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ABOVE—Main Entrance: exterior mural in ceramic mosaics, 1" sqs., Cerulean, Dove Gray, Citrin, Topaz with figures in Ebony. Plate 479.
BOTTOM RIGHT—Cafeteria Wall: ceramic mosaics 1" sqs., Beryl, Apricot, Petal Pink, Haze, Topaz. Plate 481.

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Our Cover: The House of the Future

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- Hamilton, Ont., Canada, 789 Woodward Ave.
I HAD HOPED to get by with natural beauty, enhanced as it is by that of Morris Ketchum. However, I've been told that I'm expected to say something. But what does a freshman president say on his first appearance? Maybe he has an advantage in that he can talk glowingly of things he hopes to do—later perhaps frustrations will color his outlook but at least he starts off in high gear.

WE STARTED with a hell of a good convention at Whiteface, and your Chapter committee deserves high praise. Take that compliment from one who has been thru the mill and who knows the headaches. Next year it will be in the Catskills—I don't know which hotel yet, or the exact date.

THIS YEAR we want to discuss further the integration of NYSAA with A.I.A. Two societies have already become A.I.A. Chapter sections—we hope two more will follow. We hope also to work out improvements in architects' contracts for State work with housing and DPW. A good omen is an apparently auspicious start with the University Fund. A meeting this afternoon in New York promises to bear very fruitful results. NYSAA is being asked to take a stand on the perennial argument regarding one versus multiple State construction contracts. Your president has been asked to moderate a discussion on this at the State B.I.E. Convention in Elmira and NYSAA opinion is sure to be asked. I will suggest possibly one contract with bid depository, but will plead for time to see how University Fund projects work out since they have discretion and probably will let both ways for a while.

WE HAVE UNDER consideration several matters involving ESA including possibly monthly issues, since its main purpose should be communication of committee activities, progress of legislation, education, etc. And in my opinion bi-monthly issues are not enough. New committee appointments will be made soon and I'll repeat to you a very untactful thing I said the other day to C.N.Y.A.I.A. If you're appointed, expect to work or else refuse the assignment. We've got too much to do to have anybody coasting. Your help is needed all along the line. The officers would appreciate your suggestions as to how they and all of us, can do a better job. NYSAA has an important role to fill in this State. I know you all recognize that and I know the officers have your full support.

S. Elmer Chambers
FROM THE PRESIDENT

S. Elmer Chambers

In spite of Madison Avenue's best efforts, most of the printed promotional material that comes across our desks makes but a very fleeting impression before it is filed for future use or thrown away as being of little consequence.

A long time ago, however, there was something that showed up in a typical batch of mail, that I have kept in my desk and have read many times. It is a single sheet of paper and is frankly an advertisement. Its history is, I think, unique. As far as I can find out the text appeared as an advertisement for the Cadillac Motor Car Company and appeared in the Saturday Evening Post for January 2, 1915.

It was subsequently used by the Independent Nail and Packing Company by permission of the Cadillac people, and has probably been used many more times, as it deserves to have been. At my request, Editor Kurtz got permission again recently from Cadillac and it is reprinted once again. I do not know who wrote it, but I know that it ought to be read slowly and with understanding. Care went into writing it—care should go into reading it. I think you will like it.

THE PENALTY OF LEADERSHIP

In every field of human endeavor, he that is first must perpetually live in the white light of publicity. Whether the leadership be vested in a man or in a manufactured product, emulation and envy are ever at work. In art, in literature, in music, in industry, the reward and the punishment are always the same. The reward is widespread recognition; the punishment, fierce denial and detraction. When a man's work becomes a standard for the whole world, it also becomes a target for the shafts of the envious few. If his work be merely mediocre, he will be left severely alone—if he achieve a masterpiece, it will set a million tongues a-wagging. Jealousy does not protrude its forked tongue at the artist who produces a commonplace painting. Whatsoever you write, or paint, or play, or sing, or build, no one will strive to surpass or to slander you, unless your work be stamped with the seal of genius. Long, long after a great work or a good work has been done, those who are disappointed or envious continue to cry out that it cannot be done.

Spiteful little voices in the domain of art were raised against our own Whistler as a mountebank, long after the big world had acclaimed him its greatest artistic genius. Multitudes flocked to Bayreuth to worship at the musical shrine of Wagner, while the little group of those whom he had dethroned and displaced argued angrily that he was no musician at all. The little world continued to protest that Fulton could never build a steamboat, while the big world flocked to the river banks to see his boat steam by. The leader is assailed because he is a leader, and the effort to equal him is merely added proof of that leadership. Failing to equal or to excel, the follower seeks to depreciate and to destroy—but only confirms once more the superiority of that which he strives to supplant.

There is nothing new in this. It is as old as the world and as old as the human passions—envy, fear, greed, ambition, and the desire to surpass. And it all avails nothing. If the leader truly leads, he remains—the leader. Master-poet, master-painter, master-workman, each in his turn is assailed, and each holds his laurels through the ages. That which is good or great makes itself known, no matter how loud the clamor of denial. That which deserves to live—lives.

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The old Newspaper & Cigar stand completely redone in stainless steel and multi-colored Formica as per design by H. N. WORMANN executed by THEODOR AMBERG & CO., N. Y. C.
All stainless steel radiator grilles and decorative trellis work at Wanamakers' Entrance by BLUMCRAFT, executed by ABLE METAL CO., New York City.
Ceiling: custom-built luminous ceiling of laminated glass strips in aluminum framework by G. G. LIGHTING CORPORATION, MAPLEWOOD, N. J.
The marble floor in the Vestibule replaced by precast terrazzo marble tiles.
All Glass Entrance Doors, Bronze re-finished by STUART-DEAN CO., New York City.
"Building as it should be" is a way of life for the Kreedman organization. They've proven it again with the United California Bank Building...eleventh major office building they have developed since becoming investment-builders and general contractors in 1946. In this distinctive new building, largest in Beverly Hills, an environment of matchless beauty, comfort and convenience gives tangible meaning to the Kreedman creed. Take the elevators, for example. Five Haughton elevators under fully automated electronic control provide unequaled speed and smoothness. A new, advanced-design computer created by Haughton Elevonics maintains constant surveillance and controls car travel to match traffic needs exactly. Include Haughton elevators in your building or modernization plans. Contact your Haughton sales office (listed in the Yellow Pages) for full information, or write: Haughton Elevator Company, Division of Toledo Scale Corporation, Toledo 9, Ohio. Passenger and Freight Elevators, Escalators, Dumbwaiters, Complete Maintenance Service.

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ART IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS

By JACK LUBIN

Talk delivered to the Queens Chapter A.I.A.

Recently an item in the New York Times noted the dedication of the newly restored bomb-damaged St. Paul’s Cathedral in London. An edifice designed by Sir Christopher Wren in the Seventeenth Century. There is something that stirs the imagination about this event, first because this building survived miraculously the merciless blitz of 1940; but also by the fact that some 200 volunteers, mostly architects and professional men and women, dedicated themselves to the preservation of this masterpiece of architecture. The item noted that these people familiarized themselves with all the complexities of the labyrinthine passages in order to fight the fires effectively. It is also interesting to note that in spite of extensive damage by fire bombs and high explosives, thanks to the genius of Sir Christopher’s know-how of construction techniques, the building remained strong and so has been completely restored.

There is something inspiring to me about this tender regard that the English have for their works of art. This seems to be in marked contrast to our own way of considering works of art in this country. There was an article in the Harper’s magazine several months ago, that touched on this subject—regarding the preservation of a building designed by the noted pioneer and American architect of Chicago, Louis Sullivan. The article dealt with the purchase by a real estate broker of the famous theatre and office building in the central part of Chicago, which has been acknowledged by leading American and European architects and men of culture here and abroad, as a masterpiece of design. The fact of the matter was that in spite of all attempts of cultural groups to preserve this monument of American achievement, it was razed to make room for the ever expanding development of the new look in architecture, and for the greater return on investments. This same disregard for the enduring works of the past and the lack of pride in considering our art and our artists is a peculiar characteristic of the rugged individualistic attitude of American business men and even high officials in public office. There seems to be a definite lack of sentiment in the brushing away of the old to make room for the new and more efficient stream-lined and more lucrative future. This attitude is noted by what others nations say of us, as stated by Nathan Pusy, president of Harvard to the graduating class this year, and I quote: “That life in the U.S. is marred by much frustration, emptiness, hardness, and indifference, loneliness, and insecurity.” He also says, “We know this caricature does not represent all the truth about us, but at the same time, we have a haunting doubt, that it may not be completely wide of the mark.” Therefore he concluded, “We must be constantly concerned for the quality of our life, and increasingly now, as this manner of life is exerting an influence, making converts or repelling all over the world.”

I shall return to this again, that is, that spontaneous emotion among certain people, that draws them together to preserve the sacred heritage of past art and also in the enthusiasm of certain groups to create fine art and to maintain the right to create as an obligation and need for the common good of all.

We are becoming aware, what with automation and other developments in modern industry that a tremendous reservoir of time for a lot of people is at hand. The need to take up the slack of idle time, I believe, manifests itself in the fact that more people are showing a growing interest in cultural matters. The newspapers have mentioned the phenomenon of the increasing attendance in art museums and art galleries throughout the country. The increasing interest in first caliber theater as shown by so many openings of off-Broadway shows and the showings on TV, more frequently of higher level offerings. Also the introduction to American audiences of the world of art and its great artists, by the brilliant talks given by the art historian Brian O’Dougherty. The illuminating explanation of the world of music by the versatile men of music, such as Leonard Bernstein. The fact of the Lincoln Center being made a reality in New York and so many other cultural centers thriving and being born in so many places across the United States. The fact that this country—which has been considered a kind of off-shoot of European culture for over 160 years—has of late been the leader in

Continued on Page 21
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Rendering of the house of the future. The house is created by linking whole rooms that have been factory fabricated complete with all facilities. Solar energy is used to heat, air condition and provide electricity for the family.

SAMUEL PAUL and SEYMOUR JARMUL • ARCHITECTS

HOUSE OF THE FUTURE—THE UTOPIAN

The house consists of full rooms that have been factory fabricated. These rooms are complete with a floor, barrel roof and walls plus closets and interior finishes. The roof of each is fastened to the structural supports by dowels and glue.

The Utopian has been developed on 4' module. Structural supports are placed 4' on centers. The room widths in this basic concept of the house are 12 feet and 14 feet. Bedrooms are seen as 12' x 16' and the garage is 24' long.

All these dimensions are flexible. To increase or decrease the size of any given part of the house, you would merely add or cut off the amount of space you want, working in units of 4 feet.

Basically, there are three factory fabricated sections that compose the house: corridor units, service units and the rooms. Service units such as the bathroom and laundry rooms are used as connecting links that bridge the gap between living quarters. When any of the units are placed flush with one another, they form a double wall that helps solve acoustical problems.

One innovation yet to be enjoyed by 20th century man are the solar receptors that form the roof of the connecting links between the rooms. These receptors, made of hypersensitive materials, will take solar energy and store it in the energy room located just off the garage. This energy may then be used to heat the house. In addition, it will provide low cost of electricity and air conditioning.

The Utopian's foundation would consist either of a small concrete wall on which the units would sit or a series of small concrete piers placed 4' from one another.

The exterior of the house could be of almost any material. The barrel vault roof seen in this concept is created from a specially treated resin-impregnated crushed wood fiber board, having both insulating and structural value.

