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(Medical and Surgical Bldg.)
Utica, N. Y.

New York State Dept. of Mental Hygiene—Newton J. Bigelow, M.D., Commissioner

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A SECTION OF THE Utica State Hospital from which can be identified in drawing below, the many vital spots where Revere Copper is used.

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CONVENTION PLANS

ASSURE SUCCESS

Arrangements for the 1954 Convention, through the untiring efforts of Chairman, Matthew W. Del Gaudio, have been completed with the Lake Placid Club for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 21st, 22nd, and 23rd.

The general pattern will be similar to the 1953 Convention. Commercial exhibits will occupy a portion of the upper Garth Lounge, upper and lower levels of the tea room, and tea room lobby on the main floor. Architectural exhibits, under the direction of Carl W. Clark, are expected to be in greater number this year, and will be displayed in the Sunset Room, Ladies' Card Room, Forest Music Room, Men's Card Room, Iroquois Council Room, and the Forest Music Room Balcony, all located in the upper part of the office lobby. Registration, room assignments, and dining arrangements will be handled by Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Heller and the Club.

Final details are being completed by the Chairman of the several committees and there is every indication that the program, when completed, will be the best ever.

The personnel of the Convention Committee as of this issue is as follows:

Chairman, Matthew W. Del Gaudio; Co-Chairman, Donald Q. Faragher; Treasurer, Charles Rockwell Ellis; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Rockwell Ellis; Registrar-Secretary, Simeon Heller; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Simeon Heller; Hospitality, William G. DISTIN; Tours & Recreation, Roswell E. Polski; 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.

Remember the dates, October 21, 22, and 23. Alert your secretary for detailed information. Support your profession. Register early. Be present.

Charles Rockwell Ellis, Chairman
Publicity Committee

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Replies to Mr. Harry Prince's letter concerning the proposed loyalty oath as a prerequisite for architectural registration in New York State continue to arrive with every mail delivery. (See January-February Issue of the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT.)

The following are portions of a few of the letters received to date.

Sir: I have read with great interest Mr. Prince's letter in regard to the loyalty oath. I think his statement covers the situation completely and fully. I am in hearty agreement with him in seeing no purpose served by such requirement and I am afraid it would add to the present atmosphere of fear and confusion.

William Charney Vladeck, A.I.A.

Sir: After reading Mr. Harry Prince's article on the subject of "Loyalty Oath", I feel the need of indicating my agreement with his point of view.

It appears to me that it would be nothing short of degrading for our profession to embrace the type of approach that regiments honest, intelligent and free thinking individuals to a policy which in effect admits that our way of life and constitutional guarantees are so weak that its citizens must reassure the governing bodies in writing of their Loyalty.

Lawrence Laguna, Architect
(Continued on Page 43.)
THE CHALLENGE: A LEVEL AND WATER-LOGGED SITE

THE RESULT: AN OUTSTANDING HOSPITAL

A flat site a few feet above sea level that prevented the use of cellar areas contributed to a fresh approach in planning a hospital that has wide and important applications.

Generally, the basic research in a hospital concerns itself with overall organization, improvement of planning standards in the various departments and concern for the employees. In the Coney Island New General Hospital this has been true, but in addition a solution has been developed that will considerably improve maintenance and construction possibilities by devoting all the space below the first floor slab to utility lines and mechanical equipment.

The new Coney Island Hospital has 540 beds, a chassis that serves these, an additional 276 beds in the modernized existing hospital, and an outpatient department geared for an initial load of 200,000 visits a year.
The site limitations, preventing hospital uses below the entrance floor, led to a solution with three basic innovations in hospital planning.

1. In the past, cellar space has been assigned to storage and certain service facilities such as kitchen, dining rooms, pharmacy, etc. In this case all these facilities have been located above grade. A non-patient floor has been designed as the second floor, which provides light, clean, well-ventilated space for the kitchen, cafeteria, central sterile supply, pharmacy, lockers and certain administrative facilities, as well as allowing an above-grade link, through an enclosed bridge, to the existing hospital. The advantages in providing proper light and air in terms of morale, sanitation and efficiency are obvious.

2. Since a hospital has an extremely involved mechanical system, with heating risers, drainage lines and piping for the various systems occurring throughout the building, there must be space allowed for the returns of all these lines to a central mechanical core. This is generally done in a space between the first floor and the cellar, making this maze of piping difficult of access for inspection, repair or change, since this can be done only through limited access panel openings in the ceiling. Moreover, each repair or inspection involves a disruption of the space under the piping, and leaks may cause damage to furnished spaces below. This hospital provides a complete open pipe space for all returns and service piping below the first floor. All pipes are exposed. There is adequate headroom for maintenance work but a low enough height to assure that these spaces will never be used as improvisations for hospital facilities.

The elimination of access panels, trench covers, inaccessible piping and encased services is an important factor in improving the operation of the hospital plant.

3. The first floor becomes the level on which all entrances and departures take place. By a careful system of zoning, definition of circulations and placement of elevators, it has been possible to accommodate all the circulations without interferences or mixing types of traffic that are unrelated. Separate entrances are provided for visitors, staff, ambulatory admitting, emergency admitting, out-patients, employees, delivery of supplies, removal of soiled linen and garbage, mortuary chapel and hearse dock, so that all these circulations can move in and out of the building and to their proper areas in the hospital without interference or confusion.

ON THE COVER: Photograph of a model of the new addition to the Coney Island General Hospital now under construction. Andrew J. Thomas, Architect; Katz, Waisman, Blumenkranz, Stein, Weber, Associate Architects.
The basic plan locates an out-patient department and ancillary services between the new patients' wing and the existing hospital (which is being altered as a chronic facility). The new patients' beds face south towards the ocean. At each floor a connecting link between the patients' wing and the ancillary service wing houses the nursing unit administration and general services.

The entire hospital is an orderly and compact combination of vertical stacking and horizontal correlations. For example, the Operating Suite is on the same level with Surgical Wards; the Delivery Suite is adjacent to the Obstetrical Nursing Units; the Rehabilitation Nursing Units are next to the various therapies and to outdoor exercise spaces; Medical Nursing Units are on the same floor with the medical outpatient service, both of which are under the same administration.

