitled.

Section 7. The delegates of each subsidiary organization may cast the full vote of their subsidiary organization.

Section 8. The delegates of 50 percent of the number of subsidiary organizations shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Association.

Section 9. Any member in good standing may address a meeting of the Association but only accredited delegates present at a meeting may vote.

Section 10. The Board of Directors shall hold three regular meetings each year, including an annual meeting immediately prior to the opening of the annual convention and a regular meeting within ten days following the adjournment of the annual convention, the time and place of such meetings to be fixed by the Board.

Section 11. The President may call a special meeting of the Board and shall call a special meeting at the written request of any five members of the Board. Only business stated in the call and notice of a special meeting shall be transacted thereat.

Section 12. Five members shall constitute a quorum of the Board at all meetings held for the transaction of the business of the Association.

Section 13. The parliamentary usage governing the conduct of all meetings shall be as set forth in "Robert's Rules of Order, Revised," when not inconsistent with these By-Laws.
ARTICLE IV.—OFFICERS
Section 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a First, a Second, and a Third Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and one Director from each of the subsidiary organizations of the Association. The officers and directors shall constitute the Board of Directors.

Section 2. The officers shall be elected by the Association at the annual conventions hereinafter provided.

Section 3. The terms of office of the officers and directors shall be one year. A year is to be here construed as the period between adjournments of two successive annual conventions.

Section 4. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be ineligible for more than one re-election to the same office until the lapse of at least one term.

Section 5. The term of each officer shall begin at the close of the annual convention at which he is elected and shall continue until a successor is duly elected.

Section 6. A vacancy in the office of President shall be filled by the Vice-Presidents in the order of their rank.

Section 7. Vacancy in any office, for the unexpired term, shall be filled by appointment by the Board of Directors except as provided in Section 6.

Section 8. In the event of disability or neglect in the performance of his duty of any officer of the Association, the Board of Directors shall have the power to declare the office vacant.

Section 9. The Board of Directors shall have general supervision of the affairs of the Association. It shall authorize administrative committees and assign to them such duties and such authority as it deems necessary to carry on the work of the Association. Committee members shall be appointed by the President.

Section 10. The President shall perform the usual duties of the office. He shall preside at the annual convention and at the meetings of the Board of Directors, and shall be an ex-officio member of all committees. The Vice-Presidents, in the order of their rank, shall discharge the duties of the President in his absence. In the absence of President and Vice-Presidents, a President Pro-Tem, appointed by the Board, shall discharge the duties.

Section 11. The Secretary and Treasurer shall perform such duties and furnish such bond as shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Section 12. The Association may retain a salaried Executive Director whose qualifications will permit him to assume charge of technical and staff duties of the Association under the direction of the Board. The Executive Director shall not be a voting member of the Association and need not be an architect.

ARTICLE V.—ELECTIONS
Section 1. The officers shall be elected by secret ballot at each annual convention, as hereinafter provided, and shall hold office until their successors have been elected.

Section 2. At a Board meeting preceding the annual convention, the members present shall elect a nominating committee of five active members. This committee shall prepare a list of nominees for each of the elective offices. The committee shall recognize and place in nomination any candidate who is an active member, for any office, upon petition signed by five members, provided that such petition is delivered to the chairman of the committee at least thirty days prior to the date of the annual meeting. The nominating committee shall report to the Secretary at least twenty days prior to the date of the annual meeting.

Section 3. The Secretary shall mail to the secretary of each subsidiary organization, at least fifteen days prior to the date of the annual convention, a printed notice of the nominations for the various offices.

Section 4. The Board, at a meeting held prior to the meeting of the Association, shall elect three delegates to act as the Credentials Committee of the meeting. The Secretary, ex-officio, shall act as secretary of the Credentials Committee, and the committee shall elect one of its members as its chairman. The term of office of every member of the Credentials Committee shall expire when the report of the committee has been accepted by the meeting.

Section 5. The election shall be determined by a plurality of the votes cast for each of the respective candidates.

Section 6. The President shall announce the results of all balloting to the convention or meeting and shall declare all elections.

ARTICLE VI.—SUBLIARY ORGANIZATIONS
Section 1. Each subsidiary organization shall adopt and be governed by by-laws not inconsistent with these By-Laws.

Section 2. Each subsidiary organization shall elect, from its own membership, a director to serve on the Board of Directors of the Association.

Section 3. A subsidiary organization shall not have any title or interest in any property of the Association or be liable for any debt of the Association, and the Association shall not have any title or interest in the property of any subsidiary organization and the Association shall not be liable for any debt of any subsidiary organization.

ARTICLE VII.—FEES, DUES, SUBSCRIPTIONS, FINANCES
Section 1. There shall be no entrance fee on admission to membership in the Association.

Section 2. The amount of the annual dues payable to the Association shall be determined by the annual convention. The subsidiary organizations of the Association shall be responsible for the collection and remittance of these funds to the Association.

Section 3. Payment of dues includes a subscription to the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT as issued in the period of membership and entitles the membership to receive additional or other publications as determined by the Board.

