In Birmingham’s new Children’s Hospital, 70,000 square feet of American Olean ceramic tile and Murray quarry tile were used throughout operating and recovery rooms, corridors, dietary departments and other areas. Mr. Richard Webb, Administrator, reports "a considerable reduction in maintenance costs for tile when compared with other surfaces." These maintenance savings will continue to mount with every passing year. Once again, as always, ceramic tile is proving to be the soundest economy for a hospital. Write for new color booklet 640, "Ceramic Tile for Hospitals."
ZUKERMAN BROTHERS, BUILDERS OF SURFSIDE PARK, ROCKAWAY, N.Y., CHOSE SEABERG ELEVATORS FOR THESE LUXURY APARTMENTS

To be Serviced By 24 Hi-Speed SEABERG AUTOMATIC ELEVATORS

- Six (6) Luxury Apartment Buildings.
- Twelve (12) sets of Duplex Elevators.
- Twenty-Four (24) Passenger Elevators, serve thirteen (13) floors each.
- Duplex Selective Collective Variable Voltage Control.
- Position Indicators, Electric Dials and Illuminated push buttons.

SEABERG ELEVATOR COMPANY

Division of TURNBULL ELEVATOR INCORPORATED

234-44th St., Brooklyn 32, N.Y., South 8-1600
SOLVES PROBLEMS OF SECURING RAILINGS TO CONCRETE BY BECOMING AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE STAIR STRUCTURE

- INSURES EXTREME RIGIDITY
- REDUCES COSTLY FIELD LABOR
- ELIMINATES BREAKAGE IN MASONRY
- ADJUSTABLE FOR POST ALIGNMENT
NOVEMBER - DECEMBER, 1962

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The New York State Association of Architects does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed by contributors to the Empire State Architect. Comment and material suitable for publication is invited.

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Printed by: Christopher Press, Inc.
This is Dur-o-wal

the masonry wall reinforcement with the trussed design

Don’t be misled by the common habit of calling all metal-rod reinforcement "durowal". Look for this trussed design. It distinguishes the real Dur-o-wal, insures maximum flexural strength, with all steel members effectively in tension and working together.

Impartial tests have proved that truss-designed Dur-o-wal exceeds accepted standards—increases the flexural strength of a masonry wall 71 to 261 per cent, depending on weight Dur-o-wal used, type of mortar, number of courses.

An independent new research study shows that Dur-o-wal tied walls outfunction brick-header tied walls. Write to any Dur-o-wal address below for 44-page test report.

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DUR-O-WAL MANUFACTURING PLANTS
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- Syracuse, N.Y., P.O. Box 678
- Toledo, Ohio, 1678 Norwood Ave.
- Pueblo, Colo., 29th and Court St.
- Phoenix, Ariz., P.O. Box 49
- Aurora, Ill., 260 S. Highland Ave.
- Seattle, Wash., 3310 Wallingford Ave.
- Minneapolis, Minn., 2653 37th Ave. So.
- Hamilton, Ont., Canada, 789 Woodward Ave.
PAN AM WORLD AIRWAYS TERMINAL
NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

PAN AMERICAN'S New York gateway to Europe and South America, serves 2500 passengers and 30 jet aircraft daily. It provides for eight planes adjacent to central waiting room. Passengers enter through an air curtain, 90 feet long by 10 feet high, see the aircraft beyond the glass wall of terminal. The four-acre room projects 114 feet beyond the supporting columns, has 32 prestressed steel girders varying in length from 186 to 224 feet; stressing cables are 2 1/2-inch diameter, 376-ton minimum breaking strength. Aerodynamic stability was studied in wind tunnel tests of models at the University of Zurich. Acoustic studies of scale models, developed design criteria to permit operation of the jet aircraft at comfortable sound levels for passengers in the waiting room. Air conditioning system of building is via underground ducts to outlets at aircraft positions. A central fueling facility runs beneath the apron to servicing outlets at each plane. Lighting in the terminal is momentarily dimmed, prior to the departure of a flight, and the appropriate gate sign and departing aircraft are brightly illuminated.

