

# EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

MAY/JUNE 1969



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# EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

VOLUME 29 NUMBER 2  
MAY/JUNE 1969

1969 NYSAA Architectural Awards .....	6
Let's Have Preservation and Restoration— Not Reconstruction and Limitation .....	12
Self-Help Program Helps Cure the Draftsman Shortage .....	14
Board of Examiners State Rules Relating to Firm Names, Letterheads and Title Blocks ...	15
NYSAA Faces Financial Facts—A Recommendation for Fiscal Security .....	16
An Architecture Critic Speaks Out on Architectural Criticism .....	19
Case Study Material Needed for NYSAA Committee on Housing, Urban Development and Community Planning .....	21
Index to Advertisers .....	21

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## FROM THE MORRIS CHAIR

News from the AIA informs us that the Architects' Collaborative of Cambridge, Mass., has been selected to design the new national AIA headquarters building in Washington. We wish this distinguished firm the best of success in producing the sort of headquarters that a great profession should have.

In fact, we wish them so much success that the public image of a bumbling group of professionals who can't even build their own building will be forevermore erased.

In the face of mounting criticism of the architectural profession, NYSAA, recognizing the positive contribution which our architectural/planning skills and concepts can offer in environmental design, has selected the theme "Human Architecture: Awareness of Environment" for its 1969 annual convention, to be held October 20-23 at the Nevele Country Club, Ellenville, New York.

A simple awareness of environment is insufficient in itself. The means of implementation must exist through a cohesive interplay of the various disciplines involved. Toward this end, on October 23, there will be an all-day seminar, "Comprehensive Competent Architecture."

The morning seminar will be devoted to the services the profession is more and more being called upon to perform prior to actual building design. It is expected that functional and space programming, site and economic feasibility studies, long range or master planning and systems analysis will be some of the topics discussed.

The afternoon session will be devoted to the distinctive roles occupied by city planning, urban design and architecture in the achievement of human environment. In broad terms, for the purposes of this seminar, city planning could be defined as the establishment of social, political and economic goals; urban design as a development of the physical parameters for achieving these goals; and architecture as the actual design of the physical forms.

The convention seminar on Tuesday morning, October 21, will be conducted by the architectural students at Pratt Institute, in which they will be able to express their views and recommendations which will, it is hoped, set up a productive dialogue between students and practitioners.

The Institute has just released the approximate census of architects in the United States. There are 30,000 licensed architects of whom 23,000 are AIA members. The member directory in the last issue of EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT lists a total of 2,700, a pretty sizeable chunk of the national figure. So many of us have wondered exactly how large, or small, the AIA is that we decided to print the information direct from supreme headquarters.

Edwin B. Morris, Jr.  
Publisher



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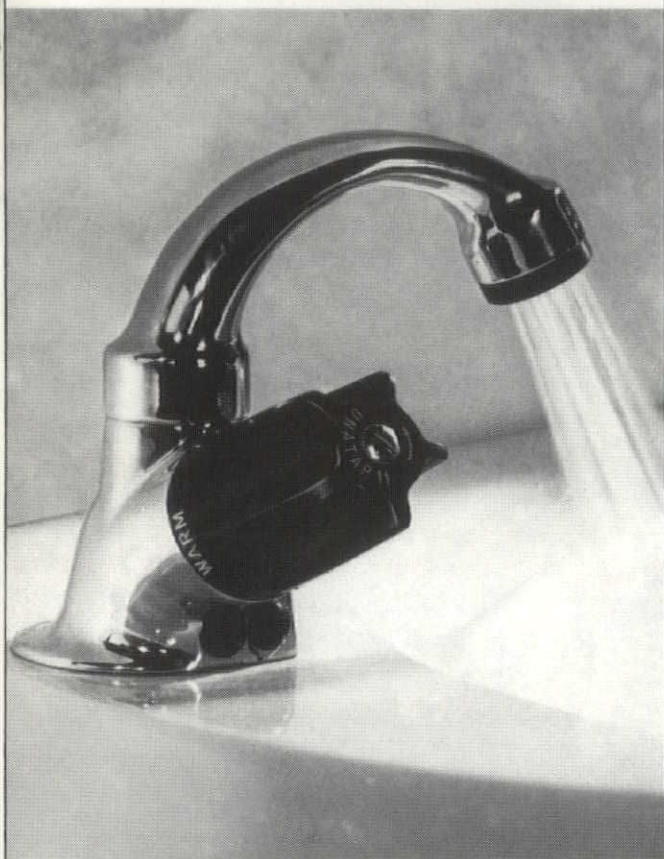


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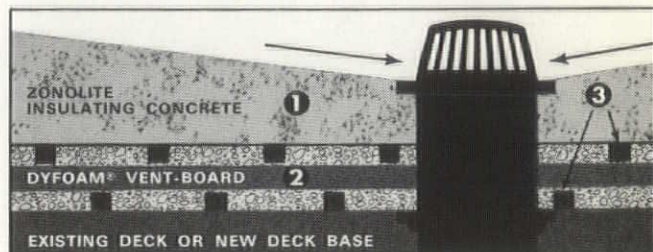
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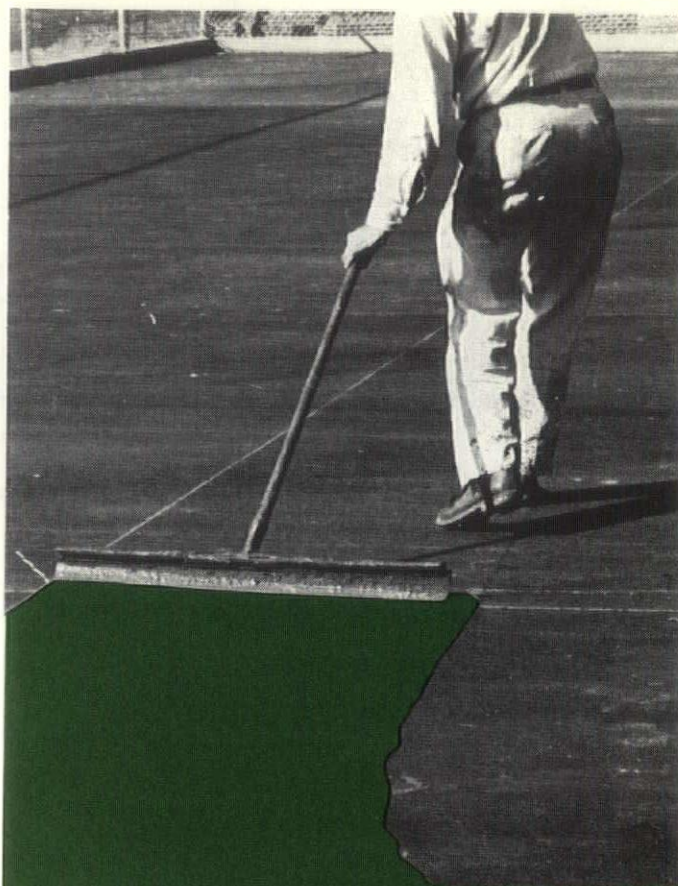
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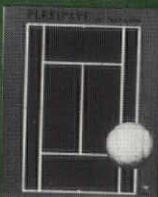


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# 1969 NYSAA ARCHITECTURAL AWARDS

In 1968 for the first time NYSAA carried out an Architectural Awards Program. This program was directed by the NYSAA Committee on Honors and Awards: Gillet Lefferts, Jr., AIA Chairman; Fay A. Evans, Jr., AIA; and Conway L. Todd, AIA.

The judging was done by Giorgio Cavaglieri, FAIA, Daniel Schwartzman, FAIA, Caleb Hornbostel, AIA, and Emanuel N. Turano, AIA, under the auspices of the National Institute for Architectural Education. Of 37 submissions, 4 received Certificates of Merit and 15 received Honorable Mention. These 19 were premiated for exhibiting at the NYSAA Convention. □

## HONORABLE MENTIONS

Charles E. Hughes, New York, New York  
Addition to School Gymnasium

Macknight—Kirmse & French & Lizing, Syracuse,  
New York

Oneida City Hall, Oneida, New York

James Raymond Mowry, Binghamton, New York

St. Margaret Mary Church, Apalachin, New York

Pomerance & Breines, New York, New York

Buchanan School Playground

Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw & Folley, Syracuse,  
New York

Northwood Elementary School, Hilton, New York

Lathrop Douglass, New York, New York

New Haven Shopping Complex

Pomerance & Breines, New York, New York

Glenmore Plaza, Brooklyn, New York

King & King, Syracuse, New York

Lawrinson Dormitory, Syracuse University

Sherwood, Mills & Smith Partnership, Stamford, Conn.  
Dormitory No. III, Briarcliff College, Briarcliff Manor,  
New York

Morris Ketchum, Jr. & Associates, New York, New York  
Santiago Shoe Salon, New York City

Caudill Rowlett Scott, New York, New York

Elementary School, Satellite, New York

McCoy—Blair Architects, White Plains, New York

Our Lady of Sorrows Convent, White Plains, New York

Curtis & Davis, Architects, New York, New York

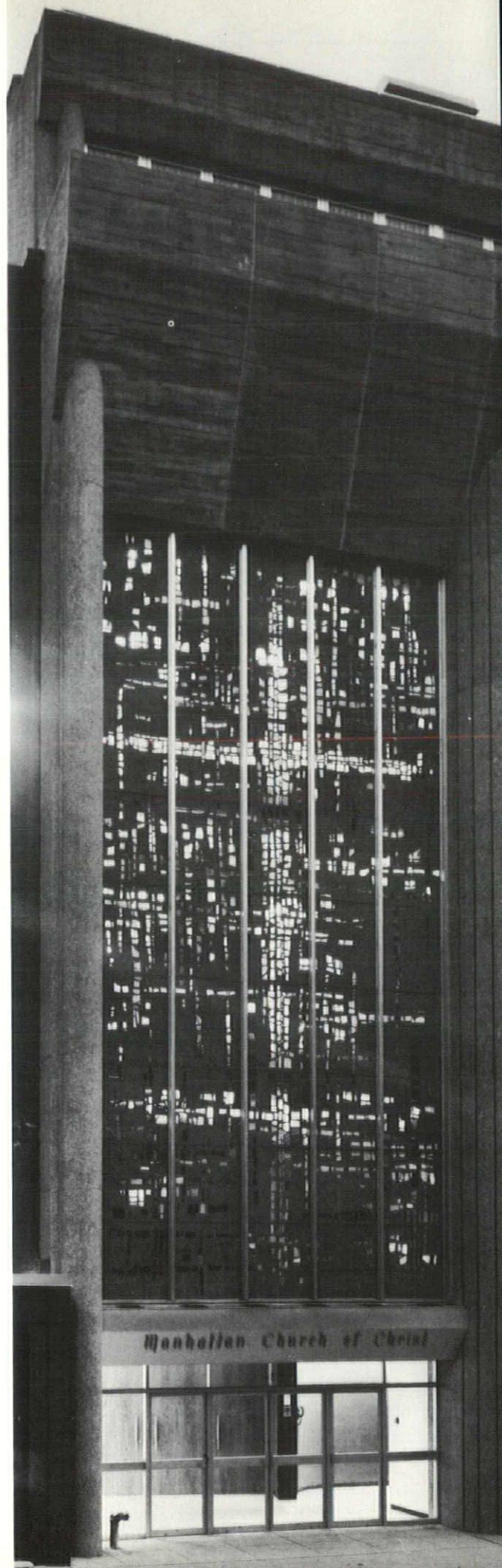
Plainfield Public Library, New Jersey

Curtis & Davis, Architects, New York, New York

Junior High School, Brooklyn, New York

James Raymond Mowry, Binghamton, New York

Chenango Forks Junior-Senior High School, Kattellville,  
New York







Gil Amiaga

CERTIFICATE OF AWARD—Eggers & Higgins, Architects, New York, New York  
Manhattan Church of Christ, New York

Paulus Leeser



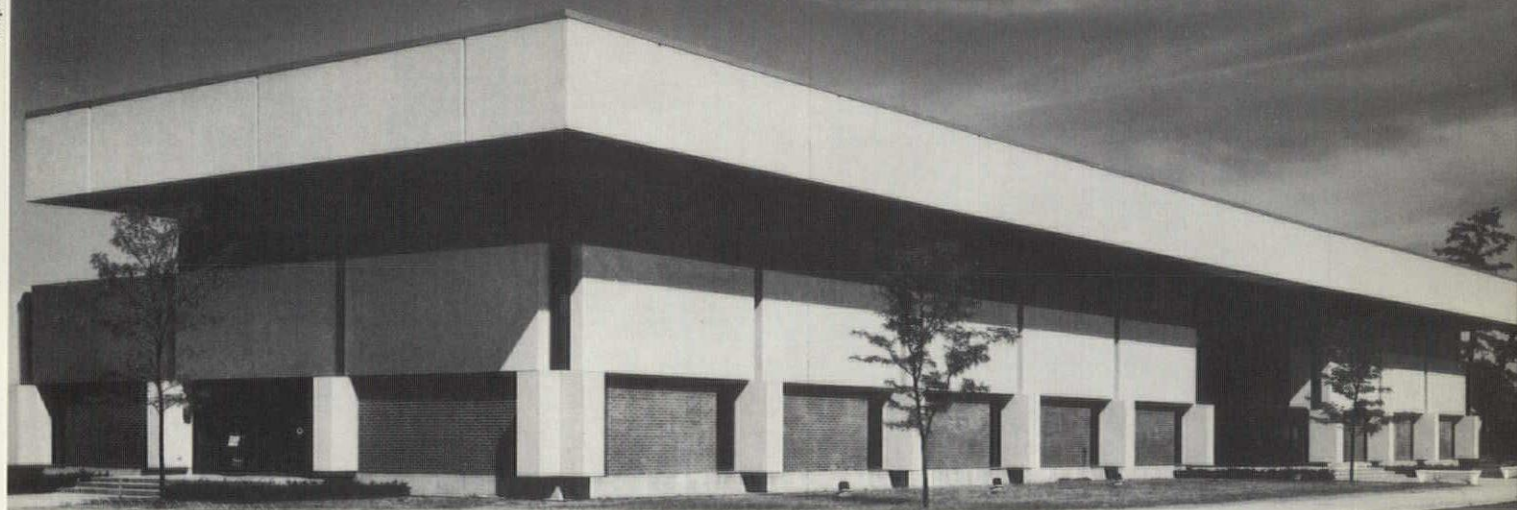




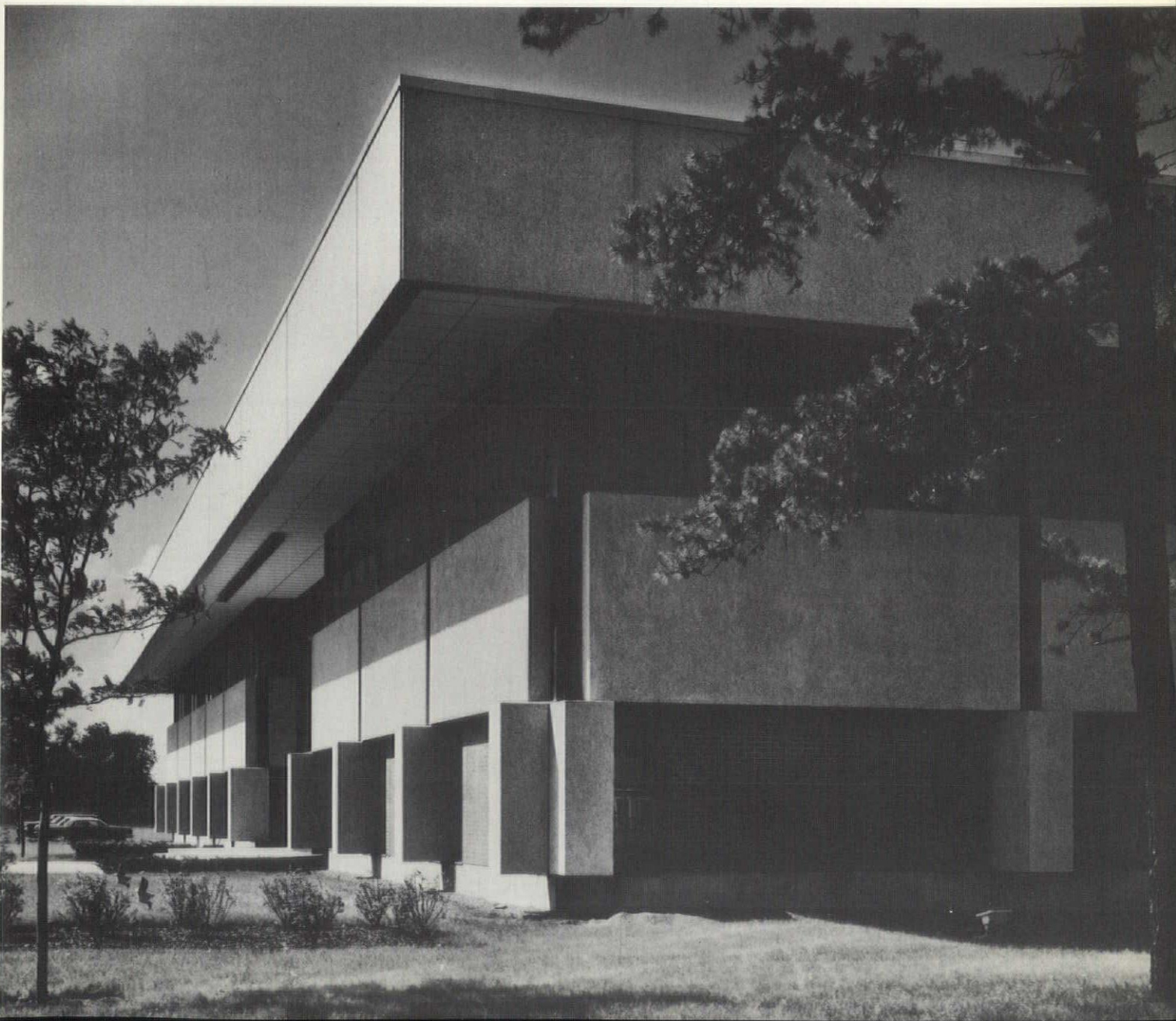
CERTIFICATE OF AWARD—Robert Traynham Coles, Architect, Buffalo, New York  
Sample Memorial Playground, Chautauqua Institution, New York







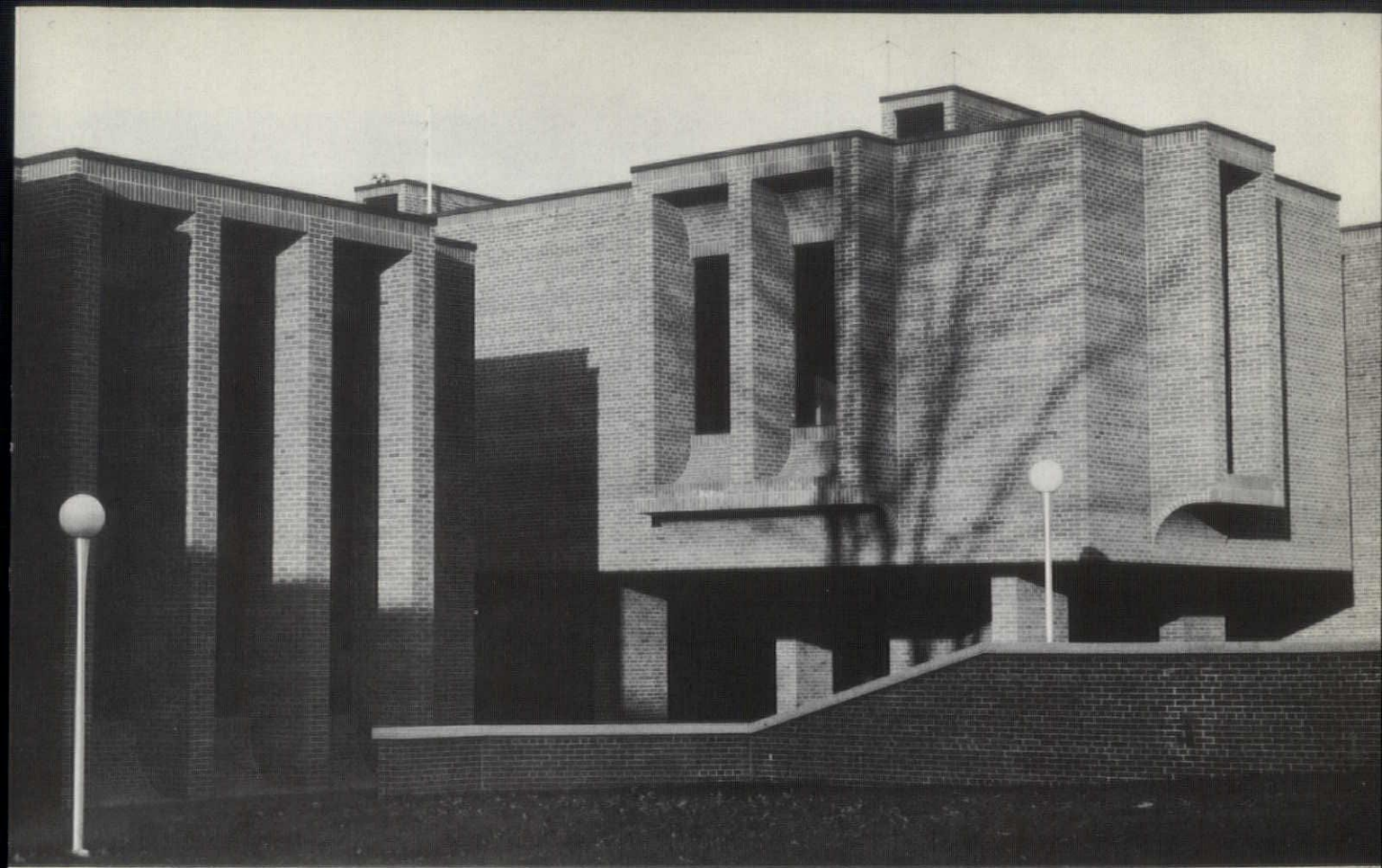
CERTIFICATE OF AWARD—King & King, Architects, Syracuse, New York  
General Electric Company, Telecommunications & Information Processing Center, Schenectady, New York





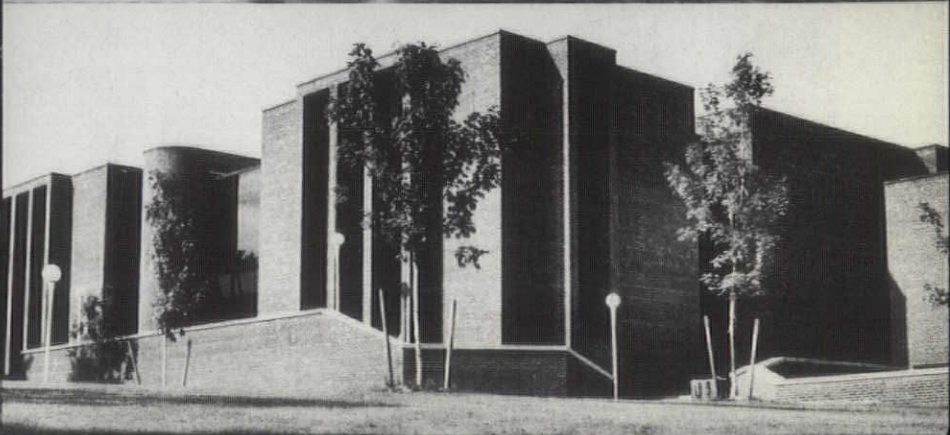
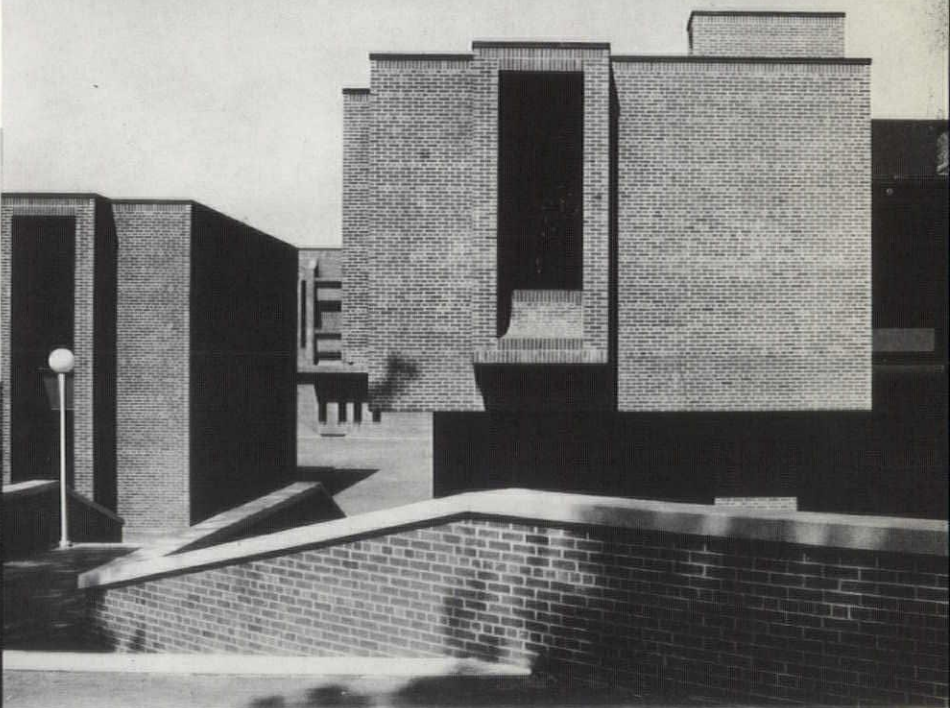






CERTIFICATE OF AWARD—  
Cadman & Droste, Troy, New York  
Saratoga County Courthouse Complex  
Ballston Spa, New York

Melvin Carey



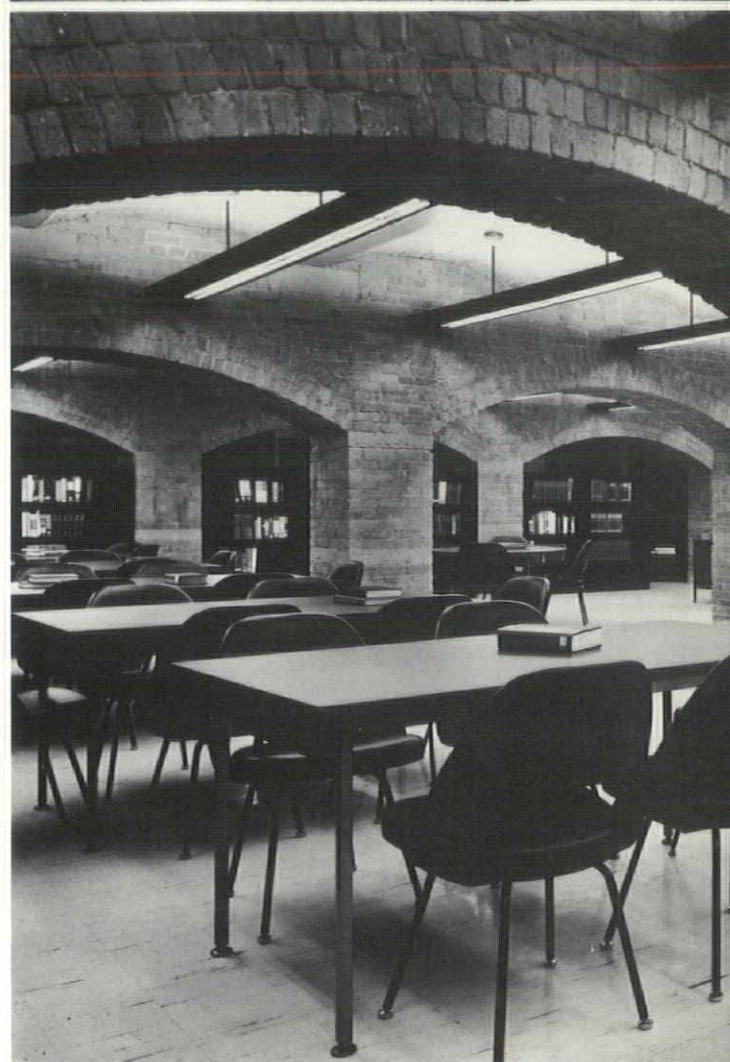
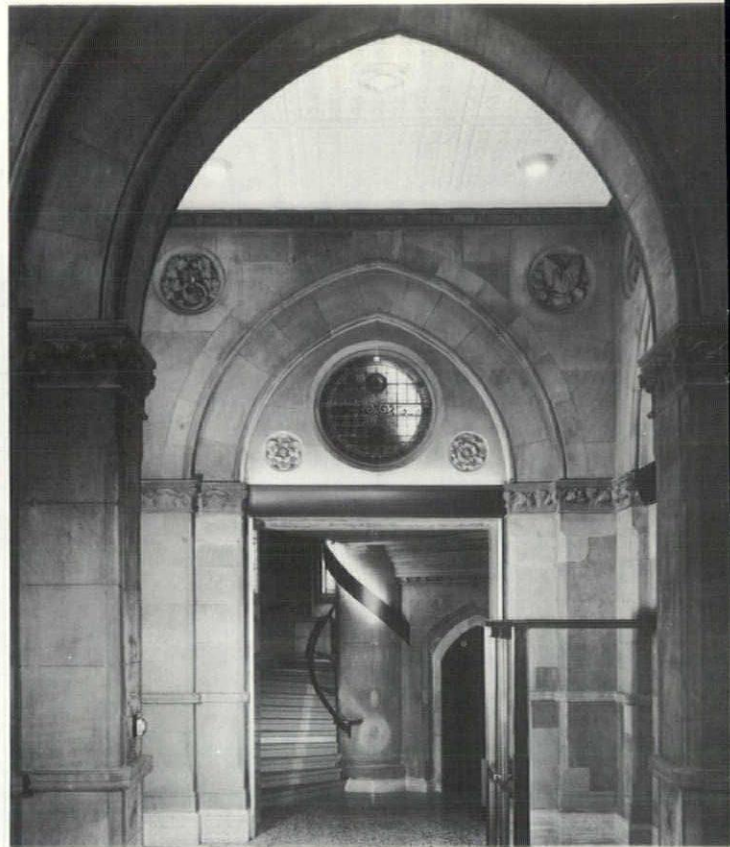


Gil Amiega



The New York Shakespeare Festival Theatre (upper far right) and the Jefferson Market Branch Library (balance of photos) were restored by Giorgio Cavaglieri. The Library is a 1968 AIA Honor Award Winner.

Mark Neuhoof



Mark Neuhoof



# let's have preservation and restoration- not reconstruction and imitation

By Giorgio Cavaglieri, FAIA  
New York State Preservation Coordinator, AIA

For about two centuries the life of the settler on this continent was geared to the impression that there was a complete "New World" to conquer. The pioneers and immigrants of each generation found promise for a better tomorrow in the wide open spaces. Action and inventiveness were the order of the day, and anything new was automatically better than anything old.

Our early settlers brought their customs and memories, and their early architectural expressions were interpretations rather than imitations. They created distinct forms and environments typical of their way of life, their needs and the means at their disposal.

The American element became size, scale and openness of thought. Technical means were modest and the purposes of the buildings limited: Beacon Hill houses are small structures within narrow streets, but nearby is the spaciousness of the green Commons. Williamsburg was built at about the time of Versailles but the countryside and forest were accessible to the colonial town. Buildings were widely spaced and part of their natural environment, unlike the huge mass at Versailles, isolated in its manicured park.

And in our own century, due to the greater mobility and ease of communications, we suddenly became aware that the infinite beauty of our great spaces was about to vanish. Possibly this awareness of the value of the past may be our recognition of the end of an era.