The panel sections formed by the 4' module could be of floor to ceiling glass. Solid materials such as aluminum, porcelain, enamel, or even possibly plastic, could be substituted here. Window wells would be located above these sections to provide additional light and air.

The exterior of the service and connecting links, are shown here as natural stone. They, too, could be of a variety of materials. With the development of new mortars and glues, stone, plastics or wood could be glued to this surface.

A site that we consider difficult today because of rock formations or small pools of water, would pose no difficulties for the Utopian. A perplexing rock formation might be overcome by forming the components around the troublesome area and converting it to an attractive interior garden.
This roof cross section illustrates the excellent thermal properties of Doxplank. An 8” Doxplank roof slab requires only 3/8” of insulation to reach a U-value of .193. The same relative efficiency may be attained with 4”, 6” and 10” Doxplank.

Excellent thermal properties of new Finished-Ceiling Doxplank make this an important consideration for roof construction in any climatic zone. With its low coefficient of heat transmission, Doxplank can help reduce the load on cooling systems in warm climates as well as improve heating efficiency in colder zones.

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CITY OF THE FUTURE

By ARCHITECTS
SAMUEL PAUL and
SEYMOUR JARMUL

If the fantastic energies already harnessed by man are diverted from their destructive goals into constructive, pacific channels, the city of the future can be a product exceeding the imagination of master story-teller Jules Verne.

Walls so sensitive they convert solar energy into four different uses, and individual apartments that can be moved from one city to another are only two of the things that could comprise this community of the future. The materials necessary for the tremendous strides that are possible have already been developed or are in their last stages of experimental trials. It is now up to the imagination of men to expand upon their uses.

The city of the future is being born an entity in itself rather than a product of urban expansion.

We might well consider the entire country as the city of the future. It is conceivable that urban centers will "fuse" into one large city consisting of connecting urban developments linked by superhighways and separated by countryside areas.

We may very realistically expect a notable population increase. Land will become increasingly scarce. There must inevitably be a shift from individual houses to high-rise apartments if we are to accommodate our people.

Even today's garden apartments will be impractical because of the high percentage of a building site they occupy. People need light and air and hence we must start building upwards. The precious ground must be preserved for park and recreational facilities or a hodge-podge of disorganization will reign.

Practically speaking, five to six acres of land, if developed with 40-story buildings, can accommodate about 2,000 people. If this land were subdivided (as it is in many cases today) into 60' x 100' plots, only about 35 to 40 families could occupy the area.

The apartment of the future will be more than the dormitories of today. They will be self-contained communities with recreation and religious facilities. We can anticipate a 30-hour work week and the classic establishment of cities around industrial centers may shift to groupings around recreational facilities.

But life itself within any of these small communities would be unlike any-thing we know today. The apartment building of tomorrow might well be a honeycomb-like structure towering a majestic 40 stories above the ground. Prefabricated apartments would sit in the openings. Each opening would be a corridor connected to the center core of the building. Each apartment of the future could be custom designed in almost any shape the owner desired. The apartment unit might be constructed in a huge mold, similar to those we see in children's plaster of Paris sets.

The finished apartment would then be lifted to its rented space. To reach the apartment from the ground, you would travel on high-speed elevators through the center of the core. If you wanted to move, you would merely make arrangements to have your apartment moved from its space, placed on a railroad flatcar and then inserted into another building in your neighborhood. The whole operation could also be handled by helicopter.

Each apartment would be almost self-sufficient in terms of its mechanical needs. Hypersensitive materials that can convert solar energy into a score of uses, are already under laboratory development.

The walls of the apartment of the future could be made of just such material. These materials would extract the heat energy from the atmosphere, storing it in a unit within each apartment for use during the winter months when it would be sent back to warm the apartment.

The apartment would be air conditioned by this initial extraction of heat energy during the warmer months. Part of this energy would be used to create electricity and your electric bill would be but a fraction of what it is today.

But this wall of sensitive material has still another use; it glows! If this property were fully exploited and dyes were introduced into the material, you could change the color of your apartment walls with the flick of a switch!

Life within the apartment of the future would also be more accommodating for the individual. Movable partitions would allow a tremendous flexibility of space in terms of the number of rooms any family desired and their sizes.

A family of three could still live very comfortably when it has grown to five, by merely moving the partitions around to create new rooms.

However self-sufficient this apartment might seem, it will still be a part

Continued on Page 30
CONSTITUENT EDITORS' QUOTES

From the OCULUS
NEW YORK CHAPTER AIA

CHAPTER BACKS "MAGNIFICENT" CIVIC CENTER PLAN

Realization of the proposed New York Civic Center plan, recently made public "will be the greatest physical improvement to the city within living memory," the Chapter told Mayor Wagner last month.

In a telegram, President Frederick Woodbridge urged that "the recommendations of your Civic Center Committee be approved without delay, and that every effort be made to assure the realization of this magnificent, practical, and imaginative plan."

The plan was prepared by three Chapter members, Architects Max Abramovitz, Simon Breines, and Robert Cutler, with Traffic Engineers Day & Zimmerman. It includes two new towering office buildings for the city (at north end of mall), the federal government (behind that), and a smaller executive office building. These structures plus City Hall and the Surrogate's Court would overlook the new park, created by demolishing the old County Court House, closing several cross streets, and installing underground parking and subway connections. The plan is estimated to cost only $13.7 million more than the $150 million already approved.

Woodbridge stated that one point demands immediate attention and the firmest action: the recommendation that present plans for the Federal Office Building and Customs Court be revised to shift the office building west and the Customs Court north. This revision will make an "incalculable difference" in the over-all plan, he said. Woodbridge pointed out that President Kennedy recently placed great stress on imaginative planning and good architecture, and added: "It would be a great misfortune if the one serious flaw in a great plan was due to lack of understanding and cooperation on the part of a Federal government agency."

The Chapter offered the Mayor "its complete support and any assistance within its power toward

Continued on Page 22
Art movements that have turned other nations to follow us. The school of abstract expressionism in painting is an indigenous form of Art, as Jazz has been an American form in music, and the skyscraper in architecture. There is every evidence of a vast potential of talent in this country and a growing development in the highest performance in the varied Arts as shown by the Texan, Mr. Van Cliburn, winning the top award in Moscow for his playing of a Tchaikovsky piano concerto; a new important school of painters growing in prestige in California, as they are doing in New York; and writers such as Faulkner, Hemingway and J. D. Salinger all give credence to a growing cultural climate.

Perhaps it is no strange phenomenon that we have an administration that feels it was right and proper to honor a poet on the President's inauguration day. Certainly, the present administration, has demonstrated that the artist is important to the prestige of the country. In the long run, the image of a nation is produced by its cultural achievements. This certainly has been a great propaganda weapon of other nations. I have a hunch that America is growing up culturally, a fact belied by the low level maintained by the entertainment industry for the purpose of the greatest possible profit.

I would like to say a few words about the relationship of the painter and the sculptor to Architecture. Through the ages, the Architect together with the painter and sculptor were partners in welding together a synthesis,—the work of Art. Such was the case according to the needs in ancient Egypt, Greece, Rome, Byzantium, the Gothic era and the Renaissance. An enlightened client, such as a Pharoah, a Pericles, an Augustus, a Medici or a Pope called on this combined team. The need for the building and the spiritual enlightenment of the people in the form of elegant space, frescoes, mosaics and sculpture gave rise to a superior craftsmanship. The plight of the artist and the quality of Art for Architecture deteriorated rapidly as the industrial age developed. We could say in general that the French Revolution destroyed enlightened patronage of Art.

During the process of creativity from the 19th to the 20th Century, the painter and sculptor without benefit of a patron made many discoveries in modes of expression, from new ways to examining nature, to exploring totally new forms such as abstract concepts and cubist form. Abandoning the
the accomplishment of the recommendations of your Committee."

"We congratulate you on this magnificent program," the telegram stated. "Let us see that the most is made of it."

STRAUSS MEMORIAL AWARD
For the first time in the history of the Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award, the Committee has seen fit this year to make two awards, designating Richard Roth, AIA, in recognition of his past outstanding services for the benefit of the architectural profession, and The Hon. Everett McKinley Dirksen, U. S. Senator from Illinois, for his efforts in behalf of all self-employed professionals, as evidenced by the passing of House Resolution No. 10, Self-Employed Retirement Legislation.

Presentation of the Awards took place at the Annual Dinner of the New York Society of Architects, held December 19 at the Americana Hotel in midtown Manhattan.

PLASTERERS' SCHOLARSHIP
The Chapter announces the fifth annual scholarship award of the Plastering Institute of Greater New York, Inc. A scholarship of $1000 will be awarded to a male or female candidate for graduation at a New York City high school who plans to study at an accredited college with a view toward a career in architecture. Character, scholastic record and financial need will be the bases for the award. Application should be made through the school principal or through any member of the New York Chapter, and should include the candidate's scholastic records, character recommendations, a letter of recommendation from an instructor familiar with the student's work, and a statement outlining the candidate's reason for having chosen architecture as a program of study.

Applications were to be mailed no later than February 15th, to the Education and Scholarship Committee, New York Chapter, AIA, 115 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y. The award will be announced on or before May 4, 1963.

THE BULLETIN
BRONX CHAPTER AIA
WOES OF THE ARCHITECT AND DILEMMA OF HIS CLIENT
It has been brought to our attention that our president, George Rusciano, has received complaints from some of our members which concern either conflicting, lack of, or much delayed decisions, or no decision at all by the Department of Buildings on interpretations of the Zoning Resolution. Also complaining that when decisions are made, some are later revoked or reversed, much to the chagrin of the architect and untold expense to the owner, if not both.

In fact, there seems to be so many versions of interpretations by different heads in the Department that the architect has now been placed in a difficult situation where he can no longer properly advise his client on the particular question on hand, with the unfortunate result of a slow down in new building construction caused by hesitation in real estate transactions.

Consequently and at the request of those most concerned, a joint special luncheon meeting of the Executive Board of the Bronx Chapter, A.I.A., has been called with representative groups of the Bronx Board of Trade, Bronx Chamber of Commerce, The Real Estate Board, The Bronx County Society of Professional Engineers and Bronx Builders to discuss the chaotic situation with a view to prevailing upon the top brass to be more realistic and helpful with the interpretations and decisions of the Zoning Resolution, so that together we may march forward to the end that we may make progress for a better and more prosperous New York.

THE NEW YORK SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS has been appointed as the host organization of the 1963 Convention of the New York State Association of Architects. The Convention will be held at Grossinger's in the Catskills. The names of Chairman and Co-Chairman will be announced by the Board of Directors after its meeting on January 8, 1963. The various committees will be appointed to carry out the many tasks essential to making the 1963 Convention not only a success but to make it the finest convention ever.
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DO WE PLAN FOR FAILURE?

An Editorial from HOSPITAL PROGRESS, February, 1963
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THIS IS SUPPOSED to be the age of enlightened hospital operation. A great deal of time and effort are expended in researching before a hospital is located in a community. We try to make certain that there is need for a hospital in that particular area; with the aid of consultants we attempt to build the type of hospital which is needed as far as size and type of care are concerned. Finally we subscribe to a master plan which is recommended by the consultant.

All of these steps are important and they represent a great advance in hospital planning—a great improvement over the past when hospitals were built without much previous study. Many mistakes have been eliminated, I am sure.

In this era of enlightened planning two things are missing. One is a technique for choosing architects and contracts, the other is a "watchdog" procedure for checking the quality of the construction and the installations.

