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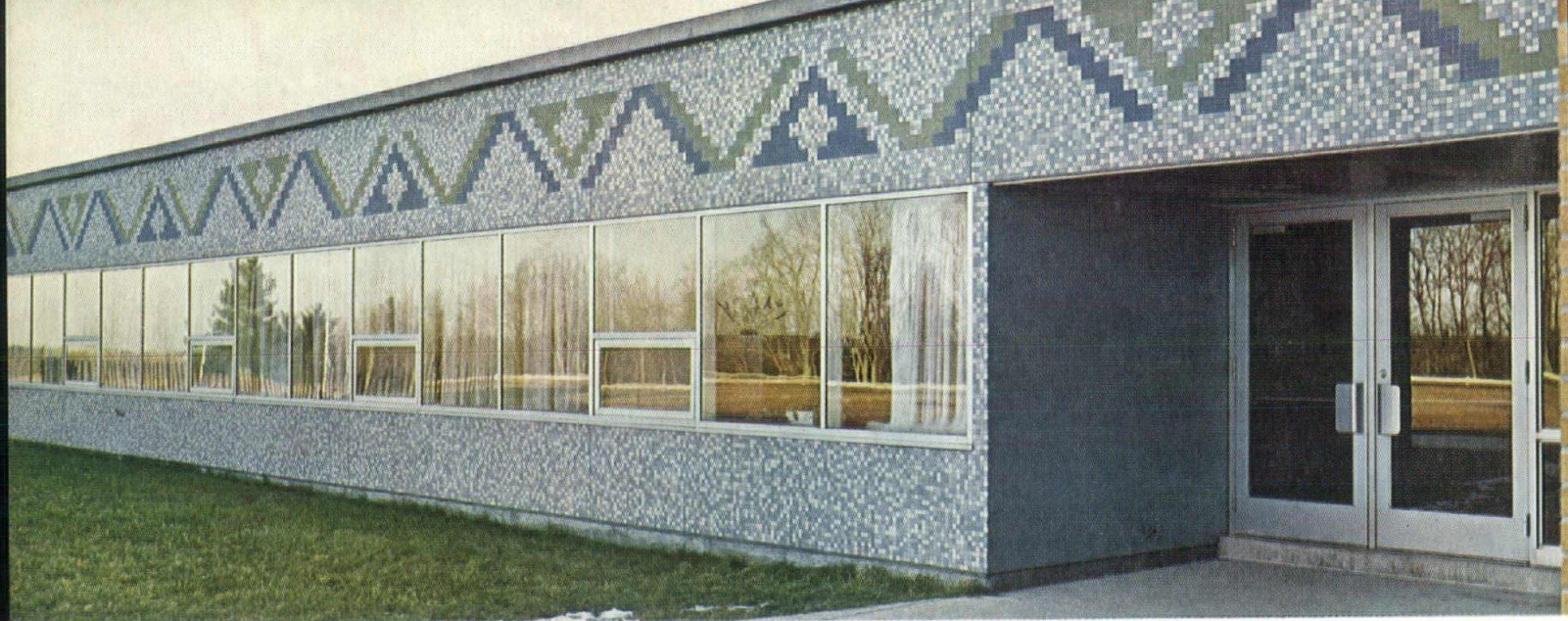
NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1964

Vol. XXIV No. 6

IN THIS ISSUE: Convention Reports & Awards

NEXT ISSUE: Public Buildings

The American Institute of Architects
1735 New York Avenue N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.



This school cost less with ceramic tile

More than 13,000 sq. ft. of American Olean ceramic tile were used in this New York state school—in corridors, shower rooms, lavatories, kitchen and on the building exterior which features a colorful tile mural.

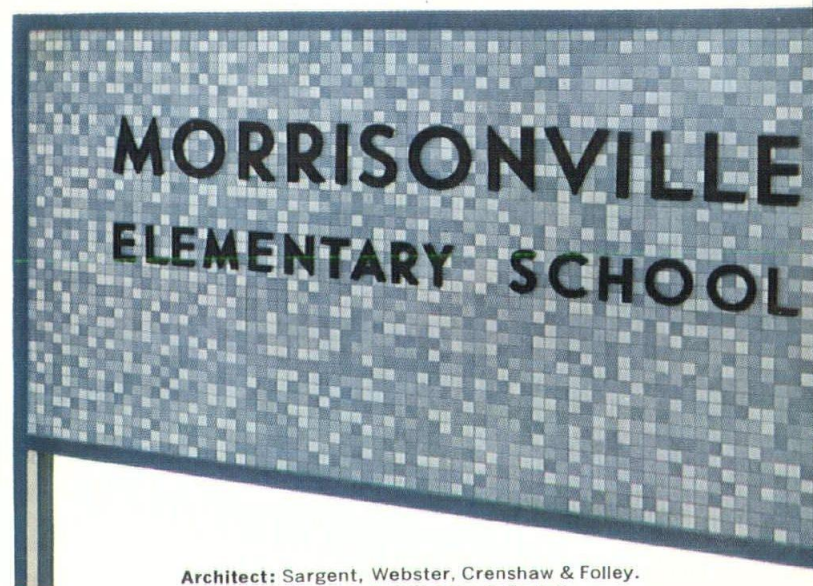
Expensive? Total construction cost per sq. ft. was only \$16.04—appreciably *below* the \$16.70 median for schools constructed in New York state during the same period.

This low cost is particularly significant since the extensive use of ceramic tile was accompanied by comparable high quality in other materials and systems used in the building.

Write for informative color booklet 620, "Ceramic Tile for Schools."

Exterior walls (above) are 1" x 1" ceramic mosaics in assorted colors with mural design in Cobalt and Emerald. Plate 508.

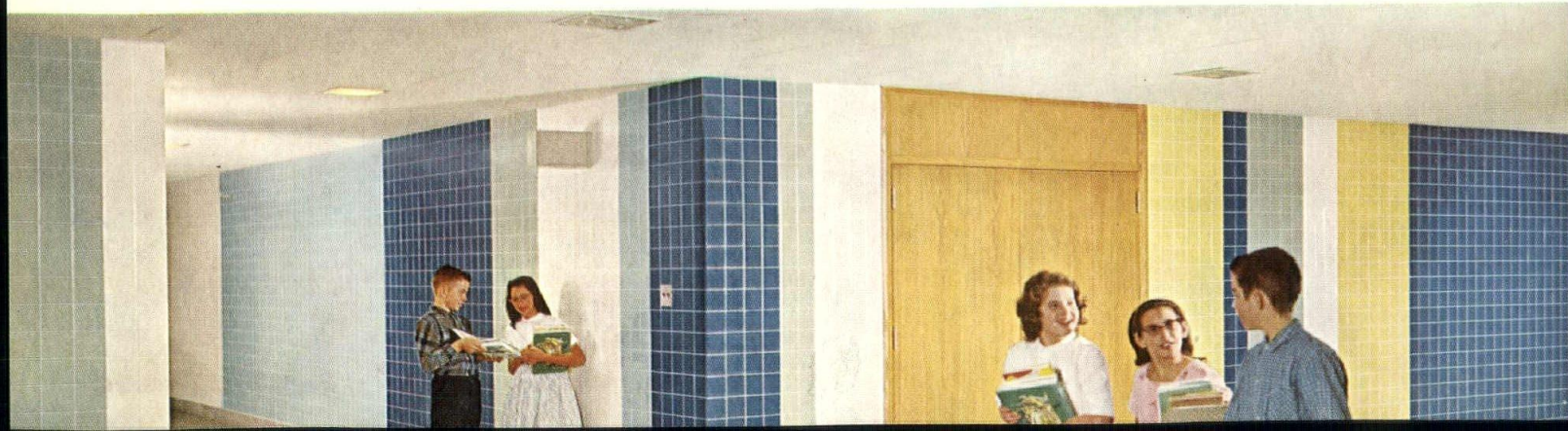
Corridor walls (below): 4¼" glazed tile in 345 Cr. Cobalt, 42 Aqua Mist, 97 Gardenia, 76 Sage Gray, 52 Daffodil. Plate 509.

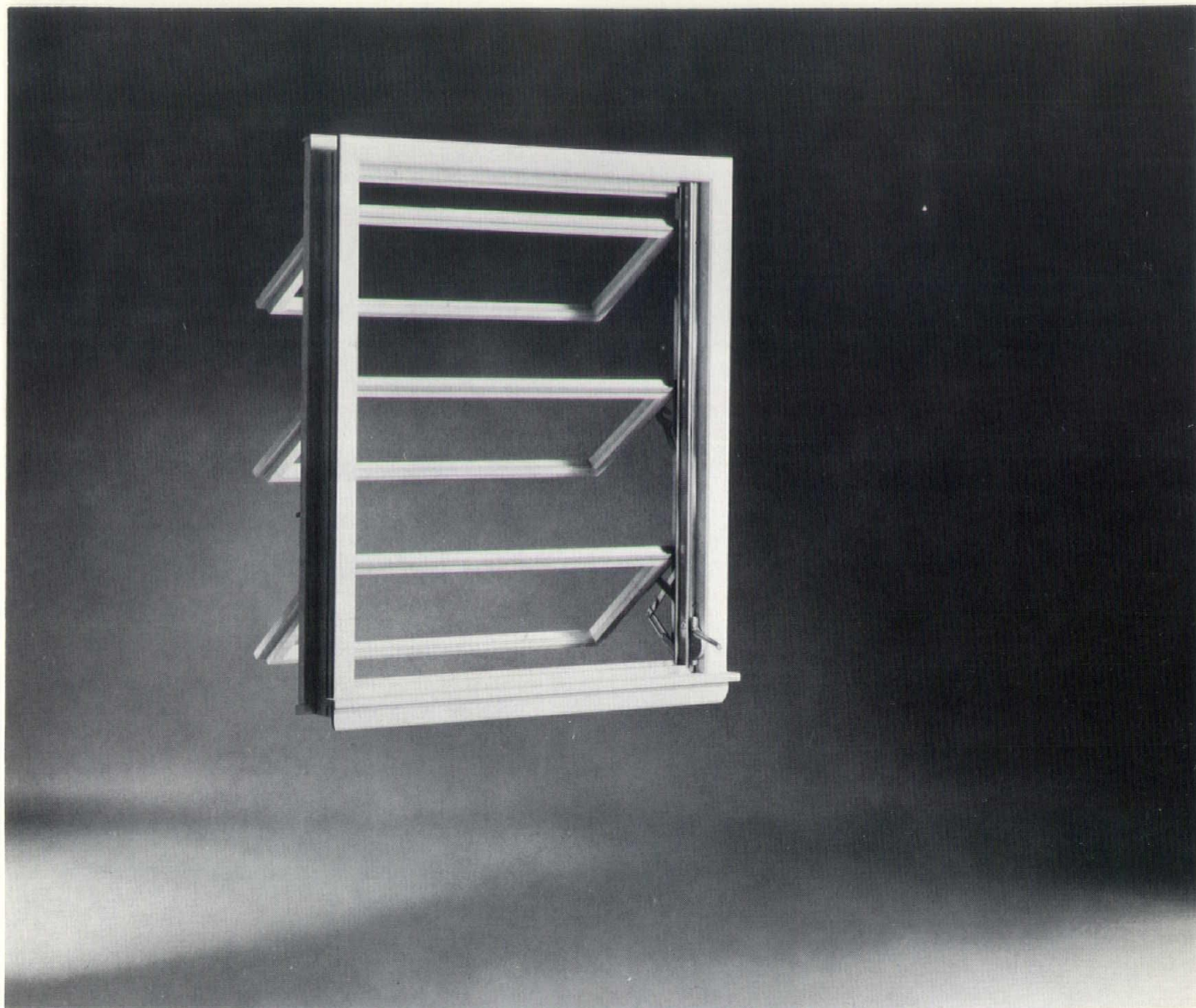


Architect: Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw & Folley.
Tile Contractor: Louis DiFabbio & Bertoli.

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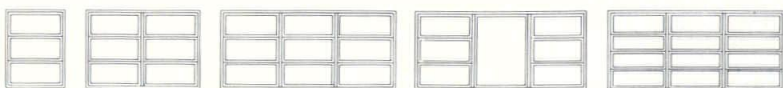
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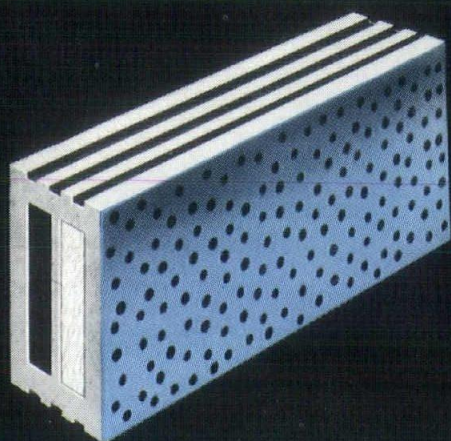
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NOVEMBER - DECEMBER, 1964

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PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO THE 1964 CONVENTION



Your President is pleased to report progress as he reaches the end of his term of office. Usually when a committee reports progress it means nothing has been done. However, in this case the word progress means that the committees have been carrying on their usual functions in a manner of which the State Association can well be proud. Many of the programs that your committees have worked on during the year were carried over from previous years. To these, progress means carrying their jobs forward an extra step but never completing them.

Actually there have been some committees which have had new programs to carry on or have moved all programs ahead rapidly. First and foremost is the program of the Fees and Contracts Committee under the leadership of George Brown. They have initiated continuous negotiations with the several governmental agencies in New York State which employ private Architects or which have duties which bring them into contact with Architects. These agencies particularly are the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal and the State Controllors Office. I have never seen a Committee Chairman or members devote as much time to committee activities as this committee and I want to especially commend George Brown for the progress that has been made and I am sure that the results will be something that we can all applaud.

The special Committee on the Education Law, although only working a short time under the leadership of Gerson Hirsch, has brought forth results which may affect the practice of our profession in the State for many years. We hope that their recommendations will be enacted into law in the near future and that our profession will be able to go forward with confidence under a new Education Law.