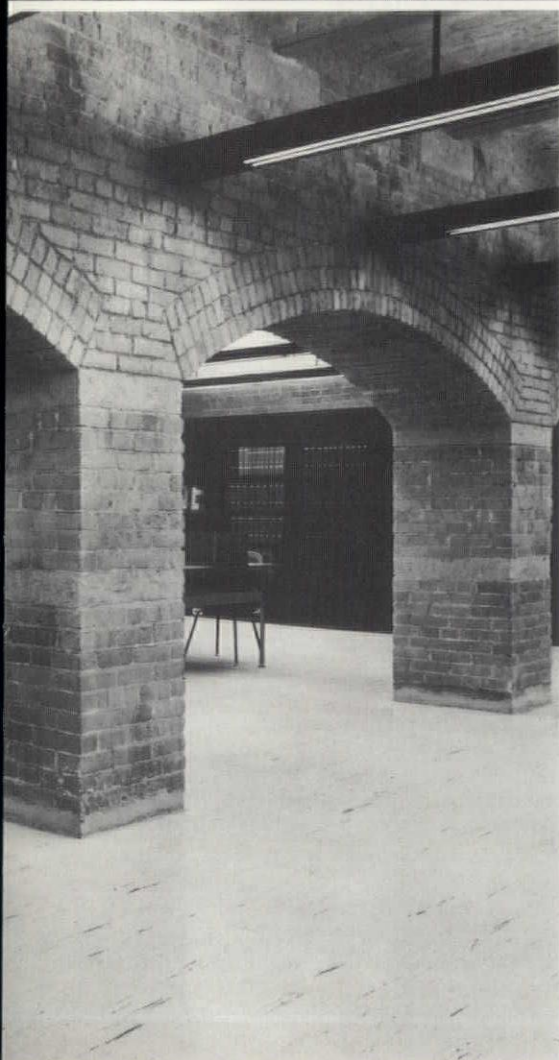
The "New World," which brought the persecuted, the adventurers, the idealists to its shores for two centuries is no longer "New." Its spaces are filled; its opportunities are not unlimited. Destroying and rebuilding, clearing up and moving on are no longer the answer. And now we are finding that our heritage is worth keeping, even cherishing.

Our rush for new construction has given us minimum standards . . . the search for pure function has made esthetics impractical, since beauty is not directly and immediately useful.

In this haste for efficiency we have sacrificed the spiritual uplift created by long perspectives, unrushed detailing and the charm and attractiveness which can only be created by skilled and loving hands. We must not forget that man is at least partially created by his environment, that he can benefit enormously by the beauty of his surroundings.

There is no real need to imitate the concepts of the past since life in our own times presents such different problems. Even if a contemporary architect could detach himself from his current activities, it is unlikely that he could separate himself from the materials, legislation and habits of his life to identify with a foreign design of the past.

It is, however, an invaluable experience for the crea-





tive person of our own time to be exposed to the creative efforts of those who preceded him in history. The value of Preservation—maintaining a building as it was originally designed—can greatly contribute not only to its surroundings but to the broadening of our experience.

"Restoration" is the operation by which an existing building is brought to an appropriate soundness and appearance.

"Reconstruction" is the rebuilding of a structure which no longer exists.

"Imitation" usually implies the use of forms or details of the past, applied to current needs and conditions.

Most historical buildings are now seen in an environment quite different from the one for which they were originally designed. The open areas around them have become more dense with the inroads of new structures and traffic.

And yet, when such a structure has been maintained by the good taste of its community, it presents a welcome esthetic point of interest in its present environment.

It is quite possible to preserve and restore an old building as a part of the urban texture which will arise around it. The urban community gains enormously by the presence of these fine old forms even if their impact on the city's pattern has changed with new surroundings.

Change in our way of life creates obsolescence in existing buildings. Land values and real estate interests influence destruction and construction.

Social adjustments and the development of modern building materials and techniques are responsible for the "form follows function" theory. In this country, abandoning the old and seeking the new seemed to favor increase in jobs and economic well-being.

It is, however quite possible to use old spaces for new uses, giving full attention to the requirements of its occupants. Form may be the result of many functions—a creative designer can adapt to an existing form, incorporating those qualities which maintain the old character of the structure.

No contemporary tenant would accept the discomforts of temperature and ventilation nor the limitations in lighting imposed by an old building. But I suggest that these elements can be installed without interfering with the essential grace and details of the existing form, that this combination of new and old may offer an opportunity for new effects and design if handled creatively.

Architecture developed to house man and his gods and has reflected his way of life through the ages. It is obvious that today's needs extend beyond the meeting hall or study room. Electric power, TV and telephone installations have changed the face of many a sleepy old town.

What was once an adequate approach for a few carriages has been left behind for parking areas, subway lines and other means of public transportation.

When buildings of the past exist and are appreciated in an urban area, this very interest serves to enhance the real estate values. Such buildings can remain in use for educational and recreational purposes.

Such landmarks can be saved with the support of the creative and intellectual community by way of all forms of public communication and the united efforts of its interested citizenry.

Respect for the things of the past will emphasize our wish to have our own concepts respected in the future; continuous use of the work of our predecessors will prove its vitality and our own creative ability. □

# news & views

## SELF-HELP PROGRAM HELPS CURE THE DRAFTSMAN SHORTAGE



Left to right: William Deluca, graduate; Joseph Figueroa, graduate; J. Terrill Whitsett, U. S. Dept. of Labor; Richard Netley, graduate; Robert Price, Deputy Mayor; David L. Eggers, Administrative Partner, Eggers & Higgins; Louis Paba, graduate; Loretta Glover, graduate; Douglas Cole, graduate; Abismal Hernandez, graduate; Robert Hernandez, graduate. William Streeter and Jose Chicon, graduates, are not in the picture.

While the country at large worries about high school drop-outs, and architects worry about shortages of draftsmen, one architectural firm decided to do something about it. High school drop-outs with a talent for doodling instead of studying drew a line on the future when they got their diplomas as "junior draftsmen" and a handshake from then Deputy Mayor



Price in a ceremony at New York City Hall in April.

The ten trainees were graduated from a 16-week on-the-job training program sponsored by Eggers and Higgins of New York. Eggers and Higgins developed a concentrated course to meet the needs of practicing architectural firms. With help from the Vocational Foundation, Inc., in selecting the youngsters, Eggers and Higgins provided space, materials and paid the trainees \$80 per week (\$25 from the Vocational Foundation) during the training period.

This is the second such class graduated by E. & H. The first was completed in November, 1968. Of the 13 youngsters who started that class, 8 completed it, are employed by major architectural firms (3 at E. & H.) and are doing well, according to David L. Eggers. □

## **BOARD OF EXAMINERS STATE RULES RELATING TO FIRM NAMES, LETTERHEADS AND TITLE BLOCKS**

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### **A. DEFINITIONS**

**Principal**—A licensed architect or engineer who is a sole proprietor or legal partner in a firm. A partner is a member of a firm who is responsible for the losses of the firm and who is legally liable for the acts of the firm.

**Associate**—An associate is an employee of a firm and not a partner, but is distinguished from other employees by having a special employment agreement giving him greater responsibilities than other employees and, under clearly defined conditions, a share of the firm's profits or gross income before and to a greater extent than other employees. An associate of a firm shall be duly licensed as architect or engineer.

**Partnership**—A firm of two or more principals, who may be either licensed architects or architects and engineers. As defined in the Partnership Law of the State of New York, a partnership agreement and any change in a partnership agreement must be filed in the office of the County Clerk.

### **B. FIRM NAME**

1. The firm name shall be the name or names of the principal or principals with the profession identified after the name or names:

a. If a sole proprietor, the full name or surname may be used, followed by the title "Architect". If surname only is used, the full name shall be shown elsewhere on the letterhead.

b. If a partnership, full names or surnames may be used, followed by "Architects" or "Architect(s) and Engineer(s)", using singular or plural to accurately indicate a single or several partners in each profession.

2. A partnership may choose not to list names of all partners in the firm name. The partners' names contained in the firm name may be preceded or followed by "Partners" or "Partnership". The partners whose names are contained in the firm name shall be active partners, except as follows:

a. A firm may continue under a partnership name for a maximum period of five years after the death or retirement of one or more of the named

partners. At expiration of this period, the firm name shall be changed so as to contain only the names of the active partner or partners. The use of the previous firm name may be continued, provided that it is preceded by "formerly" or "successors to", when the active partners have the express permission of the retired partner or partners or of the heirs or estate of the deceased partner or partners.

b. A firm may continue under a partnership name after the death or retirement of one or more of the named partners when the active partners have the express permission of the retired partner or partners or of the heirs or estate of the deceased partner or partners, all in accordance with the Partnership Law, provided that the listing of partners as required elsewhere in this section contain the name(s) of the retired or deceased partner(s) with year of retirement or de-  
cease.

c. A firm presently using a firm name at variance with the rules hereinbefore stated shall have three (3) years from the effective date of this rule to change to a correct designation of firm name.

3. A firm having one or several associates may use the term "Associate" or "Associates" in the firm name. Should the term be used, each associate must be listed on the letterhead and identified as to profession. If the term is not used in the firm name, the listing and professional identification of associates is optional.

a. A firm may use the term "and Associate(s)", using the singular or plural to accurately indicate a single or several associates.

b. If the term "Associate(s)" is used in the firm name, it shall follow the identification of the profession as to architecture or engineering. The singular or plural for each profession shall be determined solely by the total number of principals.

4. No individual or partnership (except legally constituted corporations) shall practice architecture under an assumed name that does not in fact reflect the identification of the principal or principals, but nothing in this instance shall be construed as prohibiting the continuation of a firm name as hereinbefore provided.

### **C. LISTING OF PRINCIPALS, ASSOCIATES AND OTHERS ON LETTERHEADS**

1. Except where the full names of all principals of a firm are contained in a firm name wherein all principals are architects, each principal of the firm must be listed on the letterhead, with name and identification as to profession, only if a firm of both architects and engineers.

2. Where the term "Associate(s)" is used in a firm name, each associate shall be listed on the letterhead, with name and identification as to profession, except that if all principals and all associates are architects, the designation as to profession is not required. The list of associates shall be separated from the list of principals by a space or line or shall be preceded with the heading "Associate(s)". When the term "Associate(s)" is not contained in the firm name but associates are listed on the letterhead, the same rule shall apply.

3. A firm may, at its option, list on its letterhead the full names of valued employees of the firm who are not licensed in this state as architects or engineers, provided such listing is clearly separate from the listing of principals and associates and that each individual is identified clearly as to title or position,



and that such title or position is not in conflict with the statutory definitions of the practice of architecture or engineering.

**D. CORPORATIONS**

1. A corporation permitted to practice architecture under provisions of the licensing statute must list the full name of its chief executive officer, who must be a licensed architect.

**E. TITLE BLOCK RULES**

1. Every firm shall provide a title block on all drawings required for the construction or alteration of buildings or structures.

2. No person shall remove a title block from any print or reproduction of such drawings.

3. The firm name shall appear in the title block, either as a sole proprietorship or as a partnership, as defined in paragraphs B.1 and B.2, above, or as a corporation, as defined in paragraph D.1 above. The term "Associate(s)", as defined in paragraph B.3, may be used, but without the listing of any such associate(s).

4. Consultants may be listed, provided each is identified as to profession.

5. The owner or lessee's name and the project title and location shall appear in the title block.

6. The seal and signature of one of the principals of the firm shall appear in the title block.

7. No non-licensed person's name, other than that of the owner or lessee of the project or of consultants in non-licensed professions, may appear in the title block.

**F. THE ARCHITECT'S SEAL**

1. The seal, as required by the licensing statute, shall be that of an individual architect or engineer and shall not be that of a firm or partnership.

2. The seal shall clearly reproduce on any print or reproduction when affixed to an original drawing. A rubber stamp is acceptable.

3. The seal shall contain the name of the architect, his license number and the words "Registered Architect, State of New York", with the central portion containing the figures of the Great Seal of the State of New York, and shall be not less than one and one-half inches nor more than one and three-quarter inches in diameter. □

## **NYSAA FACES FINANCIAL FACTS A RECOMMENDATION FOR FISCAL SECURITY**

Some eighty years ago, the historians say, our State Association began as a loose federation of a small number of architects, mostly scattered through up-state New York. From this humble beginning, there has been a steady development, marked by incorporation in 1931, charter affiliation with the Institute in 1949, and, presently, a 2400 member organization actively engaged in a broad professional program.

Parallel with this growth, there has been an understandable increase in the cost of operating our Association. For many years this was minimal, thanks to the volunteer services of many dedicated members who provided the entire administration. In 1957 the

members finally realized that this type of operation was no longer possible and established a central office; an executive director and staff were employed. This year we have taken further steps with the addition of a paid legislative consultant and special legal counsel.

### **FISCAL ASPECTS**

Unfortunately, our members' sense of financial responsibility has not kept pace with this development. Although we have accepted the services provided and suggested that they be increased, we have grudgingly accepted small dues increases, while hoping that other means would be found to underwrite the difference between dues income and operating costs. In our past operation, the other means have been (1) the exhibitor who has supported our annual convention and (2) the advertiser in our Association magazine, *EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT*. Together, in most years, they have contributed 40% or more of our annual budgets. Is this a satisfactory situation? We might well take a long look at the results.

### **THE CONVENTION**

Ideally an annual meeting would be the time when a great many of our members would meet—to express opinions and help determine matters of policy; select the officers to carry out their recommendations; participate in seminars; benefit in professional knowledge from well selected speakers and carefully chosen exhibits—and in the process enjoy a few days of relaxation among old and new friends.

In contrast, our standards have been somewhat different. A "successful" convention has been one in which there was a maximum revenue from the sale of booths to exhibitors and a minimum amount spent on programs and expenses, with a substantial profit left over for general expenses.

And so, in the past, we performed the annual ritual, with an average 6% of our members—most of them "hard-core" regulars dutifully assembled at the convention sites, and for three or four days were periodically urged to "visit the booths." Each year there were a few new faces, but they didn't return. Many were quite outspoken in their disappointment that they had invested substantially in time and money and had little to show for it. The exhibitors were equally unhappy. Being knowledgeable in convention operations, they knew very well that they were underwriting the convention and also a good bit of the Association budget. They complained about the location of exhibit areas (which was often beyond our control), and more particularly about the indifference of the architects to their exhibits. Many of them, too, had second thoughts about the value of their participation in our conventions. The end result was obvious—there would be fewer architects and fewer exhibitors, and very soon—no conventions.

The 1968 Convention Committee faced this problem and changed the motive. Elsewhere in this report, the results are compared with the three previous conventions. Architect attendance was substantially better than the previous convention in the Adirondack area and slightly better than those in the Catskill area. There were three times the previous number of seminars, twice the number of speakers, more entertainment for the members, and a feeling among them that this had been a "good" convention. Unfortunately, there were fewer exhibitors, but they agreed that their contact with the architects had been better than in previous years. We anticipate that this enthusiasm will result in an even better convention at the Nevele this October, a convention which may not be a financial



success, but an Association activity that will attract something more than 6% of our members.

#### THE ASSOCIATION MAGAZINE

The Association Magazine, EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT, was generated with the same thought—that there would be substantial profits from advertising. During its somewhat turbulent history, the magazine has been shuttled between publishers. We have been more concerned with the revenue produced under various contracts than we have with the editorial content and the value of such a magazine to our members. We owe an apology to the editors and the publications committees who labored under this handicap. We now have a new motive for the magazine. With a new publisher, we expect that it will be a professional journal of value to the Association members. Initially, and perhaps for a year or so, it may not show a profit.

#### FISCAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The following fiscal policy is recommended for the Board's consideration and approval.

1. That the annual dues apportioned among the members should be sufficient to cover the operation expenses of the Association. (See Appendices A & B)
2. That the annual conventions should be no more than self-sustaining. Educational exhibits are, and should be an integral part of these conventions. However, they should be selected for their value in presenting materials and/or construction techniques that are of interest and benefit to the attending architects. The revenue from such exhibits should be secondary to the program that will attract Association members in increasing numbers. (See Appendix C)
3. That the primary purpose of the Association publications shall be (a) a means of communication with the members and (b) the voice of our profession speaking to allied professionals and leaders of the community.
4. That any excess revenue from either the conventions or the publications shall first be used to replace our reserve funds which will be depleted in this year's program. We think it prudent that such reserves should be maintained for one year's operating budget. Excess amounts thereafter would be used, at the Board's discretion, for such items as public relations, architect training and special programs. (See Appendix D)
5. That the dues for Association members be increased for 1970 to \$35.00. (See Appendix A)

Respectfully Submitted

OFFICE ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

Robert W. Crozier

F. A. Evans, Jr.

Roger G. Spross

Editor's Note: The Board of Directors, NYSAA, on May 10, 1969, received the recommendations submitted in the foregoing committee report and unanimously passed the recommendation to raise dues of corporate members by \$20 (\$35 total) and of associate members by \$10 (\$15 total) beginning in January 1970. This action will be presented as a resolution at the 1969 Convention, Oct. 20-23, at the Nevele Hotel, Ellenville, New York.

#### APPENDIX A

##### ANALYSIS OF DUES INCREASE RECOMMENDATION

Increases in dues are always painful subjects, and costly in another sense, too, for they divert our interests and efforts away from professional matters at board meetings and conventions. They also consume much committee time (such as this report) which should be devoted to professional affairs.

Based on the above, it is felt that an annual dues increase policy is highly undesirable. The last dues increase has lasted about 3-4 years. It is believed that

a dues increase is now necessary and that it should be sufficient for at least the same period of time.

The present fiscal situation is not clear, due primarily to the confusion still existing about the question of for which year constituent organizations of NYSAA are paying or have paid dues on behalf of their members. The previous executive director stated that each group paid in a given year the dues which it had collected for the previous year.

Your officers and Board, going on this premise, felt that there would be collected in 1969 the dues for 1968. Direct billing of dues for 1969 would also be collected in 1969. This would produce an income to NYSAA in 1969 of something approaching twice the dollars of a full year, as a one-time event. Subject to clarifying the uncertain position of each of the chapters, something less than this will occur. The procedure of direct billing by NYSAA will cost approximately \$.50 per member. The current deficit budget is being met from the Association's capital. It is intended to replenish these funds from the income from conventions and ESA when such appears, and to use such income (after the bank balances have been restored) to forestall another round of dues increases 4 to 5 years from now.

It has long been established by previous Boards of Directors that the Association should always have at least one year's budget worth of money in the bank, but that more than that is not a purpose of the organization as stated in its by-laws or charters.

#### CORPORATE MEMBERS

As outlined in Appendix D, it appears that budget increases of about \$9000 each year are factual. Three years from now is 1971/72, the budget for which was forecast at \$92,000. That amount divided by present membership, 2300, produces a per member cost of exactly \$40.00. The chart below illustrates:

Year	Budget	Cost/Member
69/70	\$74,000	\$32.20
70/71	83,000	36.00
71/72	92,000	40.00
72/73	101,000	43.95, et seq.

The average cost per member from this year through 72/73 is \$36.15. It is expected that membership will increase, but not significantly in this forecast. It is expected that services will increase substantially. It is not expected that costs, even for increased services, will increase beyond that forecast in the future budgets, especially since income from ESA and conventions should be available for use in the later years of the term outlined above. These factors are believed to more or less cancel each other out. If so, the \$36.15 is as accurate a forecast as seems feasible for the annual cost of NYSAA from 68/69 to 72/73.

It is therefore recommended that annual dues be increased at the 1969 Convention to \$35 beginning 1 January 1970.

#### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

If corporate membership dues are to be increased, it seems only fair also to adjust those for other classes of membership.

The present dues for Associate Members are \$5.00. The Executive Director reports that this doesn't completely cover the cost of servicing such members (mailings, listings, ESA subscriptions, etc.). It is therefore proposed to increase the dues for this class of membership by an amount proportionate to the corporate dues increase, namely, to \$15.00.

A new class of membership, professional affiliate, has now been approved and authorized by AIA as a matter of local option. It is suggested that such a group



be formed, primarily for its own values, but also as an assist in the fiscal area. Such membership, non-architect, but architect related, would be for firms or individuals. It is proposed that it be restricted to no more than 100 memberships and that the dues be \$100/year.

## APPENDIX B

### COMPARISON OF AIA STATE ORGANIZATION DUES

It is of interest and meaningful to compare ourselves with others. To this end, the other State Associations have been surveyed regarding annual budget size and current dues. This was done late in 1968. The results are:

State	Budget (in thousands)	Dues (in Dollars)	Corporate Members
(1) Alabama	\$ 20	\$36/18	222
Texas	110	40	1215
*New Jersey	140	70	571
*Virginia	36.5	60	276
(2) California	195	46/52	2585
(3) Arizona	12	100	**
(4) Florida	131	50	698
*Arkansas	11.5	75	101
(5) Pennsylvania	85	35	863
(6) Indiana	60	40	275
(7) Louisiana	51	50	309
(8)*North Carolina	35	30	404
*Colorado	22	75	187
(9)*Iowa	45	100	153
Illinois	23	21	921
(10)*Wisconsin	56	50	266
AVERAGE	63.7	52.2	

\*Statewide Chapter

\*\*Not available

These parenthetical notes modify the table values.

- (1) \$36 for principals, \$18 for others
- (2) Not dues but an annual assessment arrived at by dividing the approved budget by the number of members
- (3) Up from \$85 last year.
- (4) PLUS supp. dues @ 2% of S.S.
- (5) To go to \$50 this year, PLUS supp. dues @ 1/2% of S.S.
- (6) PLUS Firm dues @ \$24 per employee
- (7) PLUS Firm dues @ \$36 per employee
- (8) PLUS supp. dues not defined
- (9) \$100 for principals PLUS Firm dues @ \$30/employee, \$50 for others
- (10) To go to \$85 next year

This list includes only those State groups which answered the inquiry.

A short review of New York State Chapters as to their dues may be of interest in computing total professional dues in various areas. From the 1967 AIA Chapter Report Compilation, the following list identifies:

Bronx	\$39	Brooklyn	\$15
Buffalo-Western	25	Central N. Y.	25½
Eastern N. Y.	16	Long Island Society	10
New York	61½	Queens	32
Rochester	25	Staten Island	21
Westchester	50		

(½) plus assessment

Discounting National dues which are paid by all, a member's dues in certain selected areas can be compared as follows (figures taken from the latest national AIA report):

Local and State Dues combined (National dues are in addition)

Los Angeles, California	80 plus \$46 for a total of	\$126
Detroit, Michigan	30 plus 81 for a total of	111
#New York, New York	61 plus 15 for a total of	76
Silver Spring, Maryland	3 plus 75 for a total of	78
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	85 plus 75 for a total of	160
Des Moines, Iowa	100 (statewide chapter)	100
#Albany, New York	15 plus 16 for a total of	31
Mobile, Alabama	36 plus 72 for a total of	108
#Syracuse, New York	15 plus 25 for a total of	40
Cleveland, Ohio	30 plus 115 for a total of	145
Miami, Florida	50 plus 105 for a total of	155
#Buffalo, New York	15 plus 25 for a total of	40
Peoria, Illinois	60 plus 45 for a total of	105
Lubbock, Texas	40 plus 40 for a total of	80
Hartford, Connecticut	100 (statewide chapter)	100
#Garden City, Long Island	15 plus 10 for a total of	25
Northern Michigan	30 plus 60 for a total of	90

#NYSAA members

The average New York State member's dues from the above list is \$42.40 for local and State dues combined.

## APPENDIX C

### COMPARATIVE TABLES—NYSAA CONVENTIONS

1965-68

	Concord 1965	Whiteface 1966	Nevele 1967	Whiteface 1968
Architects in attendance	150	138	156	159
No. of exhibitor booths	49	39	42	29
Seminars	1	1	1	3
Speakers	2	2	2	4
No. of cocktail parties	3	3	3	4
Net cost	\$ 1,682	\$ 1,804	\$ 1,605	\$4,240
Entertainment	434	548	79	1,540
Guests expense	841	1,047	1,706	3,512
Extra staff, etc.	236	97	204	959
Printing & stationery	975	1,345	1,127	2,276
Committee & office	896	792	641	831
Exhibitors expense	1,592	1,332	1,316	1,138
Postage & mailing	400	692	854	1,107
Gratuities	—	216	225	265
Prizes	235	558	605	250
Approximate Net Income	\$17,000	\$12,000	\$15,000	\$1,500

NOTES: Income for conventions depends mainly upon the number of Exhibitors who attend. The convention at the Concord in 1965 had the largest attendance of Exhibitors but the number of architects attending was less than previous years. At that time the Exhibitors informed us that to justify their convention budget, there must be more Architects attending the convention. At Whiteface (1968) the Convention Committee decided to spend more on programs than in past years to attract more architects. The convention was excellent from viewpoint of a meeting and exchange of ideas, but there was less revenue than in previous history. Considering the location was remote, more architects attended than in the past. It is anticipated that the 1969 Convention located more centrally will result in more architects in attendance and more exhibitors.

## APPENDIX D

### COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BUDGETS 1965-1969

The table below illustrates the growth in the budgets. They increased at a rate of about \$9,000 each year.

Year	Est'd Budget (in thousands)	Actual Budget	Increase Amount	Percentage
65/66	\$39.3	\$35.4		
66/67	48.3	43.7	\$9	23
67/68	57.3	38	9	18
68/69	*65.7	?	8.4	15

PROJECTED: 69/70 \*\$74,000, 70/71 \*\$83,000, 72/73 \*\$92,000

\*Beginning in 1968/69, the convention budget is included. Deleted here, to maintain comparison.

## ANALYSIS

NYSAA now serves about 2,300 members. Using 67/68 as an example, with the budget of \$57,300 results in more than \$25.60 per member. On the basis that we should be self supporting, it would appear that 67/68 dues should have been about \$25.00. 68/69, with an "austerity" budget, but with improved services still not near their optimum, will be worth about \$28.60 each. A forecast 69/70 budget of \$74,000 will show a value of \$32.20. 70/71, if no increase in costs or membership occurs, will produce a per member cost of about \$36.00.

It is possible that additional services requiring additional expenditures may be approved by the Board of Directors and NYSAA membership.

If a 10% increase is considered, then the values in 71/72 (only three years away) would be: \$92,000  
9,200  
\$101,200

Suppose, too, that our membership in that year (1) stays at 2,300, or (2) increases to 2,400, these per member figures result:

(1) \$44.00 per member (2) \$42.00 per member

In considering the budgets from 65/66 for significant increases in costs, one finds only the major impact of added staff which was achieved just this past year when we acquired a Legislative Consultant.

Yet this year's budget increased slightly less than did the one before it which contained no such large



identifiable item.

This paper will not attempt to determine how much of the continuing increases were more than inflation. Staff salaries are reviewed and raised periodically. Increased mailings to membership, increased involvement in AIA matters, continuing education programs, and closer liaison with state agencies all serve to increase service to members and subsequently lead to greater costs to the association.

New efficiencies have been undertaken without any added costs reflected in the slight difference in budget growths between 67/68 and 68/69 and that between earlier years. □

## AN ARCHITECTURE CRITIC SPEAKS OUT ON ARCHITECTURAL CRITICISM

By Wolf Von Eckardt  
Architecture Critic of The WASHINGTON POST

**T**hank God, we are speaking more bluntly now. The blacks in the ghettos and the kids on the campuses have cut the cocoon of complacent cant. For too long we had spun silky words around the American condition in the delusion that this would somehow hatch the butterfly—Great Cities in a Great Society.

We had gotten high on our delusion of domestic affluence and foreign omnipotence, higher even than SOM's 100-story Horrible Hancock in Chicago. And now, down in the slums of our reality and confusion, we are in a state of national hangover, a hangover partly remorseful, partly aggressive, decidedly irritable.

Irritable men dispense with politeness and extenuation. They are inclined to speak out, to face failures, to ridicule foibles, to rake muck, to insist on relevance, to criticize. Why, now even on television they sometimes try to tell it like it is.

Isn't this all to the good? It manifests, does it not, that, hung-over or not, we care. Surely, it is a sign of a deeper caring about our condition, our culture, that in recent years art has tired of freaking out into cold, abstract expressionism and is moving back into the heat of human social concern. And that now we can read and hear so much more and so much sharper, more sophisticated and more literate criticism of literature, theater, film, music and all the rest.

But not of architecture and design. Not really.

There is, to be sure, more general interest and more public discussion about architecture, urban and industrial design than there was a decade ago. Nat Glazer and his school of sociologists are wrong. Environment does have an influence on human behavior. Genuine scientists, such as the brilliant microbiologist, René Dubos, are coming forth with the evidence. The pervasive importance of the environment is beginning to be recognized and talked about not only on the cocktail circuit but in neighborhood meetings. Winston Churchill's truism that, though first we shape our buildings, in the end our buildings shape us, has become almost a platitude. On rare occasion this notion is now even entertained by the agents of government who program our urban highways, school and other public buildings, though never, oh never, will they willingly permit such

factors as beauty and humanity to enter their narrow-mindedly engineered cost-benefit equations.

Which leaves the factors that might make Americans yet something better than wretched victims of their technological revolution to the Donnybrooks of "black power" and "citizen participation." There is nothing wrong with participatory democracy and equality, of course. And in time those who so rightly demand a piece of the action will also learn to act constructively. But on the urban scene the question remains participation in what? Power to do what? The confrontations are seldom, if ever, about design issues. So the best we can hope for as yet is to resolve some of our most explosive urban conflicts by political compromise. We would all be better off to resolve them by creative design.

But who confronts design?

Newspapers may report in elaborate detail all the politics—"who struck John" blow by blow—of a building or urban planning or new transportation project. More often than not, they tell us little about the project's functional or esthetic merits, little save its cost and other uninformative statistics. The picture of the model, sheepishly pointed at by some hastily summoned female, or, worse, some grinning official, is of little help. Scrap for the scrapbooks.

We read these days in considerable detail how the lack of protein in the diet of malnourished slum children affects their later learning. We find little in public print how the learning of even well-fed children may be impeded by poorly designed school buildings, to say nothing of the effects on our population of the esthetic malnutrition prevalent in—oh, no, by no means just in the poverty areas.

There are perhaps half a dozen professional journalists in this country today who write regularly and critically about these matters in the newspapers. (CANSAC, the Casual [but most cordial] Association of [fully employed and overworked] Newspaper Staff Architecture Critics [no, please! not "architectural" critics; architectural they are not], has only two members—Ada Louise Huxtable of the NEW YORK TIMES and this writer, who works for THE WASHINGTON POST.) A few more journalists venture an occasional architectural piece in a magazine not exclusively devoted to the subject.

Statistically, which seems the only way we measure it these days, this is progress. A decade or so ago there was only one professional architecture critic, Lewis Mumford and his sparkling "Skyline" pieces in THE NEW YORKER. Since Mumford has absorbed himself in his books, however, THE NEW YORKER has been as silent on architecture as the LADIES HOME JOURNAL used to be on social disease. (I can't really blame them, though, if that's what they think architecture is.)

American television, even the educational kind, has not yet discovered architecture, that is to say, a lively format for scrutinizing this important subject with good minds and good cameras. Aline Saarinen might occasionally mention it. Ever so often some TV reporter might stick a microphone in the face of an architecture critic in the hope of catching a good quote. But on the whole we don't have the enlightened tele-vision of the British who quite frequently put their many articulate architecture critics—Rayner Banham, Ian Nairn and others—on the tube.

Need we argue the pressing need to assess architecture in the press and to air it on the air? It is not a new idea. In fact, one of America's foremost architecture critics, Montgomery Schuyler, was at his journalistic best (on the old NEW YORK WORLD and later the TIMES, as well as in HARPER'S WEEKLY and



ARCHITECTURAL RECORD) some seventy and eighty years ago. Yet, I still as gladly own Schuyler's argument for criticism as I still sadly subscribe to his judgment.

"It is more true, perhaps, of architecture than of any of the other arts that deal with form," Schuyler argued, "that the prosperity and advancement of it depend upon the existence of an enlightened public as well as of skillful practitioners."

He thought it vital that educated laymen "have a sense so habitual and automatic that it may well seem to be instinctive of the fitness or unfitness, congruity or incongruity, beauty or ugliness of the buildings that he daily passes, and that in any case must exert upon him an influence that is not the less but the more powerful for being unconsciously felt."