Most of the people who make the final decision on selection of architects and engineers are inexperienced builders. They have a sincere desire to do the right thing. They are, for the most part, without any criteria or procedures which a layman can use.

Decisions are made on the basis of friendly recommendations and general impressions, not on a basis of scientific investigation of past performance. As a result inexperienced architects and contractors are experimenting in the hospital field—experimenting at the expense of hospital and community money.

The actual construction is under the anxious surveillance of a host of many "sidewalk superintendents," not much more. A clerk may be employed, but he is usually able only to make a check on delivery of items. Who, representing the owner, is competent to evaluate the quality of the cement, the thickness of the walls and the quality of plumbing, lighting and fixtures? In most instances the owner must rely on the integrity of the contractor.

The results frequently condemn this latter system. In new buildings plaster crumbles, walls leak after rains, roofs leak, walls collapse, plumbing is inadequate. Defects in construction become apparent after construction and unfortunately after the suppliers and builders have been paid.

Competitive building is desirable but it sometimes tempts the lowest bidder to cut corners. This is the way he can make his profit.

This is not a conspiracy aimed at hospitals alone. The public is beginning to recognize this as a hazard in all building activities. In the November 23 issue of Time Magazine a story is carried on the frailties and frauds of so-called luxury apartment buildings. This is a sample of the character of construction today, but is small consolation when patient and community dollars have been wasted on faulty construction.

There are, of course, conscientious and reliable architects and contractors, but how does the amateur builder find them. We could inveigh against the unscrupulous contractor and workman, but this would not help. In practice there is but one thing to do, employ a tough building superintendent, who understands construction to supervise every phase of the building process, including the planning. This will cost money, but is cheaper than early repairs due to poor construction.

The life of the owner and administrator is not easy. But someone must assume responsibility for the economical use of money intended for the benefit of sick people.

J. J. F.

COMMITTEEMEN

THERE ARE several kinds of Committeemen.

THE FIRST is a very busy man professionally who attends all committee meetings, participates in discussions, takes on and completes assignments for the committee. He may be chairman and may also be an active member of other committees.

THE SECOND is the one who attends his committee meetings, participates in the discussions, and who takes on special committee assignments and completes them. He is interested in the committee work, contributes his best efforts but is not temperamentally interested in being chairman.

THE THIRD is the one who joins the committee because of his interest in its work, contributes materially in committee discussions and by comment on work of other committeemen, but he cannot and does not undertake assignments for the committee beyond this.

THE FOURTH joins the committee possibly because of his interest in the subject and for what he can learn, to benefit personally. He attends faithfully but often contributes little if anything in the work.

THE FIFTH asked to be made a committeeman possibly for whatever prestige may be associated with such membership, but he rarely or never attends meetings and never contributes anything of value.

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THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS FOUNDATION, INC.

AIA · AIAF SCHOLARSHIPS

The American Institute of Architects Funds

The Henry Adams Fund

"The gift, consisting of the title and copyrights to the book, 'Mont Saint Michel and Chartres,' written by Henry Adams, is given on the condition that The Institute shall devote and use the net income of the fund for any one or more of the following purposes as The Board may in its absolute discretion determine:

"first, to give copies of Henry Adams' book 'Mont Saint Michel and Chartres' to worthy students of architecture who might not otherwise be able to afford them;

"second, to assist worthy students of architecture, preference being given to those who show a special interest in ecclesiastical architecture;

"third, to encourage the study of architecture and the other arts associated with the Christian civilization of Europe in the period from 500 A.D. to 1500 A.D., (hereinafter called the Middle Ages) with particular stress on ecclesiastical architecture, by giving suitable recognition of excellence in such studies;

"fourth, to encourage the purchase, accumulation and use of literature relating to architecture and the other arts associated with the Middle Ages, by donating manuscripts, books, pamphlets, or other literary works to worthy students of architecture or to libraries, public or private, where such literature would be most useful;

"fifth, to forward projects of preservation or restoration of ecclesiastical buildings erected during the Middle Ages.

"The donors make the further condition that funds given, books purchased, and awards made shall be made under the name 'Henry Adams Fund,' but that suitable recognition may also be given to The Institute. The donors recommend to The Board that in expending the income of the trust The Board shall show preference to the above purposes in their numerical order, but this recommendation shall not impose any enforceable obligation on it so to do."

The Delano and Aldrich—Emerson Fund

"Purpose. The Delano and Aldrich—Emerson Fund is given to The Institute and established as an endowment by William A. Delano, Chester H. Aldrich, and William Emerson, on the condition that The Institute shall devote and use the net income of the fund each year to maintain a traveling scholarship, whereby under the auspices of The Institute, a French architect, sculptor or painter or a student in one or more of these arts shall travel in the United States, at such intervals as is justified by the accumulated income, in the opinion of the committee to which this has been assigned." (Applications should be made directly to M. L. Arretche, Comite Francais pour L'Attribution de la Bourse, Institute des Architectes Americains, 6 Rue Jules-Chaplain, Paris, France.)

The Edward Langley Scholarship Fund

"Purpose. The Edward Langley Scholarship Fund is bequeathed to The Institute and established as an endowment by Edward Langley, architect of Scranton, Pennsylvania, on the condition that the fund 'shall be invested and kept invested by the said American Institute of Architects and the principal thereof shall be maintained in perpetuity, and the income to be derived therefrom shall be used for scholarship purposes and particularly in the aid of students, residents of the United States and Canada, in the study of architecture, and said fund to be administered by a committee to be appointed by The Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects from the said Board of Directors.'"

The Milton B. Medary Scholarship Fund

"Purpose. The Milton B. Medary Scholarship Fund is given to The Institute and established as an endowment by Dan Everett Waid, on the condition that The Institute shall devote and use the net income of the fund to advance education in architecture as The Board deems wise."

The Waid Education Fund

"Purpose. The Waid Education Fund was given to The Institute and established as an endowment by Dan Everett Waid, on the condition that The Institute shall devote and use the net income of the fund to serve education in architecture which shall be interpreted broadly so as to include the promoting, knowledge and appreciation of the fine arts. The method of expenditure and variation thereof is subject to two-thirds vote of delegates in convention."

The General Scholarship Fund

"Purpose. The General Scholarship Fund is established for the purpose of accumulating and holding funds therein as an endowment, the net income of which, and other sums given or appropriated directly as income for the purpose of the fund, shall be

Continued on Page 28
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SCHOLARSHIPS

Continued from Page 26

used to establish, provide, maintain, and carry on scholarships which shall be under the sole auspices and control of The Institute and in its name, and to make loans without interest to students of architecture, the fine arts, or the industrial arts allied therewith."

AIA-AIA Fellowship in Hospital Architecture

Two graduate fellowships ($1500 each) available annually to residents of the United States and Canada who have a first degree in architecture; for advanced study at those universities which provide graduate studies with a major in hospital architecture and in hospital administration. Universities qualifying are the University of California, Columbia University, Cornell University, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, Washington University, and Yale University. The program is administered and the fellows are selected by a Joint Committee of The American Institute of Architects and the American Hospital Association.

The American Institute of Architects Foundation, Inc. Grants

Blumcraft of Pittsburgh Scholarships

Blumcraft of Pittsburgh, designers and manufacturers of railing and grille systems, by an annual gift of $3000 to The American Institute of Architects Foundation, Inc., has established scholarships to aid undergraduate students in their study of architecture. These awards shall be made to students attending one of the member or associate member schools of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture in the United States, and shall be based on the recognized ability of the students who are entering their fourth or fifth year and who are in need of financial assistance.

International Association of Blue Print and Allied Industries Scholarships

The International Association of Blue Print and Allied Industries, by an annual gift of $750 to The American Institute of Architects Foundation, Inc., has established scholarships to aid undergraduate students in their study of architecture. These awards shall be made to students attending one of the member or associate member schools of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture in the United States, and shall be based on the recognized ability of the students who are entering their fourth or fifth year and who are in need of financial assistance.

Awards shall be based on need and scholarship; recipients are selected annually and recommended to the AIA Board of Directors by the Committee on Education.

CITATION TO PRESIDENT

JOHN F. KENNEDY

The American Institute of Architects has awarded a citation to President John F. Kennedy in recognition of his actions and policies related to architecture and the fine arts.

The award, voted by the AIA Board of Directors, marks the first time a U. S. President has been cited by the AIA. The citation reads:

We cite with honor John Fitzgerald Kennedy, thirty-fifth President of the United States, in recognition of: His appointment of a Special Presidential Consultant on the Arts;
His adoption of a policy, recommended by a special Cabinet Committee of his appointing, calling for the finest contemporary American architectural thought in the creation of federal buildings;
His selection of a qualified advisory committee for the development of an appropriate expression of architecture and landscape architecture in the transformation of Pennsylvania Avenue in the Capital.
All of these actions emphasize his awareness of the basic need of beauty in man’s physical environment, the vital role of architecture in its development, and his readiness to employ the presidential power in achieving his goal.

President Kennedy appointed August Heckscher, writer, teacher and philosopher, as Special White House Consultant on the Arts in March of 1962. Heckscher’s primary duty is to review, examine and make recommendations to the President on all governmental programs, policies and activities related to the arts.

The President’s policy calling for “the finest contemporary American architectural thought” was adopted last June on recommendation of his Ad Hoc Committee on Federal Office Space. The policy also calls for the avoidance of an official style and excessive uniformity in federal buildings and for the holding of competitions for their design where appropriate.

Members of the Ad Hoc Committee were Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, then Secretary of Labor, Bureau of the Budget Director David E. Bell, General Services Administrator Bernard J. Boutin, and Special Assistant to the President Timothy J. Reardon, Jr.

Members of the Council are architects Nathaniel Owings, FAIA, chairman, Minoru Yamasaki, FAIA, Paul Thiry, FAIA, and Ralph Walker; painter William Walton; landscape architect Daniel Kiley; art historian Frederick Gutheim; designer Charles Eames; Assistant Secretary of Labor Daniel P. Moynihan; and Douglas Haskell, FAIA, editor of Architectural Forum magazine.
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Let us explain how Martin Marietta load and non-load bearing precast concrete elements and panels can contribute to your "design thoughts" for new buildings which you create to be unique.
A firm of architects was engaged to design a textile mill. Over one portion of the mill a twenty year bonded roof was required with such insulation that this section could be air conditioned to maintain a constant temperature of 80°F Fahrenheit together with a constant, relatively high degree humidity of 60% moisture. A built-in roof with a vapor seal was required to prevent leakage of moisture from outside and condensation from inside. The plaintiff alleged that the architects' plans contained insulation material inadequate for the use intended and that, as a result, this material became saturated, soggy and inefficient within a period of 8 years, causing such high condensation on the inside ceiling of the building that the construction of a new and adequate roof became mandatory in order to carry on the weaving process. In defense, the architects submitted information to show that they originally intended to use an expanded insulation rather than fibered glass, but that the shortage of the former necessarily changed the plans. In using the substitute material they relied on the advertising of the manufacturer and saw to it that the roof construction was carried out under the control of an independent contractor in accordance with the specifications of the manufacturer. Also, they submitted proof that a responsible officer of the owner had approved the plans and the use of the substitute material.

In ruling against the architects and approving a judgment of almost $20,000.00, the Supreme Court pointed out that the architects (1) made no previous tests of the insulation material, (2) did not know of any specific cases where it had been satisfactorily used for similar buildings, and (3) should have been fully aware that unless the design and construction were such as to create and maintain a hermetically sealed envelope about the insulation material, moisture would infiltrate causing it to lose its insulating efficiency. Therefore, there was sufficient basis for the court to conclude that negligence existed.