The vertical relationships in the placement of outpatient facilities will become obvious on inspection. The lowest out-patient floor has the therapies, taking advantage of the terraces available at this level. Next above it are the general medical clinics and special out-patient clinics with the heaviest load. The Mental Hygiene Clinic is here related to Nursing Units with facilities for psychosomatic medical treatment. Above this the facilities have a dual purpose, serving both in-patients and out-patients in the Radiology and X-ray therapy sections. The T.B. Clinic and a small T.B. Nursing Unit are on this floor. The floor above has a further reduced out-patient load. Extraction clinics and blood bank are related to the entire series of pathology laboratories. On the floor above, which is devoted to surgery, only the Cystoscopy Suite is used by out-patients. Above that, the Delivery Suite is a completely in-patient facility.

A number of the planning features should be noted in some detail:

1. The comprehensive administrative suite, including offices for home care, is located so as to be directly accessible to both in- and out-patients; at the same time these are in a cul-de-sac and therefore by-passed by extraneous traffic. The administrative personnel with whom the public has no contact are on a non-patient floor.

2. The Central Record Room is within the outpatient registration area, yet is directly connected with upper floor nursing units by means of a continuous conveyor. It is also conveniently accessible to the Admitting Division.

3. Ambulatory admissions as well as ambulance cases enter through parallel corridors leading to patients' elevators; between these corridors are located the ancillary services for both patient groups. All admission traffic is fully separated from visitors circulation.

4. Mortuary and ambulance docks are fully screened from patients' view.

5. Garbage and soiled linen disposal are remote from food and general supply delivery.

6. Rehabilitation patients have access to several ample roof decks with various exposures for outdoor recreation and exercise. One of these reproduces various surfaces and exterior conditions the patients will face after their discharge. As the hospital site is highly restricted in area, these roofs compensate for the absence of on-the-ground patient facilities.

7. The organization of the Obstetrical Nursing Unit represents a successful modification of the "rooming-in" principle. The nurseries for the infants are located between each pair of patients' rooms, each group accommodating twelve bassinets with the necessary nursing and treatment facilities. In this way the babies are immediately accessible to the mothers and yet the disadvantages of the rooming-in arrangement are avoided. Separate facilities are provided for premature, suspect and isolation nurseries.

8. The Central Sterile Supply Department and the Pharmacy are contiguous. The means of distribution of sterile goods and drugs is via the same continuous conveyor which serves the Central Record Room; nevertheless all of these departments are immediately adjacent to the elevator core, and therefore easily reached during periods of mechanical failure of the conveyor.

9. The interior structural columns are integral with pipe shafts; this permits changes in connected equipment without disturbing alterations. Structurally, the
steel skeleton has uniform bays. In lieu of single girders at columns, pairs of channels are framed with a space between them. This allows for utility chases at column centers. The exterior columns on the north and south walls are set back from the face of the building. This cantilever reduced the weight of steel framing and provided a shaft between the outside skin and the columns for heating lines, leaders and some additional utility piping. Through the use of this system window areas can be nearly continuous with the greater flexibility such a system allows in the design of smaller spaces along these walls.

10. The concrete sunshades on the south facade are penetrated so as to permit the escape of air from underneath; experience has shown that where such penetrations are absent, hot air becomes pocketed at window heads and is blown into the building.

11. The kitchen on the second floor is designed in the width of one wing of the building. It has excellent natural light and through ventilation in addition to the mechanical supply and exhaust a carefully developed production flow and finishes that insure cleanliness and low maintenance. For example, the kettles are grouped in an island and cantilevered from a low stainless steel-faced partition so that all the usual unsanitary grease accumulations around legs will be eliminated.

12. A new type laboratory layout and furniture have been developed to allow for flexibility in assignment of spaces and flexibility in the specific use of any one laboratory. The standard manufactured under-counter cabinets have been abandoned because of their poor accessibility for efficient storage; they have been replaced with wheeled under-counter shelf trucks which can be located as required, with adjustable shelf and storage possibilities. These allow work and knee space at any point on the counter, accessibility to the piping and maximum cleanliness.

Within the framework of the City’s program and standards many innovations have been introduced to make the Coney Island Hospital a significant advance from the point of view of patients, staff and employes.

The New Coney Island Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Now under construction — Gerace & Castagna,
General Contractors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction of New Bldg. &amp; Misc. Structures</th>
<th>Alteration to Existing Hospital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Construction $10,325,000</td>
<td>$424,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbing $1,384,965</td>
<td>167,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Htg. &amp; Ventilating $1,385,120</td>
<td>37,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical $1,341,343</td>
<td>113,015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

slightly over $24.00 per sq. ft. for new construction.
The Binghamton City Hospital is a municipal institution containing 455 beds, of which 60 are in the new Maternity Building opened in 1953 to replace an older, non-fireproof, inadequate building. New land adjoining the existing hospital was acquired for the purpose, and the new building has been joined to the hospital complex by corridor and by the extension of its internal utility system. Food service is from a central kitchen.

The building has been designed for the possible addition of a fourth story if required in the future. Two nursing units of 30 beds each are presently provided. They differ only in that the third story unit contains only semi-private rooms (any of which can be used as a private room), while the second story unit contains four 4-bed rooms as well as semi-private rooms. The first story contains reception, labor and delivery units as well as accommodations for men and women doctors. The basement contains accommodations for nurses, for clinics, ritual circumcision, study groups, demonstrations and a variety of baths for patients. Separate access from the exterior is provided to the basement for public use of certain of these facilities.

The nurseries are provided with individually shielded bassinets. Premature babies are taken upon birth directly to the pediatric section of the hospital and therefore no separate provision has been made for them in the Maternity Building.

Mothers may keep their babies in their rooms ("rooming-in") if they desire a private room. On each nursing floor there is a small room adjoining a demonstration room, through whose clear glass partition new mothers— and fathers — may watch and learn how to bathe and change their baby. Other facilities and appointments can be noted by studying the accompanying plans.

The building is of fire-resistive construction. It was built between July 1951 and April 1953, at a cost of $733,376.78, or $2.00 per cubic foot.
Architectural plans for the Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University, the first new medical school to be established in New York City in over half a century, were recently made public.