Section 4. A member whose dues remain unpaid for a period of six months shall forfeit the privileges of membership and shall be officially notified to this effect by the Treasurer. If these dues are not paid six months thereafter his name shall be stricken from the list of members, unless otherwise specifically ordered by the Board of Directors. Members may be reinstated upon payment of all indebtedness against them upon the books of the Association.

Section 5. The Association shall not be liable for the payment of expense account of delegates.

Section 6. Prior to the beginning of a fiscal year, the Board shall adopt an annual budget showing anticipated income and expenditures of the Association, make the annual appropriations in accordance with this budget and authorize the expenditure thereof. No member, officer, director, committee or agent of the Association shall commit the Association to any expenditure whatever without the authorization of the Board.

Section 7. The fiscal year of the Association shall begin on January 1, and end on December 31 of each year.

Section 8. The Association shall furnish each subsidiary organization with an audit of its accounts at the end of each fiscal year.

Section 9. Exemption from Dues.

a. Qualifications for Retirement: A member in good standing for not less than fifteen successive years immediately preceding the date of his application for retirement and who has attained the age of seventy years or is incapacitated and unable to engage in any vocation may be exempted from the payment of annual dues to the Association by the Board or a Committee of its members to which it has delegated the power. The requirement as to the period of good standing may be lessened in any individual case at the discretion of the Board such consideration is warranted. Any member meeting the qualifications for retirement shall be titled Retired Member.

b. Member Emeritus: Every Retired Member of the Association shall ipso facto become a Member Emeritus.

ARTICLE VIII.—AFFILIATION WITH A.L.A.
Section 1. The Association is the State Organization of the American Institute of Architects, within New York State.

Section 2. Only those members of the Association, who are also corporate members of the American Institute of Architects shall have the right to vote on matters affecting the American Institute of Architects, or to represent the Association at any meeting of the American Institute of Architects.

Section 3. The Board of Directors of the Association shall appoint annually, from among its members who are corporate members of the American Institute of Architects, a State Association delegate to represent the Association at annual meetings of the American Institute of Architects.

ARTICLE IX.—AMENDMENTS
Section 1. Proposed amendments to these By-Laws, voted by a majority of the Board or signed by at least fifteen members, if presented in writing to the Board of Directors within ninety days before the annual convention, shall be mailed to the membership at least thirty days prior to the annual convention. These amendments may be discussed and amended at the annual convention and be passed by a two-thirds vote of the accredited delegates.
Comfort and Satisfaction... SPECIFY WOOD WINDOWS WOMEN W

Suitable for Every Type of Construction!

- Perfect, No-Draft Ventilation . . .
- Every Sash Locks Tight Automatically . . .
- Sealed Like a Refrigerator . . .
- Concealed Hardware . . .
- Selected Ponderosa Pine, Toxic and Water Repellent Treated
- Easy to Clean, a Boon to the Overworked Housewife

Complete WOODCO Window Exhibit at

GENERAL WOODCRAFT CO., Inc.

1092 CATALYN ST.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

101 PARK AVE. (MEZZANINE)
ARCHITECTS SAMPLES, N. Y. C.

34th ST. & RẠTÁ, N. Y.
Because They Meet Your Highest Standards...

SPECIFY

Wood Windows

Women Want!

WOODCO®
R.O.W DeLuxe
REMOVABLE
WOOD WINDOWS

Answers Every Window Need!

Factory-Assembled... Fully Weatherstripped...
Suitable for All Types of Construction... Completely Removable... Selected Ponderosa Pine
Toxic and Water-Repellent Treated

products of GENERAL WOODCRAFT CO., Inc.
For Gracious Modern Living...
SPECIFY

The

HOMESTEADER

PANEL WINDOW

by WOODCO®

... with WOODCO Auto-Lok ROTOR-OPERATING VENTS
GLAZED WITH Thermopane® INSULATING GLASS

Factory-Assembled of Selected Ponderosa Pine, Toxic-and-Water-Repellent Treated

TAILED BY ARCHITECTS — OFFERS NEW CONCEPT OF OUTDOOR-INDOOR LIVING
WIDE INTERIOR LEDGES FOR NEW DECORATIVE ACCENT — REAL PICTURE WINDOW SWEEP

1092 Catalyn St. • SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
Phone: Schenectady 7-2251
In Designing Truly Modern Homes... Specify

Wood Windows

WOODCO®

Casement WINDOWS

True Casement Comfort!

- Factory-assembled
- Fully weather-stripped
- Cam handle locks sash tightly
- Suitable for all types of construction
- Complete with storm sash and self-storing all-aluminum screen
- Roto-type crank for easy operation

WOODCO® - Removable Sliding WINDOWS

Demanded by Home Builders!