Mike Evans, as head of the special Committee on Committee Structure has turned out a volume of work which I believe if carried into effect in the next year or two will make our State Organization a better working organization. Many of the things that he has recommended for enactment into our Bylaws were some of the problems which I encountered when I took over as President. Such items were the lack of continuity of Committee work, the lack of clear delineation of what a Committee was to do

and the general lack of coordination between the committees and the membership at large. These will, I believe, be straightened out when the results of his report are enacted. One of the serious problems that developed as I took office as of the first of the year, the first President to do this, was the fact that our Committees also did not take office until that time. This was particularly damaging to such committees as the Legislative Committee, Education Committee and others which deal with State Agencies. The State Legislature began to function the same time as our Committees did and it was some weeks before their program was ready to present to the Legislature. To avoid this in the coming year, I hope Al Macomber, as President-Elect will be able to tell you the new Committee Chairmen for his term of office at this Convention and possibly even the membership of these committees. I am asking Al to start these committees functioning, particularly those dealing with the State Legislature, immediately after this Convention so that they may have a program ready for the December Board Meeting. While this does not quite comply with our Bylaws, I believe that it would be to the benefit of the State Association in getting ready for the new Administration.

To our Host Chapter the Long Island Society Chapter of the A.I.A., I wish to express my personal thanks for what they have accomplished at this Convention. I know that the Chairman, the President and all the members of the Chapter have put in many hours so that we may all enjoy a pleasant and fruitful Convention.

To all the Committee Chairmen and members of the State Association who have worked with me during the year, I express my thanks. I am sure that the knowledge that they have contributed to the betterment of our profession will give them a great deal of personal satisfaction.

I wish to express my thanks also to our untiring Executive Director, Joe Addonizio for the many days and nights that he worked with me to keep our organization on an even keel.

To the new Administration, which I am sure will continue to make progress, I express my best wishes.

SIMEON HELLER, AIA



THE RESPONSIBILITY OF OUR PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC

By REX WHITAKER ALLEN,
Vice President, A.I.A.

Excerpts from his address presented to the New York State Association of Architects, October 27, 1964, at its annual convention at Grossingers Hotel, Grossinger, New York.

This region represents the cradle of the A.I.A. and therefore is one of the most important regions of the Institute. There are now 17 regions, and the number of officers was increased this past year so that an officer of the Institute could be present at each regional convention. I am part of this new structure and I bring you greetings from President Odell.

You have already heard a great deal about the Institute's programs, but there are some aspects I would like to expand; and also bring to you some of my personal concern about the future of the architectural profession.

Just one month before his death, President Kennedy said in one of his last vivid images of our national future, "I look forward to an America which will not be afraid of grace and beauty, which will protect the beauty of our national environment, which will preserve the great old American houses and squares and parks of our national past, and which will build handsome and balanced cities for our future." This statement is a program for the improvement of America, and in a very literal fashion, it is the present program of the American Institute of Architects.

A concern for man's physical environment is, of course, nothing new for the architectural profession. For decades we have talked a great deal to each other and sometimes to the community about the growth of ugliness around us. What is new is the fact that our words have suddenly caught up with us. We now find that a large segment of the public and a great many government officials no longer need convincing. Your program of Client


Awards is evidence of this. This new attitude on the part of the public and government is having a profound effect on the architectural profession. It is requiring us to re-examine our methods and philosophy of practice in light of the new opportunities and challenges which society is placing before us. Recognizing this, the American Institute of Architects is engaged in an intensive program designed not only to help the architect develop greater skills to meet the needs of our changing society, but also encourage greater public awareness and demand for, as President Kennedy said, "handsome and balanced cities for our future."

The exciting thing about the Institute's program is that it's making progress in both of these areas. This is not to say that we have found all the answers or moved ahead as fast as we might, but we are on our way.

What are the changes that have taken place and that affect us so deeply? First and foremost I think, there is a change in the nature of our client. Man, for the first time in his history, is attempting to govern himself in a social community where each individual assumes some part of the responsibility. Perhaps you think that architects of former times who had strong, individual clients who knew what they wanted were fortunate. It is true that autocratic governments, the church and individuals of great wealth commissioned cathedrals and palaces which were the visible focal points of their communities. When men looked at a city in Ancient Greece they thought of reverence for the intellect and the arts. In Ancient Rome they thought of reverence for

Continued on Page 8





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government. In Chartres or Amiens they thought of reverence for God. I wonder, when men of the future look at our cities and towns, what will they think we revered?

Today the monarchs and the fixed styles are gone. The corporate client, board, committee, council and syndicate is here. Now for the first time in history the ordinary citizen bears the responsibility of making the qualitative as well as the quantitative decisions for his community. It is not realistic that we as a profession consisting of approximately one two hundredth of 1% of the population can control the design of our environment, but it is certainly true that we can influence it, particularly if we are willing to assume positions of responsibility and leadership.

In what area can we be most effective? To me it seems obvious that we must first increase the *demand* for good competent design. The Institute has embarked on several programs calculated to do this. There have been Conferences on Aesthetic Responsibility, attended by several hundred persons representing business, government, education, the professions, and the arts; there have been Regional Conferences on Urban Design where architects have called together related professionals and government leaders on the local and regional level to hold professional discussions on the techniques of Urban Design; there have been Press Seminars bringing reporters together with architects, economists, entrepreneurs and the faculties of schools of architecture and journalism; and the Institute has developed and is continuing to develop film strips on Architecture and Environmental Design to be offered to the Social Studies teachers in the public secondary schools. To implement these programs, the Institute has encouraged the development of Chapter design committees.

But there is still another level and broader level of education which we are currently overlooking: the *elementary* schools. I don't mean that we should teach the elementary school students about architecture, but I think we can give them some idea about aesthetics. There is no reason why every elementary school student in the country shouldn't be given some idea of what constitutes good design. It is wrong to think that this is the province of an elite few. I am convinced that until we have an educated public we will continue to have an ugly environment.

How do we get at the elementary school students? We are too few to go into all the public schools in the country, but is there any reason that we can't

go into the Teachers' Colleges? I would challenge you to implement this program on a local level. This I suggest can be done at very little cost. The rewards will be many. Particularly, it will be an example of the type of civic leadership which the architectural profession must assume if it is to survive. *You* may not reap the reward of an enlightened client but you will have served society and your profession well.

This brings me to a second area of concern. How will we best serve this enlightened client? It seems to me that an essential starting point is that we re-establish the profession of architecture as the one profession that is trained to cope with *all* of the problems of environmental design. Furthermore, if we as architects are to have a strong position in the eyes of the public, we should be represented by a strong unified professional organization. It is not reasonable or even desirable to expect to eliminate controversy, but if we are the kind of professionals we claim to be, we should be able to work together in the public interest.

And, if we are truly interested in bringing together all of the knowledge and skills that an ever increasingly complex technology confronts us with, we must also re-examine the education of the architect. The A.I.A.'s Commission on Education has come up with some exciting ideas on unification of training for all elements of the design professions as part of what is now called the Comprehensive Task for the Institute.

If we expect the architect to remain the captain of the team, greater emphasis must be given to leadership training and to the fundamentals of communication, both oral and written. Basically Vitruvius' comments on the education of an architect are still valid, "Let him be educated, skillful with the pencil, instructed in geometry, know much history, have followed the philosophers with attention, understand music, have some knowledge of medicine, know the opinions of the jurist and be acquainted with astronomy and the theory of the heavens." Vitruvius may have introduced some seemingly extraneous subjects, but it certainly cannot be denied that if the architectural profession is to maintain a position of leadership, architects will require as broad an educational base as possible and a continuing interest in expanding their knowledge throughout their professional careers.

To quote from a report made to the Institute by its Special Committee on Education, "Traditionally the prime function of the architectural profession has been focused on the design of buildings. This focus must be broadened and the profession's practice redefined to synthesize better those professional

services necessary for the creation of environmental forms and spaces. The architectural profession must provide increased leadership for the creation of these environmental elements for there is no other profession which has by the historical nature of its role dedicated itself so exclusively to major interests in this field.

"The architect of tomorrow must first be educated as a generalist. As such he must have a thorough working knowledge of the principal design disciplines of architecture, urban planning and structural, mechanical, electrical and landscape design. This knowledge must be complemented by a more substantial background of general education, a broad and sympathetic understanding of the historic and contemporary contributions to the urban environment, including those of painters, sculptors, craftsmen and landscape architects, and an insight into the principles of management, real estate, finance, law and construction methods. These will provide the foundation on which specialization may later be based. To become this generalist additional years of college education will certainly be required."

Today our interest in the education of the architect begins at the time he begins his early schooling and ends when he retires from practice. We cannot afford to continue to drift without a positive program for re-unification of the profession of environmental design which to me is synonymous with architecture. This concept had its inception with Morris Ketchum's Grand Plan and with the idea of Comprehensive Services. It is being continued by what we now see as the Comprehensive Tasks in the fields of Education, Registration and Practice. These are Tasks for the Institute, but they can only be implemented through its members and you will, I am sure, be hearing much more about them as the program develops.

In conclusion some general comments about the profession of architecture. As I said I think we are on our way toward a redefinition of our role in society. Every day we reach another crossroad. The choice can either lead us down the hill to oblivion or forward, as Vitruvius said, to the "holy ground of architecture." Our present crossroad is whether we will be satisfied with a fractional responsibility for aesthetics only, or assume total responsibility for architectural design. Fortunately the public and the press still hold the title, architect, high. They speak of the "architect of a peace plan" (even though they don't give us credit for the design of a building!). But the fact is that as our profession has become more complex and as we have too often dodged our full responsibility,

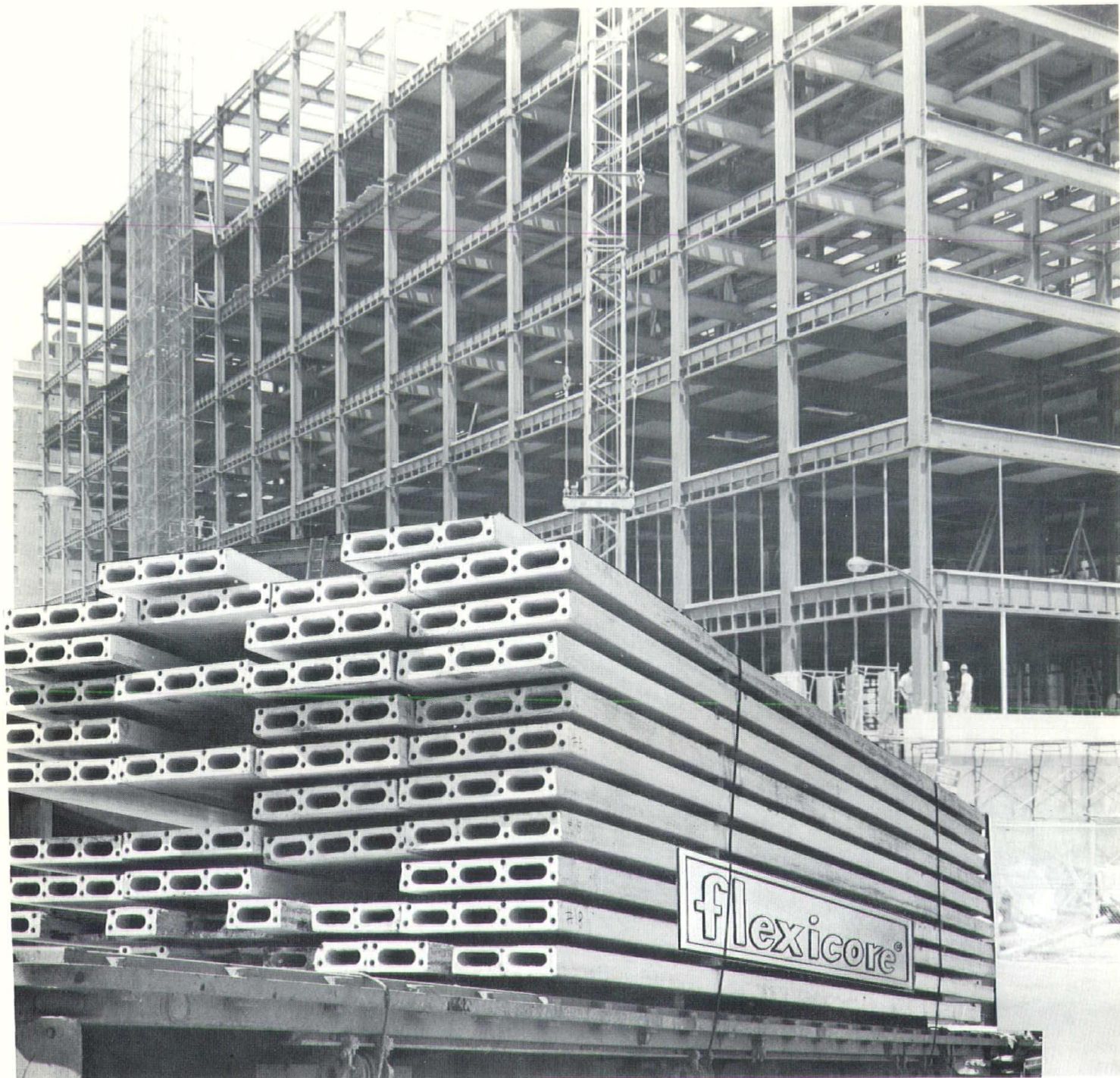
our position has been surreptitiously gnawed away. I think we have all been guilty of contributing to the demeaning process. With our consultants and our delegation of responsibility, we have relegated a small and smaller part to what we call architecture. Is there any one of us who is not guilty of dividing the working drawing set into "architectural", "structural", "mechanical", and "electrical"? Are they not *all* architectural in the true sense of the word? If we say they are not, we have limited the profession very badly. And, how many of us have felt it necessary to qualify the term architect on our letterheads by saying "Architects and Engineers" or "Architects and Planners"? Isn't "Architect" enough? and shouldn't we be proud that we are qualified to use the title? Is it any wonder that the public often thinks of the architect as the one who puts the decoration on the building?

And so here is my final challenge: Consider whether you may not be inadvertently limiting your usefulness. For instance, is there not a better way to separate the sections of your contract documents? Perhaps we should call what we have heretofore designated the "architectural" set, the "control" set. In other words, the architectural contract documents would be divided into the control set, the structural set, the mechanical set, the electrical set, plus whatever specialized sets may be necessary. Also consider whether the profession and the public might not better be served by eliminating from your letterhead, at least from the title of your firm, the names of those supporting allied professions, such as engineer and planner.

