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EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

JANUARY-FEBRUARY Vol. XXV-No. 1

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PUBLIC BUILDINGS

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HOUSING; SMALL HOUSE AWARDS;
WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING AWARDS

CERAMIC TILE IN SCHOOL DESIGN

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

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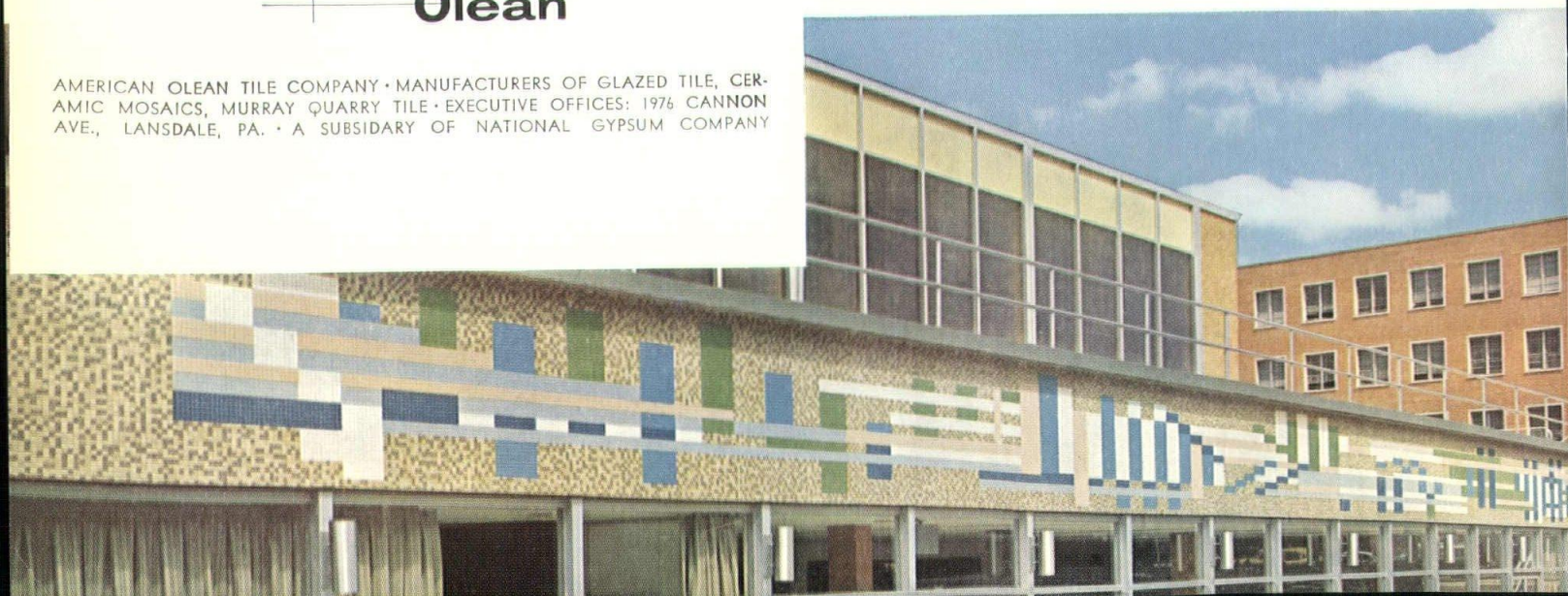
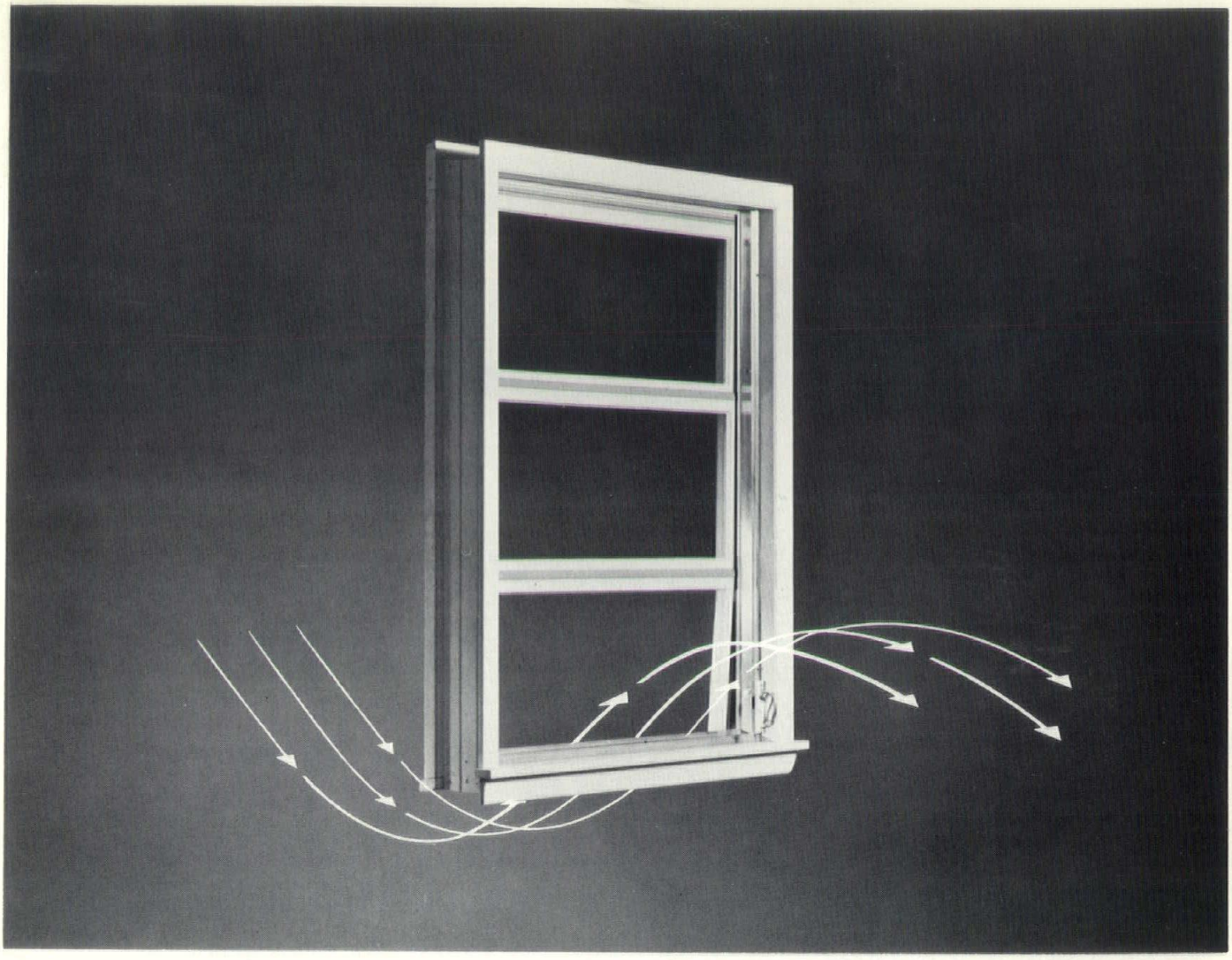
Cafeteria Side Wall: 370 Cr. Mocha. End Walls: scored design SD-5, 345 Cr. Cobalt, 310 Cr. Blue, 362 Cr. Charcoal. Floor: Murray quarry tile, Canyon Red, 6" x 6" x ½". Plate 499. Exterior mural: 1" sqs., ceramic mosaics. Plate 500. Architect: Baader, Young & Schultze. Tile Contractor: Belfi Bros. & Co., Inc.





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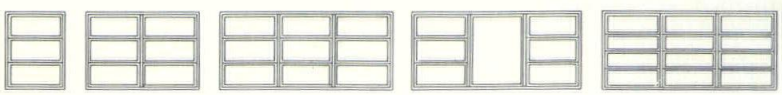

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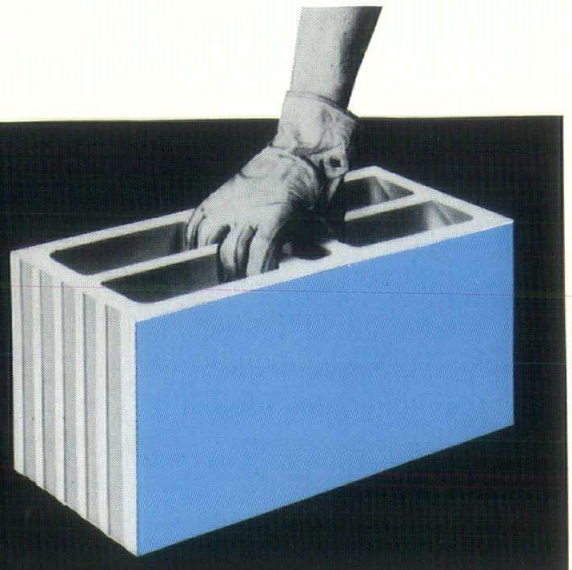
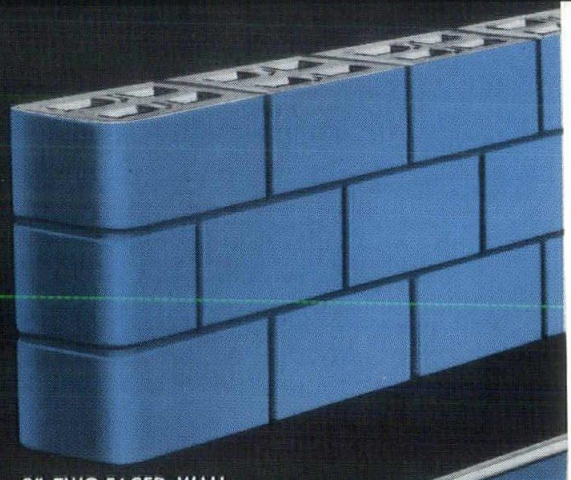
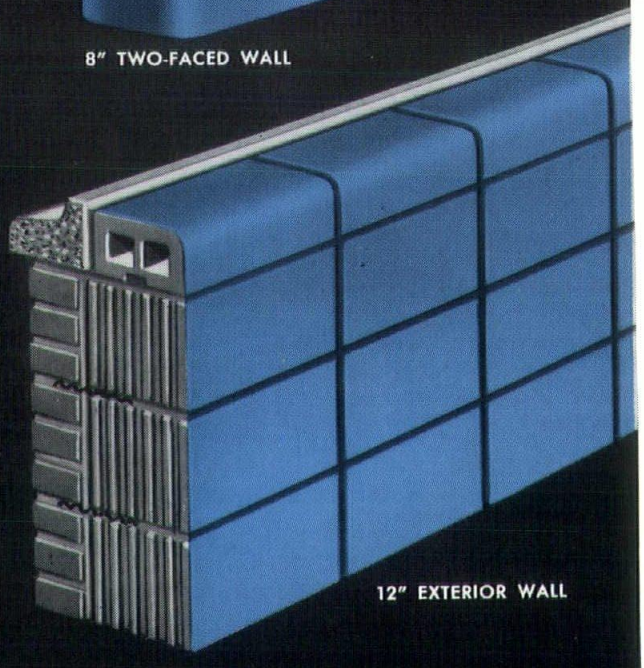




8" TWO-FACED WALL



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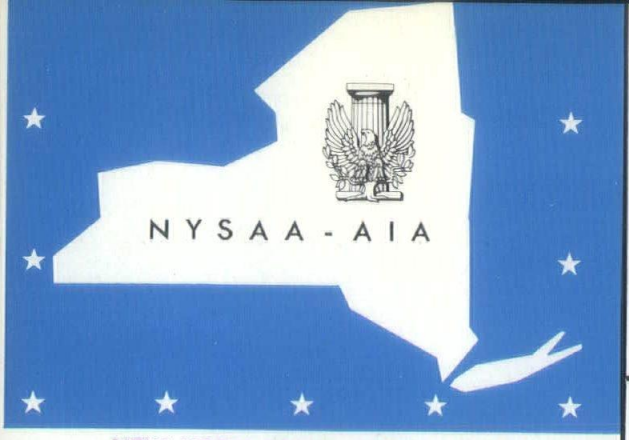

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State Organization of the American Institute of Architects

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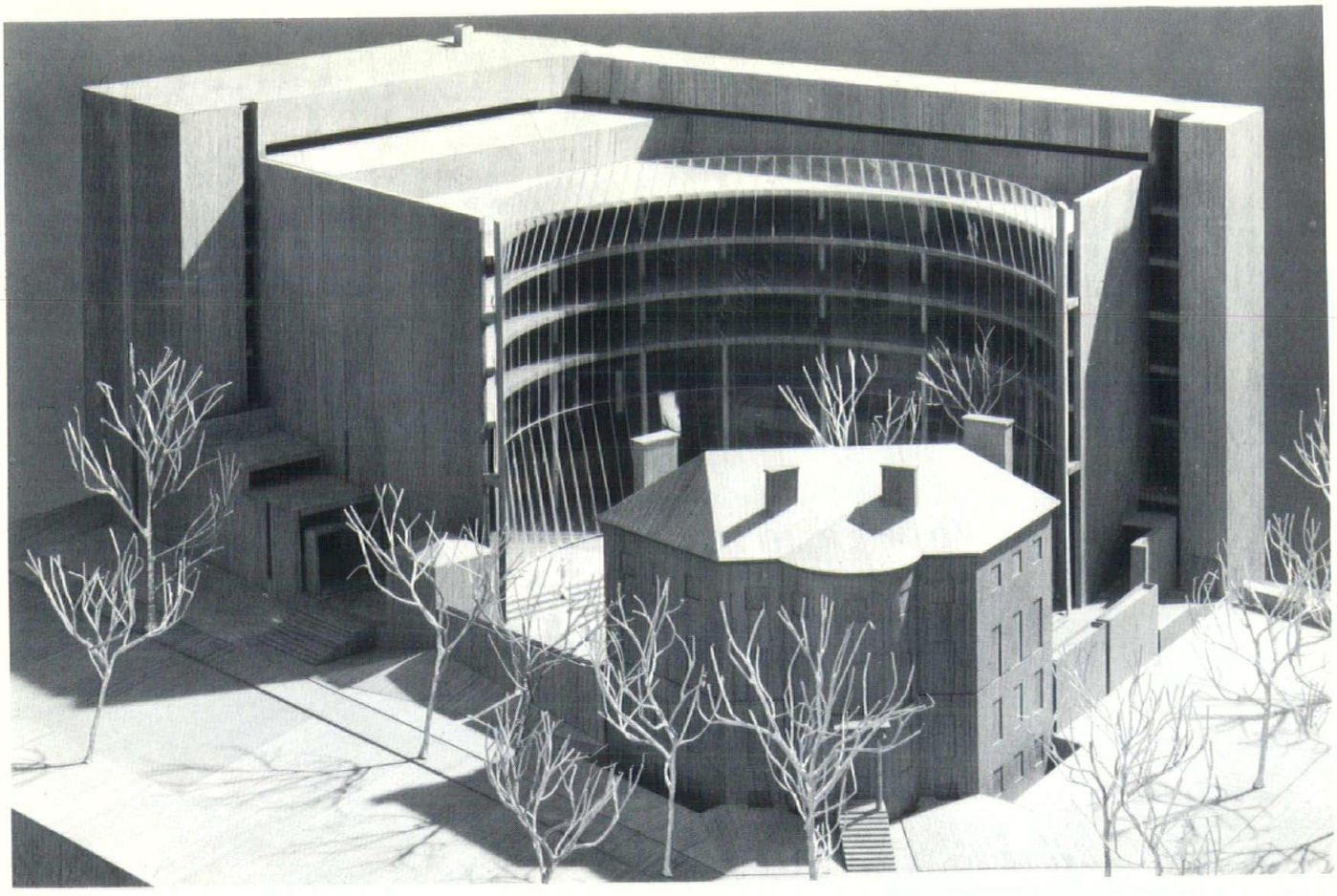


Photo of Model

WINNING DESIGN NEW AIA HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

The American Institute of Architects announced on December 20, 1964 that the Philadelphia architectural firm of Mitchell/Giurgola Associates has been selected in a year-long nationwide competition to design its new headquarters building in Washington, D.C. The AIA competition called for "a building of special architectural significance, establishing a symbol of the creative genius of our time, yet complimenting, protecting and preserving a cherished symbol of another time, the historic Octagon House." The Mitchell/Giurgola design concept blends contemporary architecture with the Georgian style of the historic Octagon House on the same site. It was picked from seven finalists in the competition originally including 221 submissions.

