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Paul DiNunno (right), plumbing and heating contractor for Brookfield Homes, reviews a radiant panel heating layout with Edward A. J. Poskus (center), the architectural consultant for Campanelli Brothers, and George Benham, sales representative of The American Brass Company.
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Buffalo's imposing new Tishman office building at 10 Lafayette Square will also be thoroughly modern with electronically controlled Haughton Automatic Elevators for highest efficiency in handling the anticipated heavy building traffic. Four of the five elevators in the building will be of the high-speed operatorless type, serving 20 floors.

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This will be a column dedicated to “looking ahead” in the form of predictions for the balance of 1959. I shall not employ the device of using a crystal ball, but shall stick primarily to the traditional method of relying on facts, rather than fantasy.

I predict that when the Albany legislative session is concluded, your executive director, who has been in constant attendance at the state capitol all winter, will be able to report a highly successful legislative year in every respect insofar as the practice of architecture is concerned. Look for proof in the next issue of EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT. Much of the credit will naturally be due to those indefatigable co-chairmen, Matt Del Gaudio and Dick Roth.

I predict that your executive director will be equally eager to continue to serve the members and constituent organizations of N.Y.S.A.A. for the next three and a half years as he has the past two. (Note: This prediction requires no great occult feat, since the Board of Directors has already approved a renewal of his contract through 1962. Happy to be with you.)

I predict that the By-Laws Revision Committee, headed by Fred Voss, will have a fine set of recommended by-laws, which will be published in the June-July issue of EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT.

I predict that the new managing editor of ESA, Tom Morin of Rochester, will do an excellent job in this capacity, and that our new publisher, Martin Q. Moll Publications, Inc., also of Rochester, will produce a magazine which eventually, artistically and financially, will be second to none in its field. Chairman Charlie Ellis will see to that.

I predict that the 1959 Convention of N.Y.S.A.A. to be held October 8 to 10 at Whiteface Inn at Lake Placid, N. Y. will be the best in the history of the State Association, since First Vice President John W. Briggs has again agreed to act as Convention Chairman, and Nick Masucci will handle the commercial exhibits. Furthermore, Millard Whiteside of Westchester has accepted the vice chairmanship of the Convention and his Chapter has agreed to act as official host, thereby insuring a hang-up program in every respect. Those Westchester boys don’t fool around and they guarantee results.

I predict that Treasurer Marlyn Weston will fully justify the budget he so expertly prepared earlier this year and will shed fewer tears when he submits his annual financial report at Whiteface Inn. Marty has a way of making his predictions come true too. Throw away the red ink, Marty.

I predict that very few secretaries of our constituent chapters and societies will have read the 122-page proceedings of the 1958 Convention which took months in preparation.

I predict by January 1, 1960, we will have one of the best professional organizations in the country. We are now the number 1 state organization in the A.I.A.

Here I stop predicting, except to state that all these predictions can and will be fulfilled only with the help and cooperation of our entire membership.

JOSEPH F. ADDONIZIO, Executive Director
New York State Association of Architects, Inc.
SKYWAY HOTEL

WILLIAM ELI KOHN, Architect
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

The Skyway Hotel was built on a triangular site bordered on all sides by streets with one street 20' higher in elevation than the main street, Ditmars Boulevard.

The solution was to arrange the building allowing for guest entry from rear parking through the middle story because of street elevation difference and entry from the low or major street, and creating an entrance court, level with the low street.

The terraces overlook Flushing Bay and the airport and the inner court (photo enclosed) includes a pond area, walk bridge and landscaping.

The building is of reinforced concrete with brick cavity walls exposed interior, and exterior of building. Acoustic plaster was applied directly to the concrete slab forming the finish of the room ceilings.

The building contains 50 guest rooms, restaurant, bar, lobby and accessory areas.

The reinforced concrete canopy protects the traveler and is consistent with the form of construction utilized.

Italian Tile in vivid random tones was installed separating the entrances of the lobby and restaurant.

Ninety percent of the rooms have private terraces overlooking Flushing Bay and the airport. Each terrace is, in effect, a small, private version of the LaGuardia observation deck. There is also a roof solarium.

Situated at Ditmars Blvd. and 102d St., the new hotel has direct access to the airport by a bridge, directly across the street, which crosses Grand Central Parkway. Though it is the airport's nearest hotel facility, it lies outside all the flight paths and is not subject to discernible vibration. An additional safeguard is a perfect soundproofing system.

At the end of October, they will open a second and larger Skyway Hotel, now nearing completion near Idlewood International Airport. Situated on
the south side of the Belt Parkway, near the Van Wyck Expressway intersection, it will be 50 percent larger than the hotel opened today.

When the second is open, the Fleischman-Sonenstein interests will own and operate, with the Homestead included, half of the six establishments in Queens which can claim regular hotel status. These will provide the major accommodations for transients in the city's fastest-growing Borough, which has a population of 1,750,000 and two of the world's busiest airports.

The site for the newly-opened Skyway was selected mainly for its ready access to LaGuardia Airport. However, a triangular plot posed a difficult problem of grade, as the 102d St. level is 20 feet higher than Ditmars Blvd. The solution was ingenious grading and building design to take advantage of the disparity.

A driveway was constructed on the higher side so that guests arriving by car can step into the hotel at the second-story level, thus gaining the benefit of a motel's proximity of car and room.

William Eli Kohn, AIA, of 429 West 44th St., Manhattan, who designed the new hotels, including their interiors, said the chief aesthetic objective was "a holiday appearance retaining the impression of quiet good taste."

The rooms are 260 square feet in size and have, instead of windows, wall-width glass sliding doors leading to the terraces. Each has a private bath, dressing-room and built-in TV set. A unique air-conditioning system provides both warm and cool air.

"The over-all problem of design," said Mr. Kohn, "was to avoid the sense of temporary character conveyed by most motels, no matter how well designed. It was avoided here by conspicuous use of materials associated with permanence. Thus, the warmth of natural brick is dominant in the interior, and exposed concrete visible in terraces, columns and exterior walls."