These may seem superficial actions in themselves, but I hope they may stimulate you to think in broader terms about our profession. Perhaps we may not ever reach that "holy ground of architecture" of which Vitruvius spoke. We have a long way to go, but personally I am glad that I am an architect. I hope you are.

About the author: Rex Whitaker Allen, AIA, was elected a national vice president of The American Institute of Architects in June, 1964. He is a principal in the San Francisco architectural firm of Rex Whitaker Allen & Associates. Born in San Francisco, December 21, 1914, his education includes Harvard College, A.B. 1936; Columbia Architectural School, 1936-37; and Harvard Graduate School of Design, B. Arch. 1939.

Allen's firm enjoys a national reputation for its design of hospitals. He currently is serving as chairman of the national AIA's Committee on Hospital Architecture. He was instrumental in organizing the architectural section of the Association of Western Hospitals, serving as its chairman for two years. His other AIA activities have included terms as director, secretary and vice president of the Northern California Chapter, and director of the California Council, AIA.



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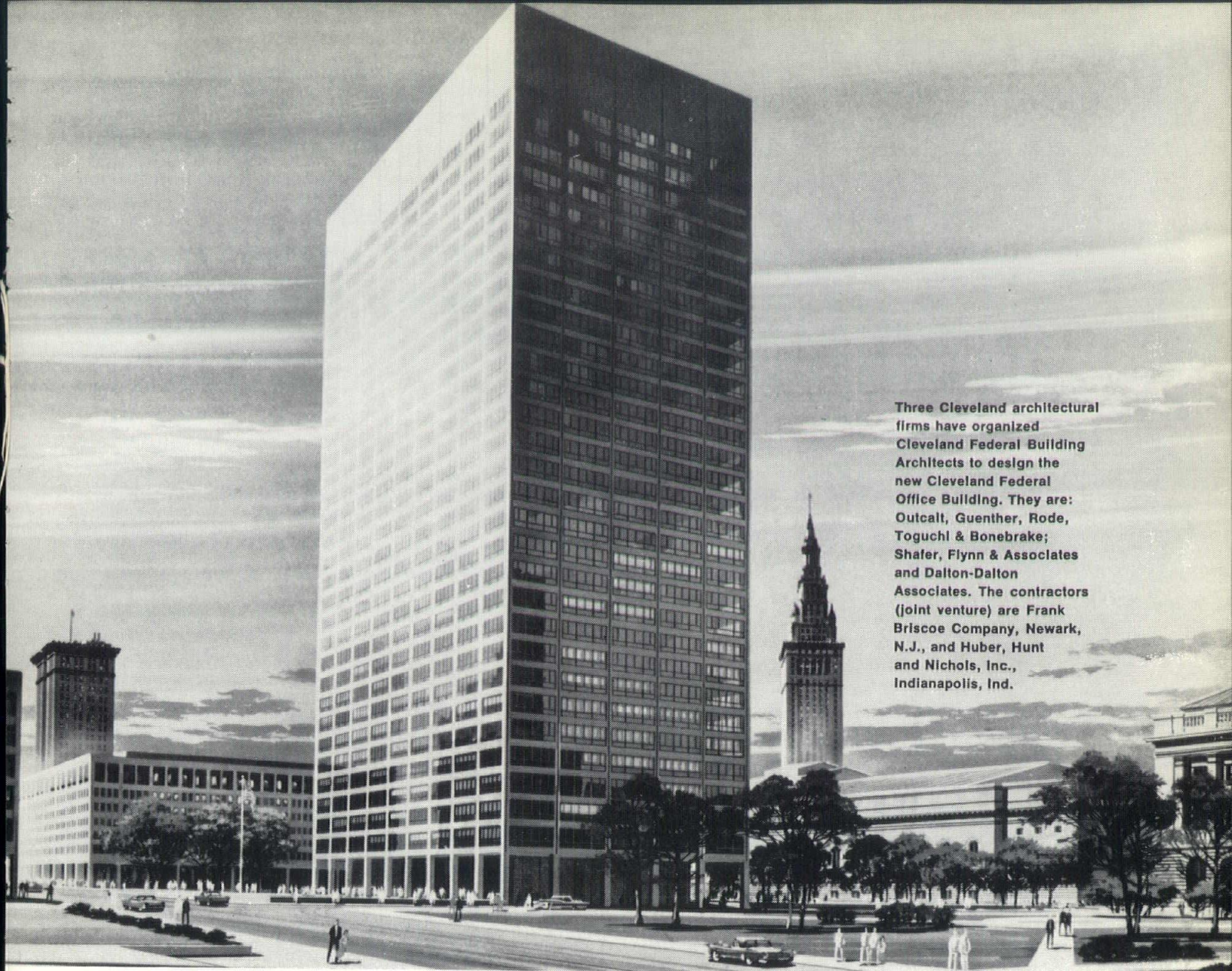
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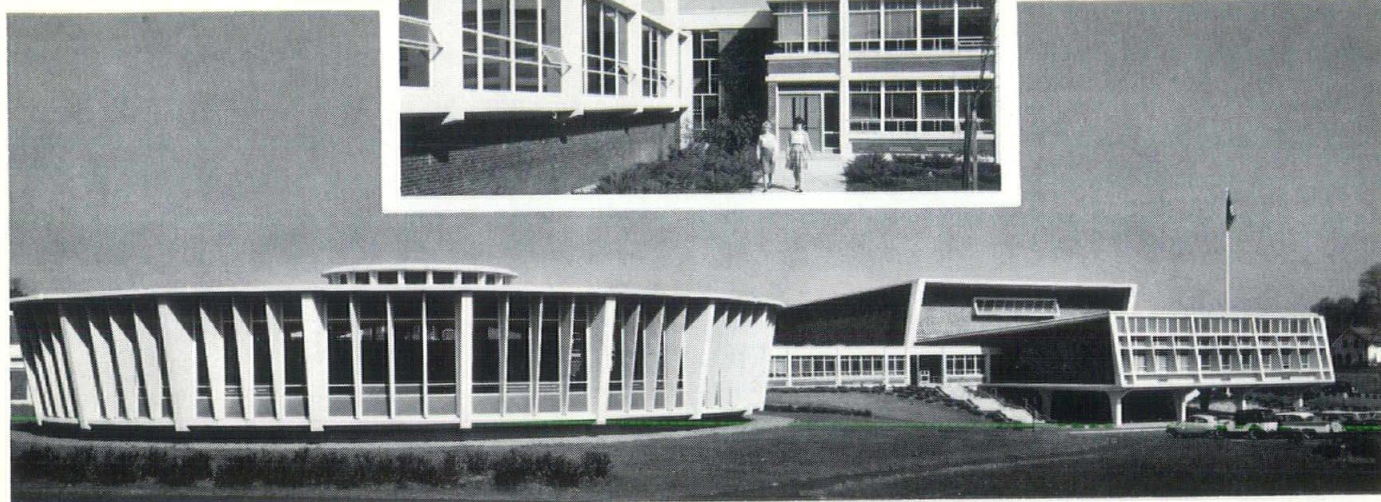
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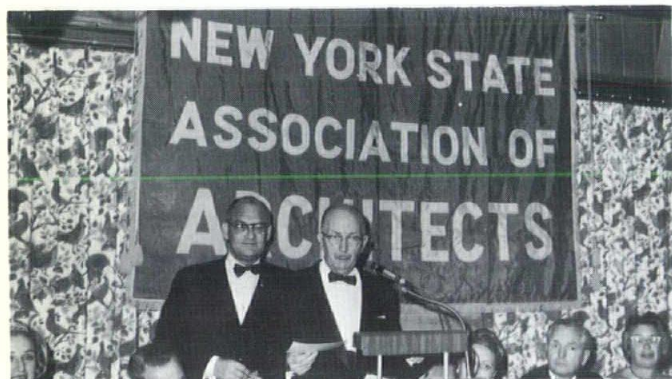
1964 CONVENTION PHOTO HIGHLIGHTS



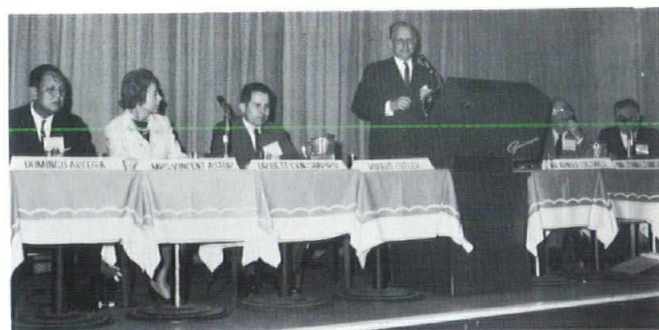
Presentation of Client Awards. Joseph Watterson, FAIA, Editor AIA Journal; Daniel Perry, Chairman Awards Program; Mrs. Simeon Heller and Simeon Heller, President NYSAA



Starting at left: Allen Macomber—President-elect NYSAA; Arthur Rigolo—President New Jersey Chapter AIA; Rex W. Allen—Vice President AIA and banquet speaker; Simeon Heller—President NYSAA, and Morris Ketchum, Jr., FAIA, President Designate AIA.



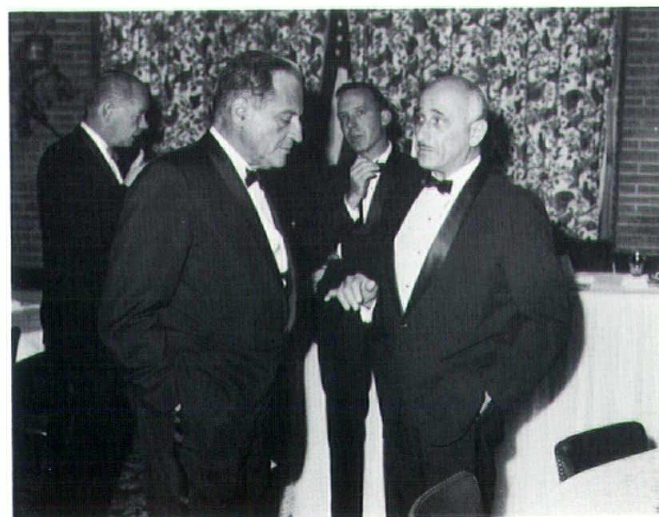
Herbert Epstein—President New York Society of Architects, presents check for \$1000 to S. Elmer Chambers—Acting Chairman of the Scholarship Committee, in memory of Mathew W. Del Gaudio.



Panelists at Client-Award Seminar Hon. Domingo Arcega, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Dr. Bettison Shapiro, Mr. Robert Cutler, FAIA—moderator, Mr. Arnold Cogswell, and Mr. John B. Johnston.



A group at one of the V.I.P. tables. Starting at left: Herman Litwak—President New Jersey State Board of Architects Examiners; Mrs. John Scaccheti, Arthur Riggolo—President of New Jersey Chapter AIA and New Jersey Society of Architects; Mrs. Helen T. Schneider—Executive Director of N.J. Chapter AIA, and N.J. Society of Architects; Joseph Addonizio—Executive Director NYSAA; Seymour A. Goldstone—Convention Chairman; Mrs. Joseph Addonizio; Mr. John Scaccheti, and others.



An informal group including Allen Macomber, Morris Ketchum Jr., William D. Wilson—President New York Chapter AIA and Nathan R. Ginsburg.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

1964 Convention Resolutions and Actions

RESOLUTION I

TITLE: APPRECIATION AND THANKS TO THE 1964 CONVENTION COMMITTEE

SPONSORED BY:

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, this Convention has been successful due to the efforts of the Convention Committee, and

WHEREAS, we are most fortunate in having the Long Island Society Chapter, A.I.A. as our host chapter, and

WHEREAS, they have displayed outstanding ingenuity in making this 1964 Convention one to be long remembered for its many interesting features and its fine hospitality,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the NYSAA in Convention assembled at Grossinger's this October 1964, commend and thank the Long Island Society Chapter, A.I.A. as Host Chapter, and convey our thanks and appreciation to Seymour A. Goldstone as the Convention Chairman and his very dedicated Committee. And be it also RESOLVED that a vote of thanks be registered to Dan Perry for the inauguration of the Client-Award Program.

And be it also RESOLVED, that a special vote of thanks is due to the Women's Committee for a very interesting program accomplished under the guidance of Mrs. Irving S. Saunders, Mrs. Seymour A. Goldstone and Mrs. Abraham D. Levitt.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a vote of thanks is due to Joseph F. Addonizio, Executive Director of the NYSAA, 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.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION OCTOBER 28, 1964.

RESOLUTION II

TITLE: APPRECIATION TO THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITORS

SPONSORED BY:

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, the Convention of the NYSAA would be limited in its scope without the great value given it by the displays of the building material manufacturers, and

WHEREAS, the exhibits on display during this Convention assembled at Grossinger's, October 1964, does express its deep appreciation and thanks to all of the exhibitors for their cooperation, ingenuity, and educational function,

Be it RESOLVED, that the NYSAA wishes to commend the Exhibitors for their excellent displays and to express the thanks and appreciation of this convention.

Approved by Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION OCTOBER 28, 1964.

RESOLUTION III

TITLE: ARCHITECTURAL FEES AND SERVICES

SPONSORED BY:

NEW YORK CHAPTER AIA

WHEREAS, compensation for architectural services is based on the creative quality of professional performance as well as on the actual cost of producing such services,

BE IT RESOLVED THAT the New York State Association of Architects rejects any basis for compensation which denies to the Architect the value of the intangibles of his own professional contribution, and

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that it reaffirms the policy of the American Institute of Architects that 2½ times Direct Personnel Expense constitutes the basis of minimum compensation for architectural services.

Approved by Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION OCTOBER 28, 1964.

RESOLUTION IV

TITLE: HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT BOARD

SPONSORED BY:

NEW YORK CHAPTER AIA

WHEREAS, the architectural profession in the City of New York is vitally concerned with providing the best quality design at reasonable cost for the City's middle income housing program, and

WHEREAS, good, economical design requires intensive research into new planning techniques, innovations with advanced methods of construction, experimentation with novel and

fresh forms and the continuous search for potential cost savings, and

WHEREAS, the existing fee schedule of the Housing and Redevelopment Board is so low that it results in fees drastically below the 2½ times direct personnel expense recommended by the American Institute of Architects, and

WHEREAS, additional risks of great financial loss to architects are inherent in the program, and,

WHEREAS, these restrictive economic factors inevitably not only inhibit the desirable endeavors mentioned above but also tend to deter many architectural firms from participating in the program,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the New York State Association of Architects emphatically rejects the H.R.B. fee schedule as unworkable and calls upon the Board to revise this schedule upward substantially in order to provide the type of housing which the community deserves and to correct the present serious inequity to the architectural and engineering professions.