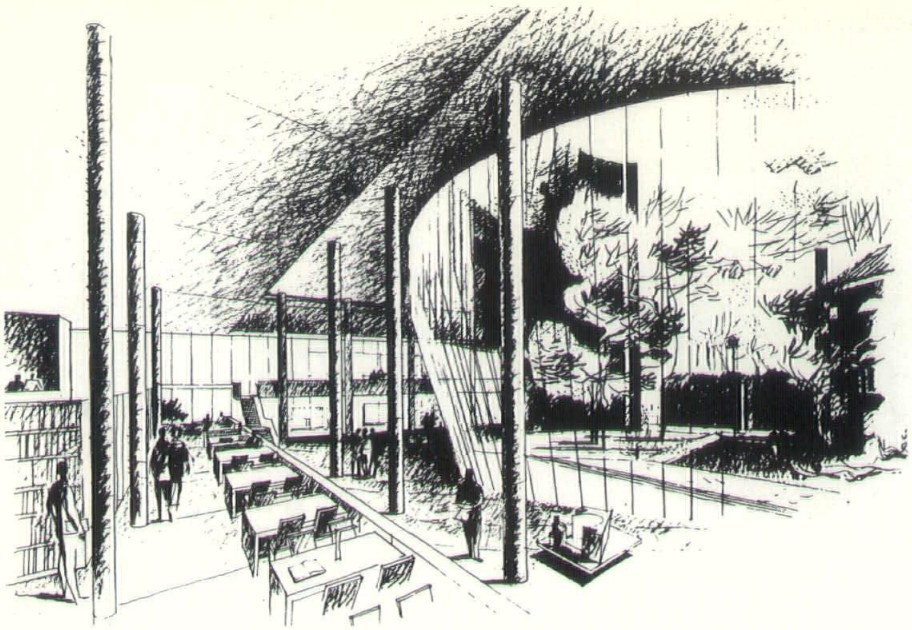
Ehrman B. Mitchell, Jr., AIA, and Romaldo Giurgola, AIA, the principals of the winning firm, envisioned a five-story, red-brick structure featuring a semi-circular wall, with liberal use of glass, embracing the gardens and the Octagon House at the corner of New York Avenue and 18th Street. The structure will enclose approximately 50,000 square feet of usable floor space.

The Octagon House, completed in 1800, 57 years before the formation of The American Institute of Architects, was purchased by the AIA in 1899 at a cost of $30,000. It was designated a Registered National Historic Landmark in 1961; and in November 1964 it followed the White House and the Capitol in a major list of "landmarks of great importance (which) must be preserved." That list was issued by the Joint Landmarks Committee of the National Capitol Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts. The new headquarters building will be erected at an estimated cost of $1,450,000. An additional $30,000 has been allocated for the use of sculpture or other fine arts.

Architect Hugh Stubbins, FAIA, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, chairman of the competition's jury, said of the winning design: "Mitchell and Giurgola have offered a unique approach to a difficult and unusual problem. Their concept is a thoughtful and meaningful proposal capable of the highest development. Most important, perhaps, is that the concept fulfills the stated requirement of demonstrating that a distinctive contemporary building can live in harmony with fine architecture of a former time."

Other finalists in the AIA competition included I. M. Pei Associates, New York City; the Perkins and Will Partnership, Chicago; Charles R. Colbert, FAIA, New Orleans; Donald Barthelme, FAIA, Houston; Jean Labatut, FAIA, and Carr Bolton Abernethy, Princeton, New Jersey; and C. Julian Oberwarth & Associates, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Jurists, in addition to Chairman Stubbins, were Edward Larrabee Barnes, AIA, New York City; J. Roy Carroll, Jr., FAIA, Philadelphia; O'Neil Ford, FAIA, San Antonio; and John Carl Warnecke, FAIA, San Francisco. A. Stanley McGaughan, AIA, Washington, D.C., was professional advisor.

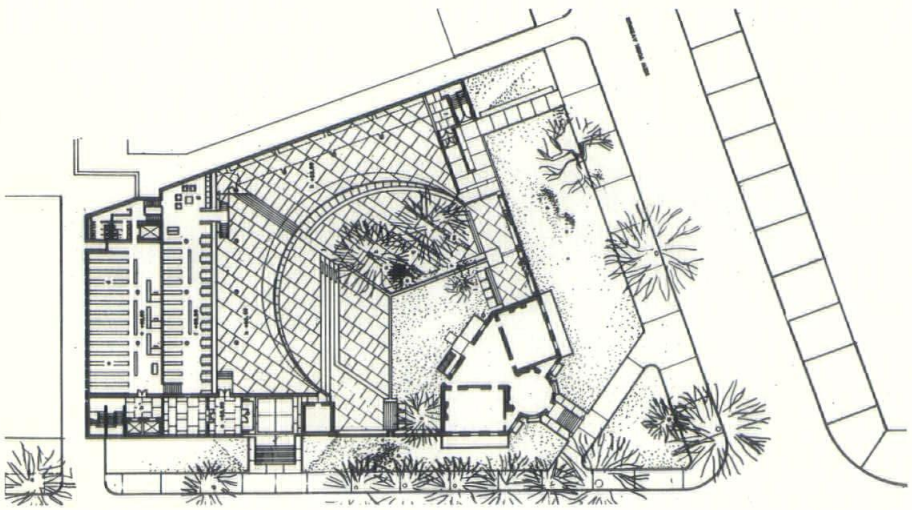


THE ARCHITECTS' STATEMENT ON THE DESIGN

The building order develops naturally from the condition of the site, oriented toward the gardens and facing the Octagon, a form completed only by its presence. The garden is a quiet place to stay, a meeting ground of the historically traditional and the contemporary. The important relevant space of the building is the exhibition gallery, a significant area for communication between the public and the architect. The library becomes a sector of the gallery, particularly in the activities of the exhibition. The high purpose of both brings them together as one entity.

The definition of the garden, with its levels, art collections and planted areas, the development of the entrances both delineate the planimetric relationship between the Octagon and the headquarters. The business of the building can be conducted from 18th Street and serviced from the public alley. Vertical circulation for persons and freight connects to parking and loading. The New York Avenue entrance grants the public direct access to the exhibition gallery. Evening functions in the gallery are separated from the business of the building.

In total the building aspires to be a sequence of environments within a unity of space, the garden, the Octagon, the exhibition gallery, library, the executive offices and the business of the headquarters. The Octagon and the new structure are defined in their own terms, their strengths preserved, their independence described, their interdependence designed.



ABOUT THE ARCHITECTS

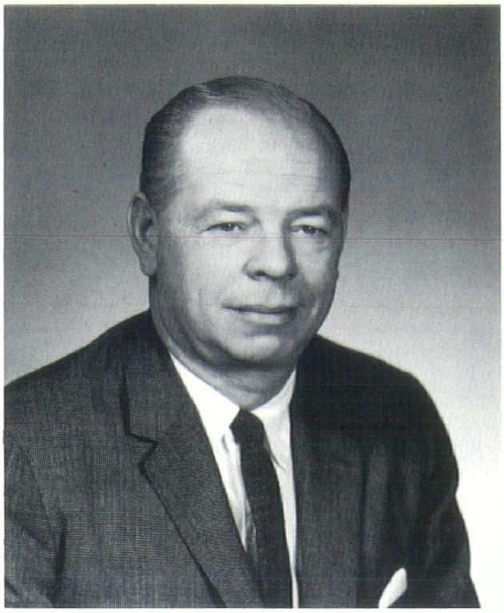
The firm of Mitchell/Giurgola Associates, Philadelphia, Pa., was formed on January 1, 1958.

In November, 1964, the firm was awarded the Gold Medal of the Philadelphia chapter, A.I.A., for its design of the new parking facility at the University of Pennsylvania. Among its other recent works and projects are the administration building and dormitory for The Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn and a comprehensive plan for that institution's new college campus; the national headquarters building for the American Center for Insurance Education at Bryn Mawr; and the visitor center for the Wright Brothers National Memorial at Kill Devil Hills, North Carolina. Other projects recently designed by the firm include an office building for the Philadelphia Life Insurance Co.; Public Health Center No. 9, City of Philadelphia; the Kurtz Brothers Eastern Division plant at Valley Forge; the Frankford Arsenal Meteorology Laboratories; and the Downingtown Housing Development.

Ehrman B. Mitchell Jr., AIA, holds bachelor of arts and science and bachelor of architecture degrees from the University of Pennsylvania, and is registered in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Arizona. He has held key design posts for military construction, including the position of United Kingdom director of master planning, U. S. Air Force, and director and administrator of all architect-engineer operations in the United Kingdom and France in a $200 million construction program. Active in AIA and civic affairs, he is general chairman of the 19th annual forum, Pennsylvania Society of Architects and co-chairman of the Philadelphia chapter AIA - Associated General Contractors joint committee.

Romaldo Giurgola, AIA, is a registered architect in Pennsylvania and Italy, where he was graduated "summa cum laude" from the University of Rome in 1948. He earned a master of science in architecture degree in 1951 from Columbia University. Professor of architecture in the School of Fine Arts at the University of Pennsylvania, he has been a consultant for design to the City Planning Commission of Philadelphia since 1962; and for five years was art director and architectural editor for Interiors magazine. Presently he is consultant editor for Industrial Design magazine. He won first prize

Continued on Page 27



From the President

A President's message, I imagine, should be an inspiring thing. Certainly some have been and just as certainly some have not. It is not my intention to inspire. I find it quite impossible. But it is my intention to consider the N.Y.S.A.A. and its effort in behalf of the Architects and the people of the State of New York.

Our bylaws state and I quote, "This Association is an educational and scientific professional society, the objects of which are to develop and maintain high professional standards in the practice of Architecture, to collaborate with the American Institute of Architects in undertakings which will increase the value of the profession of Architecture to society and to coordinate the activities of all architectural organizations within the State of New York", unquote.

How well is the N.Y.S.A.A. carrying out its mission as stated in the objectives? How many times do we consider what we are associated for in our various deliberations? Are we developing and maintaining high professional standards in our practice? Are we collaborating with the A.I.A. in undertakings which will increase the value of our profession to society? Are we really coordinating the activities of all architectural organizations with the State of New York?

I submit that we are not expending our primary effort in these directions and that it is time that we did. The whole concept of our organization is of service, not to ourselves, but to society and to so do would be best serving ourselves.

A few fears in this direction come to mind. Is it possible that I am overoptimistic, and that we can not carry out our stated objectives? Are there some among us who would rather see a lowering of our professional standards, would rather see us collaborating with the A.I.A., would rather see us not coordinate the activities of all architectural organizations in the State of New York as members of the A.I.A. family?

I doubt if the above can be true to any great extent and I can only look forward to a climate in the Association that will encourage the thoughts and ideals as originally set down by our founders and pledge my efforts in this direction.

Allen Macomber

Allen Macomber was born in Rochester, and from its elementary schools went on to graduate from Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts (1933), Yale College (BA - 1937) and Harvard School of Design (B. Arch. 1942). He served in the Navy from 1942 to 1945 as Public Works Officer at Naval Air Station, Grosse Ile, Michigan and as Fighter Director Officer on the Aircraft Carrier Essex, and is now a retired Naval Reserve Officer.

After the war he joined the staff of Donald Q. Faragher, became his partner in 1950 and currently is practicing architecture under the firm name of Faragher and Macomber. A member of the American Institute of Architects, he is president of the New York State Association of Architects for 1965, is past president of the Rochester Society of Architects, and is a member of the Rochester Engineering Society. He also is a member of the Board of Directors of the Rochester General Hospital and of the Rochester Savings Bank, and a former member and chairman of the Brighton, New York Planning Board. He is active in the camping program of the Rochester Y.M.C.A. and is a member of the Genesee Valley Club and the Rochester Country Club, of which he is a past-president.

NYSAA

COMMITTEES AT WORK

Excerpts from Committee Reports Submitted to the 1964 Convention

COMMITTEE REPORTS

LEGISLATION

H. I. Feldman, Chairman
James D. Curtin, Co-chairman

The Legislative Committee, and its various sub-committees, reviewed more than 400 bills relating to the architectural and other professions. We had the active cooperation of the New York State Association of the Professions and its participating organizations, whose combined membership totals around 100,000. It was this team effort that helped us to defeat the corporate practice engineering bills, and a number of measures relating to the Education Law that were not in the public or our professional interest.

A major accomplishment was the adoption of a Resolution by the Legislature, which continued the work of the Brydges Committee to recodify and simplify the Education Law. The NYSAA aided by our constituent organizations, are submitting specific proposals to the Committee. This is probably the most important legislation since the original registration law was enacted in 1922. We call your special attention to the report of the Special Committee on the Revision of the Education Law.

As in every legislative session, there were some disappointments. The Legislature failed to enact a badly needed Statute of Limitations for the design professions. A number of bills sponsored by NYSAA that would have strengthened enforcement provisions in the Education Law were defeated in committee. Many of these have been included in the recommendations submitted to the Brydges Committee by the Special Committee. It also failed to provide adequate relief for the city of Buffalo from the Multiple Dwelling Law applying to frame dwellings. We were assured that suitable legislation will be enacted at the next session.

