EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

In This Issue:
1963 CONVENTION

President's Report
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For Excellence In Design

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SEMINAR SUMMARY

November - December - 1963
CERAMIC TILE IN SCHOOL DESIGN

Architect Walter L. Schultze tells why he specified American Olean tile for the new Student Activities Center of the Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia.

In the cafeteria—"because ceramic tile is the best material for heavy traffic areas requiring low maintenance cost. On floors, Murray quarry tile offered the double benefit of low initial cost and easy sanitation. Additionally, American Olean's textured crystalline glazes and scored tile provided an economical way of adding color and design interest to walls."

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NOVEMBER - DECEMBER, 1963

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3 / EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
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Three-ply, wood-fibre construction makes Homasote "4-Way" SUPER STRONG for sub-flooring. You can nail each 2' x 8' panel directly to floor joists and set partitions right on top. No additional fitting and cutting of underlayment. Homasote's resiliency makes it a perfect base for wall to wall carpeting. This same resilience cuts down noise transmission, makes "4-Way" especially attractive for garden apartments and motels. Greater density and weatherproof construction of "4-Way" provide constant resistance to moisture, dampness and air penetration—termite and fungus protected, too! Write for samples and bulletins.

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT
TO THE 1963 CONVENTION

S. ELMER CHAMBERS AIA

S. ELMER CHAMBERS

SINCE THIS is a unique situation in NYSAA, where a president-elect is standing in the wings but the incumbent does not retire from office until January 1, you are about to witness a most remarkable phenomenon—a swan song rendered by a lame duck.

AS A REPORT it will be brief. This past year NYSAA has naturally completed some projects and got some others started. For instance, at a hearing in Albany last December your president placed the association on record with the State University Construction Fund as favoring a single construction contract. This was the subject of great controversy among contractors and was ultimately settled in a manner which echoed our thoughts.

WE APPARENTLY are heard more clearly in Albany than in Washington because when your president tried to help fight the battle of Foley Square with a wire to Mr. Kennedy, his reply was not encouraging.

WE HAVE TRIED to stimulate the formation of a scholarship capital fund without much immediate success, but with high and earnest hopes for the future.

WE HAVE MAINTAINED excellent rapport with the Governor, as those of you can attest who attended the reception he gave for us at the Executive Mansion on January 29 last.

WE HAVE, I think, got a good start toward upgrading and unifying architect's contracts with various state agencies. This is a field where we can really be helpful to all architects who may do state work in the future.

WE HAVE a new headquarters office in New York. It was badly needed and I think you who have seen it will agree that it is a vast improvement. And sometime before the Convention closes I'd like a motion authorizing payment to Roger Spross of the architect's fee for the job, which was agreed upon as one drink. My thanks also to Marty Weston, chairman of the committee which initiated the movement for the new headquarters.

THE COMMITTEES have worked well and faithfully, and the thanks I give them now from this platform I know to be utterly inadequate.

SO MUCH for the report. Incidentally, during the past year your president has spent some 54 days away from his office on NYSAA business and has travelled about 12,500 miles, between Syracuse and Albany, New York, Buffalo, etc.; and this does not include, during that time, the AIA Convention in Miami at which he was a delegate, nor does it include his time or his secretary's time in Syracuse.

I AM SURE that at the end of any president's term of office there are things he feels should be done, but that for various reasons cannot be carried to completion during his incumbency. In my case this is certainly true, to the point where I would like to indicate some of them to you—some objectives toward which I feel NYSAA ought to reach as soon as possible. There is no intention, of course, in trying to freeze or dictate policy beyond my term of office, but I think I owe it to you to express my thoughts. To mention some of these, in no particular order they would include the following:

1) THE PATTERN of upstate and downstate alternating presidents seems to work well and probably should be continued. It would seem that we should fit our convention site pattern to this. I would like to see another convention in this same area and follow that with one in Puerto Rico after a slight change in bylaws. After that I believe we should alternate our convention locations, having it in the Adirondacks when the president is from upstate and in the Catskills when he is from downstate.

2) I BELIEVE it would be well to consider having a standing convention committee rather than host chapters. In this way there would be a continuity of experience. This is done in New Jersey, for one instance, and I am sure it would prevent a great deal of spinning of wheels prior to each convention.

3) IT SEEMS obvious that if the Association office stays in New York, and every other year the president comes from upstate, the budget should reflect the added cost of administration in the years this situation occurs.

4) I THINK the bylaws should provide for further duties for the vice presidents, so that by the time a man becomes president he will have had the experience of hard work on a convention committee, on a publication committee and on a legislative committee, in each case as chairman or co-chairman. These are rough jobs but experience in them is invaluable.

5) WE NEED a definite long range policy whereby we can raise a capital fund sufficient so that the income will produce a reasonable sum each year as student scholarships. I should set our goal at raising perhaps $25,000 for this purpose. I should like to tell our prospective commercial exhibitors each year that a portion of the money we extract from them for booths at our conventions is used for this purpose.

6) I BELIEVE our present dues structure and the means we use to collect them is appallingly out of date and unrealistic. I recognize that we will have to provide much greater service to our members if and before we raise the dues, but I do not see how we can go on and expand our services each

Continued on Page 30
HORIZON HOUSE - FT. LEE, NEW JERSEY

KELLY & GRUZEN, Architects

Developer-Builder
Structural Engineers
Mechanical Engineers
Landscape Engineer

TISHMAN REALTY & CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.
FARKAS & BARRON
COSENTINI ASSOCIATES
MICHAEL BURRIS

HORIZON HOUSE contains the first "split-level" apartment units to be built in the country within a plan that represents an exercise in the use of exposed architectural and structural concrete. It comprises two 14-story and penthouse buildings, 180 apartment units each, completed, December 1962.

The site is a 35-acre cliffside strip along the New Jersey Palisades, 400' high, a few miles south of the George Washington Bridge. In addition to the spectacular views of the Hudson River and the Manhattan skyline to the east, and the Ramapo Mountains to the west, the site is also beautifully wooded with many rock outcrop formations. It is located at the approximate center of a great web of highways.

Basic program requirements of the builder-developer were: 1) providing a plan which would take full advantage of east and west views of the site and achieve the maximum number of apartments possible; 2) developing buildings which would be attractive in silhouette and detail when viewed from the Manhattan side, with through ventilation for the greatest number of apartments possible; and 3) a unit plan geared to provide all the desirable features normally associated with private dwellings—to meet the demands of former single family home-owners, since a large percentage of occupancy by such a group was anticipated.

The architects' solution resulted in a double loaded "skip-floor-corridor" system which makes possible the introduction of "split-level", "split-flat", and "flat" apartment units with features that fulfill the clients basic requirements.

With public corridors at every other floor, economies in the use of corridor space are realized; an attractive variety of apartment types are created; through ventilation; and east and west views are possible for the greatest number of units.

The three basic unit plans include:

1) SPLIT LEVEL, entered from respective corridor up or down into living areas, then another half level up or down into bedrooms. These units have both east and west orientation, with circulation design and layout suggestive of private one-family residences.

2) SPLIT FLAT, entered from the respective corridor by stepping up or down, but with the entire apartment unit on one level. These have the east orientation, or river view, only.

3) TYPICAL FLAT, entered directly from respective corridor, with the entire unit on one level, and with west orientation only.