Approved by Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION OCTOBER 28, 1964.

RESOLUTION V

TITLE: NEW YORK STATE HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

SPONSORED BY:

NEW YORK CHAPTER AIA

WHEREAS, the architectural profession in the State of New York is vitally concerned with providing the best quality design at reasonable cost for the State's middle income housing program, and

WHEREAS, good, economical design requires intensive research into new planning techniques, innovations with advanced methods of construction, experimentation with novel and fresh forms and the continuous search for potential cost savings, and

WHEREAS, the existing fee schedule of the New York State Housing Finance Agency is so low that it results in fees drastically below the 2½ times direct personnel expense recommended by the American Institute of Architects, and

WHEREAS, additional risks of great

financial loss to architects are inherent in the program, and,

WHEREAS, these restrictive economic factors inevitably not only inhibit the desirable endeavors mentioned above also tend to deter many architectural firms from participating in the program,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the New York State Association of Architects emphatically rejects the H.F.A. fee schedule as unworkable and calls upon the Agency to revise this schedule upward substantially in order to provide the type of housing which the community deserves and to correct the present serious inequity to the architectural and engineering professions.

Approved by Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION OCTOBER 28, 1964.

RESOLUTION VI

TITLE: REVIEW OF PUBLIC AGENCY CONTRACTS

SPONSORED BY:

NEW YORK CHAPTER AIA

WHEREAS, public agencies in the State of New York are expanding their building programs and are requiring architectural services at an accelerated rate, and

WHEREAS, the architectural profession is faced with a multiplicity of public agency contract forms, requirements, and stipulations which are frequently inconsistent and at variance with the standards of professional practice as stated by the American Institute of Architects,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the New York State Association of Architects affirms that all contracts for architectural services should relate to the principles of professional practice as enunciated by the American Institute of Architects and as explicitly stated in its Standard Forms of Agreement, and

BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the New York State Association study the advisability of retaining counsel for the review of all public agency contracts throughout the State of New York in order to effect the policy stipulated above, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the NYSAA be authorized to spend up to \$1,500.00 for the implementation of the above policy during the coming fiscal year.

Approved by Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION OCTOBER 28, 1964.

RESOLUTION VII

TITLE: NYSAA DUES

SPONSORED BY:

LONG ISLAND SOCIETY CHAPTER

WHEREAS, the problem of the collection of membership dues by the NYSAA has raised a question of procedure, and

WHEREAS, the Long Island Society Chapter recommends changes to the NYSAA Bylaws to improve these procedures,

BE IT RESOLVED that the Bylaws of the New York State Association of Architects be amended, to provide for the office of the Executive Director of the Association to bill individual members of the Association for their annual State Association dues, in the amount as prescribed in Bylaws of the Association.

Approved by Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption and referred to the Budget and Finance Committee for study and report.

TABLED BY THE CONVENTION OCTOBER 28, 1964.

RESOLUTION VIII

TITLE: THE EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

SPONSORED BY:

THE PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, the publication of *The Empire State Architect* has been of immeasurable value to the growth of the New York State Association of Architects, and

WHEREAS, the Publications Committee is particularly grateful to the outstanding work of Samuel M. Kurtz as the Editor of *The Empire State Architect*, and

WHEREAS, under his guidance the magazine has improved in scope and importance,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the New York State Association of Architects express their gratitude and appreciation to Samuel M. Kurtz for his outstanding and continuing achievements.

Approved by Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption.

ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE CONVENTION OCTOBER 28, 1964.

RESOLUTION IX

TITLE: THE STATE EDUCATION LAW

SPONSORED BY:

THE NEW YORK CHAPTER AIA

WHEREAS, over the years the provisions relating to the practice of Architecture of the Education Law, especially as they relate to the opera-

tion, control, licensing and practicing of Architects in the State of New York, have become increasingly complex and confusing, and

WHEREAS, those who aspire to become Architects and to practice the profession of Architecture have had increasing difficulty in becoming acquainted with and interpreting the provisions of the Education Law prescribing their duties relating to the practice of Architecture, and

WHEREAS, it is the obligation of the legislature not only to itself and the public, but also to the thousands of Architects now practicing the profession of Architecture and to those who may soon and hereafter apply for licensing to practice, to make every effort to re-examine and revise the Education Law for the purpose of re-stating the same as it relates to Architects in clear, simple and understandable language, now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the NYSAA in convention assembled at Grossinger, New York, October 25 to 28, 1964, recommends that the New York State Joint Legislative Committee, as presently constituted to revise and simplify the Education Law, be expanded and continued in its duties and powers to study, simplify and revise the Education Law as it relates to the registering of Architects and the practice of Architecture in the State of New York.

Approved by the Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption, to be referred to the Board of Directors for action.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION OCTOBER 28, 1964.

RESOLUTION X

TITLE: EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

SPONSORED BY:

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, the Publications Committee has unanimously agreed that the *Empire State Architect* should be sent to selected members of the New York State leadership community as a step in the program of public relations, and

WHEREAS, in the opinion of the Publications Committee the quality of the magazine has now been upgraded as part of a continuing trend to effectively enhance the prestige of our profession, and

WHEREAS, the terms of mailing permit this to be done at a minimum cost, and

WHEREAS, this year the magazine will now produce a surplus permitting such cost, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that \$500 be budgeted and spent for this purpose, and that the policy be continued in future years as an activity of the Public Relations Committee.

Approved by the Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption and referred to the Budget, Audit and Finance Committee.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION OCTOBER 28, 1964.

RESOLUTION XI

TITLE: 1965 CONVENTION

SPONSORED BY:

QUEENS CHAPTER

WHEREAS, the past State Conventions have been held starting Sunday afternoons and consequently requiring the loss of three working days and other inconveniences be it,

RESOLVED that if possible the 1965 convention be commenced on a Thursday afternoon and end on the Sunday afternoon following.

Approved by Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption and referred to the Convention Committee.

TABLED BY THE CONVENTION OCTOBER 28, 1964.

RESOLUTION XII

TITLE: TRIBUTE AND APPRECIATION TO SIMEON HELLER

SPONSORED BY:

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, the NYSAA as a professional organization has grown and developed as a result of dedicated leadership, and

WHEREAS, This Association has been fortunate in having Simeon Heller serve it with devotion and dedication, and

WHEREAS, Simeon Heller 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, Simeon Heller, be presented with an appropriate symbol of gratitude of the NYSAA in appreciation of his continuous service to the profession of architecture in the State of New York, and be further

RESOLVED, that this Resolution be adopted in convention assembled this 28th day of October, 1964.

Approved by Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption.

ADOPTED BY ACCLAMATION BY THE CONVENTION OCTOBER 28, 1964.

RESOLUTION XIII

TITLE: N.Y. STATE LOW RENTAL HOUSING PROGRAM

SPONSOR:

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, INC.

WHEREAS, the citizens of the State of New York will vote on Proposition 1 and Amendment 1 on November 3, 1964, and

WHEREAS, this housing legislation is sorely needed for the benefit of the State of New York, and

WHEREAS, in the interest of a progressive housing policy for the State of New York, the 1964 Convention of the NYSAA, Inc. endorses this legislation.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Architects of this State do support this legislation and will express themselves in favor of Proposition 1 and Amendment 1.

Recommended for Adoption by the Resolutions Committee and Delegates.

APPROVED BY THE CONVENTION NYSAA, INC. OCTOBER 28, 1964.

RESOLUTION XIV

MOTION MADE BY NATHAN GINSBURG ON BEHALF OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS:

WHEREAS, Federal Architectural Policy was an urgent concern of the late President Kennedy; and,

WHEREAS, in a directive issued in June, 1962, he instructed all federal agencies to consider the choice and development of the building site as the first step in the design process; and, furthermore, that all federal agencies pay special attention to streets and public places around Federal buildings and cooperate with local agencies in achieving city planning goals; and,

WHEREAS, on March 11, 1963, the Board of Directors of NYSAA voted unanimously to support Mayor Wagner, the seven constituent architectural organizations in New York City, Municipal Art Society, Citizens Housing and Planning Council, Fine Arts Federation, Citizens Union and other civic organizations in their call on the General Services Administration to expand the inadequate site for the new Federal Office Building and Customs Courthouse on Foley Square, and, to revise existing plans in conference with the new site; and,

WHEREAS, on April 30, 1964, the Federal Government halted all work on the project and acquired adjacent land which thus expanded the Federal site by 50 per cent to include a Broadway frontage—but—the GSA rejected suggestions that the plans be suitably revised; and,

WHEREAS, on August 29, 1964, the Board of Directors of NYSAA, in view of the new superblock site, voted unanimously that plans be revised or—at the very least—that the building complex be shifted 100 feet to the west in order to eliminate the proposal to build an 8-story courthouse annex in a location which would block the proper development of Foley Square as well as the entire Civic Center; and,

WHEREAS, on September 9, 1964, the Board of Directors of the New York State Association of the Professions voted unanimously to support the architect and civic groups, thus adding the voice of the State-wide associations which represent about 115,000 accountants, architects, dentists, engineers, pharmacists, physicians and veterinarians to those battling for revisions to the Federal plans; and,

WHEREAS, permission to make such revisions, when requested by the architects for the building complex as well as by the Architects Council of N.Y.C., was rejected by the GSA who asserted that construction would be resumed from old plans, with minor modifications, upon demolition of the condemned structure; and,

WHEREAS on October 6, 1964, U.S. Senators, Jacob K. Javits and Kenneth B. Keating interceded and wrote to President Johnson urging that he call for a full restudy and reconsideration of existing controversial plans;

THEREFORE IT IS MOVED that, in consonance with President Kennedy's directive of 1962, the NYSAA in annual convention assembled wholeheartedly reaffirm its prior actions taken on this matter and that in furtherance of attaining essential revisions to the existing Federal plans appropriate to the enlarged site and to the needs of the City of New York, a copy of this motion together with a request for their assistance be sent to The President of the United States of America, The Mayor of the City of New York and The President of the American Institute of Architects.

DULY SECONDED AND APPROVED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE CONVENTION OCTOBER 28, 1964.



MILLARD F. WHITESIDE

ROGER G. SPROSS

ALLEN MACOMBER

FAY A. EVANS, JR.

MAX M. SIMON

IRVING P. MARKS

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

Election of Officers for 1965

The following slate of Officers was elected at the annual meeting and convention, held at Grossinger's, on October 27, 1964:

President	ALLEN MACOMBER Rochester Society, AIA
1st Vice President	*MILLARD F. WHITESIDE Westchester Chapter, AIA
2nd Vice President	FAY A. EVANS, JR. Eastern New York Chapter, AIA
3rd Vice President	ROGER G. SPROSS New York Chapter, AIA
Secretary	MAX M. SIMON Bronx Chapter, AIA
Treasurer	IRVING P. MARKS Brooklyn Chapter, AIA

*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 1966.

The Nominating Committee, which submitted the above slate, consisted of the following members:

Martyn N. Weston, Chairman

George D. Brown

Robert W. Crozier

Daniel F. Giroux

Leo Stillman

Alternates: S. Elmer Chambers, Adolph Goldberg

The Woman Behind the Man

Very few people at our recent convention who saw Phyllis Addonizio knew how seriously ill she was. But Phyllis did not stay home. She was there back of her man, as always, to encourage, to soothe, to calm and to help.

Her illness has taken Phyllis from us; and those of us privileged to have known her will miss her almost as much as Joe will. The memory of this devoted woman behind the man will live on as an inspiration to us all.

Letters To The Editor

Editor, Empire State Architect

Dear Sam:

The Empire State Architect September-October 1964 issue just arrived.

Much, if not all, of what appears in this volume is material of unusual, common interest, and much of that offers food for thought but, the Editor's Message is more than outstanding in the inspiration that it holds for all who might take the time to read and mentally digest it.

No one has ever before expressed, so fully and so succinctly such thoughts as these which should inspire every architect who reads them to ever more diligently strive to outstrip every one of his imitators, pseudo-competitors and all others who aspire to challenge, pre-empt and usurp the architect's enviable status in the life of the community.

May the New York State Association of Architects in its Convention this year of 1964, stimulated by your message, achieve a successful "Search for Aesthetic Solutions".

Sincerely,

JOHN NELSON LINN

The author of the inspirational editorial was Leon Rosenthal, Guest Editor for the Convention Issue, who modestly neglected to initial it. We are proud to have had his distinguished services.

SMK

Editor, Empire State Architect

Dear Sam:

You are doing an excellent job on this Empire State Architect Magazine; more power to you.

I think that if Architects would divest themselves of their boiled shirts and add to their drawings the simple phrase that their liability is limited to their fee, they would remove the insurance bogey.

Let's be humble ourselves—it pays.

Sincerely,

FERDINAND KLEBOLD

Editor Empire State Architect

Dear Sam:

My copy of the Empire State Architect has just come to my attention and I hasten to thank you for the very fine report that you gave to the Philippine Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. I think that the editorial content and the page design are exceptional, but nevertheless in keeping with the very high standards that you have set and which can be expected in every issue.

With best wishes, I am

Cordially,

JEFFREY ELLIS ARONIN, AIA

Ed. Note: SALAMAT

NYSAA ENDORSES REVISIONS FOR THE NYC FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING

The New York State Association of Architects has joined the city's seven professional architectural groups in "wholehearted support" of their battle to revise U. S. plans for the new Federal Office Building and Customs Courthouse on Foley Square, in order to "eliminate planned obstructions."

This was announced on September 3, 1964 by Simeon Heller, president of the NYSAA.

Mr. Heller said: "The Board of Directors, unanimously, voted 'wholehearted support' for revisions to present U. S. plans that would eliminate from them the proposal to build an 8-story Courthouse annex in a location which would block the proper development of Foley Square as well the entire Civic Center."