We shall continue our efforts to have re-introduced a number of amendments to the M.D.L. (for New York City), which either failed to pass or were vetoed by the Governor. We will again support legislation that will allow discretionary power to public agencies to use the single contracts as opposed to separate contracts on the same project.

The Committee is indebted to all who cooperated in our efforts and we pledge our continued support for any legislation in the public interest that will also benefit our profession.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE EDUCATION LAW

Gerson T. Hirsch, Chairman

The Committee was organized under the Chairmanship of Donald Q. Faragher, whose increased duties as Regional Director, AIA, for the New York Region forced him to withdraw. Four regular meetings were held: May 19th, June 2nd, June 25th, and September 18th, and smaller groups within the Committee met between and prepared reports on various sections of the work.

The present Chairman and Executive Director Joe Addonizio met on June 30th with Mr. John G. Dowd, Counsel to the Joint Legislative Committee to Revise and Simplify the Education Law (Brydges Committee) and members of his staff. The discussion was preliminary, and devoted to programming what was expected of us.

A meeting of down-state representatives of constituent organizations was held on August 11th, and a similar meeting up-state on August 24th, to obtain views of all groups as to matters to be presented. These, and previous activities were reported to the Board of Directors on August 29th.

At the invitation of the State Board of Examiners of Architects, a joint informal discussion was held at the Board Offices on September 24th, attended by Messrs. Heller, Hirsch, Baldwin, and H. I. Feldman, Chairman of the Legislative Committee. This meeting lasted about three hours, and was characterized by general exchanges of views and factual data. It was felt that occasional meetings of this kind would be helpful to the Board and the NYSAA alike.

The following report to Mr. John G. Dowd summarizes the consensus of comments received:

1. General Statement.

The results of numerous meetings and a questionnaire within the membership of this Association would seem to indicate two principal fields in which changes are desired by the practitioners of the profession, namely:

(a) Improved enforcement of the provisions designed to prevent practice by unlicensed persons, and

(b) The clarification of functions of architects and engineers, respectively.

(a) With reference to enforcement, numerous specific suggestions on existing provisions in the law are made below. A fairly strong feeling exists that the matter should

be placed basically in the hands of the profession itself, through an autonomous Board or Grievance Committee with powers, legal status, and its own prosecuting personnel, not necessarily under the State Education Department. This Board might assume the responsibility for disciplinary cases as well as misdemeanors, leaving the present Board to concentrate on educational qualifications and examinations for admission.

(b) With reference to the architect-engineer relationship, it is freely acknowledged that any modifications in the law would have to be endorsed by the engineer groups in cooperation with the architects. The problem, in our view, has three phases:

(1) That "Professional Engineers" are licensed broadly, regardless of specific training and precise competence; thus, for example, a chemical engineer is not distinguished under the law from a structural engineer, and can legally file construction plans.
(2) That engineers, even in the design fields, are not specifically trained or practiced in architectural planning, either as to function or as to aesthetics.

(3) That employed engineers, in industry or in public service, may be tempted to "moonlight" architectural work and to permit their seals to be improperly used by unlicensed persons collaborating with them.

Solutions might be found in separating the legal titles of various types of P. E.'s, and, perhaps, in arranging a short examination in aesthetics, history, and architectural design for those in the structural fields and, upon passing this, granting them registration as architects.

Realistically, it is suggested that, at this time, at least a statement of the divergence of architect and engineer functions be agreed upon, and a resolution passed that each would perform only such work in the other's discipline as was incidental to his own. (The Kentucky Resolution of November 13, 1962 might serve as a basic model.)

2. Review of the Present Law, Article 147, Architecture.

The following comments, while not phrased in legislative language, indicate specific areas in the present law on which there is a consensus favoring modification.

Section 7301. Subdivision 3. (We have felt for some time that the definition of Architecture, and of an Architect, as stipulated in this subdivision, is somewhat inadequate, and had hoped to submit a more specific and affirmative one at this time, somewhat along the lines of the NCARB proposed "Model Law." However, the background material for this submittal has not reached us at this time, and rather than hold up the entire report, we will follow up with a suggestion as to this paragraph as soon as possible.)

Section 7302. Subdivision 1. Add a requirement that cards, stationery, etc. of *firms* of architects or engineers carry *only* the names of those so licensed.

Subdivision 2. Add a requirement that field plans bearing the seal and signature of an architect (or engineer) be accompanied by an affidavit by such architect (or engineer) to the effect that the plans were in fact prepared by him or by his employed subordinate under his supervision. (Additional language is also needed here to prevent an interpretation such as that made by the Solicitor General in 1959.)

Add a further requirement, perhaps in a new Subdivision, that, in any area not covered by a building official charged with receiving and approving plans, such plans, similarly signed, sealed, and accompanied by an affidavit, be filed with the County Clerk and kept as a permanent record.

Section 7304. Subdivision 1. The profession expresses a general, though not unanimous, opinion that, by a gradual process, admission of non-graduates of architectural schools under the present 12-year plan be eliminated, except in highly unusual cases at the discretion of the Board. (It has been found that the rate of failure in examinations by the non-graduates has been very high, indicating a general lack of the required capacities.)

Section 7307. Subdivision 2. There is a concensus that the exemption on residences up to 1500 square feet as defined in this subdivision is too high, and that, as so defined, it should be reduced to 1,000 square feet.

Subdivision 4. Add a requirement that such cards, stationery, etc., carry *only* the names of the persons so licensed.

Subdivision 5. Add a requirement that the names of all such licensed persons becoming successors shall appear on any cards, stationery, etc. of the firm, and that *only* the names of persons so licensed shall appear thereon.

Section 7308. Subdivision 1. In connection with other sections of this law dealing with illegal practice by unlicensed persons, it would seem that subparagraphs *f* and *h* should be subject to legal prosecution rather than mere disciplinary action. (To be fully effective, a parallel change would have to be made in the Engineering Law as well, since numerous cases have been noted in which licensed engineers have placed their seals on essentially architectural drawings prepared by unlicensed persons.)

Section 7309. Subdivision 1.
Sub-paragraph *a.* Add a specific prohibition against non-licensed persons advertising themselves as architects, or listing themselves in classified directories under headings denoting architects or architectural services.
Also, add a prohibition against an architect in state employ signing and sealing plans not actually prepared within his department and under his supervision as defined under this Article.

Subdivision 2. Increase fines to $300.00 minimum and $1,000.00 maximum.

Section 7310. Subdivisions 1. and 2. Add a provision for an alternate method of prosecution through District Attorneys.
Add a further provision (or an entirely substituted method) of processing complaints through a Board of Architects with its own powers of hearings, subpoena, and prosecution, and with such staff, including legal staff, as is necessary, acting independently of the State Education Department.

Subdivision 3. Broaden this paragraph to make it a misdemeanor for a building official to accept for filing any plans not signed, sealed, and accompanied by an affidavit, except as otherwise provided in this Article.

Section 7312. In the event that some of the changes in other Sections are enacted, modification of this Section would be necessary.

3. Miscellaneous Comments.

(a) More or less in line with the General Statement, above, and with comment as to Section 7310, it is felt that rules for the profession should be promulgated by the Board as a more autonomous unit within the profession, rather than by the Commissioner or the Regents.

(b) It is noted that the latest Handbook #35 is dated 1961, and is incorrect as to certain 1960 legislation (Section 7307.) It is suggested that the Handbook, in an improved format (and perhaps combined with those in the other design professions) should be kept fully up to date, and should be disseminated promptly to the profession and to all building officials throughout the State, by the Department. The lists of registered architects should also be kept more nearly current and promptly distributed. It is also suggested that building officials be kept fully informed as to their obligations concerning enforcement of the seal and signature provisions.

(c) A wide demand exists for a statute of limitations, preferably three years, for design professionals. It is hoped that this could be included in the proposed revisions of the law.

(d) A Code of Ethics beyond the extent of the present provisions on unprofessional conduct has been recommended. It is thought, however, that this could be promulgated under "Rules" rather than written into the law.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Allen Macomber, Chairman

This Committee was organized two years ago for the purpose of holding Public Relations Workshops with the help of the AIA and its Public Relations Counsel, Mr. Robert Denny. The Committee had no budget and the AIA budget precluded holding a workshop each year. Consequently there wasn't any held in 1964. Additional monies are expected to be budgeted for 1965 by the AIA for the purpose of providing more active Public Relations support for the regions. Consequently, it can be stated that the Committee, as a state function, has not been active this year.

It should be understood that the constituent organizations each have their own Public Relations organizations which are effective in their own areas, depending on the effort they make on their own initiative, combined with the tools and effort expended by the AIA. The consuming question is whether a State Public Relations budget could actually be made available in sufficient amounts, or if it could be, would it be effective?

The NYSAA Public Relations role, as has been discussed before, perhaps could be most prominently displayed in combination with the Empire State Architect. This is a goal well worth working towards.

PUBLICATION

Allen Macomber, Chairman

In essence the membership receives a Publication Committee Report six times a year in the form of the Empire State Architect which the Committee believes speaks for itself. It must be obvious to the membership that their magazine is now of much higher caliber under the editorship of Sam Kurtz than it ever has been before. I wish to emphasize the tremendous contribution to the Architects of the State of New York that Sam Kurtz has made, and hopefully will continue to make. Many men expend considerable effort in our behalf, but I doubt if any spend the time, anguish and loving care, and with as much success, as does Sam Kurtz. The Committee respectfully requests that an appropriate resolution to this effect be offered at this Convention.

Attached hereto is a financial report of the operation which is self-explanatory. About a year and a half ago the Committee recommended and the Board approved the employment of a consultant to study all phases of the Empire State Architect and to recommend changes to make the magazine more effective. David S. Wachman & Associates, a public relations firm with considerable publications experience, was employed. This study is finally in the hands of each Publications Committee and Board member for study and it is hoped that a thorough discussion and possible implementation by the Board will take place.

CONTRACTOR RELATIONS

Daniel F. Giroux, Chairman

The major objectives of this committee were to meet with Contractor Organizations to discuss the "grey areas" concerning Contractor - Owner - Architect problems and to promote an improved relationship between the Contractor and Architect by exchanging views in open discussion.

In order to benefit the State Association members, an effort was made to inform them of the Committee's findings by submitting articles to the *Empire State Architect.* One article was printed in the May issue of this publication under the title "Contractors Are People."

The General Building Contractors of New York State Inc. showed the most interest in the meetings. Throughout the year their committee and ours met five times and another meeting is set for October 16, 1964.

One meeting was held February 13, 1964, with the New York State Council of Mechanical Trades Contractors. Individual members of our committee attended meetings of contractor groups such as Builder's Exchange, Producer's Council and several material supplier organizations.

Many items were discussed at these meetings, several of which were seriously considered and conclusions on procedure reached. However on other problems, many years of discussion would not bring agreement. The main subjects discussed were: Ethics, Bid Depository System, "Or Equal" Clauses, Punch Lists, Bid Receiving, Final Completion, Sub-Contractors, Material Suppliers, Alternates, Temporary Heat and Power, Job Clean Up, Prequalification of Bidder, Listing of Contractors, Shopping, Single and Multiple Contracts, Hold Harmless Clause, Insurance, Free Competition, and many others. Complete minutes of several meetings are in the possession of the chairman for anyone who wishes to review them.

It is recommended that this committee, with additions, be continued that it may complete the work which is well under way.

STATE BUILDING CODE

E. Gilbert Barker, Chairman

Nothing unexpected occurred that concerned this Committee from January 1, 1964 to October 9, 1964.

The Chairman spoke in New York City July 8, 1964, at one of several public hearings held in regard to proposed amendments to the State Build-

ing Construction Code at which time our general agreement with the proposals was stated; some clarifications were requested. The continuing support by the NYSAA of the Code Commission and its efforts was also expressed.

No committee meetings were held since all the work was accomplished by telephone and mail. These were held with Frederick Pavlicek, Director, Building Codes Bureau, and Eugene J. Malone, Sr., Area Representative. No recommendations are being made at this time.

MULTIPLE DWELLING LAW

Leo Stillman, Chairman

With the passage of the tower section to conform to the New York City Zoning Law, the Multiple Dwelling Law reached its renaissance in 1963. In 1964 an effort was made to bring back into the law many desirable provisions excluded from it when it was amended to make it compatible with New York City Zoning Law adopted in December, 1961.

All the amendments approved by this Committee were passed by the Legislature but unfortunately several of the bills were vetoed by the Governor. The most important bill vetoed by the Governor was the one to permit the connection of two portions of a building on the same lot by enclosed passageway. This was permitted by the Multiple Dwelling Law prior to the comprehensive amendment of 1961 and is very desirable. This committee cannot consider that it has accomplished its objective until this provision is made part of the law. We will continue to work for its passage. Other bills passed by the Legislature and vetoed by the Governor, while important, will not have a great impact.

Two such bills are:

1) To extend powers of the Board of Appeals to permit the use of spaces classified as professional apartments to be converted to residential use under certain conditions.

2) To reduce the required cross - sectional area of exhaust ducts from certain vestibules in non-fireproof dwellings to 144 sq. in.

This committee has had the full cooperation of the Joint Legislative Committee on Housing and Urban Development and is especially appreciative of the cooperation of its chairman, Senator MacNeil Mitchell and Harry M. Prince, its Technical Consultant.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Millard F. Whiteside, Chairman

It is a pleasure to report that the work of this Committee has been considerably less than in past years, due to the small number of complaints received.

The complaints which were received, and forwarded to proper Education Department Authorities, concerned firms other than Architectural firms which were listed as doing work encompassing the practice of Architecture. No decisions have as yet been handed down on these cases, and in fact there is no record of prosecution of any previously filed cases during 1963.

As to further activity, a meeting was held with the Attorney-General and his staff in his New York Offices, at which meeting the Engineers and Architects were both represented. The general outcome of the meeting was in effect that the Attorney-General's Office, although sympathetic to our case of prosecuting violators of the Education Law, is still reluctant to try and prosecute these violators, because no precedence has been set and the Law does not have enough "teeth" to assure the Attorney-General's Office of winning a case. However, the Attorney-General stated that he does not agree with the Paxton-Blair opinion and for this reason his Office may be willing to try some cases in the near future.

Revision of the State Education Law may eventually be so effective as to take care of this situation.

As yet no decision or definite answer has been received from the State Education Department regarding previous correspondence relating to the use of the names of non-Architects in firm headings. This includes Engineers, key Associates, etc.

We feel that the lack of complaint filed by practising Architects with this Committee during the past year is due, at least in part, because most Architectural firms are fairly busy.