Within a typical building, approximately 80% of the units enjoy a view of the Hudson River and the New York skyline; 50% of these are "splits" with both east and west views, with through ventilation. The remaining 20% have a view of the mountains to the west. Southeast exposure is provided for 80% of all units.

Complete separation of living and sleeping quarters is accomplished by the plan, providing added privacy for varied family activities. Bedroom areas are effectively separated both visually and acoustically. Cantilevered terrace balconies are enclosed with pencil stick railings with heavy redwood hand-rails. A flush asbestos hinge panel with knock-out device is installed between balconies for privacy and at the same time for use as a fire escape door between apartments.

The structural system is based on a 24-foot module of 8-inch reinforced concrete bearing walls and 8-inch reinforced concrete flat slabs. Unbroken walls and ceilings are achieved throughout; columns and beam breaks are eliminated; and effective soundproofing between apartments and floors is provided.

A textured effect was given the exposed concrete by the use of variegated board forms. Exterior open fire stairs at each end of the buildings are of reinforced concrete with a structural form composed of platform and stringers for strong sculptural expression. Red matted face brick panels, with two-story window walls of aluminum and porcelain enamel complete the exterior wall treatment. Interior stairways are of pre-cast concrete. Public corridors are carpeted. Living and dining areas are enclosed with floor to ceiling glass.

Buildings are fully air-conditioned, through a central system with individual thermostatic controls with fan coil units. Cooling equipment is in garage area below ground. The superstructure above penthouse houses elevator machinery and mechanical equipment; and provides a central control-room in which the ventilation system is gathered for the entire building.

Parking accommodations are provided in excess of 100% by on-site parking, and covered garage areas in the basement level. A swimming pool and related facilities have also been installed.

AWARDED CERTIFICATE OF MERIT FOR EXCELLENCE IN DESIGN—RESIDENTIAL CATEGORY
1963 CONVENTION NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS.
PENTHOUSE FLOOR

TYPICAL UP BI-LEVEL AND SPLIT LEVEL

TYPICAL UP SPLIT LEVEL

HORIZON HOUSE, FT. LEE, N.J.
KELLY & GRUZEN, Architects

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT FOR EXCELLENCE IN DESIGN
1963 ANNUAL CONVENTION — NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
Connecticut Light & Power Company, Norwalk, Connecticut
KAHN AND JACOBS, Architects
UNITED ENGINEERS AND CONSTRUCTORS, Engineering Designers

This building is the first of six units of 250,000 KW each of a new electric power plant for the City of Norwalk, Connecticut, completed in June 1960. The Owner's special requirement was that this building be sheathed in metal, with masonry to be used at the Architect's discretion only for esthetic reasons.

It is of steel frame throughout, with the exception of the concrete piers supporting the office wing at the upper levels. Exterior walls are Robertson Q. Panels, porcelain enamel on aluminum. Window, trim and flashing, are of stainless steel.

There are aluminum railings in Turbine Hall, stairs, etc., and the window wall in Turbine Room is aluminum, glazed with wire glass. The office wing is entirely air conditioned. The mechanical and electrical design, by the Engineers and Constructors of the power plant proper, incorporates many novel and outstanding features.

AWARDED CERTIFICATE OF MERIT FOR EXCELLENCE IN DESIGN—INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY
1963 CONVENTION NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
Pursuant to NYSSA Bylaws, the following slate of Officers was submitted by the duly elected Nominating Committee to the delegates at the Convention:

President: SIMEON HELLER
Queens Chapter, AIA

1st Vice President: *ALLEN MACOMBER
Central N.Y. Chapter, AIA

2nd Vice President: MILLARD F. WHITESIDE
Westchester Chapter, AIA

3rd Vice President: FAY A. EVANS JR.
Eastern N.Y. Chapter, AIA

Secretary: ROGER G. SPROSS
New York Chapter, AIA

Treasurer: GEORGE J. CAVALIERI
New York Society

*In accordance with Article IV, Section 4, the Bylaws provide that "The first vice president shall be automatically designated as president-elect for the next succeeding term of office." The first vice president, therefore, will serve as president for the year 1965.

The above slate was unanimously elected on Tuesday, October 22, 1963, at the Annual Meeting of the New York State Association of Architects, Inc., at 10 A.M., Hotel Grossinger, Grossinger, N.Y.

The Nominating Committee consisted of the following members:

John W. Briggs, Chairman
Herbert Epstein
Morris Ketchum, Jr.
Stanley H. Klein
Donald H. Newman

Francis E. Hares
Alternate
Seymour A. Goldstone
Alternate
The new school building replaces one situated some two miles from the temple, the Board of Trustees having decided to consolidate all activities on the one site. This was a difficult choice and the historical factor of the temple and of the community of East Orange was of paramount importance.

The site has access to two streets but in the main is only 100' wide. Therefore, with zoning restrictions and the need for some off-street parking, the architects resorted to a three level scheme to include the entire program on the limited land available for building. The program consists of: sixteen classrooms, a library, an audio-visual room, a chapel, three lounges and administrative offices.

Since this is principally a Sunday school, there is never a typical number of students per grade, but rather grades that may vary from six to twenty children. It was therefore very important to have classrooms of different sizes to accommodate changing sizes of grades.

AWARDED CERTIFICATE OF MERIT FOR EXCELLENCE IN DESIGN—EDUCATIONAL CATEGORY
1963 CONVENTION NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
The school is connected to the existing temple by a bridge in which the two lounges are placed. The open terrace below the bridge now becomes the main entry, as one enters either school or temple building from this point.

The structure is of precast concrete, forming cubicles of varied dimensions for the several activities.

The concept of the structure is to articulate the individual precast sections. There is no attempt to have several precast members appear as one. Termination of the individual unit is emphasized and meaning is given to the actual members as they are united into a total integrated form.

FIRST FLOOR PLAN. Key to legend: 1 Classrooms; 2 Offices; 3 Terrace; 4 Office of rabbi; 5 Office or storage; 6 Mechanical room.
Our former convention friends and have for those who knew it of old—they were anxious to return. Indian summer sky blue and sunny. A decided haze hung over the valleys—for many forest fires were burning throughout the Catskills—giving the air a woody smell.

It was our first visit to Grossinger's so we had planned to arrive around eleven o'clock Sunday morning, get checked into our room, meet some of our former convention friends and have a leisurely cocktail and luncheon hour. But alas! Another convention wasn't checking out until three o'clock so our suitcases stayed in the car, we kept on our hot city clothes, listened to Simon Says until the sun was over the yard-arm and then commiserated with our other architectural pals over the confused room situation.

Sunday Luncheon witnessed the many hellos of the arriving delegates and their wives and interrupted to no end our first venture of Jennie's cuisine. After lunch, in the Night Watch Room overlooking the indoor swimming pool, the first convention activity got under way with the New York Regional Council Meeting and Public Relations Seminar. Although the glass wall overlooking the beautiful GRUZEN designed swimming pool was curtained, I must admit, the temptation to take a dip was stifled only by the presiding charm of MORRIS KETCHUM at the Council Meeting and the excellent moderating of ALLEN MACOMBER at the Public Relations Seminar with ROBERT DENNY'S talk on "The Small Office Public Relations Primer and How it Pays for Itself."