In pointing out that the old plot was inadequate and has already been expanded to Broadway, and since all work on the site has been suspended pending demolition of the adjacent condemned structures, Mr. Heller further added, "there is no justifiable reason to build blindly from obsolete plans. There now is, however, a natural opportunity to establish a basic architectural concept suitable to the new superblock site, or at the very least, to shift the building complex about 100 feet to the west, away from Foley Square."

Editor, Empire State Architect:

I attended the 1964 Convention of NYSAA at Grossinger's, which generally, was good. I enjoyed many things. But: The attempt at witticism, by the speaker at Monday's Dinner, was in bad taste to say the least.

At Tuesday-Dinner, the fervent acknowledgement of credits by the Convention Chairman ended with an unnecessary and hysterical call for a standing ovation.

The Awards of Merit, for some unknown reason, ignored a whole section of the Architectural Exhibits; and comments accompanying the awards that were made were meaningless, well sounding generalities and in one instance, rather childish.

There was a great deal of talk at this convention of "Reaching Maturity" and "Coming of Age". Lets!

Sincerely,

MARTIN S. D'ESSEN, NYSAA

FINISH THE JOB

Reprinted from the New York World Telegram and The Sun August 25, 1964 by special permission of the author.

By ALLAN KELLER

Is there any New Yorker who has gazed up at the statue of the Angel Gabriel, blowing his horn from high above the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and not wished the angel was standing on a completed building? For at least four decades he has stood there bereft, looking out over the city, and the thought comes to me that a few dollars from everyone who has it to spare could correct a blemish on the skyline.

If we need any justification for the proposal, what better one is there than the Biblical words, "Man does not live by bread alone"? I think most people would desire to see completed a building that adds great lustre to the town.

Let me say for the record that I am not an Episcopalian, that no member of my family is, and that I have absolutely no connection with that denomination nor with anyone at the cathedral. I am just a New Yorker who has marveled at the great church on its magnificent site and wished it might be completed for the greater esthetic enjoyment of all men.

I have spoken to clergymen of five or six denominations about this, and not one has interposed a single objection. In fact, they were enthusiastic about it. Beauty knows no religious restraints, and in this year of 1964 narrow bigotry has been almost wiped out by interchurch cooperation.

New York has built and is building structures of great merit. A city that can support—and enjoy—Rockefeller Center, the Empire State Building, Lincoln Center, the U.N. headquarters and other buildings deserves to see St. John the Divine as it should be.

Few locations in the city are as magnificent. The cathedral stands upon the escarpment of Morningside Heights, looking out over the city from an eminence no conceivable construction or change could ever hide or diminish.

If there is such a thing as an American Acropolis, surely Morningside Heights is that place. Within a

16-block range there are the buildings of Columbia University, Union Theological Seminary, Jewish Theological Seminary, Riverside Church, Barnard College, Juilliard School of Music, International House, the Inter-Church Center, St. Luke's Hospital and several churches—not the least important being the gem-like Eglise de Notre Dame.

In the midst of these centers of religion, learning and healing, St. John the Divine stands half-finished, a "temporary" dome—now 55 years old—rising from the noble stonework below and two hideously ugly steel towers surmounting all, like radio antennas in a Jersey meadow.

The cornerstone was laid in 1892, when goats still frolicked on the slopes of the hill nearby. Even in its unfinished state, the cathedral's gigantic size overwhelms the visitor. It is a tenth of a mile from the great doors to the high altar.

Mild opposition to any building program now is based on the theory that money is better spent on housing. I wonder what the French, English and Italians of centuries ago would think of this, having gladly given money and their own labor to help build the great European cathedrals.

Personally, I don't see this as an Episcopalian challenge alone. That denomination obviously has the chief responsibility for and interest in having the structure completed. But any New Yorker who has pride in the marvels in the Metropolitan Museum of Art or the graceful sweep of the Narrows Bridge or the archeological works at the Cloisters should want this great church finished.

I'm not going to get embroiled in who should donate and who collect, or what style the towers should follow. This is for others closer to the project to work out. But simply as a New Yorker who loves his town, and loves beauty wherever he finds it, I think it is time to go to work. It is perfectly obvious that if everyone gave a few dollars the job could be done.

Architectural Advisory Council

Appointed

The New York Board of Trade announced the appointment of a newly organized Architectural Advisory Council composed of six leading New York architects.

It was formed to provide professional guidance and advice to the New York Board of Trade in matters concerning the environmental improvement of New York City and the upgrading of public and private facilities for housing, health, recreation, education and the cultural life of the city.

The chairman of the new Council is Max O. Urbahn, A.I.A., head of The Office of Max O. Urbahn, Architects. The other five prominent New York architects named to the Council are Stanley Sharp, A.I.A., Bancel La Farge, F.A.I.A., and former president of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Lathrop Douglass, F.A.I.A., and former vice president of the New York A.I.A., Peter Blake, A.I.A., and P. Whitney Webb, A.I.A., who is secretary to the Council. All are members of the New York Chapter, A.I.A.

Scholarship Fund Started

By Syska & Hennessy Firm

A new \$2,000 annual scholarship fund has been initiated under the American Institute of Architects Foundation Inc. and has been awarded for the first time in the AIA-AIAF Scholarship Program for 1964-65.

Its recipients are Mr. James I. Lammera, attending the Department of Architecture and Architectural Engineering at Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, and Mr. David S. Haviland, an undergraduate at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, School of Architecture, Troy, New York.

Founded by the firm of Syska & Hennessy, Inc., of New York City in memory of Mr. Adolph G. Syska, the fund has provided two \$1,000 scholarships to aid undergraduate students in architecture who have an engineering aptitude and will continue studies which emphasize the mechanical, electrical and aural in architecture.

A GENERAL CONTRACTOR LOOKS AT SHOP DRAWINGS

By H. T. NOYES, *Chief Engineer*

Turner Construction Co., New York, N. Y.

It is clear that architectural firms are anxious to cut the cost of shop drawings. This is prudent and good business if it does not go too far. The men who are actually checking shop drawings in these offices generally like their use as it gives them a last look at the work just before it is fabricated. This is indicated by the great number of design changes which are first shown when the shop drawings are returned. It is what has come to be called "design by shop drawing."

A review of "A proposal . . . regarding Shop Drawings" published in the *Empire State Architect*—January-February, 1964—brings out the following comments:

Par. No. 1—"Efficiency"

Naturally, a reduction in the number of shop drawings would reduce the time and costs to the Architects, Engineers, General Contractor and Subcontractors provided it does not result in disputes regarding details when installed. Under such circumstances it could increase the cost of the work.

Par. No. 2—"General Conditions"

No definite or firm limitation of shop drawings should be specified. Specifications should state that shop drawings must be held to a practicable minimum as agreed to by the A/E, G.C. and Sub prior to submission.

Par. No. 3—"Contractors Obligations"

I believe that the requirements of this paragraph would result in more costly buildings as the contractors would feel limited in utilizing their experience and making full use of their normal shop practices.

Par. No. 4—"Submission as required by Specifications"

This would require the subs to submit drawings only when required by the Specifications. I believe that

the contractors should feel free to submit shop drawings whenever they may feel that there is a question about a detail, that there might be a dispute about the details shown on the contract drawings, or whenever they feel that the details may be improved.

Par. No. 5—"Acceptance"

Acceptance by non-return of a shop drawing within a fixed time period is a dangerous practice. A drawing might go astray in transmission or be mislaid in the A/E's office, and thus the contractor would assume it was accepted when actually it had not been reviewed. Experience indicates that drawings do become lost or mislaid. I believe that contractors are entitled to the return with notations as to approval of any drawing which they deem to be important enough to submit.

Par. No. 6—"Architects Responsibilities"

An A/E practically never takes responsibility for dimensions, quantities, etc., indicated on shop drawings. He may be responsible for conflicts if he has not left sufficient space for all the necessary trades. Proper function or performance is the contractors responsibility except in a few instances such as those in which the detail on the contract drawings would not be workable, and therefore a change is necessitated. This happens. Subcontractors' drawings are important to the G. C. as they permit him to check to see that the sub has not slipped in a note putting off on someone else, or otherwise rejecting, an item of work which is his by contract. This frequently happens, and often requires an interpretation by the Architect.

Par. No. 7—"Rejection by Architect"

This paragraph would not permit "Approved As Noted" returns of

shop drawings, which frequently allow fabrication to proceed at an earlier date prior to the clean clearance of a shop drawing. This is a very important objection to the method of "Acceptance Without Comment."

Par. No. 8—"Catalog Cuts"

factory; however, there could be problems. Often, manufacturers change items slightly and cuts submitted at the time of actual purchase may not be the same as those which the A/E had in mind when specifying. This has happened, and there must be safeguards against it.

GENERAL COMMENTS

It must be remembered that Architects and Engineers consult with one or more subcontractors or material or equipment suppliers before preparing contract drawings, and these drawings generally represent the A/E's acceptance of these suggestions. They do not necessarily represent the best thinking of the trade, but represent one man's or one company's ideas. At the same time competition is desired in order to give the Owner a satisfactory job up to the standards set by the specifications, but at the most economical price. Under such circumstances, shop drawings are a "must" so that the subs may indicate what they feel is the best detail in the light of their experiences and shop practices. In order that the contractor may be assured that the work will be acceptable when installed, the contractors are entitled to a review of the drawings by the A/E prior to manufacture. A severe reduction in the acceptance of shop drawings by the A/E would doubtlessly result in the sub's using what is shown on the contract drawings even though it might be a doubtful detail. This would reduce competition and result in more expensive buildings.

Without doubt, the number of shop drawings should be approached in a reasonable way — many should be

SHOP DRAWINGS

omitted. I list below some comments on some of the trades:

1. Structural Steel

Erection drawings must be made as they show the piece marks and are, therefore, the key to all other details. Frequently these drawings are developments of a transparency made from the A/E's drawings. All items added by the contractor should be done in such a way that it is apparent to everyone that they are the sub's additions. This eliminates much checking by the A/E.

Job Standards—The sub should prepare job standards showing details of typical connections, reinforcement of typical holes and similar items which are standard throughout the job. These must be approved.

Piece Details — If the erection drawings are made so as to indicate the type of connection at the ends of members and the location of holes for pipes, ducts, etc., and special cuts, then there is no need for submitting piece details on many of the typical members. The submitted details should then cover only those members requiring special connections, cuts, etc., which affect design, and members required to support other trades such as window walls, stone, masonry, etc. These must be approved.

2. Reinforcing Steel

Contract drawings usually are insufficient to assure accuracy in detailing and placing of rebars. Approval of these lists is essential to clear the numerous necessary interpretations by the detailers.

3. Wall Details

a. *Metal Walls*—Methods and details of metal walls vary from sub to sub more than in any other trade. Each plant has methods and details which they feel to be best. On the other hand, most Architects consult one sub prior to the preparation of contract drawings and with some modification use that sub's suggestions on their details. Other subs may have just as good or even better ideas which

might result in a cheaper wall. Thus it is to the benefit of the job and the Owner to allow the subs reasonable freedom in preparing and detailing, and approvals should reflect this freedom. However, the Architect must determine that the standards of the job are maintained. The G.C. also has important responsibilities with respect to these changes as he must coordinate the various trades involved in the wall.

b. *Glazing*—All glass and glazing subs should be required to submit a single drawing showing just how they intend to glaze the job, and indicating the trade name or number of each component of the glazing. This is most important as it will save numerous arguments throughout the job, and afterward. The Architect should definitely approve this drawing.

c. *Stone Details*—Each stone shop has different cuts, anchors and means of lifting. Details are necessary and it is equally important that the A/E and G.C. review and approve it. Frequently the contract drawings do not show the jointing of panels in interior stone work, therefore, details must be approved.

4. Hollow Metal Work

Doors, bucks, elevator fronts, air conditioning enclosures, etc., — these details must be approved for shape and anchorage. Door Schedules should be prepared by the Architect as it is the only way in which the Architect can definitely indicate his desires. Often the Architect refuses to prepare schedules, and either the G. C. or the sub must do so for proper coordination. It is essential, however, that the schedule and details be approved by the Architect as our experience indicates that the Architect frequently changes his mind with respect to hands and types of doors, uses of grilles, louvers, etc.

5. Finish Wood Items

Contract drawings seldom show the layout of panels and cabinet

work in sufficient detail to permit the subcontractor to proceed with assurance. It is essential that these be approved.

6. Miscellaneous Iron, Steel Stairs, etc.

Details on the contract drawings usually are incomplete or indefinite. Shop drawings are necessary to clarify the desires of the Architect.

7. Ceilings

Acoustic ceilings vary somewhat from manufacturer to manufacturer. Typical details must be approved and special layouts made covering locations not included in the Architect's drawings.

8. Mechanical and Electrical Trades

Mechanical Engineers usually demand cuts, performance data, etc., on equipment. Approval should be given. Layout drawings must be made for each piping and duct trade. These must be coordinated and usually problems develop which must be settled or approved by the A/E. Approval is necessary.

9. Other Trades

The above are only a general idea of the problem on certain trades. Other trades have equally important problems, all needing A/E decisions and approvals. Shop drawings present the best and easiest way for the A/E to clear these questions.

The only ways in which I can see that shop drawings may be appreciably reduced are:

1. For the Architect to make more complete drawings; and
2. For the subcontractors to follow the drawings exactly.

To me, neither of the above are practical as it would limit competition and possibly not result in as good buildings as are now being erected.