It is my opinion as Chairman that the Committee should be a permanent standing Committee with a permanent Chairman, so that there is a continuity of its work with the State Education Department and the Attorney-General's Office from year to year. It is very difficult for a new Chairman or Committee to try and maintain continuity. It is also our recommendation that the name of the Professional Practice Committee be changed to Judiciary Committee, in order to tie in more closely with the National Committees of the AIA.

CIVIL DEFENSE

Darrel D. Rippeteau, Chairman

Civil defense activities in New York State during the past year have been at a curtailed level. This situation prevails probably because of the relatively calm international military situation, and this is apparently reflected in lack of public interest in civil defense measures. The architectural profession is however directly affected by public requirements for civil defense activities.

In view of this short term condition, consideration was given to long range potential activities for the Civil Defense Committee, and these are summarized herewith as recommendations for future Civil Defense Committee activities if approved by the Board of Directors.

It is hoped that a long term policy can be established by the Board of Directors generally in accordance with the suggestions contained below, so that there can be a continuity of civil defense activities into the foreseeable future. Effective civil defense activities are of necessity, during peacetime, of a long term nature, and this is especially the case with regard to those civil defense activities involving the services and abilities of architects.

Discussions with Mr. Robert Trowell developed information concerning the Civil Defense Committee activities in the previous year and provided continuity.

Recommendations and information for future Committee activities include the two following principal areas for development.

1) Conferences with the New York State Civil Defense Commission, under the direction of Lt. General M. J. Asensio, resulted in the preparation of a letter from General Asensio recommending activities which would appear to be of mutual benefit to the architectural profession in New York State and to the New York State Civil Defense Commission. General Asensio's letter of 23 September 1964 summarized these matters as follows:
"In response to your inquiry con-

cerning the role of architects in civil defense, it is my judgment that the members of your profession could render their most important service in connection with the shelter program. The shelter program is the keystone for the entire civil defense program and the participation of persons who are professionally and technically qualified in shelter design and construction is essential to its success.

Architectural firms should have a thorough understanding and knowledge of the fundamentals and newly-developed techniques of shelter design and analysis. With this knowledge, an optimum degree of fallout protection can be provided in proposed building projects with minimum increases in construction costs and without handicapping the primary uses of the buildings.

I recommend to the members of your Association that they take steps to qualify in this regard by the successful completion of a course in Fallout Shelter Analysis sponsored by the Office of Civil Defense.

At the very least, members of your profession should become familiar with the criteria and codes for the design of fallout shelters, emergency operating centers and other emergency facilities so that they may be able to provide professional advice to their clients.

In New York State, we are placing great emphasis on providing fallout shelters in schools, and funds have been made available to provide an incentive for such construction. The response has been encouraging, as we have obtained results in the cases of a few architectural firms which have encouraged the inclusion of such shelters in school construction. These examples demonstrate that it is absolutely necessary to have all professional architects provide a positive influence for the program to be successful.

We can make available to architects detailed technical information concerning design requirements relative to the aid available for the construction of school fallout shelters and other emergency facilities. I strongly recommend that your Association make known to its members the availability of this information from the Engineering and Public Works Service of this Commission.

To summarize, I feel that architects can play their most important role in civil defense by taking positive action, along the lines outlined above, to promote the shelter program and to provide the technical competence necessary for the planning of such shelters and other emergency facilities.

2) Entirely separate from the shelter program discussed by General Asensio above, it is recommended that the architectural profession give continuous consideration to the Comprehensive Planning aspects of reducing community vulnerability to the effects of nuclear weapons. Architects participating in Comprehensive Planning programs will especially be in a position to utilize publications of the Federal Office of Civil Defense providing information in this general area. Further study by the NYSAA Civil Defense Committee of the aspects of reducing community vulnerability to nuclear attack is recommended since there are indications that Comprehensive Planning utilizing these principles will also reduce community vulnerability to natural disasters and will tend to produce viable and livable communities.

FEES AND CONTRACTS

George D. Brown, Chairman

It was determined to limit the work of the committee to certain State agencies including the Housing Finance Agency, the Dormitory Authority, the State University Construction Fund, the Mental Hygiene Fund and the Dept. of Public Works. Investigation into F.H.A. fees and into all New York City agencies was left to the New York Chapter of AIA.

Early in February Mr. Todd advised that the State Comptroller had questioned the policy of the State University Construction Fund in contracting for architectural services on the basis of 2½ times drafting costs. Much later in the year the entire fee schedules of this Fund and the Mental Hygiene Fund were challenged.

Several special meetings with the State University Construction Fund were held to discuss site work contracts for the Fund's program. The Committee participated through Mr. Todd, under the general chairmanship of Mr. Morris Ketchum. Meetings were held on May 22 and 26 and on June 10. Positive results were achieved through the Committee activities, particularly in raising the fee schedule and in editing the site work contract itself.

A full dress meeting among representatives of the Comptrollers Office, State University Construction Fund, Mental Hygiene Fund, Dept. of Public Works and representatives of New York State Assoc. of Architects including President Heller was held on Oct. 8 in the Comptroller's Office at 270 Broadway, New York City. Architects costs and fees were discussed for almost three hours. The Comptroller's representatives asked if the architects would object to a clause in future contracts permitting an audit of same on State work, in order to secure information on actual costs and profits to the various architects. President Heller appointed a sub-committee of the Fees & Contracts Committee consisting of Joseph Addonizio, George Brown, David Todd and William Eipel to investigate this matter and come up with recommendations including possible alternates.

In connection with the State Dept. of Public Works, much of the former work and power has been taken over by other agencies. However the questions of remuneration for stock plans for standard school buildings and fees for reuse of plans were referred to this Committee by the School Buildings Committee. Mr. Mero consulted with Mr. Brevetti of the Dept. of Public Works who advised as follows:

1) The Department recommends that plans be used with minimum changes, preferably none. Otherwise the Owner would be better served by conventional architectural services.
2) On the above basis he suggested a fee of 2½ to 3% depending on the complexity of required site development work.
3) The fee for an architect using a standard plan, not developed by this office should be between 3 and 3½%, again depending on the amount of service to be performed.

Mr. Brevetti suggested that the Committee write to firms who developed the standard plans to seek their advice on proper compensation therefor. In the rush of other business this has not been done and might be considered an item of business for next year's Committee.

The greatest amount of effort on the part of the Committee during the past

year has been concentrated on the Housing Finance Agency. Almost immediately upon its formation the Committee was catapulted into a situation wherein this agency had decided to exclude contractors' overhead and profit from 'construction cost.' Realizing that this decision, if permitted to remain unchallenged might have a serious deleterious effect on other state programs a meeting was sought and held with representatives of the agency who agreed to change back to the conventional definition but only with a corresponding reduction in fee percentages so that the actual fee would remain the same.

Since that meeting on Jan. 14 reams of memos and correspondence have passed between this Committee and many architects engaged in housing work and between President Heller and James Wm. Gaynor, Commissioner of Housing and Community Renewal.

First the consensus of opinion was definitely in favor of returning to the conventional definition of 'construction cost' no matter what.

Second, an overwhelming majority of architects objected to the fee schedule even before it was reduced and urged the Committee to seek a schedule similar to the then recently revised schedule of the Public Housing Administration in Washington (some 60% to 80% higher than the State fees).

Upon this instruction the Committee requested a meeting with the State. Time elapsed while the State drew up a detailed comparison of its fee schedule and services with P.H.A., concluding that for the same services the schedules were comparable.

More time passed while the Committee studied the State's analysis and concluded that it was erroneous in many of its assumptions. A thorough point by point rebuttal was prepared by the Committee and transmitted by President Heller to Commissioner Gaynor.

In the meanwhile it seemed desirable to secure factual information on just how well or poorly architects had fared under the program. A questionnaire was developed and sent to every architect who had undertaken a middle income State project. Replies were received on eighteen (18) projects, showing the return to the architect as a factor of Direct Personnel Expense.

The results were universally poor, ranging from a maximum of 2.07 to a minimum of .72 with the average at 1.57. The AIA "Architects Handbook of Professional Practice" recommends that when an architect's fee is to be based on a multiple of direct personnel expense, that multiple should be not less than 2½. Article 2.4 says that "In computing direct personnel expense . . . employee's time shall be at their regular rate of pay plus normal benefits." Normal benefits are usually computed at 15 - 17% of payroll costs.

As a result of all of this research and effort on the part of the Committee the Commissioner has directed a fresh approach to the problem. Meetings will be held with the State Housing Finance Agency with results which are presently unpredictable.

GENERAL LAWS

George T. Hirsch, Chairman

It is inevitable that a report of this Committee will read very much like the Legislative Committee Report. Therefore this report will be limited to a summary of items on which action was taken.

The Chairman met on February 3rd with President Heller, Richard Roth, Chairman of the Education Committee, and the Executive Director to arrive at a consensus on matters relative to the Education Law that were to be sponsored or supported at the 1964 legislature. Many of the items discussed were deferred for subsequent referral to the Joint Legislative Committee on Revision of the Education Law under Senator Brydges. *(See report of Special Committee—Education Law.)*

It was decided to sponsor or support in the 1964 legislature bills on the following subjects:

Limitation of advertising by non-licensed persons.
Requirement of an Affidavit as to authorship of plans.
Reduction of exempt area for residences to 1,000 square feet.
Prosecution of violations by District Attorneys.
Immunity from prosecution for witnesses.
Service of notices of appearance by mail (Jointly with the Education Dept. and the NYSAP.)

Most of these were given active consideration, but none were enacted.

On the negative side we fared better; we opposed the following bills:

1½ years credit for 1 year schooling, under the 12-year system.
Licensing of building contractors.
Corporate Practice.
A citizenship requirement for licensing. (Jointly with NYSAP).
Endorsement easing requirements for practice (Jointly with NYSAP.)

Only the last of these were enacted and signed.

This Committee took an active interest in numerous bills concerning the use of single contracts on public work, the Chairman and the Executive Director participating in a Joint Legislative Hearing running about seven hours on February 18th. The only result of this hearing was the enactment of a bill lifting the single contract limitation from $25,000 to $50,000. The Chairman urged the Governor by letter to sign this bill as a first small step, and he did.

Two bills providing a Statute of Limitations for professionals in the design professions were supported by the Committee, but were not enacted, allegedly due to poor language and lack of time to correct the defects.

The Committee supported a Joint Legislative Resolution to continue the Gioffre Committee which is working on a means to equalize tax advantages for professionals, and this resolution passed both Houses. The Committee was continued, and it is rumored that they expect to have something to offer the next Session of the State Legislature.

HOSPITALS AND HEALTH

W. Newell Reynolds, Chairman

Editor's Note: Those interested in hospitals may obtain a complete copy of this report from the NYSAA office.

The program of this Committee during the current year included the following project: The Middle Atlantic Hospital Assembly including the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania has operated for 17 years without Architectural participation of any kind. At a meeting of the NYSAA Committee on Hospitals and Health held in New York on May 7th it was agreed that (a) the Middle Atlantic Assembly should be asked if they would welcome participation by the Architects in their assembly; (b) To ask the New Jersey Society and the Pennsylvania Society to join with us in this venture.

Jack W. Owen, Secretary of the Middle Atlantic Assembly and Executive Director of the New Jersey Hospital Association subsequently endorsed the idea of a joint Planning Conference of

the Architects of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York and the Middle Atlantic Hospital Assembly. The President of New Jersey Society, Mr. Arthur Rigolo and Mr. G. Harold W. Haag president of the Pennsylvania Society quickly responded and appointed representatives to meet with our New York Committee. The program shows real signs of developing full bloom for the next Middle Atlantic Conference in the coming spring.

The NYSAA Committee has established an excellent relationship with the New York Chapter Committee on Hospitals and Health.

Some of the past years activities of the New York Chapter Committee included:

A two day seminar on Design for Aesepsis; Revision of Fee Schedule was produced by an Ad-Hoc Sub-Committee; Studies were also pursued on: Proprietary Hospital Code; Elimination of Sprinklers in Hospitals; Community Mental Health Centers; Waste Disposal in Hospitals, Proprietary Nursing Home Code.

The New York Chapter Committee on Hospitals and Health, at the request of the NYSAA Committee on Hospitals and Health relative to changes to Appendix "A" of Part 53 of the Public Health Service regulations, has devoted considerable time to the subject.

This Committee also sponsored four special dinner meetings covering: Report of a Committee Member on Health Work in the East including India, Tai, Malaya and Japan; Fire Safety Related to Codes and Economics; Integration of Out-Patient and In-Patient Facilities in Hospitals; Hyperbaric Chambers.

During his tenure as President of the NYSAA, S. Elmer Chambers appointed Frederick H. Voss, Robert Hall and W. Newell Reynolds to a special advisory committee of the New York State Department of Social Welfare to draft a code of "Standards for In-Patient Health Facilities other than Hospitals." The work has been carried on by sub-committees and it is expected that one final general meeting will be held to complete its work.

Our committee during the past three years has conducted its work mainly thru time consuming and laborious correspondence, with practically no expense to the Association. Its work is now becoming more complicated and will require closer coordination with the New York Chapter Committee on Hospitals and Health and the Institute Committee on Hospital Architecture. We should have a minimum of three established meetings during the year. Two of these meetings should be held in New York to permit close liaison with the New York Chapter Committee and with Regional members of the Institute Committee.

As we will need funds to promote our participation in the Middle Atlantic Hospital Assembly we urge the Board of Directors to make available the necessary funds to promote our program for the benefit of all NYSAA members.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

F. A. Evans, Jr., Chairman

This Special Committee was directed to review the existing Committee structure of the Association with the following objectives:

1) A system of committees to make best use of the talents and resources among the members of the Association.
2) The elimination of duplication.
3) Better service to the constituent organizations.

The committee recommended a format of committee structure and organization which would necessarily be a long-range program.

Principally it recommended that Committees be organized under the Commission system, recently adopted by the AIA and many of its chapters. Under the Commission system, the several committees of the State Association would be grouped in the following divisions: The Professional Society; Education; Professional Practice; Architectural Design; Public Affairs.

Each of the five Commissions would be under the direct supervision of an officer or director of the State Association. The alignment of committees under the Commission system, as adopted by the institute, and the format of State Association committees, existing and proposed, were included as appendices attached to the report. A study of the several committee activities indicated that none of those presently constituted should be dissolved, although some would operate more efficiently, were their functions to be combined with, or subordinated to another committee.

The Committee suggested the following additions to the committee structure: Under the Commission for the Professional Society:

A new judiciary committee to receive and verify charges of unprofessional conduct by members;

A new Headquarters Committee to coordinate the operations of the central office.

Under the Commission for Architectural Design: New committees related to major building types and design fields not presently represented.