- Factory-assembled
- Fully weather-stripped
- Smooth operating
- Non-rattling
- Suitable for all types of architecture
- Larger light area
- Won't stick or bind
- Complete with storm sash and all-aluminum screen
- Removable from inside — without tools

Specify

the Screen that Ends FITTING TROUBLES

FABRICO®

E-Z FIT All Aluminum SCREENS

for WOOD WINDOWS

Adjustable Hangers & Closure Channel

Flip On or Off Instantly
Attaching Hardware Included
All Standard and Custom Sizes

They're A-D-J-U-S-T-A-B-L-E
Also Available for Metal Casement Windows

Light Weight
Need No Painting
Non-Rusting
Long Lasting

Manufactured by

GENERAL WOODCRAFT CO., Inc.
NORTH BERGEN, N. J. • SCHENECTADY, N. Y

SCREENS & FABRICATED METALS CORP
NORTH BERGEN • NEW JERSEY
APPENDIX

The profession of Architecture calls for men of the highest integrity, business capacity and artistic and technical ability. The Architect is entrusted with financial undertakings in which his honesty of purpose must be above suspicion. He is a professional adviser to his client and his advice must be absolutely disinterested; he is charged with the exercise of judicial functions as between client and contractors and must act with entire impartiality; he has moral responsibilities to his professional associates and subordinates; finally, he is engaged in a profession which carries with it grave responsibility to the public. These duties and responsibilities cannot be properly discharged unless his motives, conduct and ability are such as to command respect and confidence. The high standard of practice and conduct be maintained throughout the profession. The New York State Association of Architects formulates the following basic principles for the guidance of the practicing Architect: Advice and counsel constitute the service of the profession. Given in verbal, written or graphic form they are rendered in order that buildings with their equipment and the areas about them, in addition to being well suited to their purposes, well planned for health, safety and efficient operation and economical maintenance, and soundly constructed of materials and by methods most appropriate and economical for their particular uses, shall have a beauty and distinction that lift them above the commonplace.

It is the purpose of the profession of architecture to render such services from the beginning to the completion of a project. The Architect renders the highest quality of service he is capable of giving. Particularly should his drawings, specifications and other documents to complete, definite and clear concerning his intentions, the scope of the contractor's work, the materials and methods of construction. The Architect may properly designate the place under which the construction work is to be completed and paid for.

The relation of the Architect to his client depends upon good faith. The Architect is responsible for the approval and extent of his services and the conditional character of estimates made before final drawings and specifications are complete.

The contractor depends upon the Architect to guard his interests as well as those of the client. The Architect will conform to his professional obligations and provide adequate evidence of his qualifications for the work. An Architect should have formal education and training in architecture and be familiar with the fundamentals of professional practice and conduct.

An exchange of information between Architects and those who supply and handle building materials is commended and encouraged.

The Architect in his investments and in his business relations outside of his profession must be free from personal or pecuniary interests which tend to weaken or discredit his standing as an unprejudiced and honest adviser free to act in his client's best interests.

The use of free engineering service offered by manufacturers, jobbers of building materials, appliances and equipment, or contractors is accompanied by an obligation which may become detrimental to the best interest of the owner. The Architect may offer his services to anyone on the generally accepted basis of compensation, salary or fee, as Architect, consultant, adviser, or assistant, provided that he rigidly maintains his professional integrity, disinterestedness, and freedom to act.

He will refrain from associating himself with, or allowing the use of his name by, any enterprise of questionable character.

Architects should unite in fellowship in their professional organizations and their full part of the work of those organizations. They should share in the interchange of technical information and experience.

The Architect should seek opportunities to be of constructive service in civic affairs, and to the best of his ability advance the safety and security of the community in which he resides by promoting therein the appreciation of good design, the value of good construction, and the proper placement of structures and adequate development and adornment of the areas about them.

Every Architect should inspire the loyal interest of his employees, providing suitable working conditions for them, requiring them to render competent and efficient services, and paying them adequate and just compensation therefor. The Architect should accept mentorship of the young men who are entering the profession, leading them to a full understanding of the functions, duties and responsibilities of Architects.

Every Architect should do his full part to forward justice, courtesy and sincerity in his profession. It is incumbent on him in the conduct of his practice to maintain a wholly professional attitude toward those he serves, toward those who assist him in his practice, toward his fellow Architects and toward the members of other professions and the practitioners of other arts. He should respect punitiously the hallmarks that distinguish professional practice from non-professional enterprise.

Standards of Behavior: An Architect is remunerated for his services solely by his professional commission, salary, or fee and is debarred from any other source of compensation in connection with the works and duties which are entrusted to him. An Architect may properly render service free of charge to those who are able to perform but shall not, except under unusual circumstances, offer this service without compensation. An Architect shall not submit free sketches except to an established client.

An Architect shall not be employed or advise to employ any Architect on a basis of professional charges, nor shall he offer his services in competition with others.

An Architect shall not injure the professional reputation, prospects or business of a fellow Architect. He shall not attempt to supplant another Architect after definite steps have been taken by a client toward his employment; nor shall he undertake a commission for which another has previously been employed and until he has determined that the original employment has been definitely terminated.

An Architect who has been engaged or retained as a professional adviser in a competition, cannot, if the competition is abandoned, be employed as architect for this project.

An Architect shall not guarantee any estimate of construction cost.

An Architect shall avoid exaggerated, misleading or paid publicity. He shall not take part, nor give assistance, in obtaining advertisements or other support toward meeting the expense of any publication illustrating his work; nor shall he permit others to accept such advertising under his name.

Since adherence to the principles herein enumerated is the obligation of every member of the New York State Association of Architects, any deviation therefrom is subject to discipline in proportion to its seriousness. The Board of Directors of the New York State Association of Architects shall have sole power of interpreting these Standards of Professional Practice and their decisions shall be final subject to the provisions of the By-Laws.