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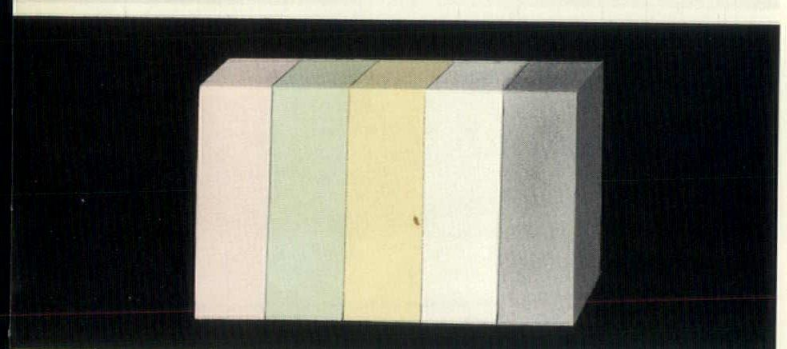
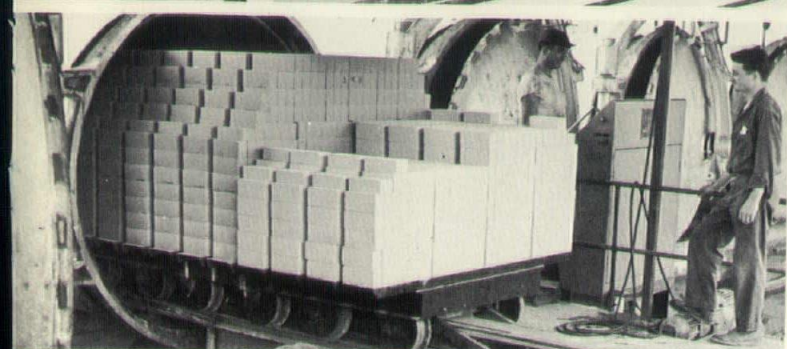
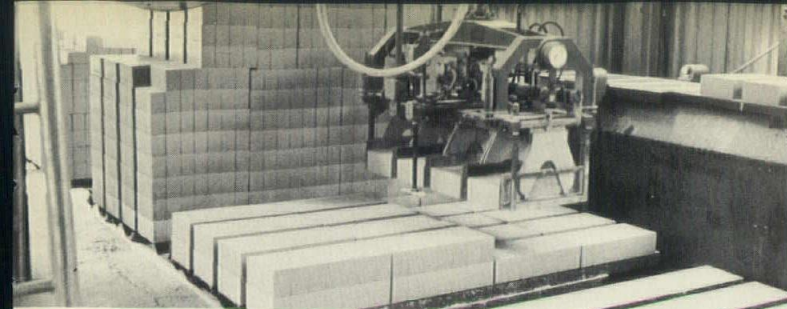
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DESIGNATION	Minimum compressive strength psi gross area		Minimum modulus of rupture psi ave. gross area		Maximum Absorption 5 hr. boil	
	Ave.— 5 Brick	Individual	Ave.— 5 Brick	Individual	Ave.— 5 Brick	Individual
SAND LIME BRICK ASTM-C-73-51	SW	4500	3500	600	400	
CLAY FACING BRICK ASTM-C-216-50	SW	3000	2500			17% 20%
CHROMGARD™ FACE BRICK (Actual test)	SW	5700	4825	847	818	14.7% 17.4%

National Cincrete's Chromgard® Face Brick Is Approved For Use By:

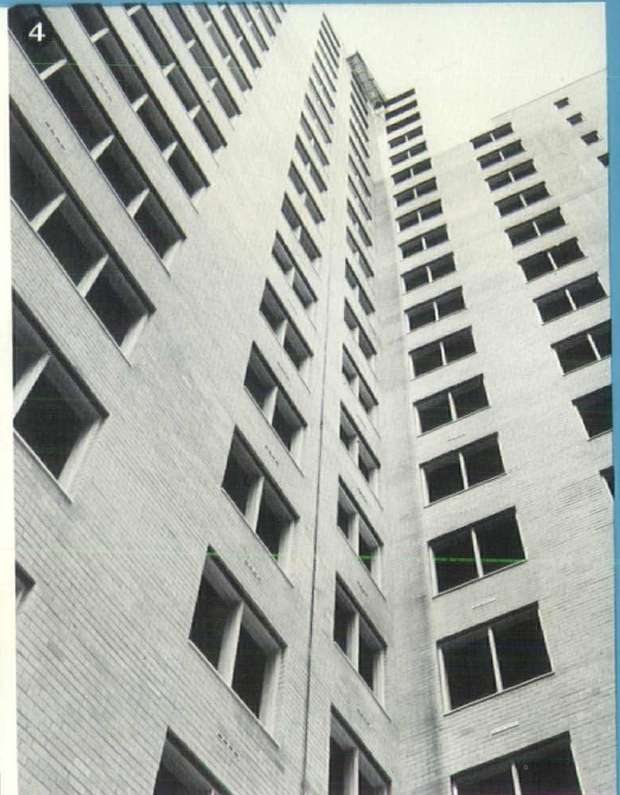
1. National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.
2. U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
3. New York City Department of Buildings
4. New York City Board of Education
5. New York City Department of Public Works
6. F. H. A., New York City
7. Board of Standards and Appeals, New York City
8. New York City Housing Authority

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TYPICAL INSTALLATIONS

1. Owner: *Leonard's of Great Neck*. Location: *Great Neck, N.Y.* Arch: *Richard M. Bellamy*.
2. Project: *Country Club Gardens, Riverhead, N.Y.* Arch: *Edward R. Bergmark*. Mason: *TNT Construction Corp.*
3. Project: *Country Estates Apartment House, Hempstead, N.Y.* Owner: *N. Seidenwurm*. Arch: *Sigmund Spiegel*. Mason: *John Ruggiero, Inc.*
4. Project: *Apartments, New York City*. Owner: *Starrett-Eken Development Corp.* Arch: *S. J. Kessler & Sons*. Mason: *I. Rosen & Sons Inc.*
5. Project: *Malba Estates at Whitestone*. Gen. Contractor: *J. A. Green Construction*. Arch: *Stanley H. Klein*. Mason: *Frank Santoro Inc.* Dealer: *National Builders Supply Corp.*



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*George A. Dudley, James William Gaynor,
Morris Ketchum, Jr.*

NYSAA CONVENTION

CITATIONS TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW YORK STATE UNIVERSITY CONSTRUCTION FUND

The host organization of the 1964 Convention—The Long Island Society of Architects—is to be congratulated for its unique and outstanding achievement — The Client-Award Program. Inspired by this program the Board of Directors of The NYSAA at its August, 1964 meeting, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS has established a Client Award Program for the purpose of giving recognition and commendation to clients of individual members of the architectural profession in the State of New York who have substantially helped the profession to advance the cause of good design, and

WHEREAS, the State University Construction Fund is in the unique position of being the client of the entire architectural profession in the State of New York, and

WHEREAS, The Fund has, during the two years of its existence, given and continues to give the architects of the State an outstanding opportunity to raise the level of campus planning and building design in carrying out a billion dollar program that will provide facilities which will double the State University's student capacity by 1970 in 3 major university centers, two medical colleges, 11 liberal arts colleges, 6 two-year agricultural and technical institutes, and 4 "contract" colleges in 27 major locations throughout the State, and

WHEREAS, The Fund has established good contractual relationships and reasonable fee structures in its nego-

tiations with the architectural profession in the State, and

WHEREAS, The more than 20 master campus planning projects completed to date have received wide public, educational and professional acclaim, and

WHEREAS, The program and performance of the Fund have already been of profound significance within the State of New York and have set a high example to the entire country, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS commends the objectives and the achievements of the State University Construction Fund and awards a special CLIENT CITATION to its Trustees—Clifton M. Phalen, Chairman, George A. Dudley, A.I.A., Vice Chairman, and James William Gaynor—for their administration of objectives of the Fund and understanding collaboration with the architectural profession of the State of New York, and be it further

RESOLVED, that this CITATION be presented to the Fund at the 1964 Annual Convention of THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS at Grossinger's, New York.

Individual citations were presented to Clifton M. Phalen, George A. Dudley, A.I.A., and James W. Gaynor by Morris Ketchum, Jr., F.A.I.A. President-Designate, A.I.A., on behalf of the New York State Association of Architects. Mr. Dudley and Mr. Gaynor made brief acceptance addresses.

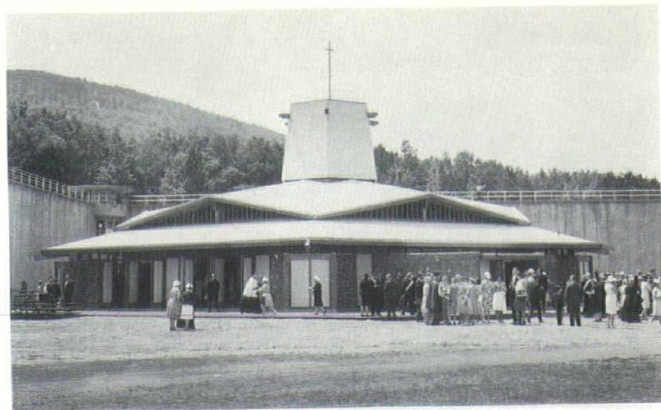
THE CLIENT AWARD PROGRAM

In the search for aesthetic solutions through Design—the theme of the convention, it became evident to the Convention Committee of the Long Island Society Chapter, AIA, that the client can and often plays a significant part. The idea was discussed with members of the Urban Design Organization, Morris Ketchum, Gay Baldwin, Henry Blatner, Joseph Watterson, Irving Saunders, Richard Snibbe, John Nelson, Leon Rosenthal, Herman York, Seymour Goldstone, Simeon Heller, and many others.



Branch Office Building I.B.M., Jackson, Miss., Freeman-Howie, Curtis and Davis, Architects, Walter J. Rooney, Partner

In order to recognize this contribution to Design by the Client, the Client Award Program was established under the direction of Daniel Perry as Chairman of Program and Seminars. Architects were invited to submit the names of clients who helped them achieve an aesthetic solution. Of fifty-eight nominations received, nineteen were selected for award citations. These included a wide diversity of building types: chapel, high school, swimming pool, residence, apartment house, newspaper plant, museum, cinema, sales building, bank and World's Fair pavilions.



Prison Chapel-Saint Jude's Within The Walls, Eastern Correction Institution, State of New York, Department of Correction. Bentel & Bentel, Architects

Six of the clients honored with citations participated in a seminar entitled, "The Client Speaks": The Honorable Domingo Arcega, Commissioner General, Philippines Participation, New York World's Fair; Mrs. Vincent Astor, Vincent Astor Foundation, New York City; Dr. Bettison Shapiro, Director, Museum of the Hudson, Highlands, Cornwall, New York; Mr. Arnold Cogswell, President, Aird Island, Inc., Albany, New York; Mr. John B. Johnson, Editor & Publisher, Watertown Daily Times, Watertown, New York; Mr. Abraham Lieberman, Assistant Secretary, West Chemical Products, Inc., Long Island City, New York.

In presenting the Client Award Citations Mr. Joseph Watterson, Editor of The Journal AIA, made the following comment:



Hotel Corporation of America, Constitution Plaza, Inc. Curtis and Davis, Architects, Walter J. Rooney, Jr., Partner



Branch Bank of National Bank of Westchester. Millard F. Whiteside, Architect

To Domingo Arcega:

"Your Excellency, you asked your architects to design an inviting building which would at the same time be expressive of the Philippine Islands. Your architects produced for you a gay broad-brimmed hat, an indigenous form, which most expressively symbolizes your sunny Island country."

To Mrs. Vincent Astor:

"Mrs. Astor, you confronted your architects with what was, we have to admit, a too typically barren stretch of land between high-rise apartments with its winding walks, its occasional bench, its grass plots and its 'keep-off-the-grass' signs. You asked them to change it into a busy, useful urban area with places for both activity and repose for young and old alike. All I can say further is, you got it, in a most delightful form, may it long serve as a model for the future."

To Dr. Bettison Shapiro:

"Dr. Shapiro, you asked for a design for a simple building, of native materials, to house exhibits of



Natural History Wing, Cornwall Neighborhood Museum Association, Museum of the Hudson Highlands. Raymond A. Ruge, Architect

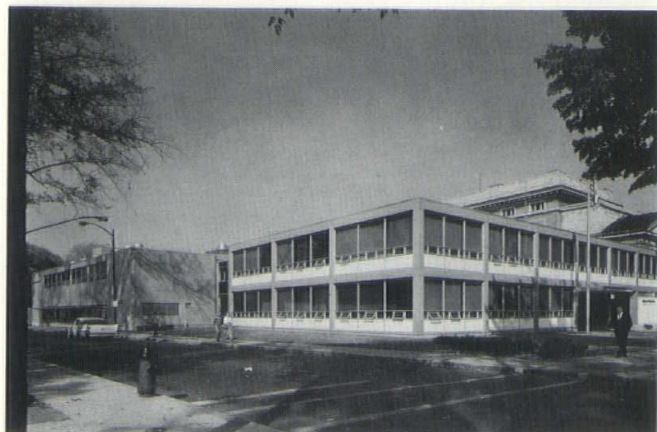
local wild-life. Your architect created a truly indigenous little building, which looks as though it grew out of the rocks and the forest which surround it."

To Mr. Arnold Cogswell:

"Mr. Cogswell, you are an old and experienced hand at being a client. In this case you asked your architect to design for you a building which would not only function as an area for sales, display and office uses, but which would also serve as a landmark at what is to be a major intersection in Albany's arterial road system—Sir, you got it—and in a very distinguished form."

To Mr. Daniel Grimsich:

"Mr. Grimsich, consistent with IBM's policy, you demanded of your architects a high level of architectural design and quality of materials, combined with flexibility and efficiency of layout. Your building, like all IBM buildings in these days, is a distinguished example of design and of economy in planning."



Worcester Public Library, City of Worcester, Massachusetts. Curtis and Davis, Architects, Walter J. Rooney, Partner



Newspaper publishing plant and executive offices, Watertown Daily Times. Sargent-Webster-Crenshaw & Folley, Architects, Darrel D. Rippeteau, Partner



Vincent Astor Foundation, Carver Houses Site Redevelopment New York City Housing Authority. Pomerance & Breines, Architects. M. Paul Friedberg, Landscape Architect

To Mr. John B. Johnson:

"Mr. Johnson, My Fellow—Editor—if I may—you asked for a straight-forward cliché-free design which would at once be contemporary and still reflect the stability and integrity of a 100-year-old newspaper. The building delivered to you is both restrained and dignified—and still completely of these times. Furthermore, it was designed so as to be built in 2 stages, so as not to interrupt the continuous flow of newspaper production."

To the Reverend Matthew Killion:

"Father Killion our audience should know that this building was paid for by the donation of 100,000 books of trading stamps by relatives and friends of the prison inmates. You asked for a simple and inspiring little chapel flooded with light, to help bring hope and faith into the tired hearts of your captive parishioners. The lovely little building your architects designed for you accomplishes all this, plus a feeling of strength and serenity—I am sure these qualities must reach your men."