A frontal landscaped area is paved with ceramic tile walks. Its focal point is a concrete pool and spraying fountain, traversed by a foot-bridge. All rooms are arranged around this central garden area and overlook it.

The interior color motif is blue and gold. Alternately, one room is dominantly blue, the adjoining one gold, to provide variety and a guest's choice. Even the room telephones are, alternately, in these colors.

While the unusual air-conditioning system is operated from a central plant, it does not force air. The huge central compressor chills water in summer, and a furnace heats it in cold weather. The water is then sent through concealed overhead "radiators" in each room.

A fan in each unit blows fresh air across the radiator which carries the circulating water, either heated or chilled.

The system is extremely efficient, said Mr. Kohn, and he predicted its growing popularity in the next decade. It is virtually noiseless and all but invisible. Individual room controls govern the room's temperature.

The concern for guest-comfort has led to a concentration upon the soundproofing, so effectively achieved. The ceilings are acoustical, the walls soundproofed and silence is further preserved by wall-to-wall carpeting which, too, carries out the blue-and-gold color theme. Drapes of full length (Continued on Page 46)
Last Spring, as other recession-plagued hotels struggled to keep occupancy levels above the break-even point, the International Hotel made its debut two miles from New York’s mushrooming airport of the same name.

The 320-room hotel was built by the Port of New York Authority at a cost of $5,000,000 or about $15,000 a room.

Three months after opening day, occupancy rate was averaging 95 to 104 percent. Today, house-counts of 105 percent are not uncommon on Fridays and Saturdays.

Close to 25 percent of room business at the International originates with travel agents. Travel agents also have sent some 1500 newly married couples to the International. They spend a night at the airport hotel before leaving on wedding trips to Europe, the Caribbean and other places.

Regular rates are $9.50 to $12.50, single; $15.50 to $17.90, double; $16.50 to $18.50, twin, and $25 to $30 for two-room suites. The International has 30 singles, 60 doubles, 190 twin doubles, 14 family rooms with 2 double beds and 13 suites.

The greatest number of guests check in from 9 p.m. to 2:30 a.m., requiring a hotel night crew that exceeds the day crew in size. Since the average guest stay is overnight, each day management is challenged anew to fill its guest rooms.

Architect William B. Tabler refers to the six-story hotel he designed as a “white box on stilts.” The glazed brick exterior assures a brilliant white that stays white. For economy reasons it was left practically unadorned. Bright blue stilt-like columns support the structure over an open ground floor. Their use was dictated by the 10-acre site’s low soil-bearing quality which rules out conventional type foundations. Each of these columns is joined with two upright columns at the first bedroom floor. To get the desired number of rooms within the height limit, Architect Tabler specified...
64 rooms per floor (four standard "maid modules"). And he came up with a two-wing building having a modified V-shape. Purpose of the V-shape is to reduce the apparent length of the unusually long (400-foot) corridors.

The building is completely air conditioned and aircraft noise is practically eliminated by the use of one half-inch plate glass windows in resilient settings.

**Partitionless Lobby**

Arriving guests are greeted by a practically partitionless lobby floor, giving the effect of added spaciousness. Only the function rooms and the management offices are walled off from the lobby. Even the shops are designed as part of the public area.

Sparkling colors—apple green, cerulean blue, tangerine and white—blend with walnut wood textures and chrome, stainless steel and brass in the lobby. White handwoven fabric covers ceiling-to-floor glass windows near the entrance. Near the windows are a row of long, rosewood inlaid planters.

Other decor items include sand, shell and rock mosaics, an authentic looking waterfall. Telephone booth interiors of white and gold spatter have white phones. Indirect illumination dramatizes fluted brass elevator doors.

**Room for Expansion**

Two passenger elevators and two service elevators handle current traffic adequately. The architect provided for expansion by leaving one of the three elevator shafts empty. A new car and other equipment can easily be installed when needed.

To the left of the main entrance are the three function rooms. Designed for flexibility, they accommodate groups of up to 225.

The main kitchen, in the corner of the building, behind the function rooms, handles both banquet and restaurant food preparation.

The 100-seat coffee shop is open from 6 a.m. to midnight, to serve early risers and late arrivals. It consists of two sections, offering counter and table service.

To create an additional private dining area, or to enlarge the adjacent Cafe International, the coffee shop table service area can be separated from the counter section and from the Cafe by white heavy textured rayon drapery with silver threads.

The Cafe International is the hotel's 160-seat main dining room. Shooting stars and meteors are suggested by a spectacular relief in gold on a blue and white plastic background on the main wall.

To make the 400 foot-long corridor appear shorter, sections of the walls are painted alternately dark blue, light blue and gray. Walnut panels holding modern wall bracket lights serve as borders between colors. Hall carpeting is in an abstract pattern featuring a strong red with white and black.

A separate entrance from the parking area gives access to the lobby's shop lined corridor.

Effective planting on the site includes the parking area. On the opposite side of the hotel, the service driveway and unloading area are shielded from the view of guests by planting and a pierced concrete screen.

Reprinted with permission from January 1959 issue of Hotel Management.
Precision, strength and simplicity are good words for describing this new office building on Route 56 in Massena, New York. Headquarters for the administrators and engineers of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, it typifies the exact characteristics that helped these men accomplish one of the world’s great feats of construction engineering—creation of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Massena, like most of the St. Lawrence River Valley, is classified as a Zone Three earthquake area. Consequently, the building was especially strengthened to withstand the rigors of a sudden earth tremor. The structure is steel frame. Columns are anchored directly onto concrete foundation walls, and connections to beams are welded to provide extra rigidity during a shock wave.

The concrete-based steel columns are exposed at grade level. Interior floors are 2 1/2-inch concrete fill over a 4 1/2-inch cellular metal deck. The diaphragm action of this type of floor aids in transmitting loads to all rigid bents.

By extending the basement out of the slope and back onto a lower grade level of the site, the architects obtained natural light for half of the basement interior. Garage and utilities areas are at basement’s rear, conference and work rooms are in front.