The College will be the initial unit of a comprehensive $25,000,000 Medical Teaching Center to include Colleges of Dentistry, Nursing, Public Health and Post-Graduate studies.

The College, named for the world famous scientist on his 74th birthday earlier this year, will be constructed on a 16-acre site at the junction of Eastchester Road and Morris Park Avenue in the northeast Bronx.

It will adjoin the new 1,400-bed Bronx Municipal Hospital Center which the City of New York is constructing at an estimated cost of $40,000,000 and which will be affiliated with the College and serve as its clinical teaching center.

The dominant unit of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Mr. Gruzen said, will be a 10-story glass faced building of contemporary design embodying many new departures in medical school construction.

Adjoining the 10-story teaching research building will be a 3-story administration and library wing. A 750-seat fan shaped auditorium will be projected from the administration and library wing to form a porte-cochere over a vehicular driveway which will be used as an entrance for the general public.

The architectural plan for the College, according to Dr. White, has been designed to provide a high degree of flexibility in physical layout to facilitate innovations in curriculum in line with the newest concepts in medical teaching. Students will be provided with multi-purpose laboratories, which will serve as their home base for instruction and study activities during the first two years. This is a departure from the traditional construction of large classrooms and laboratories for each of the departments in a medical school, which often remain unused for part of the academic year.

This arrangement will afford students the opportunity to maintain closer contact with instructors and to obtain the maximum amount of individual training. This will also encourage correlated and integrated teaching among the various departments of the faculty.

The teaching-research wing will consist of a basement, ground floor, seven major laboratory and teaching floors, an animal institute, and a mechanical equipment floor. Construction of this wing will be of reinforced concrete frame, with exterior masonry and glass walls, and windows of non-ferrous metal. Beginning with the second floor there will be a series of fourteen laboratories on each floor. Provisions have also been made for three 2-story lecture halls, each with a seating capacity of 150, and for three 35 student conference rooms.

The administration-library wing will consist of a basement, ground floor and first floor and will be constructed of structural steel frame, masonry, glass and stone. The library has been designed to house 200,000

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
volumes utilizing an open stack system. It will have a reader capacity of 225. A large lobby and exhibit hall will be located off the main entrance on the ground floor, as well as a spacious, glass-enclosed student and faculty lounge. The first floor will contain administrative offices of the College of Medicine, general administration offices, the upper portion of the students’ lounge and the library reading rooms.

The auditorium, which will also be used for meetings of medical groups, professional societies and scientific demonstrations, will have facilities for projecting TV broadcasts, films, and for conducting patient demonstrations. Through TV, it will be possible to show actual experiments or demonstrations going on in other parts of the medical center or in any part of the country. Provisions are being made to equip seats with head-phones and microphones to permit two-way communication between platform and audience during seminar discussions.

The College will be set back 75 feet from Morris Park Avenue and will overlook a large terraced campus. It will be located directly across from the 511-bed Nathan B. Van Etten Hospital, the first unit of the Bronx Municipal Hospital Center to be completed, thereby permitting easy access from the College to the Hospital Center. Also under construction as part of the Hospital Center is the 898-bed Abraham Jacoby Hospital, a staff residence and auxiliary buildings.

Estimating that construction of the medical college will take approximately twenty-two months, Dr. Belkin said plans are being made to admit the first freshman class in September, 1955.

“The completion of the architectural plans and specifications for the Albert Einstein College of Medicine,” he said, “marks an additional step forward in the period of transition from mere planning to action. We are now ready to begin with the construction. I am confident that the American community, through whose generosity medical education is continuously enriched, will come to our assistance in making the Albert Einstein College of Medicine a reality in the not too distant future.”

Attorney General Goldstein, who heads a $25,000,000 fund-raising effort in behalf of the project, emphasized its non-sectarian character. Faculty and students, he said, would be selected on the basis of scholarship and ability alone without regard to race or creed.

Reporting that fund-raising programs for the school were under way in many cities throughout the country, Mr. Goldstein said that the immediate objective was to raise $10,000,000 for the construction and equipment of the medical college building.

“The Albert Einstein College of Medicine and its affiliated Hospital Center,” Mr. Goldstein said, “will be a vital addition to the nation’s resources in the field of health and education. Physicians are needed in virtually every branch of medicine and research. Opportunities for medical education must be extended if we are to meet expanding civilian health needs as well as the requirements of our armed forces. The Albert Einstein College of Medicine will help to provide opportunities for many young people to pursue medical careers and contribute their talents and services to safeguarding the health of the American people.”

Attorney General Goldstein announced that eight national leaders in government, industry, labor and community service have been named as honorary chairman of the medical college campaign. They include: Vice-President Richard M. Nixon; Governor Thomas E. Dewey; Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Eddie Cantor; George Alpert, President of the Board of Trustees of Brandeis University; George Meany, President of the AFL; and Walter P. Reuther, President of the CIO.

1954—A.I.A. CONVENTION

"Forces That Shape Architecture" will be the theme of the 86th annual convention of The American Institute of Architects, it was announced today by Clair W. Ditchy, President of The Institute. The convention will meet in Boston, Massachusetts, June 15-19, with headquarters at the Statler Hotel. At that time, an estimated 2,000 architects and guests will visit Boston, a city famous both for its historic buildings and as a center of modern architectural thinking.

This year’s convention theme will give American architects the opportunity to assess those forces which have so radically changed their profession during the past fifty years. Modern technology; government building programs; developments in health, education and industry; new commercial patterns; the changing structure of the family, the community and the city—all have exerted a profound influence on architecture. Their impact on building design will be the subject of the various seminars at the 1954 convention.

The architects will also take advantage of the Boston scene with a special Pops Concert by the Boston Symphony. It will follow the President’s Reception at the Boston Art Museum and a dinner at Symphony Hall.

One of the anticipated features of the convention will be the presentation of Honor Awards in the 86th Annual Exhibition of Outstanding American Architecture. For the past five years the Honor Awards Competition has been an annual A.I.A. event, open to all registered U.S. architects and to all categories of building, here or abroad. This year, in addition to the general awards, special Honors will be given in the fields of hospital and school design.

Also part of the convention program will be the presentation of the Gold Medal, highest honor given by The Institute for distinguished service to the profession. Additional awards include the Fine Arts Medal, the Craftsmanship Medal, and the Edward C. Kemper Award for service to The Institute.