To Mr. Abraham Lieberman:

"Mr. Lieberman, you told your architects you wanted not only an ultra-modern pharmaceutical plant, but a building which would tell the passers-by on the superhighway that here is a progressive yet conservative firm. Your architects gave you just that, yet a dignified building which in no way intrudes itself upon its neighborhood, overcoming a multitude of legal and environmental obstacles."



West Chemical Products Inc., The Vitarane Co., Inc. Hausman and Rosenberg, Architects

To Mr. Arthur Dooley:

"Mr. Dooley, what your corporation wanted was the best hotel building your allotted sum of money could give you, plus operational efficiency and low maintenance costs. Your distinguished architects gave you a handsome and efficient hotel building which doesn't look like the office buildings which surround it."

To Mr. Thurston Taylor:

"Mr. Taylor, your problem was that you needed a full-fledged big-city-library—a public building of the first order on a focal downtown site. Your accomplished architects delivered to you not only a building which fulfills those requirements and makes maximum use of a constricted site, but a gracious and altogether delightful contemporary building."

To Mrs. Bennett:

"Mrs. Bennett, your bank presented your architects with the fact that you needed an 8-teller suburban bank with rentable space for future expansion—all this to be designed to fit into a residential community. Your architect gave you a building which has the dignity a bank should have, yet has high visual interest and a sense of movement, contributed by a play of light and shadow and the use of fountains, and with a pleasant, light and airy interior space."

S.M.K.



Tri-Aird Building Materials Sales Building, Aird Island Inc. Donald J. Stephens Associates, Architects

AWARDS OF MERIT

RESIDENTIAL

Chatham Towers by Kelly & Gruzen, Architects

Efficient compact plan, rooms well disposed, not routine design, strong statement.

Alexander D'Angelo Residence in Binghamton, James R. Mowry, Architect

Rugged, indigenous character, grows out of natural environment, holds together with strong horizontal elements. Texture and undoubtedly the color is interesting, good use of materials.

EDUCATIONAL

Warren Weaver Hall, N.Y.U., by Warner, Burns, Toan, & Lunde, Architects

Vigorous simple elements and materials, dominant form.

Briarcliff College Buildings, by Sherwood, Mills and Smith, Architects

All-over plan well related to existing buildings, materials and design elements crisp, in good scale, honest expression of structure and materials.

INSTITUTIONAL

Griffin Hospital, Derby, Connecticut, by Isadore and Zachary Rosenfield, Architects

Plan is efficient, elevations not institutional in

character, an inviting building, studied carefully.

COMMERCIAL

All Cape Shopping Center, Cape Cod, by Michael Schwartz, Architect

For novel concept in plan, not routine, central decorative pool, interesting forms.

INDUSTRIAL

Mechanical Equipment Building, Xerox Research Center, Webster, New York, by Smith, Smith, Haines, Lundberg & Waehler, Architects

Direct esthetic, refined exterior scale especially so for an industrial building.

Niagara and St. Lawrence Seaway Development by Daniel Chait, Architect and John B. Peterkin, Consulting Architect

Dramatic visitors outlook, articulation of structure is well done, good industrial character.

SUBMITTED BY THE JURY

Rex Allen, AIA—Vice President, A.I.A.

Joseph Watterson, FAIA—Editor, Journal, A.I.A.

Chairman—Olindo Grossi, FAIA—Dean, School of Architecture, Pratt Institute

CONVENTION AWARDS FOR EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS

The Convention Committee initiated an innovation at this year's Convention by having the architects and those in attendance select the most attractive booths displaying educational exhibits. The following received the largest number of votes:

DURO-WAL PRODUCTS—John Ianuzzi, Representative

ALCOA (ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA)—R. C. Current, Representative

THONET INDUSTRIES—Robert J. Eckes, Representative

We believe the calibre of displays was of a high standard, and if it had been left to us, we would have awarded a Certificate of merit to every exhibitor.

J.F.A.

XI PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS OF ARCHITECTS

1965 AIA CONVENTION • WASHINGTON, D.C. • JUNE 14-18

LEWIS MUMFORD, world-renowned critic of metropolitan development and planning, will deliver a major address at the XI Pan American Congress of Architects to be held in Washington, D.C., June 14-18, 1965, in conjunction with the 97th Annual Convention of The American Institute of Architects.

Mumford will deliver the First Annual Edmund R. Purves Memorial Lecture, established this year by the AIA Board of Directors in honor of the Institute's late executive director (1949 to 1960), who died April 7 at the age of 66.

Hundreds of Latin American and U. S. architects will come to Washington to attend the combined Congress-Convention, which will be held at the Sheraton-Park Hotel. The Congress will be sponsored by the Pan American Federation of Architects' Association, which is composed of architectural societies from 15 nations belonging to the Organization of American States. The first such gathering took place in 1920. Next year's, hosted by the Institute, will be the first in the United States.

The meeting will have as its theme, "Cities of the New World," tracing the urban development of the Western Hemisphere from its beginnings to the present, and projecting it into the future. A full program of speakers and a number of special social events are now being planned and will be announced later.

Mumford has written scores of articles and books on architecture and the urban environment over the past four decades. His books include "The Highway and the City," 1962; "The City in History," 1961; "In the Name of Sanity," 1954; "Sticks and Stones," 1924; and "The Story of Utopias," 1922.

The American Institute of Architects elected Mumford an Honorary Member in 1950 "for dis-

tinguished service to the profession of architecture." The AIA also awarded him its Special Citation in 1962 for his book, "The City in History."

In July, Mumford was one of 30 distinguished Americans to receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor to those who represent creative excellence in the fields of public affairs, the arts and science. His citation said: "In the name of sanity, he has constantly worked to rescue and extend the qualities of urban life that will preserve and stimulate the humane spirit of western civilization."

Registration for the Congress-Convention has not officially opened, but nearly 700 Latin American architects, wives and dependents already have indicated their intention to attend. About 3,500 U.S. architects and others associated with the building industry also are expected to attend.

New York City architect Morris Ketchum, Jr., FAIA, First Vice President of the Institute, is serving as chairman of the Congress-Convention Committee. Serving with him are Charles M. Nes, Jr., FAIA, of Baltimore, and Angus McCallum, AIA of Kansas City, both national directors of the Institute, and Nicholas Satterlee, AIA, of Washington, D.C. Ex-officio members are Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., FAIA, of Charlotte, N.C., national Institute President; and Samuel Inman Cooper, FAIA, of Atlanta, president of the Pan American Federation of Architects' Associations.

Los Angeles architect Henry Lyman Wright, FAIA, a former national president, is chairman of the organizing committee for the Congress portion of the meeting. Serving with him are Ketchum and Oswald H. Thorson, AIA, of Waterloo, Iowa, Secretary of the Institute.

An Address by ARTHUR GOULD ODELL, Jr., FAIA

President, The American Institute of Architects, At The Seventy-second Annual Convention—

United States Savings and Loan League

Convention Hall, Miami Beach, Florida — November 12, 1964

COMBATING UGLINESS IN AMERICA

I consider the task of appearing before you today an awesome one. I know, for example, that the current assets of America's savings and loan business are well over 100 billion dollars. I know also that savings and loan associations provide nearly half of all the non-farm mortgages in this country. And I am aware that the approximately 5,100 associations which hold membership in the United States Savings and Loan League represent 97 per cent of the total assets in this business. These are awesome statistics. Confronted by them, I wonder what effect the voice of one architect can have on a group which represents one of the most vital and important forces in American life. I am grateful, however, that you have invited me here and that you have asked me to discuss ugliness in America. This is a sign that you not only are aware that ugliness exists, but that you are interested in exploring the role that you can play in helping to combat it.

I assume it is not necessary for me to spell out in detail the present condition of our country's environment; the crushing ugliness and monotony of so many of our American towns and cities; a condition which dulls our minds, depresses our spirits, and often flattens our pocket-books. I am sure that you are all aware of the elements which, added together, make up America's well-deserved reputation of having the ugliest cities in the world—such elements as mam-

moth billboards, cheaply remodeled storefronts, rudely flashing signs shouting for attention, traffic jams, overhead electric service lines and transformers mutilating our trees (when, indeed, there are any trees), unsightly parking lots, second-hand automobile yards and garish gas stations.

The ugliness which most of our towns and cities are steeped in is a by-product of decay and neglect. But what of the ugliness which we find in so many of our residential areas built since the war? They have not had time to decay, and most of them do not suffer from neglect. Yet they too are ugly. They are, in fact, the worst and most frustrating kind of ugliness, since their ugliness was built in from the beginning and will remain there until some future renewal program clears them out to make still another fresh start.

We have allowed our developers to violate the contours of our natural landscape and place upon the bulldozed ground row upon row of monotonous houses stretching as far as the eye can see. We have allowed them to destroy the natural beauty of our land and, in the process, destroy the chances for creating a good living environment upon that land.

We have managed to provide the American people with the quantity of new houses which they have demanded, but we have failed to provide them with the

quality of residential environment which they deserve. We have succeeded in supplying shelter, adequate plumbing and heating, and kitchens complete with all the mechanical contrivances of our technology, but we have failed to provide the kind of surroundings that create a continuing feeling of delight, that transform drudgery, banish drabness, lighten the voice, dignify argument, and make the interplay of light and shadow a daily event of dramatic enjoyment.

Unfortunately, we of this generation have neglected our responsibility for so long, and in such magnitude, that we have created a headache of major proportions for future generations of Americans. It is they who will bear the burden of our mistakes in planning and design. It is they who will be confronted with the enormous task of combating the future slums which they will have inherited from us.

Obviously, we must not continue this futile course. We must all recognize the role that we have played in allowing this condition to develop, and we must all assume our share of the responsibility for providing America with the kind of residential environment that is worthy of the wealthiest, most powerful, most technologically advanced nation in the history of the world.

I suggest to you that, as providers of a major share of the financing in the residential construction field, you have a major

share of the responsibility for creating a better living environment for the American people.

But before I talk to you about your responsibility, I think it is only fair to discuss the responsibility of the profession which I represent—the architectural profession. I might begin by pointing out that only a small percentage, perhaps as low as ten percent, of the houses built in this country are designed by architects. I wish I could say that, because of this, the architectural profession cannot be held partly accountable for our residential ugliness; but unfortunately I cannot. We must share the blame because we have not devoted enough of our talents and energies to this most important facet of architecture. We have not assumed our proper role in this field and, as a result, it has been done by others who are far less qualified.

Too many of us have dismissed the builder-developer client by telling ourselves that he does not want good architectural services, that he does not want to pay for them, and that he would not know what to do with them if he had them. Unfortunately, there is a great deal of justification for this attitude, but the architectural profession, with a few notable exceptions, has not tried hard enough to convince the builder-developer that architectural services can add a great deal to the value of his houses and subdivisions, both financially and otherwise.

The designing of houses can often be a money losing proposition for architectural firms, especially those which are well established and geared to design large buildings. Obviously, no business or profession can afford to operate at a loss, but the architectural profession must seek and find ways in which it can make

its influence felt and bring its talents to bear in the field of residential design. I will cite two examples which perhaps point the way for greater architectural participation in the residential field.

Here in Miami, five distinguished architects, all of them Fellows of The American Institute of Architects, are working as a rotating team of consultants to the Biscayne Federal Savings and Loan Association. Alternately, each one attends the weekly meeting of the loan committee and provides on-the-spot evaluations of the designs submitted by builders. They criticize the designs and make suggestions for improving them. Then the Biscayne Federal Savings and Loan Association presents these suggestions to the builder, urges him to make the changes, and even on occasion raises its commitment if necessary. Sometimes the Association has even refused commitments when the changes were not agreed to. The five architects who serve on the team are Robert Fitch Smith, Robert M. Little, Russell Pancoast, Igor Polevitzky and Herbert Johnson — all of them leading architects in the Miami area.

In Texas, Temple Industries, a manufacturer of wood products, has sponsored a program in which five architectural firms have designed prototype homes in five cities to meet the requirements of householders based on interviews with owners of homes, realtors, builders and finance companies. Each of the firms was asked to design two houses based on the survey's findings, one in the 800-1,200 sq. ft. category, and another larger house of up to 3,500 sq. ft. Each firm received its regular fee for the work, and the only restrictions on design or materials were those required by building codes. Temple Industries will now furnish the house

plans, complete with working drawings, specifications, material take-offs, and cost estimates, free to builders. The purpose of this program is to convince builders that they can make more money by selling good design, good materials and good workmanship, and to convince lenders that they will benefit if they base loans on quality rather than floor space.

Both of these are examples of how the architect can become more greatly involved in the residential design field and can contribute towards its improvement. As president of The American Institute of Architects, I can tell you that the architectural profession has become acutely aware of its responsibility in this field, and I can assure you that we intend to assume this responsibility in every way that we know how.

As I said earlier, you, the lender, bear a major share of the responsibility for creating a better living environment. Your responsibility, as I see it, is twofold. First you must learn to recognize good design and land planning. Secondly, you must effectively apply this knowledge to your lending operations.

To recognize good design, you must learn to tell the difference between genuine design elements and mere gimmicks. Most of our houses are really not "designed," in the best sense of that word. They are collected. They are a set of architectural cliches and marketing gimmicks thrown together and called a home. And they are tossed onto lots with little or no concern given to the character of the site or the relationship of one house to another.

You the lenders can exert a profound influence on the quality of our living environment by discouraging this kind of bad design and planning. You can insist that

builders demonstrate good design, good land planning, and good site planning. You can insist that the natural features of a site be preserved and made part of the environment. You can prevent the builder from indiscriminately stripping the trees from the site, leaving behind a barren wasteland.

Is this asking too much? I don't think so. I am only suggesting a truism that you are already aware of, and that is that the lender must have a good knowledge of the field to which he is providing the funds. I am not asking that you become architects and planners, only that you make it your business to become aware of what good architecture and planning are.

This is neither the time nor the place to present you with a short course in architectural appreciation. I will instead remind you of an excellent source which is already available to you and which will serve as a good starting point. I am referring to your organization's Construction Lending Guide, especially to the chapters on Land Planning and Design. These are extremely well written and articulate treatments of their subjects. You should become thoroughly familiar with them, and I hope they will inspire you to explore further. The United States Savings and Loan League is to be congratulated for its enlightened attitude in making these booklets available to its membership. John L. Schmidt, your director of architectural and construction research, deserves special commendation for his excellent work in developing these guides.