The remaining floors are largely offices. One exception is an exhibit lobby on the first floor. Interior walls are plaster or wood veneer, and ceilings are acoustical tile. All door frames extend to the ceilings; either wood or glass panels were used over the doors.

To avoid exposing unit ventilator air intake grills anywhere on the curtain wall exterior, air intakes were provided in the soffits.

(Continued on Page 42)
ARCHITECTS HARMONIZE NEW AND OLD

BY CHARLES ROCKWELL ELLIS, A.I.A.
Chairman, Publications Committee
New York State Association of Architects

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In this current multi-billion-dollar public and private building era, scores of individuals and community groups are dealing with architects for the first time. This is the fifth in a series of six articles explaining the roles and responsibilities of the architect.)

“The architect is a modern man with modern ideas, but one who has retained an appreciation and understanding of the traditional.”

“An architect must achieve harmony between the new and the existing — and do this in our dynamic society, where even the more stable elements appear to be ever-changing.”

These comments on the nature of the man, the architect, and the nature of his work in its broader sense are of vital concern, particularly in the present-day vast expenditures for such community projects as schools, churches, government buildings, cultural facilities, sports and recreation centers, and commercial buildings.

Structures of all kinds are such a familiar part of our communities that one is apt to think of architecture as something that just happens.

Yet even the simplest construction needs skill, training and experience to guide it if the result is to be both practical to use and satisfactory to see. The architect, then, is largely responsible for the physical makeup of his community.

And what of the special problems of this modern day? The scarcity of desirable land sites? The continuing phenomenal population growth? The apparently boundless economic expansion? The seeming fluidity of established values?

The profession of architecture calls for men of the highest integrity, business capacity, artistic and technical ability.

But technical mastery is not enough. To it we must add a lively awareness of how human personalities react to the environments he creates for them. And as important is that scarce attribute — courage. At the core of architectural progress in the individual’s courage to approach each problem with whole-minded originality.

And this, of course, requires versatility. And versatility is attained only through knowledge, training and development of talents.

Whatever the problem, or the many problems of a specific project, the architect proceeds with assurance in executing his design ideas, knowing them to be based on a solid foundation of knowledge acquired through years of intense study and of mastering both theory and practice of his profession.

What is the training of the architect, this "master builder?"

Again, the American Institute of Architects has its own studied recommendations.

The best preparation for architectural school is a well-rounded high school education: An academic course of study, with social studies and industrial art as electives and with as many courses in mathematics as possible.

Professional training consists of a minimum of five years of study in an accredited school or college of architecture. Professional curriculum includes architectural design, materials and methods of construction, design theory, structural design, working drawings, graphics, specifications, free-hand drawing, professional ethics, history or architecture.

After completing academic training, his first job is actually an apprenticeship lasting three or more years (similar to a doctor’s internship), in an architect’s office, broadening his technical knowledge while gaining practical experience.

Since architecture involves public health and safety, all states and territories now require that an architect be licensed or registered to practice. He must qualify and fully demonstrate his competence — just as young doctors must submit to examination by their medical boards.

Safeguards against inexperienced and otherwise incompetent practitioners have come about through continued efforts within the profession, through the 100-year-old American Institute of Architects, to maintain the practice of architecture upon the highest professional plane.

(The sixth and final article of the series will weigh the advantages of engaging a competent architect against the cost or fee for architectural services.)
Potential Economies in School Building Construction

Dr. James E. Allen, Jr., State Commissioner of Education recently released a summary of a report on "Potential Economies in School Building Construction" prepared by Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York, for the State Education Department.

The State Education Department contracted with RPI to make the report, one of a coordinated series relating to school building needs and economies. In releasing the report Commissioner Allen stated: "The Education Department has long been active in the search for and implementation of effective measures to combat rising school costs, while at the same time encouraging the maintenance of adequate educational standards for the public schools of the State." He added: "The Department will give the findings and recommendations of the RPI study careful consideration and will call them to the attention of the school districts of the State."

Dr. Allen added: "The search for economies in school construction is not a new undertaking. Many means of economizing have been found, including the elimination of dispensable and unnecessary "features," much-improved efficiency in the use of space, a better choice of materials and, to a smaller degree, the development of new techniques of construction." The effectiveness of such research to find economies is shown in the RPI report which states that since 1937 school building costs have increased but 150 percent while those for all other building as well as for construction materials and skilled labor costs have risen 200 percent or better.

The RPI report found that one requisite to any understanding of school building economy is a definition of the term "economy," which is not necessarily "low-cost" nor a term to be confused with "cheapness." Economy, as used in the RPI study, has been considered synonymous with "maximum value" and necessarily takes into account long-term as well as initial costs.

The RPI report, which was carried out and prepared under the direction of the School of Architecture, points out that the search for economy in schools must be unending and cites predictions that indicate the need for school space will continue to mount during the next decade at least. It refers to the Special Studies Project Report of the Rockefeller Brother Fund, Inc., which states: "By 1969 high schools will be deluged with 50 to 70 percent more students than they can now accommodate; by 1975 our colleges and universities will face at least a doubling and in some cases a tripling of present enrollments."

Wayne F. Koppes acted as Principal Investigator for RPI in preparing the report and Alan C. Green was Research Assistant. Dean Harold D. Hauff and faculty members of the RPI School of Architecture assisted in the preparation of the report.

Dr. Donald H. Ross is Assistant Commissioner for Research and Special Studies and Dr. Don L. Essex is Director, Division of School Buildings and Grounds, of the State Education Department.

Summary of Findings


This investigation has been conducted in the belief that, to be wholly objective, a survey of potential economies in school construction should examine the entire building process. It should not be confined to one aspect alone, but should consider all the factors contributing to the costs of building, and determine first in which area the greater savings are indicated. Rather than concentrating on methods of construction and the choice of materials,—the matters which may appear at first glance to be of primary import, it has reviewed more broadly all phases of the building operation. Only after the greatest potentials for saving have been located can efforts be directed most effectively at over-all economy.