It recommended: that an Executive Committee be selected from among the officers and directors, to be charged with the routine operation of the Association, between meeting of the directors. That a committee on committee structure be made a permanent part for the State Association organization.

The Committee felt that a substantial part of its directive has been discharged. However, much remains to be done. It hoped that a continuation of this program will study, in depth, the functions of each committee—its composition and responsibilities, and its place in the committee structure. Thereafter, a continuing assessment of each committee function would meet the changing needs of the profession and benefit each and every member of the State Association.

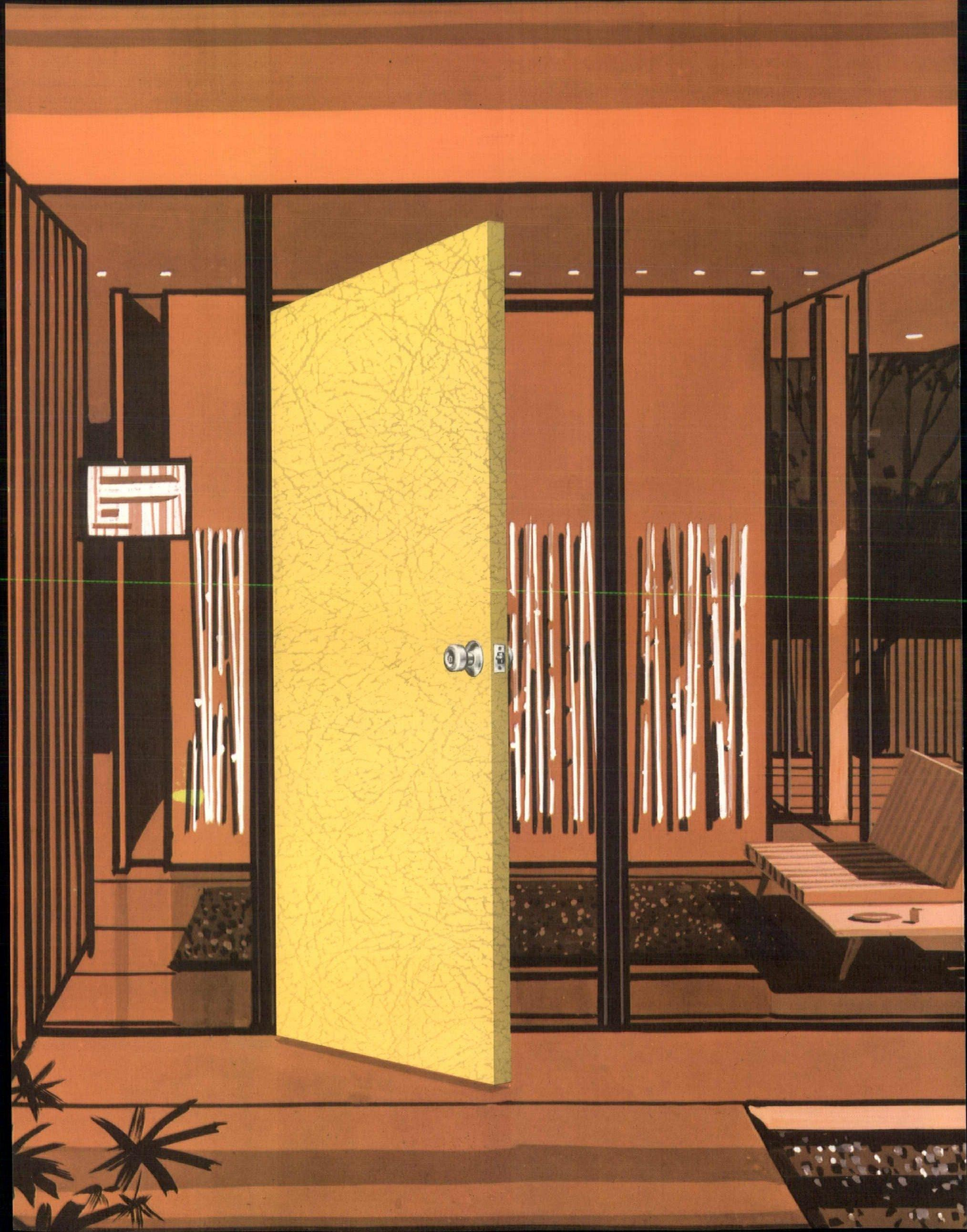
Editor's Note: This scholarly and comprehensive study of committee structure including the format will be published in its entirety in a future issue for consideration of the entire membership.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO EXPLORE EXPANDING OF NYSAA MEMBERSHIP

Millard F. Whiteside, Chairman

Resolution No. 7 passed at the 1963 Convention called for a Committee to study the feasibility of accepting the Rockland County Society of Architects as a constituent organization of the NYSAA and also stated that said Committee shall explore every phase of expanding the NYSAA membership.

This Committee concluded that an expanding membership of the NYSAA could be obtained by one of two methods. First, the individual Chapters and Societies must increase their membership which would automatically increase the membership of the State Association, and, secondly, the Associa-



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tion must increase its number of constituent organizations. In the first instance the Association can do little about increasing the Local Chapter or Society memberships. Therefore, the second method, increasing the number of constituent organizations, must be employed. This brings us directly to the question of admitting the Rockland Society of Architects and other similar groups into membership in the State Association, even though they are not AIA Chapters.

The original State Charter of the NYSAA set forth its aim as being representative of all Registered Architects in the State of New York, and the by-laws specifically defined the fact that such Registered Architects must be members of constituent groups whose bylaws are compatible with those of the NYSAA. Meetings held by this Committee with the President of the Rockland Society of Architects, and also with the general membership of the Rockland Society show clearly that the Rockland Society meets these requirements. However, the present bylaws of the AIA, as revised at the 1961 AIA Convention, do not permit future non-AIA groups to be accepted into the membership of any State Organization which has been chartered by the Institute. It is our understanding that such a Charter exists, but copies of the Charter were not available for this Committee to review. If this is a fact, it prohibits the NYSAA from accepting the Rockland Society as a constituent member.

The members of this Committtee unanimously concur that to deny admission into the NYSAA of a properly organized local group of Architects whose aims are similar to those of the State Association is detrimental to the State Association in that such denial fosters the possibility of a splinter State Organization being formed which would unquestionably reduce the effectiveness of the NYSAA in the excellent job it is doing for the Architects of New York State, particularly with reference to state legislative matters.

It appears obvious that for many years to come there will continue to be at least two non-AIA Societies who are constituent members of the State Association whose membership in no way affects the activities of the NYSAA. To expand the number of non-AIA groups should in no way adversely affect the State Association and in fact should strengthen it by virtue of increased membership. Due to population growth and possible change of geographical areas there may well be future local Architect groups organized within the State.

AIA matters which are presently handled by the Local Chapters and as a group within the State by the Regional Council can continue to be so handled without contravention of the affairs of the State Association.

It is conceivable that the AIA will be able to have a better opportunity to enlarge its membership by permitting such groups as the Rockland Society to embrace a State-wide parent group, so that they will become more aware of the advantages of further increasing their activities and stature by eventually embracing a Country-wide parent group, the American Institute of Architects.

The Committee therefore recommends that a top level meeting be arranged between the officers of the NYSAA and the officers of the AIA to work out a solution that will permit the NYSAA to increase its membership by accepting non-AIA members. It must be borne in mind that any member of the State Association of Architects whether AIA or not, is bound by the bylaws and mandatory standards of the NYSAA which are similar to those of the AIA. The present NYSAA bylaws further provide that disciplinary action can be taken against non-AIA members who do not live up to the NYSAA bylaws. We feel that any non-AIA membership organizations admitted to the NYSAA must be admitted only on the basis of having a certain number of members, a history as an active chartered organization for a certain number of years and furthermore, their bylaws must be compatible with those of the NYSAA. These requirements for membership would prohibit the application of "fly-by-night" groups organized only in order to gain admittance to the State Association. In any event, as a membership organization the NYSAA would still maintain the right to deny membership.

Architecture is a profession which demands of its members a complete and thorough understanding of the problems and aims of the profession of Architecture, not only at a Local level but at a State and National level. It appears that this cannot be done by denying membership into a State Organization to members of the profession, solely because they do not belong to the American Institute of Architects. On the other hand, we most certainly do encourage the membership of all Architects into the American Institute of Architects.

Although it has not been discussed with the members of the Rockland Society, there is a possibility that the territory of Rockland County might be joined with the territory of the Westchester Chapter, to form a Westchester - Rockland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects inasmuch as they are geographically side by side, and their problems are more closely related than are the problems of Rockland County to the City of New York, which is the main area encompassed by the New York Chapter AIA which now included the territory of Rockland County.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Thomas O. Morin, Chairman

The School Buildings Committee held one meeting. All other communication was handled by correspondence and/or telephone.

1) At the 1963 NYSAA Convention, the Central New York Chapter sponsored Resolution VIII which in effect justifiably "wrecked" the New York State School Boards Association, Inc. plans for an architectural exhibit at its convention in Syracuse later the same month.

This Committee feels such an exhibit to be a worthwhile future effort provided it is handled by this Committee. After discussion it was decided not to proceed because both conventions run simultaneously in 1964.

It is recommended — because of the public relations value — that this "school exhibit" be held in 1965, and further if necessary, that it be the single exhibit effort for this association during the new administration.

The Bylaws of the NYSBA dictate their convention time as the last week in October. It is hoped, therefore, that the 1965 Convention can be scheduled from October 17 - 20, 1965.

2) Another effort this year has been to establish good liaison between the profession and the New York State Division of School Buildings and Grounds.

The Committee has recommended to the Acting Director an upgrading of the minimal lighting standards. We also pointed out certain errors on the new green and white forms and made recommendations to be included at the next printing.

Continued from Page 16

The situation is good on the plans for standard school buildings. Only one district has succumbed. It bought 50 sets, hired a member of this committee at 5½% and he made 40 sheets for alterations to the original plans.

As soon as possible this Committee should advise all members who file plans for approval with this agency to leave as much time for approval as we do for bidding. This is the greatest single problem between this group and ourselves at this time.

RESOLUTIONS

Albert Melniker, Chairman

This Committee has been guided by the bylaws which read:

> "It shall be the duty of this committee to receive and compile resolutions presented or forwarded to it by a constituent organization or committee of the NYSAA; to analyze and consider the contents thereof, and to present same in proper form with its recommendations at the annual meeting."

The committee has also been guided by the dictionary definition of the word "resolution." This is defined as "A formal determination or expression or opinion of a deliberative assembly or other body of persons . . . (a) resolve or determinate to make a resolution to do something."

In accordance with the procedure set up several years ago, the Committee will review the resolutions as submitted and have mimeographed copies presented to the membership prior to the resolution sessions.

This being my 6th year as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee I feel highly honored by the confidence placed in me by the Association. May I take this opportunity to thank the President, the Resolutions Committee and the Executive Director for their help and guidance in the work of this Committee.

We feel that the effective disposition and carrying out of the resolutions is an important element in the continuing work of the State Association during the year between conventions.

SCHOLARSHIP

Milton Milstein, Chairman

As in 1963, the problem of scholarship fund sources proved to be the chief problem this year. At two meetings held by the Committee, various methods of assuring adequate yearly funds were weighed. The final conclusion reached was that none of the five systems considered could be depended upon regularly as an assured source of substantial funds for proper assistance to deserving students in the six schools of architecture. Methods and conclusions reached are as follows:

1) *Increase in membership dues.*
It was felt that an increase in individual membership dues would be resented by many.

2) *Appeal for individual contributions.*
This method was approved as an incidental source but was regarded as too uncertain to be counted upon every year.

3) *Appeal for contributions by constituent Chapter and Society organizations.*
It was decided to use this method for the year 1964 only.

4) *Capital Fund.*
Ideally, this would be a good system through which to provide yearly student grants. A sum large enough, drawing interest at 4½% or more, could assure a definite amount annually. As a practical matter, obtaining such funds, which must run to many thousands of dollars, would be most difficult to do. At best, it would mean a long-range program with the same attendant problems in the interim. Therefore, the committee could not support this method.

5) *Outside Solicitations.*
This system would make the scholarship fund entirely dependent upon gratuitous contributions from sources outside NYSAA.

It is the considered judgment of the Committee that the New York State Association of Architects must assume direct responsibility for perpetuation of a significant and adequate annual fund, one that can be depended upon, one that is equitable and reasonable in nature. For six years we have left too much to chance while counting on a yearly base contribution from other sources. It is time to face this responsibility.

The Committee concluded that a fixed percentage of each constituent organization's annual dues to the Association, deposited each year to the Fund, would represent the guarantee of permanence sought. This percentage would be paid over and above the regular annual dues paid by the Chapter of Society from its membership dues, and would be a separate sum to be provided from such sources as each organization sees fit.

As to the appeal employed this year, we are pleased to report generally good results as follows:

Bronx Chapter—Pledge of $250.00.

Brooklyn Society—Check for $100.00.

Eastern New York Chapter—Chapter's scholarship money policy is contributed directly to R. P. I. Some money was diverted recently to the Matt Del Gaudio Fund from a source outside Chapter.

Long Island Society Chapter—Check for $100.00.

New York Chapter—Matter to be taken up at their September Board meeting and we will be advised of decision.

Westchester Chapter—Are most sympathetic to the NYSAA Scholarship Fund, but regret that contributions to other scholarship funds make donation to ours impossible.

Queens Chapter—$100.00 check.

Syracuse Society—$100.00 check.