Such a sense, Schuyler went on, is best acquired by the "habitual contemplation of excellent works." But—and here comes the judgment—"it will not be denied that there are many American communities in which one may grow up to manhood without once having sight of a respectable specimen of the art of architecture."<sup>1</sup>

Thank you, Mr. Schuyler. As we all know, architects obviously need clients to produce architecture (unless it's Philip Johnson building a mini-pavilion for Philip Johnson). Obviously, father's best chromosomes don't assure a respectable offspring if mother is a moron. The client, in the end, is always the public. Not a moron, perhaps, but devoid of late of that habitual and automatic sense for fitness or unfitness, congruity or incongruity, etc. The public instinct got lost somewhere in the confusion of our age. (So, it would seem, somewhere between the Ecole des Beaux Arts and the Rue de Sévre in Paris,<sup>2</sup> did the architects' instinct.) There are no works on whose relevant excellence we could orient ourselves. As in art we need blunt critics in architecture to—well, if not to enlighten the public, at least shed light on the subject. Or try to.

We need them even more than in art. Architecture and urban design and the stuff they make in Detroit and in the furniture factories are so much more pervasive. They are not safeguarded in galleries. We all have to suffer them, even if some architectural stunt abominates the skyline, even if some private client, like San Francisco's Transamerica Corporation foots the bill. As Winston Churchill said. . . . Why, we're not even talking about architecture, man. We're talking about like the whole environment fights us. We've gotta fight back.

But how does the critic know?

That is simple. He doesn't.

The best he can do is to try to develop some literacy, cultivate his knowledge of history. We have to know where we have been to gain some perspective on where we might be going. Ha, here is the word. Perspective. Try to gain some perspective. And speak up. Speak bluntly. This is no time for on the one pussyfoot this and the other pussyfoot that. And if architects can't stand the heat, they should get out of the public kitchen.

But let the reader be warned. In the end the critic, too, only rationalizes his instinctive, or gut reaction, much as most architects are apt to rationalize their first inspiration on the back of that proverbial envelope (even if that inspiration was for an entirely different commission or program). Only the architects, or too

many of them, rationalize with more or less plausible public relations mumbo-jumbo about the depth of their searching design studies, the erudition of their spatial relationships, about functional symbolism and symbolic function. The critic tries to rationalize with a little learning and understanding of public needs.

But he doesn't know for sure. He can be very wrong. Some critics have argued that Mozart in his time wrote terrible music and a whole generation of architecture critics have told us that all Victorian architecture was eo ipso awful. Times change. Tastes change. And the critic doesn't write for eternity. He is just as much part of the epoch that, according to Mies, architecture translates into space. Except he tries to stay ahead of the pack.

And he has a point of view. You don't see anything much unless you have a point of view. And my point of view is simply, as Albert Mayer has put it so well, that trend is not destiny. Just because we are moving at the speed of sound toward an unlivable technocracy we don't have to go on moving in that direction. The brakes will screech and fume. They will jolt us and badly shake conventional wisdom. But there is a reverse gear—a new humanism—we can still shift into. We don't have to be infatuated by a Horrible Hancock just because it is there. Our capabilities are not necessities. Just because we can ram a big skyscraper into Grand Central Station quite legally, we don't have to justify it morally.

Poppycock. Whose morals? Well, dammit, mine, if you will. I am no more impressed by the imperatives of what some call "progress" than I am by zoning and building legalities or some investor's God-given right to make a lot of money. The progress, the codes and the investors have not of late very noticeably improved our environment. They are steadily disimproving, "de-proving" (Joe Alsop's word), our place to live. It is high time to reverse the trend towards ghastly gigantism and stunting stunts. The quality of life we profess to seek has little to do with the quality of our engineering.

The time has come for public discussion not only of what and how to build but also what and how not to build. More building, more of the same, not even more money and more of Bob Wood's wooden model city magic will renew our cities even to the point of their old efficacy (no, I am not romanticizing the past), let alone modern livability. They will be livable only if they are lovable and beloved. That calls as much, if not more, for creative preservation than for technical, innovation. It calls for continuity as well as for change. Yes, I am angry.

I share the anger of the young about so much that is so wrong, so deadly wrong about the established system of values and—the phrase bears repeating—the mess that is man-made America.

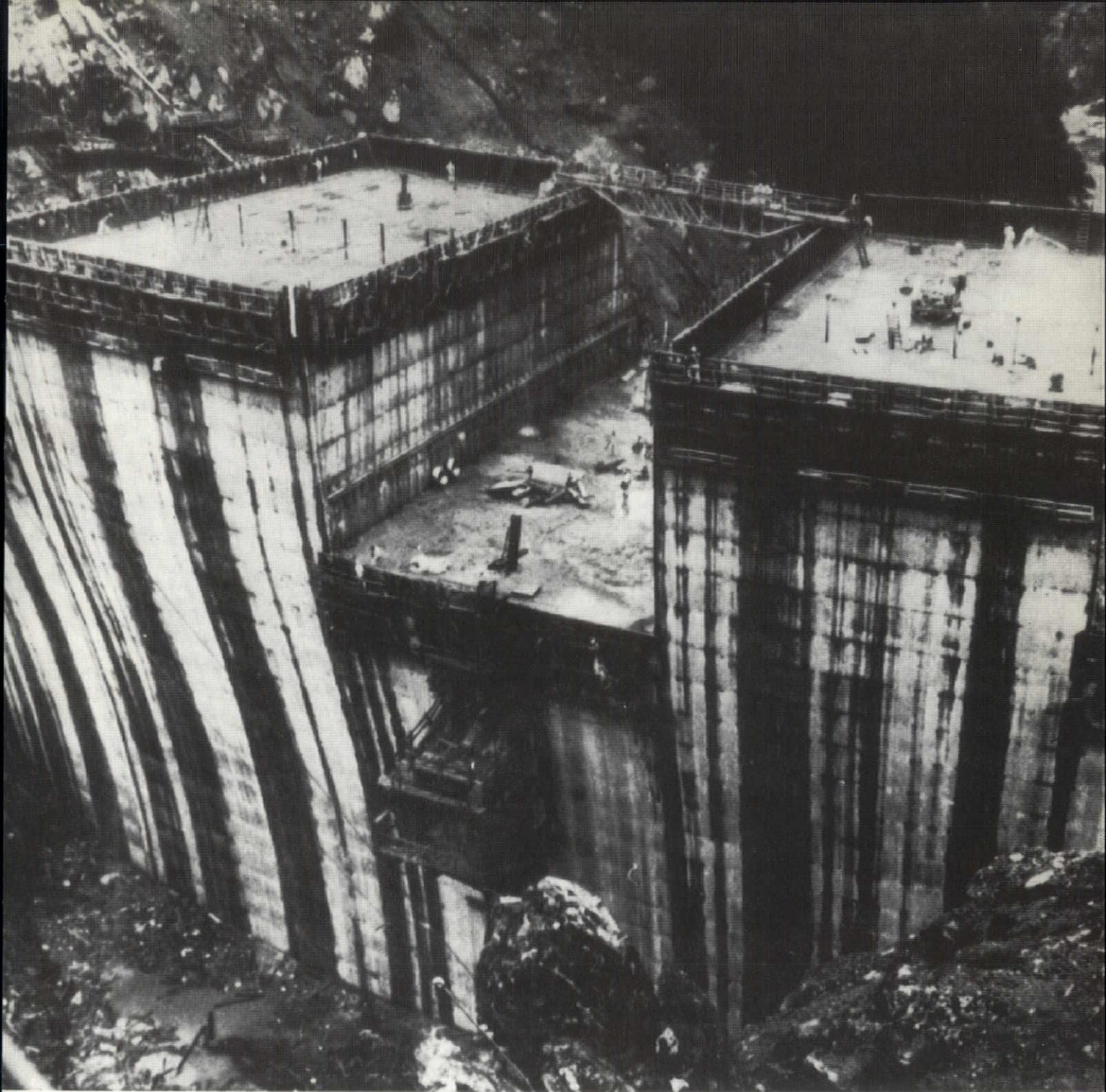
Yet I stand four-square on my side of the generation gap. Besides, it wouldn't gain me anything to be uncle tomming with the young (Nicholas von Hoffman's phrase). That would be as dishonest as it is for middle-class suburban kids to ape the slang of the ghetto. I wouldn't look good in long hair, in any event, and I would look worse were I suddenly to condemn what I have so long supported. I wouldn't serve architecture by disavowing all those honest attempts, those searching efforts of the past 50 years. In its social aims the 20th century architectural revolution has failed. But that is no cause for counter-revolution. It is cause to try harder.

So I am not seduced by the Ventury bit. There is, to be sure, a certain fascination in visual chaos of the Las Vegas strip. But ugliness is not beautiful. Complexity is not simple. Contradiction is no value in itself.

<sup>1</sup>I also subscribe to Schuyler's view that "the art of architecture is divided against itself. The architect resents the engineer as a barbarian; the engineer makes light of the architect as a dilettante. It is difficult to deny that each is largely right. The artistic inability of the modern engineer is not more fatal to architectural progress than the artistic irrelevancy of the modern architect."

<sup>2</sup>Le Corbusier's studio was at 35 Rue de Sévre in Paris.





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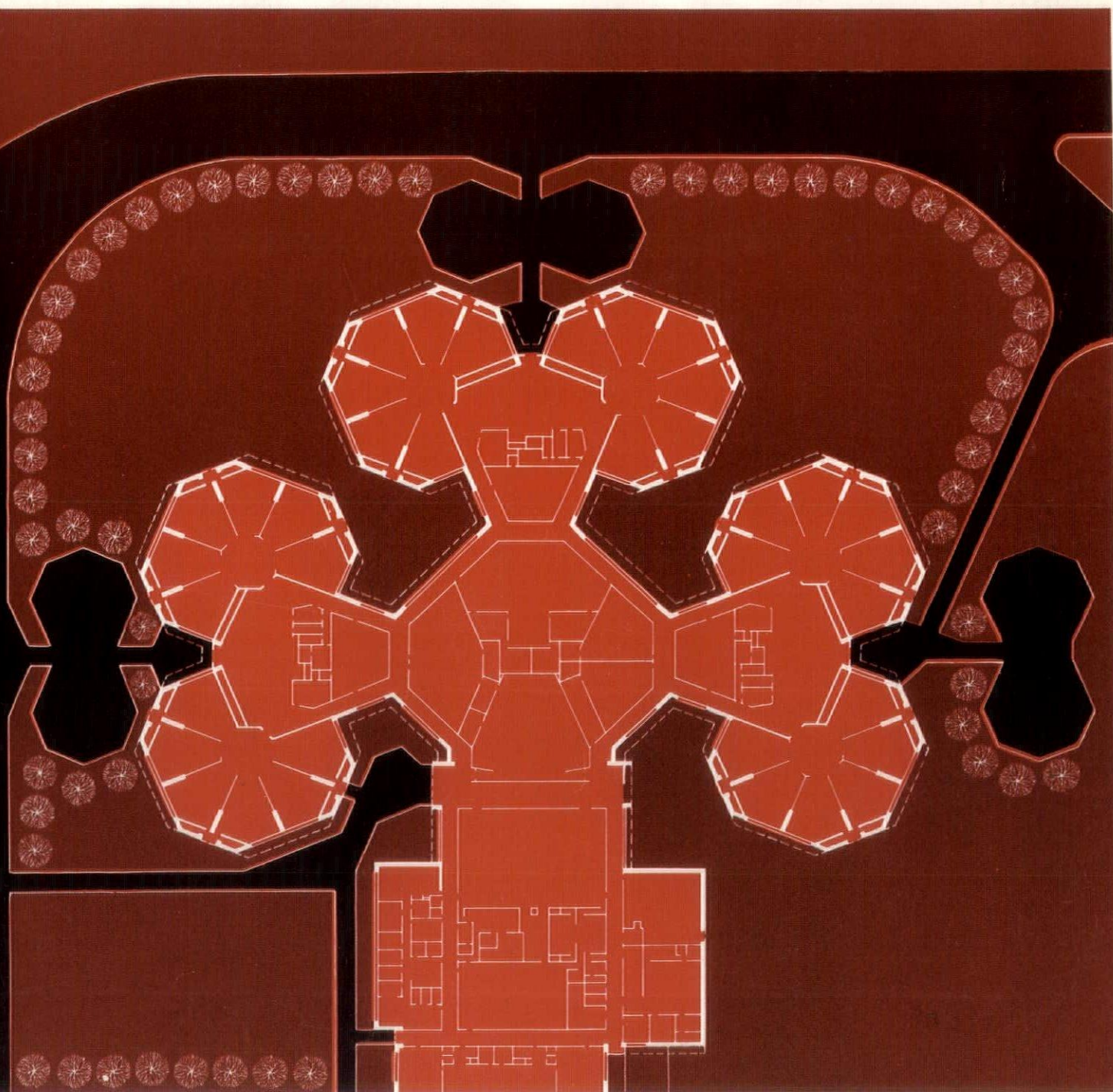
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# EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

VOLUME 29 NUMBER 3  
JULY/AUGUST 1969

Exacting Requirements Can Produce Outstanding Schools .....	16
A School Grows in Brooklyn .....	18
Fear of Vandalism Sets Design .....	19
Air Rights Allow New Dimensions .....	20
Little Houses for Little Kids .....	22
High School Among First to Use Air Rights .....	23
Difficult Site Evokes Outstanding Solution .....	24
Cluster Scheme Avoids "Losing" Students .....	26
Flexibility and Privacy in a Cluster .....	28
School Preserves Country Site .....	29
School by Day—Community Center by Night .....	30
Classes Undisrupted as New School Engulfs Old ...	32
Two Schools Share One Site .....	33
Politicalizing Architecture .....	34
The Computer—A Vital Link Between the Arts and Sciences .....	35
Convention Program .....	36
1969 NYSAA Convention	
List of Exhibitions in Educational Areas .....	37
By-Laws of the New York State Association of Architects, Inc. ....	37
New York State Association of Architects—Board of Directors .....	43

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Postmaster: Please send form 3579 to Empire State Architect, 50 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y. 10017.

## from the morris chair

There's nothing like free publicity. The following is excerpted from a letter to Dickson McKenna from John Knauth, Sub-Chairman for Reception and Entertainment for the 1969 NYSAA Convention at the Nevele:

"It would appear that we are vindicated in our selection of Woodstock as the location for the ladies' tour despite the adverse publicity given the community in connection with, and as the original site of, the Music Festival. My personal inspection of the village and its environs convinced me that the pre-Festival invasion of "hippies," undesirable persons, and young people simply congregating for a good time was being handled with firmness and finesse by local and State law enforcement officials, although I must confess subjectivity on the matter of the degree of permissiveness applied by both agencies as I would prefer to have seen a greater concentration of police enforcing the laws of the State more stringently along public thoroughfares. I should perhaps note that to a lesser degree similar situations arose in most of the other resort communities farther south prior to and after the Festival, and that Woodstock succeeded in evicting this production." This should be interesting especially since no one will have to sleep on the ground—back at Nevele awaits comfort.

In addition to the Convention this issue is principally devoted to schools—grades kindergarten to 12. The material was gathered by asking our members, by letter or phone, to submit school projects with which they were particularly pleased, the solutions of which overcame very special or unusual problems. We stated that we would prefer photos of completed schools but that renderings would be considered.

By this column I am asking your help in a future issue now being planned. This will be devoted to college and university buildings. We believe the criteria for selection should be similar to those set up for this issue, i.e., buildings or complexes which solved difficult and unusual problems. Photos of completed work are preferable. We would be very pleased to receive text and photos of projects you feel are deserving of publication.

In this issue we are reprinting an article by Ada Louise Huxtable which appeared in The New York Times of February 23, 1969. Since an important part of our 1969 Convention program will be devoted to student opinions and student problems, we think this article is of importance. It is concerned with a meeting Mrs. Huxtable attended of the New York Chapter AIA with students from the New York City architectural schools. This article could provide an interesting background for Convention attendees at the student seminar at the Nevele Hotel, October 20-23, 1969.

We are also printing a reproduction of a full-page advertisement, commissioned by the AIA, which appeared in The New York Times and The Washington Post on July 8, 1969. The ad is based on a resolution passed by AIA at its 1969 National Convention in Chicago urging the President and Congress to re-examine and reorder our national priorities.

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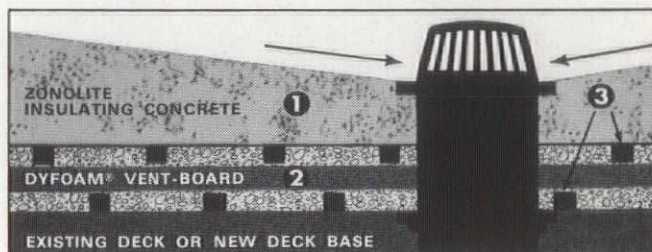
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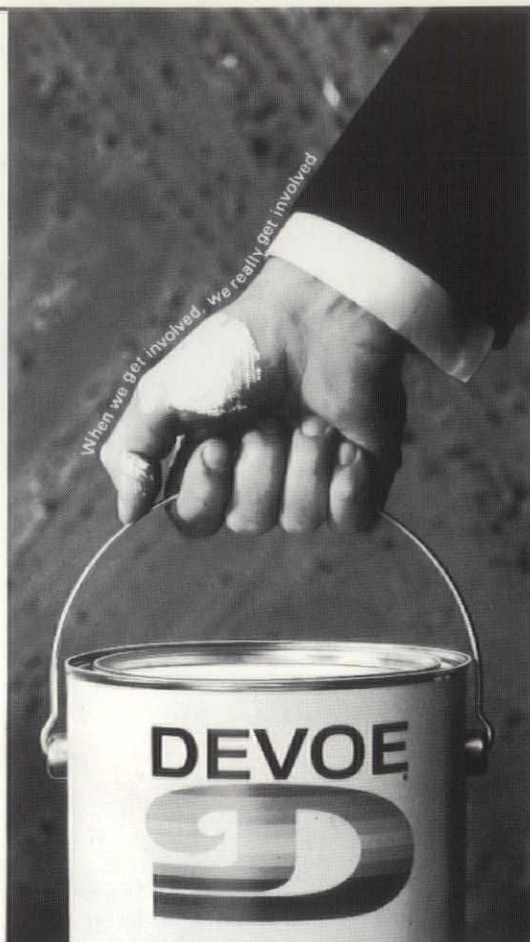
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## THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ARCHITECTS OF AMERICA THAT:

One. We call upon the President and the Congress to assume responsibility for a comprehensive reexamination and reordering of our national priorities, recognizing that we have neither unlimited wealth nor wisdom, and that we cannot sensibly hope to instruct other nations in the paths they should follow when we are increasingly unable to demonstrate that we know how to maintain a viable society at home.

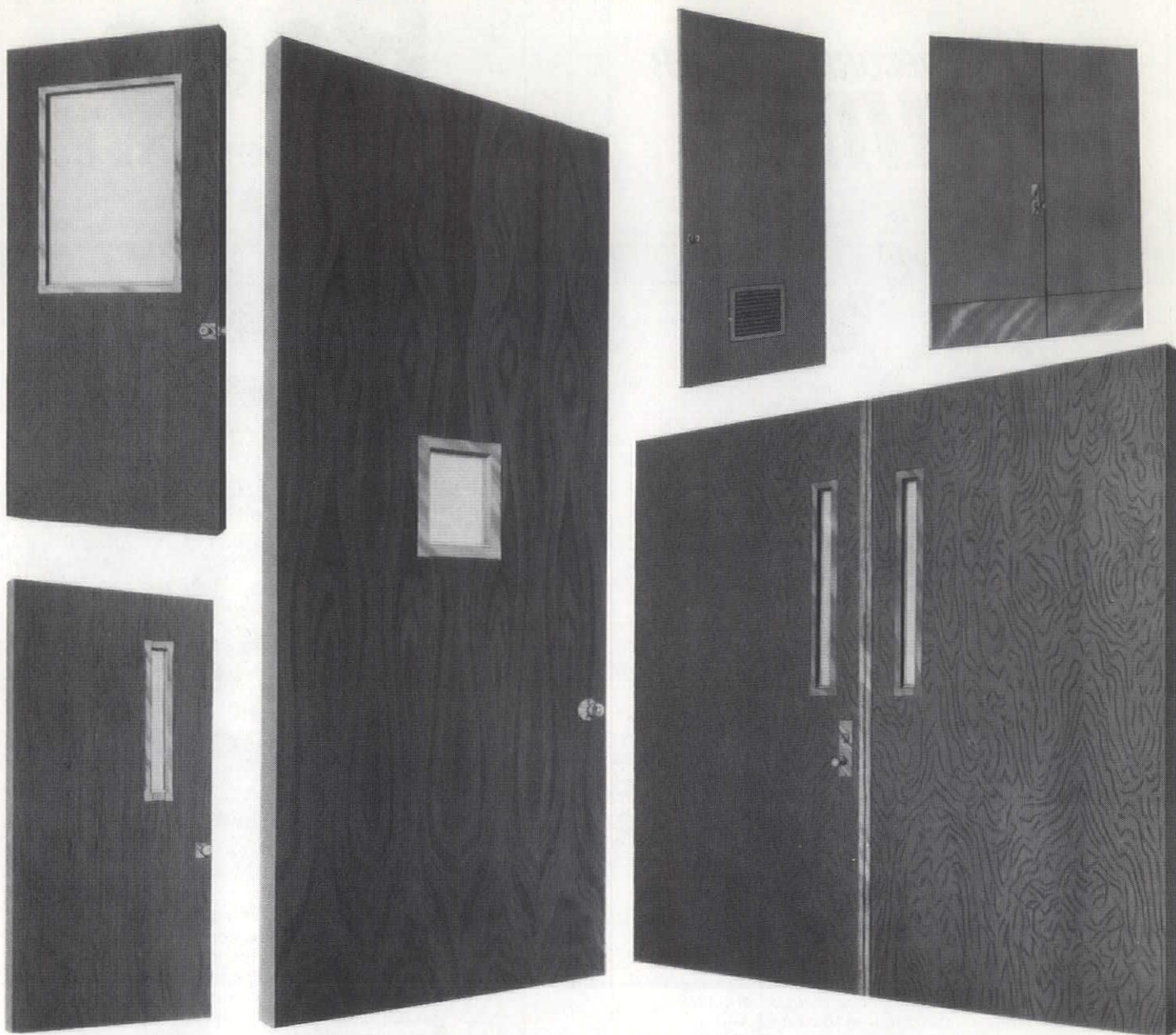
Two. We call upon our leaders, at all levels of government, to recognize that an efficient and humane environment is basic to the maintenance of a harmonious and prosperous society and that the skills to produce it are well within our grasp. At the same time, we wish to remind our representatives that neither hope, time, nor technology will solve the problems that presently make urban life a dirty, difficult and dangerous experience. Only a wholehearted commitment of will and money will enable us to apply the skills needed to erase the shame of urban America.

Approved and adopted by The American Institute of Architects at its annual convention in Chicago, Illinois, June 26th, 1969.

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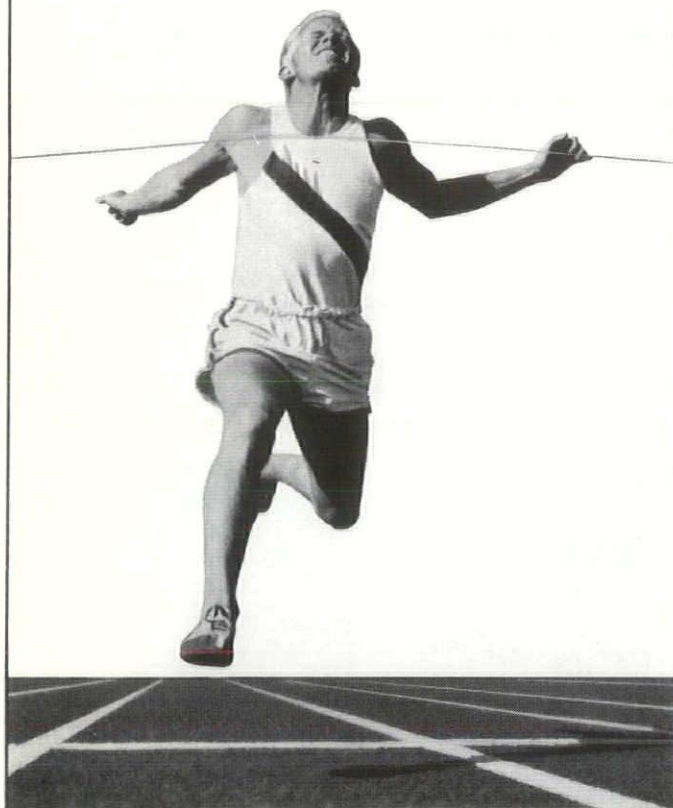
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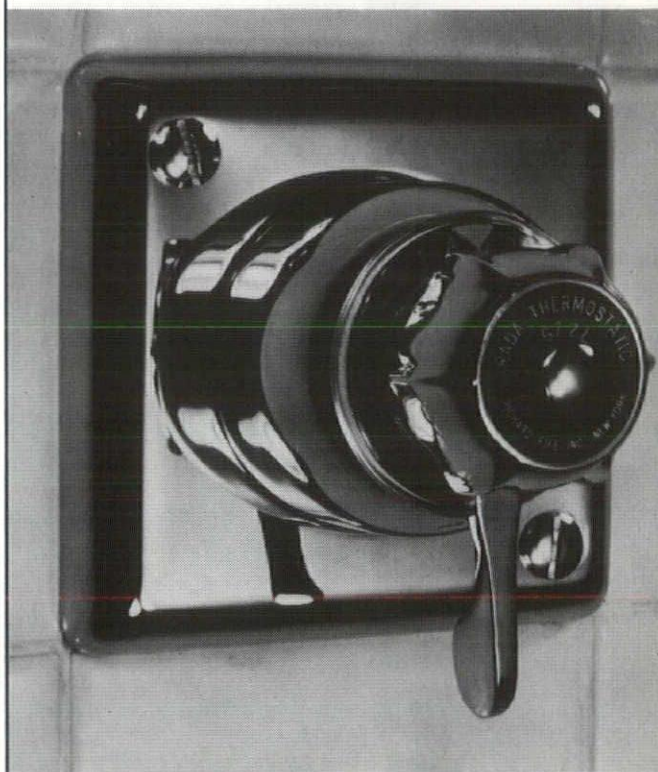


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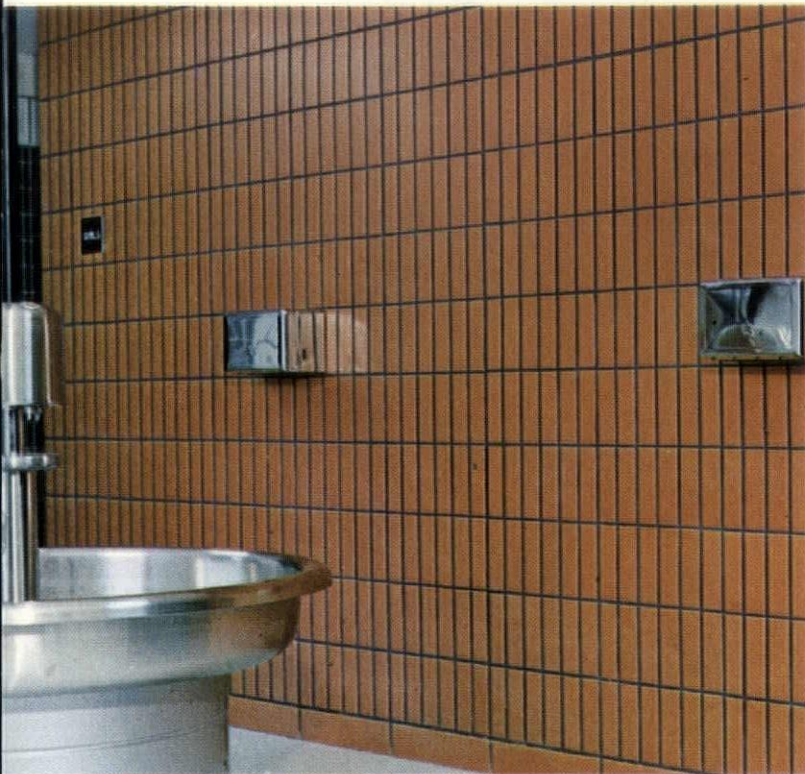
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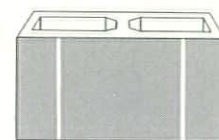


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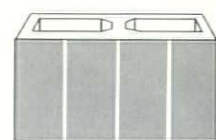
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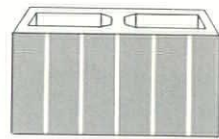
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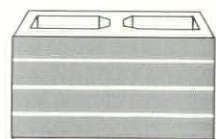
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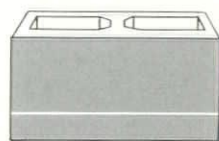
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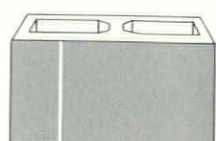
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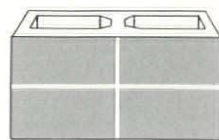
2 x 16 Horizontal Score



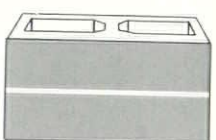
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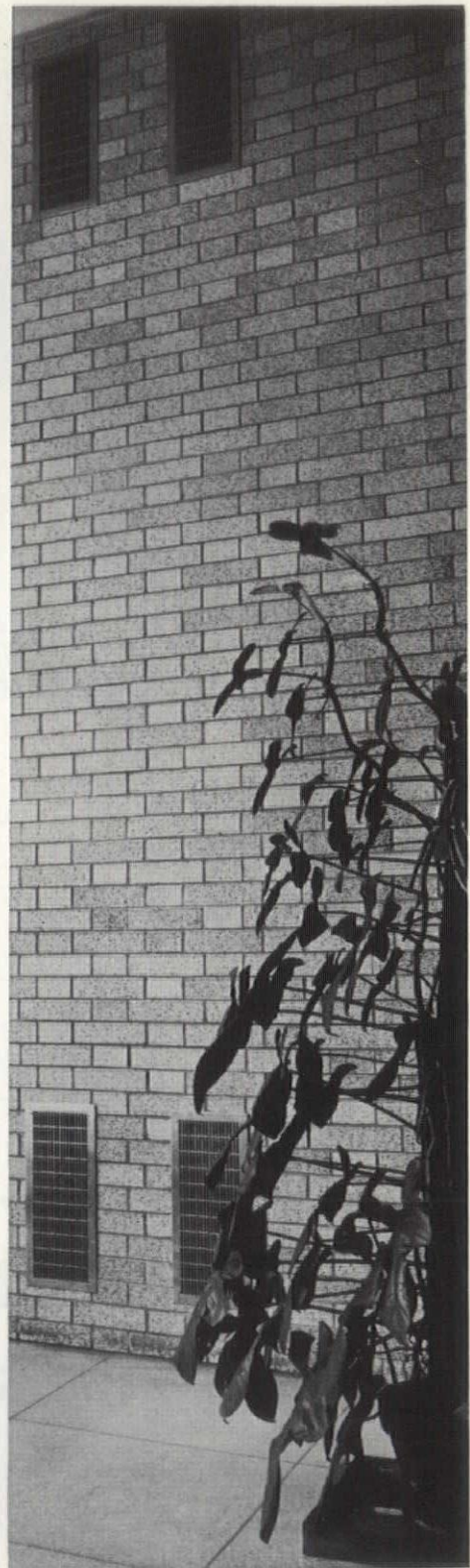
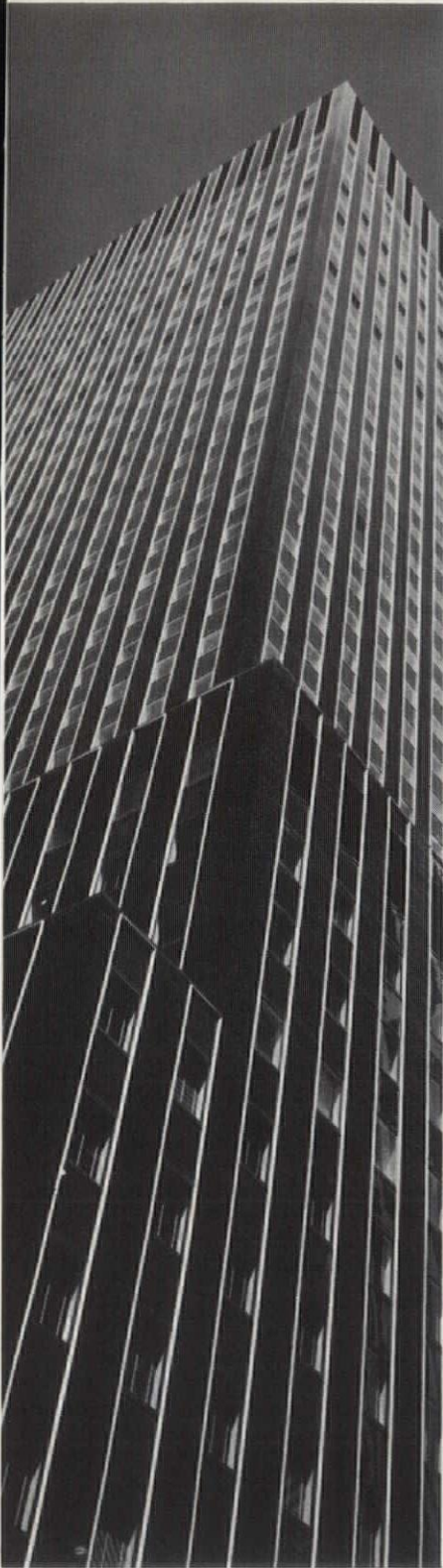
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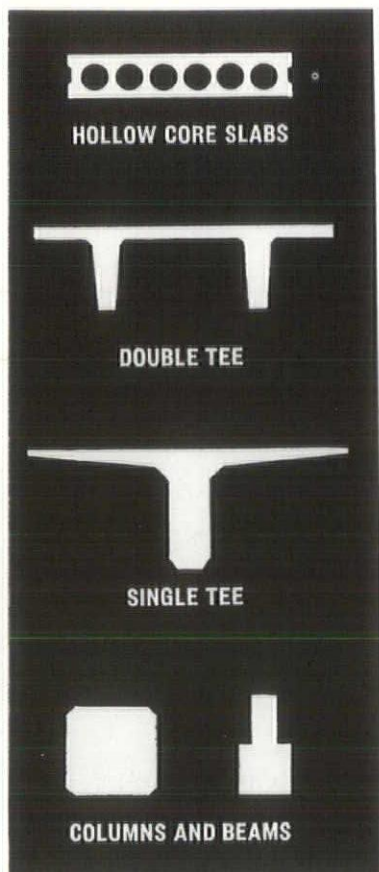