At Six O'clock, the Exhibitors still were hastily arranging their exhibits in preparation for the official opening with the New York Society as hosts for cocktails. We never made the party because our room situation, seven late in the afternoon really felt delightful and gave us strength for the evening. At Dinner, DUKE CHAMBERS heartily welcomed the Architects and the Exhibitors. The guest speaker, GEORGE A. DUDLEY, Dean of the School of Architecture at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and Trustee of the New York State University Construction Fund, spoke most effectively on the excellent progress being made in the construction of new facilities at the various state educational institutions.

The Terrace Room is the real "hot spot" of Grossinger's. It is gay, crowded and noisy. Each evening a completely different show entertained us with singers, dancers and comedians. After the hour and one-half show, the dance floor was cleared and the Architects and Exhibitors, together with their lovely brides, showed they could really do some "mean bosso-novas". As an interlude to the dancing or for a gay night cap, the Terrace Lounge featured the rhythmic rhythm of the Prentice Minner Four. In the wee small hours, you certainly couldn’t wind your weary torsos up to the land of nod without realizing you had experienced a truly exciting evening.

The Roughest Part of any convention is trying to be scintillating at breakfast. For the non-Kosherites, the lack of sausages or bacon with your scrambled eggs does not improve the situation, but the coffee was always good-good and Jennie's muffins and breads were delicious. Thus fortified on Monday morning, the poor working Architects struggled from the dining-room, through the exhibition area, past the swimming pool and up the stairs to the Night Watch Room to learn how, "The Efficient Architectural Office" works. RICHARD ROTH, the Program Chairman, and his Moderator, DAN SCHWARTZMAN, put on a really interesting seminar. Although several of the panelists, consisting of HENRY L. BLATNER, ARTHUR A. MacKNIGHT, FREDERICK M. GINSBERN, SAMUEL M. KURTZ, DANIEL PERRY and MILTON MILSTEIN were worried that they didn’t have sufficient preparation time, their thoughts, each on a different phase of running an architectural office efficiently, were indeed, most instructive. A lively question and answer period followed with GEORGE DUDLEY presiding.

The Exhibitors entertained us at cocktails before dinner and thereby drew a large crowd to see their exhibits. Everyone will agree, I am sure, that never have we had at a NYSAA Convention more exhibitors or exhibits of a higher quality. Our hats go off to them for their excellent presentations. Without them our convention could not be a success. Their liquid generosity put us in fine fettle for the evening. Unexpected entertainment was provided at dinner by a new showman, one of our past presidents, dressed in a bright green waiter’s jacket, who served the water for the dining-room and assisted the waiters in general. Incidentally, he received nearly enough tips to pay for his entire trip to the convention. A second evening of Grossinger's show floor and excellent dancing followed by a night cap in the Terrace Room Lounge climaxed another successful day.

Tuesday Morning brought forth the opening session of the business meetings of the Convention. President CHAMBERS presided with President-elect HELLER lending his excellent assistance. Reports of some 16 committees were read by their respective chairmen during the morning and another 8 committee reports were heard during the afternoon.

As there were no new nominations from the floor, the Secretary was directed to cast one ballot for the entire slate of officers selected by the nominating committee.

Many of Us had spent two and one-half days in meetings and seminars so we sorely needed to stretch our limbs. A dive into the swimming pool late in the afternoon really felt delightful and gave us strength for the evening. Continued on Page 34
RESOLUTION I
TITLE: THANKS AND APPRECIATION TO CONVENTION COMMITTEES —1963
SPONSORED BY: RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE
WHEREAS, no Convention would be successful without the efforts of certain members, and
WHEREAS, we are most fortunate in having amongst us those who give of themselves unceasingly to make our stay extremely interesting and enjoyable, and
WHEREAS, they have again displayed outstanding ingenuity in making this 1963 Convention one to be long remembered for its many interesting features and hospitality,
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the NYSAA in Convention assembled at Grossinger's this October, 1963, commend and thank the New York State Society of Architects as Host Chapter, and convey our thanks and appreciation to the following members of the Committee: William Lukacs, Convention Chairman; Nathan R. Ginsburg, Sub Chairman; Kenneth W. Milnes Secretary; Anthony M. DeRose, Treasurer; Richard Roth, Programs and Seminars; Burtton F. Nowell, Jr. Architectural Exhibits; Percival Goodman, Awards; Herbert Gracer, Publicity; Herman J. Jessor, Commercial Exhibits; and Stanley H. Klein, Hospitality; and to all not herein mentioned who cooperated and be it further
RESOLVED, that a special vote of thanks is also due Joseph F. Addonizio, Executive Director of the NYSAA and assistant Secretary and Treasurer of this Convention, and be it further
RESOLVED, that this Convention wishes to express its grateful appreciation to all who were responsible for a most enjoyable stay.

Approved by Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption October, 1963.

RESOLUTION II
TITLE: THANKS TO COMMERCIAL EXHIBITORS
SPONSORED BY: RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE
WHEREAS, The Convention of the New York State Association of Architects would be limited in its scope were it not for the cooperation and participation of the manufacturers of building material and allied products, and
WHEREAS, the exhibits on display during the Convention assembled at Grossinger's, October 20-23, 1963 are outstanding in their presentation,
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the NYSAA wishes to express its sincerest thanks and appreciation.
RESOLVED, that the NYSAA wishes especially to further commend the excellence of the commercial exhibits and express the Convention's sincerest thanks and appreciation.

Approved by Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption October, 1963.

RESOLUTION III
TITLE: S. ELMER CHAMBERS
SPONSORED BY: RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE
WHEREAS, The New York State Association of Architects, Inc. has grown in importance and stature as a result of dedicated leadership, and
WHEREAS, The New York State Association, Inc. has been fortunate in having S. Elmer Chambers serve in various capacities as an officer of this Association, and
WHEREAS, S. E. Chambers has conducted the affairs as President of this Association for the past year with efficiency and dignity and for the betterment of the Architectural profession,
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that our retiring President, S. Elmer Chambers be presented with an appropriate symbol of gratitude of the New York State Association of Architects, Inc. in appreciation of his devoted service to the profession and to the Architects of this state.
RESOLVED, that this resolution be adopted in convention assembled this 23rd day of October 1963.

Approved by Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption October, 1963.

RESOLUTION IV
TITLE: EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
SPONSORED BY: NEW YORK CHAPTER, AIA
WHEREAS, the members of this Convention assembled feel that there can be no conflict between any tenets of the NYSSA and the patently justified aspirations and struggles of minority group persons to secure themselves full and unqualified participation in every facet of the democratic process; and
WHEREAS, the NYSSA realizes this to be the time that its position of leadership be reaffirmed
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the NYSSA take appropriate action in the development and support of a program within the profession which will insure in training and practice equal opportunities and increased incentives for all people.

Approved by the resolutions committee and recommended for adoption.

RESOLUTION V
TITLE: STATE EDUCATION LAW
SPONSORED BY: BRONX CHAPTER, AIA
WHEREAS, the Bronx Chapter AIA has directed the attention of the New York State Association of Architects...
to the need for a rewriting of the State Education Law.

Therefore, Be It Resolved that a committee be created by this association to examine all phases of the State Education Law as it pertains to the Practice of Architecture; and

Be It Further Resolved that this committee submit an interim report to the Board of Directors of the New York State Association of Architects at its December, 1963 meeting.