The court stated that while an architect is not an absolute insurer of perfect plans, he is called up to prepare plans and specifications which will give the structure so designed reasonable fitness for its intended use, and he impliedly warrants their sufficiency for that purpose.

From AIA Committee on Professional Insurance

CITY OF THE FUTURE

Continued from Page 19

of a larger community. Groups of ten of these buildings might form one community.

The occupants could enjoy shopping from their own apartment by means of closed circuit television. This projected community calls for the development of these buildings in a large circle, the center of which would be the community core.

The city of the future, with all its almost inconceivable advancements, might be but another plateau in man's achievement. The ultimate level of advancement may still be beyond our wildest dreams.
NEW CERAMIC TILE CATALOG

American Olean Tile Company, one of the country's leading manufacturers of ceramic tile, has announced publication of its new 1963 catalog. This 36-page color catalog provides the architect with a complete and concise reference hook on the various types of ceramic tile available—their special functional and design advantages and recommended uses.

The catalog covers the complete American Olean line of glazed tile—including cost-saving large size tile—unglazed ceramic mosaics and Murray quarry tile and floor brick, with descriptive and technical information, color charts and trim shapes for each.

Additional sections are devoted to the Company's special products—textured crystalline glazes, scored tile and colorful, decorated inserts—new products which create distinctive design treatments.

Throughout the catalog, full-color photographs of actual American Olean tile installations suggest a wide range of design ideas for commercial, institutional and residential buildings.

The catalog also includes architectural specifications, information on the newest and most efficient installation methods, and structural details. The specialized design service which American Olean's architectural design department offers is also outlined. The catalog also appears in the 1963 Sweet's Architectural File under 13d/Am.

Copies may be obtained by writing to American Olean Tile Company, 1000 Cannon Avenue, Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

SELECTION OF ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS

From AIA Committee on Professional Insurance

A firm of eastern architects was engaged to design a public building on the west coast. For various reasons, it was felt that a local structural engineer should be engaged for the project and, therefore, the architects selected a local structural engineer, relying on general information as to his experience and reputation.

In the course of construction of the building, it was discovered that a number of errors had been made by the local structural engineer. Consequently, another firm of structural engineers, experienced in public building design, was engaged to remedy the design deficiencies. The original structural steel design did not make allowances necessary for any lateral stresses set up by earthquakes and, while the local structural engineer was making efforts to justify his design, or determine what modification would satisfy the inspectors, the steel was cut according to the initial plans and was delivered and erected.

The design had to be changed to remedy the original deficiencies and errors at an additional expense of over $90,000.00. The architects were held liable for the errors of the structural engineer.

MORAL — In selecting associate professionals for portions of the design work be sure that the professionals selected are experienced in the type of work for which you plan to engage them. Be sure their areas of responsibility are clearly outlined in the contract. Remember that you may be held liable for their work.

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realm of Academic art and the traditional modes of seeing had many dynamic effects on the culture of our time—particularly in industry and architecture. Perhaps it was coincidental with the revolution in art at the beginning of this century, that architecture, too, developed its new structural concept, its new found use of reinforced concrete, glass and stainless steel, etc. These new materials certainly gave modern architecture an impetus to rich and varied development. I feel the architects owe much to the painter and sculptor at the turn of the Century. Men like Braque and Picasso, Brancusi, Gabo and Malevitch and Mondrian. The architect, however, like a new athlete, enamored with the flexibility of his muscles is concerned only with the pure and functional, that the idea of adding a new texture in the form of a painter’s or a sculptor’s form to give surprise and warmth, and to cause an individual to pause a moment has been ignored. After all, humanity is still concerned with the building it occupies, and frequently in the process the concepts are barren, austere and sometimes even sterile.

During the 50 years of its evolution, modern architecture, too engrossed in the problems of its growth, rarely called upon painters and sculptors. This caused Paul Valerie to remark wistfully, “Painting and sculpture are children who have been abandoned. Their mother, architecture, is dead. While she was alive, they had their place, their role, their restraints. They had space, a well defined light, a subject matter and their alliances.” The painter’s art, I believe has much that the architect can well examine for the greater enhancement of the edifice. The process of painting is one that is often full of complexities of thought, daring in decision and an alertness for the minutest possibilities of unexpected relations of tone or illumination whether calculated or accidental. Henry Russell Hitchcock in his book Painting Toward Architecture says, “Only real collaboration as equals between architects and painters and sculptors can be expected to enhance rather than diminish architectural integrity.

New York City has a new face. Possibly the greatest building program in all history has taken place in recent years. The Lever Brothers building is, I am convinced, a unique and individual work of architecture of our time. It has offered builders a neat recipe whose influence in New York has been overwhelming. Architecture in the past has been great when adaptation to need has been combined with modes of design, corresponding with,
interacting with, the way the contemporary artist chooses to express himself; and this choice is not free—it is determined by the aesthetic needs of a particular group in a particular period. Chartres, for instance, was an inevitable expression of the middle ages, its soaring religious beliefs and its community of faith resulted in the highest culmination of that faith. So were the works done in classic renaissance. Thus the Vatican and St. Peter’s, the spirit of humanism and idealized religious feeling. So it is in our own time, in such buildings as the aforementioned Lever Brothers and the Seagram building. The modern genre of abstraction and cubism of the 20th century is part of the thinking that seems to have its essence in such accomplishments. This thinking is very much a part of our times.

But much of the current New York City architecture fails to fit this dual standard of aesthetic value and functionalism. Real Estate people are no longer enlightened—they just want as much money as they can get. Perhaps architects can take up arms against the economic forces binding them. Perhaps builders unaware of all but the financial side of building, can be convinced on utilitarian grounds that art is worth its while, that the most eminently rentable buildings in the long run are those which are works of art, in spite of the fact that these cost a bit more.

To conclude, I would like to ask in a time in which I feel that the majority of the people can appreciate more than a diluted form of art, why can’t there be a real attempt to persuade the planners who obstruct this genuine urge toward a more enlightened plane of accomplishment? Let us build more varied and original expressions in Architecture. Let us employ artists and sculptors in this enterprise. Let us allow the American people to enjoy a mature confrontation with the best that our artists can offer. This would need a real education for those who hold the money strings, and I know how difficult that can be. If the cultural leaders in all the arts were to take part in such a project, what a spur to the development of the American scene. No longer would there be heard by some abroad that we are crass, materialistic and insecure.

To recall again why the item about St. Paul’s so moved me—it was the enthusiasm and love that banded a professional group together to save a beloved work of art. This feeling of love for art and for the reverence of fine monuments of various periods can only be achieved, I believe, by an enlightened people. We have such an awareness for the importance of a higher aesthetic standard growing in America as I have suggested.
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If it is convenient, come in and examine "live" samples of our outstanding collection of fine architectural veneers. All are selected to reflect unusual character and quality. You'll find all the world's finest species represented, rare and exotic woods as well as our beautiful domestic woods.

No two flitches are exactly alike because no two trees are exactly alike. And the collection is always changing as the flitches are made into Weldwood Architectural Blueprint-Matched Custom-Made panels.

Or you can browse in your own office. Simply call the nearest United States Plywood office. Tell them the species you want or describe in general terms the color and character of the wood you need for your design. And because flitches vary in length and quantity, add the amount of paneling you need and the height. The Weldwood Architects' Service Representative will assemble a selection of samples from flitches which might meet your need. He'll bring them to you and you can make your selection at your convenience. He can also help you with suggestions regarding the best ways to match veneers on the panels.

Contact the United States Plywood office nearest you. The services of a Weldwood Architects' Service Representative are yours for the asking. And there's no obligation.

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If there's a new school in your community's future, get all the reasons why everyone concerned—parents, teachers and students—will benefit with durable, low-cost, low-upkeep concrete. Write for complete information.

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JANUARY - FEBRUARY, 1963

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Our Cover: Vatican Pavilion. Kiff, Colean, Voss, & Souder, Hurley & Hughes ... Luders & Associates, Architects Associated

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FROM THE PRESIDENT

THERE ARE so many of the New York State Association activities that your president would like to discuss with you that it is difficult to select one. So rather than putting any one phase of N.Y.S.A.A.'s work under the microscope, let's think for a moment about the organization in a general way—about its future and our part in that future.

IT IS sometimes hard to see the woods for the trees, and Bobby Burns was not the only one to wish for "some power the giftie (to) gie' us to see ourselves as others see us." I think others see us as more important than most of us do ourselves. Statistics show that over seventy-five percent of all architects offices comprise five people or less. That's pretty small, and it is difficult to keep our horizons from being scaled down accordingly.

DO YOU know that as N.Y.S.A.A. there are 2,200 of you? And that you are one of the largest state groups (perhaps the largest) in this country? That you do more volume of work than any other—anywhere? That many of the most distinguished men in the profession practice in this area and are doing some of the finest prototype work in the world? Of course you know it but I think it is good for all of us to remind ourselves of it once in a while.

THERE IS nothing worse than an air of importance assumed by those who are unimportant—but self deprecation on the part of an individual or an organization can be almost as bad. I believe N.Y.S.A.A. should be "talked up" whenever possible. Let Volkswagen advise you to think small in their advertisements, but only when you are buying a car. You will notice that in their own organization they are pretty aggressive and think pretty big. It's hard to find any really successful organization, whether it sells cars or represents architects, that isn't.

N.Y.S.A.A. is important now, and has an important future. If each of you will be interested—if you will read and contribute material to the Empire State Architect—if you will attend its annual convention and faithfully serve on its committees, we'll have something going for us that will do us more good than all the wheaties the cereal companies ever put out.

S. Elmer Chambers
"THANK YOU MUCH. ANY ORGANIZATION THAT WILL ELECT TWO LEFT-HANDED PRESIDENTS IN A ROW HAS COURAGE TO SAY THE LEAST. AND I THINK NYSAA HAS MUCH MORE THAN COURAGE—I THINK IT HAS A PROUD HISTORY AND A TREMENDOUS POTENTIAL.

"FROM ITS BEGINNING IN AN INFORMAL WAY IN 1887 WITH A CONVENTION IN THE POWERS HOTEL IN ROCHESTER, THIS ASSOCIATION HAS GROWN IN NUMBERS AND INFLUENCE UNDER A SUCCESSION OF PRESIDENTS WHO HAVE WORKED LONG AND HARD IN ITS BEHALF. SOME OF THEM ARE HERE TONIGHT AND WE SALUTE THEM. PERSONALLY I SHALL MORE THAN SALUTE THEM,—I SHALL HAVE TO LEAN ON THEM OCCASIONALLY, AS I WILL ON THE VERY CAPABLE OFFICERS YOU HAVE ELECTED TO SERVE WITH ME.

"THERE ARE MANY THINGS TO BE DONE THIS YEAR. THEY RANGE FROM SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF OUR INTEGRATION WITH A.I.A. TO STRAIGHTENING OUT OUR RATHER FANTASTIC DUES STRUCTURE. AND ALL OF THE BUSINESS OF WATCHING LEGISLATION, EDUCATION, ETC. WILL HAVE TO BE PURSUED VIGOROUSLY AS ALWAYS. THESE THINGS NEED DOING, AND, TO USE A STANDARD CLICHE, WE, AS OFFICERS, WILL NEED THE HELP OF ALL OF YOU TO GET THEM DONE.