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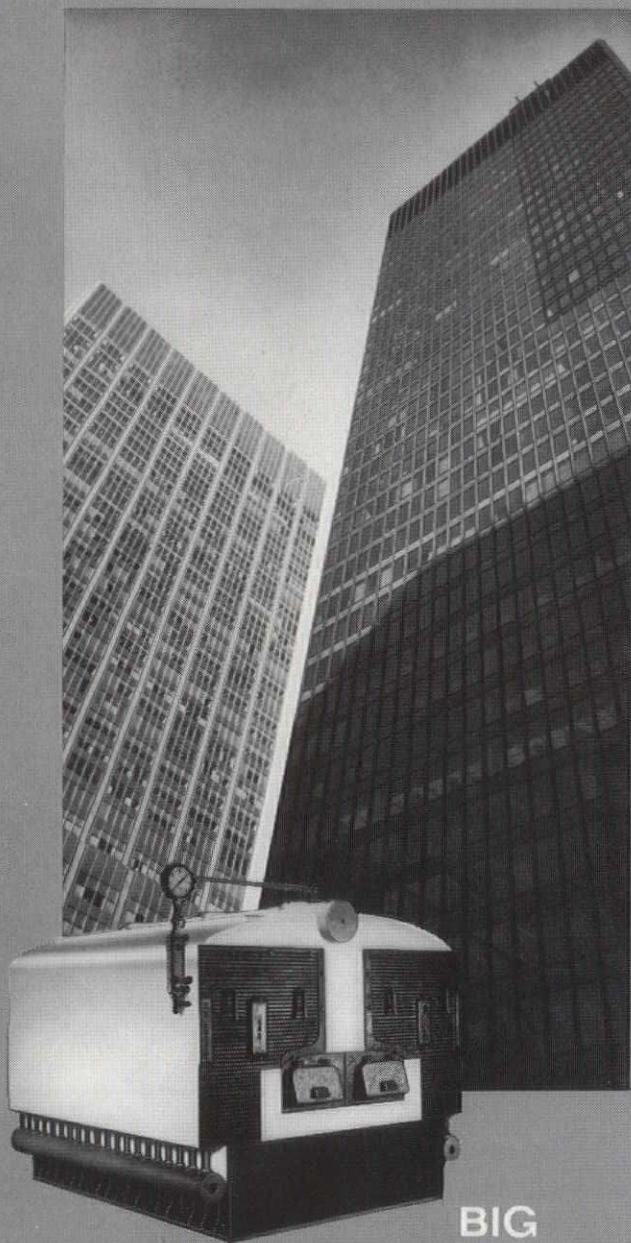
Write for a 1969 architectural file.



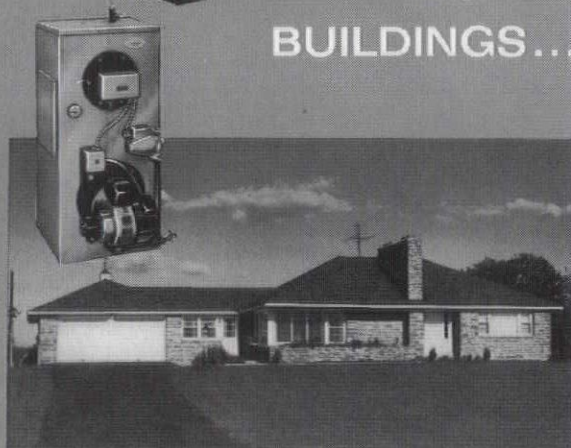
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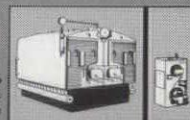


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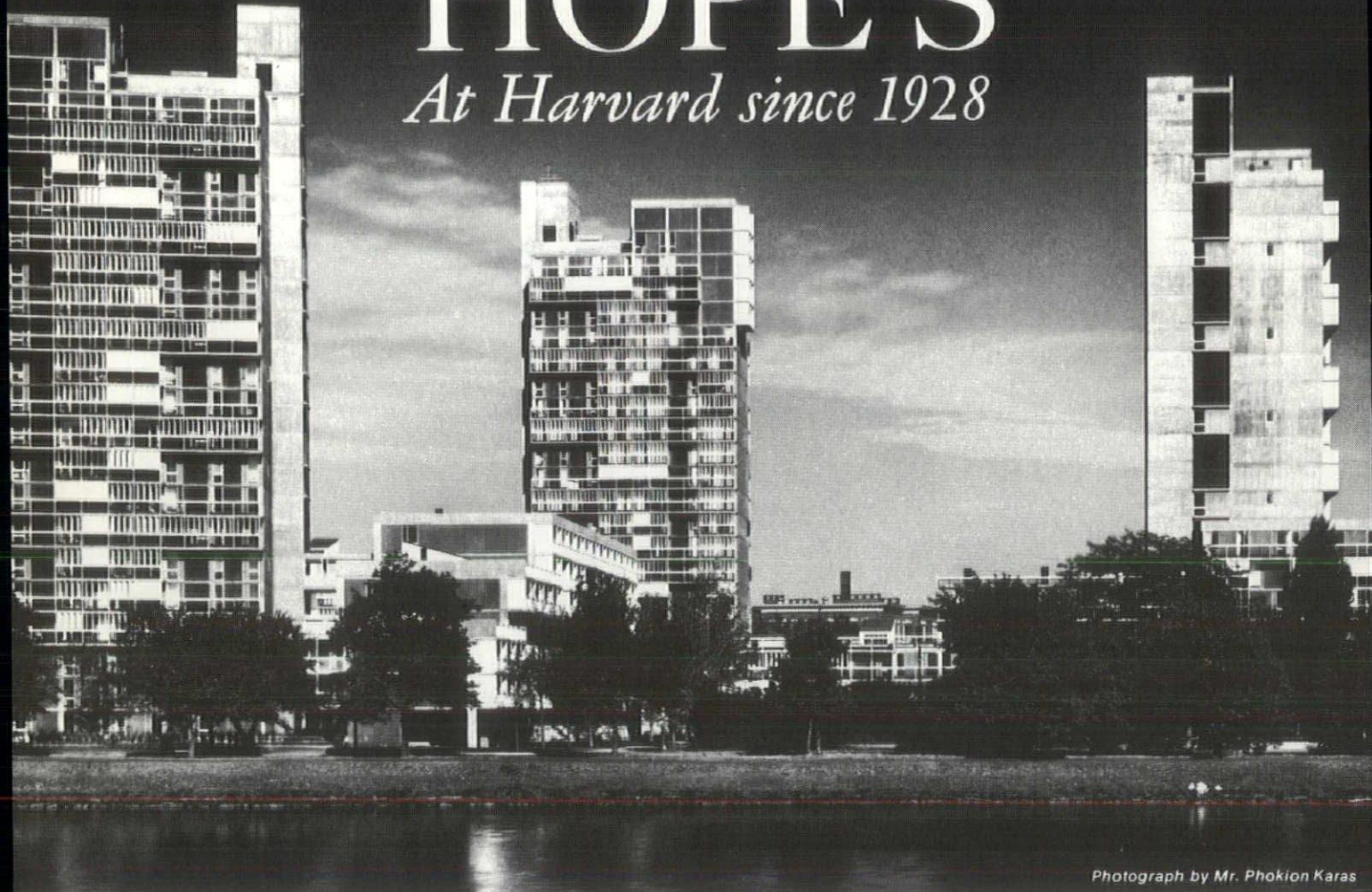
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1963 Francis Greenwood Peabody Terrace, Married Students Housing, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Sert, Jackson & Gourley, Architects

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|------|--|------|--|
| 1928 | Langdell Hall (Addition)<br><i>Architects: Shepley, Rutan &amp; Coolidge</i>                           | 1960 | Andover Hall Library — Harvard Divinity School<br><i>Architects: Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson &amp; Abbott</i>      |
| 1937 | Lowell House and Eliot House<br><i>Architects: Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch &amp; Abbott</i>            | 1961 | Arnold Arboretum Head House<br><i>Architects: Griswold, Boyden, Wylde &amp; Ames</i>                                 |
| 1949 | Botanic Garden Apartments<br><i>Architects: Des Granges &amp; Steffian</i>                             | 1961 | Gordon McKay Applied Science Laboratory<br><i>Architects: Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson &amp; Abbott</i>             |
| 1949 | Graduate Center<br><i>Architects: The Architect's Collaborative</i>                                    | 1962 | David & Arnold Hoffman Laboratory of Experimental Geology<br><i>Architects: The Architect's Collaborative, Inc.</i>  |
| 1951 | Gordon McKay Applied Science Laboratory<br><i>Architects: Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch &amp; Abbott</i> | 1964 | Computing Center, (Alterations & Additions)<br><i>Architects: Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson &amp; Abbott</i>         |
| 1953 | Observatory<br><i>Architects: Harvard University</i>   | 1967 | Law School Faculty Office Building<br><i>Architects: Benjamin Thompson &amp; Associates, Inc.</i>                    |
| 1958 | Quincy House<br><i>Architects: Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson &amp; Abbott</i>                          | 1968 | Law School Classroom & Administration Office Building<br><i>Architects: Benjamin Thompson &amp; Associates, Inc.</i> |
| 1959 | Leverett House, New Dormitories<br><i>Architects: Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson &amp; Abbott</i>       |      |  |

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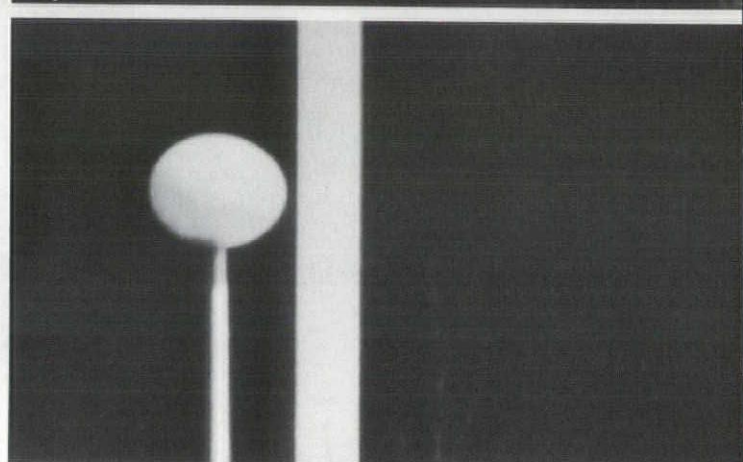
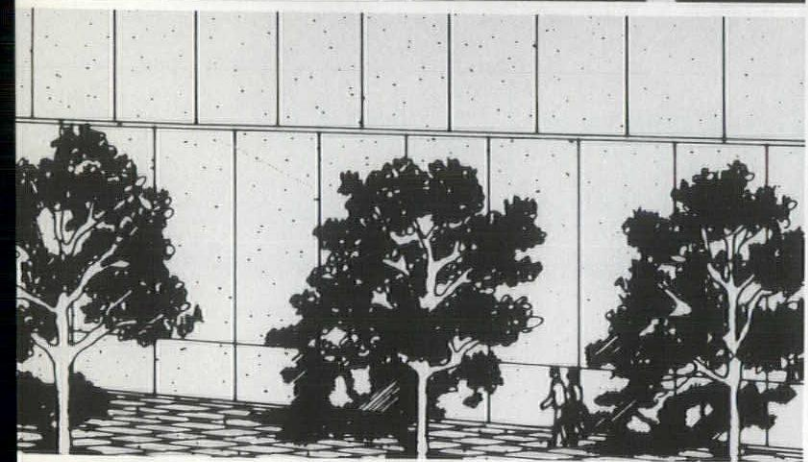
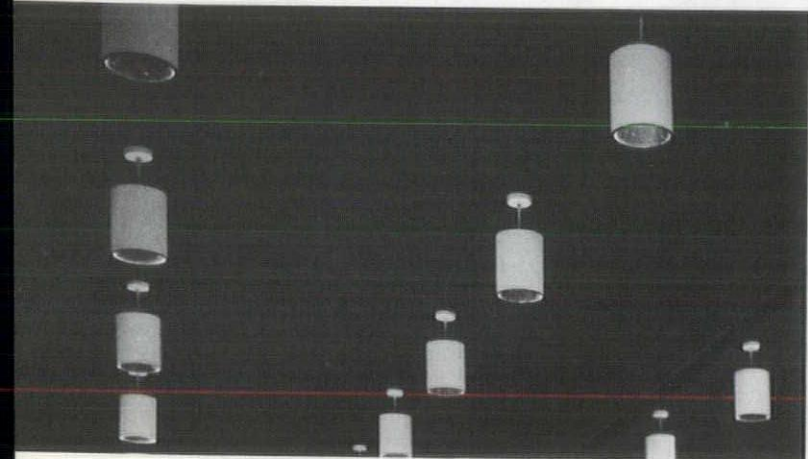
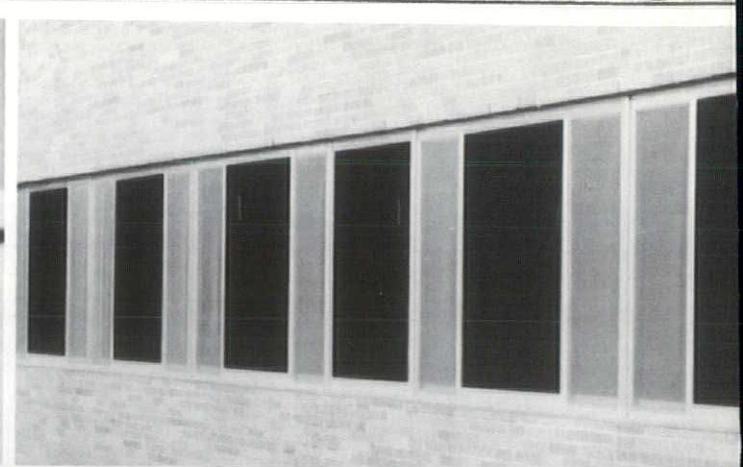
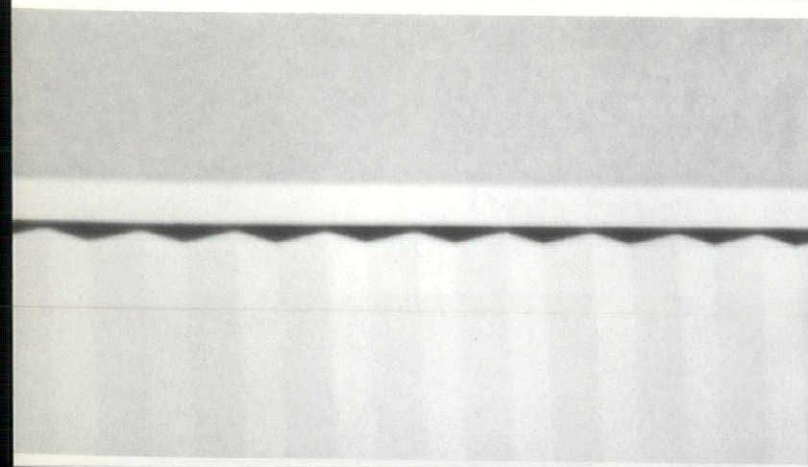
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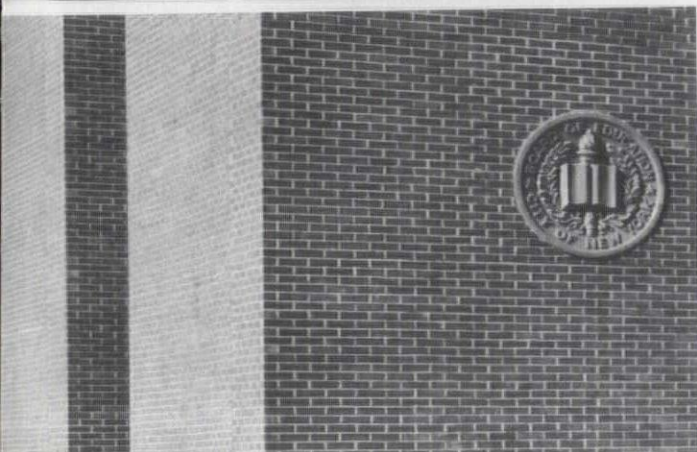
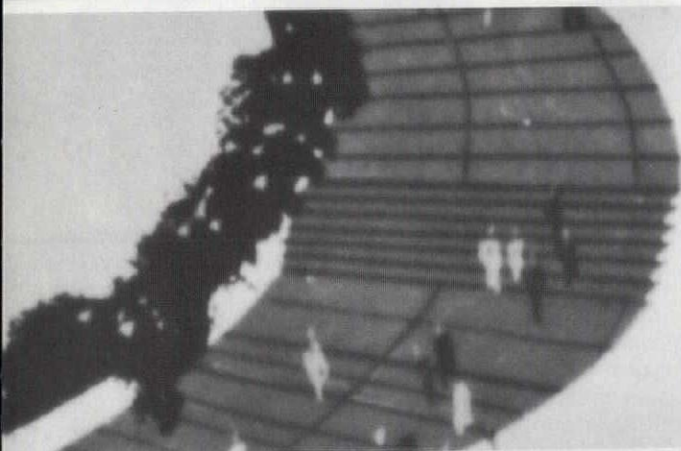
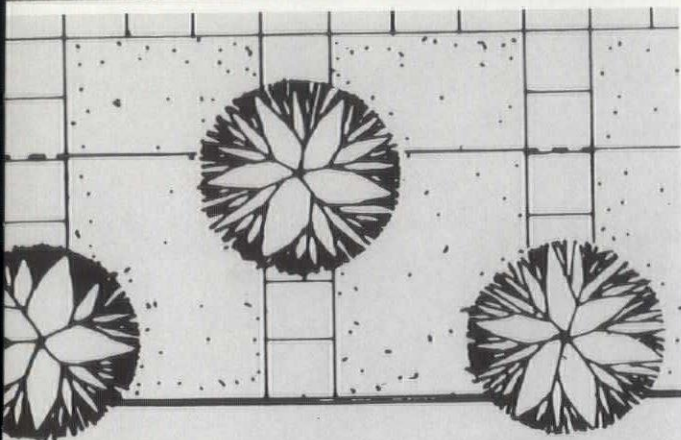


# EXACTING REQUIREMENTS CA





# PRODUCE OUTSTANDING SCHOOLS



Since Empire State Architect last published a school issue, a number of exacting requirements, limitations and problems have been arising to plague architects—so much so that in many cases they are literally changing the school faces.

A number of school projects have been submitted to ESA which have satisfactorily solved one or a number of knotty problems. They are published herein with pictures and text describing the problems and how they were solved.

Some of the difficult requirements with which architects have had to cope are summarized here.

Budget limitations are causing ingenuity and compromises which are very apparent in the physical nature of schools. For example, architects are economizing on space by providing multiple-use and flexibility of various teaching areas. A hard eye is being put on materials, furnishings and equipment to insure the ultimate longevity and maintainability at optimum cost. Programming is being done much more carefully and scientifically to reduce as much as possible the time between the design stage and building occupancy.

Financial limitations have also triggered a new concept of joint ventures. As will be seen in the case of New York City's Trinity School, published herein, the financing for building a much-needed addition to the school was made possible by forming a housing corporation and building a joint, but segregated, complex of a school and a high-rise apartment building.

New and improved teaching methods are reorienting the layout and relationship of teaching areas, administrative areas and assembly areas. Flexibility and multiple use of areas is necessary, not only for reasons of cost, but for more effective deployment of students for teaching purposes. New equipment, such as closed-circuit television and intercommunications are making, and will continue to make, obsolete the stereotyped floor plans of yesteryear.

The state of mind of the students is becoming more important. Educational psychologists think of students as individuals—not masses. They feel that students should feel they are a part of the educational process. They should not be "lost." This desire must be reflected in the planning and juxtaposition of teaching areas and can be seen in floor layouts of many modern schools.

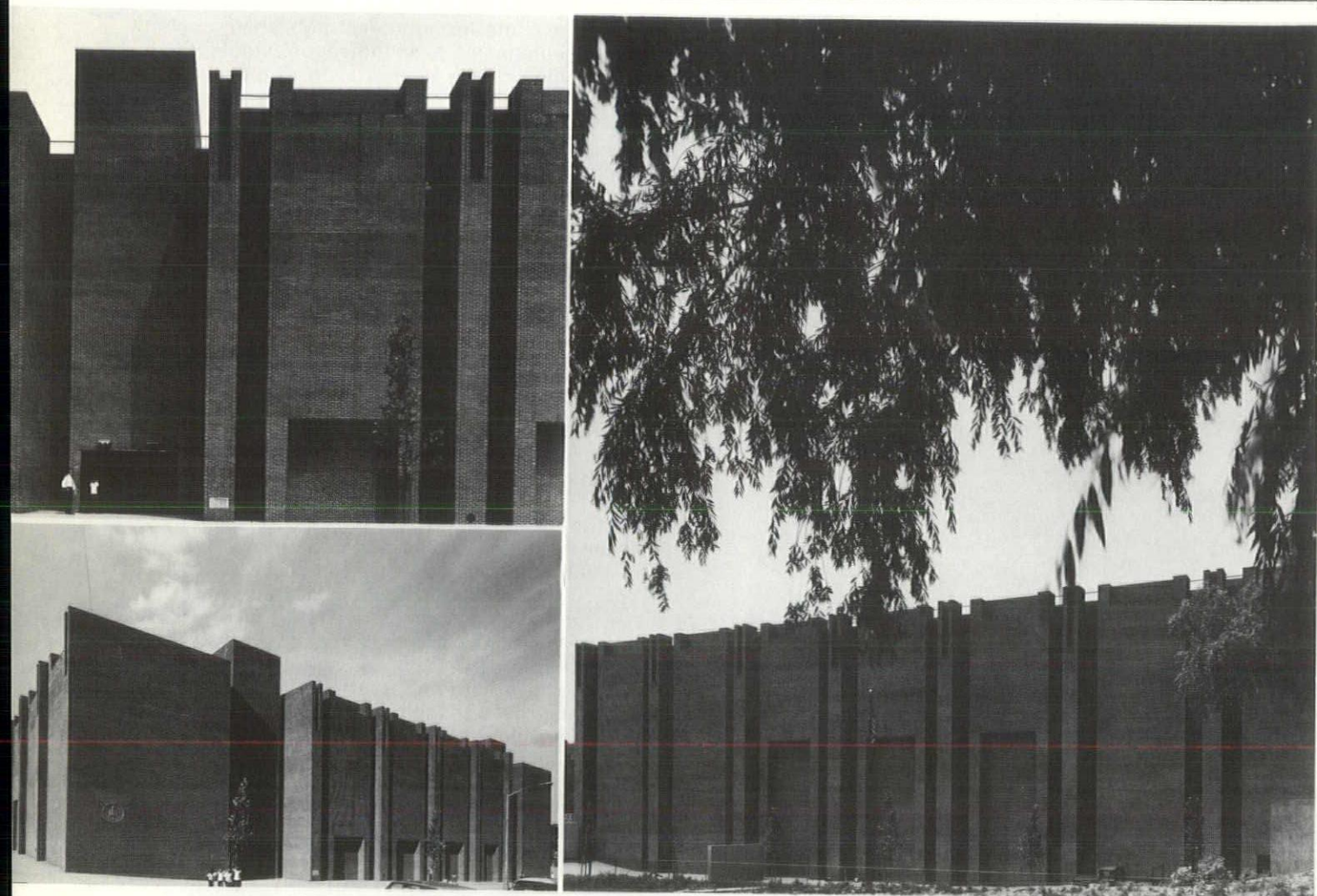
Land, or the scarcity thereof, in many urban areas poses many a problem in the architect's design of schools. Who ever would have thought of building a school on air-rights? Yet in New York City alone one school has been so constructed and two are under way with the probability that ten or more will be on the boards before too long. So a trend that began with the Park Avenue, New York City, air rights over the New York Central tracks is showing the way to desperately needed school sites.

Shortage of land is also leading toward schools with more stories. The lovely convenient one-story schools are just not feasible in the congested cities. We hope this trend will never approach the University of Pittsburgh syndrome where they built a 30-story school in the midst of a park, but land shortages force the trend upward.

These are only a few of the problems which are leading toward a new breed of school buildings. The change will not be an overnight one, but it does look as though before long the schools of twenty years ago will be latter-day little red school-houses. □



## A SCHOOL GROWS IN BROOKLYN



Junior High School 55, Brooklyn, New York  
Curtis and Davis, Architects, New York, New York

The site is in a residential neighborhood of low-scaled buildings in which the predominant material is brick. The site slopes approximately twenty feet from the northwest to the southeast and is bounded on the east by a jointly-operated playground of approximately an acre and a half in area. This large portion of land for the playground was the result of the design decision to keep the school structure as compact as possible.

The compactness of the plan has also allowed for the design of a small plaza area to the west which incorporates trees, benches, patterned walk and lighting for intimate scale. It is also away from the noise and activity of the playground area.

To the east of the structure is a patio area which is for student use during the school day. Trees have been planted here to act as a partial noise-and-visual buffer between the school and the playground.

The exterior character of the building is simple, brick being the predominating material. Glare-reducing glass and window frames, grilles and doors of a dark bronze-colored aluminum provide harmonious accent to the large brick surfaces.

The structure has four major floors and a ground floor, and has as one of its major features a long span concrete joist structural system which allows for the unique placement of the auditorium and gymnasium within the regular building envelope, creating a very compact

plan. It also allows for long-term flexibility of the typical classroom spaces by presenting a group of columnless spaces that can be enlarged or further subdivided as future educational requirements may dictate.

Major points of entry are on the south side and lead directly to the first floor lobby. The lobby joins the auditorium, gymnasium and administrative areas or those areas most directly related to the public, both during and after school hours. Beyond these areas and isolated from all others because of noise, are the music suite and locker room areas. On the north side of the first floor is the library, which is designed for future expansion.

The second floor consists mainly of the industrial arts and home economic rooms, with the language laboratory, typing and a few classrooms making up the remainder.

Classrooms, some of which are divisible and others expandable, make up the bulk of the third and fourth floors, with science classrooms and laboratories on the third and art and C.R.M.D. classrooms on the fourth floor.

The ground floor contains both student and teacher dining facilities, kitchen and serving areas and equipment rooms, storage rooms and various other service areas. □



## FEAR OF VANDALISM SETS DESIGN

Intermediate School 201, New York, New York  
Curtis and Davis, Architects, New York, New York

To design a school fitting into one New York City block of very expensive land, to have it enhance the neighborhood, to protect it from vandalism, to allow for community use after school hours—these were some of the problems faced by the architects in planning Intermediate School 201, which is now in use.

The school is located on a very restricted site bordered by 127th Street, Madison Avenue, 128th Street and Park Avenue. In order to preserve as much of the costly land as possible, the building rises on concrete columns above the site to provide a sheltered recreation area for the school children. By recessing the fence line 16 feet from the property lines, a covered arcade is created, paralleling the sidewalk, and the entire neighborhood is improved by this open space at eye level.

The congested site, the noisy and heavily-trafficked streets, and the adjacent New York Central tracks led to the development of a completely enclosed school. Floor to ceiling and wall-to-wall expanses of fixed glass are provided at the end of each corridor so that there will be no feeling of claustrophobia for students or teachers. This glass is protected from vandalism by a perforated brick screen on the exterior.

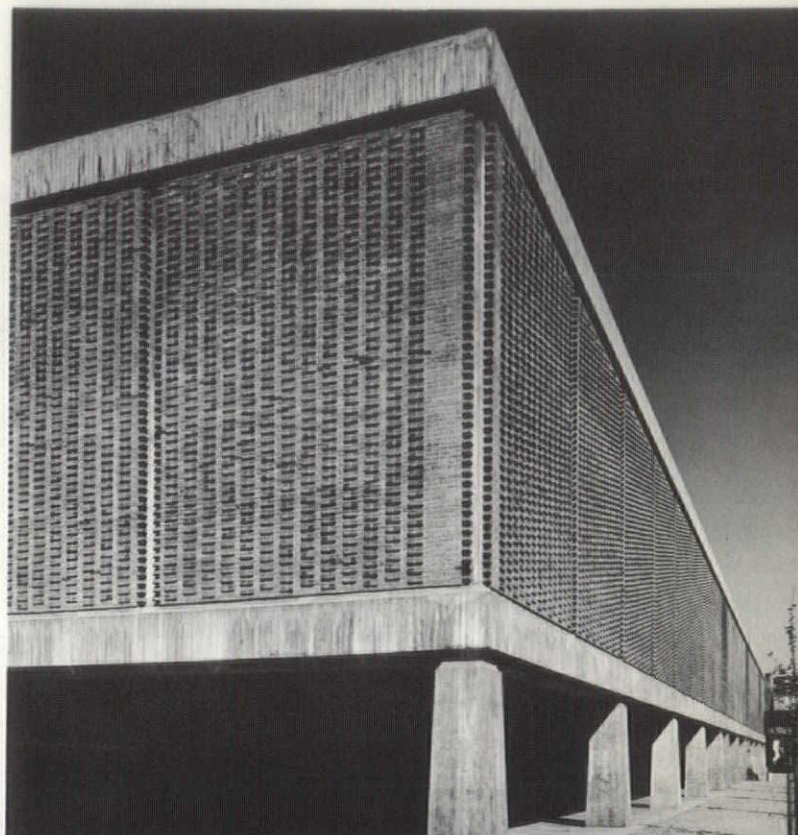
The entire school has a year-round air-conditioning system. This has been found most conducive to teaching and learning in other schools in the country. With this climatically controlled system within a windowless building, the classrooms are quieter and cleaner, more evenly illuminated (with no glare or sun-control problem) and more comfortable (with no hot or cold areas, or drafts).