Be It Further Resolved that this final report of this committee be submitted to the New York State Association of Architects prior to its 1964 convention.

Approved by the Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption.


RESOLUTION VI

TITLE: TRAVELING EXHIBIT

SPONSORED BY:
EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF THE NYSAA

Whereas, the New York State Board of examiners has suggested that prospective candidates for the licensing examination might benefit from observation of examples of architectural design and site planning problems selected from recent examinations and

Whereas, the New York State Association of Architects charges itself in part by bylaws to cooperate with the State Education Department,

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved that the New York State Association of Architects, sponsor, arrange and defray the cost up to $200.00 for the year 1963-64 for a traveling exhibit of samples of architectural design and site planning problems selected by the Board of Examiners for architects, and that such exhibit be directed to each constituent organization and AIA chapter within the State of New York to afford an opportunity for observation of the exhibit by prospective candidates for the licensing examination in architecture.

Approved by the Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption.


RESOLUTION VII

TITLE: EXPANDED MEMBERSHIP FOR THE NYSAA

SPONSORED BY:
BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

Whereas, it is the object of the New York State Association of Architects to develop and maintain high professional standards in the practice of architecture, and to co-ordinate the activities of all architectural organizations within the State of New York; and

Whereas, in fact, the Association functions in local areas through non-profit organizations, whose objects and purposes are similar to those of the Association; and

Whereas, the Rockland County Society of Architects, founded in 1958, whose members are duly licensed architects in the State of New York, and

Whereas, the purpose and function of the Rockland County Society of Architects, is the same as, and conforms in every respect with, those of the Association, and its constituent organizations, and wishes to join with and contribute its efforts to the Association,

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the New York State Association of Architects, in Convention assembled at Grossinger, New York, this 23rd day of October, 1963 create a committee to study and report at the 1964 convention the feasibility of including the Rockland County Society of Architects as a constituent organization in the Association, and

Be It Further Resolved that the committee explore every phase of expanding membership in all categories.

Approved by the Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption.


RESOLUTION VIII

TITLE: ADVERTISING BY ARCHITECTS

SPONSORED BY:
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Whereas, The New York State School Boards Association will hold an architectural exhibit at its convention at Syracuse on October 27-29, 1963, and

Whereas, the procedure used by the New York State School Boards Association requires the renting of individual booths by Architects, and

Whereas, The Central New York Chapter in Executive Session concluded that this type of display is considered unprofessional and a form of Commercial Advertising, and

Whereas, The Central New York Chapter recommends to the NYSAA a full architectural exhibit—as a professional ethical manner of displaying School Design by Architects,

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that the New York State Association of Architects advise the New York State School Boards Association of the professional and ethical obligation of the Architects and go on record as opposing the individual booth type of Advertising and Display by Architects.

Approved by the Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption.

Adopted Unanimously, October 23, 1963.

RESOLUTION IX

TITLE: RECOMMENDED CHANGES IN COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

SPONSORED BY: COMMITTEE ON HOSPITALS AND HEALTH

Whereas, the committee on Hospitals & Health of NYSAA has examined the workings of this committee within this state, and

Whereas, the committee has concluded that there is a difference in the method of operation required by Metropolitan New York City as compared with the rest of the state, the committee therefore recommends that the bylaws committee be directed to confer with the Hospitals & Health Committee of the NYSAA and present appropriate changes in the bylaws at the 1964 convention as follows:
a) Create a separate committee for hospitals and health for areas outside New York City,
b) Provide for effective liaison between this committee and the New York Chapter committee on Hospitals and Health,
c) Provide effective liaison between NYSAA Committee on Hospitals and Health and the Institute Committee on Hospital Architecture.

Approved by the Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption.

Adopted, October 23, 1963.
RESOLUTION X  
TITLE: C. STORRS BARROWS
SPONSORED BY: RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, C. Storrs Barrows, FAIA, has for many years been a dedicated 
member and officer of NYSAA, and

WHEREAS, C. Storrs Barrows represented the New York region as a di­ 
rector of the American Institute of 
Architects, in which capacity he served 
with distinction, and

WHEREAS, after devoting the greater part of his professional life to plan­ 
ning within this State, he has accepted 
the challenge and climate of the State of Florida

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that 
the New York State Association of 
Architects in convention assembled 
with him well in his new endeavor and 
express their gratitude to C. Storrs Bar­ 
rows for the many things he has done 
for the betterment of this association.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this 
Association present him with an appropriate symbol of their appreciation.

Approved by the Resolutions Com­ 
mittee and recommended for adoption.

ADOPTED BY ACCLAMATION, OCTOBER 23, 1963.

N.Y. WORLD'S FAIR NEWS
AN 80-FOOT HIGH GIANT TIRE, in which people can actually ride, will 
be constructed by United States Rubber Company for the 1964-65 World's 
Fair. Called the U.S. Royal Giant Tire, it will afford a high, clear view of the 
Fair grounds for sightseers and camera enthusiasts. Adjacent to the south side of 
the Grand Central Parkway, the giant tire will face exhibits, fountains, 
promenades and the Unisphere, symbol of the Fair. It will have a total 
capacity of 96 passengers, four in each of the 24 barrel-shaped gondolas.

The giant tire, designed by Shreve, Lamb & Harmon Associates, will be 
fabricated of U.S. Rubber's Vibrin polyester resin reinforced with glass 
fiber. The plastic laminate will weigh 17,500 pounds. It is to be molded in sections which will be built onto a steel 
framework encasing the moving mecha­ 

nism. A coating of colored polyester resin will give the appearance of rubber, whitewalls, and the red circle of security, U.S. Rubber's premium tire 
designation. The gondolas will move around the circumference of the giant 
tire in the tread section. It is designed 
for construction on a heavy founda­ 
tion so it can be operated without un­ 
sightly stabilizing guy wires and will 
be able to withstand hurricane-force 
winds. The U.S. Royal sign in the tire 
will have illuminated letters four and a half feet high. The structure will be 
floodlighted at night.

The exhibit will be located on a 
15,000 sq. ft. tract, landscaped with 
plants and shrubbery. At the entrance, 
where passengers will assemble for the 
ride, a series of display cases will ex­ 
hibit U.S. Rubber's diversified tire line. 
The tire will be visible from every part of the Fair grounds as well as from the 
Grand Central Parkway where some 67 million motorists will drive past it during each year of the Fair.

The company plans to use many of its products in the giant tire. The gon­ 
dolas will be made of Expanded Royal­ 
it, a molded ABS thermoplastic. Seat will be cushioned with Koylon foam rubber and covered with Nauga­ 
hyde vinyl upholstery. The floor in each gondola will be covered with Royal 
viney carpeting.

Freezing winter weather? You can forget drinking fountain worries when Haws Freeze-Proof valve systems provide uninter­ 
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Buffalo-Western New York Chapter AIA Group

Brooklyn Chapter AIA Group

Congenial Group from Eastern New York Chapter AIA

Past President Fred Voss Serving as Number One Water Boy (Water was rationed—no more than anyone could drink.)