A relatively new attraction will be the display of building products and equipment offered by sixty-nine manufacturers and distributors under the co-sponsorship of the Producers’ Council. This exhibit has proved most helpful in keeping architects informed of the newest developments in the construction field. Citations will be given for the best display booths.

A pre-convention program will include meetings by the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, the Producers’ Council, the National Architectural Accrediting Board and the A.I.A. Board of Directors.

Chairman of the 1954 Convention Committee is Philip Creer of Providence, Rhode Island, assisted by James Lawrence, Jr. of Boston, President of the Massachusetts State Association of Architects and Chairman of the host chapter Convention Committee. Arthur Holmes of the A.I.A. staff is Convention Manager.
BROOKLYN CHAPTER
Architects Sponsor Competition

At its recent regular monthly dinner-meeting, the Brooklyn Chapter of The American Institute of Architects examined the causes for the great exodus of the middle class population from Brooklyn and the concurrent growth of slums. Plans were formulated for a proposed civic improvement program which will reawaken civic pride and make Brooklyn a better place in which to live.

As its first effort toward accomplishing this goal, President Harry Silverman announces that the Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A. is sponsoring an architectural design competition having for its subject the redevelopment of an actual site for cooperative living in the “Sea Gate” section of Brooklyn. The problem involves provision of better living facilities and services for that portion of Brooklyn’s swollen 3,000,000 population which can afford to live in a self-supporting community but is presently living in blighted areas. Some of the amenities in the proposed redevelopment include apartment houses with extensive landscaped areas, a shopping and community center, and bathing beach facilities where 5000 families can enjoy better living.

The competition is open to undergraduate students presently attending accredited colleges of architecture and to any resident of Brooklyn now employed in the field of architecture. Cash prizes will be awarded to the winners. Further information on the competition may be obtained by writing to Mr. Thomas E. Phillips, Jr., Chairman, Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A. Education and Registration Committee, 70 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, New York.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY

A twelve day exhibition of prize winning architectural work of talented graduate high school students and Korean Veterans, who have been taking a new accelerated architectural “Work and Study Plan for Becoming an Architectural Draftsman,” was displayed at the Institute of Design and Construction, 26 Court St., Brooklyn, Monday, January 25th to Feb. 6th.

Architect Vito P. Battista, Director of the I.D.C. School, stated that the “Work and Study” course was specifically designed for students who cannot afford to continue their education in a University. He explained that under the “Work and Study” plan, students receive an intensive daytime curriculum for eight months in architectural and building construction subjects and also receive instruction in the methods for filing and approving plans with the Department of Housing and Buildings. At the end of this period, they are placed in jobs in well known Architects’ offices, where they work at their profession with pay, and at the same time obtain practical experience.

These students, while employed during the day, are transferred to the Institute’s night school classes where they can complete their architectural education and eventually can take the registered architect’s examination.

The exhibition of their work was displayed to show that the “Work and Study” courses are feasible and of great help to students who otherwise would have lost the opportunity to develop their talents. The building industry, which is America’s largest business in dollar volume, needs these young men today more than ever, because of the shortage of architectural help.

Leading architects, members of the State Education Department, counselors of high school and vocational training schools, as well as members of the Veterans Administration were invited to attend the open house exhibition.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER

The February meeting of the Chapter was held at the University Club in Rochester on February 6. The Seminar for this date was on the general subject of ethics and professional practice. The Chapter was fortunate in having for moderator for the discussion Mr. Daniel Swartzman of New York City, Chairman of the Institute Committee on Ethics and Professional Practice. The discussion had the active participation of many of the members and was most instructive.

During the meeting Joseph Flynn, a Chapter member of long standing, was introduced in his new capacity of member of the newly appointed City Commission for management of the Rochester War Memorial Auditorium. Mr. Flynn, an active practicing Architect, has designed many of Rochester’s important buildings. The Chapter congratulates Mr. Flynn on this honor and also commends the foresight of the City in selecting a member of the new commission who is so well equipped to advise on the use of this important civic project.

The Chapter is pleased to report that Carl Clark has been selected as one of the four architectural members of the screening jury for the joint American Association of School Administration, an A.I.A. sponsored exhibit at the Atlantic City Meeting of the A.A.S.A. to be held February 13-18.

NEW YORK CHAPTER

Under the direction of our Honorary Member, Director Francis Henry Taylor, and Theodore Rousseau, Jr., Curator of Paintings, the entire collection of European painting from the thirteenth to the twentieth centuries has been reassembled for the first time since the not so recent World War. With Robert B. O’Connor and Aymar Embury II serving as architects, the West Wing of the building which is the old museum dating from the late Seventies has been completely rebuilt. Old skylights have been removed and replaced with a new lighting system developed by Lawrence Harrison of the museum’s staff. New galleries have been created, new parquet flooring laid, a new method of picture hanging worked out, and air conditioning installed.

The result is magnificent. The Metropolitan’s galleries are extremely simple and flexible, almost the sole architectural detailing consisting of uniform travertine door casings and base. Due to the new lighting, the pictures are revealed as never before. Generally, the background color of the walls has been kept very light, in many rooms matching the travertine, in the Dutch gallery a light blue. Here several pieces of Delft porcelain have been placed on pedestals against the walls between the wonderful Vermeers in their ebony frames.

Accessories from the period also accent the Seventeenth Century French gallery where gleaming military equipment of the time of Louis XIV has been placed flanking a great Poussin and in the Eighteenth Century Venetian gallery where a huge glided harpsichord (Continued on Page 18).
1953 BUILDING AWARDS of the
QUEENS CHAMBER of COMMERCE

For the first time since the inauguration of its Annual Building Awards contest in 1926, the Queens Chamber of Commerce will award a special bronze plaque to the "most outstanding building" erected in Queens during 1953 in any classification.

The extraordinary award will go to the Bulova Watch Company building at 77th Street and Astoria Boulevard, Jackson Heights. The Bulova architect was Alexander D. Crosett & Associates, 27 William Street, and the builder, Turner Construction Company, 120 Lexington Avenue, both of Manhattan.