Because interior classrooms placed back-to-back can be provided in this scheme, a high degree of flexibility is provided in the school so that classroom sizes can be easily changed to meet new circulation requirements and teaching techniques in the coming years. The school can also be operable on a year-round basis.

The lobby, the gymnasium and auditorium are so located that they can be closed off from the remainder of the building for use by the community after school hours. Controlled public access can also be provided to the library and home economics department, if there are sufficient requests for community use of these spaces.

The absence of windows in the plan for this school enables the building to be compact, with corridors of minimal length and with fewer stair towers required. This system led to reductions in the total area of exterior walls and a reduction in the cost of the remainder of the exterior wall, as well as to a reduction in the size of the heating plant for the school. These, and other savings realized, have allowed the architects to provide year-round air-conditioning with its many advantages at the same cost per pupil as recent junior high schools built by the Board of Education.

Exterior walls will be of a patterned and textured brick, perforated at the glass end walls of the corridors, set between concrete spandrels at roof and floor line. The covered play area will be paved in an interesting pattern of regular and pebble-finished concrete with insets of brick at entrance walks and seating areas, and the entire school property will be enclosed in a metal picket fence. □



Photographs by Louis Reens



# AIR RIGHTS ALLOW NEW DIMENSIONS

Trinity School and Trinity Tower, New York, New York  
Brown Guenther Battaglia Galvin, Architects,  
New York, New York

In the revitalization of the city, the air rights principle of construction is now commanding wide attention.

Specifically, the use of air rights above government-owned real estate for dual-purpose structures combining public facilities and residential or commercial structures represents a productive area for government and private teamwork.

The current interest in the air rights concept derives from the staggering, almost insuperable, complexities of the present urban situation. One of the most acute problems is the growing scarcity of usable building sites and the consequent steep rise in land costs. Another is the severe economic burden on governments in providing funds for construction of vitally needed facilities.

Efforts to meet these important capital budget needs continue to run up against the spiraling cycle of higher land, materials and construction costs. At a time when normal housekeeping duties for an expanding population are straining government budgets, capital projects vital to social progress are often the first to be postponed. In this context, therefore, there is a continuing re-evaluation of the traditional policy of building public service facilities as single-purpose structures but properly exploited, the dual-purpose principle can benefit both governmental agencies and nonprofit institutions.

Air rights are inherent in every parcel of real estate. Ownership confers on the proprietor not only the value of the leasehold but also the potential of the air space above. A stroll through any urban area will soon reveal that air rights are perhaps the richest untapped source of building "sites" and revenues. This is particularly true of governments which, from the local to federal level, collectively constitute the largest owners of real estate in the nation.

The air rights principle is being explored in the field of private education. In the vanguard is Trinity School, New York's oldest continually functioning private school for boys.

Trinity School has long been a vital component of New York's West Side area. Significantly, it was the air rights principle which permitted Trinity School to attain its objectives of expanding on a site adjacent to its present facilities. This was made possible by the school's sponsorship of a 200 middle-income apartment tower being built above the new three-story school on an urban renewal parcel.

This sets up a real problem in that complete separation must be achieved so that there is no contact between school children and apartment tenants.

Additionally, in the planning of the school, the design requirements of school boards may seem beyond attainment because of the need to incorporate the structural requirements of the superimposed air rights structure.

A typical air rights project has its origin in a combination of problems. The genesis and development of Trinity School and Trinity Tower offer instructive insights into the problems—and opportunities—that are directly related to the concept. Five key considerations: 1. The need to expand school facilities and the desire to do so at the school's present location in the city. This desire was reinforced by the improving character of the



neighborhood resulting from the West Side urban renewal program.

2. Inability to expand on the only site contiguous to the school, a 30,000-square-foot urban renewal parcel designed for housing and commercial use.

3. The desire to avoid disruption of operations by a major alteration of its present school.

4. A determination to preserve the school's existing playing field—a unique recreational area in the heart of the city.

5. The conviction that the school's expansion program offered an increasingly positive involvement as a force in its community.

Now educating its 13th generation of boys, Trinity's expanded facilities were projected to serve an additional 360 students and to provide a school environment in keeping with contemporary educational trends.

The basic element was a commitment by Trinity School to participate in the West Side urban renewal program by sponsoring a 200 middle-income apartment tower in the air rights above a three-story school.

As approved sponsors of Site No. 24 of the West Side urban renewal area, Trinity School purchased fee title to the parcel at ground level from the City of New York.

It became apparent as preliminary plans developed that the urban renewal site alone was not adequate to meet zoning requirements for floor area, open space and setbacks (sky exposure plane) for a combined building. Thus a portion of Trinity's present school land was added to create a single zoning lot to obtain approval of the New York City Planning Commission and Department of Buildings.

The urban renewal large-scale plan had to be modified to permit these adjustments. A change also was made in the use of the parcel to permit a school-and-housing combination and allow the school roof to qualify as open space to meet residential requirements.

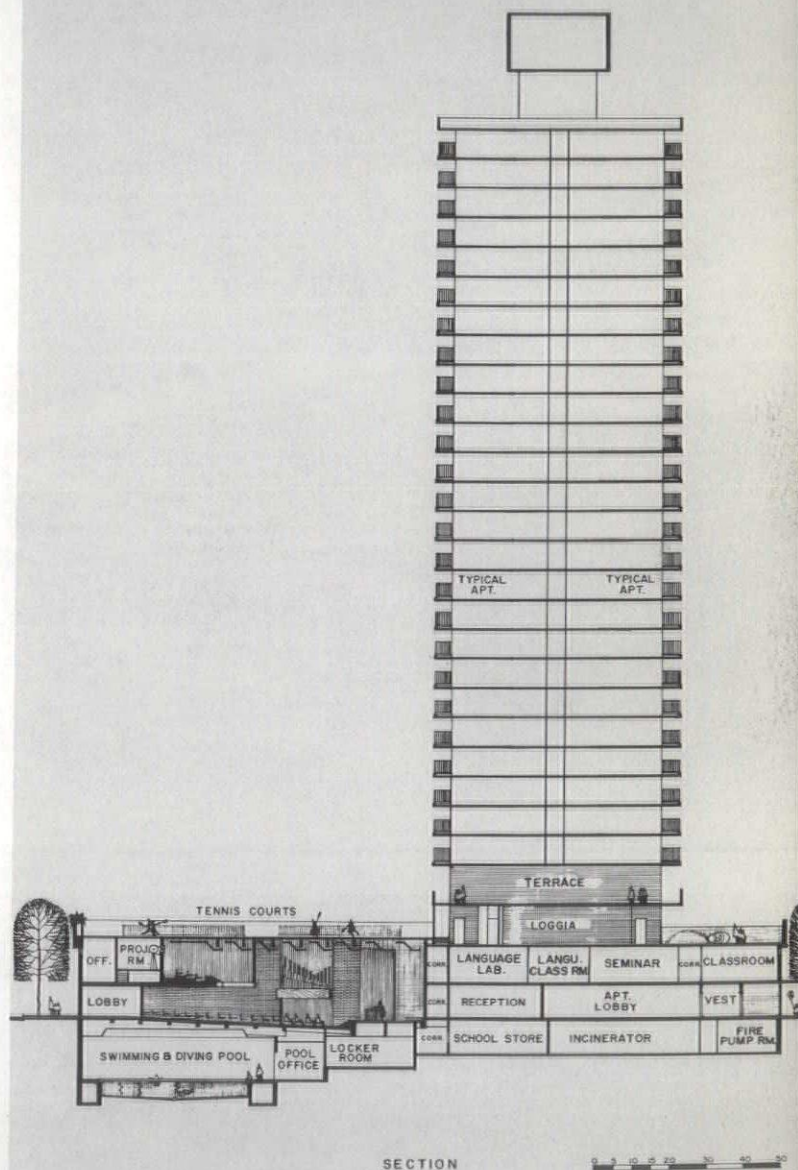
A separate tax lot or air rights lot was created beginning at the fourth-floor level of the apartment structure. Title to this carved-out air rights portion was acquired by a limited-profit housing corporation established by Trinity under New York State's Private Housing Finance Law (Mitchell-Lama).

A 102-car garage required for the apartment structure will be built over the school's playing field and leased to the housing company which, in turn, will lease back the roof over the garage for the creation of a new playing field.

The acquisition by Trinity School and the housing company of separate fee interests creates two separate tax lots. The middle-income housing company pays real estate taxes after a 50 percent abatement in accord with the assessed valuation of its air rights lot by the City Tax Commission. Trinity School maintains single ownership of the land at ground level of the combined lot for zoning purposes. The land at ground level used for the school, a nonprofit institution, is tax-exempt.

In direct proportion to the floor area, 80 percent of the land costs of the site were assumed by the housing company. The cost of abnormal conditions, such as rock excavation, was distributed between school and housing, using the formula developed for other costs.

The school portion of the structure will be financed wholly by Trinity School. Mortgage funds advanced to the housing company by the city under the middle-income housing program will not be used for school construction. □





# LITTLE HOUSES FOR LITTLE KIDS

Shelter Rock School, Manhasset, Long Island, New York  
Eggers and Higgins Architects, New York, New York

The architects were faced with the problem of building a 900-pupil school, not a typical monolithic structure but one which would provide "little houses for little kids." They accomplished this by developing a flexible cluster plan of six individual interdependent units which conform to the irregular topography of the site and make functional use of the surrounding forest.

An island of standing pines bordering Shelter Rock Road provides natural protection for the spacious parking and unloading areas that front the administration building. Directly to the rear of the administration building, which serves as an acoustical baffle, are three pentagonal two-story classroom buildings joined to each other and to the main building by enclosed, radiantly heated corridors. On either side of the building is the auditorium and gymnasium element, which includes student and faculty dining facilities. To the east of the administration building is the pre-school and kindergarten element.

In addition to permitting economical future expansion, the cluster plan gives an intimate scale to the buildings that serve as classrooms, study and play areas for the young students.

The classroom clusters are separated from the administration building by landscaped courts divided by the corridors which connect the clusters at shared cores. The cores contain stairs and lavatory facilities. Traffic to the classrooms is through a center hall on each cluster floor which contains all the coat closets.

Each cluster provides nine classrooms—four plus a teachers' workroom on the first floor and five classrooms on the second floor. Each classroom has a teacher's station with desk and shelf space separated from the classroom area by a glass partition. The separate station provides for storage of class materials and limited privacy while permitting close supervision of students. The pentagonal shape of the building and provision for moveable partitions between classrooms will permit maximum interior flexibility in arrangement of classroom spaces.

To the east of the main administrative element is a single story pre-school and kindergarten element which contains two pre-school rooms, a teachers' room and five kindergarten rooms. Fronting the class area is a large playroom of 4,000 sq. ft. which is separated from the classroom space by a corridor.

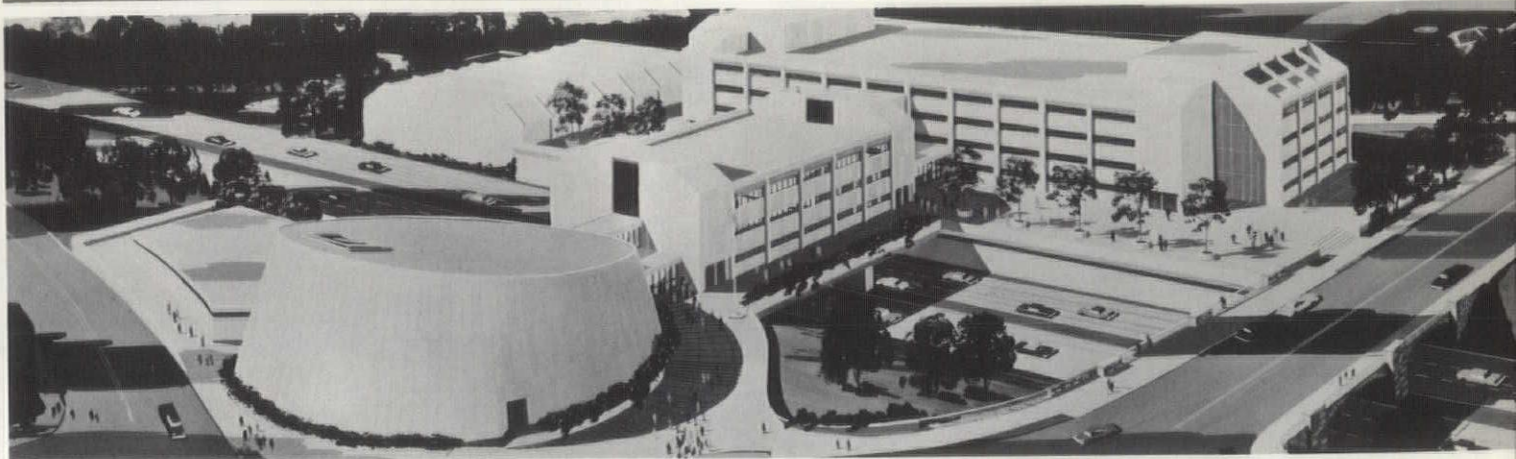
To the west of the main building is the 15,700 sq. ft. gymnasium, auditorium and cafeteria building which also contains a kitchen, faculty dining room, two music classrooms, boiler room, custodial space, storage areas and locker rooms on either side of the gym. The 5,000 sq. ft. auditorium will seat 402 and contains a spacious stage area.

The main administration building is divided by an east-west corridor which separates the administrative and educational functions. The front of the building contains offices for the principal and adjacent work rooms, health services, and special services including the school psychologist's and social worker's offices. Across the corridor is the school library. The art room, faculty lounge and the science wing including a greenhouse and laboratory are located on either side of the building separated from the library by the corridor areas. A set-back second floor contains offices for the District Curriculum Division and the District Elementary Supervisor's office.

Photographs by Gil Amiaga



# HIGH SCHOOL AMONG FIRST TO USE AIR RIGHTS



Herbert H. Lehman High School, Bronx, New York Eggers and Higgins Architects, New York, New York

**H**erbert H. Lehman High School will be one of the first of the City's new schools to use "air rights" to solve an otherwise impossible siting and space problem.

To be located at the center of one of the City's most heavily trafficked areas, the site for the \$14 million, 4,000-student school, includes two small parcels of land separated by the Hutchinson River Parkway. Neither of the irregularly shaped parcels would by itself provide adequate building space for the planned 418,300 sq. ft. facility.

In 1963 the Board of Education's Office of School Buildings approved feasibility studies by Eggers & Higgins to unite the two tracts with a three-story bridge using the air rights over the Parkway. In addition to locating the needed school centrally to the neighborhood and conveniently to transportation, the proposal avoided the displacement of residents and businesses in the densely populated area which would have been necessary with an alternate site.

The three-story bridge, in addition to its essential function as a link to the opposing sites, also provided the solution to another problem caused by the site. By Board of Education policy, New York City schools are designed so that youngsters will not have more than a four story walk-up to get to class. Without the additional administrative and classroom space for 600 students provided by the bridge, a sixth story would have been required on the academic building creating a five-floor walk-up.

Utilizing an island of land between the highway and street interchanges, the architects separated the varied functions—academic, athletic, auditorium—of the school but maintained overall visual continuity by the use of smooth, buff-hued concrete facades, sculptured treatment of the windows of related elements, and a uniform, decorative pattern of vertical scoring on the facades that provides a strong cohesive design accent.

The four-story-plus-basement main academic element is essentially rectangular in shape with stair towers at its four corners and elevators for handicapped students. The 1,000-seat auditorium is a windowless, circular truncated cone of concrete rising to three stories over the stage area and sharply sloping downward at the roof line to the air rights element.

The entrance and lobby open in to both the administrative offices on the first floor of the air rights element and the main academic building.

The plan of each floor of the academic building is similar, with a 12-foot wide corridor, separating peri-

meter classrooms from core service, study and laboratory areas and special classrooms for students with learning disabilities. Shop areas are located along the west wall of the basement level and on each floor above except the third which is devoted to science laboratories. The basement also contains dining facilities for 1,000 students per seating, and the faculty, as well as locker rooms and service facilities for the adjoining gymnasium. The student dining facilities are convertible into 10 classrooms during off hours. The second floor of the academic building provides special classrooms for business education. The third floor serves as the science center with laboratories and equipment rooms. The fourth floor is devoted to classrooms and art workrooms and shop space. Fan rooms for air-handling units including air-conditioning for the central core are located on the roof.

The gymnasiums are located south of the academic complex in a building with a clear floor to ceiling height of 28 feet. Combining two complete basketball size courts for boys and girls, the use of movable partitions permit conversion of floor area into as many as four separate spaces. Bleacher seating is provided for 1,000 spectators in the boys' gymnasium.

Maximum flexibility has been designed into the schools' floor plans with many classrooms convertible into larger spaces. The second and third floors of the air rights element provide classroom area for approximately 600 students. The first floor contains 12 large office areas for the principal, assistant, custodian and treasurer, as well as conference and work rooms, a community education office and teachers' room.

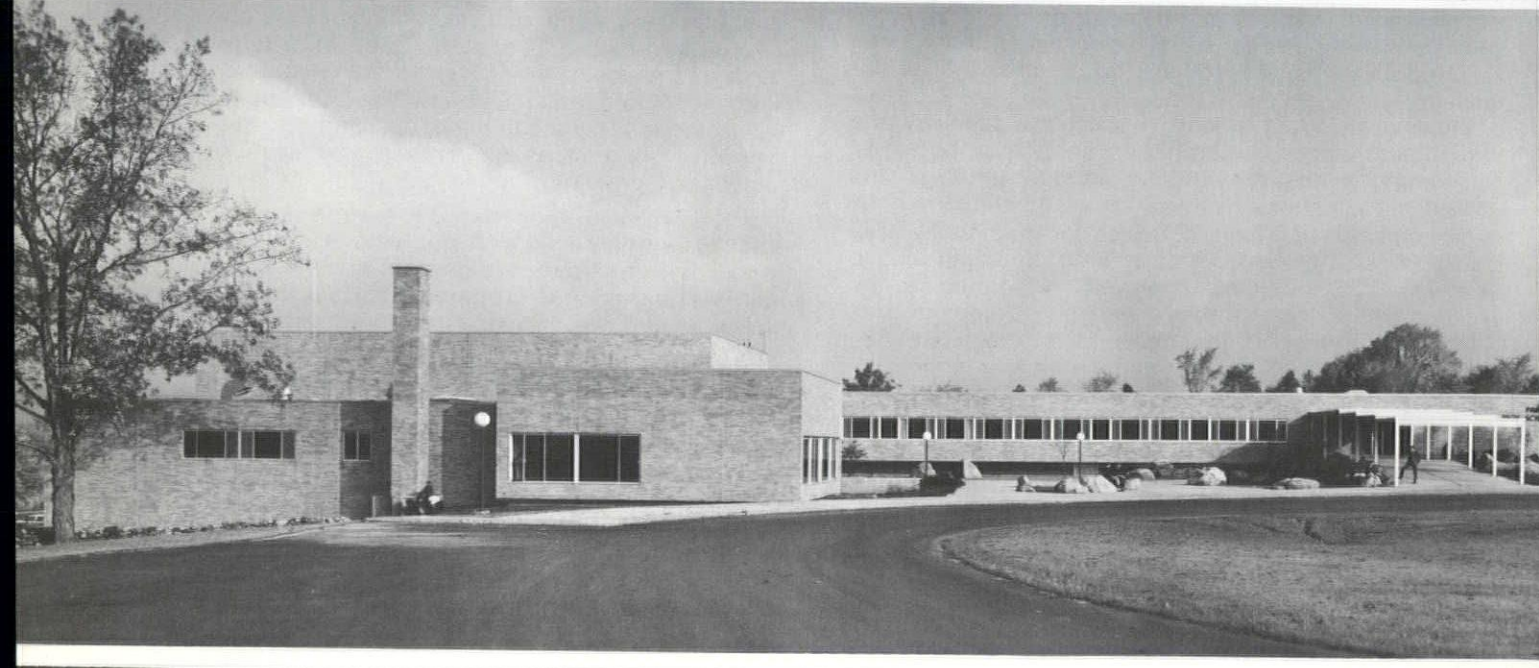
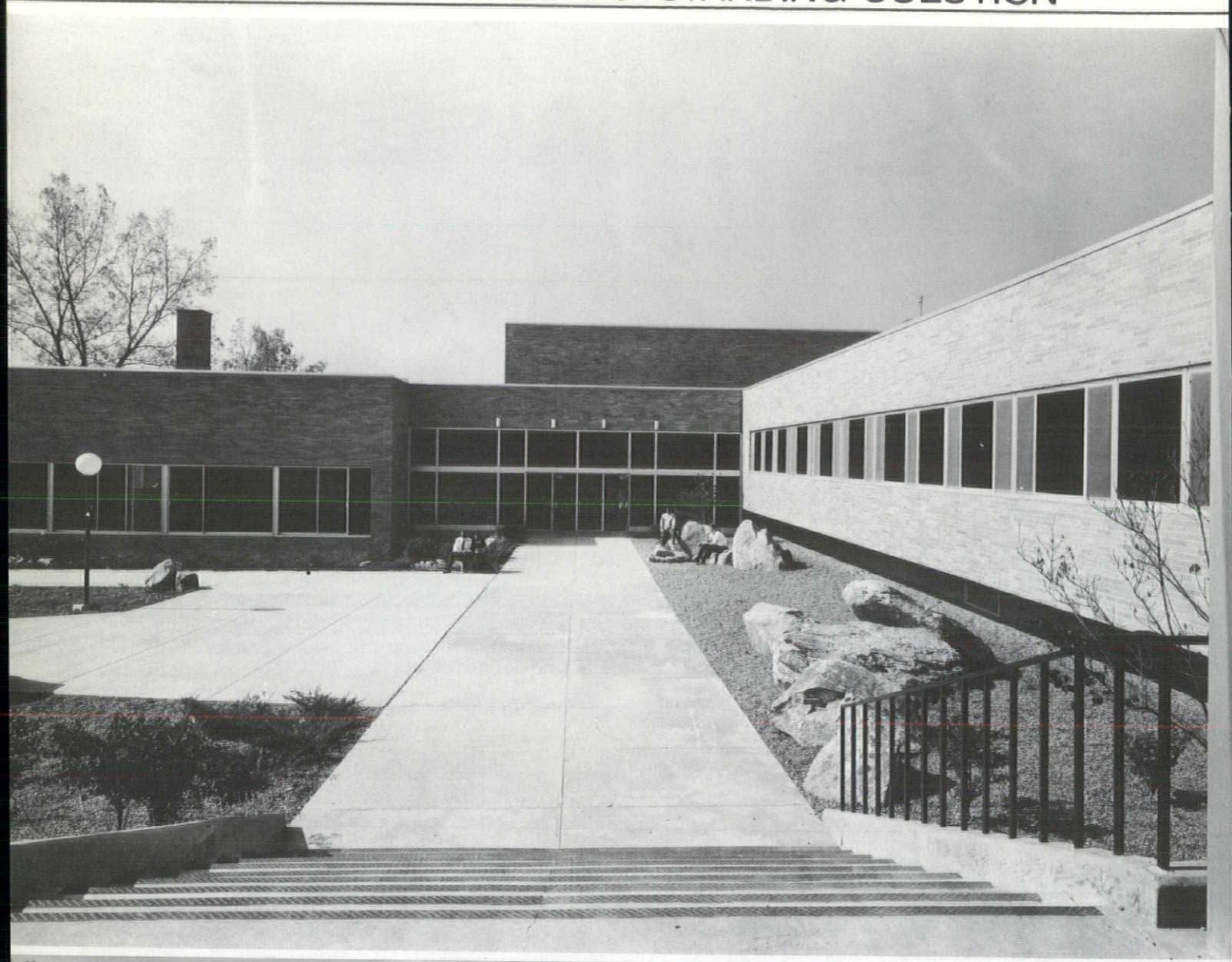
The 1,000-seat auditorium provides a flexible interior seating arrangement with operable walls dividing the area into three spaces. The main seating area is adjacent to the stage and orchestra with two smaller seating areas toward the rear and on either side of the main entrance. Projection facilities, audio-visual and television equipment will be located above the main entrance on the second floor level.

Adjacent to the auditorium, at the first floor level, will be stepped choral and orchestra rehearsal rooms, music classrooms, and individual practice rooms.

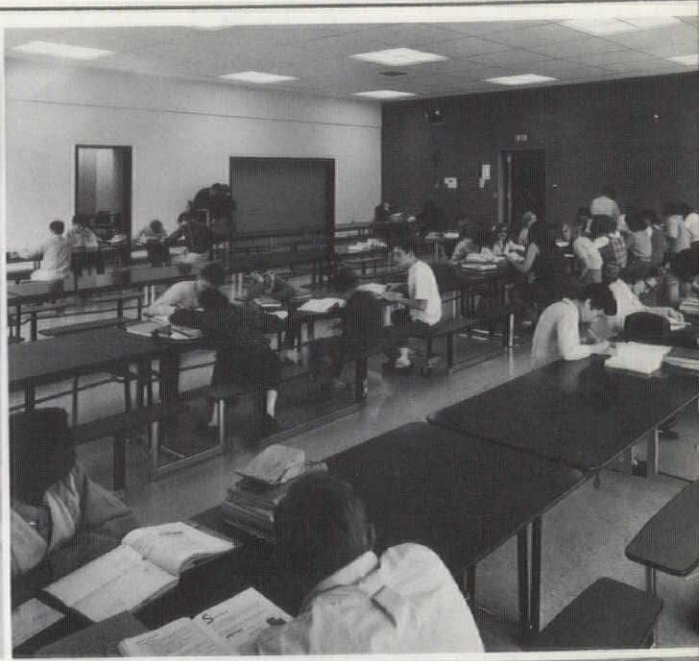
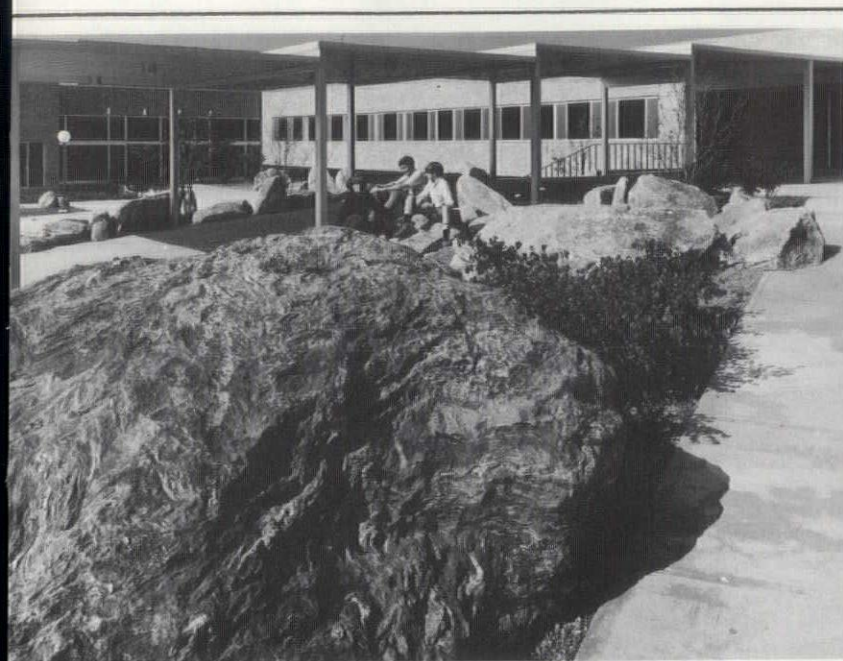
As a part of the overall development of the site, Alexander Potter Associates, consulting engineers, N. Y., were responsible for planning the fill of Westchester Creek for a distance of 400 feet south of Tremont Avenue to create an athletic field for the school. □



## DIFFICULT SITE EVOKES OUTSTANDING SOLUTION







The following schools, designed by Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw, & Folley, were selected for publication by Milo D. Folley, AIA, Partner, and Darrel D. Rippeteau, AIA, Partner, and President of the New York State Association of Architects.

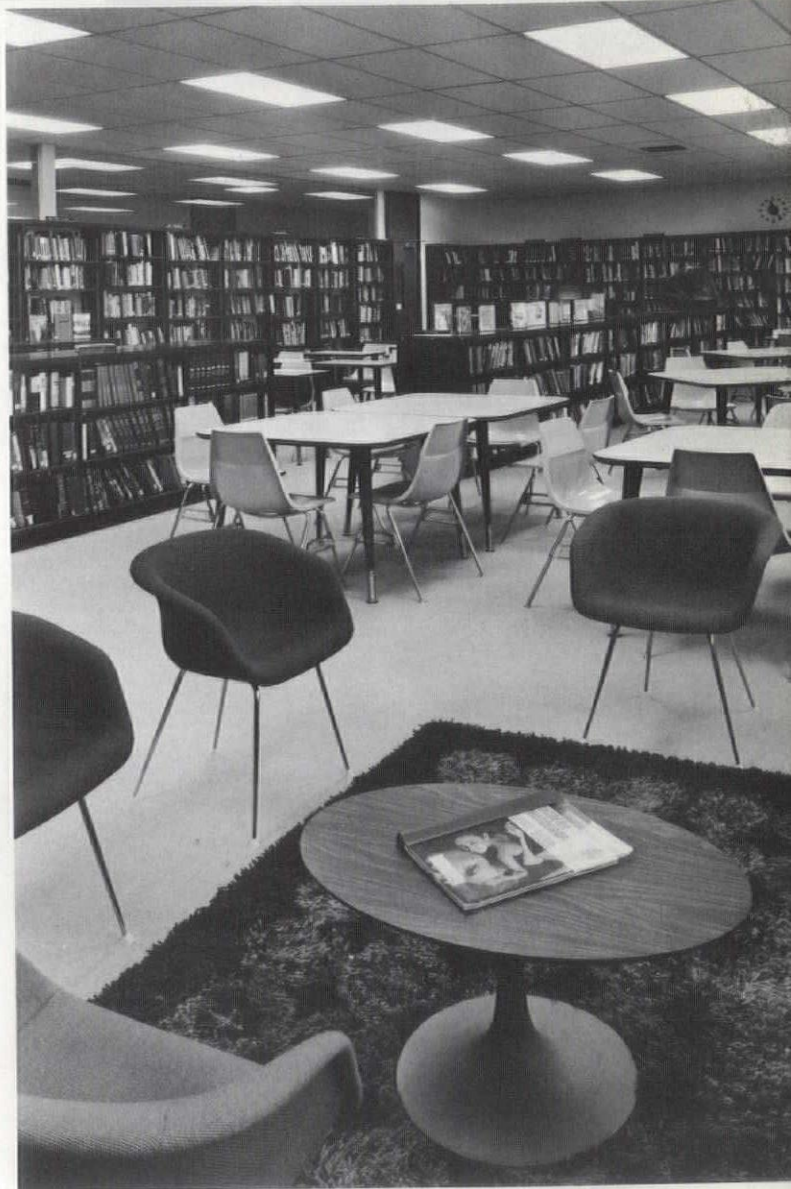
**Pawling High School, Pawling, New York**  
Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw and Folley, Architects,  
Syracuse, New York

A steeply sloping boulder-strewn site presented a difficult problem to the architects in designing a 600-pupil high school for this sophisticated rural community having close ties to metropolitan New York City. A restricted budget, combined with the sloping site, dictated a compact plan on two levels surrounding a court, required for natural light in the classrooms.

Students have direct access to the fourteen classrooms, three science rooms, homemaking, business suite, resource center and administration unit on the upper level. The public access, slightly lower, opens to the auditorium, cafeteria, art suite and music facilities. The cafeteria is served by elevator from a central kitchen facility on the lower floor, adjacent to service. The lower level opens to the playfields and houses the dual gym, locker rooms and industrial arts shop. Because of the growth anticipated in the district, the school has been arranged to accommodate large additions on both levels.