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Prince
Mr. and Mrs. S. Elmer Chambers
Mr. and Mrs. John N. Linn

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley H. Klein and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Melniker

Mr. and Mrs. John Linn being toasted on their 33rd wedding anniversary. (Not roasted—toasted)

J. ROY CARROLL JR. FAIA—PRESIDENT AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS—GUEST SPEAKER
ANNUAL BANQUET

PRESIDENT—S. ELMER CHAMBERS
CONVENTION CHAIRMAN—WILLIAM LUKACS
PRES.-ELECT—1964—SIMON HELLER
1ST VICE PRES. AND PRES. ELECT—1965—ALLEN MACOMBER

1963 CONVENTION


EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT—NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1963 / 16
HOTO HIGHLIGHTS

2ND. VICE PRES. MILLARD F. WHITESIDE
3RD. VICE PRES. FAY A. EVANS, JR.
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SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE R.P.I.
AND TRUSTEE N.Y. STATE
CONSTRUCTION FUND.
GUEST SPEAKER

SEMINAR PANELISTS: (L-R)
RICHARD ROTH—PROGRAM CHAIRMAN,
MILTON MILSTEIN, DANIEL PERRY
SAMUEL M. KURTZ, DANIEL SCHWARTSMAN—
MODERATOR, HENRY L. BLATNER,
FREDERICK M. GINSBURN, AND
ARTHUR A. MCKNIGHT.

Richard Roth making with
the humorous remarks

Mostly Presidential:
New York Society Pres. John S. Linn
Buffalo-Western N.Y. Pres. Milton Milstein
Past Pres. NYSSA Frederick H. Voss
Past Pres. NYSSA John W. Briggs

Delegation from
Westchester Chapter AIA

New York Chapter AIA Group

Long Island Society
Chapter AIA Group

Brooklyn Society of
Architects Group

Cocktail party group
in the Terrace Room

17 / EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT — NOVEMBER - DECEMBER, 1963
AMENDMENT III. MEMBERSHIP

Article II—Membership, Section 2 (a)

(a) CONSTITUENT MEMBERS.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION 1963.

SECTION 1 (b) AS THE FOLLOWING:

ARE NOW CHAPTERS BY VIRTUE OF CHARTER

AND THE SYRACUSE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

THE ROCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS,

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

1963 Convention Bylaw Amendments and Actions

Following are the Bylaw amendments which were submitted and acted upon at the annual meeting and convention at Grossinger's New York, October 22 1963. See Sept./Oct. issue of the Empire State Architect for details and explanations.

AMENDMENT I. TERRITORIAL AREA

Article I, Section 4, now reads as follows: The territorial area of the Association shall be the State of New York.

It was proposed to delete this section consistent with the territorial area as prescribed in the Charter issued to the Association by the State of New York, and to substitute the following:

SECTION 4—THE TERRITORIAL AREA OF THE ASSOCIATION IN WHICH THE OPERATIONS ARE PRINCIPALLY TO BE CONDUCTED IS THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION 1963.

AMENDMENT II. MEMBERSHIP

The Rochester Society of Architects, and the Syracuse Society of Architects are now Chapters by virtue of Charter by the AIA.

Article II—Membership, Section 1 (b) accordingly requires amendment. This subdivision therefore shall read as follows:

SECTION 1 (b) AS THE FOLLOWING ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES:

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

NEW YORK SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION 1963.

AMENDMENT III. MEMBERSHIP

Article II—Membership, Section 2 (a) currently reads as follows:

(a) Constituent Members. Licensed architects in the State of New York who are members in good standing in constituent organizations.

This subdivision is to be deleted and replaced by following:

(a) CONSTITUENT MEMBERS.

1. REGISTERED ARCHITECTS WHO ARE CORPORATE MEMBERS IN THE AIA IN GOOD STANDING IN A CHAPTER IN NEW YORK STATE.

2. REGISTERED ARCHITECTS NOT MEMBERS OF THE AIA, WHO ARE MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING IN A CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION 1963.

AMENDMENT IV. MEETINGS

By direction of the 1962 Convention, the Bylaws Committee was directed to study and re-submit an amendment to Article III—Meetings, Section 5. It suggested that Article III—Meetings, Section 5, shall be amended to read as follows:

SECTION 5. THE SECRETARY SHALL DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF DELEGATES AS FOLLOWS:

IF THE NUMBER OF CONSTITUENT MEMBERS IN CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS WHO ARE NOT UNDER SUSPENSION NOR IN DEFAULT TO THE ASSOCIATION IS (MORE THAN — AND NOT MORE THAN)

THEN THE NUMBER OF MEMBER DELEGATES ENTITLED TO BE ACCREDITED TO REPRESENT THEM SHALL BE

1 TO 20 ........................................ 3
21 TO 30 ...................................... 4
31 TO 40 ...................................... 5
41 TO 50 ...................................... 6
51 TO 60 ...................................... 7
61 TO 70 ...................................... 8
71 TO 80 ...................................... 9
81 TO 90 ...................................... 10
91 TO 100 .................................... 11
BEYOND 100, FOR EACH ADDITIONAL, FROM ONE TO 20 CONSTITUENT MEMBERS, ONE ADDITIONAL DELEGATE.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION 1963.

AMENDMENT V.

REGIONAL COUNCIL

The Association is a member of the New York Regional Council, AIA, but the Bylaws do not provide for official representation in the Council.

It was proposed to amend Article IX—Affiliation with AIA by adding a new Section 4 as follows:


ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION 1963.

AMENDMENT VI. AMENDMENTS

Article X—Amendments. The committee has received a number of expressions as to the intent of this Article, particularly as to whether amendments must be approved by the Board.

It was proposed to clarify Article X, by deleting the entire Article and substituting the following:

ARTICLE X—AMENDMENTS

SECTION 1 — THESE BYLAWS MAY BE AMENDED AT ANY ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION BY AN AFFIRMATIVE VOTE OF TWO-THIRDS OF THE ACCREDITED DELEGATES PRESENT, PROVIDED:—

(a) COPIES OF THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS HAVE BEEN MAILED TO THE SECRETARY OF EACH CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATION AT LEAST 45 DAYS PRIOR TO THE ANNUAL CONVENTION.

(b) THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS HAVE BEEN PRINTED IN THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ASSOCIATION BEFORE THE ANNUAL CONVENTION.

SECTION 2 — NO AMENDMENT SHALL BE PROPOSED TO AND ADOPTED BY AN ANNUAL CONVENTION UNLESS IT HAS MET THE FOREGOING PROVISIONS AND HAS

Continued on Page 36
This "Inner World" elementary school planned for Brooklyn will face away from the street and have all its windows on interior courts. The building will be faced with brick walls and screened corridors which will face the street fronts.

Designated as an experimental pilot school, it is designed to keep glass breakage and vandalism to a minimum, to reduce noise markedly from the street and to test a number of innovations in classroom and corridor design.

On the two major classroom floors, cantilevered galleries will project from two sides of the structure and be used as open covered corridor space. Children going back and forth behind the open screened portions of the corridors will make the building seem, from the street, to be alive with action.

The school, planned for 1,671 students, will have 10 experimental classrooms, 36 classrooms, 4 kindergarten rooms and 3 special and 3 reme-
dial classrooms. Facilities will also include an auditorium, a library, a gymnasium, administrative offices and a lunch-playroom.

The experimental classrooms will represent a break with the standard box-like room. They are planned flexibly so that two may be used together as one large instructional space or the individual roofs may be divided by folding panel partitions into small teaching units. Each of the experimental rooms will open into a large children’s work area, which will also serve as circulation area.