The many cost factors involved have been considered to fall into three principal categories:

A—The Building Design; its planning, the materials used, and the mechanical equipment.

B—The Regulations and restrictions governing design requirements, and

C—The Procedures commonly employed in building operations.

It has been recognized also that, involved with these different phases of the building operation, are a number of participating parties, each of whom contributes to, and is therefore responsible for the ultimate cost of the school plant. Chief among these parties are the Owner (usually the local Board of Education), the Architect, the Engineer, frequently the Educational Consultant, the Contractor, the Financing Agency and the Building Trades. Since each party has a share in determining costs, each may be able to contribute toward reducing these costs.

(Continued on Page 44)
1959 MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

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MARCH - APRIL / 36
Architect Paul Rudolph Makes Discerning Comments

From the "Bay State Architect", bulletin of the Massachusetts State Association of Architects:

"Familiar landmarks of great bulk disappear today in New York and are replaced by cellophane-wrapped giants, but there is great apathy over the deposed, and the character of that which replaces them. Interestingly enough, only one journal runs regular critiques concerning these phenomena. The only thing that stays the same in New York are the streets, although the ratio of enclosed usable space to vehicular space was thought to be unbearable thirty years ago. The number of miles of elevators long ago overtook the miles of streets. This building orgy has produced more atrocities than any other period. Why?

"Today Park Avenue has exploded. By 1961 the area from Grand Central to the Sixties will be almost completely rebuilt with billboard-like buildings, each shouting for as much attention as possible. The area will have two of the country's best (Seagram and Lever), and some of the worst. It is tragic that often the best is compromised by its neighbors.

"The post World War II decades may eventually be called by architectural historians 'The Rise and Fall of the Curtain Wall.' The alignment of curtain-walled buildings alongside our endless streets large rolls of wallpaper pasted on. Sometimes the wallpaper appears as if it were about to crumple and fall. The window wall manufacturers are jumping. Driving around New York is rather like flipping through pages of the window manufacturer's catalogues, except it is interrupted by the stamped metal stampede.

"So far the grill gripe hasn't hit the city. The reduction of everything to a rectangle is an outgrowth of the modular concept and the machine process, but one inevitably longs for buildings conceived in terms of light and shadow as well as for their reflective quality. Furthermore these office blocks seldom respect that age-old principle that the design of an element close at hand varies from that at a distance. We are more concerned with the first three or four floors than the upper ones, yet few of our buildings take this into consideration.

"Finally, if we are to do justice to New York, we must make use of the most talented architects rather than the handful who are rebuilding New York and can be counted on to 'play the game'. Building has become so complicated and expenditures so great that an owner is most interested in the architect as a business administrator and technician. The owner merely hopes his architect is also an artist.

"The public has shown that it appreciates that which is really good, such as Rockefeller Plaza, Seagram, Lever House, and the Manufacturers Trust. One remembers that Venice was created by a great commercially minded society, but beauty was important to them. A society gets only that which it demands."

(Continued on Page 47)
The other day, the Daily News, an exponent of visual humor, headed its lead editorial “SCHOOL DISCUSSION.” Mayor Wagner and the New York City Board of Education want an amendment to the state constitution that will let the city borrow five hundred million dollars more than the legally fixed debt limit, to catch up with a great lag in school construction, and the News is fighting the amendment—possibly because it fears that a general rise in the level of education would constitute a threat to its circulation, now the largest in the country. “George Washington, Patrick Henry, Abraham Lincoln and various other noteworthy Americans got pretty well educated in surroundings that couldn’t be called palatial,” the News said. Well, Samson grew up to be a big, strong boy in a day when there were no hospitals, but that is scarcely a reason to stop building them. The hero of the editorial was City Comptroller Lawrence E. Gerosa. (Washington, Henry, and Lincoln were just rung in to set him off, like seed pearls around a genuine zircon.) Mr. Gerosa had issued a report that, according to a story in the Times, “was considered at City Hall an effort to deliver a body blow—perhaps a knockout punch” to any new bond issue for school construction. In the report, the Comptroller said he was against it because the Board of Education had been extravagant in planning the schools it had recently built; it had, for example, retained professional architects to design buildings for specific sites, instead of using a standard set of plans for all. As another example, he noted that “it has become the practice” to put “a sink cabinet approximately six feet long and a drinking fountain in each classroom,” at a cost of about a thousand dollars a classroom. It seems to us, remembering our public-school days long ago, one of the best ideas we’ve ever heard of. We recall the quarter hours of squirming, obsessed by a thirst that was not for knowledge, before we worked up nerve to ask the teacher’s permission to go to the drinking fountain in the hall. After that, it required minutes to get recognition from the chair, who was not as sympathetic as in more clearly recognized emergencies, and who had to deal with a dozen petitions per class period. We also remember the modelling clay that gummed our hands in the lower grades; the crayon and water color, farther along; the ink the whole way through—all now susceptible to treatment without a meandering journey to the troughs in the basement. “Some seven hundred or more existing [older] schools will struggle along without such conveniences,” said the Spartan Mr. Gerosa, who we bet has plumbing on the floor where he works. A thousand dollars, divided by thirty or forty children and by thirty years, which is how long any sink or drinking fountain ought to last, works out to a nickel or so per beneficiary, and to one ten-billionth of a cent for every squirm averted. What really nixed us, though, was the Comptroller’s embellishments and unusual and costly designs” be “eliminated.” Let a man put up the most embellished office building that ever gleamed on Park Avenue and nobody, least of all the income-tax authorities, will deny that the embellishment helps him to sell soap. But learning, according to Mr. Gerosa, must be put across in a plain wrapper, like some disgraceful kind of patent medicine; the child must be repelled from the start. One of the man’s wildest bleats was occasioned by the use of colored brick, instead, we suppose, of oatmeal gray, which is a couple of dollars a ton cheaper. In an age when people fall limply into molds, there must be nothing “usual” about the design of the school the child attends, because that sort of thing might discourage him from becoming a uniform-quality, boneless, cellophane-wrapped, tabloid-reading party-machine voter. As for “costliness,” the third of the sins the Comptroller cited, it is hard to define. If we could get a new building so good that pupils would run to look at it, it would be cheap at the price of four office buildings and a pickle factory.
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A TRIBUTE TO A WORKER
(By Tom Burroughs)

A man can do a lot of good for us thru the years
Yet, he gleans little credit for his tears
Not, that he craves a lot of praise
But folks should let him know, that
His efforts are appreciated, which temper woe
I guess it's human nature to take things for granted
But seeds need water after they are planted
More than often we wait until a servant is dead
To place a wreath of gratitude upon his Head
However, let a good soul make one obscure mistake
Then criticism, ill conceived, leaves grief in its wake
Remember and try your best
To dole out credit where it’s due,
For this will be blessed.