Including Bulova’s, eight bronze plaques and one honorable mention scroll will be awarded by the Queens Chamber to winners and the single runner-up in its 1953 Building Awards for “excellence in design and construction” of new buildings erected in Queens during the past year.

Bronze plaques will be awarded to owners of outstanding buildings selected in industrial, commercial, banks, religious buildings, apartment houses, public buildings and rehabilitations classifications. No awards will be made in categories of apartment groups, apartments with stores, gas stations-auto sales & service-garages, residences costing $15,000 or under, and residences costing over $15,000.

An honorable mention scroll will go to the owner of one building in the commercial category. Architects and builders of each of the winning buildings and the runner-up will receive certificates of commendation.

Inaugurated by the Queens Chamber of Commerce in 1926, the Annual Building Awards contest is not confined to Chamber members. For this year’s contest, any building erected in Queens during the period from November 1, 1952, to October 21, 1953, was eligible for consideration by the judges.

Regulations governing the Building Awards provided that the judges could make a special award to the "most outstanding building" in Queens in any classification completed during the period covered.

Building Awards are as follows:

BOROUGH’S OUTSTANDING AWARD
SPECIAL BRONZE PLAQUE
Building Completed – October 1, 1953

Inspired by the design of the Federal Reserve Bank in Washington, D.C., the Bulova Watch Company building at 77th Street & Astoria Boulevard, Jackson Heights, is a classic building 150’ wide by 350’ deep. It houses the company’s administrative headquarters, research and development laboratories, and manufacturing area.

The two-story structure devotes 160,000 square feet to its manufacturing section on the first floor level. Total space, including upper and below-surface levels, is 400,000 square feet. Overall height of the building does not exceed 50 feet, in keeping with civil aeronautic regulations. Located on a 2.7-acre site, it covers only 15 percent of the property. The remainder includes extensive landscaping, parking and recreational areas.

INDUSTRIAL – Bronze Plaque
Owner: Interboro Realty Company, 383 Pearl Street, Brooklyn 1, New York
Building Completed – September 15, 1953
Architects: Larry Meltzer, 188 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York; Edward L. Burch, Jr., 661 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois

Featuring a panoramic glass exterior on three sides and set on a landscaped site with a light buff gray iron spot brick facing, the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co. building at 49-39 Van Dam Street, Long Island City, presents an inviting appearance that permits effective and dramatic display of the fork lift, labor-saving material handling equipment sold and serviced from this building.

COMMERCIAL – Bronze Plaque
Owner: River Drive Construction Corporation, 186 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, New York
Building Completed – September 30, 1953
Architect: Martyn N. Weston, 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York

COMMERCIAL – Honorable Mention
Owner: New York Telephone Company, 101 Wil- loughby Street, Brooklyn 1, New York
Building Completed – September 1953
Architects: Voorhees, Walker, Foley & Smith, 101 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

BANKS – Bronze Plaque
Owner: Astoria Federal Savings & Loan Association, 37-16 30th Avenue, Long Island City, New York
Building Completed – March 6, 1953
Architects: Halsey, McCormack & Helmer, Inc., 286 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
APARTMENT HOUSES — Bronze Plaque
Owner: Alfred L. Kaskel, Carol Management Corporation, 12 East 48th Street, New York, New York
Building Completed — November 1953
Architect: Philip Birnbaum, 12 East 18th Street, New York 17, New York
Builder: Doral Construction Corporation, 12 East 48th Street, New York 17, New York
Location of Bldg.: Woodrow Wilson Apartments, 69-10 108th Street, Forest Hills, New York

Above and beyond the basic principles of good design — mass, proportion and truthfulness of construction — the 9-story and penthouse Woodrow Wilson Apartments at 69-10 108th Street, Forest Hills, radiate dignity and character. Looked upon as a pace-setter for apartment construction, the reinforced concrete fireproof building with its abundance of esthetic cantilevered terraces emphasizes gracious indoor and outdoor contemporary living.

The building contains 111 apartments ranging from 2½ to 7 rooms, featuring colored tile baths, wood-burning fireplaces, and dishwashing machines. Most apartments provide private terraces, and hallways are carpeted. A two-story garage in the rear of the apartment building accommodates 120 autos.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS — Bronze Plaque
Owner: Board of Education, City of New York, 49 Flatbush Avenue Extension, Brooklyn, New York
Building Completed — August 1953
Architects: Knappe & Johnson, 390 East 150th Street, New York 55, New York

Designed to receive eight additional future classrooms, the Public School 199 building at Greenpoint Avenue & 40th Street, Sunnyside, is “T” shaped in plan with the main portion of three stories occupying the stem of the letter, accommodating principally the many classrooms, cafeteria, library, nature study room, kindergarten, and administrative offices. It is flanked on the northern end by an auditorium, with platform and dressing rooms on the west side. A gymnasium with lockers and shower rooms is on the east section.

Constructed of reinforced concrete, the structure has floors of concrete slab. Exterior walls are faced with full range Colonial red brick. A minimum of limestone is utilized for exterior trim, and windows are of aluminum. Glazed tile wainscots are used in corridors and toilets, terrazzo floors in corridors, lobbies and vestibules. Toilets and shower rooms feature tile floors, and acoustical plaster is used in the auditorium and gymnasium.

REHABILITATIONS — Bronze Plaque
Lessee: Savings & Loan Association of Sunnyside, 42-25 Queens Boulevard, Sunnyside, New York
Building Completed — August 30, 1953
Architect: Richard L. Lukowsky, 29-03 Newtown Avenue, Astoria, New York
The Savings & Loan Association of Sunnyside, 37' by 75' one-story brick building at Queens Boulevard & 43rd Street, Sunnyside, was remodeled from a portion of a one-story commercial structure. It leans toward the modern without great emphasis on ornamentation.

RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS — Bronze Plaque
Owner: St. John’s Cemetery, Metropolitan Avenue at Dry Harbor Road, Middle Village, New York
Building Completed — February 1, 1953
Architect: Joseph Mathieu, 32 Court Street, Brooklyn 2, New York
Builder: Veit & Company, Inc., 260 Devoe Street, Brooklyn 11, New York

Primarily intended for prayer and meditation by cemetery visitors, St. John’s Chapel in St. John’s Cemetery, Middle Village, is designed in a free modern style of architecture with a Gothic influence. Its ecclesiastical character is borne out by a marble altar and all necessary equipment and appointments for the conduct of religious services.