Classrooms are designed so that practically 100 per cent of their wall area can be used for educational purposes. All walls will be covered to a height of seven feet with modular panels of chalkboard or vinyl-covered tackboard for display and pegboard on which shelves can be mounted. Cabinets, except for the fixed sink unit, will be movable so that rooms can be quickly rearranged when teaching methods so require.

Corridor walls outside classrooms will be treated as extensions of the rooms in the new school. On one side they will be covered for their entire length with modular panels of vinyl-covered tackboard, on which children can mount their work at their own eye level, and which will absorb some corridor sound rather than magnify it. Plans also include a special observation room located between two classrooms. As many as 40 educators and student teachers will be able to observe activities in the rooms through one-way glass and by means of concealed microphones.

A teaching roof for younger children will provide space for painting and other activities. It will be easily accessible and supervised from adjoining classrooms.

The low part of the site, on the north, will have an open court and a covered play area created by the two classroom floors floating above it. This level will also have a lunch-playroom and a gymnasium. The auditorium, library, administrative offices and four kindergarten rooms will be located on the first floor level.

The concept of this school is "a city version of the popular campus plan, which heretofore has been confined to the suburbs."

Its interior courts make it into two small schools sharing a single roof and connected by open covered corridors. The plan diminishes the apparent size of the school and gives it the proper scale for young children.

The structure is designed of reinforced two-way long span concrete flat slab frame. Steam heating will be by thin pipe convectors in classrooms and offices, and fluorescent lighting will be used in instructional rooms.
EASTMAN KODAK PAVILION
1964-65 NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

Architects • KAHN and JACOBS
Structural Engineer • LEV ZETLIN

An outstanding structural feature of the pavilion is the 400 ft. by 200 ft. thin concrete shell roof. While most of the previously constructed thin shells have geometrically defined shapes—such as cylinders or hyperbolic paraboloids — this shell has a free form consisting of a wavy surface without a geometric twin. Structural design of such a shell required not only all the knowledge and previous experience for designing geometric shells, but recourse had to be made to model testing to pinpoint stress distribution at some involved areas of the shell. To utilize the reinforcement in the concrete shell to its maximum efficiency, its placement follows a specific pattern resulting in the smallest number of bars throughout the shell as well as in the least number of bars of varying lengths.

AWARDED CERTIFICATE OF MERIT FOR EXCELLENCE IN DESIGN—MISCELLANEOUS CATEGORY
1963 CONVENTION NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
The Launch Control Center is part of the Apollo Space Project Complex, designed to send U.S. astronauts to the moon. Max O. Urbahn, is managing partner of URSAM, the 200-man architectural-engineering team responsible for the design and engineering of both the Launch Control Center and the Vertical Assembly Building which are key elements in the moon-shot program. The Vertical Assembly Building represents a new approach to the problems of space flights, permitting the preparation of four moon-shot vehicles simultaneously. The Launch Control Center is a separate four-story structure which will house the control facilities for the launching operations. The project is under the supervision of the Jacksonville District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers which is handling the development of the facilities for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. URSAM is a joint venture of the firms of Roberts and Schaefer Co. Inc., Seelye, Stevenson, Value and Knecht, and Proctor, Mueser, & Rutledge.

NOTE: For a complete description of this interesting project in its entirety see page 119, September, 1963 Issue FORUM.

AWARDED CERTIFICATE OF MERIT FOR EXCELLENCE IN DESIGN — INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY
1963 CONVENTION NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
CHARLES S. KAWECKI, A.I.A.
STATE ARCHITECT
NEW YORK STATE

CHARLES S. KAWECKI, AIA, member of the Eastern New York Chapter AIA and the New York State Association of Architects, was appointed State Architect by J. Burch McMorrnan, State Superintendent of Public Works on October 4, 1963. Serving provisionally in this post since April, he succeeds Carl W. Larson who held that office from 1955 until his retirement in February 1963.

Mr. Kawecki commenced his career in New York State service as a junior architectural draftsman with the Department of Public Works in New York City in 1928, and advanced through successive Civil Service titles. He was appointed Chief Architect in 1955. During his service as Principal Architect and Chief Architect in the past ten years he was responsible for the preparation of construction documents for buildings aggregating seven hundred million dollars. These include the Syracuse State Office Building, the General William J. Donovan State Office Building in Buffalo, the new State Office Buildings on the Campus Site in Albany, the Upstate Medical Center at Syracuse, the Veterinary College at Cornell, the West Seneca School, and others.

Born in Poland in 1905 into a family long associated with the building industry as architects and builders, he was educated in the New York City Schools and graduated from Pratt Institute with a degree in Architecture in 1928. He became a naturalized United States citizen. Shortly after graduation, he joined the Department of Public Works, Division of Architecture in New York, and completed two years of post graduate study at New York University in languages and architecture.

He moved to Albany when the Department of Public Works consolidated its offices there in 1933 and has been there since then. During World War II he served with the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

The New York State Association of Architects salutes Mr. Kawecki and wishes him many healthy productive years in this distinguished position.
RESIDENCE FOR MR. AND MRS. ROBERT T. COLES
BUFFALO, NEW YORK
ROBERT TRAYNHAM COLES • AIA • ARCHITECT

AWARDED CERTIFICATE OF MERIT FOR EXCELLENCE IN DESIGN—RESIDENTIAL CATEGORY
1963 CONVENTION NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
The site is an urban lot within three miles of the city center, fronting on a parkway which is being converted to an expressway. Although only 50 feet wide, the lot has a depth of almost 180 feet, contains a number of substantial trees, and has a rear orientation to the southwest. The architect-owner placed a one-story studio and garage wing on the street side of the house, as a buffer from the noise and traffic of the expressway. The main two-story residential wing is set back from the street, and a screened court is developed for views from the studio. All major fenestration is to the rear. An economical split entry solution is used to provide zoning for different activities, a variety of spaces, and interest on an otherwise level site. The 2200 square foot house has four levels—1) a ground level entry, studio and garage, 2) a basement utility room, 3) an upper level adult area with living-room and master bedroom opening to a balcony, and 4) a lower level children's area with kitchen-dining-room opening to a depressed terrace. The roof overhang and balcony provide shading for the large glass areas. The house is completely fenced with a delicate wood screen and flowering shrubs; and pea-gravel ground cover is used extensively, with accented planting beds.
CONVENTION AWARDS

The 1963 Convention of The New York State Association of Architects was blessed with an extraordinary attendance and an unusual quantity and quality of Architectural Exhibits and Commercial and Educational displays.

Almost six hundred persons came as delegates, guests and exhibitors. Seventy architectural entries comprising one hundred and thirty mounts and models, and fifty-seven Display Booths, helped to break all previous NYSAA convention records.

The Three Squares a day supplied by Grossinger's the cocktail parties sponsored by the exhibitors, Grossinger's round-the-clock entertainment menu, the facilities for golfing, swimming, ice skating, hiking, inspection of the giant kitchens (one dairy, one meat, twenty-eight chefs) provided keen competition for the scheduled sessions of the Annual Meeting. Nevertheless the business meetings, the seminar sessions, the annual banquet and the Awards Luncheon (captive audience) were never better attended.
OH YES — THE AWARDS

There were so many architectural entries, and they came so late, it was a great problem to find the space and time to exhibit them properly.