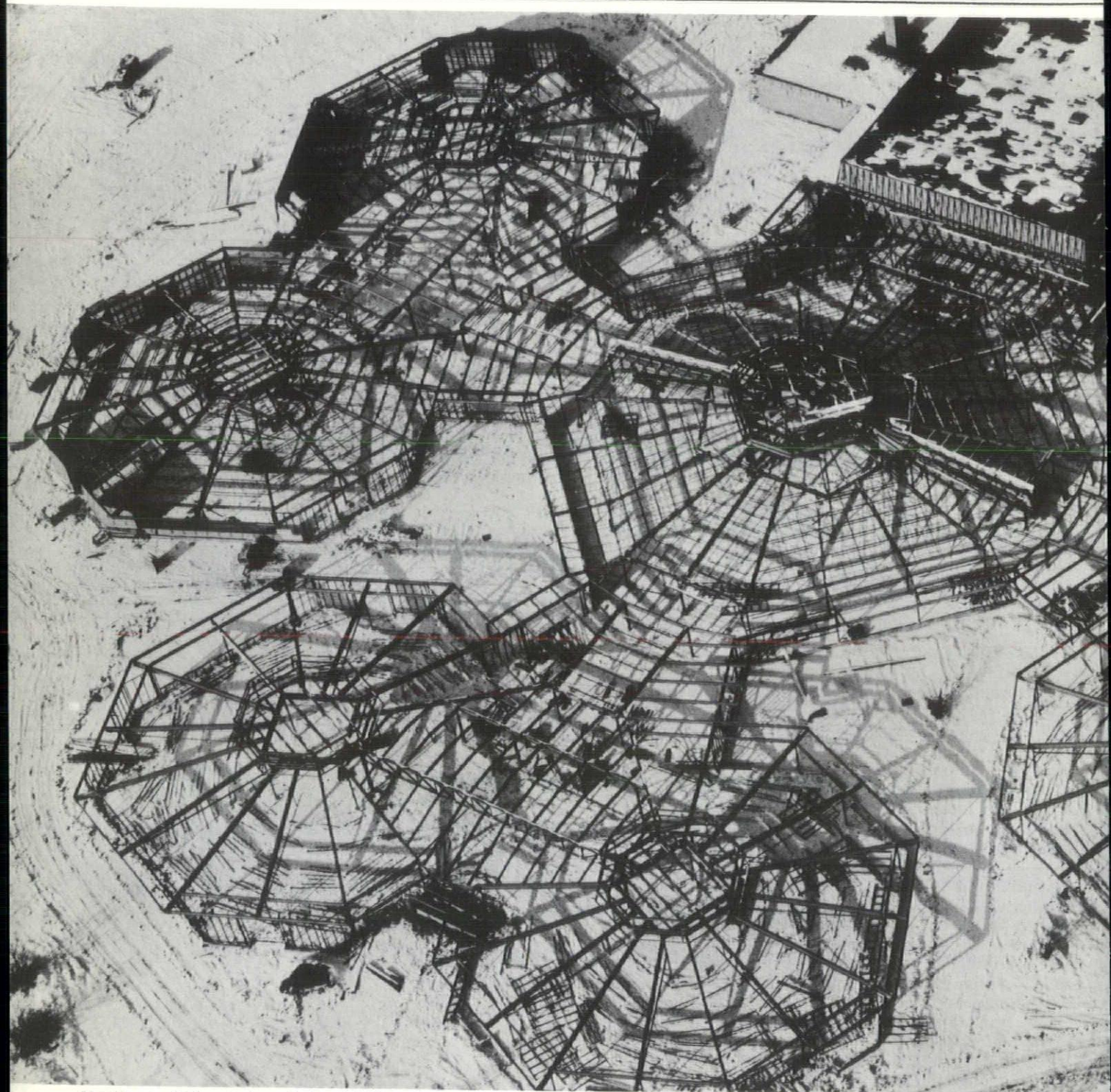
The clean effect of the exterior design utilizes brick with aluminum sliding sash, with dark grey light-reducing glass. The structural steel frame supports light steel framing panels having insulated sheathing and plaster finish inside. Corridors are terrazzo floor and ceramic tile or vinyl wall finish. Lighting is high intensity recessed fluorescent fixtures set in acoustic tee-bar ceilings. Heating is accomplished by use of oil-fired hot water boilers serving central fan units and classroom unit ventilators.

Prevalence of large boulders on the site led to their use in retaining areas and to decorate courts and entrances. The use of the unusual site and the rock formations to enhance the design has resulted in a building which attractively blends into the hillside. □





## CLUSTER SCHEME AVOIDS "LOSING" STUDENTS



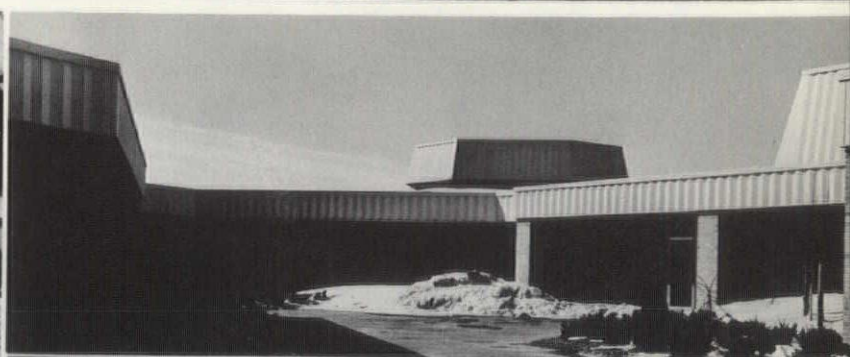
Northwood Elementary School, Hilton, New York  
Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw and Folley, Architects,  
Syracuse, New York

It was the preliminary intent of the Hilton C. S. D. to house their 1,200 elementary children in two identical schools on the same site, based on the theory that 600 pupils was the proper economical and psychological size for an elementary school. In their study of the program the architects sought the aid of Dr. William Benjamin of Syracuse University School of Education who worked with them and the staff to develop a program

for a single unit to house the entire body. It was felt that a larger complex could offer greater facilities at lower cost, as long as the child did not get "lost" in the crowd.

To avoid this the architects developed three independent pods, or clusters, of twelve classrooms each, with its own administration, lunchroom commons, faculty space etc. Serving each pod, as the center of a wheel are the common facilities; resource center, music auditorium, vocal room, art suite, special classrooms, and staff center. Serving also are the three gyms with locker rooms, administration suite, kindergarten suite, a cen-





Photographs by Molitor

tral kitchen serving classroom commons by insulated food carts, and custodial service facilities.

Classrooms are separated by sliding and folding partitions and are open to teaching-center commons. Carpets and acoustical tile reduce problems of interference and partitions are found to be left open a major part of the time. This school has been a mecca for many educators who feel the flexible arrangement of the classrooms offers the advantages of the open plan concept, but allows the option for some enclosure when needed.

Brick with metal cap provides the exterior finishes

with each octagon having the roof top condensing unit enclosed in a metal penthouse. A structural steel frame secures light metal infill panels having insulating sheathing and plaster interior finish. Floors are carpeted and critical walls have vinyl fabric covering. Aluminum sliding sash are finished in a dark grey anodizing to match the glass.

High level lighting is recessed fluorescent. Classrooms are heated and cooled with unit ventilators while other areas are handled by central fan with a central hot water system originating in oil-fired hot water boilers. □



## FLEXIBILITY AND PRIVACY IN A CLUSTER



Elmcrest Elementary School, Liverpool, New York  
Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw and Folley, Architects,  
Syracuse, New York



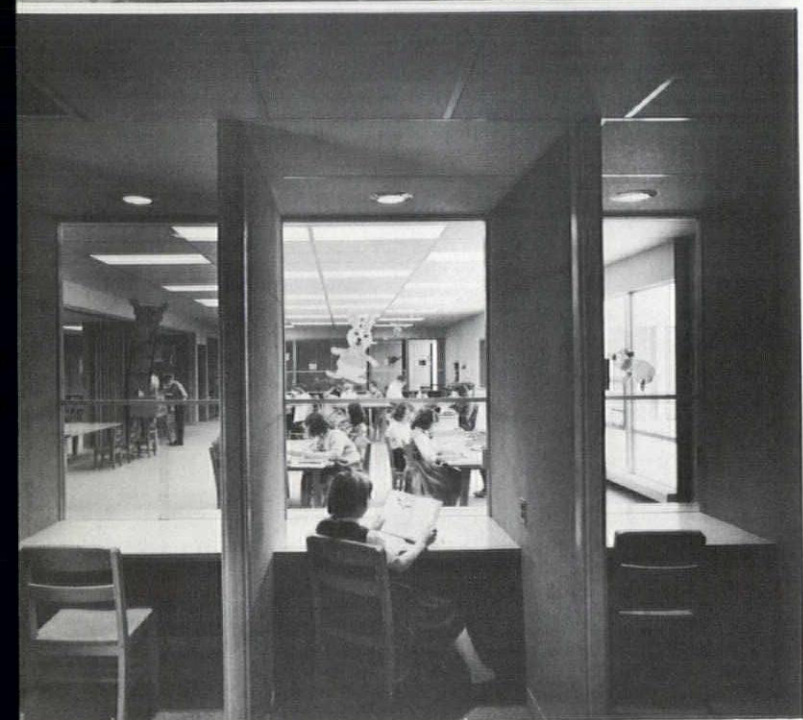
This landmark school built in 1963 is one of the innovative schools of our time. It was designed to accommodate 600 pupils in subdivisions of age groups labelled "clusters." Each of four hexagonal clusters contained six independent classrooms opening onto a central area, equal to the area of a classroom, which served as a common teaching space. Folding partitions between pairs of classrooms and between the central commons offered flexibility of program.

Although it was felt at the time that there would be a definite requirement for individual classroom privacy, it has been proven that with carpet and acoustical ceilings this is not entirely essential. Partitions are left open encouraging cross-flow of staff and subject. It has also been found that there are very few occasions when six classrooms are required to be used in single presentation.

Each of the four clusters are arranged around the rectangular core which contains the resource center, administration, staff rooms, cafeteria, dual gymnasium and locker rooms, music room and service facilities. The building has brick exterior, structural steel frame, light steel backup frames with insulated sheathing and interior plaster finish. Floors are generally carpeted and there is minimum dark grey glass area in the classrooms, reducing sun heat and glare.

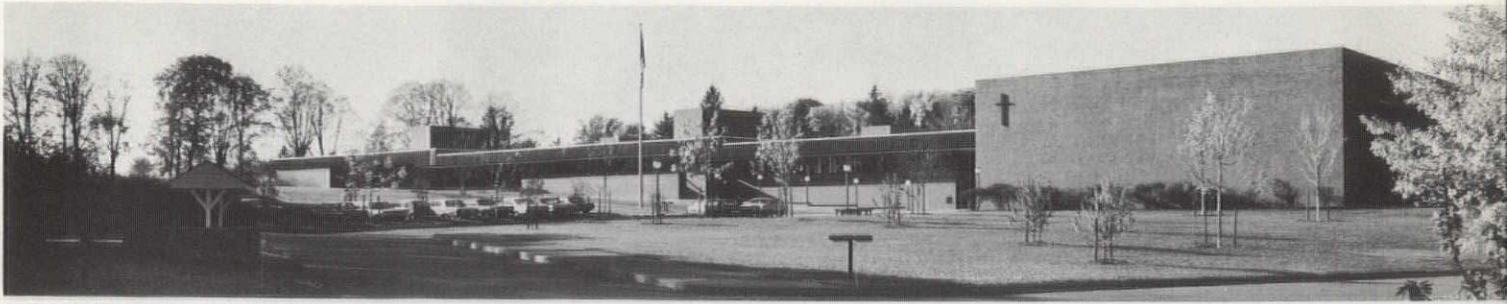
The building is heated by gas-fired hot water boilers serving classroom induction units capable of future air-conditioning. Lighting is generally surface-mounted fluorescent fixtures giving over sixty foot candles at desk level.

Since its completion in early 1964 many thousands of educators and board members have visited the school to view the "open" teaching program. The experience developed at Elmcrest has led to further advances in "open plan" schools. □





## SCHOOL PRESERVES COUNTRY SITE



John F. Kennedy High School, Somers, New York    McCoy & Blair, Architects, White Plains, New York

In the conversion of a 43-acre estate into a Roman Catholic high school for 800 girls and boys, such assets as numerous large trees, extensive stone walls and well-developed plant materials have been preserved and enhanced wherever possible. The existing main residence, as well as the caretaker's cottage and service structures have been kept as part of the school plant, and a new convent for 40 teaching sisters has been constructed on the hillside above the school.

The school building is designed to conform to the natural features of the site, with gymnasium, auditorium, cafeteria and chapel grouped around the commons area at the main entrance to permit the use of these facilities for semi-public functions involving parents and guests without intruding upon the classroom areas.

The toplighted double gymnasium provides a standard competition basketball court with bleacher seating for 1,100 spectators and is divisible into two physical education areas by means of a motor-operated partition.

To gain maximum flexibility in its use, the 542-seat auditorium is equipped with three ceiling-height retractable sound-retardant partitions, permitting its transformation into three separate instructional areas. The large stage is supplemented by projection room, light bridge, dressing rooms, costume storage spaces and scenery workshops.

The cafeteria is glass-walled on two sides and enjoys a magnificent view across the lake to the woods beyond. Adjacent spaces contain a snack bar, faculty dining rooms, student lounge and store.

Twenty large academic classrooms are placed about the perimeter of the building's south wing, with the library, science rooms, business and art rooms at the core. The library resource center occupies a central location, with reading areas, charging desk, stack spaces, office and conference room arranged on three levels. Partitions between the library and adjacent corridors are largely glass, to encourage awareness of its vital importance in the life of the school.

Specialized instructional facilities include a fully-equipped language laboratory and audio-visual materials center; two stepped-floor science lecture rooms accessible from the physics, chemistry and biology laboratories; and individual classrooms for typing, business practice, art and mechanical drawing.

Kennedy High School received the top award in its category in the 1969 Educational Facilities Design Competition of the National Catholic Educational Association. In addition, the project was selected for the Exhibition of School Architecture at the 1969 Atlantic City convention of the American Association of School Administrators. □

Photographs by Ezra Stoller (ESTO)





## SCHOOL BY DAY—COMMUNITY CENTER BY NIGHT



Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. School, Schenectady, N. Y. The Perkins & Will Partnership, White Plains, New York  
**A** new school in a heavily-populated, low-income area of Schenectady is serving its community in two ways which are as different as day and night.

By day, it offers elementary school students a secluded educational oasis, shielded from the heavy traffic and noise of the crowded streets which surround it. At night it opens its educational, cultural and recreational facilities to adults. Although only in its first term, the school has become a community center and is exerting a cohesive force on its racially integrated neighborhood.

Originally named the Halsey Elementary School, after the 78-year-old school it was replacing, the new building was dedicated as the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Elementary School last June. The new school is a one-story structure which fits comfortably into its surroundings of two-story houses. The brick outer walls have been built almost flush with sidewalks on three sides, giving it the appearance of a windowless enclosed structure from the street.

But once inside the entrance, the students move through colorful corridors and enclosed courts which divide the building into three wings. Each of the 24 classrooms has high windows looking out onto the trees and shrubbery of the courts. The rear half of the 6.5 acre site has been developed into large playing fields and open grounds. Parking space and a hardtop play area are located directly behind the school structure.

The Martin Luther King School was carefully sited to preserve as much land as possible for play and landscaping. The building line was moved out almost to the street and the windows of the school look inward to the courtyards and to the playing field in the rear to create its own quiet learning environment. Its students, who come from a densely populated area, are able to enjoy the same educational and aesthetic advantages





as students in the newest sprawling suburban schools.

Careful attention was paid to the scale of the building to make it warm and inviting for the kindergarten to sixth grade students using it. It is unusual to build a school only one-story high in a crowded city neighborhood. But it was felt that it was important to follow the residential scale of the neighborhood and, at the same time, relieve the congestion, time loss and fatigue that children are subject to in a multi-story school.

Children pass through interesting connecting spaces and the courtyards. They will be able to stop to sit, talk or enjoy the sights on their way between activities. The bright colors of walls and skylights form pleasant contrasts for pupils as they go from room to room.

There are approximately 600 students attending the new Martin Luther King School for its first full term. Within the outer walls, the building takes the form of a triple H with courtyards between the three wings. The center unit contains the main entrance, lobby, a combination 500-seat auditorium and gymnasium, the library, administrative offices, an all-purpose room and workshop room. The stage of the auditorium can be divided off from the gym so that both can be used at the same time. A portion of the auditorium is also used as a lunch cafeteria.

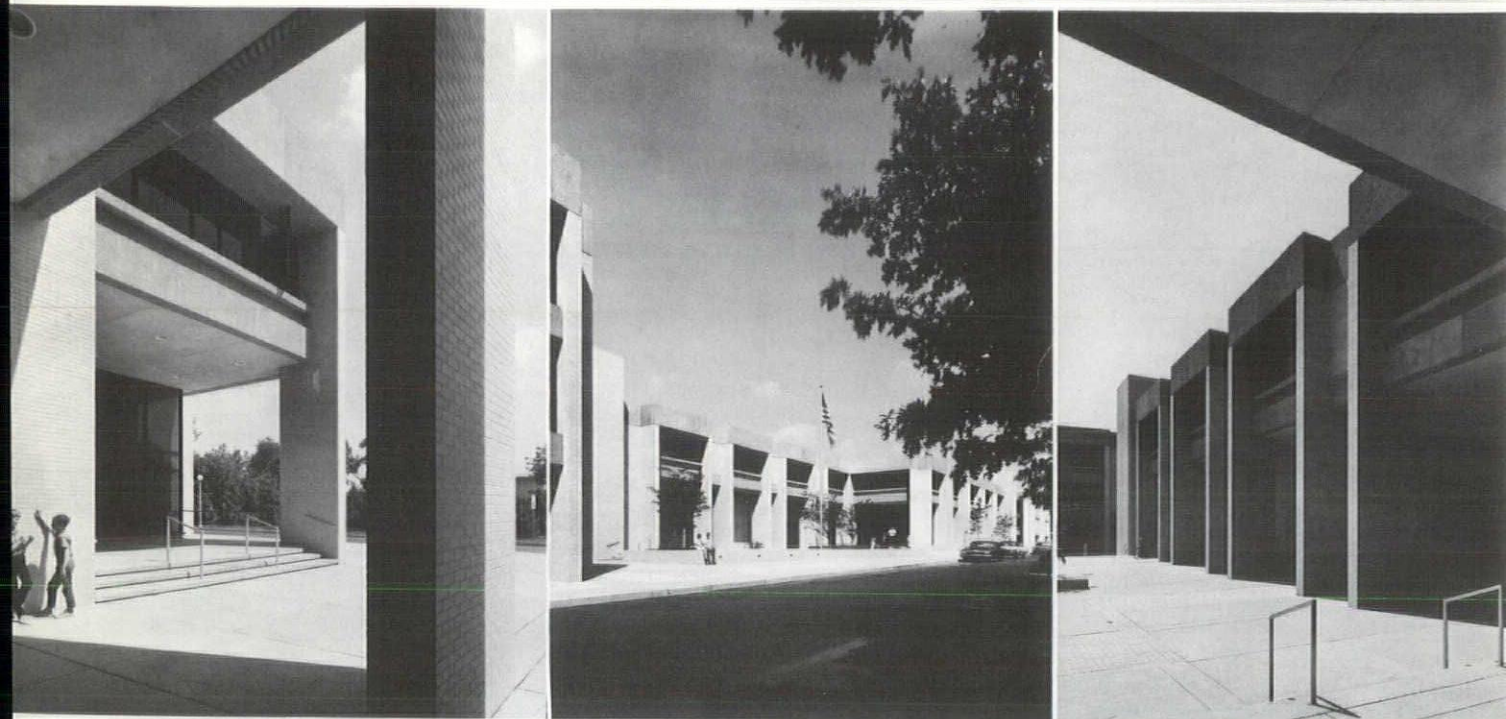
This center wing contains all the facilities used during the evening by students and adults from the surrounding areas. There is a community room for PTA and other groups, the library remains open and there is a kitchen available alongside the gym. The playgrounds, with ballfields, basketball courts, tennis courts and playground equipment also are available for after-school activities.

Each of the two other wings contains 12 classrooms. They are self-contained with a high ratio of teaching and student area. There also are flexible spaces with movable walls and partitions. The courtyards, which are paved and gravelled for minimum maintenance, serve as informal class areas in moderate weather. □





# CLASSES UNDISRUPTED AS NEW SCHOOL ENGULFS OLD



Smithtown High School, Long Island, New York

The Perkins & Will Partnership, White Plains, New York

**A** new three-story high school which completely engulfs the former one-story Smithtown High School was completed over a period of 18 months without disrupting classes or requiring the relocation of students.

The expansion program brings the student capacity to 3,000, more than doubling the number accommodated in the original building. It was designed to surround the existing structure in order to preserve as much of the tight (48-acre) site as possible for recreation and athletics. Short corridors connect the new and old sections of the school and the same exterior brick is used to combine the two into a unified whole.

A space of approximately 150,000 square feet was added to the original 132,000 feet in the 1959 school. This includes 48 classrooms, a completely new library, cafeteria, administration offices and a "little theatre."

As designed by the Perkins & Will Partnership, Architects, the new Smithtown High School was one of 12 buildings to win the Long Island Association's architectural award for 1968.

Since the school is located on a limited suburban site surrounded by private homes, the three-story exterior of buff-colored brick and concrete was designed with a series of horizontal and vertical breaks to create a shadow effect. This tends to reduce the mass of the building by creating the effect of a group of smaller buildings.

Dark anodized aluminum windows and grey tinted glass are set back 1½ feet, heightening the shadow effect and adding interest to the school's exterior.

An interior courtyard was created between the old and new school buildings to serve as both an exitway for main auditoriums located in the existing building and a student commons. It has concrete walkways with brick insert patterns, planters at seating height and planted areas. It often serves as an outdoor theatre for band concerts.

Glass-walled corridors link the structures and en-

close the courtyard on two sides so that there is no need for students to go outdoors in bad weather. Numerous entrances provide access to all parts of the school.

The new Smithtown facility was designed as a group of schools within a school. These schools are divided into three "houses" of 1,000 students, each having its own identity with 16 classrooms, individual administration offices and guidance facilities. The newly constructed building was designed in three wings to separate the schools, while the original structure contains the core facilities. The original building houses specialized classrooms, three existing gymnasium stations, a 650-seat auditorium, science labs, homemaking, arts and industrial workshops and nursing facilities.

Alteration and remodeling of the original building was carried out during the summer and early fall of 1967. Changes included the conversion of the old library into a large group instruction area and a teacher's dining room. Four classrooms were gutted to create a science center. Major reconstruction included the addition of seven new gym stations surrounding the three former gym stations. An interesting innovation is the exhaust system in the locker rooms through vents provided in each locker. This removes any trace of locker-room odors.

The center wing of the new three-story school has a 300-seat cafeteria study hall to supplement the old cafeteria. The south wing contains the main library with librarian's rooms, study halls, conference rooms, microfilm files of the New York Times from 1961, approximately 400 records and a copy machine which can reproduce pages from books.

On the other side of the south corridor there is a little theatre with seating for 200. It is used for plays, small assemblies, and large group instruction. The octagonal shaped room has carpeting on the rear wall for sound control.

The main administration area is in the north wing, housing the principal's office, staff and conference rooms on the first floor. □



## TWO SCHOOLS SHARE ONE SITE

Eastwick High School and George Pepper Middle School, South Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Candill, Rowlett Scott, Architects, New York, New York  
Bowers and Fradley, Associate Architects

The two schools were designed on 30 acres as an economic measure, rather than two schools on separate sites. The schools, a middle school and a high school, are in South Philadelphia near the International Airport. The area is nominally flat, subject to occasional inundation, and largely undeveloped. The project is intended to serve as a "generator", to accelerate the expansion of neighboring residential and industrial areas, and to represent Phase II Development of the 1965 Doxiades master plan for the Eastwick area.

The program evolved out of two programs for a middle school and a high school to be located on separate sites. The obvious economies of merging the two schools' common facilities led to a program in which the two shared a common site. Further analysis indicated the additional advantages, both economic and educational, of combining the two programs into a continuous structure while maintaining the integrity, functional separation and autonomy of each. The program also called for flexibility and provision for future expansion.

Both the inherent social contributions and the increasingly large capital expenditures for these facilities demanded designs for more than part-time instruction. The combined and enlarged common facilities provide a focus for community functions while the athletic fields and special-purpose classrooms furnish a nucleus for adult education and varied after-school use.

Pedestrian circulation utilizes a circumferential walk, raised above the site on an earth berm, around the buildings and parking areas, connected to the pedestrian circulation pattern at the perimeter of the site. The circumferential system is connected to the buildings at their main entry level, the first floor, by four bridges over the parking areas and at each end of the complex by a series of wide steps and intermediate

terrace levels. A conflict between vehicular and pedestrian traffic is minimized by the split-level approach to the total circulation system. The earth berms also conceal the parking areas from the playfields and adjacent community facilities and serves as a dam to protect the building from periodic flooding.

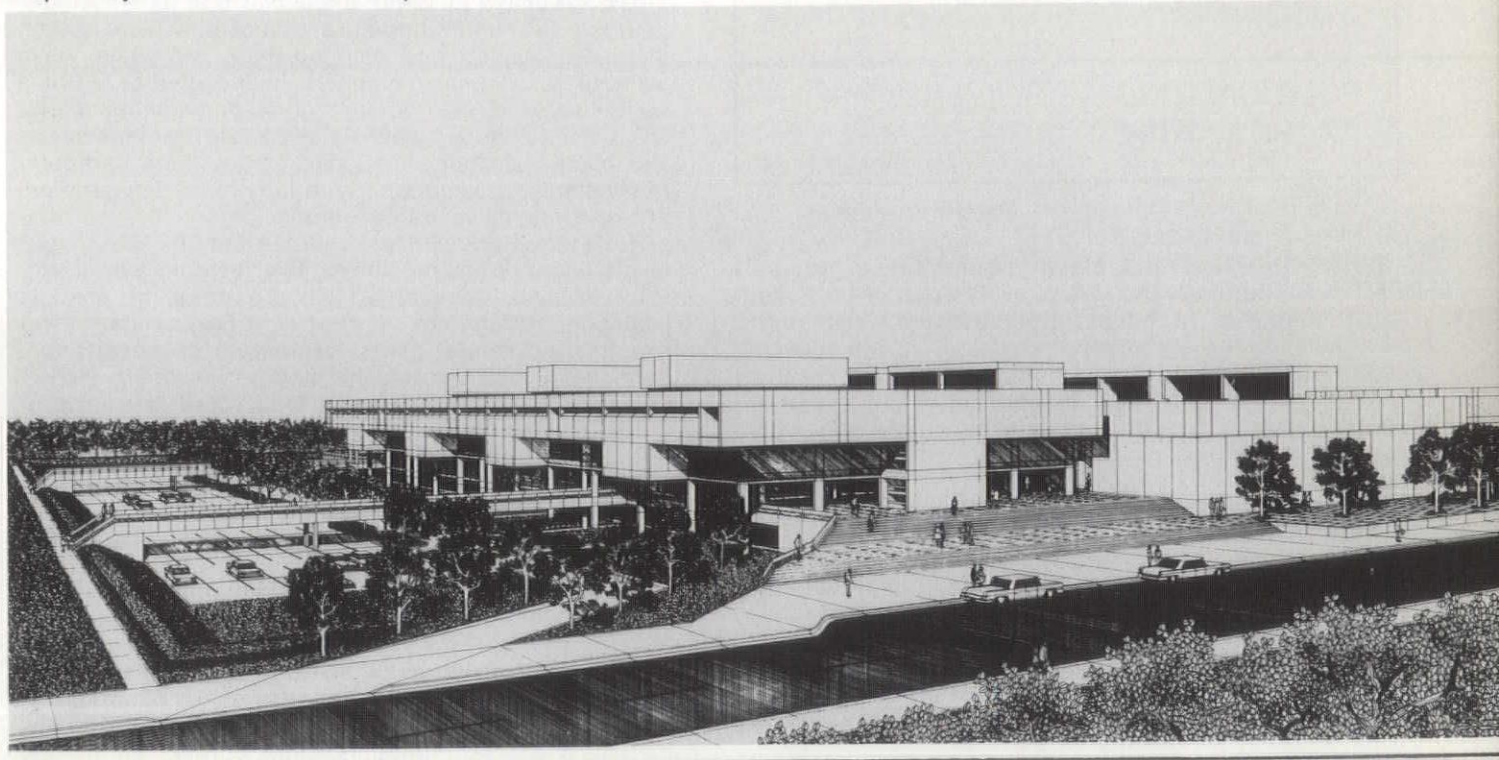
The complex was conceived as a continuous enclosure with Middle School to the north, High School to the south, and with an intermediate spine of common facilities. Both schools are anchored to the west and free to expand toward the east by the addition of one house module or twenty-five percent.

Both schools are organized as four-story elements with specialized academic space on the lower two levels and the houses on the upper two floors. Each school is separated from the common facilities by an enclosed four-story volume—an interior court and major corridor or "pedestrian street".

All other circulation patterns, both vertical and horizontal, are subordinate to the "street" both in importance and in scale. At each end of the "street" are the main entrances to the schools. The visitor and the student relate all other circulation elements to the "street" and thus can maintain a sense of orientation. Adjacent to the streets are vertical cores interconnecting all levels of the complex.

The large air-conditioned internal spaces formed by a relatively windowless exterior enclosure provide a viable interior environment uninterrupted by exterior noise emanating from aircraft and adjoining industrial areas.

The size of this project and the numbers of people involved—about 5000 including staff—is that of an average college. A careful hierarchy of interior spaces and circulation elements has been established to order and organize a complex of this scale which begins to approach mega-structure proportions. Within this massive framework, the "house" plan serves to create social units of manageable size and distinct identity to which individuals can easily relate. □





# news & views

## POLITICALIZING ARCHITECTURE

© 1969 by The New York Times Company. Reprinted by permission.  
by Ada Louise Huxtable

There was an architectural "confrontation" recently—a meeting of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (Establishment) with representatives of the architecture students of Columbia University (Revolution). It was held, in part, as a result of last year's "events" at Columbia, in which the architecture school participated conspicuously and which led to the "restructuring" of the school's aims and curriculum.

The simply stated theme of the evening was that "The American Institute of Architects is Irrelevant." By the end of the evening the students had made it quite clear that they considered not only the A.I.A., but architecture as practiced by the A.I.A., irrelevant. More of that later.

The meeting was called by the Student Chapter Committee of the A.I.A. Since the Student Chapter Committee finds that it has no student chapters, it has "restructured" itself as the Student Affairs Committee of the A.I.A.

The meeting's announced purpose was to "let the members of the Chapter know what is happening to student and faculty attitudes, ideas, ideals and current thoughts." It was noted that in previous encounters the generations had "talked past each other." The suggestion was made that those members of the A.I.A. wishing "to stay in touch with the 20th century attend."

Panelists were Percival Goodman, long-time liberal, practicing architect and professor at the Columbia School of Architecture, a man who has scrupulously steered clear of the Establishment; Mario Salvadori, a pioneer of modern reinforced concrete technology and chairman of Columbia's Division of Architectural Technology; and two Columbia architecture students as spokesmen for revolt and relevance, Peter Szego and Alan Feigenberg.

It was Hair versus Sideburns. This is a society that dresses for the part—even for throwing itself over.

The students were tieless, wash-'n'-wear revolutionaries, blue-jeaned or corduroy-panted and luxuriantly hirsute. They carried themselves with that slim, hard ease that none of the rewards of mature success make up for the loss of in middle age. Part of the generation gap is envy.

The architects, known for years for their button-down oxford personalities, dark knit ties and tweed jackets, have acquired a new image: modified Cardin-Edwardian with suppressed waists, discreetly rich silk ties and handkerchiefs, hair curling toward collars and, naturally, sideburns. Clothes may or may not make the man, but they are a dead giveaway of political and social stance.