With best wishes I remain,
Arnold W. Lederer

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MARCH - APRIL / 42
PACKAGED BOILER

Actually the "Scotch Marine"

For the past several years popular opinion has become increasingly favorable to the so-called "Packaged Boiler".

It has several points of appeal: Compactness, with high efficiency; assembled and tested at the factory; all the controls furnished, installed and mounted on the side of the boiler; burns either or both gas and oil; fully automatically.

One might imagine, after reading the lurid literature, that some "master mind" had dreamed up a completely new method of turning the heat from fuel into steam or hot water!

Actually the basis of the packaged boiler is the "Scotch Marine", for many generations the boiler used on board ship.

This type of boiler is simple to build and compact to install. It's high efficiency gives a longer voyage per bunker of fuel. It consists of a plain cylindrical outer shell with a central flue in which the fire burns. A considerable space between the outer shell and the center flue contains a hundred or so three inch tubes.

The fire burns at one end of the center flue. The heat and gas move to the other end where a box awaits them. The three inch tubes all enter this box and lead the heat and gas back to the front end of the boiler into another smoke box, from which a smoke stack emerges. The tubes and the center furnace being surrounded with water, give up their heat to generate steam or hot water. One weak point exists in these boilers, the tubes are prone to give out in a very short time.

A wide variety of chemical treatments are being brought out. A few may have some merit, but all of them require a type of brains, skill and faithfulness not usually found in the ordinary custodian.

Recently the Chemical Research Laboratory, Teddington, England, has reported in "Corrosion in Scotch Marine Boilers". This investigation was instigated by the British Shipbuilding Research Association, "because of the comparatively frequent tendency to extremely rapid and dangerous corrosion in mild steel tubes in scotch boilers in Merchant Navy vessels."

The important points for an Architect to keep in mind are (1) Ample space must be allowed to pull tubes from the package boiler; (2) the Owner who desires to use a package boiler must be warned that tubes may be short lived unless the boiler is given very careful and intelligent treatment. Otherwise the cost of repairs may absorb the savings in full.

TAKE A CLOSE LOOK AT THE SPECS

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Potential Economies

(Continued from Page 20)

It has often been stated that there are no single means of realizing large reductions in school building costs, and the results of this study verify that statement. There are obviously no panaceas; if there were, they would already have been discovered. Nevertheless, significant economies can be realized by the persistent accumulation of many small savings, and with the sincere cooperation of all parties concerned. It should be recognized, however, that the potential economies attributed to many of the factors considered are not necessarily additive; some represent different approaches to the same general goal, so obviously must be considered as alternatives.

Examination of a number of economy potentials under each of the three categories,— building design, regulations and procedures, reveals that the second has little to offer, but that in both of the other areas substantial savings should be possible.

Whether the possibilities are greater in design improvements or in revision of building procedures is debatable. The type of effort required and the difficulty of the obstacles involved are quite different in these two areas, but both require attention. If either deserves special emphasis, it is the matter of procedures. The potentials here are generally overlooked, while most searching for economy has been focused on building design. It may be possible to save more money on a school by wise financing, or fortunate timing of bids than by all the design economy measures the most conscientious planning can devise.

In evaluating the possible economies attributable to building designs, average design competency — if there is such a thing — must be assumed as a base, in estimating the extent of saving possible. It would be pointless to study and evaluate methods and materials already widely accepted and generally used in the interests of economy, or to discuss principles of good planning which have become axiomatic. Many such “economy measures” might be listed, but this would constitute a review of progress rather than a forward look. Attention should be focused, therefore, on the less tried and still debatable concepts, but with full realization that even these already have their proponents among the design profession.

Seventeen suggested “means of economy” related to building design have been examined in detail and discussed with various informed parties. Some of these are found to offer little or no predictable savings, and some offer economies of small over-all significance, while others are certain to reduce costs but to an indeterminate extent. It appears that the sources of greatest potential economies in relation to design will result from the following:

1) Wider use of modular planning, repetitive units, and off-site fabrication.
2) Recognition of the importance of maintenance costs, and consistent efforts to reduce them.
3) Objective research as to the real needs in schools, aimed at reducing arbitrary but unnecessary requirements for structure and equipment.

Eight items were examined in evaluating procedures, and nearly all of these appear to offer room for improvements which will reduce costs. The most important, however, in their potential effect on over-all costs, appear to be:

1) The method chosen for financing.
2) The competency of architectural services in facilitating accurate bids and expediting the work.