The great number of worthy architectural entries and excellent display booths impelled the Jury of Awards to decide to confer nine Certificates of Merit for Excellence in Design for each group. The Architectural Awards (featured in this issue) were made in five categories of buildings to the following firms:

Residential  Kelly and Gruzen  Robert Trayham Coles
Institutional  Sherwood, Mills and Smith  Perkins and Will
Educational  Morris Ketchum, Jr.  and Associates  Davis, Brody and Wisniewski
Industrial  The Office of Max O. Urbahn  Kahn and Jacobs
Miscellaneous  Kahn and Jacobs

The Awards for outstanding Commercial and Educational Exhibits were made to:

The Murphy Bed Company  Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.
Mosaic Tile Company  The Thonet Industries
Hanovia Liquid Gold  Division Of Englehard Industries Inc.
Zanin Inc.  Formica Corporation
Dow Chemical Corporation

Judges on the Jury of Award were:

Guy H. Baldwin, AIA;
E. James Gambaro, FAIA,
Arthur Rigolo, AIA;
Trevor W. Rogers, AIA;
Leo Stillman, AIA.  S. M. K.

Maryland Stone

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SHERWOOD, MILLS AND SMITH
Architects

Burndy Library will house 28,000 volumes of rare scientific books and technical publications. The air-conditioned building is a vaulted pavilion centered within a raised, walled garden arranged to screen the library from the surrounding industrial buildings and traffic. Materials have been selected to provide a setting of permanence and richness suitable for a collection of rare books in fine bindings. The library's 10,000 sq. ft. of space also will provide a conference and scientific resource center and house a display of scientific instruments, prints and paintings.
"What's old" sometimes is just as important as "what's new" insists C. J. Bettencourt, a Hayward, Calif., plumbing contractor. Bettencourt has a collection and display of antique plumbing fixtures that takes visitors back to the era of gramophones, isinglass stoves, and feather beds.

His collection includes a vintage closet, complete with varnished wood seat and a ceiling-high, wooden tank with pull chain; a lavatory installed in a thick marble top; floral trimmed pitchers and basins; razor strops and other bathroom accessories; and plumbing advertisements from the turn of the century.

From September 1963 Issue of PLUMBING FIXTURES EVERYWHERE
By permission of Kohler Co., Kohler, Wisconsin.
NOTEWORTHY

ALLEN SCHWARTZMAN AIA
APPOINTED TO STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Beginning October 6, 1963, the office of Secretary of the New York State Board of Examiners of Architects and the Board of Examiners of Landscape Architects will be administered by Allan Schwartzman, AIA, ASCE, member of the New York Chapter AIA and the New York State Association of Architects. He was appointed to this position by the Board of Regents of the State Education Department, University of the State of New York.

Mr. Schwartzman attained his Bachelor of Engineering Degree at Johns Hopkins, and completed graduate study at Pratt Institute School of Architecture and the Ecoles Americaines Des Beaux Arts, Fontainebleau, France.

Currently engaged in the practice of architecture in his own office in New York City he is also serving as an Adjunct Lecturer at Cooper Union School of Architecture, Vice-Chairman of Community Planning Board No. 7, and Lieutenant in the Civil Engineers Corps, U.S. Naval Reserve.

Mr. Harold T. Brinkerhoff, a former Secretary to the Board is retiring from this part of his activities.

ZONING

The scholarly article on zoning that appeared on Pages 75, 76 and 77 of the Sept./Oct. issue of Empire State Architect was from Westchester Chapter's Blueprint. It was written by Gerson T. Hirsch, A.I.A. The omission of these credits was unintentional.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Continued from Page 5

year as we should and still lean heavily and constantly upon commercial exhibitors year after year. It is not in the cards for an architect to give minimum service for a minimum fee and have material suppliers keep him alive. By the same token you are in a sense clients of NYSAA and that organization must give you much more service and thereby be entitled to a realistic fee, that is, dues, that will keep it vigorous and growing without completely resorting to subsidy each year.

As To THE means we now use to collect our dues I believe it is a holdover from the days before we had a central office. Now that we do have a headquarters it seems only sensible that that office keep all records and collect all dues.

So MUCH FOR the swan song. May I reiterate what I said a while back. This is not an attempt to freeze NYSAA policy beyond this present administration, but it is a sincere attempt to give some of the thoughts that have been in my mind for this past year. Adopt them or reject them, but at least think about them. It has been a privilege to have served you.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

It Isn't Really New?

TO THE EDITOR, EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT:

I should like to commend you for the marked improvement in the "Empire State Architect" over the past year. I am particularly pleased over the introduction of theoretical discussions such as Eugene Stuart Smith's "It Isn't Really New" in the September-October issue. However, as a sometime teacher of the History of Architecture I feel compelled to take issue with a thesis in Mr. Smith's article. In his second paragraph he makes the following points:

1. In the 12th century there was a social revolution among whose aims was, ". . . to extricate society from the bonds of the Church."
2. The Guilds . . . "were formed . . . in order to act as a counterpoise to the organizations of the priesthood."
3. In the transition from the Romanesque to the Gothic there was some sort of struggle between the clergy, "whose predilections led them to cling to the Romanesque round arch" and the lay architects, "whose aim was the development and more widespread use of the pointed-arch Style, . . . ."

Mr. Smith is, in my opinion, wrong on all points. May I suggest that the following was the case, following the above, seriatim.

1. There was indeed a social revolution—but not against the Church. It is true that the Church of Rome was everywhere dominant during the Medieval Era during both the Early (Romanesque) and the Later (Gothic) periods. This was so because when Feudalism, based on serfdom, supplanted Roman slave-based society, the Catholic Church, the only existing international organization, inherited many of the state functions of the empire. The revolution had social, political and, moreover, economic aspects. Religion and other secondary considerations were just that, secondary. As Romanesque was the expression in the arts of the latter parts of Feudalism, so Gothic was its expression in the early period of the development of Mercantile Capitalism. The bonds of the church were not primarily in this change of expression.

2. The Guilds were organized by intensely religious tradesmen to advance their business interests. They had long-term interests in the struggle for freedom of thought which was so necessary to the development of technology, the training of skilled craftsmen and the growth of Capitalism generally. It was in this context that the Guilds won some freedom of thought and inquiry. But it cannot be said that, at this point, the Guilds were against the Church. That came later and in special places.

3. The clergy had no predilections for or against the round arch. For many years Church builders wrestled with two problems growing out of the vast expansion of Christianity and the growth of the size of congregations.

First was the problem of the need for fireproof construction. Second was the need for larger, wider churches to house the ever growing complexity in ritual and the numbers of congregants.

The use, early, of stone vaulting was a partial solution to the first problem. The later development of rib and panel vaulting based on the square vaulting bay, with its (Romanesque) round headed arch

Continued on Page 34

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THE AUGUST HORMANN LIBRARY
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Hormann Library is the first building in a twenty year master plan expansion program. Selected to be the hub of future academic life on campus, it is adjacent to the main entrance of the college for easy accessibility to the students and residents of the community. Architectural requirements for the library were total flexibility and ease of supervision. These were achieved through the choice of site which permitted a two-level longitudinal building, interchange of stack and seating areas, use of glass interior walls and the location of the main circulation desk. The library has ceiling heights that vary from 8' to 24'. This creates an open, light and airy atmosphere and is consistent with the master plan concept of outdoor spacial development by contrasting large and small courts, long and short views. Major building materials are natural ones, rough-clinkered brick and concrete on the exterior and brick and sand-finished plaster with acoustical plaster on the interior to harmonize with the existing buildings.