To no one's surprise, the two groups talked past each other. The occasional, tangential breakthrough in which feelings or attitudes touched briefly seemed, somehow, sadder than no contact at all. A low-keyed bitterness built up in the paneled clubroom as the old groped toward the young (we are not all bad; accept us and what we have learned so painfully from life), and the young rejected their elders (what you call your knowledge is only fatigue and corruption and we do not want your world).

The Columbia students explained that as a result of restructuring the architecture school they were setting their own projects and defining their own goals, while working as advocacy planners in the ghettos. "But a restructuring device doesn't do a damn thing if attitudes don't change," said Peter Szego. The implication was clear that their elders had achieved no particular relevance or absolution by educational cooperation. The revolution was not called off.

Professor Goodman delivered a lengthy "J'accuse" to his fellow A.I.A. members. The Institute was irrelevant, he said, because it took no moral or political positions; it fought for no causes; it had no stands, for example, on master plans, expressways, preservation. Politicalize architecture, he said, to support issues. This was the familiar, rational intellectual liberalism of the 1940's and 50's, not the gut-ghetto radicalism of the 1960's. It sounded, horrible dictu, irrelevant. It was no longer on the student wavelength.

Professor Salvadori offered his credentials: a son in the S.D.S.; a tacit, warmly personal humanitarianism; an open mind. He had been teaching a class about one of his structural triumphs—the tallest concrete building in the world. "What's so good about the tallest concrete building in the world?" a student had demanded. "There's nothing so good about it," he had admitted, forced to a radical re-evaluation.

A beard-and-blue-shirt rose on the floor. "Where is the tallest concrete building in the world?"



"Johannesburg," replied Professor Salvadori.

"Where the blacks are held in bondage by the white power structure," rejoined beard-and-blue-shirt. "Architects lack a sense of human decency." The professor stood impaled. He explained that as an anti-fascist he had made the hard moral decision to leave family, country and livelihood before beard-and-blue-shirt was born. He suggested that hues of gray shadow black and white. "What's wrong with me," he said, "is that I'm 61."

A young stand-up comic from Cooper Union took the floor. Tension abated. "A builder named Arthur Roseman (name changed here) came to class and told us, 'The cities aren't decaying; I'm building half of New York right now.'" (Laughter) "I use architects. I go to Emery Stone." (Laughter) "Why don't you go to Lou Kahn?" (Laughter) "The point is"—pause for the point—"it wouldn't make any difference. Arthur Roseman makes the difference." (Relieved, cathartic laughter.)

"That kind of architecture isn't by architects," said Alan Feigenberg. "It's by accountants."

"Your kind of architecture is irrelevant while we need housing," said Columbia to the A.I.A.

"Are you going to build 10 million houses?" asked Cooper Union. "No, you are not going to build them because no one is going to give you the contract to build them. The enemy is the social system that will not bring you the contract for 10 million houses."

"You're a gentleman's club," said the students. "Labor union." "Job insurance." "You're nowhere."

Stung, chapter officials cited a \$10,000 grant given to Howard University by the A.I.A. Executive Committee for experimental low-cost housing for black communities to be carried out by an architect of the university's choice. A study committee for advocacy planning was described.

"Irrelevant," said the students. "You can only be part of the times by being part of the times—not by study committees. We're action freaks."

"Patience, gentlemen," said a gentlemanly senior architect.

"Power," said the students, with the sublime intolerance of the idealistic young. "You have abdicated your power by prostituting yourselves to businessmen and you have lost the public, your constituency. Politicize. Radicalize."

"History has only one direction and it moves at a very high rate," Professor Salvadori cautioned the obviously disturbed architects.

At the end of the evening the gap was wider than ever. □

## THE COMPUTER-- A VITAL LINK BETWEEN THE ARTS & SCIENCES

by Bertram L. Bassuk, AIA

The electronic computer has emerged as a vital link between the arts and the sciences, and has extended the creative range of the arts of music, dance, poetry and literature, painting, photography, cinematography and graphics. These media, moreover, have through application of the computer, either by deliberate experimentation or by serendipity.

The impact of the computer upon architecture is, therefore, predictable and inevitable, since "architec-

ture is first and foremost an art, but it is an art with social and scientific content and foundations" (Christopher Tunnard: CITY OF MAN); and because "architects and designers are the only people who stand in the middle ground between technology and humanity, and it is therefore essential that with the advance of science they manifest more and more creativeness" (Kenzo Tange: Speech at World Design Conference, Tokyo, 1960).

However, the application of the computer to architecture derives its impetus not only from experiments in the other arts, but also from pressures internal to the professions, crafts, trades, industries, and related institutions which, in conglomerate, are responsible for design and construction of the built environment.

As part of this complex, the architectural profession has assigned itself the responsibility for initiating creative solutions to environmental problems, and a leadership role in coordination of the building arts. The extent to which it has fulfilled its mission, and the conditions within which it tries to do so, are revealed daily in experience, and mirrored constantly in published dialogue about architectural practice, education, research, interdisciplinary approach and teamwork, specialization, management and construction techniques, the evolution of the profession, and other urgencies.

The immediate task is to overcome the disparity between need and fulfillment, while keeping an eye on the overall goal of building a better environment. Individual initiative motivated by specific challenges, such as urban design, housing, industrialized building, etc., must deal more effectively and authoritatively with these problems. This means a more sophisticated approach to design, commensurate with the complexity of today's needs. Such an approach would eliminate arbitrariness, and establish a firm base for flights of intuition. By persistent effort at improving the organic unity of design-concept, built-environment, and human activity, the architectural design community will have achieved what is tantamount to leadership and responsibility.

Learning to use the computer as an aid in the design process may be the key to such competence, and lead to fresh insights into problems of design. The basic advantage of the computer is the accuracy of its performance of complicated and routine tasks. It brings to the human brain the liberation that the mechanical machine brought to human brawn. This constitutes an evolutionary leap beyond the realm of material mass-production capability (industrialized production) into a capability of massive accumulation of time for thought. The allocation of this surplus of energy-time almost exclusively to creative activity raises the potential for artistic and spiritual progress.

Architects should experiment with the computer as a tool having relevance to the following aspects of the architectural design process:

1. Programming and basic design: the collaborative approach, involving disciplines from the social and physical sciences.

2. Extension of architectural services into the realm of production, affecting industrialized building techniques.

3. Organic ties with construction organizations (trades and contractors); its relevance particularly during the conceptual stage of design.

4. Quasi-legal relationships with governmental bodies, to promote enlightened formulation of building codes and regulations, and to foster consistency and innovation in construction.

5. Development and application of tools and techniques for systematic programming of design require-



ments and the evaluation of performance of the built environment.

6. Centralization of information storage and retrieval.

7. Development and application of graphic presentation and simulation techniques; automated and manual techniques for reproduction and visual communication of ideas.

8. Development of the systems approach to design and building.

Furthermore, it must be noted that the computer has already insinuated itself into architectural practice and building construction in connection with the following specific tasks and functions:

1. Program development and basic designs as an aid in:

Design research  
Graphics production  
Design simulation  
High-speed calculation  
Design analysis

2. Design production—as an aid in:  
Production of drawings and schedules  
Quantity surveys

Engineering analysis and computation  
Information storage and retrieval

3. Office administration—as an aid in:  
Payroll, insurance, and tax computation  
General accounting procedures  
Project costing and budgeting

4. Management Techniques as an aid in:  
Network analysis: CPM, PERT, and similar systems used for scheduling of construction.

The architectural profession as a whole should familiarize itself with the theory, knowledge and experience developed in application of the computer to the design process. □

## CONVENTION PROGRAM

Human Architecture, Awareness of Environment  
New York State Association of Architects  
Convention 1969  
Nevele Hotel, Ellenville, New York  
October 20 through 23, 1969

### MONDAY

9:30 a.m. Meeting — State Board of Examiners of Architects  
12:00 Joint Luncheon Meeting — State Board of Examiners and Executive Committee, NYSAA/AIA  
3:00 p.m. Registration Opens — to 6:00 P.M. Educational Exhibits Area  
4:00 Chapter President's Meeting — Tower — Executive Room  
6:30 Central New York/Host Chapter Reception Educational Exhibits Area  
7:30 President's Dinner  
Welcome by Darrel D. Rippeteau, Pres. NYSAA  
Speaker—Bernard Spring, Dean, School of Architecture, City College of New York

9:00 AIA Regional Conference — Max O. Urbahn, FAIA Presiding — Skating Lodge  
10:00 Nightcap — Informal Party  
Students/Members/Guests/Exhibitors  
Skating Lodge — Skating Available

### TUESDAY

8:00 a.m. Registration — Closes at 4:00 P.M.  
9:30 Student Seminar — A Visual Presentation by students and invited guests  
12 Noon Buffet Lunch for NYSAA/AIA Members Educational Exhibits Area  
12:30 p.m. Ladies Wine Tasting — Lunch followed by Special Programs  
1:30 Annual Business Meeting — First Session  
3:00 Tee-Off for 9 Hole Golf Tournament, Architects & Exhibitors (Calloway Rules)  
7:00 Beaux Arts Cocktail Party (in costume), Sponsored by Educational Exhibitors  
8:00 Beaux Arts Ball (in costume), Buffet/Dining Room  
9:00 Music — Dancing  
10:00 Grand March — Prizes

### WEDNESDAY

8:00 a.m.—1:30 Balloting for NYSAA Officers  
9:30 Professional Seminar — The Competent Architectural Practice I — a panel discussion on Pre-design Architectural Services  
Moderator — George White, AIA, Vice-President American Institute of Architects  
Panelists — Dr. Anthony Adinolfi, General Manager, State University Construction Fund; Allan Schwartzman, AIA; Howard H. Juster, AIA; Stephen A. Kliment, AIA  
10:30 Special Ladies Day Programs  
12:30 p.m. Installation of Officers  
Luncheon — Dining Room  
George M. White — Vice-President, The American Institute of Architects  
2:00 Professional Seminar — Competent Architectural Practice II — a panel discussion concerning the architect as planner for the human environment  
Moderator — Frederick S. Webster, FAIA  
Panelists — William J. Conklin, AIA; Lewis Davis, FAIA; Ulrich Franzen, AIA; Dr. Jonathan A. Freedman, Sociology Professor; M. Paul Friedberg, ASLA; Dr. Bernard Kaplan, Psychology Professor  
6:30 President's Reception Educational Exhibits Area  
7:30 Annual Banquet — NYSAA Annual Awards  
Speaker — Charles J. Urstadt, Commissioner, N. Y. State Division of Housing & Community Renewal  
10:00 "Architects' Delight" — Variety Show — especially designed for this occasion followed by dancing — Stardust Room  
Midnight Nite Owl Club — Safari Lounge

### THURSDAY

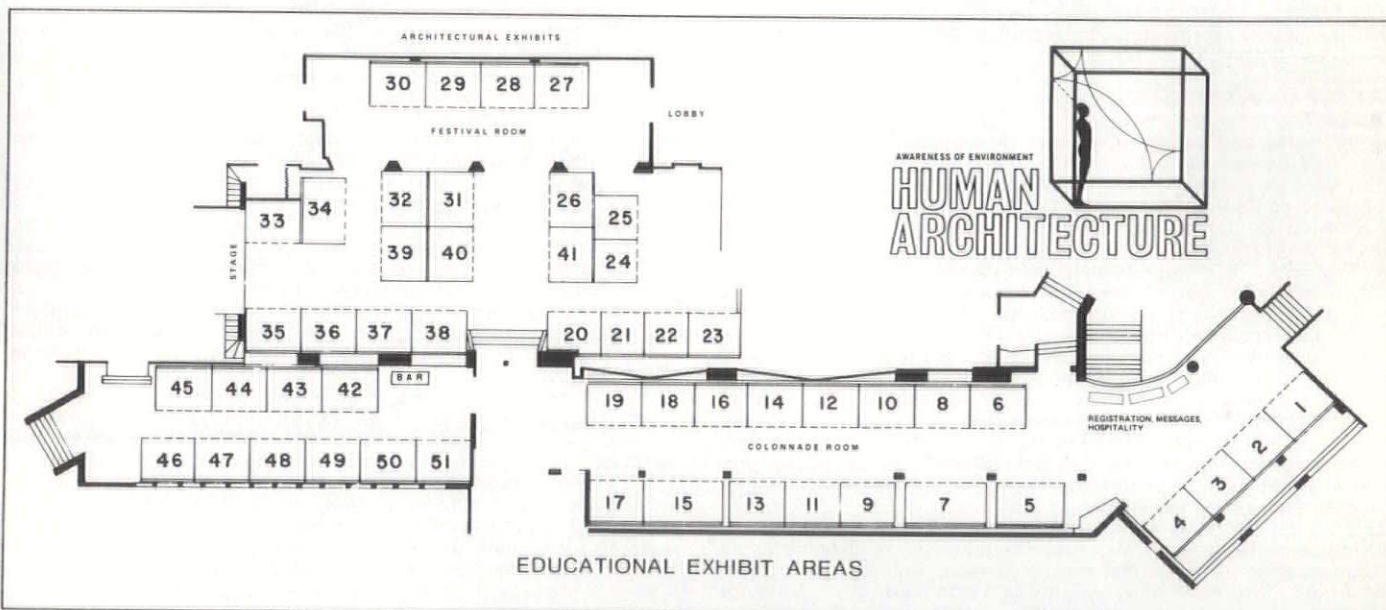
9:30 a.m. Annual Business Meeting — Final Session  
Ladies Bus Tour — Art Center of New York State — Woodstock, N. Y.  
12:30 p.m. Farewell Luncheon — Dining Room  
Convention Prizes  
Robert W. Crozier, Convention Chairman Presiding  
Golf Prizes — Door Prizes — Ladies Prizes  
NYSAA Board Meeting — Tower Building — Executive Room □



## 1969 NYSAA CONVENTION LIST OF EXHIBITORS IN EDUCATIONAL AREAS

Booth No.	Company & Product
1	Glen-Gery Corporation (Brick)
2	PPG Industries, Inc. (Glass)
3	GAF Corporation (Flooring)
4	Stark Ceramics, Inc. (Brick)
5	Johns-Manville (Ceiling, Wall & Flooring)
6	Murphy Door Bed Co., Inc. (Kitchenette)
8	Libbey-Owens-Ford Company (Glass)
9	Rusco Industries, Inc. (Windows)
10	Stair-Pak Products Co. (Spiral Stair)
11 & 13	Seagrave Sales Corp. (Windows)
12	Spancrete Northeast Inc. (Prestressed Concrete)
14	Kenbert Lighting Industries, Inc. (Lighting Fixtures)
15	Woodco Corporation (Windows & Doors)
16	Architectural Research Corp. (Bldg. Panels-Glass Windows)

17	Styro Sales Company (Sealants)
18	Modernfold Doors, Inc. (Folding Doors)
19	Georgia-Pacific Corp. (Gypsum & wood products)
20	Explosion Proof Refrig. Div. of Kelmor, Inc. (Refrigerators)
26	Al-Cor Package Environments (Environmental Console)
27	The Flintkote Company (Decking & Acoustic Systems)
28	Heldeberg Bluestone & Marble Inc. (Stone)
29	Gilford, Inc. (Vinyl Wallcovering)
30	Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corporation
31	Pennwalt Corporation (Architectural Coating)
32	Long Island Lighting Co. (Gas & Electric)
34	Consulting Engineers Council of N.Y. State, Inc.
36	Terrazzo & Mosaic Contractors Assoc.
37	Day-Brite Division of Emerson Electric Co. (Lighting Systems)
38	Wally's Service & Supply Inc. (Walrock)
39	Aluminum Company of America (Aluminum)
40	H. H. Sullivan, Inc. (Drafting Supplies)
41	Celanese Coatings Company (Paint and Coatings)
42	American Olean Tile Co. (Tile)
49	Lake Shore Markers, Inc. (Lifetime Aluminum)
50	Consolidated Edison (Electric Heat)
51	A. Duchini, Inc. (Masonry Units) □



## BY-LAWS OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, INC.

### ARTICLE 1—NAME, ORGANIZATION, PURPOSE, JURISDICTION, VESTED INTEREST

#### Section 1—Name

The name of this organization is the New York State Association of Architects, Inc. It is a state organization of the American Institute of Architects.

#### Section 2—Definitions

(a) In these By-Laws, the New York State Association of Architects

is referred to as the Association.

(b) The terms "Institute", "Chapter", or "Section of a Chapter" shall refer to the American Institute of Architects as incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, or to its local Chapters or Sections of Chapters established or to be established in the future within the area hereafter described.

(c) The term, "Society", if not affiliated with the Institute, shall refer to a presently established constituent organization.

(d) The term "Board" shall refer to the Board of Directors of the Association and "Director", to a member of the Board. "Committee", "Officer", "Members", "Meetings" or similar designations shall pertain to the Association.

#### Section 3—Organization

(a) The Association is a non-profit membership corporation, duly incorporated on January 14, 1931, under the Membership Laws of New York State, as "The Council of Registered Architects". By court order on November 22, 1937, the name was officially changed to "The New York State Association of Architects, Inc."

(b) The government of the Association shall be by members thereof in annual or special meetings assembled, and by the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee as hereinafter proscribed



and defined in these By-Laws.

#### **Section 4—Purpose**

(a) The Association shall function as the statewide representative on matters of interest affecting the constituent members of the Association.

(b) The purpose of the Association shall be to organize and unite in fellowship the architects within its territorial limits, to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession; to advance the science and art of planning and building by advancing the standards of architectural education, training and practice; to coordinate the building industry, and the profession of architecture to insure the advancement of the living standards of our people through their improved environment; and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society.

(c) The Association may borrow and lend money and own property of all kinds, movable or immovable, and engage in other activities which may be incidental to any of the above purposes.

(d) The Association may act as trustee for scholarships, endowments, or trusts of philanthropic nature.

(e) This enumeration of purposes shall not be construed as limiting or restricting in any manner the powers of this Association, but the Association shall have all of the powers and authority which may be conferred upon nonprofit corporations under the provisions of the laws of the State of New York.

#### **Section 5—Jurisdiction**

(a) The territorial area of the Association, in which its operations are principally to be conducted, is the State of New York and such additional areas as may be assigned to its jurisdiction by the Institute.

(b) The place of its business address shall be the central office of the Association, to be determined by action of the Board.

#### **Section 6—Vested Interest**

Title and interest in real and personal property of the Association are vested, and shall remain so vested in the Association until it is dissolved, and its affairs terminated for the benefit of the constituent organizations. Distribution of such property and interests, if any, shall be commensurate with the recorded tabulation of accredited delegates to the immediately preceding annual meeting of the Association.

#### **ARTICLE II—AUTHORITY**

##### **Section 1—Rights and Powers**

All the rights and powers which may be exercised by the Association shall be vested in the membership. These rights and powers shall be subject to exercise or change by the delegates of constituent organizations accredited to the Annual meeting, or to any duly called special meeting of the Association.

##### **Section 2—Administration**

(a) The Board, as herein defined, shall manage, direct, control and administer the property, affairs, and business of the Association. It shall put into effect all general policies, directions and instructions adopted at meetings of the Association. It shall act for the Association in all matters within the jurisdiction granted it by these By-Laws and the membership. It shall authorize and assign such duties and responsibilities as it may deem necessary to carry on the work of the Association.

(b) At its first meeting following the Annual Meeting, the Board shall designate the officers and/or employees of the Association who shall be authorized to sign checks for the distribution of the general funds of the Association.

(c) At such times as may be appropriate, the Board shall also designate those persons who have the authority to disburse funds in any special accounts that may be created with the approval of the Board. The Board shall govern the expenditure of all funds, of whatever nature. No officer, director, board member, committee chairman, committee member or employee of the Association shall incur any financial obligation, on behalf of the Association, without first having obtained the approval of the Board.

##### **Section 3—Central Office**

(a) The Association shall establish and maintain a central office, and may retain the services of a salaried Executive Director, together with such additional employees as may become necessary to conduct its affairs.

(b) The Board, or its designated Committee, shall determine the qualifications of an Executive Director, such as will permit him to assume charge of, and direct, the professional, technical and staff duties of the Association.

(c) The Board, or its designated Committee, shall establish the responsibilities and procedures in the operation of its central office.

(d) Contractual relations between the Association and Executive Director, including remuneration and duties, shall be ratified by the Board, who shall direct the President to execute the contract on behalf of the Association.

(e) The Executive Director shall not be a voting member of the Board, nor any of its appointed committees, and need not be an Architect.

#### **ARTICLE III—CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS**

##### **Section 1—Responsibility**

Each constituent organization shall adopt and be governed by By-

Laws not inconsistent with these By-Laws.

##### **Section 2—Membership**

Membership in constituent organization shall be limited to persons of good character, allied with the profession of Architecture, who further qualify under one of the categories of Article IV of these By-Laws.

##### **Section 3—Representation**

(a) Each constituent organization shall be represented at all Annual and Special meetings of the Association by delegates or alternates, as provided by Article IV of these By-Laws.

(b) Each constituent organization shall be represented on the Board of the Association by one Director duly elected, and qualifying under Article IV of these By-Laws.

(c) The term of office for each Director shall be for one year, or until his successor is elected. No Director shall serve for more than three consecutive terms, nor thereafter shall he be eligible for membership on the Board until the elapse of one year following the expiration of his last term of service.

(d) Immediately following the election of a Director, the secretary of that constituent organization shall so inform the central office of the Association. The Executive Director shall disseminate this information to the remaining Directors and Officers by letter, and to the membership by publication in the next regular issue of an Association publication.

##### **Section 4—Rights and Limitations**

Except as provided in Article I, Section 6, no constituent organization shall have title or interest in any property or assets of the Association; nor shall it be liable for any debts or obligations of the Association, unless such debts or obligations have been duly authorized by a meeting of the membership.

Conversely, the Association shall have no title or interest in the property or assets of a constituent organization, nor shall it become liable, or presumed to be liable, for the debts or obligations of any of its constituent organizations.

#### **ARTICLE IV—MEMBERSHIP—CLASSIFICATION, RIGHTS, & PRIVILEGES**

##### **Section 1—Constituent Members**

(a) All Corporate members of the Institute who are, or hereafter may be elected to membership in the Chapters & Sections of Chapters within its jurisdiction shall automatically be constituent members of the Association.

(b) All full members who are, or hereafter may be elected to the Society of the Association, shall automatically be constituent members of the Association.

(c) A constituent member in good standing, may exercise all the rights and privileges granted under these By-Laws. He shall be entitled to serve as a delegate or alternate with voting privileges in any meeting of the Association; to serve as chairman or member of any committee which the Association may create; and be eligible for election as an officer or director of the Association.

(d) Only those members of the Association who are also corporate members of the Institute shall be entitled to vote on matters affecting the Institute, or represent the Association in meetings with the Institute.

(e) A constituent member shall possess a current registration as Architect in the State or territory having jurisdiction over the Chapter, Section of Chapter or Society with which he is affiliated, except that the Board may, upon application, admit to membership in the Association, a corporate member of the Institute who is currently registered by an authority outside its jurisdiction.

##### **Section 2—Professional Associate Members**

(a) All professional associate members of the Institute who are or who hereafter may be elected to Chapters or Sections of Chapters shall automatically be professional associate members of the Association.

(b) A professional associate member in good standing may exercise all the rights and privileges granted to constituent members, except for the following restrictions:

1. He shall not be eligible to serve as chairman or member of any committee of the Association concerned with disciplinary matters, or Institute business or affairs.

2. He shall not be eligible for election as an officer or director of the Association.

##### **Section 3—Associate Members**

(a) Those persons who may not be registered Architects, but who are allied with the profession of Architecture and who further qualify as associate members of a Chapter, Section of a Chapter, or Society, under its By-Laws, may become an Associate Member of the Association.

The policy of each constituent organization shall determine whether associate membership in the Association shall be mandatory or optional. Such policy shall apply to all associate members within its constituent organization.

(b) An associate member shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Association and participate in all functions attendant thereto. He shall be entitled to speak on any matter brought before such meetings. He shall not, however, be eligible for election or designation as a delegate or alternate representing a constituent organization, nor shall he have voting privileges at any meeting of the



Association.

(c) An associate member shall be eligible to serve as a member but not chairman, of any committee which the Association may create, provided that such committee has not been charged with policy-making, disciplinary action, or Institute business or affairs; and shall not be eligible for election as an officer or director of the Association.

#### Section 4—Members Emeritus

(a) A constituent member of the Association who has retired from active practice, or has become incapacitated to the point that he is no longer able to engage in architecture, may apply for classification as Member Emeritus, provided that he has been a member in good standing in the Association for fifteen successive years immediately preceding his application for this classification. Such application shall include evidence of his eligibility to become a Member Emeritus of the constituent organization with which he is affiliated.

The Board of the Association, at its discretion may recognize membership in architectural organizations outside its jurisdiction as partial qualification for this classification.

(b) Except for the payment of dues, as elsewhere provided in these By-Laws, a Member Emeritus shall have all the rights and privileges of a constituent member of the Association.

#### Section 5—Professional Affiliate Members

(a) All professional affiliate members of the Institute who are or who hereafter may be elected to Chapters or Sections of Chapters, shall automatically be professional affiliate members of the Association.

(b) As defined by the Institute, a professional affiliate may be a registered architect, and he may be an engineer, planner, landscape architect, sculptor, muralist or other artist or professional whose principal field of activity is related to the profession of architecture. Such persons shall register in their profession, where such legal requirements exist, and where no such requirements exist shall have established worthy professional reputations.

(c) A professional affiliate member shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the Association and participate in all functions attendant thereto. He shall be entitled to speak on any matter brought before such meetings. He shall not, however, be eligible for election or designation as a delegate or alternate representing a constituent organization, nor shall he have voting privileges at any meeting of the Association.

(d) A professional affiliate member shall be eligible to serve as a member but not a chairman, of any committee which the Association may create, provided that such committee has not been charged with policy-making, disciplinary action, or Institute business or affairs; and shall not be eligible for election as an officer or director of the Association.

(e) The dues of a professional affiliate member shall be determined by the Directors of the Association.

#### Section 6—General Provisions

(a) All members in good standing of the Association, in the categories above listed shall receive each issue of the publications of the Association, together with such bulletins, documents, and items of information as may be, from time to time, disseminated to the general membership.

(b) No member of the Association who is in default with the Institute, a Chapter or Section of a Chapter of the Institute, or the Society affiliated with the Association shall be considered a member in good standing of the Association. Termination of membership in any of the above organizations shall automatically result in termination of membership in the Association.

(c) No member who is in default with the

Association shall be considered a member in good standing in the Institute, in any of its Chapters or Sections of Chapters, nor in the Society affiliated with the Association. Termination of membership in the Association shall automatically result in termination of membership in the Institute, in the Chapter or Section of Chapter to which he was assigned, or in the Society of which he is a member.

(d) Restoration of membership in the Association by a member in default shall be by affirmative action by the Board. No action shall be taken by the Board until it has been found out that:

1. The member in default has satisfactorily discharged his obligations to the Association. Unless the Board rules otherwise, the member shall make full payment for all dues and assessments in arrears.

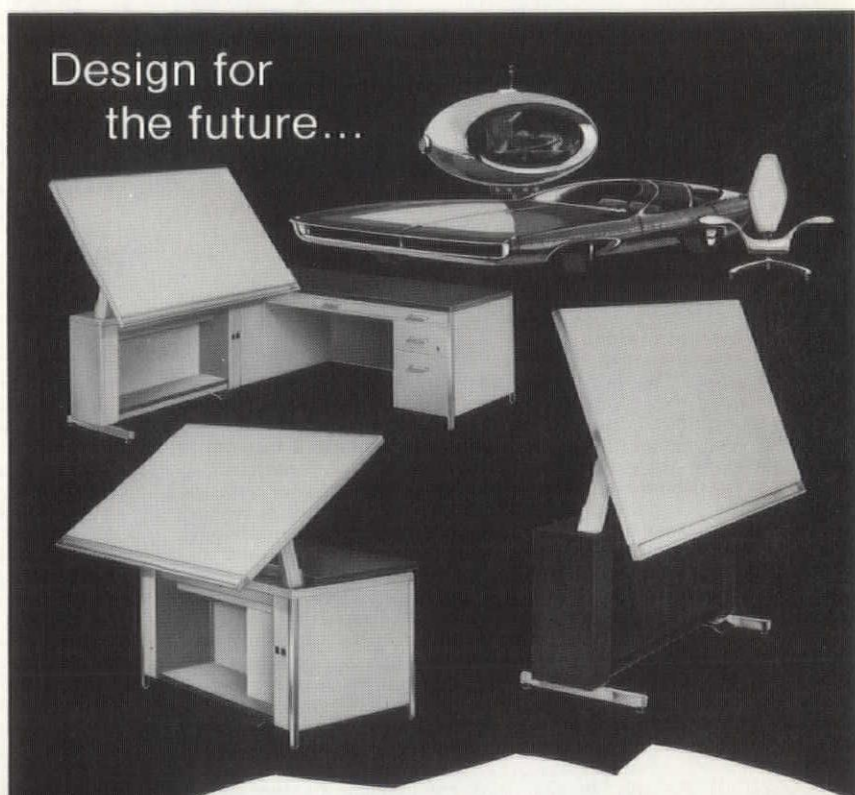
2. The member in default has maintained (or restored) his membership in the Institute and a Chapter or Section of Chapter of the Institute, or the Society affiliated with the Association.

3. After receipt of the above qualification the Board may confer or deny restoration of membership without prejudice or explanation.

4. There will be an administrative charge of Five Dollars (\$5.00) for reinstatement of a member in default.

#### ARTICLE V—MEETINGS

Section 1 The Association shall hold an annual meeting between September 1 and December 31, the time and place as determined by the Board. Notice of the meeting shall be included in the official publication of the Association and may be included in supplemental bulletins distributed to the



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membership.

**Section 2** Upon a majority vote of the Board, the President may call a special meeting of the Association, provided notice of such meeting is mailed to each member of the Association not less than thirty days prior to its date. Such notice shall state the purpose for which the meeting has been called.

**Section 3** All rights, powers and privileges of annual and special meetings, granted under the laws of the State of New York and as further defined in these By-Laws, shall be vested in and may be exercised by duly accredited delegates, or their alternates, of constituent organizations of the Association. Delegates and alternates shall be limited to those eligible members whose good standing in the Association extends to not less than forty-five days prior to the fixed date of the meeting.

**Section 4** Not less than thirty days before the opening of an annual meeting or special meeting, the Treasurer of the Association shall notify the Secretary of each Constituent organization, and the central office of the Association, as to the number of delegates to which that organization is entitled.

Determination of delegate strength shall be according to the following:

If the number of constituent members in constituent organizations who are not under suspension nor default to the Association is between:	Then the number of member delegates entitled to be accredited to represent them shall be:
(Number of constituent members)	(Number of delegates)
1 to 20	3
21 to 30	4
31 to 40	5
41 to 50	6
51 to 60	7
61 to 70	8
71 to 80	9
81 to 90	10
91 to 100	11

Beyond 100, for each additional, from one to 20 constituent members, one additional delegate.

**Section 5** At any meeting of the Association, the full vote assigned to a constituent organization shall be apportioned among the accredited delegates present.

**Section 6** At any meeting of the Association, a quorum shall consist of not less than one-third of the total number of accredited delegates, provided they represent not less than one half the number of constituent organizations.

**Section 7** Any member in good standing may address a meeting of the Association, but only accredited delegates present may vote.

**Section 8** The Board of Directors shall hold three regular sessions each year, plus an annual session immediately prior to the opening of the Annual Meeting and an additional session within ten days following the adjournment of the annual convention, the time and place of such sessions to be fixed by the Board.

**Section 9** The President may call a special session of the Board and shall call a special session at the written request of any five members of the Board. Only business stated in the call and notice of a special session shall be transacted thereat; provided however, that either the call and notice or the limitation as to the business to be transacted or both, may be waived by the consent of the majority of the members present at said session. Written notice shall be mailed not less than five (5) days prior to the date of such session.