The structure, which seats 160 persons, has an exterior of seam-face granite with limestone trim and slate roof. Interior walls are of limestone veneer and the woodwork throughout — including the sanctuary reredos, wainscoting, and pews — is of selected oak. The floor is of terrazzo, with marble inlays in the sanctuary and aisles.
CONSTITUENTS (Continued)

chord with its attendant carved Tritons complement the Tiepolo ceiling panel which hangs above them.

Ready access to technical information for the Architect has always been a problem. Howard T. Fisher of the Chicago Chapter has furnished information bearing on a possible answer to this problem which is now in its early formation bearing on a possible answer to this problem which is now in its early preliminary study phase. It is the "Packaged Library" planned by the National A.I.A. The first such library will cover the specialized field of Detention and Correction - a shippable library to contain books, articles, plans and details by the best current practitioners and theorists. In this way, in a short time, all the most valuable and recent information can be in hand.

If this first project is successful, others will follow. A preliminary meeting last month attended by Messrs. Harvey, Wiley Corbett, Benjamin M. Gruzen, Charles B. Meyers and Clarence B. Litchfield, all of this Chapter, indicated that the idea is being met with much enthusiasm here and it is hoped that further work on the project will soon be under way.

Thomas Creighton's television series "Living By Design" made its debut on WOR-TV, Channel 9, January 12th at 10:00 p.m. Mr. Creighton acted as moderator, introducing the series and the client of the evening, Mrs. Bernard Thomsen, in search of a house. Guest architects Caleb Hornbostel, Edgar Tafel and Abel Sorensen each sketched a plan and perspective of the house whose requirements were developed in a discussion between client and moderator. Circulation, orientation and the possibilities of solar heating were among the basic points covered in the concluding Round Table. The series will continue with various other building types on Tuesday evenings at the same hour.

The very representative showing of Puerto Rican architecture which closed last month at the League will serve as a reminder that A.I.A. members in Puerto Rico belong to the New York Chapter. This is the more gratifying in that it was the wish of the Puerto Rican architects themselves that their membership be assigned to the New York Chapter.

The Chapter numbers six members now practicing in Puerto Rico and while only one of them was represented in the recent exhibition (Henry Klumb, with an extensive new building program for the University) we hope to learn more of their fine contemporary work and of themselves in the future. Isadore Rosenfield, a Chapter member resident in New York, was handsomely represented by a large general hospital.

Without question the most widely publicized name in American architecture is Frank Lloyd Wright. Yet such is public apathy and ignorance in regard to architecture that even this outstanding figure failed to be identified on two recent TV quiz programs. The panel of experts on "Twenty Questions" who rarely miss - did not even succeed in narrowing the field to architecture. The finalists in one of Groucho Marx's "You Bet Your Life" program fared no better. Such is fame: at least, such is architectural fame.

Having served for three years as President of the Architects Council, Matthew W. Del Gaudio has retired from the post as of January 1954. Mr. Del Gaudio has been a most energetic and forceful officer. He has been of especial service in making members of the six smaller constituent Chapters feel that their case is being represented equally with that of the numerically more weighty New York Chapter.

Several years ago, Mr. Del Gaudio received an A.I.A. Fellowship in recognition of his efforts toward unification of the interests of the Chapters of the New York area. It is fortunate that Mr. Del Gaudio will remain on the Council as Delegate of the New York Chapter for the next term of one year. His Alternate will be William Potter.

ROCHESTER SOCIETY

The Rochester Chapter of Architects started a new year by enjoying an evening of listening to the Rol­ screen Company present their products. This occurred on January 14, 1954 and the following week the So­ ciety was the guest of the Zonolite Company to hear about Zonolite products.

During February the Society met with the Rochester Engineering Society every Tuesday noon and offered the following program:

On February 2nd the group listened to Carl Schmitt who showed some excellent slides on Mexican architec­ ture. On Tuesday, February 9th William H. Roberts, Chairman of the Standards and Board of Appeals for the State Labor Department, gave an interesting talk on the reflections which told of his experiences during his 10 years of office. Mr. Larry Martin, Superintendent of Production Engineering of the Camera Works of Eastman Kodak, met with the group on Tuesday, February 16th and gave various systems relating to new types of movie entertainment such as Cinema­ scope etc., and the title of his talk was "Three D or not Three D." On Tuesday, February 23rd, the group will listen to Don Foote, Commissioner of Commerce for the City of Rochester who will talk on City Development.

WESTCHESTER CHAPTER

The Christmas Party

December 10, 1953, at The Holiday Inn, Greenville. As usual, the Committee for the Christmas Party outdid itself, and put on a gala affair which was thoroughly enjoyed by all those attending (which unfortunately, was a minority of the total membership).

Committee members were Jim Cook, Chairman, Fred Voss and Russ Johnston. The meal was excellent, and the entertainment was clean but good. A beautiful contortionist started the show, and attracted the raving eyes of several members, especially one of the "Younger set." A versatile musician, practically a one­man symphony orchestra interspersed with jokes (?), followed. Then a team of acrobatic dancers, whose only complaint was that the ceiling was too limited for some of the routines. And a prestidigitateur who made McCarthy (Charlie, not Joe) out of Milon Rose while never ceasing his continuing string of tricks, Pianist and master of ceremonies held their own.

The traditional "Country Store" made money, although everybody seemed to be taking home some loot. The liquid refreshment department was well patronized both before and after the party.

For the information of any members who may be interested - the entertainment was paid for, as decided by vote, from the Chapter treasury, thus assuring every member about $2.00. So every member who did not attend contributed that sum for the enjoyment of those who did. Thanks.

CORRECTION

We wish to correct the error in spelling, which appeared on pages 8 and 9 in the January-February issue, of the architectural firm of Harbach and Swain.
BOOK REVIEWS

MOTELS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND BARS

An Architectural Record Book—$6.95
Author: Architectural Record Staff
Pages: 216
Published: October, 1933

Review by George Dick Smith
James S. Hornbeck, Senior Associate Editor of "Architectural Record," states in his introduction to this valuable book that the objectives are threefold:

1. "That owners of motels, hotels, restaurants and bars ... will be persuaded that a high level of design pays."