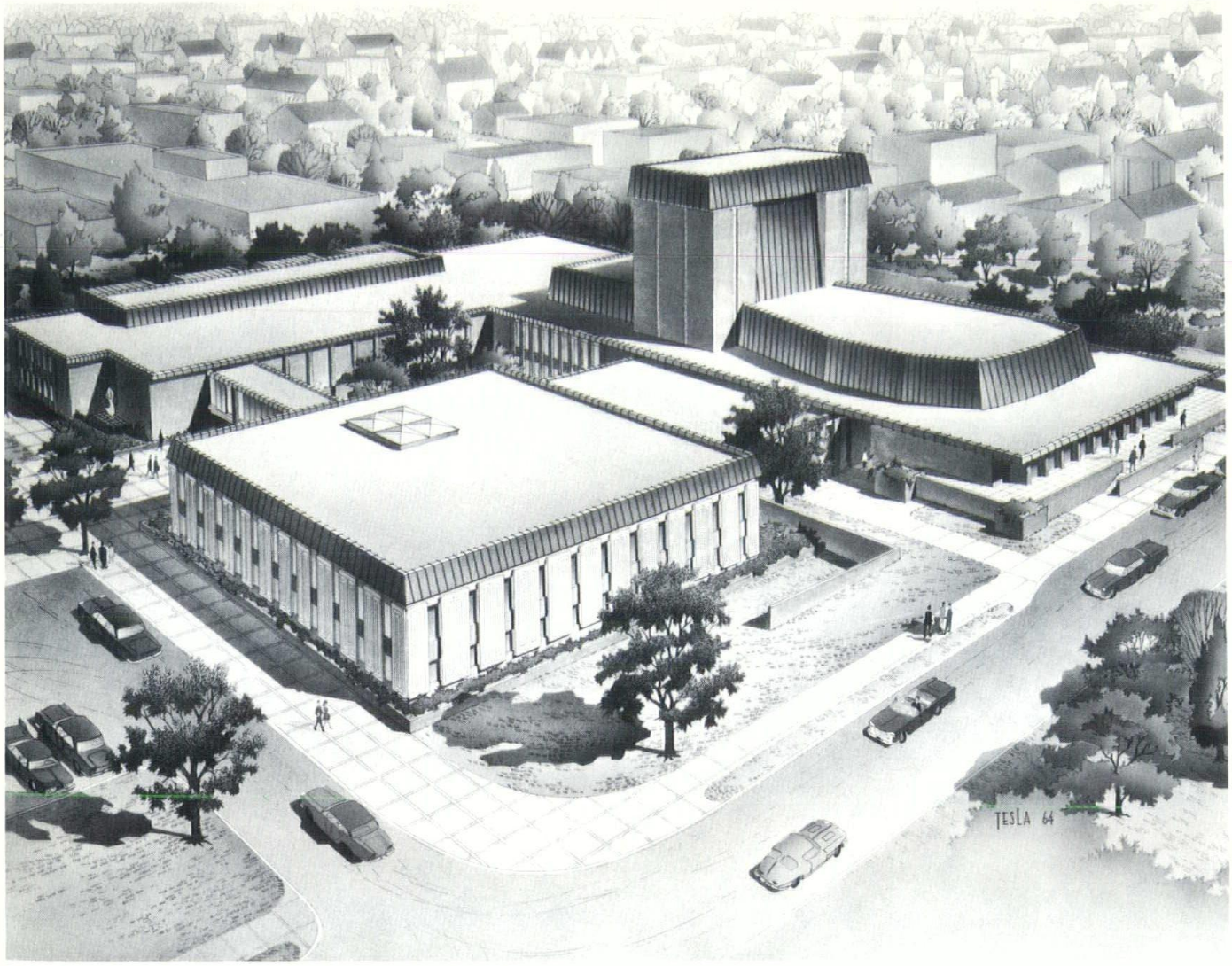
Buffalo-Western New York Chapter—$100.00 check.

New York Society — $1,000.00 perpetual fund providing an annual award of $200.00 to a deserving student or students at Cooper Union. Replies have not yet been received from the Brooklyn Chapter, Central New York Chapter, Staten Island Chapter and the Rochester Society. However, we are hoping answers will be received by Convention time.

Personal contributions of $100.00 each were received from Harry M. Prince and Adolph Goldberg, AIA, and from Fuhrman Construction Company of Buffalo, New York.

At present, the NYSAA Scholarship Fund stands at $2,107.58, including pledges. It is reasonable to assume that it will be increased shortly by a few hundred dollars.

Letters were mailed to the Deans of the six schools of architecture in the State of New York, requesting information regarding deserving students so that the Committee can properly evaluate and give priority to those most qualified. The six schools of architecture are: Cornell University, Syracuse University, Columbia University, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, and Pratt Institute.



CONSTRUCTION FUND STATE UNIVERSITY

Making a significant contribution to both the local community and the State University College at Geneseo will be this $2.4-million Fine Arts Building designed by Edgar Tafel, one of the three principal architects who formed MST Architects and Planners Associates to develop the comprehensive plan for the campus. This building, the first of its type for this campus, will be placed in use in the Autumn of 1966 and will be built under the supervision of the State University Construction Fund, the public benefit corporation established in 1962 to expedite the construction of academic building and related facilities on the campuses of the State University of New York.

With the brick exterior and lead-coated copper roof, the two-level structure will contain three distinct sections: (left foreground) Music Instructional Wing, (left background) Art Wing, and (right) Drama Wing which will contain a 400-seat theater.

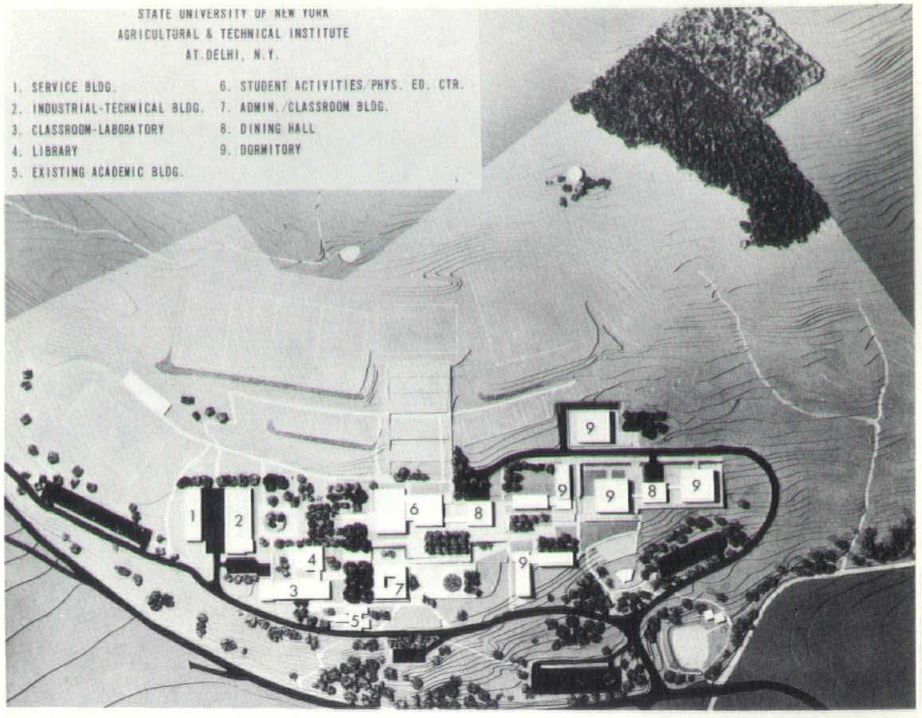
STATE UNIVERSITY CONSTRUCTION FUND AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE AT DELHI COMPREHENSIVE CAMPUS PLAN

The development of a high-density, central academic Agora to serve as both a focal point of activity and a distinguishing feature of the campus is proposed in the comprehensive plan developed for the State University Agricultural and Technical Institute at Delhi for the 1964-1970 period. A majority of the construction activity outlined in the $10,314,000 program is scheduled to be completed before the 1965-1966 school year. The plan will permit the Institute's enrollment to increase 45 percent and reach 1,000 by 1970, and will provide dormitory accommodations for 1,000 students.

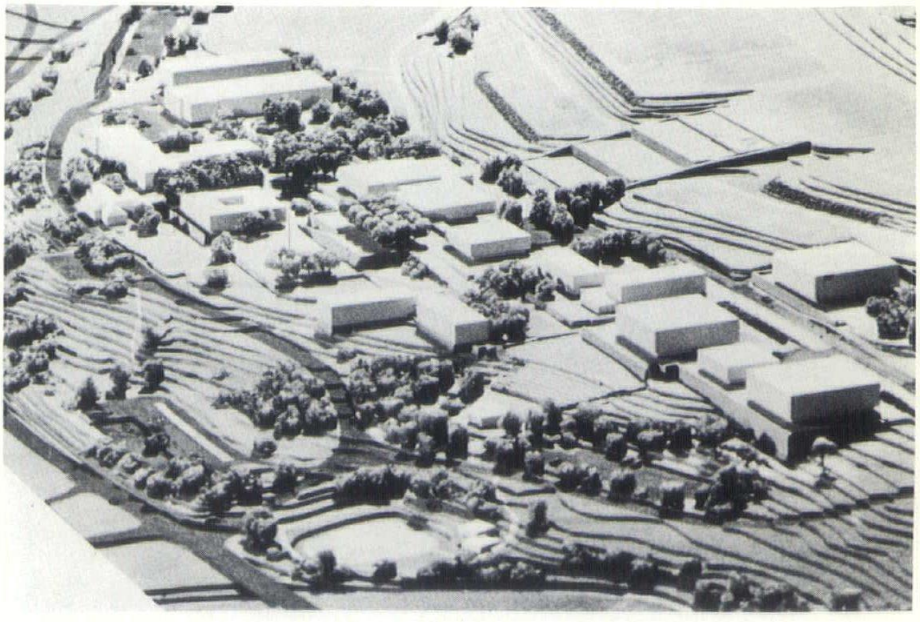
A central Agora will be created as the nexus of the font of learning at Delhi. The terrain limits building sites, but provides a means of defining and controlling space. Thus the academic buildings under construction are being built on terraces of different elevations that will be connected via a pedestrian way from the lower plateau to the main campus land level. Agora is Greek for a "mingling place where ideas were exchanged," and at Delhi the series of ramps will lead the students from the campus entranceway past and to structures of learning. The concentration of buildings in the heart of the campus will allow rapid pedestrian movement between classes and supporting facilities.

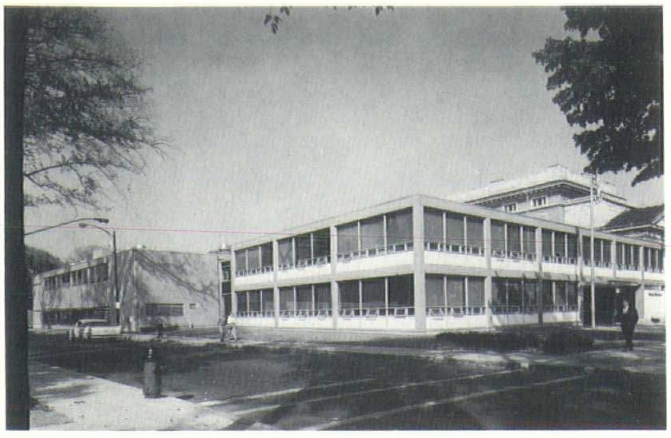
From the main entrance to the campus on the northeast corner the roadway will split, with the northern portion circling to the dormitory-dining area and continuing to the western fringe of the academic area before terminating at a parking facility. This access route will provide vehicle service not only to both the academic area, and particularly to the Student Activities/Physical Education Center, but also the upper plateau athletic facilities.

The southern portion of the academic area is currently under construction with the Library/Classroom/Laboratory and the Industrial/Technical buildings due for completion in the fall of 1964. The academic core area and the Student Activities/Physical Education Center will be finished in 1965.



Planning architect: George Diamond Associates, New York City. Building architects: Industrial/Technical and Classroom / Library / Laboratory: Knappe & Johnson, Scarsdale; Student Activities/Physical Education Center: Perkins & Will, White Plains Service Building: George Diamond Associates, New York City. Landscape architect: Zion & Breen, New York City. Consulting Engineers: Planning—F. S. Dubin & Associates, New York City; Structural—Fraioli-Blum-Yesselman, New York City, Garfinkel & Marenberg, New York City, Atlas & Rosenberg, New York City; Mechanical—Joseph R. Loring & Associates, New York City, Harold Hecht, New York City, Segner & Dalton, White Plains.





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

THE CLIENT AWARD PROGRAM

The photographs above and below were published in the Nov./Dec. 1964 issue of ESA, but the captions were interchanged. We are happy to make the correction (although we cannot explain or condone it) and trust no one has been offended. (See letters to the Editor). SMK

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

SIDNEY L. STRAUSS MEMORIAL AWARD

H. I. Feldman, AIA

THE NEW YORK SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, AT ITS ANNUAL DINNER MEETING TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, NAMED H. I. FELDMAN, ARCHITECT, WINNER OF THE SIDNEY L. STRAUSS MEMORIAL AWARD. THIS CITATION IS AWARDED ON THE BASIS OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION. MR. FELDMAN IS PRESIDENT OF THE ARCHITECTS COUNCIL OF NEW YORK CITY, AND IS PAST PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

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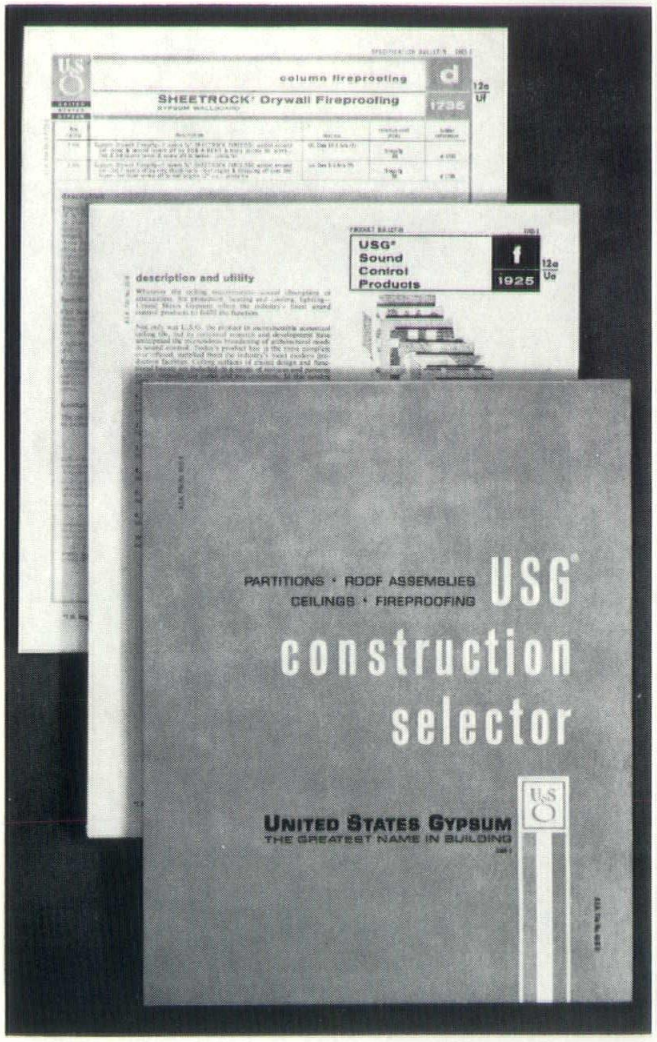

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N.Y.S.A.A. COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND HOSPITALS

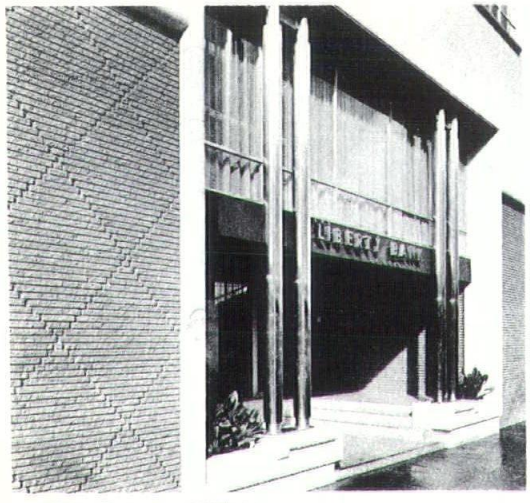
ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBIT — MIDDLE ATLANTIC HOSPITAL ASSEMBLY

Arrangements for the first exhibition of hospital architecture at the Middle Atlantic Hospital Assembly were completed early in January. Announcements are now being prepared for mailing to members of the three state organizations of architects and to institutional members of the three state hospital associations. Applications for exhibit reservations are being mailed and are due to be filed at the Assembly Offices on March 5.