Architects
TIPPETT-ABBETT-McCARTHY-STRATTON
Associated Architects
IVES, TURANO AND GARDNER
Lighting Consultant
JEAN ROSENTHAL
Acoustical Consultant
LEWIS GOODFRIEND
Aero Dynamics Consultant
GENERAL APPLIED SCIENCE LABORATORIES
Contractor
TURNER CONSTRUCTION CO.
Sculptor
MILTON HEBALD

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT FOR OUTSTANDING DESIGN
1962 ANNUAL CONVENTION — NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
Today's modern, windowless all-masonry school born out of the need for improved pupil progress and for important economies in heating, air conditioning and maintenance cost.


Belden Brick assures architects, contractors, school boards and taxpayers all the proven advantages of masonry, plus superior quality in an exceptional selection of dramatic colors, exclusive textures, modern sizes and dependable dealer on-site services. In addition to the above pioneering project in Syracuse, N.Y., BELDEN BRICK is widely and continually being architecturally specified for every type and size building... specified, as they have since 1885, because it meets every need from appearance - performance to ultimate economy.

THE Belden Brick COMPANY / CANTON, OHIO

EIGHT MODERN FACTORIES LOCATED AT CANTON, SOMERSET, PORT WASHINGTON, SUGARCREEK, AND UHRICHSVILLE, OHIO
Facilities
A new Administrative Wing has been added as well as extensive Upgrading of Existing Facilities. Approximate total cost will be $1,200,000.

Construction

Materials
New Addition — Face brick, concrete block backup, steel framing, built-up roof, under floor duct, window wall.

Alterations
New toilet facilities, wardrobes, redecoration of all patients’ rooms. New Nurses’ Stations, including Medicine Rooms, Soiled and Cleaned Utility Rooms and Linen Rooms.

Mechanical
The Nursing Home is largely the "self-care" facility for patients who are under diagnosis, treatment and convalescing in the Medical Center. These patients do not need to occupy beds in nursing units for the acute, and some live too far away to go home at night when diagnosis and treatment involve days and sometimes weeks. The Nursing Home has 240 beds—170 males and 70 females. Facilities are provided for:

1. 150 beds for patients who go to the Industrial Hospital F and the Comprehensive Community Rehabilitation Center Z for the rehabilitation treatment.

2. 70 beds for patients who are at the Nursing Home for short convalescence, observation and nursing care, when their condition no longer requires care in a nursing unit for acute patients.

3. 20 patients who go to the Oncologic Hospital J for radiation or therapy. Special facilities for these patients include, in room privacy and a separate dining-room.

4. Special facilities for all patients include: Dances, Movies, Crafts, and Games.

Relation to Medical Center:
The Nursing Home was planned as part of the Medical Center complex and receives support from services in the several specialized buildings in the Center:
NURSING HOME • PUERTO RICO MEDICAL CENTER

NURSING HOME IS BUILDING LOWER LEFT G ON SITE PLAN BELOW

1. Sterile supplies  
   Pharmacy  
   Lab service  
   X-ray  
   Minor Surgery  
   Patient Records

2. Radiation Therapy

3. Rehabilitation
   Oncologic Hospital J
   Rehabilitation Center F for insured persons,
   Comprehensive Community Rehabilitation Center Z for the uninsured.

4. Patient Food
   Central Patients Kitchen
   Municipal Hospital E

5. Staff Dining
   Central Cafeteria B

6. Stores, Ambulances, Maintenance, Fire Protection
   Services and Supply Building W

7. Steam
   Emergency Electricity
   Power Plant T

8. Linen Supplies
   Central Laundry U

9. Water Supply
   Water Tower Q

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT FOR OUTSTANDING DESIGN  
1962 ANNUAL CONVENTION — NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

9 / ESA — NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1962
ISAAC R. STEWART INFIRMARY WING — MASONIC HOME — UTICA, NEW YORK

owner:
Masonic Hall & Asylum Fund
New York, New York.

general contractor:
Harty-Parry Corp., Utica, New York.

heating and plumbing:
Hameline Co., Inc., Utica, New York.

electric work:
Langdon & Hughes Constr. Co., Utica, N. Y.

architects:
Rogers & Smith, Buffalo, New York.