Good design and good planning, ladies and gentlemen, are financial plusses. They increase the value of a house and a subdivision. They are good business.

But beyond this, they are the tools through which we can provide Americans with more than mere shelter, more than mere neighborhoods. They are tools through which we can provide Americans with a better way of life.

The ugliness of the American environment is vast. It extends well beyond your sphere of interest. But unless all of us — the architect, the financier, the busi-

nessman, the government official, the private citizen—unless all of us assume our share of the responsibility, the great task of combating ugliness in America cannot be done. Your share is in the field of residential construction, a field which directly affects nearly every family and individual in the country. I urge you to shoulder this share so that we can rightfully and proudly call this country "America the Beautiful."

FALLOUT SHELTER ANALYSIS COURSES

The Office of Civil Defense, Department of the Army, Office of the Secretary of the Army, Region 2, Olney, Maryland 20832, in cooperation with the Army Corps of Engineers, will offer 2-week Fallout Shelter Analysis courses at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, during the following periods:

Jan. 11, 1965 through Jan. 22, 1965

Feb. 8, 1965 through Feb. 19, 1965

March 22, 1965 through April 2, 1965

April 12, 1965 through April 23, 1965

May 17, 1965 through May 28, 1965.

Participants are required to report at Fort Belvoir on the Sunday preceding the starting date of the course. Classes will be held from Monday through Friday during the 2-week period.

The Fallout Shelter Analysis course covers effects of nuclear weapons, attenuation of nuclear radiation, structural shielding methodology, shelter criteria and environmental engineering, compartmental structures, apertures and entrances, quick approxi-

mate methods of determining protection factor, and shelter planning and design.

To attend, an applicant must be a registered architect or engineer, or hold a Bachelor's degree from a recognized school of architecture or engineering. Those successfully completing a course will be certified as Fallout Shelter Analysts by the Office of Civil Defense and their names listed in National and Regional directories. They will also be kept informed of technical developments in the field of fallout shelter design through mailings and periodic updating of workshops.

This course is designed to serve representatives of architectural and engineering firms; industry; Federal, State, county, and municipal government agencies; school boards; and public utilities.

There is no tuition charge for the course, and all text and reference materials are provided free. On-post quarters are available.

Architects and engineers wishing to attend this course should request an application form from the Director, Training and Education, Office of Civil Defense, Region 2, Olney, Maryland 20832.

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NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

1964 Convention Bylaw Amendments and Actions

Following are the Bylaw amendments which had been recommended for submission to the delegates at the annual meeting and convention at Grossingers New York, October 25 - 28, 1964, and which were acted upon at the 1964 convention. Full text of amendments and explanatory notes appeared in the Sept./Oct. 1964 issue of the Empire State Architect.

AMENDMENT I. OFFICERS

Article IV, Section 10. To the present Section 10 was added the right of the incoming President to appoint committee members, whose terms of office under existing Bylaw terminate at the adjournment of annual meeting.

(Text in capitals is new)

SECTION 10. THE PRESIDENT ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR SHALL APPOINT ALL COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND SHALL FILL VACANCIES IN COMMITTEES.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION, OCTOBER 27, 1964.

AMENDMENT II. OFFICERS — BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Article IV, Section 9 pertains to duties of the Board of Directors and it was the opinion of the Committee on Bylaws that the important responsibility of signing checks should be specifically stated under the duties of the Board.

Text in CAPITALS is new.

Text in parenthesis () is deleted.

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

IT SHALL DESIGNATE THOSE AUTHORIZED TO SIGN CHECKS FOR ASSOCIATION DISBURSEMENTS AND FOR CONVENTION DISBURSEMENTS.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION, OCTOBER 27, 1964.

AMENDMENT III. COMMITTEES

Article VI, Section 4B (h). Existing subdivision (h) has been deleted and replaced by following language

to spell out in greater detail objectives of Hospitals and Health Committee:

(h) COMMITTEE ON HOSPITALS AND HEALTH: THERE SHALL BE A COMMITTEE ON HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CONSISTING OF A CHAIRMAN, A VICE CHAIRMAN AND FIVE (5) MEMBERS. IT SHALL BE THE DUTY OF THIS COMMITTEE TO STRIVE FOR PROFESSIONAL LEADERSHIP IN THE PRINCIPLES OF PLANNING HEALTH FACILITIES AND REMEDIAL ENVIRONMENT. THE COMMITTEE SHALL ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN LIAISON WITH THE GOVERNMENTAL AND PRIVATE AGENCIES AND WITH THE COMMITTEE ON HOSPITAL ARCHITECTURE OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS IN MATTERS OF MUTUAL INTEREST.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION, OCTOBER 27, 1964.

AMENDMENT IV. COMMITTEES

Article VI, Section 1. Clarifies power of incoming President to appoint committees.

(Text in capitals is new.)

Section 1. Co-ordinating Committees: shall be appointed by the President ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR and with the cooperation of the Regional Director of A.I.A.

Special Committees: shall be appointed by the President ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR. The membership of all committees shall be appointed by the INCOMING President. The duties of each committee shall be prescribed in these Bylaws, and as may be further prescribed by the INCOMING President. The chairman of each committee shall have the authority to invite other members to sit in with his committee for expert advice on the subjects covered by his committee.

ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION, OCTOBER 27, 1964.

(End of Amendments Adopted.)

The Committee on Bylaws appended several notes for the consideration of the directors and delegates, but which were submitted merely as recommendations and not as Bylaw amendments.

1) Suggested consideration of establishing an Executive Committee to facilitate expanding activities by the Association.

Direction by the Board was requested. It was the opinion of the Board an Executive Committee is neither desirable nor necessary.

2) Suggested consideration of having state dues collected direct by billing from executive office instead of through constituent organizations, thereby also providing adequate membership information and appropriate records.

After much debate by delegates, the matter was tabled (see Resolution VII). Committee on Budget, Audit and Finance will however conduct a continuing study of the matter.

3) Suggested combining the Standing Committees on Convention Site Selection and Convention Operations into one Committee.

The matter is under consideration by the incoming administration.

4) Suggested staggering terms of members of committees to provide continuity of experience and enhance the effectiveness of committees.

Matter is being studied by the Committee on Committee Structure.

5) Suggested that Association might better be served if the terms of office of the President, and of committees, ran concurrently.

Many delegates expressed the opinion that Association should revert to previous practice of having incoming officers start their terms at end of each convention, instead of waiting until the first of the year. Committee on Committee Structure is studying the matter.

A complete text of updated NYSAA BYLAWS will be mailed to the officers of constituent organizations in the near future. Members desiring to review Bylaws are urged to consult with their chapters or societies. A copy of updated Bylaws may be viewed at any time at NYSAA headquarters.

COMMITTEE ON BYLAWS:
Harry Silverman, Chairman
Milton Milstein
John T. Nelson
Aaron H. Shopsis
Max M. Simon
Maurice G. Usan

DEFINITION OF DIRECT PERSONNEL EXPENSE

The current AIA contracts do not clearly define the meaning of the words "direct Personnel Expense" when they refer to multiples of direct personnel expense. As a result there is no uniform practice in the New York Metropolitan area regarding either client or engineer contracts and confusion and potential sources of controversy are widespread.

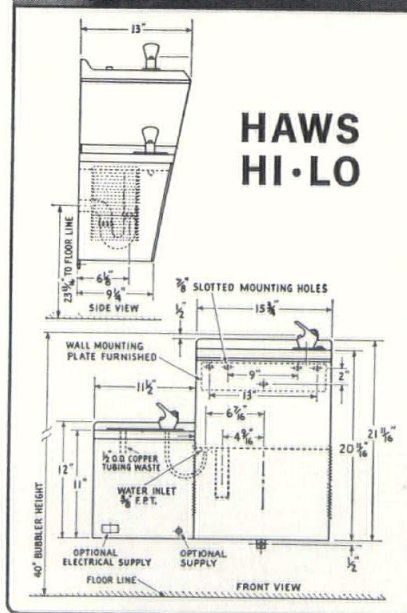
In an effort to standardize procedure, the Executive Committee of the New York Chapter of the A.I.A. formally adopted the following Definition of Direct Personnel Expense and have ordered that this Definition be distributed to all members

"In all contracts between Architects, their clients, and their engineering consultants, when the fee or any other charge is to be billed as a multiple of Direct Personnel Expense, such expense is hereby defined as the aggregate of net time card costs assignable to the particular job involved, plus an increment of 15% to cover mandatory and customary benefits. Such benefits are normal in all professional offices and are not considered 'fringe' benefits.

"The multiple factor to be used in establishing compensation to principals and in covering overhead expenses is a matter of negotiation between Architect and his client or engineering consultant. It is to be applied after the 15% increment has been added to net time card costs."

Officially adopted by the Executive Committee of the New York Chapter, A.I.A., 1964.

WILLIAM D. WILSON, President
New York Chapter, A.I.A.



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ecutive survey made of 100 manufacturing businesses revealed that of the 200 top executives, 86% were college-educated.

But our colleges are facing problems. They need facilities, yes. But even more urgent is the demand for competent teachers. This is the human equation that will help America develop and maintain a higher *margin of excellence*.

It's everybody's job, but the business community has the largest stake. College is business' best friend. Give to the college of your choice—keep our leaders coming.



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IN MEMORIAM TO PHYLLIS ADDONIZIO

"Precious in the sight of the Lord, is the death of His Saints".

This Biblical proverb speaks eloquently of our Phyllis, who made the lives of all so fortunate as to know her, more beautiful. The memory of her life, though all too brief, will be eternal, for life is not measured by time alone.

Phyllis was truly a pious wife, a crowning glory to her loving husband, for she remained modestly within her domestic circle and created an altar for her household. Her greatest interest was in the work of her husband and she shared with joy in all his labors. The New York State Association of Architects Convention routine functioned more smoothly due to her indefatigable efforts.

It is said that "God could not be everywhere, so He created mothers to be His deputies on earth." Such a mother was Phyllis. Her loving touch is sorely missed. In the words of the great poet, Sir

Walter Scott:

"True love's the gift which God has given
To man alone beneath the Heaven;
It is the sweet sympathy
The silver line, the silken tie
Which heart to heart and mind to mind
in body and in soul can bind".

It is a source of consolation to us, who loved her, to know that love itself is indestructible.

"Its holy flame forever burneth,
From Heaven it came, to Heaven returneth
It soweth here, with toil and care
But harvest time of love is There."

They that love beyond the world, cannot be separated by it, for death cannot kill what never dies.
"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away,
blessed be the name of the Lord".

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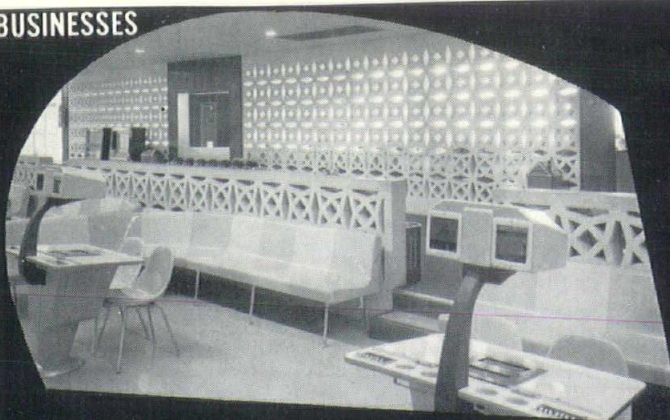
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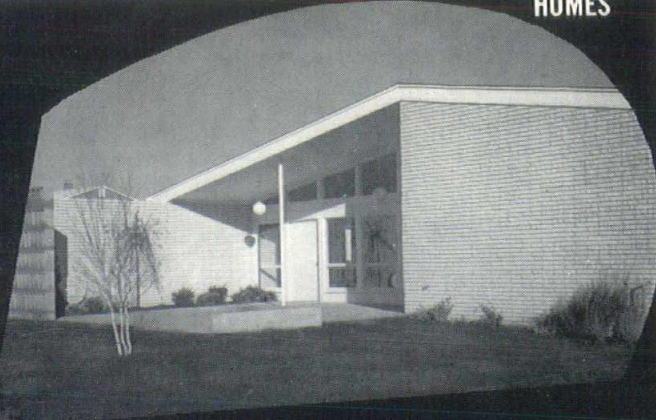
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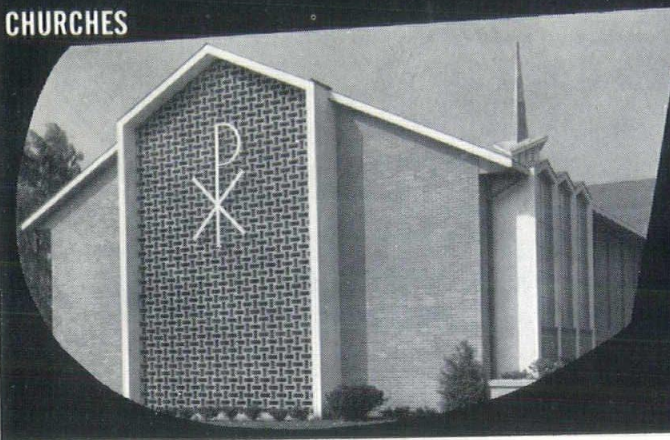
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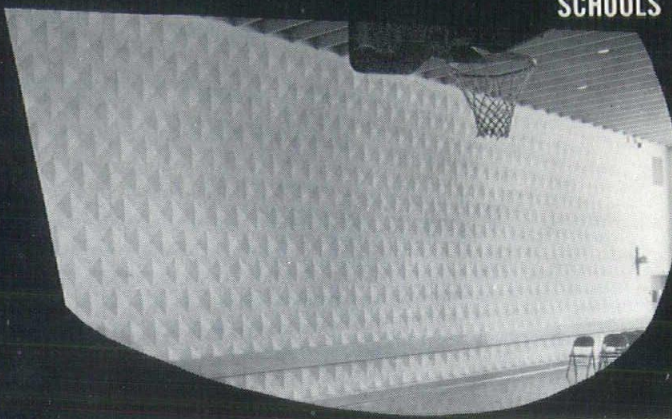
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