"I HAVE JUST RECALLED THAT SOMEBODY ONCE SAID THAT THE MIND IS A MARVELOUS MECHANISM THAT STARTS FUNCTIONING AT THE TIME OF ONE'S BIRTH AND NEVER STOPS FUNCTIONING UNTIL HE BEGINS TO MAKE A SPEECH."

"THANK YOU ALL AGAIN."
VATICAN PAVILION NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR 1964-1965

KIFF, COLEAN, VOSS AND SOUDER
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LUDERS AND ASSOCIATES

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

MECHANICAL SPACE UNDER GALLERY

EXHIBITS

GALLERY OF MICHELANGELO

PARK

GARDEN

GARDEN

PROPERTY LINE

GARDEN

EXHIBITS

GALLERY OF MICHELANGELO

PARK

GARDEN

GARDEN

PROPERTY LINE

ESA — JANUARY - FEBRUARY, 1963 / 8
An elliptical site, containing approximately 52,000 sq. ft. conditioned the design concept for this building.

The oval-spiral form of the structure as finally conceived contains about 27,000 square feet of exhibit area; and while shaped to fit the site also suits the design concept. This concept was to conduct or transport as large a volume of visitors as possible through the building, allowing them enough time to devote to each exhibit.

The entrance court features a large scale reproduction of the Pontiff Coat of Arms in bas relief, and, is enhanced by attractive landscaping and circular fountains. The main entrance to the building opens into the Gallery of Michelangelo. Here, special stage lighting and sound in depth, provide the setting and mood for viewing the extraordinary artistic efforts of Michelangelo's creative genius.

The gallery narrows slightly at its end as it opens upon a setting designed by Jo Mielziner for the Pieta Exhibit. Upon three moving walks, set at three levels, and having a capacity of 7,000 persons per hour, each visitor will be transported physically (as well as spiritually) past this priceless master-piece of the sculptural works of Michelangelo.

The moving walks carry each person into additional exhibit areas where rare liturgical treasures will be revealed. In this general area a replica of the Sistine Chapel ceiling painted by Michelangelo, reproduced in colored transparencies at one-third its actual size, will be a featured exhibit. Also from this area, wide curved stairs lead upward to a circular Chapel, eighty feet in diameter, with a seating capacity for three hundred persons.

The Chapel will be crowned with a brilliant array of stained glass, designed to create the illusion of motion upwards towards the illuminated crucifix. One of the Chapel exhibits will be a marble sculpture of the Good Shepherd dating from the Fourth Century.

The building will be structural steel frame construction, supported on a foundation of piles. Exterior walls will be finished in stucco with exposed aggregates. Interiors generally will be finished plaster walls, resilient tile flooring and acoustic tile ceilings. Stained glass will be featured in the Chapel. For the comfort of all visitors the building will be fully air conditioned when in use.

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9 / ESA — JANUARY - FEBRUARY, 1963
MIDDLETOWN HOUSING PROJECT, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

ARCHITECTS •
THE OFFICE OF ROBERT A. GREEN
TARRYTOWN, N.Y.

This nine-acre project consists of an Administration Building and 17 two-story brick veneer structures, housing 100 dwelling units of sizes up to four bedroom apartments, each with its own private front and court entrances.

The Administration Building with its administrative offices, community rooms, maintenance and storage areas, together with three buildings for the aged, form one of the four spacious groups of buildings on the site. Landscape Architects are Schreiner & Schmitt of Port Washington, N.Y.

Drying and play areas are provided within the court of each building group.

The larger dwelling units are situated adjacent to the playground at the South end of the site.

Construction is expected to be completed and ready for occupancy in the Spring of 1963.
A limited construction budget and a requirement of flexibility for future expansion confronted the architect with a challenging problem for this church in Williamsville, New York. Located in a rapidly growing community, the initial stage of the church will provide seating for the 100 member congregation as well as providing facilities for the 70 church school members. However, as the neighborhood grows, and membership increases, more complete facilities will be required. A new sanctuary, seating 390, will replace the existing one, which will then serve as the parish hall. Expanded classroom facilities will supplement the existing; thus the design had to take into consideration the problems created, aesthetic as well as practical, which naturally arise in a project of this type.

The materials of construction attempt to reflect the philosophy of the church as well as considering the economic factors involved. Exterior materials are brick and wood. Interiors also utilize materials in their natural state. Laminated wood rigid frames 15'-9" on center support the 4" wood roof decking over the sanctuary—2"x12" wood joists span the classrooms. Exposed masonry block and wood are largely utilized on the interiors. Resilient tile flooring is used in the major areas, with concrete and ceramic tile in the utilitarian spaces. Wood sash are used throughout. The contract sum to date has been set at $112,990.00. General Contractors are Shevlin-Manning, Inc.
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During the past year, our numerous committees worked diligently in behalf of all architects, exploring, studying, conferring with other architects and public officials, and contributing generously of their time and energy in an endeavor to develop greater stature and build milestones in the forward progress of the profession. In the interest of better communication and for the information of our membership, we commend to their attention these capsule summaries and digests of the reports submitted at the 1962 Convention. The complete reports are on file in the Association offices and are available for inspection.

Executive Director

OFFICERS' REPORTS

PRESIDENT'S WELCOME
Frederick H. Voss
Promised a fine Convention and expressed thanks to the Host Chapter and Convention Committee. Welcomed all delegates and guests.

SECRETARY
Irving P. Marks
Spoke of duties of his office and thanked all for an opportunity to have served.

TREASURER
George J. Cavalieri
Reviewed finances of Association and efforts to achieve solvency with help of constituent organizations.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Joseph F. Addonizio
Expressed appreciation to all who eased the burdens of his office. Promised to continue his best efforts to solve problems despite budgetary limitations.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

AIA STATUS
Simeon Heller, Chairman
Reviewed efforts of Regional Director to solve problems of integration of Societies into AIA. Committee will continue to cooperate with all groups concerned.

BUDGET, AUDIT and FINANCE
Martyn N. Weston, Chairman
Submitted C.P.A. audit of fiscal year from September 1, 1961 to August 31, 1962. Will submit 1963 budget at directors' meeting in December.

BY-LAWS
L. Bancel LaFarge, Chairman
The Committee submitted 8 recommendations for consideration of the delegates. All proposed amendments were mailed to the constituent organizations on September 1st. The By-Laws proposals included:
1) Change in voting delegates (without recommendation). Tabbed.
2) Limiting terms of officers (recommended). Amended and adopted.
3) Reconciling dates of preparation and submission of budget (recommended). Adopted.
4) Education Committee delegates function of legislative activity to Legislative Committee, except for implementation, (recommended). Adopted.
5) Professional Practice Committee delegates function of legislative activity to Legislative Committee, except for implementation, (recommended). Adopted.
6) Eliminates 30-day requirement for publication of proposed amendment in official publication in advance of Convention (without recommendation). Adopted.
7) Clarifies requirement for nominating petitions to constitute signatures of 15 constituent members, 5 members from each of 3 constituent organizations, (recommended). Adopted.
8) Provides that state directors and alternates take their places on Board on first of January following their designation, (recommended by NYSAA directors). Adopted.

CIVIL DEFENSE
John W. Briggs, Chairman
Association is cooperating with local, state and federal civil defense agencies. A number of our members attended two week training programs and seminars and are working under contract on the National Fallout Shelter Survey Programs. Arranged through New York State Civil Defense Commission mailing of the booklet "Shelter Designs for Protection Against Radioactive Fallout."

Continued on Page 14
COMMUNITY PLANNING
Daniel Perry, Chairman
Committee has been dormant during past year except for reproducing and mailing transcript of Urban Planning Training Institute held at Syracuse and a memorandum regarding "The Death and Life of Great American Cities", by Jane Jacobs.

CONTRACTOR RELATIONS
Roger G. Spross, Chairman
During year Committee considered 3 items:
1) New York Chapter Resolution on Licensing of Contractors. Recommended deferring action since General Contractors are trying to solve problem without legislation.
2) Advisory Board to Public Awarding Officials considered proposal of G.B.C. for formation of "quasi-public" body to advise public awarding officials concerning responsibility of bidders. Decision reached that this proposal would get nowhere since officials already have such powers to avoid awarding contracts to bidders not considered responsible.
3) Single versus Multiple Contracts Committee recommended discretionary powers in matter of letting contracts, either single or multiple for public works.
Other proposals are being currently considered including specification of temporary heat, renewal of arbitration clauses by certain architectural firms, and criteria for post-qualification of general contractors.

CORPORATE PRACTICE
Simeon Heller, Chairman
Growing problem of providing tax benefits for the professions under study by the Committee and NYSAP. Some progress has been made in discussions with state legislative leaders. The Committees objectives were described:
1) Corporate Practice desirable because of tax benefits and public benefit because of continuity of practice upon death of a principal.
2) Corporate Practice must take form of an Association of professionals rather than a pure corporation.
3) Corporate Practice must be limited only to professionals.
4) All directors and officers of such professional associations be licensed professionals.
5) Architects and Engineers may be permitted to form Association jointly.
6) All officers and directors take full personal professional responsibility for all acts of the Association as they do now in a partnership.
7) A professional Association shall not engage in any other business but may invest its funds in non-conflicting investments.

Announced that Federal Congress has enacted HR 10 bill (signed by the President) which does provide a step in right direction, a piece of legislation in which NYSAP (See Inter-Professional) had a modest part in its passage before the Senate.

The Committee will continue its efforts to obtain greater tax benefits for the professionals either through Congress or the State Legislature.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
Max M. Simon, Chairman
Committee has studied proposals to strengthen Education Law and recommended:
1) Legislation to require an affidavit of the architect and engineer who prepared the plans accompany the documents filed with public agencies.
2) Distribution of information by the Education Department on changes in the Education Law and if failure by Education Department such information and posters to be distributed to building officials by NYSAP — implemented by an appropriation not to exceed $150.
3) To cover "gray areas" in state where no building officials are employed plans to be filed with Town, Village or County Clerk in such county where construction is contemplated.
4) Preparation of legislation with cooperation of State Education Department in 1963 Albany session to create a "Council on Architecture" whose members shall be Registered Architects in New York State to be appointed from lists recommended by NYSAA — such Council to have power and duty to advise and propose to the Regents, the Board of Examiners, the Department and public officers any and all matters within purview of Article 147, State Education Law, and the enforcement thereof.

RESOLUTIONS on above proposals were adopted by Convention.

Committee also recommended and succeeded in having a By-Law changed providing for Education Committee to recommend implementation to the Legislative Committee of the Association for legislative proposals.

FEES and CONTRACTS
F. J. Woodbridge, Chairman
Submitted report of New York Chapter describing in detail efforts to negotiate and improve fees paid to architect, to improve status of architect with respect to supervision in the architect's relations with city and state on public works. Recommendations included New York State Department of Public Works to:
1) Establish several categories of building types, each having its own fee schedule.
2) Increase fee schedules for various building types to conform to recommended chapter levels.
3) Establish basis of payment on mutually agreed estimates.
4) Expedite decisions, reviews and the acquisition of site information.

HOSPITALS and HEALTH
W. Newell Reynolds, Chairman
Committee recommended following objectives:
1) To divorce Construction Code problems and Safety Exit Code problems from Hospital Design Criteria.
2) To urge the New York State Department of Social Welfare and New York State Health Department to leave enforcement of

Continued on Page 15
Building Codes and Safety and Exit Code to the local authorities where the institution is to be built.