The Masonic Home, at Utica, has approximately 400 ambulatory guests and approximately 175 hospital patients. This particular infirmary will care for those who are neither fully ambulatory or bedridden. There is a great need for this particular kind of care for our aging.

It is a five-floor, reinforced concrete building, with exterior brick to match the existing building, and is an addition to the present Infirmary at the Masonic Home in Utica. It contains 104 beds for semi-ambulatory patients, as well as the usual utilities, nurses stations, dining areas, etc.

The exterior stone is limestone. The windows are aluminum sliding sash, as manufactured by Fleetlite, and are double-glazed so that ventilation may be obtained without a direct opening to the outside. Roofing is tar and gravel. Interior partitions are of concrete block, plastered two sides, with wall covering in the areas where lavatories occur in each room. Floor covering is vinyl asbestos tile. Ceramic tile in all bathrooms and employees' toilets. Acoustical ceilings throughout the building. Fluorescent fixtures in all areas. Elevators by Otis. Heating by hot water from existing source.
PHOTO OF THE MODEL OF THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE OFFICE BUILDING, WHICH IS A TWENTY-TWO STORY, AIR CONDITIONED, STEEL STRUCTURE, NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION. IT IS THE FIRST BUILDING IN THE GENERAL REDEVELOPMENT OF THE DOWNTOWN AREA IN BOSTON, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT CENTER COMMISSION. IT IS DESIGNED TO BLEND IN WITH THE ARCHITECTURE OF OLD BOSTON, AND YET BE A FINE EXAMPLE OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE. THE FACADE CONSISTS OF PRECAST CONCRETE PANELS WITH HEAT RESISTANT GLASS WINDOWS.

THE BUILDING OCCUPIES ONLY TEN PER CENT OF THE AVAILABLE LAND, THE REST BEING USED AS PLAZA AND PARK AREAS.

THERE IS A 300 CAR GARAGE UNDERNEATH THE BUILDING AND PLAZAS.

THE PLAZA WILL HAVE SEATING AREAS AND FOUNTAINS.

THE PROJECT WILL BE COMPLETED BY 1964.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE OFFICE BUILDING

Architects • EMERY ROTH AND SONS NEW YORK, N. Y.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT FOR OUTSTANDING DESIGN
1962 ANNUAL CONVENTION — NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
Photo of model of Tower East, 35 story luxury apartment house, now under construction on New York's East Side. Residential portion of building occupies only 25% of the site. Each of its floors contains 4 apartments. Street floor houses a small cinema, cafe and other commercial spaces. Roof of building has been designed as a sun deck for use of tenants.

Structural system is flat slab reinforced concrete with expressed and exposed concrete columns on the east and west sides and expressed and exposed concrete shear walls on the north and south sides. Shear wall is broken only by four small windows on each floor. Aluminum panels in a medium Duranodic finish are placed between columns on the east and west facades. Gray, heat resistant glass is used wherever required. The building is centrally air conditioned with fan coil units placed in each bay.

The building offers unsurpassed views of Manhattan's skyline. It is completely coordinated architecturally in detail and decoration. The lobby, designed by the architects, is harmonious with the contemporary lines of the structure. The extra high lobby is finished with slate, rosewood and terrazzo, and adjoins a small garden.
ADDRESS TO THE NEW YORK
STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

By A. G. ODELL, JR., FAIA,
2nd Vice President
American Institute of Architects

Lake Placid, New York
October 11, 1962

ARCHITECTS OF NEW YORK, PRESIDENT VOSS, DIRECTOR KETCHUM, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, as an officer of the American Institute of Architects, I have been asked to speak to you concerning some of our problems, our hopes, and our policies. I'm told that I'm considered blunt and to the point—and I promise to live up to that tonight; I will be brief.

Our First Vice President, Roy Carroll, and I are privileged to work with President Henry Wright in quite a different manner than Woodrow Wilson's Vice President, who originated the old saw, about one son who ran away to sea and the other who was elected Vice President—neither was ever heard from again. On the contrary, Roy Carroll and I have been put hard-at-work helping Henry communicate—being heard from. That is why you have a North Carolinian in your midst today—and it is my deep pleasure, for New York's example in progressiveness and leadership, in architecture as in so many other ways, is a real inspiration to all of us.