STATE DIRECTOR NATIONAL COMPETITION JURY

Carl W. Clark, prominent Syracuse architect and State Association Director representing the Central New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects, has been honored and subsequently accepted an invitation on a screening jury for the school building architectural exhibit to be held in Atlantic City, February 13-18, 1954. This exhibit is jointly sponsored by the American Institute of Architects and the American Association of School Administrators.

The jury consists of four members of the American Institute of Architects experienced in school building design, and four non-architect educators representing the National Council on Schoolhouse Construction.

Mr. Clark will represent the eastern region of our nation as an architect member of the jury.

The School Building Architectural Exhibit has become an important feature of the programs at the annual National and Regional Convention of the A.A.S.A.

Thousands of administrators who will attend the Convention in 1954 are looking forward to the exhibit of school building plans. All entries are submitted by registered architects and depict public, private, or parochial school buildings, for any age groups below college level, erected or under contract for erection, in U.S. or U.S. territories and possessions, since January 1, 1949.

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
I have often said that we never learn anything from a building that stays put. It is only when something goes haywire that we learn what not to do. Sometimes what happens is a condition we never intended to design against anyway, but when something like the Worcester tornado of June 9, 1953 happens, we learn a lot about the relative merits of different types of construction.

Frequently tornados confine their efforts to farm areas or to residential areas where we have no building design in accordance with modern engineering practice to serve as a measure of how good our design practice is. In this instance however, we had two modern factory buildings and one reinforced concrete housing project directly in the path of the storm as well as other buildings. It was an ideal full scale laboratory and the Factory Mutual Insurance Report of tornado damage recently issued is an interesting and useful document.

As to the basic structure, it was found that either a monolithic reinforced steel structure or a typical modern steel frame building with monolithic roof all properly designed in accordance with modern engineering practice will resist tornadic forces with damage only to the roof coverings, windows, and lightweight siding materials. Regardless of how solidly built the structure may be, these relatively lightweight details of construction will go, and flying debris will in itself do considerable superficial damage.

Previous experience has shown and it is borne out by the Worcester tornado, that the roof and top story load bearing masonry walls of either a plank or timber floor or wood joist floor building will be severely damaged by such a tornado.

The Morton Company Building covering an area of 260,000 square feet was a steel skeleton building with masonry walls four feet high, then metal sash, and a panel of corrugated asbestos above. The roof was of metal deck welded to the purlins and covered with insulation and roofing. The steel deck in much of the area was torn loose around the perimeter of the welds, thus relieving the pressure. On the area of deck which remained in place, large sections of roofing were peeled off and the insulation board was either torn loose from the deck or separated on the line of lamination. Much damage to the windows occurred with resultant damage of the interior of the building.

In the reinforced concrete housing project which consisted of 91 two-story monolithic concrete buildings, the roofing was stripped off, windows were blown in, and interior wood stud partitions were laterally displaced, but the frame and most of the brick walls remained intact.

We will probably hear more about what failed and what didn’t fail through the magazines, advertisements, etc., which we will receive for the next few months. And then after it is gone and forgotten, we probably will continue to design just as we have been doing.

**Drive-In Screens**

*By CARTWRIGHT & MORRISON, INC.*

*Holcomb, N. Y.*

We furnish framing for drive-in screens, throughout New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England. Timber frames are economical, graceful in outline and easy to cover. Our designs require a minimum of footing concrete. Prompt delivery on early orders.

*Screen at left is 56 x 66 ft. at Massapequa, Long Island; Leon Einhorn, Architect.*
The winners of five $500 scholarships awarded annually by the Brooklyn Architects Scholarship Foundation were announced recently by the Foundation President, Anthony J. Daidone. They are: Miss Laurie Mutchnick, Frank Eliseo, Sidney S. Paul, Fred Chamowicz, and Martin H. Cohen, all residing in Brooklyn.

The presentation of the awards was made on the steps of the Brooklyn Borough Hall, by the Borough President, Hon. John Cashmore, Honorary Chairman of the Brooklyn Architects Scholarship Foundation. In addition to the award winners and Mr. Cashmore, those who attended the ceremony included Mr. James C. Boudreau, Dean of the Art School at Pratt Institute and Honorary Chairman of the Foundation; Mr. Daidone, Foundation President; Vincent Pellegrino and Harry Finkelstein, officers of the Foundation; and Harry Silverman, President of the Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A., and of the Brooklyn Society of Architects, co-sponsors of the Foundation.

All of the award winners have used the scholarships at architectural schools of their own preference, Miss Mutchnick, and Messrs. Eliseo and Paul will continue their studies at Pratt Institute. Mr. Chamowicz will enter the University of Cincinnati, Mr. Cohen will continue his studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Scholarships are awarded annually to students who desire to study architecture, or to continue their architectural studies. Scholarship funds are obtained by the officers and the Directors of the Foundation, through contributions from architects, building material companies, construction firms, and others identified with the building industry. President Daidone is now heading the drive for funds for the 1954 scholarships. The response is again encouraging and it appears certain that the effective work of the Foundation will continue.

The winners are selected by the Award Committee after careful screening and as the final step applicants are interviewed personally by the Committee. There is no competition of any kind to determine scholarship recipients.