ARCHITECTS — PERKINS & WILL

AWARDED CERTIFICATE OF MERIT FOR EXCELLENCE IN DESIGN—INSTITUTIONAL CATEGORY
1963 CONVENTION NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
THE AUGUST HORMANN LIBRARY
WAGNER COLLEGE
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK
ARCHITECTS — PERKINS & WILL

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SEATING CAPACITY 422 Students
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COST: $756,365
AREA: 35,630 Square Feet
VOLUME: 474,530 Cubic Feet
Convention Capers
Continued from Page 12
ning's activities. A large cocktail party was scheduled before dinner in the Terrace Room by Paul Grossinger, as host. Another somewhat smaller party for the State Association Officers and Chapter Presidents was given by President CHAMBERS and his charming wife, DELIA. Both affairs were loads of fun for all attending. The drinks made the conversation not only pert but pertinent and the hors d'oeuvres were truly yum-yum.

The Annual Banquet in the main dining-room followed — a gala event. WILLIAM LUKACS, Convention Chairman, acted as Master of Ceremonies. MILTON MILSTEIN, Chairman of the Scholarship Committee announced the Scholarship Awards, and MORRIS KETCHUM, New York Regional Director, presented the guest speaker, AIA President J. ROY CARROLL, JR. who gave a most illuminating address on Institute activities and a plea for less ugliness in architecture.

After Dinner, for the third evening, Grossinger's again presented a floor show. Many will admit, I believe, that three in a row such evenings, as delightful as they were, may be too many—or perhaps we were just getting weary from staying up so late.

Wednesday morning dawned on the final session of the Convention. "DUKE" CHAMBERS presided, very ably assisted by 2nd Vice-President elect, MILLARD F. WHITESIDE. All six proposed Bylaw Amendments were favorably acted upon. AL MELNIKER'S Resolutions Committee presented seven excellent resolutions, all favorably received and three supplementary resolutions likewise were carried.

The Awards Luncheon was presided over by JOHN LINN, President of the host chapter. MORRIS KETCHUM, our capable New York Regional Director, AIA, introduced the new officers for 1964 after which several awards were presented and the drawings for various prizes were made.

Thus ended the 1963 Convention. Everybody enjoyed the great hospitality of Grossinger's. Enjoyed, too, was the locale and the fabulous entertainment. Certainly nobody will forget "Simon Says" or the beautiful indoor pool. The Exhibitors appreciation for the reception their displays and products received is most gratifying, indeed. We shall also remember the 1963 Convention for the knowledge learned and the good will and understanding gained from our fellow Architects.

As we packed our cars and started out on highway #17 homeward bound, the sun was getting lower in the western sky. The trees had shed most of their leaves. In the distance, we looked backwards and through the smoky atmosphere, tangy with the odor of the burning forest fires, we cast a final glimpse at Grossinger's. We were a little nostalgic. We had had a good time!

Letters to the Editor
Continued from Page 31
was a big leap forward, on the same problem. The development of the rectangular vaulting bay with its pointed arch (Gothic) and the use of much smaller masonry and more sophisticated techniques brought the final solution for both problems. Credit for the ultimate solution must be shared by the innumerable churchmen as well as lay master-builders who were involved at all stages of this long development.

In the acceptance of the pointed arch there was no victory of lay architects over the clergy. It was the natural expression of this new and final development in stone building design and technique.

I hope that others will deal with Mr. Smith's main point, that nothing in recent architecture is really new. By his "reductio ad absurdum" reasoning it can be shown that nothing really new has been developed in architecture since that very, very early man discovered the arch when he leaned two stones against one another.

ISAIAH EHRLICH, AIA
New York, N.Y.
EASTERN AIR LINES announced plans for construction of its own building at the New York World's Fair 1964-65. The airline's exhibit will take the form of a "World's Fair Terminal" and serve as station for a bus-shuttle service to link the fair with Eastern's highly successful no-reservation, pay-on-board Air-shuttle service at LaGuardia Airport to and from both Boston and Washington with flights every-hour-on-the-hour. This Air-Shuttle serves the terminal cities in the Boston-Washington commuter area from which the Fair expects to draw millions of patrons.

The special Bus-Shuttle service will also be linked to Eastern's operations at New York International Airport, Idlewild, originating or terminating point for 134 direct daily flights to or from 32 airports serving 39 cities in 17 states, Canada, Mexico, Bermuda and Puerto Rico with connections to many other points in both North and South America.

As a feature of the Fair, Eastern will operate a fleet of special Bus-Shuttles for its passengers from both airport terminals directly to the "World's Fair Terminal." Eastern's Air-Shuttle Terminal at LaGuardia will be only about two miles and six minutes distant from the "World's Fair Terminal", and Eastern's passenger terminal at Idlewild will be only ten miles and 20 minutes driving time away.

Eastern will be the only airline to carry its passengers on buses from these local airports directly to its own premises on the fair grounds, according to Francis D. Miller, of the Port Authority, who is serving as Director of the Transportation Section of the Fair.

With this facility, Eastern will thus be in a position to give visitors from the cities it serves direct portal-to-portal transportation from city of origin to the Fair.

The proposed terminal will be located inside the Fair grounds at the northwestern corner of the Transportation Section to the west of Grand Central Parkway. Its site is close to the permanent New York City Hall of Science which will house rocket and space exploration displays and is expected to be one of the Fair's outstanding attractions. It will also be near the Port Authority's own exhibit building and elevated heliport and within an easy walk of the major automotive industry buildings.

In addition to serving as one of the nine official entrances to the Fair, Eastern's terminal will provide an air-conditioned lounge, a waiting-room, and a ticket and information counter at which air travel may be purchased to any part of the free world, plus other air travel services.

Eastern's building will be on an approximately 14,000-square-foot site to which buses will have access from 111th Street at 47th Avenue. Incorporated in the terminal design will be covered "docks" for the loading of Eastern's Bus-Shuttles from the airports. Becker & Becker Associates, of 375 Park Avenue, New York City, are the architects and engineers.
Bylaw Amendments

Continued from Page 18

BEEN PROPOSED AS FOLLOWS:

(a) BY THE BYLAWS COMMITTEE, OR
(b) SIGNED BY NOT LESS THAN 15 CONSTITUENT MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING, AND SUBMITTED TO THE BYLAWS COMMITTEE 90 DAYS BEFORE THE ANNUAL CONVENTION, OR
(c) BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS BY AN AFFIRMATIVE VOTE OF THE MAJORITY OF ITS MEMBERS PRESENT AT THE MEETING THE AMENDMENT IS ACTED ON.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION 1963.

The Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award

For 1963

The Committee of the Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award has designated Nathan R. Ginsburg, Architect of New York City, for the Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award for 1963 in recognition of his outstanding service for the benefit of the architectural profession.

The Presentation of the Award to Mr. Ginsburg will take place at the Annual Dinner of the New York Society of Architects on December 6, 1963 at the New York Hilton Hotel.

The Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award Committee wishes to thank 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.

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