We all agree that our profession must define its role more strongly and must continue to expand its leadership and coordination in the fields of planning and design. In this regard I urge the New York Architects to continue to extend their present fine position to further strengthen the profession and our Institute. The Board recognizes the desirability of analyzing in detail our concern with the competence of the profession, the competitive position of the profession, and its communications, both within the profession and with the public. Several years ago the Board created the Committee on the Profession to define these goals and recommend action. That committee's well-known First Report appeared in the June, 1960 Journal. In effect, to use our own terms, that report programmed the problem. Its Second Report appeared in the April Journal. Reprints will be distributed to you during the Seminar. These Reports, in effect, form our thesis on competence and competition. They clearly delineate the potential of our profession and form the principal basis for what your national Board and your fifty-four national committees attempt to do.

The First Report outlines the "Influences which are changing the Status Quo", the influences which could combine to diminish the architect's role as leader in the creative process. Our social pattern is changing as our population explodes; within the span of a forty-year mortgage we will double the number of existing buildings and in addition, replace half of them. Urban areas also will have doubled with obvious attendant problems. Such a phenomenon can mean only more and more regulation, control, direction and influence by local, State and Federal governments. Will these governments take over architectural functions—land planning, design of housing, schools, federal and state buildings, urban renewal developments? Are we as a profession qualified to cope with such broad-

gauge planning problems? Do we know enough about land use and economics to establish in the public's mind that we are the better vehicle to handle these services?

Technical advances are drastically changing building materials and construction techniques as well as our own concepts of design. Industry is ready to provide prefabricated building elements as well as whole buildings, and, of course, design services in direct competition with the practice of architecture. Are we to become only assemblers of pre-designed parts, or will the "total man-made environment be a willy-nilly unplanned result of the business entrepreneur's exploitation?"

As our nation's cultural level rises, society is becoming more aware of aesthetics, of beauty, of its environment; it is ready for leadership to show the way. Society must look to the architect as the creator of environment for the "good life", as the leader in the creating process.

As the individual client is replaced by the corporate client, represented by a committee, a board or an agency, a convenient and attractive package is being merchandised to them. Quite understandably, these clients are attracted by a guaranteed price and the convenience of leaving the details to others. Concepts of agency, of ethics, of conflict of interest, and the ultimate value received for dollars spent, are not perceived because alternatives in futures cannot readily be compared. Will the architect successfully compete against such devices? Will

(Continued on Page 25)
1962 CONVENTION PHOTO HIGHLIGHTS

Trevor Rogers, gavel to Retiring President Fred Voss. At left, Regional Director Morris Ketchum.

Trevor Rogers presenting new gavel to newly-elected President S. Elmer Chambers.

Fay A. Evens, Convention Chairman; Harry A. Stuhldreher, banquet speaker; Retiring President, Frederick H. Voss and Arthur G. Odell, Jr., FAIA, 2nd Vice President AIA, banquet speaker.

Cocktail Hour let down: Al Melniker, Duke Chambers, Fritz Woodbridge, etc.

Past President, C. Storrs Barrows and Mrs. Barrows entertaining guests in Colony Room.

They just happened to get together: Mrs. Cavalieri, Mrs. Amendola, Mrs. Nappi, Anthony Nappi, Anthony Amendola and George Cavalieri.

Exhibitors Cocktail Party: Joe Addonizio, third from left, hands out a few words of wisdom.

Regional Director, Morris Ketchum, wives and guests, and Arthur Gould Odell.

Presidents Reception. President, New Jersey Architects, S. Elmer Chambers and Fred Voss.

Presidents Reception. Retiring Secretary, Irving P. Marks and Mrs. Marks.

Luncheon group — Architects, exhibitors and wives.
OUR SAVIOUR'S LUTHERAN CHURCH
COLONIE, NEW YORK

ARCHITECT
• AUGUST LUX & ASSOCIATES

DESIGNER
• JOHN KIBBE

GENERAL CONTRACTOR
• THE BUNKOFF CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

Construction
Concrete floor slabs on grade. Concrete block foundation and walls. Concrete block and fieldstone veneer. Stained wood window walls; laminated wood arches. 3/4" wood plank roof on 32" o.c. wood purlins. 3" blanket insulation and acoustical tile interior ceiling. Asphalt shingle roofing.