The Brooklyn Architects Scholarship Foundation is sponsored by the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and the Brooklyn Society of Architects. Members of these two organizations only, are officers and directors of the Foundation.
THE CHARM OF

EAST HILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.

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

ACME SHALE BRICK CO., INC., BUFFALO, N. Y.

SYRACUSE BRICK CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

CONSOLIDATED BRICK CO., INC., HORSEHEADS, N. Y.

JOHN H. BLACK CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WECKESSER BRICK CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MOHAWK BUILDING MATERIALS CORP., RENSSELAER, N. Y.

HUTCHISON-RATHBUN, INC., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE BELDEN-STARK BRICK CORPN., NEW YORK CITY

BINGHAMTON BRICK CO., INC., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
BURNING "BUNKER C" OIL AUTOMATICALLY

By Malcolm B. Moyer

When a new public building is being projected, the question of what fuel to use is bound to come up. Labor conditions have made it difficult to obtain good building custodians, with the result that some form of automatic heat will likely be called for.

The coal people have seen oil fuel rapidly taking away a large amount of their business and have a staff of field men equipped with charts and data with which to combat this trend. The coal people strive to present comparative fuel costs which favor coal. The oil people, forgetting the labor factor which is at the bottom of this trend towards automatic fuel, strive to present a fuel which will actually match coal in theoretical "cost per BTU" and advocate "Bunker C" or No. 6 fuel oil.

The Architect may not be present when these arguments are presented and find himself confronted with a directive from his client to provide equipment which will "burn Bunker C oil automatically."

If he has had no experience with Bunker C, he will pass this fuel directive to his Engineer without much thought about it. If he has had considerable experience with Bunker C oil, he may resist such a directive with forceful arguments of his own. There have been many troublesome Bunker C installations which are anything but automatic.

The real problem for the designer is not the matter of selecting the oil burner for his specifications, important as this is, but rather the design of the oil supply lines and the method of keeping them warm. He will do well to use a single tank with greater diameter and shorter length to keep the loss of heat from the tank into the earth as low as possible. A coating of vermiculite concrete around the shell of the tank will pay. If the system is to be operated intermittently with weekend shutdowns, as in a school, an electric system of heating the oil lines is much better.

The Engineer must demand absolutely drop tight lines. There must be no leakage. Every foot of oil and suction lines must be heavily insulated. The burners must have electric preheaters, preferably sized larger than the manufacturer is accustomed to supply. The oil should be continuously circulated by independent pumps and pass through a reheater on its way back to the storage tank. It must be about 120 degrees in the tank.

Aside from these major precautions, there is little to differentiate this Bunker C plant from an installation intended to burn the non-preheat oils. When this oil is heated to the same fluidity and viscosity as the non-preheat grades, it will burn freely and operate nicely under automatic control.

CONCRETE PLANK

ROOF AND FLOOR INSTALLATIONS

TONGUE AND GROOVE LIGHTWEIGHT PRECAST CONCRETE

CONCRETE PLANK CO., Inc.

15 EXCHANGE PLACE

JERSEY CITY 2, N. J. Henderson 4-1401

New York City Phone Digby 9-2450
HISTORIAN

President Goldberg has named Professor Albert H. Detweiler, of Cornell University, as Historian of the New York State Association of Architects.

A better choice would have been difficult. Mr. Detweiler is Chairman of Regional History Archives at Cornell University and Chairman of Archives for the Central New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. and Mrs. Detweiler, their four children, and their Henry, Jr., are at this writing in Rome, Italy. Yes, you will hear from Historian Detweiler at the 1954 Convention.

COST DATA ANALYSIS

The Architects' Exchange, publishers of "Cost Data Analysis" have expressed a desire to have New York State represented in the April 1954 issue, material for which should have been forwarded by December 18, 1953.

Due to publication dates of the Empire State Architect it was impossible to transmit this information, of December 2, 1953, to you in time for the April 1954 issue.

This publication has the endorsement of the New Jersey Chapter, American Institute of Architects, and the New Jersey Society of Architects. The Octagon has received the publication with a great deal of enthusiasm and has distributed a copy to each chapter of the American Institute of Architects throughout the United States and Hawaii.

Inasmuch as "Cost Data Analysis" is published semi-annually, it would appear that information furnished within the next five months would be in time for the October 1954 issue.

It appears from available information that "Cost Data Analysis" questionnaire blanks can be obtained by addressing The Architects' Exchange, 27 Washington Street, Newark 2, New Jersey.

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
**U.S. SCOTCH BOILER**
with oil burner and induced draft fan

**BISON BOILERS**
Heating and Power Boilers in sizes ranging from 10 H.P. to 350 H.P.

API - ASME - ASME CODE

Quality Boilers To Give Quality Service
* See Sweets’ Catalog

---

**Unit Laminated Arches, Beams, Rafters**

speed construction and lower the cost of building

Unit Structures introduced laminated wood construction to the building industry back in 1934, and now provides complete plant facilities for the fabrication of arches, beams, and rafters to achieve clear span area. You’ll find Unit Structures a responsible organization, responsive to the delivery schedule your work demands. Call — or write.