Patterned after the national Annual Exhibition of Hospital Architecture, the exhibit will limit entries to bona fide projects built within five years. The international practice of requiring uniformly one meter square panels is being followed. Each architectural firm is limited to the exhibition of two projects and two panels per project. Models are also accepted if they do not occupy more than twenty feet of floor space.

The Middle Atlantic Hospital Assembly meets every year in the Convention Hall in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Meeting dates this year are May 19 through 21. The Assembly is attended principally by hospital administrators, trustees and administrative personnel affiliated with the New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania Hospital Associations. Commercial exhibits display a full array of hospital equipment and specialized building components. The meeting has gained added importance on the East Coast this year because of the announcement that no national hospital meeting will convene in the East until 1968.

Frederick H. Voss, A.I.A., of Kiff, Voss & Franklin, New York City, representing the National Committee on Hospital Architecture, A.I.A., initiated negotiations with the Assembly. The architects on the Committee include: For the New Jersey Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Howard L. McMurray, A.I.A. of Elizabeth, New Jersey; for the New York State Association of Architects, Robert Hall, A.I.A., of Rochester, New York; and for the Pennsylvania State Association of Architects, D. Kenneth Johnstone, A.I.A. of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



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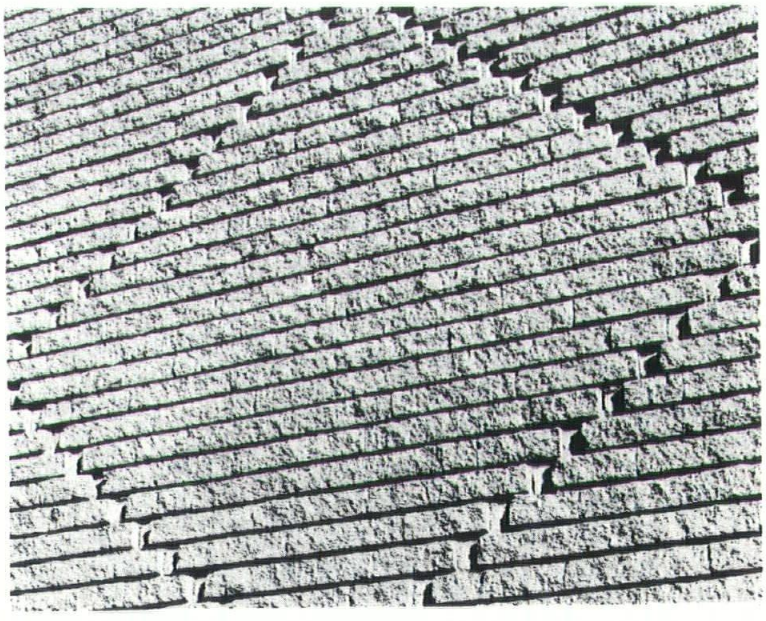

GREAT COMMUNITIES IN A GREAT SOCIETY — A CHALLENGE TO OUR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

by Arthur Gould Odell, Jr. FAIA
President

The American Institute of Architects from his address to the Forty-ninth Annual Convention, National Association of Secondary School Principals, Fontainebleu Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida January 19, 1965.

"Ugliness and Progress"

Education, like business and art, is blighted by ugliness. Ugliness depresses the human spirit as surely as it flattens the community pocketbook. We may be the first nation in history whose citizens have taught themselves not to see. We have developed a technology which is the wonder of the world. We pay enormous attention to the design of our clothing, our silverware, our automobiles, and — reasonably often — our buildings. Yet we live with our handsome possessions in our few beautiful buildings in towns and cities of festering ugliness.

When you enter a city, you are greeted by rows of billboards, quick-lunch signs, junkyards, beat-up motels, and rundown housing. Overhead wires form ugly patterns against the sky. If you hit the rush hour, you find bumper - to - bumper traffic. Downtown, you find a few new buildings surrounded by rundown business structures with peeling store fronts and store signs of all sizes and shapes. Instead of parks for people, you find parking lots for cars. Along the waterfront you find elevated expressways, warehouses and dirt. Aside from the city hall and the little park in front of it, the historic landmarks that tie the community to its heritage are unkempt and sometimes even unkown. The trees and grass which once graced and softened the city are gone. They have given way, we are told, to "progress."

"Progress is Learning"

But *progress,* to educators and architects, is something quite different. A generation ago we were still fighting the public attitude that a schoolhouse should either be a rude country shelter or an urban stone monument with Gothic trappings. Today, enormous amounts of talent and energy are being exerted to define the educational needs of our new society and to design structures that will help teachers to teach and students to learn.

If anyone had suggested twenty years ago that it might be a good idea to place wall - to - wall carpeting in schoolrooms, he might well have been run out of town. He might *still* be, in some areas. But here in Florida, the educators, architects, and citizens are coming to the interesting conclusion that carpeting might have real advantages in the control of sound transmission. The same parallel might be made with respect to air conditioning; a controllable year-round climate can aid the learning process. Some are also finding that it may save money immediately and in the future by designing compact schools with shorter wall perimeters and full and flexible use of interior space. Architects are searching ways to give you schoolrooms which allow control over images and sound and line-of-sight, and which enable students to see pictures clearly and take notes at the same time.

Experimentation Is Necessary To Progress

As educators, many of you have struggled against people both inside and outside your schools who either fight innovations in design or embrace them uncritically. What you are really fighting, of course, is lack of knowledge, the inability to make intelligent judgments based on good information —in a word, *ignorance.* This condition of ignorance acts as a brake on progress in schoolhouse design. It not only affects what schools will look like and how they will function, but where they will be located. School sites can only be reserved on a long-term basis by communities which have master plans of future land use. Many do not.

Good Urban Design— Requires Planning

We do not make business decisions without plans and we do not build buildings without plans. But we continue to build and rebuild our towns and cities without plans. We neglect and abandon and ultimately replace the good things we have. We ignore the basic principles of good design in everything from highways and shopping streets to traffic signs and street lights. Good urban design — the architecture of towns and cities — is part of the heritage of America. It is not alien to our culture. Baroque concepts borrowed from the European Renaissance were the inspiration for the design of Annapolis, Williamsburg, and Washington. William Penn made a design for the city of Philadelphia of such strength and clarity that it has guided the recent re-building of the city. One of our best early architects designed Monticello, the Capitol in Richmond, the campus of the University of Virginia, and several towns. He made a plan for a national system of roads and canals. He also found time for politics, horsemanship, and playing the violin. He was, of course, the third President of the United States — Thomas Jefferson.

The Remedy Is Education

We are now in the midst of the biggest building boom in the history of this or any other nation. By the end of this century, we will have to duplicate every structure in this nation to house our expanding population and replace wornout structures and neighborhoods. We are, in effect, building a second America. We are doing this in a democracy. The pharoahs and kings and nobles who once made the qualitative decisions about the physical environment are gone. For the first time in history, the common man is on his own. He bears a unique responsibility for making the qualitative decisions concerning his environment. The quantitative decisions have already been made. The only remedy for this situation is *education.* Architects, foundations, journalists, and leaders of government are now making a beginning at the education of the community. Speaking for the nation's architects, I can say that we have no magic formulae and no pat solutions to complex problems. We do, however, have the great advantage of training and experience in environmental design. Architecture and urban design involve the same problems of design at different scales. Both strive for harmony and order and, when both are achieved, beauty often reveals itself.

What Of Generations To Come?

One generation is in our high schools now. Another is in our elementary schools. Still another is reaching school age. *Here* is the real hope for the great society. There can *be* no great society without great communities. And there can be no great communities in a democracy unless there are many people who know the difference between the ugly and the beautiful, and insist on having one rather than the other. This dream is doomed to oblivion unless there is competent and continuing public education in the history and appreciation of architecture and urban design. *This great task is up to you.* We will help you, but, *in the end, the full promise of the great society lies in the schoolhouse.*

In this nation at various times, one profession or another has tended to dominate. At our earliest beginnings, it was the clergy who kept the flock together and gave it spiritual leadership. Later, the lawyers worked out the political framework which created a nation out of a confederation of colonies. Still later, the engineer, backed by the financier, gave us transportation and communication systems and a new technology.

Today, we have bridged our physical boundaries. Our problem is not to develop a technology, but to control it. Medical advances have made millions of people survive both the diseases of childhood and the impairments of age. The great majority of our people and our riches are concentrated in our urban areas. We are beginning to re-build them all across the land.

Principal Problems Are Education And Environmental Design

The educators and architects of America share the greatest responsibility that has ever been thrust upon them or any other professions. I suggest that we make plans at the earliest opportunity to work together in a common effort to insure that future generations of Americans will live in great communities worthy of our heritage and aspirations.

Soon, I will propose that the leaders of your organization in Washington meet with a committee of leading architects to discuss how we can best work together to introduce design principles into the curriculum. I hope all of you will support this proposal. Meantime we have, for example, prepared three separate filmstrips as teaching tools for secondary schools. These filmstrips, with supporting teachers booklet, discuss the relationship between the student of today and the urban environment of tomorrow. One deals with the values of the great societies of the past as shown by the architecture they have left behind. A second teaching tool discusses the relationship of human needs, climatology, and the ingenuity of man in solving environmental problems with whatever materials he had found at hand. A third filmstrip discusses the elements of urban design and the things we can do in our cities to make them less grim to live in. I would like to pay particular tribute to Dr. Ellsworth Tompkins, your able executive secretary, for the advice and guidance he has given us in the creation of these teaching tools for the social studies curriculum. They are available to all teachers without charge.

Urban Walking Tours

I also commend to you the practice of taking students on walking tours of the community, to eliminate the peculiar blindness which the community often develops to urban ugliness. I pledge the active support and aid of the chapters of The American Institute of Architects in guiding walking tours for students in our urban areas. The American people are just beginning to see again and we're doing our best to sharpen their vision. They're beginning to see the bad things and they're beginning to want some of the good things. There may never be an ideal city, but it is an interesting exercise to think what it might be like.

Lesson For The Future

If we had an ideal community it might have an office building cluster around a pleasant open space at its core. Like Rockefeller Center in New York, or the new Central Plaza in Canton, Ohio, or Constitution Plaza, in Hartford, Connecticut. In all three cases, design separates people from automobiles, and provides trees, shrubs, and places for people to pause and rest. We can look at San Francisco and Washington and a host of our smaller communities and profit from their examples of carving little parks out of the density of the city. We can also provide large park systems on a metropolitan or regional basis as has been done in Washington and New York and Boston. We can preserve some of our fine old buildings and places of interest, as has been done in New Orleans and San Francisco and other cities. Instead of hiding them behind industrial grime and freeways, we can make a great recreational advantage out of our waterways, as the people of San Antonio have done with their river.

We can re-route traffic and rehabilitate blighted business buildings, as the citizens of Fresno, California, have done, and have shopping streets which re-create the age-old interest of the bazaar. We can junk many of our obsolete building rules and ordinances and build pleasant and efficient "mixes" of high-rise apartment buildings and town houses in redevolped city neighborhoods; for this we can look to cities like Detroit and Washington and San Francisco. The golden city of northern California has other things to offer us, too. We must find ways to make public transportation in the city as enjoyable an experience as it is on the little San Francisco cable cars. We also find that San Franciscans voted themselves higher taxes in order to have a tri-county subway system. They told the architect who is designing it that they want it efficient *and* beautiful. Earlier, these same citizens rose up in revolt against a new freeway which would have rammed an ugly path across the city. The incomplete stub of it is still standing as an eloquent monument to the public will. We can preserve the fine old buildings we already have, as has been done with Jackson Square in San Francisco, in the French Quarter of New Orleans, in the cities of Savannah and Annapolis and in other places.

Shall We Begin Now?

We can pull down the billboards and clean up the entrances to our towns and cities. We should be as jealous of their appearance as we are of our own sidewalks and doorsteps. We can place utility wires underground, where they belong. We can create water displays in our town squares, define some public spaces with patterned pavements to create interesting visual and tactile contrasts, and pay attention to such small but important details as the design of street furniture, store signs, traffic signs, and street lighting. We can have all this and much more if we go to work to raise the quality of our physical environment *now*. I am here to pledge the efforts of the architects of America. We ask you to help in this great task to create great communities in a great society. Shall we begin now?

HISTORIC LANDMARK PRESERVATION EFFORTS IN FLUSHING, NEW YORK

The Queens Chapter A.I.A. and The Flushing Rotary Club together with other public spirited organizations and individuals have joined forces to save Kingsland Mansion, one of Flushings last remaining unprotected landmarks. Under the Chairmanship of William Lukacs, A.I.A., they have established the Kingsland Preservation Committee to obtain the necessary funds.

Kingsland Mansion (sometimes called the old Murray House) was built in 1774 and is an accredited landmark, recognized by the Landmarks Preservation Committee and numerous historical societies as worthy of being memorialized as a historical shrine. The property on which the house stands has been sold for a shopping center, and unless this historical building is relocated it will be demolished in April.

The Star-Journal and other local newspapers have published plans to move Kingsland to another site where it could be authentically refurbished with antiques of the period (many of which are now in storage vaults, available once the house is on its new site). The cost of moving the house to its new location, and providing the foundation is $15,000. The Parks Department of New York City has agreed to assume custodial care once Kingsland has been relocated.

Recently the L.I. Press published the following illustrated historical commentary about the Kingsland Mansion by J. Ernest Brierly.