**Section 10** A majority of the total membership of the Board, excluding ex-officio members shall constitute a quorum at all its meetings.

**Section 11** An immediate past president of the Association who has served one full term as president, and is a member in good standing, shall be an ex-officio member of the Board, with voting privileges, for one year following the expiration of his term as president. Thereafter he shall have lifetime membership in the Past President's Council.

**Section 12** The parliamentary usage governing the conduct of all meetings shall be as set forth in "Roberts' Rules of Order, Revised," when not inconsistent with these By-Laws.

#### ARTICLE VI—NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

**Section 1** At the first meeting of the Board following the annual meeting of the Association, the members present shall elect a nominating committee of five constituent members. No more than two of these shall be a past president of the Association, nor shall any member be eligible to succeed himself until one term has elapsed.

This committee shall:

- prepare a list of nominees, designating one name for each of the open elective offices.
- recognize, and also place in nomination, for any open elective office, the name of any qualified candidate, for whom it has received petitions, from three or more constituent organizations, each signed by five or more constituent members in good standing.
- All nominating petitions shall be delivered to the nominating committee at least sixty (60) days prior to the opening of the annual meeting. The committee shall make its report to the Secretary of

the Association at least forty (40) days prior to the opening of the annual meeting. The secretary, in turn, shall mail a notice of the nominations to the Secretary of each constituent organization, at least thirty (30) days prior to the opening of the annual meeting.

**Section 2** In addition to the provisions of the preceding section, candidates for open elective offices may be nominated from the floor of the annual meeting, at a time and place provided in the agenda. Such nominations shall be made by an accredited delegate and seconded by not less than one accredited delegate from each of two different constituent organizations.

**Section 3** At each annual meeting the officers shall be elected as hereinafter provided, and shall hold office until their successors have been elected. In the event of a contest for any office, such election shall be by secret ballot. The term of office of the officers shall expire simultaneously with the adjournment of the annual meeting.

**Section 4** The election shall be determined by a plurality of votes cast for each of the respective candidates.

**Section 5** The presiding officer at the annual meeting shall announce the results of all balloting and shall declare all elections.

#### ARTICLE VII—OFFICERS

**Section 1** The officers of the Association shall be the President, a President-Elect, three Vice Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer. There shall be a Director from each of the constituent organizations of the Association. The Officers, President-Elect, the directors and the ex-officio members, as defined herein, shall constitute the Board.

**Section 2** With the exception of the President-Elect, who shall automatically succeed to the presidency, the officers shall be elected at the Annual Meeting as herein provided, except that in the event that the President-Elect is unable or unwilling to assume the Office of President and has so notified the Nominating Committee not less than sixty days prior to the opening of the Annual Meeting, then the Committee shall designate one nominee for the office of President and shall recognize and place in nomination the names of any additional candidates for this office whose petitions have been received as provided in Article VI, Section 1 (b) of these By-Laws.

**Section 3** The President and President-Elect shall serve for not more than one term. The Vice Presidents shall serve for not more than two successive terms. The Secretary and the Treasurer shall each serve for not more than three successive terms. The President and President-Elect cannot be elected to the same office until the lapse of one year.

**Section 4** A vacancy in the office of President shall be filled by the President-Elect. A vacancy in any other office, for the unexpired term, shall be filled by appointment by the Board.

**Section 5** In the event of disability or neglect in the performance of his duty of any officer of the Association, the Board of Directors shall have the power to declare the office vacant.

**Section 6** (a) The President shall perform the usual duties of the office. He shall preside at the Annual Meeting and at the sessions of the Board of Directors, and the Executive Committee, and shall be an ex-officio member of all committees.

(b) The President-Elect shall discharge the duties of the President in his absence. In the absence of the President and the President-Elect, a President Pro-Tem appointed by the Board shall discharge the duties. The President elected for the ensuing year shall appoint committee members pursuant to Article VIII.

(c) The Vice Presidents shall serve as Commissioners in the Committee structure, as provided in Article VIII, and additionally shall discharge such duties as may be assigned to them by the President.

(d) The Secretary and the Treasurer shall perform the usual duties of their respective offices, and furnish such bond as shall be determined by the Board.

#### ARTICLE VIII—COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

##### Section 1—The Executive Committee

(a) There shall be a standing committee of the Association to be known as the Executive Committee. The members shall consist of the President, the President-Elect, all Vice Presidents, the immediate Past President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer. The President shall serve as Chairman. Any vacancy in the Committee will be filled by appointment by the Board of Directors at its first meeting following the occurrence of the vacancy. The Secretary shall be responsible for the minutes of all meetings of the Committee. Copies of these minutes shall be distributed to all members of the Board of Directors within ten days of the meetings.

(b) The functions of the Executive Committee shall include the following:

- To carry out the directives of the Board.
- To coordinate the activities of the several committees, and to assist them when necessary or advisable.
- To oversee the operation of the executive office.
- To assist the President in the routine administration of the Association.
- To provide advice and counsel to the President in decisions which are not inconsistent with, or contrary to, policies of the Association.
- To assist the President in formulating suggested programs and procedures for the Board's consideration.



(c) Unless specifically authorized or directed by the Board, the Executive Committee shall not:

1. Adopt a general budget.
2. Take disciplinary action.
3. Change the Rules of the Board or the By-Laws.
4. Give a proxy in any corporation.
5. Make an award of honor.
6. Purchase, sell, lease or hypothecate any real property.
7. Form an affiliation.
8. Fix admission fees or annual dues or fix any tax on the membership.

(d) Any action initiated by the Executive Committee shall be subject to review by the Board of Directors at the next regular or special meeting of the Board.

(e) The Executive Committee shall meet when requested by the President or at the written request of three or more members of the Committee, provided, however, there shall be a minimum of one meeting between each regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Directors.

(f) A quorum of the Executive Committee shall consist of four members of the Committee.

#### Section 2—Other Committees & Commissions

(a) All committees, except as otherwise provided in these By-Laws, shall be organized under the commission system. The composition of the commissions shall be as follows:

1. The Commission on Structure and Organization, with the following committees:
  - a By-Laws
  - b Insurance
  - c Resolutions
  - d Publications
  - e Convention Operations and Sites
  - f Finances
2. The Commission on Professional Practice, with the following committees:
  - a Fees & Contracts
  - b Contractor Relations
  - c Interprofessional Relations
  - d Governmental Relations
  - e Professional Ethics
  - f Architectural Design
3. The Commission on Professional Affairs with the following committees:
  - a Legislation
  - b Education Law
  - c Hospital & Health Buildings
  - d School Buildings
  - e Community Planning
  - f Honors and Awards
  - g Public Relations

(b) Each of the commissions shall be administered by a Vice-President of the Association, who shall be designated by the President.

(c) During his tenure, the President shall appoint the Chairman of each committee and shall fill all vacancies that may occur.

(d) The number of members of each committee shall be as provided herein, or as determined by the President and Chairman, except that no committee shall have less than three members.

(e) The President shall be empowered to create additional committees and shall assign them to an appropriate Commission provided that, a committee whose life is expected to extend beyond his term of office, shall be approved by the Board of Directors.

(f) The chairman of each committee shall be empowered to invite other members to sit in with his committee for their advice on subjects within the committee's jurisdiction. Should the chairman determine the need for additional expenditures not covered by the committee's authorized budget, prior approval shall be obtained from the Board of Directors.

#### Section 3—Tenure

(a) Standing committees, as herein provided,

shall continue through succeeding administrations. Chairmen and members shall continue to serve until their successors are appointed.

(b) Committees appointed by the President, to perform special functions during his administration, shall cease to exist at the last day of the following Annual Meeting, unless they are re-activated by the succeeding administration.

#### Section 4—Composition

(a) The following standing committees shall consist of six members; two members shall be appointed each year for three year terms and the balance of the committee on staggered terms. During his administration, the President shall fill the vacancies and shall appoint one of the members as chairman. Six-member committees shall be:

By-Laws

Contractor Relations

Fees & Contracts

Governmental Relations

Hospital & Health Buildings

Interprofessional Relations

\*Publications

Resolutions

School Buildings

\*The Publications Committee shall have in addition to its regular six members the current editor of Empire State Architect.

(b) The following standing committees shall consist of a chairman and not less than two additional members who shall serve at the pleasure of the President. Three-member committees shall be:

Architectural Design

Community Planning

Education Law

\*\*Finances

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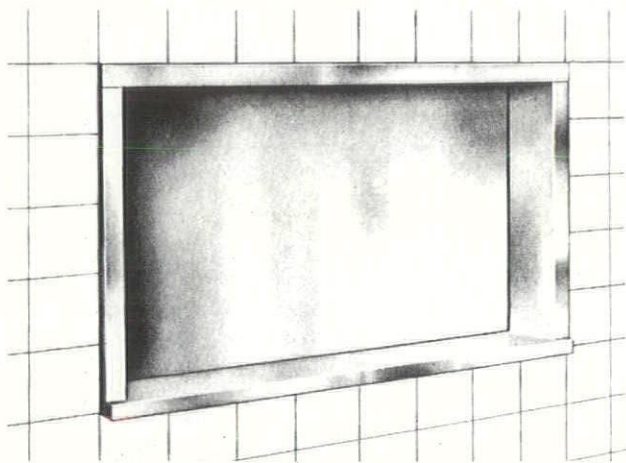
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\*\*The Finance Committee shall have in addition to its regular three members the current Treasurer.

(c) The convention operations and sites committee shall consist of a chairman, a co-chairman and four other members; two members shall be appointed each year for a three year term and the balance of the committee on staggered terms. One of the appointed members shall be the Host Chapter of Society chairman of the next convention. The Executive Director shall serve on this committee as an ex-officio member.

(d) The committee on legislation shall consist of a chairman, a co-chairman, four (4) vice chairmen and one (1) member from each constituent organization.

There shall be sub-divisions of the committee on legislation, designated as sub-committees, which shall consist of the following:

Labor Law and Rules  
Multiple Dwelling Law  
Multiple Residence Law  
State Building Code

One of the vice chairmen shall be assigned to each of the above noted sub-committees and shall act as its chairman.

Each of the above-named sub-committees shall have three or more members in addition to the chairman.

### Section 5—Duties

The duties of all committees shall be as hereinafter defined by the Board of Directors.

## ARTICLE IX—FINANCES

### Section 1—Fiscal year

The fiscal year of the Association shall begin on the first day of September and end on the thirty first day of August in the following calendar year.

### Section 2—Fees, dues, subscriptions

(a) There shall be no entrance fee for admission to membership in the Association.

(b) The amount of the annual dues payable to the Association shall be determined by an annual Meeting and shall remain in effect until changed by the action of the subsequent Annual Convention Meeting. Dues shall be billed to each member by the Treasurer of the Association, and shall be payable directly to the Treasurer upon receipt. Such billing shall immediately follow, and shall be based upon the roster information provided by the constituent organizations, as described in Section 3 (a) of this Article.

(c) In the event of a change in the annual dues proposed by the Board, the constituent organizations shall be notified in writing at least 150 days before the annual meeting. Such change in dues shall require the approval of a majority vote of the accredited delegates present at the annual meeting.

### Section 3—Duties of Constituent Organizations

(a) Not later than February 1st each year, the Secretary of each constituent organization shall transmit to the central office of the Association a complete roster of that organization correct as of December 31st of the preceding year, and showing in complete detail the changes in constituent membership for the calendar year reported. The roster shall list:

1. all members in good standing—corporate, constituent members, Professional Associates (if applicable), Associates and Emeritus members. Student Associates, Junior Associates, or affiliation with student chapters in schools of Architecture need not be reported. Date of admission of new or transferred members into a constituent organization should be shown.



2. all members, of any category, who are in default because of non-payment of dues.

3. all members whose affiliation with the constituent organization has been terminated by reason of death, resignation, non-payment of dues, transfer from the jurisdiction of that constituent, or for any other reason, together with the dates of such action.

4. changes in membership classification within the constituent organization—from Associate to Professional Associate (if applicable), to Corporate, to Member Emeritus, together with date of such action.

(b) Whenever any member who is in default to his constituent organization becomes reinstated as a member in good standing, the constituent organization shall notify the Association of this fact and shall pay to the Association the amount of his arrears due to the Association.

(c) In the event of multiple membership in constituent organizations by any one member, the dues to the Association for such member shall be paid only once by that member. Full payment of dues for each member shall be paid by only one constituent organization. Such a member shall designate in which constituent organization he wishes to be counted for determination of number of delegates. If a member does not select an organization he will be assigned to a constituent organization chosen by lot for him by a committee of the Board of Directors.

#### Section 4—Annual Budget

Annually, and at a time determined by the Board, the Finance Committee of the Association shall submit, for Board approval, a budget showing anticipated income and expenditures for the next fiscal year. At that meeting and at each subsequent meeting of the Board, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, or his delegated representative shall appraise the Board of actual income and expenditures and their relation to the adopted budget.

#### Section 5—Annual Audit

At the conclusion of each fiscal year the Board shall obtain an audit of its financial position. Copies of such audits shall be furnished to each constituent organization as soon as they are received from the auditor.

### ARTICLE X—AMENDMENTS

#### Section 1—Amendment Procedure

These By-Laws may be amended at the Annual Meeting or any special meeting of the Association, by an affirmative vote of two thirds of the accredited delegates present, provided that:

(a) copies of the proposed amendments, and their purpose are mailed to the Secretaries of the constituent organizations not less than forty-five days prior to the opening of the annual meeting, or the date of a special meeting at which time the amendments will be introduced, and the text of the proposed amendments shall have been included in a publication of the Association, which shall have been distributed to the membership prior to the meeting of consideration.

#### Section 2—Proposals

Proposals to amend these By-Laws shall be:

(a) By the By-Laws Committee

(b) By not less than 15 constituent members in good standing provided the proposal is submitted to the By-Laws Committee not less than ninety days prior to the meeting at which they will be considered.

(c) By affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Board of Directors present at a meeting in which the amendment is proposed, provided this occurs not less than forty-five days prior to the date of the meeting at which the amendment will be introduced.

#### Section 3—Ratification

Every such By-Law amendment shall be approved by the Board of the Institute before becoming effective.

### ARTICLE XI—STANDARDS OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Section 1—The Association shall endorse and adopt the current Standards of Professional Practice of the American Institute of Architects and the Mandatory Standards of the New York State Education Law. Both are appended to these By-Laws, and they shall be binding for all members of the Association.

#### Section 2—Disciplinary Proceedings

(a) Every formal charge against a member for unprofessional conduct shall be referred to the Committee on Professional Practice, who shall determine the nature of the charge and report its findings to the Board.

(b) In matters affecting alleged unprofessional conduct by a member of the Association who is also a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Board without further consideration shall require the secretary of the Association to forward all such material received by the Association to the Secretary of the A.I.A. Chapter to which such member belongs.

(c) In matters concerning alleged infractions of the State Education Law, the Board shall direct the Board or Committee on Professional Practice to cooperate with the State Education Department and endeavor to secure adequate disciplinary action. The Board shall be apprised of any action contemplated by the State Education Dept., such as warning or suspension or revocation of license in order that it may take any action which it deems advisable.

(d) In matters affecting alleged unprofessional conduct of a member

of the Association who is not a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Board shall be the sole judge of what constitutes such unprofessional conduct, and whether or not he is guilty thereof. When the Board finds such a member guilty of unprofessional conduct it shall either censure him, suspend his membership, for such time as it deems fitting, or terminate his membership, provided that, in all instances, the member concerned has been offered in writing an opportunity to be heard by the Board in his own defense at a hearing fixed by the Board as to time and place.

(e) Every formal charge against a member for unprofessional conduct shall be privileged, and the charges, all proceedings, evidence, data, notices and transcripts and any other matters relating to the charges shall be confidential.

### ARTICLE XII—AFFILIATION WITH THE INSTITUTE

Section 1—The Association is a constituent organization of the Institute, under a charter granted by the Institute on October 20, 1949. Its domain coincides geographically with the New York Region AIA, and it is a member of the New York Regional Council AIA.

Section 2—From among the members in good standing who are also corporate members of the Institute, the Board shall annually appoint: (a) a delegate to represent the Association at the annual meeting of the Institute.

(b) a representative and an alternate representative to serve on the New York Regional Council AIA.

Section 3—The Director of the New York Region AIA, during his term of office, shall become an ex-officio member of the Board of the Association with all rights and privileges attendant thereto. He shall continue in this position until his successor has been elected. □

Rewritten—August 1968, Amended & Resubmitted August 1969

## NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Members of the Board photographed at a recent meeting, one of four held during the year. By mutual consent, the Board Meets Saturdays from 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. to discuss a full agenda. Seated (L. to R.): Samuel Scheiner, (V.P.) H. I. Feldman, (Treasurer) Al Melniker, (Pres-Elect.) Darrel Rippeteau, President, John Highland, (V.P.) Guy Baldwin, (Secretary) and Robert Crozier, (V.P.) Standing: J. Peck, (Dir.) M. Doran, (Dir.) R. Allwork, (Chrm. Board of Arch. Examiners) T. Galvin, (Chrm. 1969 Convention Program) R. Spross, (Immediate Past President) M. Radoslovich, (Dir.) L. Stillman, (Dir.) F. Matzke, (Dir.) G. Meltzer, (Dir.) F. Hares, (Dir.) Don Weston, (Dir.) D. McKenna, Exec. Dir. NYSAA, Millard Bresin, (Dir.) □





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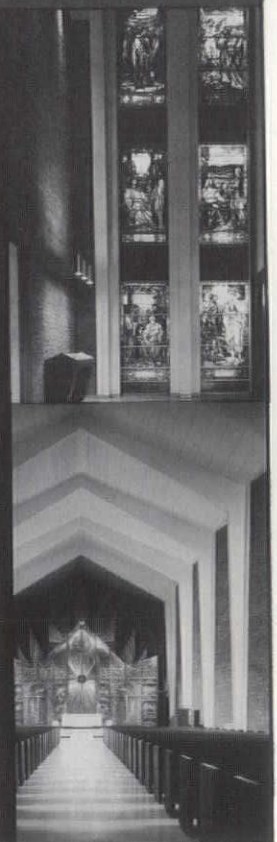
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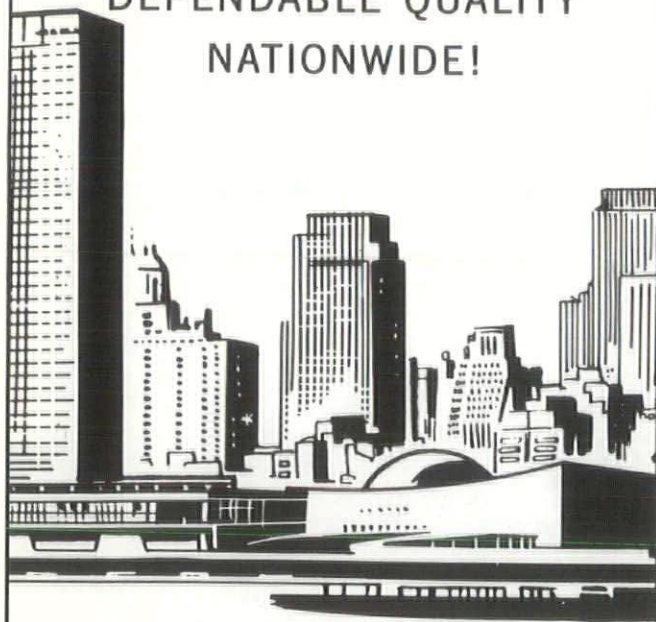
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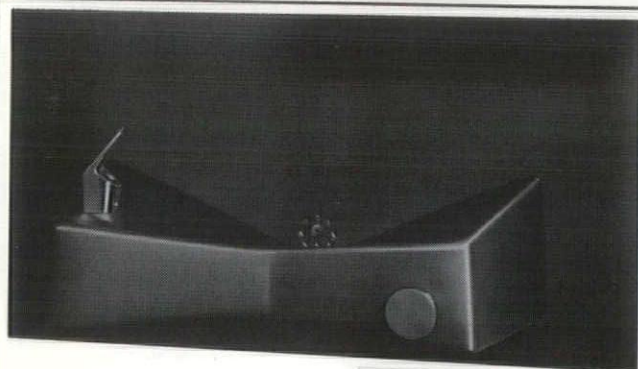




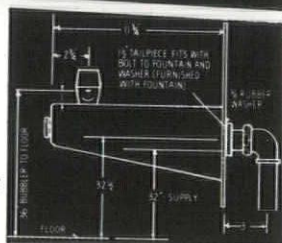
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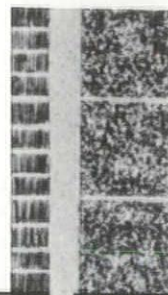
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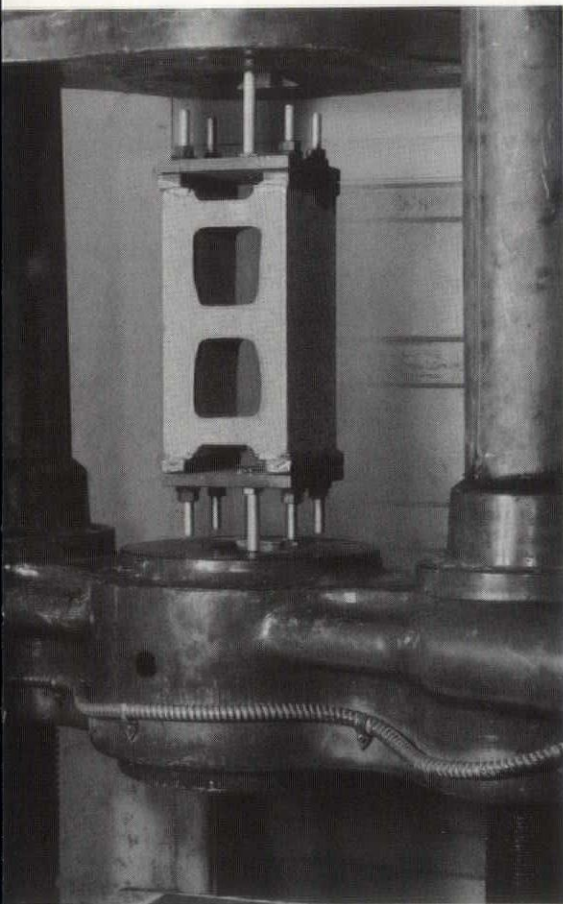
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TABLE 2—RATIO OF TENSILE STRENGTH TO COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF AUTOCLAVED CONCRETE BLOCK				
Aggregate	Compressive strength, psi		Tensile strength, net area	
	Net area	Gross area	psi	Percent of compressive strength, net area
Sand and gravel	2960	1560	200	6.8
Cinders	1430	830	115	8.0
Expanded shale (R. Kiln)	1930	1110	225	11.6
Expanded shale (sintered)	2160	1250	155	7.2
Expanded slag	1740	1010	155	9.0
Pumice	1100	640	80	7.3
Average				8.3

Extract from ACI Committee 516 Report

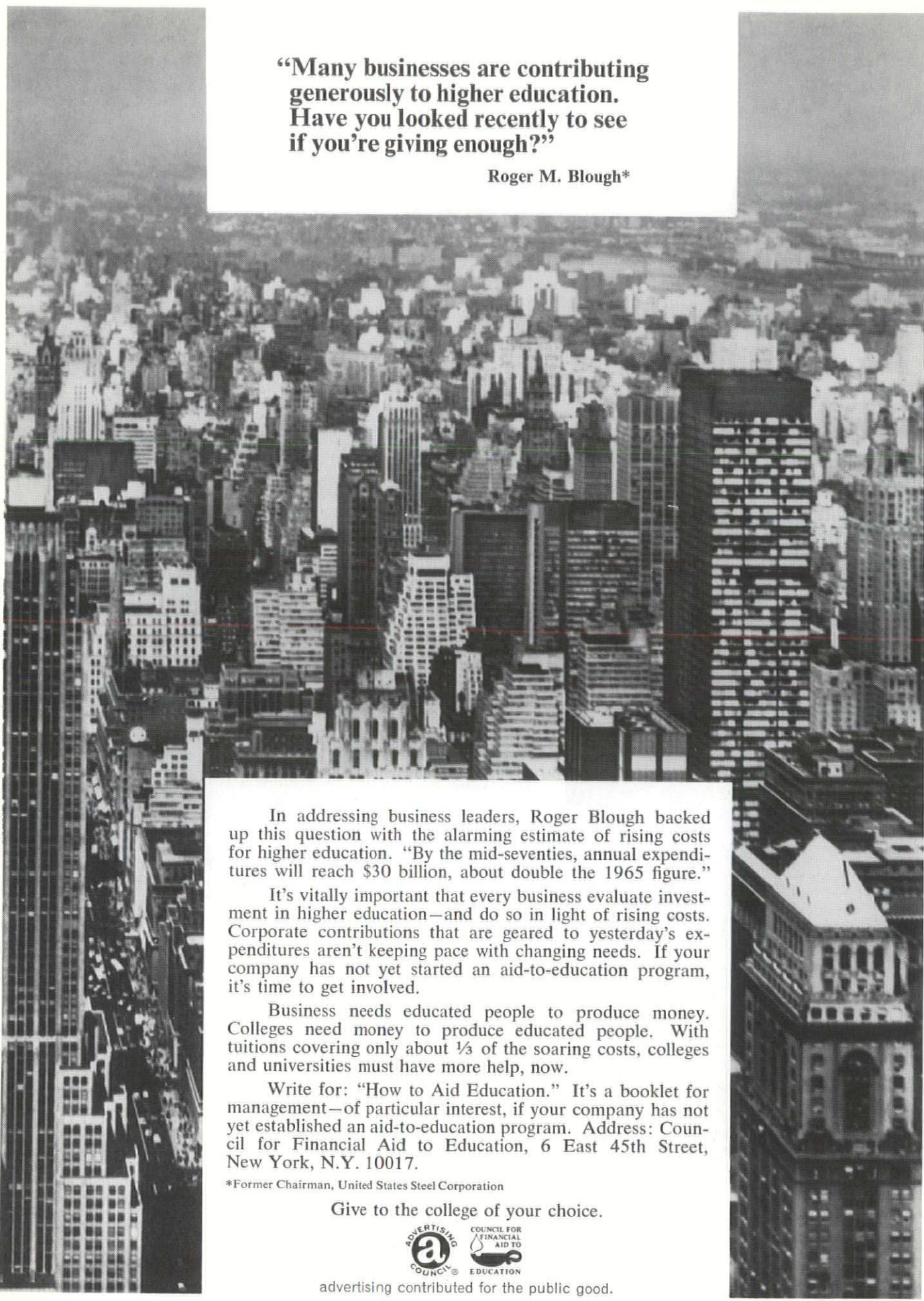
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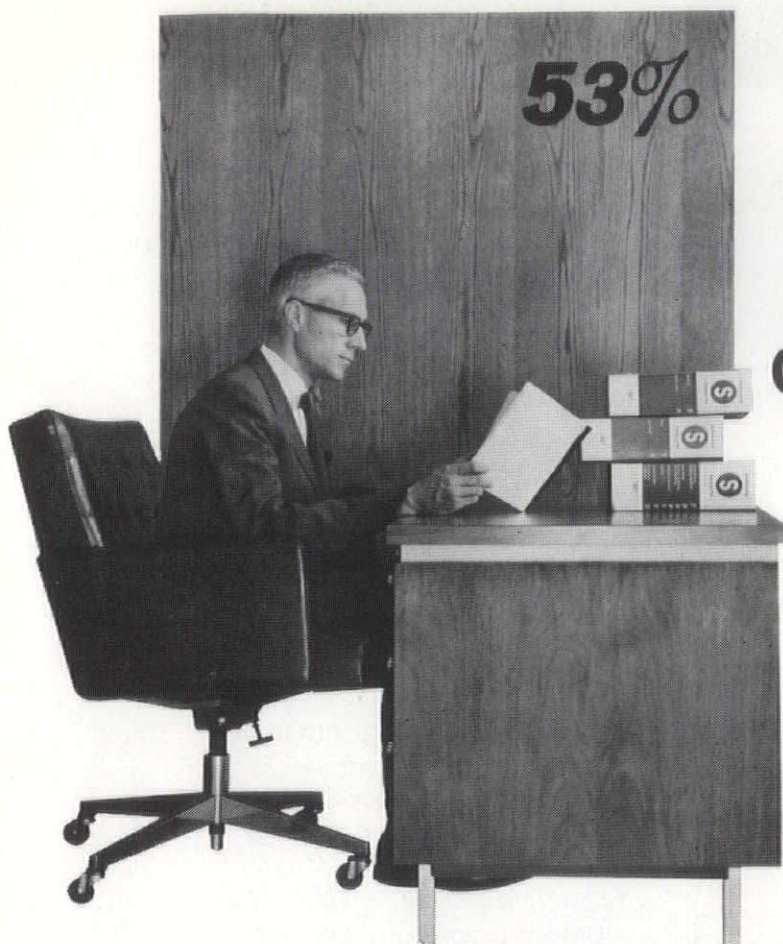
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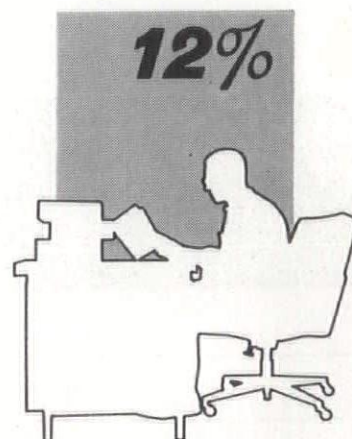


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**INDEX OF ADVERTISERS**

ANCHOR CONCRETE PRODUCTS, INC. ....	44
Finley H. Green Advertising Agency	
THE WILLIAM BAYLEY COMPANY. . . Inside Front Cover	
Odiorne Industrial Advertising, Inc.	
BELDEN BRICK COMPANY .....	Back Cover
Frease & Shorr Advertising	
BUFFALO FORGE COMPANY .....	2
Lloyd Mansfield Company, Inc.	
BUFFALO PERLITE CORPORATION .....	46
CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS CORPORATION .....	8
Van Christo Associates, Inc.	
CELANESE COATINGS COMPANY .....	5
Doe-Anderson Advertising Agency, Inc.	
COLLUM ACOUSTICAL CO., INC. ....	50
CONSOLIDATED EDISON .....	41
Ogilvy & Mather, Inc.	
A. DUCHINI, INC. ....	9
Marc Smith Company	
RICHARD FIFE, INC. ....	8
Reach, McClinton & Co., Inc.	
HANLEY COMPANY .....	11
George Hill Co.	
HAWS DRINKING FAUCET CO. ....	46
Pacific Advertising Staff	
HILLYARD CHEMICAL COMPANY .....	49
HOPE'S WINDOWS, INC. ....	14
Addison Busch/Moss-Chase, Inc.	
JOHNSON SERVICE COMPANY .....	15
Hoffman-York, Inc.	
BENJAMIN MOORE & CO. ....	46
MURPHY DOOR BED CO., INC. ....	12
NATIONAL GYPSUM COMPANY .....	4
Fuller & Smith & Ross, Inc.	
NEW YORK STATE CONCRETE MASONRY ASSOCIATION .....	45
Abbey, Mecca & Co., Inc.	
THE PEELE COMPANY .....	42
Mears Advertising, Inc.	
PLASTICRETE CORP. ....	9
Marc Smith Company	
SAXE WELDED CONNECTIONS, ENG. ....	50
H. B. SMITH COMPANY .....	13
Remington Advertising, Inc.	
SOLITE CORPORATION .....	47
Cabell Eanes, Inc.	
H. H. SULLIVAN, INC. ....	39
SYRACUSE SCALE MODELS .....	Inside Back Cover
Charles E. Rinehardt	
TER BUSH & POWELL .....	5
UNITED GLAZED PRODUCTS .....	9
Marc Smith Company	
WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY .....	7
Fred Wittner Company, Inc.	
WINKRETE PRE-CAST CORP. ....	12
ZONOLITE DIVISION, W. R. GRACE & CO. ....	3
Fuller & Smith & Ross, Inc.	