As a result of this broad critical survey of various approaches to economy, several basic facts appear:

1) The architect is the key figure in the whole problem. The significant economies depend on skillful planning and competent over-all guidance, with experienced regard for long-term costs.
2) The local school authorities often contribute arbitrarily and perhaps unknowingly to unnecessary costs. Too frequently over-riding decisions affecting costs are ill-considered and opinionated, rather than being based on objective factual data.
3) There are many opportunities at the State level to promote school construction economies. Any such measures would undoubtedly require additional funds and staff, but would most certainly return in savings far more than their cost. Chief among the needs which only the State can supply are:
   a. Objective research, directed at determining real needs, studying maintenance costs and evaluating materials and methods.
   b. A program of cooperative action by architects, engineers, builders, labor and financial interests, directed specifically at school cost problems.
   c. The investigation, in cooperation with the American Institute of Architects, of the feasibility and merits of a standard format for school specifications.
   d. A more intensive program of advice and instruction to local school boards on all matters affecting long-term school costs.
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STATE BUILDING CODE RESOLUTION
(Continued from Page 20)

Continuation of the New York State Building Code Commission’s service to 289 municipalities is urged in a resolution announced by the Central New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

The resolution, unanimously voted at a recent chapter meeting in Ithaca, appeals to area legislators to grant to the commission more than the $48,500 included in the state’s compromise budget adopted earlier this month. Copies of the resolution are in the hands of state senators and assemblymen representing the 26 northern, central and southern counties making up the Central New York Chapter of the A.I.A.

James D. Curtin, A.I.A., of Syracuse, chapter president, said that local architects oppose “The liquidation of the State Building Code Commission which would result from the reduced appropriation contained in the state’s new budget.”

According to the resolution, “The continuing services of the commission are essential to the 289 municipalities that have already accepted the code. The commission is needed to keep the code up to date.

“The services of the commission are beneficial to all citizens because progress is being made toward uniformity of requirements and standardization of building methods, thus tending toward lowered costs.”

The architects’ resolution terms the commission’s services as “potentially essential to all municipalities of the State, Syracuse, Rome, Utica and Troy are favorably considering early acceptance of the code.

and width may be drawn across the sliding floor-to-ceiling doors leading to terraces.

The penthouse is flexibly arranged for rapid conversion into suites of various sizes simply by locking, or unlocking, doors.

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The restaurant and “flight-deck” cocktail lounge have billowing ceilings of shirred fibreglass textile. Dining facilities are available not only to the hotel’s guests, but also to non-resident individuals or groups.

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AMONG OUR CONSTITUENTS

(Continued from Page 37)

BROOKLYN CHAPTER

The illustrated talk on mosaic tile, scheduled for our January meeting did not materialize, and the time allotted to it was used by Chairman Cybul to announce and initiate a series of seminars on subjects of vital interest to our profession.

We had an illustration of the lively interest which such seminar can provoke when the matter of prohibited individual advertising was compared with the apparently approved, or at least condoned method of costly public relation practices involving magnificently groomed sales teams with lavish expense accounts for entertaining prospective clients.

There may be some other incongruous features in our accepted codes of practice, which should be brought out for open discussion.

The series of lectures last term at Pratt Institute, dealing with Structure and Architecture were a fine cultural contribution by the Institute to the Community.

Dean Grossi and his aides deserve our gratitude for the program.

The new officers elected at the Council Meeting of January 5th, 1959, are:

President, Charles Spindler
Vice President, Gordon Lorimer
Secretary, Guerino Salerni
Treasurer, George J. Cavalieri

G. Piers Brookfield, our Chairman of the Allied Arts Committee, reports that the semi-annual meeting of the Fine Arts Federation of New York was held on November 25th.

We have heard rumors that the Brooklyn Society of Architects is planning to bring before the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce a proposal to inaugurate a program of premiatiing the outstanding architectural achievements currently accomplished in our Boro.

We applaud such action and any one aiding it.

A Committee to consider a merger of the office of the Architects’ Council and the NYSAA has been reactivated by President Harry Prince.

The work will proceed under the Co-Chairmen, Trevor W. Rogers and Adolph Goldberg and with the following Committee members: I. P. Marks, H. I. Feldman, and Geoffrey N. Lawford.

BUFFALO-WESTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER

President W. Newell Reynolds announced the formation of the Anchor Concrete Products Architectural Scholarship Fund. Robert J. Stoll, chairman of the Architectural Practice Committee, led a panel discussion of mutual problems of Architects and Engineers and problems between Architects and Contractors. Roswell E. Pfohl suggested that study be given to establishment of a central plan room by the Contractors Association.

Plans were announced for the January Chapter meeting at which John Noble Richards, President of the Institute was to speak on the subject, “An Architect Looks to the Future”.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER

Chapter members at the January meeting approved the 1959 Public Relations program presented by Committee Chairman Ralph Parks. The program will be keyed to a total budget of $3,000 financed by the Public Relations assessment. Included in the plans is the continued service of Flack Agency, our present counsel, on a
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curtailed basis. The Speakers Bureau, directed by Robert VanKeuren, will be a part of the program, this calling for volunteer service by members who have agreed to participate.

The meeting, held at the School of Architecture, Syracuse University, was very pleasant and the program presented by the students showed many phases of current undergraduate activity. Doc Sargent is justifiably proud of the School, which is doing a splendid job of training future architects.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company has presented a handsome glass plaque to Conway Todd and Dan Giroux in recognition of their tasteful use of glass in the recently completed St. Thomas More Baptistry. The plaque was displayed at the January meeting where it was greatly admired.

James Curtin, Russell King and Pedge Bagg met with Mr. Acheson and Mr. Robson, of the Consulting Engineers Organization, on Thursday, January 22, at the University Club in Syracuse. A discussion was carried on relating to needs of improving the relationship between the Consulting Engineers and the architectural offices. The following problems were felt to be most important: A standard specification procedure, coordination and communication between offices, procedure for checking and approval of drawings by government agencies, building departments, etc., supervision problems and cost problems.

The group decided that there should be subcommittees appointed to work together to make an official recommendation to their constituent organizations.

Student Architects Addressed by Tom Crenshaw

In the Octagon, national AIA headquarters, a forum composed of sixty students, each selected to represent a school of architecture, was addressed recently by Chapter member Tom Crenshaw on “Architecture, the Expanding Universe”.

Mr. Crenshaw’s basic point was that both the scope of architecture’s activities and the need for the talents to fulfill these activities were growing. “Throughout history,” he said, “the architect always has embodied both practical and artistic skills. He eventually emerged as the “master builder” during the Renaissance only to fall fallow throughout the 19th Century. Later, with World War II acting as the catalyst, architecture became allied with engineering to form
the rational concept—a merging of practical talents, with no place for the dilettante.”