**District Representatives**

JEROME F. WALKER & ASSOCIATES
VICTOR, NEW YORK
Phone Victor 25

**Autoclaves** (continued)

The advantages have been well expressed in the progress report of the A.C.I. Committee 716 in the April 1941 issue of the Journal of the American Concrete Institute which states:

"the Committee has made a thorough study of the available information and of the practical results and experiences of manufacturers employing the high pressure steam curing process. From these studies, and with specific reference to high pressure steam curing of concrete masonry products, the committee arrived at the following general conclusions.

1. Concrete masonry products can be produced by high pressure steam curing methods ready for use within 24 hours after molding.
2. High pressure steam curing is completed without substantial change in shape or size or cracks.
3. High pressure steam cured units are substantially in a drier condition and lighter in color than moist cured units, and give a clear ring when tested with a hammer.
4. Compressive strength of high pressure steam cured units at one day is at least equal to that of moist cured units at 28 days.
5. High early strength of high pressure steam cured units is permanent.
6. High pressure steam curing treatment tends to stabilize unsound materials that otherwise result in popping or spalling in service.
7. High pressure steam curing develops increased resistance to sulphate action.

---

**Unit Structures, Inc.**
753 Peck Avenue, Peshtigo, Wisconsin

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
8. High pressure steam curing (especially in the presence of silica) practically eliminates leaching and efflorescence.
9. The shrinkage of high pressure steam cured units in drying from a saturated condition to equilibrium with air in a heated building, is about 50%, less than moist cured units.
10. The strength of high pressure steam cured units is influenced by the amount and character of siliceous material in the mix, but in much less degree in lean and dry mixes.
11. High pressure steam curing results in lower bond stresses between steel and concrete.

Results of investigations at the Research Foundation of the University of Toledo, sponsored by the Office of Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army and by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, confirmed as far as they went, the above findings. These studies* conducted by George L. Kalousek and others under the supervision of the author, led, among others to the following conclusions on the relationship between curing method, shrinkage, and other properties of concrete masonry units and walls. (The gist rather than the text of the conclusions is given for brevity.)

(1) Curing under high pressure saturated steam in autoclaves reduced the shrinkage of units made with both dense and lightweight aggregates by approximately 50%. But no curing temperature up to 170°F. outside the autoclave produced any such significant reductions in shrinkage.

(2) Autoclaved units had considerably less cumulative shrinkage on repeated cycles of wetting and drying compared with moist or high temperature cured units.

(Continued on Page 27.)

---

**Mo-Sai**

**pre-cast facing slabs permit**

**DRAMA in DESIGN at low cost**

Even on small jobs Mo-Sai provides a means of creating big-job effects within reasonable budget limits. In the case of this automobile showroom in Danbury, Connecticut, the field of the Mo-Sai is light green and both the inlaid letters on the corner piers and the projecting letters along the top of the parapet are dark green . . . all done in Mo-Sai.

Mo-Sai, a 2 inch thin reinforced architectural panel, offers unlimited color range, tremendous adaptability, unusually low cost yet achieves outstanding results.

Architect: TONY VECE
Bridgewater, Conn.

Contractor: LUKE F. SWEENEY, INC.
Danbury, Conn.

FOR MORE DETAILS ON Mo-SAI WRITE FOR BROCHURE OR SEE SWEET’S CATALOG

THE DEXTONE COMPANY
NEW HAVEN 3, CONNECTICUT

GOODSTONE MFG. CO., INC.
ROCHESTER 5,
NEW YORK

*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER

At recent meetings:

George Cummings was greeted as the new A.I.A. Secretary, a fact that this Chapter is very proud to acclaim.

Mr. Faragher entered as new business the proposal that the Chapter request the State Education Department to permit the Chapter to present the License Certificate to successful candidates for Registration at its regular meetings as a function and privilege of the Chapter. Men to whom the presentations would be made would be the guests of the Chapter. This proposal, if enacted, would serve to acquaint the newly registered architects with the Chapter and the Chapter with the men, a mutually beneficial introduction to the profession. On motion by Mr. Faragher, seconded by Mr. Waasdorp the proposal was unanimously carried.

New members are: Herbert Boerner, John Christie, Albert Morrison, Frederick Talbot and Daniel Giroux.

The program of meetings for the Chapter is as follows:

February 6 — University Club of Rochester
Subject: "Ethics and Professional Practice."

April 3 — Statler Club, Ithaca

June 5 — The Beecher, Rome
John Brayton Johnson "The Architect Meets the Press."

The Central New York Chapter hereby issues a standing invitation to any Constituent to join them at any of these meetings.

NEW YORK SOCIETY
TO THE CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.

Gentlemen:

This Committee has again met and after considering the merits of all the nominees, has gone outside of the profession this year and has selected Senator MacNeil Mitchell, for its Award. All of you must be acquainted with his work.

The Committee appreciates the increased interest in its work as indicated by additional nominations, but cannot understand why some of the organizations have not cooperated. Do you not have any "worthies" in your section of New York?

STATEN ISLAND CHAPTER

Albert Melniker has been re-elected president of the Staten Island Chapter for 1954. Other officers are as follows: Joshua Brown, 1st Vice President; Michael S. Diamond, 2nd Vice President; Kenneth Milnes, Treasurer; Kenneth Wheeler, Secretary; Olaf Madsen, Theodore Koch and Maurice Usln, Directors.