2. "That prospective investors in such projects will realize the business wisdom of engaging professional architectural talent early in the game."

3. "That architects will find the book a handy guide to contemporary examples of considerable merit."

Starting with number 3, they have accomplished this by illustrating the book profusely with examples of good design and planning (barring a few). Much good technical data is given for all four categories plus a bibliography for motels.

A complete analysis of the motel business and future possibilities is presented by Frederic Arden Rawley, Architect. An interesting item is his statement that motels are being built at a cost of between $3,500 and $5,000 per room compared with city hotels costing approximately $12,000 to $24,000 per room.

Hotels are covered by illustrations and descriptions of the new Hilton hotel for Istanbul, the Los Angeles Statler Center and the New Hotel for the Caribbean and a few small ones.

Much technical data regarding the planning of a restaurant is given covering all sizes and types. Here again, illustrations are mostly on the good side.

Regarding parts 2 and 1 of Mr. Hornbeck's introduction, it is presumed that owner and investor can't help but be impressed with the fine buildings used as examples, all were designed by architects.

It is a valuable book to have for reference if you do, or contemplate doing any "Motels, Hotels, Restaurants and Bars."

A BOOK REVIEW
By C.S. Tucker
Architects as a rule are too busy to read books, since they spend so much time having to write them themselves (specifications, that is), and are impatient with those that they do read that do not get down to the point and say quickly what they mean. But, they do love to have a nice assortment on their bookshelves showing architecture "as she is spoke" in other bailiwicks than his own. One of these that should complete the panorama of his bookshelves is "The Northwest Architecture of Pietro Belluschi" by Jo Stuhlschne, currently available from the F. W. Dodge Corporation for a modest stipend. And it has the desirable characteristics hereinbefore stated; what text there is is easy to read, and the selection of illustrations admirable. As for any remarks about Dean Belluschi's work, we leave it to each reader to be his own critic in whatever phase his appreciation may lie.

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

[Image of Fleetlite Aluminum Window Units]

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Architects: Wilbur Watson Associates
Cleveland, Ohio

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BROOKLYN ARCHITECT COMMENTS

Vito P. Battista, co-designer of the Brooklyn Civic Center, warned that the projected traffic relief program and study by the Port of New York Authority and the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority does not go far enough in its program, and will not solve the already knotty parking situation in New York and "may help to destroy the very thing they want to save, — the city."

Mr. Battista criticized the reported statement of Robert Moses, chairman of the Triborough Authority, that the unresolved issue of a master off-street parking program for this city was outside the scope of the study of the authorities. Mr. Battista declared from his offices as Director of the Institute of Design and Construction at 26 Court St., Brooklyn, that Mr. Moses and Mr. Bayard F. Pope, the acting chairman of the port agency are quite capable men, but they must not bypass the imperative need for joint action with other city agencies and organizations.

Unless a coordinated program of city planning is developed now in conjunction with the Boro Presidents and the New York City Planning Commission, and all of the details of community development thoroughly examined, the city may be defaced, he asserted. A prime example of this is the Express Highway cutting diagonally across the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza.

"The City pattern is bound to change at points where the approaches of the bridges come in contact with the community, such as Bay Ridge," he stated. And unless an overall plan embracing not only parking, but housing, zoning and many other planning problems, is solved jointly with local planning officials, the city will suffer.

"This lack of coordination is glaring now, as the proposed piecemeal plan will bring thousands of additional cars from outlying areas into New York, thereby creating a most serious parking problem in the heart of the city."

The Pope-Moses plan, which has been described in the press as a motorist's dream will actually be a motorist's nightmare and it will compound our parking difficulties, and may add a host of others that may be avoided only with an intelligent, combined approach, he said.

Mr. Battista, Architect and City Planner has been working during the last year on a comprehensive parking plan to embrace the periphery of the City and will present it as a "Civic Duty" to the proper authorities in the near future.

PRATT INSTITUTE APPOINTS NEW DEAN

Olindo Grossi (234 Manhasset Avenue, Manhasset) has been appointed Dean of the new constituted School of Architecture at Pratt Institute, created by the action of the Board of Trustees, effective July 1, 1951, Dr. Francis H. Horn, President of the Institute announced. A graduate program, leading to the degree of Master of Architecture, will be offered this September in addition to the present five year bachelor's course.

Mr. Grossi is at present Professor and Chairman of the Architecture Department, Pratt Institute Art School. He joined the staff of the Institute in 1945, and was named department head in 1946. He graduated from Stuyvesant High School, New York City, and attended Columbia University where he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Architecture, and Master of Science in Architecture. He received the Prix de Rome and spent three years of study abroad as a Fellow of the American Academy and one summer at the University of Paris on a Carnegie Scholarship.

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CODIFIED PLUMBING

By Malcolm B. Moyer
Consulting Engineer

Do we tend to rely too much on
the Code?

How many times do building
plumbing plans show the toilet
rooms with symbolic lavatories,
closets, and tubs depicted in desired
locations, but with no piping plans
which a journeyman can follow.

And are they not frequently ac­
companied with a page of specifi'cations
which call for "cast iron
soil pipe," "copper hot and cold
water piping," a list of fixtures
designated by some particular
manufacturer's trade numbers, and
the phrase: "All work shall be
done by skilled mechanics in ac'
cordance with the Plumbing Code
of the City of ____________ ."

What else is there to be said?

Doesn't the contractor who bids in
the job know his craft? Aren't his
men all "skilled mechanics"? And
if he follows the Code, can he go
wrong?

Factual answers to these ques­
tions may properly run as follows:

"Our plumbing contractor must in­
deed know how to assemble stacks;
caulk joints in cast iron soil pipe;
know how to measure, place and
join copper tubing, with soldered
fittings; wipe lead joints, and yet
actually assemble a system whose
pipes project from finished walls,
or necessitate deep cuts in struc­
tural members, and effectually
buck the heating and the electrical
contractors from installing their
work.

If you object to what he is erecting,
he will probably draw himself
up with dignity and inform you
that the Code makes him do so.
And after you have reufully exam­
ined some of the leaky joints,
buttcrved joists or studs, you begin
to feel that the "skilled mechanic"
must have been working on some­
one else's job.