“It was natural that post-war industry, accustomed to the wartime merger of architectural and engineering skills and resources, should demand their continuity.”

Our own S. Elmer “Duke” Chambers won the World Travel Photography Contest. His unusual shot of the Cape of Good Hope at the tip of Africa was selected to appear on the cover of the 10 January issue of Saturday Review and for his efforts and talents he wins a round trip to Japan. Congratulations, Duke, good show. Have a nice trip!

EASTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER
RPI Lecture Series

“Aspects of Hotel Design” was the subject of a lecture by William B. Tabler of New York on Wednesday, February 11 at 2:00 p.m. at Sage Lecture Hall, RPI, Troy, New York. Mr. Tabler is a noted authority on hotel design and construction.

At the Chapter meeting held February 19th, Mr. Clifton C. Flather, Administrative Director, New York State Dormitory Authority, spoke on the operation of the Dormitory Authority. This organization is, surprising, a public benefit corporation, not a Civil Service Agency. The Authority hires Architects and lets contracts as an independent entity. Created in 1944, it really came into its own in 1948 primarily to expedite the construction of self-liquidating buildings. The prime function, as created, was to cut red tape and get the job done within time limitations. In effect, their client is the State University.

Although architects hired by the Authority are given opportunities for expression, the Authority does make certain recommendations. Research regarding cost factors and facilities is constantly in process. Compilation of standards and findings is available to retain architects.

The Authority has achieved notable success. Cost per student in New York runs $3,900. This is $900 less than the national average, yet the New York dormitories are superior to many costing far more.

Architects are appointed by a Committee and receive 6% for new work, 1% for preliminaries, 2% supervision and 3% working drawings. The working drawing percentage varies as work required changes. (Less fee for duplication, etc.)

A new law may shortly be in effect which would permit the Dormitory Authority to build any type of structure. This would be particularly advantageous to small colleges and possibly mean 200 million dollars worth of work to the Authority.

If the H.H.F.A. bogs down, the tax exempt bond issues of the Dormitory Authority may come into their own and many new architects would be required.

Mr. Flather’s talk was extremely interesting as well as informative.

NEW YORK CHAPTER
January Meeting

At the “Regular Luncheon Meeting” held on Tuesday, January 27th, in the Dining Room, attended by 50 members, the following were nominated for positions on the standing Committee on Nominations: Ronald Allwork, William F. R. Ballard, Elizabeth Coit, Alonzo W. Clark, III, Robert W. Cutler, John Faron, George Holderness, and Robert B. O’Connor.

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opened the meeting by presenting an A.I.A. Certificate each to Messrs. W. Wilson Atkin, Peter Blake and Julian Neski for their meritorious work in preparing exhibits of outstanding examples of architecture in the United States today for the 1958 International Exposition in Russia. Mr. Atkin prepared the program booklet in Russian and Messrs. Blake and Neski assisted in selecting the examples of architecture.

The Committee was impressed with the work done thus far, and on the basis of financial advantage to the City, improvement of the area under consideration, influence for improvement on adjacent areas and long range advantage to the whole downtown area, recommended that the Common Council accept the bid of the Lewis Empire Plaza Co., Inc. The Committee also recommended the City proceed with the Urban Renewal project. This latter project complements the Redevelopment area.

(The Lewis Company submitted the only bid and plans a construction program totaling 10 million dollars.)

The Committee urged that the City Council avail themselves of professional help to assist them in reviewing those plan elements which warrant further study. It was specifically suggested that highly qualified planning consultant or an experienced staff planner be retained. The services of the Committee were also offered in an advisory capacity.

This appears to be an opportunity for our Chapter to be of positive service and to assist in progressive steps toward slum clearance and revitalization of areas where deterioration has occurred. The financial, physical, and psychological advantages to be gained strongly favor such action.

The design and construction of the Arctic Distant Early Warning installations was the subject of a well attended meeting of the Technical Committee, Monday evening, January 19. An excellent film by Western Electric Company made for the U. S. Air Force was shown. Also color slides illustrating the design of the buildings — and the problems encountered — were presented and narrated by Mr. Garnett Herwig, part of Lp|)er Queens Medical Center at 59-25 Kissena Boulevard, Flushing, Queens. Half block north of Horace Harding Boulevard.

This is the newest center erected by an affiliate of the Health Insurance Plan (H.I.P.) and was designed by a member of our Chapter, Abraham W. Geller.

March 12th, Percival Goodman spoke at the Architectural League on Craftsmanship in Religious Buildings . . . March 26th at the League John Burchard spoke on the works of Pier Luigi Nervi . . . Dan Cooper, Architectural League V.P. for Design presided at the meeting at League for "Craftsmanship of Ceilings" February 26th . . .

Architectural League's Program

We note with increasing interest the development of The Architectural League's most ambitious cultural program—20 evening events emphasizing collaboration of the building arts.
The building should make this an outstanding aid to the traveler, student and professional as well as to the interested layman.

Art Nouveau et al

Architects have contributed more to the design of 20th century objects than any other single group, an analysis of the current exhibition of useful objects at the Museum of Modern Art reveals. Selected from the Museum's own collection, the show, which began Wednesday, December 17, and was on view through February 22, traced the development of design here and abroad from the turn of the century to the present day. More than 600 pieces of furniture, lamps, glassware, silver and china were included.

The French architect, Hector Guimard is conspicuously represented in the first section of the show dealing with Art Nouveau style.

In the section devoted to work from the Bauhaus, the German school famous in the 30's, furniture by Marcel Breuer, Mies van der Rohe and Le Corbusier is displayed. The last section of the show, where more recent work is on view includes chairs by Aalto, Breuer and Eero Saarinen and a lamp by Philip Johnson and Richard Kelly.

Chapter Members in the News

Sanford Hohauser was one of three young American architects to whom the Corinth Fund presented its 1958 medals for "significant contribution to the aesthetic and engineering advancement of our civilization and leadership within the architectural profession."...