Under the chairmanship of Maurice Usln, the chapter is earnestly working on a project of fees and professional practice with the express purpose of determining a fee schedule equitable with conditions on the Island. Assisting Mr. Usln are Harold E. Diamond and Kenneth Wheeler who, together with their committee, are working very closely with the local engineering chapter on the question of fees and ethical practice.
BRICK
for every
"design demand"

Photos: S. H. Gottscho

Whether designing in contemporary or conventional architecture, no building product will do more to enhance the beauty of your building than Hudson River Brick.

BRICK MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, INC.
1949 GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

PLEASE SEND FREE HUDSON RIVER BRICK BROCHURE

NAME

ADDRESS
CONCRETE
A Modern Building Material?

Samples of 2,000 year old concrete — still in serviceable condition — recovered from an ancient submerged Roman wharf, have been brought to the U. S. by Henry L. Kennedy, president of the American Concrete Institute.

Believed to be the oldest known example of hydraulic concrete, which is capable of "setting up" or hardening under water, the samples were taken from piers which once supported a large wharf in the bay of Pozzuoli, Italy, near Mt. Vesuvius. The wharf was built during the reign of the Roman Emperor Caius Caesar Caligula, A.D. 12-14. The piers have been submerged since that time, said Mr. Kennedy, who also heads the Construction Specialties Division of Dewey and Almy Chemical Company.

Prior to the discovery of the wharf, it was believed that the ancients, who normally built such structures of masonry, had not learned how to make hydraulic concrete. According to Italian concrete technologists who presented the samples to Mr. Kennedy during a recent trip there, Roman engineers discovered, probably accidentally, that the volcanic ash from Mt. Vesuvius reacted with lime to make a cement that would harden under water.

At present the samples are undergoing tests in the Dewey and Almy laboratories at Cambridge, Mass., to determine their resistance to weathering, freezing-thawing action and other deteriorating forces to which the concrete, having been submerged in a warm climate, has not been subjected. An accurate comparison of strength and durability between this early Roman concrete and the modern product cannot be given, said Mr. Kennedy, because Portland cement as we know it today is hardly 100 years old, and air entraining agents which greatly improves the durability of modern Portland cement concretes are hardly 15 years old.

N. Y. State Masonry Assn., Inc.
ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

Officers and directors of the New York State Concrete Masonry Association, Inc., elected at the group's Second Annual Meeting in Syracuse, are shown here. They are (seated, left to right): Frederick W. Reinhold, Anchor Concrete Products, Inc., Buffalo, re-elected director-at-large; Harvey H. Black, Domine Builders Supply Co., Inc., Rochester, president; Garson Dinaburg, Dinaburg Block Co., Inc., Binghamton, retiring president and member of the board. Standing (left to right): William C. Homer, Barnes & Cone, Inc., Syracuse, member of the board; Grant N. Reinhold, Anchor Concrete Products, Inc., Buffalo, re-elected secretary; John D. Daly, Auburn Cement Products Co., Inc., Auburn, re-elected treasurer; Arnold Cogswell, Standard Block Co., Inc., Troy, director; and Robert Abbey, Abbey & Co., Buffalo, executive secretary. Other board members and officers, not present for photograph, include Henry C. Quartzius, Jr., Nailable Cinder Block Corp., Brooklyn, director; George Kogel, The Concrete Corporation, Long Island City, vice-president.
(3) Shrinkage in units and the resulting danger of cracking in restrained concrete masonry walls is a function, not only of curing methods, but also of moisture content of the units when laid in the wall, and of the degree to which the wall dries out after laying. The drier the units when placed in the wall, the less the shrinkage which will take place on further drying. However, simply drying down to the present A.S.T.M. Specification of 40% of total absorption was relatively ineffective in most cases.

(4) Studies conducted on restrained concrete masonry walltetes laid up with blocks of different curing methods and moisture content indicated that when the wall was exposed to 25% relative humidity simulating the low humidity of a steam heated building in the winter.

(a) Drying ordinary high temperature cured lightweight aggregate blocks down to a moisture content as low as 50% of total absorption (Army Specification) before laying, was not sufficient to prevent cracking, although shrinkage was reduced.

(b) Autoclaving of lightweight aggregate blocks, if laid wet was not sufficient to prevent cracking.

(c) Only the combination of autoclaved block laid dry resulted in crack-free walls under the severe conditions of this study.

(d) Dense aggregate units had lower shrinkage and somewhat greater crack resistance than lightweight ones.

From the above studies it is apparent that by careful drying of properly aged high temperature cured units, progress toward reducing wall cracking can be achieved by any block manufacturer willing to take extra pains. But, only the autoclaved units with the chemically different volume stable crystalline cement “glue” can give the double protection of inherently reduced volume change plus low moisture content.

Fortunately, “the blowdown” phase of the high pressure steam curing cycle results in the flashing of water absorbed in the unit as the pressure is released. For this reason, units come out of the autoclave already dry and need only to be kept dry until laid in the wall. The Autoclaves at Anchor Concrete Products are equipped with the necessary connections so that if additional drying is needed with any special aggregate, it can be accomplished.