And likewise following the di­
rections of the Code does not in­
sure the desired results.

If the designer works with the
applicable code before him, he can
select appropriate pipe sizes, which
usually saves considerable money.

As for the average plumbing
contractor doing his own engineer­
ing, he is usually in a dither to
keep the general contractor from
nailing or cementing him under,
and he has materials to buy, pay
rolls to meet, salesmen to attend to,
so that he cannot be tied down
long enough to do real design
work. This being the case, he
usually gives his "skilled" mechanic
verbal permission to get the job
done as fast as possible and install
it the best way he can.

On the other hand, he will be
willing to bid closely on a clean cut
and completely laid out job which
will definitely locate and size each
piece of pipe in his system and es­
establish grades for his digging. His
bids will be lower because he has
no uncertainties. His work will go
in without exasperating extras.

When a system is clearly de­
picted, there will be a proper ap­
preciation of the space require­
ments of the job by the architect
and ample spaces or chases pro­
vided during the design stage.

In the end, a well studied plumb­
ing plan deserves a thorough en­
gineering study. The assurance of
predictable results more than jus­
tifies the engineering fee involved.

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Sir:

I have just read Mr. Harry Prince's wonderful analysis on the
question of the "Loyalty Oath". I find that I am in full agree-
ment with him.

Believing in the principle of "Live and Let Live", the funda-
mental theme of our way of life, the loyalty oath is the very
antithesis of that principle.

The signing of loyalty oaths is a thought control plan which is
fantastic beyond belief, and as Mr. Prince says, "No one can
seriously believe that the signing of the oath will prevent the will-
ful wrongdoer, the mischief maker, or traitor from carrying out
any evil designs that he may harbor against our country."

Conformity serves no useful purpose and proves nothing except
that our thinking is being regimented and our way of life nulli-
Jed.

I say, let's keep awake to this creeping paralyses that these con-
formists want to foist on to us by fighting against the oath taking.
William J. Modin, Architect

Sir:

Little can be added to Mr. Prince's splendid letter appearing in
this year's first EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT, on the subject of
loyalty oaths. Since, however, rightly or wrongly we put our
faith in majorities, I wish to add my vote to those opposing the
requirement of a loyalty oath as a condition of professional
registration.

If the matter is not serious enough to carry the hint of a
gestapo, then it is funny enough to remind one of little boys
pricking their fingers and signing to eternal friendship, in blood.

Birth in the United States automatically imposes the loyalty
obligation. Naturalization or the intent to be naturalized calls
for an oath of allegiance. Native born or naturalized citizens,
subject to laws applicable to treasonable acts. No other persons
are eligible for professional licenses.

Therefore, requirement of a loyalty oath would add another
unnecessary factor to the growing list tending to cloud the
understanding of true professional status. Apart from our citizen-
ship, most of us have taken this oath several times in our lives—
as school children, as boy scouts, as members of clubs, lodges, and
other organisations; in wartime employment, as soldiers, sailors,
airmen. Taking the oath again would not improve the machinery
existing for the restraint of traitors and seditious.

Since professional people are but a cross section of the public,
it is understandable that some of them should have become
infected by marxhysteria. This group, if not cured, might in
time require us to undergo a new baptism or bar-mitzvah as a
professional qualification.

And how will it help Architecture?

Bernard Heatherly, Architect

Sir:

Permit me to commend your organization and your magazine
for performing a public service in bringing this matter to the
attention of the profession. And especially I want to congratulate
Mr. Prince for the intelligently patriotic stand he has taken. Of
course I endorse his position.

Harold J. Levy, Architect

Sir:

On the question of the "Loyalty Oath" as a prerequisite for
registration I wish to associate myself with the extremely clear
and reasoned position of Mr. Harry Prince.

I wish to elaborate on part of Mr. Prince's letter . . . . The oath,
as he noted, adds nothing to the safeguards against treason and
subversion in existing law. What then is its purpose? It is part
of a larger plan to straightjacket thought. Its aim is to repress
non-conformism, all but that which is "safe", that which aims to
preserve the status quo. Its targets are the mavericks, the rebels,
the dreamers, the people who in the past moulded our today like
Tom Paine, Sam Adams, Jefferson, Thoreau, Emerson, Louis
Sullivan and Frank Loyd Wright.

The "Loyalty Oath" is part of the larger plan which includes
the McCarthy-Waller Law which "protects" us from Oscar Niem-
eyer and which is threatening to deport David Hyum, a brilliant
young Korean-American architect to almost certain death.

It is part of the plan which is attempting to drive from the
arts all who refuse to bend the knee to the Know-Nothings of
today. Is America really safer because Paul Draper may not
dance nor Larry Adler play his harmonica on the American stage?
It is part of the plan that drove Chaplin, one of the truly great
creative artists of our time, from our shores as it killed the young
actors J. Edward Bromberi and John Garfield.

Let us have none of the intellectual straightjackets!

Isaiah Ehrlich, Architect

(Editor's Note: To date, no one has defended the loyalty oath
in any manner. After reading some of the letters printed here, it
is hoped that those who wish to defend the loyalty oath will air
their views.)
JOSEPH R. CAVALLARO, PRESIDENT OF THE
BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK, PRESENTS THE
I.D.C. AWARD

Joseph R. Cavallaro, President of the Board of Higher Education, of the City of New York, presented a specially prepared “Portrait Merit Citation” to Paul R. Mahler, 25, of 20-2nd St., Greenvale, L. I., in honor of his being the top architectural student at the Institute of Design and Construction, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Vito P. Battista, architect and director of the Institute, who selected young Mahler for the distinct honor, announced the award.

Prize winner Mahler is a student in the “Work and Study plan for becoming an architectural draftsman” day course at the I.D.C. and was placed in a position as a draftsman with the nationally known architectural firm of Harrison and Abramovitz, co-designers of the United Nations Building and Radio City.

The “Work and Study plan for becoming an architectural draftsman” is designed for talented high school graduates and veterans who cannot afford to continue their education in a University. They receive an intensified eight-month curriculum in architectural and building construction subjects, and are then placed in positions with leading architectural firms, where they will be employed while they complete their education at the Institute’s evening school.

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