Interior Finishes

Facilities
Nursery, kitchen, toilets.
New York State Building Construction Code "Check List"

This check list is published at the request of the Hospitals and Health Committee NYSAA for general guidance in the use of the New York State Building Construction Code.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Check or Determine:</th>
<th>&quot;A&quot; Code</th>
<th>&quot;B&quot; Code</th>
<th>&quot;C&quot; Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Occupancy classification</td>
<td>One- and two-family dwelling only</td>
<td>Multiple Dwellings</td>
<td>General Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire separation, if mixed occupancy</td>
<td>Table A 402-3</td>
<td>Table B 402-4</td>
<td>C 202-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of construction (based on fire-resistance ratings of structural elements)</td>
<td>Table A 204</td>
<td>Table B 202-2</td>
<td>Table C 402-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire hazard classification</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>C 202-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowable height and fire area per story (based on occupancy, type of construction, fire hazard, and fire protection facilities provided)</td>
<td>A 204</td>
<td>B 203</td>
<td>C 203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance separation (based on location, inside or outside fire limits, fire hazard, and the fire-resistance rating of the exterior walls)</td>
<td>Table A 4C1-3.2</td>
<td>Table B 401-3.2</td>
<td>Table C 401-3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light and ventilation (for interior space)</td>
<td>A 202 and A 203</td>
<td>B 209</td>
<td>C 210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exits; type, number, width and location (based on occupancy and floor area per story)</td>
<td>A 206</td>
<td>B 211</td>
<td>C 212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design loads; dead, live, snow and wind</td>
<td>A 304</td>
<td>B 304</td>
<td>C 304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation</td>
<td>A 302</td>
<td>B 302</td>
<td>C 302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enclosure of exits</td>
<td>A 402-3.3</td>
<td>B 402-4.4</td>
<td>C 402-4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enclosure of heat producing equipment</td>
<td>A 402-3.4</td>
<td>B 402-4.6</td>
<td>C 402-4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening protectives</td>
<td>A 402-3.6</td>
<td>B 402-4.8</td>
<td>C 402-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firestopping</td>
<td>A 402-4</td>
<td>B 405</td>
<td>C 405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire protection equipment</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>B 405</td>
<td>C 405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required plumbing facilities</td>
<td>A 502-6</td>
<td>B 502-6</td>
<td>C 502-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat producing equipment</td>
<td>A 504-2</td>
<td>B 504-2</td>
<td>C 504-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimneys, flues and gas vents</td>
<td>A 505</td>
<td>B 505</td>
<td>C 505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical wiring</td>
<td>A 508</td>
<td>B 507</td>
<td>C 507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical equipment, elevator, air conditioning, ventilating, refrigeration, and others where applicable</td>
<td>Part 5</td>
<td>Part 5</td>
<td>Part 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RESOLUTION I
TITLE: THANKS AND APPRECIATION TO 1962 CONVENTION COMMITTEES.
Sponsored by: Resolutions Committee
WHEREAS, no Convention would be successful without the efforts of certain untiring members, and
WHEREAS, we are most fortunate in having amongst us those who give of themselves unceasingly to make our stay extremely interesting and enjoyable, and
WHEREAS, they have again displayed outstanding ingenuity in making this 1962 Convention one to be long remembered for its many interesting features and hospitality.
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the NYSSA in Convention assembled at Whiteface Inn this October, 1962, commend and thank the Eastern New York Chapter, as Host Chapter, and convey our thanks and appreciation to the following members of the Committee: F. A. Evans, Jr., Chairman; B. M. Cadman, Co-Chairman; E. G. Barker, Secretary; J. A. Mero, Treasurer; F. J. Matzke, Architectural Exhibits; H. Gold, Commercial Exhibits; P. P. Seidner, Publicity; C. A. Schade, Programs and Seminar; A. C. Brevetti, Hospitality; Daniel Klinger, Awards; and Joseph F. Addonizio, Executive Director; and to all not herein mentioned who cooperated, and be it further
RESOLVED, that a special vote of thanks is due to the Women's Committee for a very interesting program accomplished under the guidance of Mrs. Joyce B. Cadman, and Mrs. Janet L. Evans, and be it further
RESOLVED, that a special vote of thanks is also due to Joseph F. Addonizio, Executive Director of the NYSSA and Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of this Convention, and be it further
RESOLVED, that this Convention wishes to express its grateful appreciation to all who are responsible for a most enjoyable stay.
Approved by Resolutions Committee, and recommended for adoption.
Adopted by the Convention, October 13, 1962.