As a final word of caution to the Architect, it should be pointed out that while autoclaved units are a big improvement, they are not a cure-all and do not eliminate the need for a good structural design and adequate control joints in long unbroken walls and lintels.

Pending the published final report of A.C.I. Committee 716, Architects interested in specifying autoclaved high pressure steam cured blocks may write Anchor Concrete Products, Inc., Buffalo 6, New York for an interim suggested specification.

*1) Relation of Shrinkage to Moisture Content in Concrete Masonry Units—Published by Housing and Home Finance Agency as Housing Research Paper 23, also appeared in abbreviated form in November 1953 A.C.I. Journal.


ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBIT (continued)

"EDUCATIONAL CLASSIFICATION:
"CERTIFICATES OF AWARDS - Both to the Architect and the Owner.
"1. Liverpool Elementary School — Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw and Folley — Architects, Syracuse, New York.
"HONORABLE MENTION - Both to the Architects and the Owner.

"INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION:
"HONORABLE MENTION - Both to the Architects and the Owner.

"I want to commend the members of the Central New York Chapter, A.I.A. for their fine efforts to further the development of good architecture in the various communities of its territory. These efforts will encourage the other Chapters in the State to continue their own efforts..."
Hangar at Westchester County Airport, White Plains, N. Y., is 750 feet wide and 150 feet deep, divided into three equal bays and spanned by 250-foot timber trusses of Timber Structures, Inc. Glulam timber columns are stepped out to support two adjoining trusses. Architect is Julian K. Jassemly; consulting engineers are Buck & Eigel; general contractors are Thompson-Streeter Co., Inc., all of New York City.

Use Timber Trusses
To Span the Wide Spaces

These 250-foot timber trusses, the longest ever made, saved more than $100,000 over the cost of alternate steel trusses in construction of this clear span aircraft hangar. In addition they give permanent service with little if any maintenance, and earn fire insurance rates equivalent to those of exposed steel construction.

Top and bottom truss chords are heavy glued laminated timbers, fabricated in four sections and jointed with shear plated steel splice plates. Dimensionally stable and free from seasoning action, they are typical of the quality of trusses, arches and beams of Timber Structures, Inc., which provide the basis for permanent, maintenance-free structures. For detailed information about these timber structural units see your nearest Timber Structures office, or write us for booklet, "Modern Construction".

TIMBER STRUCTURES, INC.
P. O. BOX 375, RAMSEY, NEW JERSEY

Offices in Chicago; Detroit; Kansas City; St. Louis; Minneapolis; Milwaukee; Columbus; Omaha; Des Moines; Wichita; Dallas; New Orleans; Birmingham; Charlotte; Memphis; Louisville; West Hartford; Seattle; Spokane; Portland, Oregon; Eugene; Richmond, Calif.; Peterborough, Ont.; New Westminster, B. C.

When food must be ready on time
...it's cooked with GAS

- so dependable  - so economical

IROQUOIS GAS CORPORATION
THE BROOKLYN UNION GAS COMPANY

Shown at the luncheon of the Architects and Engineers Division of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, held at the Building Trades Employees Association, Tuesday, November 24, are left to right (seated): James Felt, James Felt & Co.; Philip J. Cruise, chairman New York City Housing Authority, guest speaker at the luncheon; B. Sumner Gruzen, Kelley & Gruzen, chairman of the Division's campaign on behalf of Federation; and Ely Jacques Kahn, Kahn & Jacobs, honorary chairman.

Standing, left to right, are: Walter H. Weiskopf, Weiskopf & Pickworth; Robert A. Jacobs, Kahn & Jacobs; Albert L. Baum, Jaros, Baum & Bolles; and Julius Harwood, Frank E. Towlie & Sons.
You Can Do More With
LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS!
Give Charm, Dignity to Churches at Low Cost

Dignified, conservative, charming!
That describes the use of Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units in the construction of churches and other religious buildings.

Soft tones are obtained through the use of colored masonry units, as they were in the construction of the church shown here. Whether colored or natural, masonry units may be left exposed eliminating the need for painting or plastering.

Just these few advantages show the great economy and inexpensiveness of masonry units.

Acoustical properties are also built-in to these units, reducing noise and making it possible for everyone to hear wherever they may sit in the church.

Grace E. & R. Church, Buffalo, N. Y.
Architect: Charles F. Oyenhack, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Contractor: Hengard Construction Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Colored Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units, interior and exterior, furnished by Anchor Concrete Products, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

In addition . . . and of great advantage to church construction . . . are the insulation properties that are built-in to Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units, keeping a building warm in winter and cool in summer.

And of extreme importance, where large groups congregate, is the fire-safe properties included in Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units. There is nothing to burn. Insurance rates are reduced accordingly.

For more information about the many advantages of Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units, in color or natural, consult any of the members of the New York State Concrete Masonry Association, Inc., listed below.
HOPE’S GUARANTEES
HOSPITAL WINDOWS

The Name

Bon Secours Hospital, Methuen, Mass.
Curtin & Riley, Architects, Boston
Charles Logue Building Co., Inc., Contractor

HOPE’S WINDOWS, INC., Jamestown, N.Y.

THE FINEST BUILDINGS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ARE FITTED WITH HOPE’S WINDOWS