> "This mansion was built in 1774, on a large tract of land purchased thirty years previously by Charles Doughty. It received the name "Kingsland" from the builder's son-in-law, Capt. Joseph King, an English seaman who settled in Flushing after many years at sea.
>
> "Following his death, the property was inherited by his two children, one of whom, Mary Ann King, married Lindley Murray and, as time went on, the mansion became known as the Murray House. In 1871, a rambling 22-room house, called "Contentment,,' and only recently demolished, was built a short distance east of the Murray House, and was the home of Joseph King Murray, a prominent civic leader in Flushing.
>
> "The part of Flushing, from 149th street to 162nd street and the Broadway station of the Long Island Railroad, during the 19th Century and some time later, was called Murray Hill, due to the ownership of much of the land by the Murray family. It was Flushing's most exclusive section. In addition to their social prominence, the family names appear in the business world as the King and Murray Nursery. The cultivation of fruits and flowers by the early Huguenots has developed into a lucrative business, and Flushing's nurseries had become famous and, according to record in 1873, the King and Murray Nursery, covering more than thirty acres, was the largest in the area.
>
> "The many beautiful old trees

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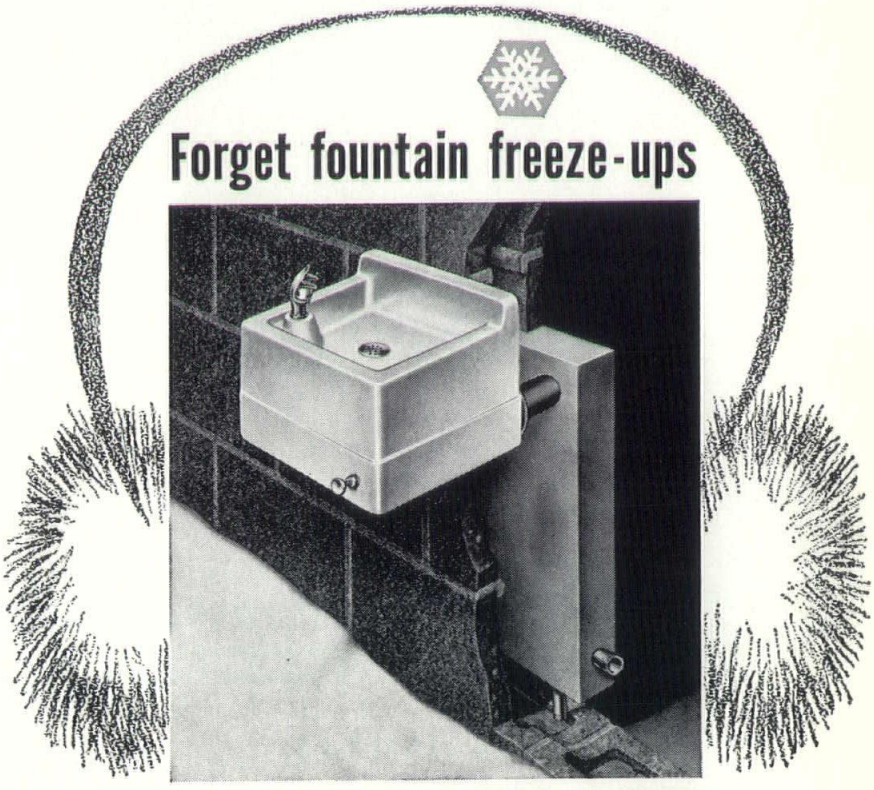

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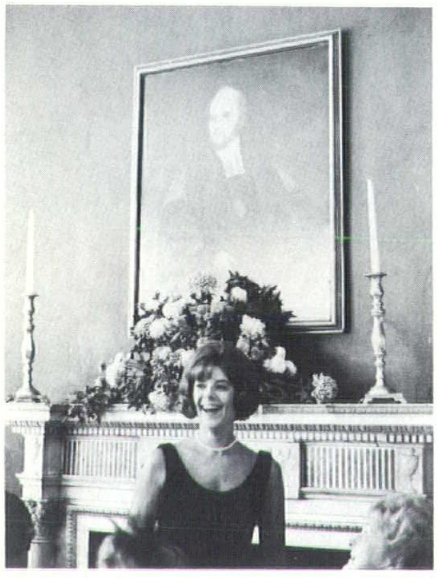
LES GIRLS

N. Y. CHAPTER'S W. A. A. RAISED $8,000 FOR SCHOLARSHIPS

Wives and daughters of some of the New York Chapter members formed a Women's Architectural Auxiliary in recent years to raise scholarship funds for architectural schools in the Chapter's area. To finance the gifts, the Auxiliary holds special events of mutual interest and sure-fire appeal. Examples? A fashion show in Manhattan's Junior League Building in October, 1964, with members as models (see cut); the Doric Debutante Cotillion held at the Metropolitan Club, sponsored this December for the sixth time. Each spring there are tours of houses and apartments of unusual design. Coming soon, a tour of Lincoln Center with its architects as guides.



A bald-pated forefather, framed on the wall of the Junior League Building in Manhattan, looks approvingly at Mrs. Roger Spross wearing a vibrant red wig as a member-model in the Women's Architectural Auxiliary Fashion Show. New members were welcomed at this semiannual luncheon meeting in October, only one of the highlights of the New York Chapter's W. A. A. drive in 1964 to provide scholarship funds for the local architectural schools.

Last year the W.A.A. distributed $8,000 in cash to the architectural schools in the metropolitan area for award to promising students on the

Continued on Page 27

Letters to the Editor

N.Y.C. CIVIC CENTER

Dear Sam:

I sent the following letter to Mr. Arthur G. Odell, Jr., President, The American Institute of Architects, on December 30, 1964, concerning the Federal Office Building, Foley Square, New York City.

"Dear Mr. Odell:

On matters involving civic redevelopment, we feel the architectural profession should objectively reveal and illuminate all related facts so that rational decisions can be taken.

The New York State Association of Architects, in convention assembled, has assumed such responsibility in the matter of the controversial new Federal building in Foley Square, New York City. And, President Simeon Heller has asked the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects to also urge the Government to make essential revisions. The original GSA site includes preempted land in Foley Square mapped by the City for parks, traffic arteries and vistas.

Since the Government insists that Federal plans remain substantially as they were in 1960, except for the recently enlarged site, all objections to the original plans are still valid. The inadequacy of the City's two recent Civic Center plans is largely due to the fact that they both were forced to comply—as a fait accompli—with the obsolete GSA plans based on the former disastrous site.

Now that the Federal site has been expanded by 50 per cent, however, the need for basic revisions is greater than ever. Furthermore, the City's latest piecemeal plan will require a complete reappraisal and a broader program because a full Broadway frontage, to match the new Federal site, will soon be acquired; the new Police Headquarters was switched from Canal Street to a city-owned site opposite City Hall; and, bridge-approach, traffic, parking and land use problems for the entire City Hall - Foley Square district now are belatedly recognized as problems—yet to be solved!

Prompt action is essential on the Federal project, however, while all work remains suspended pending demolition of the adjacent condemned structures. Our success in correcting these errors will further assure the public that architects offer the most competent guidance for the proper reconstruction of our cities.

In view of the urgency and significance of this five-year battle for rational comprehensive planning, we in the New York Region await the support of the Institute.

Sincerely yours,

CIVIC CENTER COMMITTEE OF THE ARCHITECTS COUNCIL OF N. Y. C.

Nathan R. Ginsburg, A.I.A., Chrmn.

KUDOS and KICKS

Dear Sam:

This happens to be the first letter I am writing in 1965 as I am down here at the office Saturday morning going over the mail and have just had a chance to read through the November-December issue of the Empire State Architect.

Sam, I think this is by far the best issue of the magazine yet published. I believe that the membership will be well pleased, and in addition to that, the editorial comment and the illustrations are such that I think we are achieving the type of publication that we would be proud to have in the hands of the "management community" throughout the state.

Congratulations!

Having no bearing whatsoever on my above comments, but just so you won't think I didn't look through every page of the magazine, I should mention that on Page 29 the pictures of the Worcester Public Library and the Watertown Daily Times newspaper plant are switched over the text. Possibly they could be rerun or this pointed out in the next issue.

Again, Sam, I think this issue is a tremendous step in the right direction. May I take this opportunity to extend my wishes for your health and happiness in the New Year.

Very truly yours,

Sargent-Webster-Crenshaw & Folley Rip.

Darrel D. Rippeteau

Partner

**Dear Rip: I raise my head with pride and lower it with humility all at the same time — and while my head is bobbing see adjoining column.*

SMK

ABOUT THE ARCHITECTS

Continued from Page 5

for planning facilities for the Lido, Venice, Italy; a second award for a Nautical Institute, Palermo, Italy; and, in 1956, first prize of the American Institute of Graphic Design. He was a panelist at the 1964 International Design Conference at Aspen, Colorado, and at the 1963 AIA Seminar at Cranbrook, Michigan.

HISTORIC LANDMARK CONTRIBUTIONS SOLICITED

Continued from Page 25

which still adorn the streets, are reminders of Flushing's past, and still standing at 40-25 155th St., the old Kingsland Mansion or "Murray House" is the town's second oldest house, pre-dated only by the historic Bowne House."

(Contributions can be mailed to "A.I.A. - Rotary Kingsland Fund" Kingsland Preservation Committee 134-51 Maple Ave., Flushing, N.Y. 11355.)

LES GIRLS

Continued from Page 26

basis of need. At the 1964 Convention in October, our State Association recognized, enviously, the ladies' success and passed a resolution by acclamation congratulating the Auxiliary. The W.A.A.'s financial contribution to professional education is outstanding among efforts in that direction including those of the professional organizations themselves. (Chapter Presidents, please take note.)

Mrs. Ronald Allwork, current W.A.A. President, would be delighted to welcome potential (distaff) members in the New York area at 115 East 40th Street, New York City, or to assist those interested in forming similar auxiliaries elsewhere in the state.

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THE EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

NEWS FROM BARROWS, PARKS, MORIN HALL & BRENNAN

James L. McIntosh, an architect with Barrows, Parks, Morin, Hall and Brennan, has been made an associate of the firm.

A native of Rochester, he graduated from Charlotte High School in 1947. He worked in the engineering department of Eastman Kodak Company for two years before attending Kansas State University where he earned his Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1956.

He is a member of the Rochester Society of Architects, the New York State Association of Architects, the Central New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the First Baptist Church.

He resides at 44 Modelane, Brighton.

at your service . . .

MR. ARCHITECT

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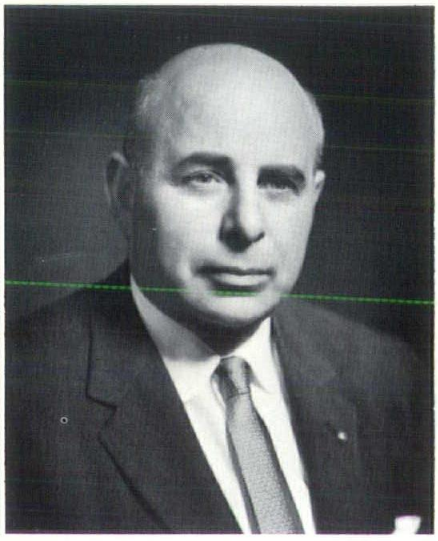
ARCHITECT ELECTED PRESIDENT STATEN ISLAND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Albert Melniker, St. George, Staten Island, New York, was elected on November 25th, 1964 as the 27th President of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce. He has served as Vice-President and Chairman of the Chamber's Planning and Zoning Committee, which Committee was commended by city officials for extraordinary assistance in developing the Zoning Resolution for Staten Island.



Mr. Melniker has been a practicing architect on Staten Island since 1940; served as President of the Staten Island Chapter, American Institute of Architects; and as Director and Resolutions Chairman of the New York State Association of Architects. He is a member of the Mayor's Panel of Architects, and was one of the organzer's of the Staten Island Home Builders Association. He was appointed by the Board of Education as a member of the McKee Vocational & Technical High School Education Commission and has been its chairman since 1958. He is also a lecturer at Wagner College.

Melniker is a graduate of the University of Michigan, Columbia University and the New York Structural Institute. A veteran of World War 2, he received a field commission in Saipan and earned two bronze stars and the meritorious service award.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT VISITS REWARDED

Those devoted to visiting the educational booths at the convention not only learned about new building products but became eligible for a variety of prizes.

Ranging from a four-day stay at Grossinger's for two persons the prizes included: transistor radio; electric: clock-barometer, blanket, hair dryer, coffeemaker and heater; briar pipes, etc.

Among the lucky winners were Mr. Crozier, Mrs. Stillman, Mrs. Amendola, Mr. Soled, Mrs. Klinger, Mr. Hertz, Mrs. Trevor Rogers, Mr. Rizzato, Mr. Rosenthal, Mrs. Radoslovich, Mr. Tricarico, Joseph Stoffer and Mrs. Sam (Mary) Kurtz.

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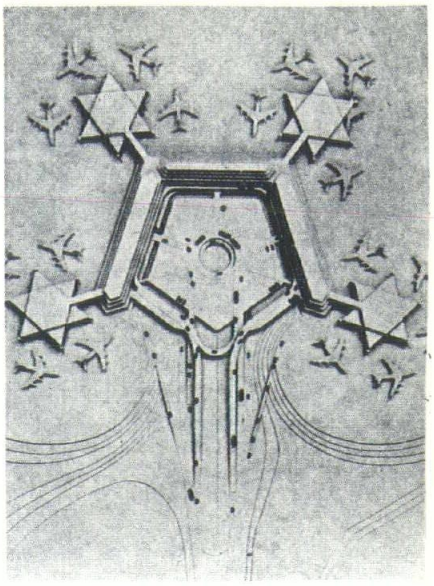
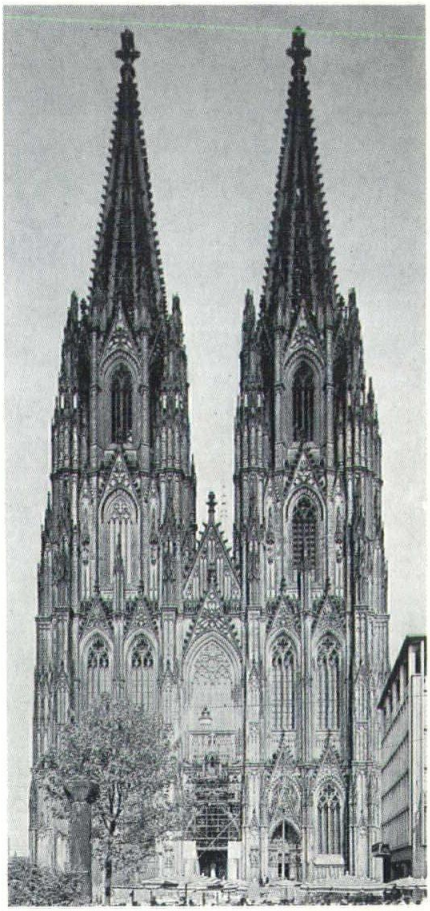
YESTERDAY — AND TOMORROW



Above: Photo of Model of Cologne-Bonn Airport now under construction.

Below: Cologne Cathedral founded 1248, completed 1880. Top of spires, 515 feet.