3) To prepare legislative bills to submit to NYSAA Legislative Committee for introduction in the State Legislature:
   a) To carry out divestiture of Construction Criteria from Design.
   b) To arrange liaison between NYSAA Committee on Hospitals and Health and the Institute Committee on H and H to carry out divestiture of Construction Criteria from Design Criteria in Public Health Service Regulations.

Committee also recommended Resolution No. 15, adopted by Convention — creation of a separate committee for Hospitals and Health outside of New York City, and to provide for effective liaison between NYSAA Committee and the Institute Committee on H and H. Also that Legislative Committee confer with Building Code Director of the Division of Housing and Community Renewal to prepare necessary bills for introduction in the State Legislature.

INSURANCE

George J. Cavalieri, Chairman
Submitted report of administrator, Ter Bush & Powell, showing 350 participants under the NYSAA Plan of Accident and Sickness Insurance, earned premiums of $51,495, and incurred claims of $26,209, resulting in a loss ratio of 51% as compared to 77.9% the previous year. A disputed claim was satisfactorily adjusted on the basis of a decision whereby, in accordance with our agreement with Ter Bush and Powell, "final determination rested entirely with the Association" — first time this clause had been invoked. The decision was made strictly on the facts presented to the Committee.

Considerable discussion on over-age coverage, beyond 70 years of age, which is now cut-off period, without loss of benefits. The Committee will continue to pursue this matter vigorously.

Member of Ter Bush & Powell staff, Robert Cantor, son of one of our illustrious past members, Max Cantor, addressed the group and invited greater participation by members of NYSAA and eligible employees.

INTER-PROFESSIONAL

Simeon Heller, Chairman
Described formation of New York State Association of the Professions, known as NYSAP, of 6 state groups composed of architectural, dentistry, engineering, medical doctors, pharmacists and veterinarians. These groups represent combined total membership of more than 75,000 and should be a potent force. Discovered that problems of other professions are similar to those of architects with respect to enforcement of State Education Law, unethical practices, tax matters and corporate practice consideration. Necessity to build an adequate budget for NYSAP through individual members. NYSAA is actively participating in program of NYSAP with Nat Ginsburg as chairman of Public Relations, our Executive Director as legislative representative and Mr. Heller as the first president of the organization.

LABOR LAW

Arnold W. Lederer, Chairman
Reviewed Labor Law legislation at the last session of the Legislature. Analyzed all bills and submitted many constructive recommendations relating to employee definitions, structural changes and changes and alterations in factory buildings, vertical openings, stairway enclosures, exits and doors, roof egress requirements, sprinkler systems, prohibition of conversion of frame buildings for factory use, clarifying powers of Board of Standards and Appeals. Committee expects to propose specific legislation on the above subjects and also as to the control of cranes and their operation and wider jurisdiction to be given to the New York City Board of Standards and Appeals.

The Committee likewise proposes to submit recommendations on M.D.L. legislation.

LEGISLATION

Richard Roth, Chairman
Report review 1962 session of the Legislature deemed most successful in history of NYSAA. Practically all bills favored were enacted into law and those opposed were defeated. The Legislative Committee received great assistance from the sub-committees — Labor Law, M.D.L., and M.R.L. whose reports will reflect their achievements in various segments of legislation.

Frequent bulletins were mailed to all constituent organizations keeping them fully informed of progress of legislation. Plans are now under way for the 1963 session in which the Committee looks for another active year.

MULTIPLE DWELLING LAW

H. I. Feldman, Chairman
Committee reached a high mark of achievement the past year and continued its record of success as in the past. Among the many bills enacted into law were the following:

1) The Carport bill.
2) Coordination of filing date of the Multiple Dwelling Law and the New York City Zoning Law.
3) Amendment to the Multiple Dwelling Law in relation to height, bulk, open spaces to conform with New York City Zoning Law.
4) Amendment in relation to extension of permits, permitting such extensions without conforming to new Zoning Law.
5) Elimination of terrace provision for computing building heights from curb and not from terrace, to conform with the New York City Zoning Law.
6) Increasing the height from 120'-0" to 125'-0" for 3'-0" wide stairs to conform with the New York City Zoning Law.
7) Dimensioning distance between garage vestibule and cellar door from 20'-0" to 12'-0" in fireproof buildings, also reducing size of duct.

The Committee is now at work on new legislation and has already held conferences with the MacNeil Mitchell Committee, which has been most cooperative.

MULTIPLE RESIDENCE LAW

S. Elmer Chambers, Chairman
The Committee, which claimed scant results in the past two years, found that the smell of success likewise had infected the efforts of the Committee when the chairman, on a leave of absence around the world, appointed Storrs Barrows "to mind the store." Mr. Barrows and the Committee were able to come up with the following:

1) Enacted into law an amendment to Section 204 to provide that no roof bulkheads or stairs to
The East River Urban Renewal Area is bounded by East 106th Street, the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Drive, East 111th Street and First Avenue. It contains 22.2 acres. The solution will be based on creative provision for middle income housing, integrated with necessary schools, retail shopping, including development of river front and other facilities for recreation.
OPPORTUNITY TO DESIGN URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT

in the

5th ANNUAL $25,000 RUBEROID DESIGN COMPETITION

The winning concept will receive primary consideration by the City of New York Housing and Redevelopment Board and Project Sponsor for use in construction.

The subject of the 5th Annual Ruberoid Competition will be the design of the East River Urban Renewal area, a project of the Housing and Redevelopment Board of New York City now ready for planning. The Competition will offer a total of sixteen prizes, nine open to all entrants with a grand prize of $10,000 and seven for students only, with a first prize of $2,000.

Adding an exciting new dimension to the Competition is the fact that the Housing and Redevelopment Board will consider the winning concept for adoption and selection of the winning architect in the execution of the project.

A prospectus containing the complete program eligibility rules, etc. is available on request. It has been approved by the A.I.A. Committee on Awards and Competitions.

The Competition will be judged by a jury of distinguished architects and city planners with Mr. B. Sumner Gruzen, F.A.I.A., Kelly & Gruzen, New York as Professional Advisor.

For a prospectus containing full details, send the coupon.

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I intend to enter the Fifth Annual Design Competition.
Please send me a copy of the program.

Name
Firm or School
Address
City________Zone______State_______

Entrants are requested to register prior to May 15, 1963
Competition closes June 29, 1963
Continued from Page 15

ROOF REQUIREMENTS

- In fireproof 2-story structures with roof pitched over 15 degrees.
- A bill to eliminate the necessity for vision panels in power operated elevator doors was enacted into law.
- A bill to extend provisions requiring firestairs and two means of egress in nursing homes, homes for aged, boarding and nursery schools, to include institutions devoted to child care. While bill was not favored by Committee, bill was signed into law by Governor.

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

Herbert Epstein, Chairman

Committee submitted a comprehensive program which, it is hoped, with the help of the constituent organizations will be developed and supported actively and financially. The basic element of the program is development of a Reception Center or Exhibit at the Fair, intended to promote public understanding of the Value, Function and Services of the Architect. The Committee is pursuing the possibility of space allocation within the public buildings of City, State and Federal governments, as well as a possible assignment by the World's Fair Corporation.

The Committee urged consideration be given to making the World's Fair the theme of either the 1963 NYSAA Convention, as a preview, or secondly, that the 1964 NYSAA Convention be held in New York City during Architects' Week.

The Committee requested each constituent organization form a World's Fair Committee, to assist in the development of programs and to coordinate manpower requirements in the future. Cooperation has been assured by the AIA.

OFFICE PRACTICE

Samuel M. Kurtz, Chairman

Chairman reported great need for this Committee and its willingness to cooperate with similar committees of constituent organizations of NYSAA. Disappointed there has not been greater interest to date.

OFFICE SPACE

Martyn N. Weston, Chairman

Conceded necessity of acquiring additional office space but recommended no immediate action until budget is balanced. Suggested subject be reviewed in Spring of '63 after a thorough appraisal of Association finances.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

E. Gilbert Barker, Chairman

Lack of complaints re: the Education Law (only four signed complaints received this year) indicates complete compliance or complete indifferece of Architects to infractions, or a "what's the use" attitude resulting from lack of prosecution of complaints. With the former possibility most unlikely, the last two must be the case. Result: very little results to show on Law enforcement. More fortitude and a more aggressive attitude is needed by most Architects; report law infractions, encroachments and unethical practices. The Committee expects to complete arrangements with the Education Department wherein Education Department will promptly publish, in an inexpensive and more convenient format, the current portion of the Education Law as pertains to architectural practice. To be mailed not only to all Registered Architects but to all Building Inspectors or similar officials throughout the State. Further, amendments to the Law would be mailed out to all as they occur, as supplements, rather than waiting for a new general printing. We have proposed a stapled, off-set printed, 8 1/2" x 11" format. The present Handbook is long since outdated with revisions unobtainable even at the Education Department. We consider the mailing to Building Inspectors as most important.

Note to all Practitioners: Law now requires seal and signature on all drawings. Law requires professional draw plans for all buildings with only exceptions farm buildings and residences under 1500 sq. ft. of livable area (excludes porch, garages, breezeways, etc.)

PUBLICATIONS

Daniel Klinger, Chairman

Committee constantly endeavoring to make the official publication a financial success and will review contractual relations with the publisher. Further report to Board of Directors will be made.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Allen Macomber, Chairman

The chairman reported on the 2-day session of Regional chairmen held in Washington, D.C. in September. The conference covered a general discussion of the 1962 program problems and suggestions and analyzing the needs for 1963 and budgeting necessary finances to cover contemplated activities to include brochures, film strips, seminars and Regional Workshops. The Committee invited the suggestions and participation of constituent organizations of NYSAA.

REGIONAL DIRECTOR

Morris Ketchum, Jr.

Reported on New York Regional Meeting of previous evening and invited suggestions to improve Structure of Institute.

RESOLUTIONS

Albert Melniker, Chairman

Urged early submission of Resolutions and extended invitation to any delegate to attend Committee meetings. Paid tribute to memory of Committee member Harry B. Rutkins.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Carl W. Clark, Chairman

The Committee is continuing to work with the Division of School Buildings and Grounds of the State Department of Education and with the Department's Law Division.

Conference discussions have ensued relative to: (1) Bidding procedures (2) Alternate bids (3) Publication of a pamphlet "Bidding and Awards for Public Schools".

Investigation through Department of Standards and Purchases of inferior oil being delivered throughout the State under State Contract.

Committee has encouraged and supported the Division of School Buildings and Grounds in approving and issuing a memo which permits the reduction of required glass areas. This accomplishment will permit architects to design structures of greater beauty and can well lead to a revolution in school design.
The New York State Association of the Professions, Inc. broadened its membership to include individual members of the parent organizations. Following are answers to questions you might ask:

**What is this Association?**

The NYSAP is a non-profit corporation, incorporated under the laws of New York on January 9, 1962.

**What is its Purpose?**

NYSAP was created to provide the organizational machinery whereby the combined strength, advice, counsel and experienced thinking of all professions could be utilized for the advancement of professional ideals and the promotion of professional welfare, thus strengthening the traditional rights and privileges of the professions and at the same time guaranteeing more effectively to the public adequate professional services based on skill and integrity.

**Will NYSAP replace my professional society?**

No. The NYSAP will supplement efforts, programs and services of the individual state professional societies. It will in no way duplicate, supplant or compete. The professional societies must continue to function for the profession each represents. NYSAP will direct its total efforts to the interests and problems common to more than one profession.