Voorhees, Walker, Smith, Smith & Haines announced that Stephen F. Voorhees and Ralph Walker have withdrawn from the firm, but will continue as consultants....James J. Souder was moderator for Panel Discussions on Noise Control January 14th and 15th at the Hotel New Yorker... Our felicitations to A. Gordon Lorimer who was elected President of the Architects Council of New York City... At a recent celebration at Versailles (France) to inaugurate Rockefeller restorations, the Minister of Public Education, M. Berthonin conferred a medal of the Order of "des Arts et des Lettres" on Welles Bosworth, raising him to the grade of "Commandeur" in recognition of his valued contributions during so many years to the preservation of France's Historic Monuments at Versailles, Fontainebleau and Reims. Bosworth is well and active though nearly ninety years old.

Regional Plan Association lists Max Abramovitz as a new member to the Board of Directors... Eric Gugler was re-elected Vice President of the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

SYRACUSE SOCIETY

On February 5, Gerald Crane, architect and planner from Detroit, the current visiting critic at the School of Architecture of Syracuse University, was the principle speaker at the program meeting. Arthur Reed, Commissioner of Planning and George McCulloch, Director of Urban Renewal, also spoke, and exhibited some of their plans for the central portion of the city. This was the inauguration of the Society-sponsored design problem for the fourth-year class in architectural design, and twenty-nine students in this class were the guests of the Society for the luncheon.

The following account appeared in the Syracuse Herald Journal March 14th: A team of four University architecture students has been awarded first prize in competition to design a model residential development in the downtown urban area.

The project was sponsored by the Syracuse Society of Architects.

The winning team is composed of four-year students in advance design, Syracuse University School of Architecture.

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The project was directed by Gerald E. Crane, visiting critic of Detroit, Mich., and Francis E. Hares, first vice president of the architects group in collaboration with the Office of Planning and the Office of Urban Renewal.

Team members are Nicholas Phillips, Rochester; Richard Bilden, Westfield, N. J.; Gregory Montana, Springfield, Mass.; David Slingerland, Yonkers.

Certificates will be awarded to the winners Wednesday at a Yates Hotel luncheon. Architects society members and city officials will be present.

A model of the winning design as well as the work of six other student teams will be displayed. After this, the models will be displayed at the Builders Show beginning April 2, and at several area business places.

White Plains Awards

The White Plains Civic Arts Commission presented citations of outstanding architectural merit to some of our chapter members. One award was made to McCoy and Blair for their Lady of Sorrows Parochial School. Another award was made to Millard Whiteside for the Shulman Shop parking lot entrance. The citations were presented by Mayor Richard Hendey. Our one and only honorary member, Jim Cook, who is president of the commission, helped the mayor in the presentations.

January 20th Meeting

The guest of the evening was the Honorable Edwin G. Michaelian, County Executive. He spoke most interestingly on the future growth in population of the county and its meaning in houses, commercial buildings, schools, churches, and other public buildings, and also the many serious problems created by this anticipated population increase.

The report of Gerson Hirsch concerning the latest meeting of the Directors of the N.Y.S.A.A. was read.

Highlights were:

- The N.Y.S.A.A. net worth is about $22,000 plus $19,000 profit from the Convention, and This year's Convention will be held October 7-10 at Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, New York.
- Allen Tuttle reported he attended a recent State Legislative Committee meeting. He explained that the other members know the history and background of most of the matters under discussion. He felt he was catching onto the routine but that he could use some help. Eli Rabineau was appointed to assist him.
- Bob Quentin reported for the Public Relations Committee. Included in their activities were: Letters to the local schools concerning the availability of architects to speak at Career Day programs; and preparation of a list of county publications for use in distributing publicity releases.

The Chapter unanimously passed the four proposed changes to the Bylaws.

President Whiteside read a letter he had written to National Treasurer, Raymond S. Kastendieck, inquiring if he plans to run for re-election at this year's Convention. This information will aid the Chapter in planning to run Gerson Hirsch for this position.

A letter was read from John W. Briggs, Vice President of N.Y.S.A.A., who invited the Chapter to be host at this year's Convention at Whiteface Inn. A general discussion followed with the feeling that the Directors ascertain the obligations of members and also of the Chapter arising out of this, and then make a decision for the Chapter.

Most members present indicated they would be willing to work on the Convention committees if the time required at the Convention site was not too great or the personal expenses were not unreasonable.
Anchor Concrete
Architectural Scholarships

A fund of $1,000 a year for scholarships in architecture has been established by Anchor Concrete Products, Inc., to be administered by the Buffalo-Western New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects, it was announced today by Fred W. Reinhold, Anchor president.

A check for the first $1,000 was presented by Mr. Reinhold to W. Newell Reynolds, president of the local architect’s chapter, at a dinner meeting of the architects, Wednesday, Jan. 14, in the Park Lane.

The scholarship fund set up by Anchor Concrete Products is one of the first in the construction industry in the country. Mr. Reinhold also was instrumental in the establishment of a $1,000 scholarship fund for architects by the New York State Concrete Masonry Association, administered by the New York State Association of Architects.

A committee of architects, headed by Thomas Justin Imbs, Buffalo, as chairman, has drawn up rules of procedure for the scholarship.

The recipient must be a resident of one of the eight Western New York counties within the jurisdiction of the Buffalo-Western New York Chapter, and must be a graduate of a school of architecture or architectural engineering accredited by New York State.

The award will be limited to one student a year. The student, who must be under 30 years of age, must use the award for furthering his study or schooling in this country or abroad in a place of his choice.

The recipient must use the funds within a year following the award and is to report to the architect’s committee once every quarter and once at the end of his term of study.

A student may receive the award only once. Unsuccessful candidates may reapply.

Deans of universities in the state will be asked to recommend students whose scholarship would allow them to qualify.

Mr. Reinhold said that his company, in setting up the scholarship awards “hopes that other companies in the construction industry will do likewise.”

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