**How was NYSAP organized?**

Leaders of the six charter professions met and agreed to take action to found an association which would work in the interests of all professions. Temporary directors, appointed by the governing boards of the individual state professional societies, met during 1961 and developed the organizational details, Bylaws, administrative lines, membership qualifications, etc. The state professional societies represented at these meetings included the New York State Association of Architects, the Dental Society of the State of New York, the New York State Society of Professional Engineers, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the Pharmaceutical Society of the State of New York, and the New York State Veterinary Medical Society.

Is NYSAP representative of all professions?

NYSAP is governed by a Board of Directors. Equal representation is accorded each profession which is a State Organization Member of NYSAP. Bylaws provide that each State Organization Member designate two of its members to serve as di-

Continued on Page 23
The structure in the foreground is the Outpatient Wing

DOWNSTATE MEDICAL CENTER
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

OWNER
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

ARCHITECTS
URBAHN, BRAYTON and BURROWS

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE
J. BURCH McMORRAN, Superintendent
CARL W. LARSON, State Architect

This $21 million project is the second step in the construction of a complete medical center for the State University of New York. The original Basic Sciences Building, designed by Urbahn, Brayton and Burrows in association with Eggers & Higgins, was completed in 1955 at a cost of $14 million. The new construction comprises an over-all net area of 387,610 square feet, allocated as follows: Clinical Sciences 89,639, Research Library 29,649, University Hospital 236,765, Out-patient Department 31,557.
As a teaching hospital for 800 medical students, this facility will work closely with the Kings County Hospital adjacent to it, as well as with six or seven other hospitals in the area. It therefore will be highly selective in patient load with regard to admissions for research purposes.

The Out-patient Department is designed for 110,000 visits per year and will include facilities for all types of medical treatment. Each 14-student examining room constitutes a unit with a staff member in charge and has its own utility room, treatment room, and nurses station. There will be no definition of departmental organization; instead each student will receive training designed for general practice.

The distribution of in-patient beds to medical services, totalling 351, is as follows: General Medical 93, Surgery 101, Metabolism 12, Pediatrics 30, Psychiatry 35, Rehabilitation 10, Obstetrics 40, Gynecology 30. In addition, a Premature Nursery of 24 bassinets is provided. The Operating Suite will have 9 majors and 9 minors. Delivery will have 3 rooms, 1 of which will be electronically shielded for research and will be adjacent to a physiological monitoring room. There will be 20 beds for major recovery and 6 for minor.

Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation will include facilities for Occupational Therapy and a prosthetic workshop, office, and fitting room.

The 40 Obstetric beds will require team nursing, with each team caring for 20 beds. Each 4-bassinet nursery will be placed between 2 two-bed rooms. One nurse will care for 4 mothers and 4 babies. This arrangement will limit the spread of infection and provide for proper instruction for mothers.

The metabolism unit of 12 beds will be completely self-contained with a kitchen, labs, etc. for both adult and pediatric patients.

The bed count is divided as follows: One-bed rooms 63, Two-bed rooms 280, Four-bed rooms 8.
"We feel this design is exploratory in its sculptural—structural—aesthetic; especially good for second year work in a five year curriculum."

OLINDO GROSSI
Dean
School of Architecture
Pratt University

A UNITARIAN CHURCH FOR THE ENVIRONS OF NEW YORK

SECOND YEAR DESIGN PROJECT
PRATT INSTITUTE
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

DESIGNED BY SUZANNE WERTZ

SITE:
Consists of approximately two and one third acres. It is an entire block with no existing structures or major trees. It is the highest point in the community.

PROGRAM:
Lobby—200 sq. ft. Auditorium—space for 300 movable seats. Focal area: space for lectern, grand piano, baroque organ (approximately 5' x 9' floor area) harpsichord. Choir: Space for 30 people in raised area (may be balcony) in rear. Lounge: 500 sq. ft. for coffee hours, auditorium overflow, and discussion groups. Kitchen: 300 sq. ft. Church office and Workroom: 500 sq. ft. Minister's Study: 150 sq. ft.—for study and consultation. Library: 400 sq. ft.—May connect with Lounge for flexibility.

CHURCH SCHOOL:
1. Crib room: 150 sq. ft.
2. Three Nursery Rooms at 500 sq. ft.
3. Two kindergartens at 625 sq. ft.
4. Six primary classrooms at 300 sq. ft.
5. Four secondary classrooms at 300 sq. ft.
6. Two Seminar rooms at 180 sq. ft.
7. Heater, storage and toilet-rooms as required.
8. Parking space, provided off-street, for 30 cars.
rectors of NYSAP. The New York State Association of Architects is represented on the Board of Directors by: Simeon Heller of the Queens Chapter, AIA, and the first vice president of the New York State Association of Architects; who was elected the first president of the New York State Association of the Professions, and Nathan R. Ginsburg of the New York Society of Architects, who was also appointed chairman of the Public Relations Committee of NYSAP.

Of what value is NYSAP to my profession?

It will present a united front utilizing the potential strength of the professions for the safe-keeping and advancement of all professions. The close relationships between members of the professions will put the professions in the same role of "molders of public policy" as business, farming and labor.

Of what value is NYSAP to me as an individual?

NYSAP will benefit the individual member by aiding him in his efforts to maintain his respected public image. It will serve as a medium of communications between professional people. Further, NYSAP will directly benefit the individual by providing business services that are impractical or unduly expensive to obtain on an individual basis, or upon which savings can be made by the professional person through group purchasing.

In what subject areas will NYSAP serve all professions?

It will present a united front for all professions in four broad fields: Public Relations, Legislation, Education and Business Services and Techniques.

How can I join NYSAP?

You can fill in the application below and forward it with a check of $10.00 to the office at 750 Third Avenue, New York 17.

See group photo, Page 31

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATIONS OF THE PROFESSIONS, INC.
750 Third Avenue New York 17, New York YUkon 6-5757

CHARTER MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION
(Please Print)

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Street
City State

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23 / ESA — JANUARY - FEBRUARY, 1963
ST. CABRINI CHAPEL
AND AUDITORIUM-GYMNASIUM
MOTHER CABRINI HIGH SCHOOL (for girls)
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Superior • REV. MOTHER MADDALENA, M.S.C.
Principal • REV. MOTHER GEORGE, M.S.C.
Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart
Architects • DE SINA & PELLEGRINO, NEW YORK
Materials • Structural steel and reinforced concrete; exterior walls, face brick with stone and marble trim; aluminum window frames
Capacity • Chapel, 600; Auditorium-gymnasium, 750

This structure, completed in 1960, fulfills the urgent need for additional facilities for Mother Cabrini High School. Within its two stories it provides a beautiful Chapel on the upper floor and a spacious Auditorium-Gymnasium on the lower floor, on a site sloping 20 ft. between the two streets it faces. Both the Chapel and Auditorium have major entrances on both streets, and students can enter from passageways connecting the High School with the new building. The Chapel has a unique design... splayed walls leading to and accenting the broad semi-circular sanctuary, recalling the form of a chalice and adding emphasis to the focal point of the main altar. It is truly a Shrine to St. Francis Xavier Cabrini and attracts many pilgrimages from afar.

A circular clerestory above the sanctuary permits daylight to flood the altar and the sepulchre of St. Cabrini. The Venetian glass mosaic mural all around the sanctuary wall depicts scenes from the saintly life of Mother Cabrini, the first American Saint.
James Russell Colean, a senior partner in the firm of Kiff, Colean, Voss & Souder, Architects, New York City, died of a heart attack Nov. 12, 1962.

Mr. Colean, who was born in Fort Scott, Kansas, attended the University of Illinois, the old Beaux Arts Institute of Design in New York and the Aix-Mauves University in France.

In World War I, he was with the Army in France and in World War II he worked for the National Public Works Administration in Washington and the War Production Board in New York.

Mr. Colean had been a member of the firm since 1920. He took part in designing the buildings of the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal, the American Security and Trust Company in Washington, the Guggenheim Dental Clinic, the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the St. Nicholas Housing Development in New York.

He also worked on the designs for the Greenburgh Town Hall, the Waterbury (Conn.) Hospital, St. Albans Naval Hospital in Queens, New York, the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md., and the State Medical Center at Syracuse University.

A member of the New York Chapter AIA, he served on its Education Committee.

THE SIDNEY L. STRAUSS MEMORIAL AWARD - 1962

For the first time in the history of the Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award, the Committee has seen fit this year to make two awards, by designating Mr. Richard Roth, AIA, as one recipient in recognition of his past outstanding services for the benefit of the architectural profession. The other is to The Honorable Everett McKinley Dirksen, United States Senator, State of Illinois, for his efforts in behalf of all self-employed professionals, as evidenced by the passing of House Resolution No. 10, Self-Employed Retirement Legislation.

The presentation of the Award to both Mr. Roth and Senator Dirksen was made at the Annual Dinner of the New York Society of Architects, held the evening of Tuesday, December 18, 1962, at the Americana Hotel, Seventh Avenue and 52nd Street, New York City.

The Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award Committee expresses its thanks to all of the constituent organizations of the New York State Association of Architects for their continued interest and participation in seeking and recommending worthy candidates.

THE COMMITTEE
H. I. Feldman
Simeon Heller
Fred L. Liebmann
Harry M. Prince, FAIA
George J. Cavalieri, Chairman

Most practical classroom unit you can specify

vandal-proof push-button valve

This is Haws Model 2284 in stainless steel—featuring the new Haws push-button valves that send vandalism worries down the drain! Slow-closing valves work smoothly under slight pressure: can't be jammed or pried. And the gooseneck is extra-heavy 3/8" brass pipe: even you can't bend it! Same valves available on all Haws receptors, including enameled iron. Ask for the specs: write for details on Haws push-button valve.

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products of
HAWS DRINKING FAUCET COMPANY
1441 Fourth Street • Berkeley 10, California
PROPOSED OCTANGULAR APARTMENT BUILDING FOR TARRYTOWN, N.Y.

The unique copyrighted design of this seven story, eight-sided structure will contain a restaurant, a top story sun deck and thirty-five air conditioned studio to two-bedroom apartments. With centralized service, minimum corridors and no rear facade, every spacious apartment is assured of 200 degree vista of the Hudson River or the surrounding countryside.

Except for the center core housing elevators, stairs, and mechanical equipment, the building is raised to permit covered parking and entrances on two levels to take full advantage of its sloping corner site.

The tremendous local reception accorded this project in a community restricted to private homes and garden type apartments is the outcome of the efforts of the Architect-Owner to provide an attractive economical solution to the problem of providing desirable high rise apartments in suburban areas.
Mr. Lederer cautioned that the lien must be filed within the time limit of 120 days after actual completion of work.

The filing of a lien is a very simple procedure. The particulars need only be filled in on a standard printed form and filed with the County Clerk for a fee of one dollar.

Mr. Lederer related a case in hand as an example of untimely filing of a lien, wherein a mechanic's lien was successfully contested by an Owner's counsel on the grounds that it was filed after the expiration of the time limit. The lien indicated that work was started on March 23rd, 1961, and completed on August 21st, 1961. The lien filing date was December 19th, 1961.

The Owner's Counsel proved that actual work was completed on March 2nd, 1961, but admitted that the electrician did not obtain the certificate of inspection from the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity until August 21st, 1961.

The lienor argued that the work could not be considered complete until the certificate of inspection was obtained.

The Court denied the contention and held that the obtaining of the certificate did not extend the

Continued on Page 28
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Staten Island Chamber of Commerce
130 Bay Street, Staten Island 1, N.Y.

Editor ESA

Dear Sir:

In an effort to stimulate and encourage the design and construction of better and more attractive building in Staten Island, the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce conducted its First Annual Building Awards Program in 1962.

The enclosed material is a complete report of the First Annual Awards Luncheon and consists of the following:

1. Annual Building Awards Program. This Committee, set up by the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, was chaired by Fred Winrock and Albert Melniker, A.I.A., as co-chairmen.

2. News Release by the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, giving a summary of the awards given.

3. Introductory remarks by Co-Chairman Albert Melniker, introducing Dean Olini Grossi of Pratt Institute, who was Chairman of the Awards Committee and who presented the awards.

4. List of awards which were presented.

5. Photograph of the award winners with Thomas A. Bruno, President of the Chamber and William Zeckendorf, the guest speaker.

6. Copy of Mr. Zeckendorf's speech in reference to the Awards Winners and his proposed apartment house project on Staten Island. (See Page 29)

Although this was our first attempt, we feel it is a very important step in the recognition of the architectural profession, the building industry and the building owners.

We trust this material will be of interest to the readers of your publication.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD ALEXANDER,
Assistant Secretary

QUOTES

Continued from Page 27

time limit for filing the lien and ruled that since the notice of lien was regular on its face, no summary discharge could be ordered but that still the factual question of timeliness of filing could only be disposed of by trial. Thus the Owner had the advantage, apparently, to demand foreclosure and to move for summary judgment.
EXCERPTS FROM ADDRESS
BY WILLIAM ZECKENDORF

I have discovered, as you probably have too, that there is only one thing in the world or in our daily experience that requires no help. Everything except disaster requires some form of assistance. If you leave anything alone to fend for itself, that is what you will almost invariably get.

Anybody who has the idea that the mere construction of a bridge is going to assure Staten Island of an enormous boom and that it can just ride on that — any and all who think that is what is going to happen will be terribly disappointed. I don't mean to say that you won't have a temporary rise in prices while many people speculate in land. But prices will seek their own level and will drop back, probably to a point lower than where they began, unless something very constructive and important is actually done — done in an orderly way, studied carefully and processed with vigor.

Many of us remember the great land booms that started along various avenues and subway lines, and we learned something from them. We learned that subway route land prices, particularly at the points selected for stations, zoomed several times over and reached their peak about the time construction of a line began. Then they usually dropped again until the day the subway opened, and then sunk still lower, waiting for the day when someone was finally prepared to erect the improvements that made the values that were originally dreamed-of come true. Just the advent of a great public improvement is not enough to sustain a sharp increase in prices.

I have been asked to talk about "Imperishable Values." I have studied that subject, both as an investor and a speculator, and I have reached some remarkable conclusions. I found out that there was a time when a Canal Bond in upper New York State was considered the safest investment for widows' and orphans' funds — and we know today that Canal Bonds have gone the way of canals. They dried up, they went broke and nobody got anything out of them. First mortgage bonds — if you will!

The Roxy Theater was built at the cost of $12 million. Today it would probably cost $30 million to build. But I bought the Roxy and tore it down to realize the $5 million land value that lay under it. Yet, the people who put money into the Roxy Theater were not stupid people who did not recognize that technological obsolescence of investment is possible in anything.

A man who lived at Fifty Second Street and Fifth Avenue walked in to see the late Mr. Cartier, who had an upstairs jewelry store on Fifth Avenue in the 30's. "Cartier," he said, "the residential area of New York is moving out of the 50's on Fifth Avenue. I own a family house there. Why don't you buy it and move your store there?" Cartier said, "that's ridiculous, I can't afford that."

But then he thought a moment and said, "Wait." He opened his safe, and an inner safe, and another inner safe, and he finally took out a chamois bag. Opening this, he held up to the light a magnificent string of oriental pearls. Then he said, "what do you want for your house?" And the man said, "750,000." "Well sir," Cartier said, "these pearls took me ten years to assemble and match. I went all over the world for them. I finally got the center key pearl, and now the string is complete, and $750,000 is the price of these pearls. If you'll take my pearls, I'll take your house."

This man looked at the pearls, put them in his pocket, and said, "I'll send you the deed" — and walked out.

Today that house and land are worth possibly $3.5 to $5-million. I don't know exactly. These pearls are worth maybe $100 or $1,000 or $3,000 — or some insignificant figure compared with their former value — because the Japanese found how to make pearls, and to tell the difference between a cultured pearl and an oriental pearl you have to have a machine to look through it — X-ray it. It's that perfect.

The chemical companies are making diamonds. The dream of the alchemist is not far away — not at all! They will be able to transfix the molecular atom in base metals and convert it into gold. I am sure of that.

In a more mundane field, it took twenty years for the diesel locomotive to render steam locomotives so obsolete that you must go to the Smithsonian Institution to find one.

What are "Imperishable Values?" You might think I am going to tell you that "real estate" is an imperishable value. It is not!

Scarcely twenty years ago the finest piece of real estate a man could own was a downtown 100% retail location —wherever Woolworth was. That was supposed to be it. But it took only twenty years for the modern shopping centers in peripheral areas to destroy the values of downtown retail properties to the point where some of them are having a hard time paying real estate taxes, not to speak of a return on their investment.

So, it is very, very difficult to discover what a person can invest his money in and be certain he is going to have something for it at the end — and let nobody fool himself about any sure thing. There is no such thing, except one, only one — "beauty." That is the one thing that can survive inflation, obsolescence, time, change of everything. Beauty alone is imperishable. It is international, it is recognizable, it is not susceptible to over-production. It gradually diminishes in quantity available for sale, because the finest examples go into the public domain, either by purchase or by gift or legacy. Only the great things of historic, perfect beauty continue to rise in value against all competition.

But, that is not limited to sculpture — it is not limited to painting. It can also include architecture, as witness the Acropolis — as witness some of the great construction in Rome — as witness some of the construction of the great Renaissance period.

Today Staten Island stands at the threshold of a new era. That era is going to be as good, as bad, or as indifferent as the people of Staten Island demand it be. Are you going to cast your destiny in favor of having a lot of low quality architectural designs, or are you going to try to have a city of beauty — a community that will attract people because of its beauty?

Continued on Page 30
Remember, how you start is pretty much the way you are going to finish. As the ladies present will tell you, it is possible to start a dress at Bergdorf Goodman at Fifty-Ninth Street and Fifth Avenue and take it down to Klein’s on Fourteenth Street, and still keep it popular — but it is virtually impossible to start a dress at Klein’s and take it up to Bergdorf.

Therefore, it is very important how you launch yourselves. History is going to look back at this time, and look back upon your period here as the one which set the pace. What the pace shall be is up to you. I know your Borough President. I know how ambitious he is for the welfare and for the future of Staten Island. I know he has accepted the challenge. He has a very difficult row to hoe.

Now, I am going to talk to you very frankly. Staten Island has always been a stepchild in New York. Staten Island has always been considered declasse. Now, I hope you are not going to be angry with me for saying it, but I am telling you that it never attracted any tremendous real estate interest. It couldn’t command the rent, it couldn’t even look like part of New York. It could have — but it didn’t.

Some time ago, I was invited over here one day to look at the American Dock Company property because it was a very good industrial buy. “Here is a wonderful warehouse facility,” said the broker. “Here are major deep water piers, railroad connections, and you are close to New York.”

I couldn’t help but agree with him. But as I stood there — after a delightful twenty minute ride on the Staten Island ferry, one of the most inspiring rides in the world — I looked back at New York, and at the harbor. Suddenly I realized I was not looking at a warehouse. I was looking at a most glorious residential site — perhaps the finest in the world — unparalleled in the view, with no blemishes around it of any importance. This was a site that those people who work in the canyons of Wall Street and who can afford substantial rental expenditures, who can give you a Renaissance because of the caliber of person who will become a new resident here will look upon this as being as distinguished an address as there is in the whole metropolitan area.

If we go into this venture delicately and easily and quietly on tip-toe, we will die on the vine. It must be a blockbuster — a powerful ‘spectacular.’ Its success will show that Staten Island has at last become a place to put $30 million or $40 million or $50 million or more in one place. It will give you the tax revenues that will come from that — give you the buying power that will come from it; the prestige and the distinction.

This development will be the most important and most majestic thing on the waterfront. It will be a challenge to our architects to give you something of lasting and international importance. In the sense that I used the word “beauty” before — never was such an opportunity available for an architect of imagination to create a thing of imperishable beauty as can be done right there at St. George.

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New York State Association of the Professions founding Officers, Directors and Executive Staff members at first official meeting of the Board of Directors. Left to right: Mr. Joseph F. Addonizio, Executive Director, NYSSA; Hadley C. Stephenson, D.V.M., Director; Nicholas S. Gesoaldie, R.Ph., Director; Robert E. Clark, D.V.M., Secretary; Percy T. Phillips, D.D.S., Treasurer; Simeon Heller, A.I.A., President; Leigh E. St. John, P.E., Vice-President; Leo E. Gibson, M.D., Director; Nathan R. Ginsburg, A.I.A., Director; Robert C. Gormley, Esq., Legal Counsel and Mr. John K. Pardee, Executive Director.

Not shown: Bernard Clug, D.D.S., Director; Daniel J. Deodati, R.Ph., Director; Henry I. Fineberg, M.D., Vice-President; Anatole R. Gruehr, P.E., Director; John F. O'Brien, R.Ph., Vice-President; and Charles A. Wilkie, D.D.S., Director.

Screen Block is versatile...it has charm. Few other building materials have enabled architects to vent their views so beautifully. Used with discrimination and good taste, there is no limit to its architectural achievements.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editor, Empire State Architect:

When construction of housing and amenities of livability therein can be improved at a reduction in initial cost and in the cost of maintenance, this is NEWS, perhaps even BIG NEWS.

In any event, without quibbling as to whether it's normal or big news, the attached study reveals the facts and figures of a 5-year study conducted by the writer which resulted in what we consider a breakthrough in arresting the upward spiral in construction cost and in attaining many other advantages as stated in the "Results in a Capsule Form" on page 7 and in "Recapitulation" on page 24.

I believe a full story of this breakthrough in the Empire State Architect would make interesting reading.

Would you be good enough to let me know if you would consider doing so,

Sincerely,

JOSHUA D. LOWENFISH
Chief, Architectural Research

State of New York
Division of Housing and Community Renewal

Editor's Note: This scholarly study entitled "Research Study in the Cost of Housing", based upon experiments conducted in multistory fireproof structures at public housing projects and mock-ups simulating all conditions of a fireproof structure, is well worth the effort to obtain it which simply requires a request written on your letterhead to the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal, Attention Mr. Joshua D. Lowenfish, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N.Y.

CONCRETE INDUSTRY BOARD HOLDS ANNUAL AWARD FETE

The Concrete Industry Board, Inc., of New York honored the construction of the Trans-World Airlines World Flight Center Tuesday, November 13, 1962, at the Waldorf-Astoria. The Flight Center received the Annual Award as the concrete structure of the year 1962.

The Annual Award of the Concrete Industry Board is made for that completed structure in the Metropolitan New York area which represents the best in conception, originality and applicability of concrete both in design and construction.

"As the completed building represents the culmination of the combined efforts of all the members of the industry, so does this award represent for the Concrete Industry Board its recognition of the end product of all its efforts to promote better concrete," a spokesman for the Board said.

In the 12 years of its existence the Concrete Industry Board has attacked the problems of each of the phases individually. With this award the C.I.B. commends the owner, architect, engineer, contractors, testing laboratory and all the suppliers connected with this project for their accomplishment in producing such an outstanding building.

D R Y - H A R D

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