RESOLUTION II
TITLE: THANKS TO COMMERCIAL EXHIBITORS
Sponsored by: Resolutions Committee
WHEREAS, The Convention of the New York State Association of Architects would be limited in its scope were it not for the cooperation and participation of the manufacturers of building material and allied products, and
WHEREAS, the exhibits on display during the Convention assembled at Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, October 10-13, 1962, are outstanding in their presentation
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the NYSSA in Convention assembled at Whiteface Inn, October 13, 1962, does hereby express its appreciation and thanks to all of the exhibitors for their cooperation and ingenuity, and be it further
RESOLVED, that the NYSSA wishes especially to further commend the excellence of the commercial exhibits and express the Convention's sincerest thanks and appreciation.
Approved by Resolutions Committee, and recommended for adoption.
Adopted by the Convention, October 13, 1962.

RESOLUTION III
TITLE: FREDERICK H. VOS
Sponsored by: Frederick H. Voss
WHEREAS, the Convention of the New York State Association of Architects would be limited in its scope were it not for the cooperation and participation of the manufacturers of building material and allied products, and
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RESOLVED, that the NYSSA wishes especially to further commend the excellence of the commercial exhibits and express the Convention's sincerest thanks and appreciation.
Approved by Resolutions Committee, and recommended for adoption.
Adopted by the Convention, October 13, 1962.

RESOLUTION IV
TITLE: STATE EDUCATION LAW.
Sponsored by: Queens Chapter AIA
RESOLVED, that the only exemption to the State Education Law should be the exemption for bona fide farm buildings and the deleting of all reference to cubic feet, square feet or cost of buildings.
Approved by Resolutions Committee, and recommended for adoption.
Adopted by the Convention October 13, 1962.

RESOLUTION V
TITLE: RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE STATE EDUCATION LAW IN ORDER TO MAKE IT COMPLY WITH EXISTING LAWS IN NEW YORK CITY AS TO THE REQUIREMENT THAT ALL PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR ALL STRUCTURES—WITH NO EXEMPTIONS—MUST BE FILED WITH PUBLIC OFFICIALS BY A REGISTERED ARCHITECT OR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER.
Sponsored by: New York Society of Architects
WHEREAS, in the interest of the Public Welfare, the State of New York has enacted, as part of the State Education Law, provisions intended to safeguard the life, health and property of its citizens, particularly in their use and/or occupancy of all manner of structures, by requiring that all plans and designs for all structures—with certain exemptions—shall be prepared by or under the supervision of a Registered Architect or Professional Engineer, and
WHEREAS, these present legal exemptions of certain structures from such State protection cannot be logically justified but they exist solely as expedient compromise with diverse conditions and forces in certain localities which may not yet be ready to avail themselves of such protection, and
WHEREAS, certain communities in the State of New York, have adopted laws which are more stringent than the present State Law in that they permit no exemptions for any structures from the requirement that all plans and designs for all structures be prepared by or under the supervision of Registered Architect or Professional Engineer, and
Adopted by the Convention by Acclamation, October 13, 1962.
WHEREAS, it is in the Public Interest that, eventually, all communities throughout the State of New York should be required to provide such professional protection for all their citizens, and that until such time, the State Legislature should confirm the action of those communities who have provided such protection.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT, this Association present for enactment by the 1963 Session of the New York State Legislature an amendment to the State Education Law which in effect, will eliminate all such present exemptions of structures in cities with a population of five hundred thousand or over and which will confirm and enact into law the requirement that all plans and designs for all structures in such cities shall be prepared by or under the Supervision of a Registered Architect or Professional Engineer.

Submitted by Resolutions Committee. Disapproved by the Convention, October 13, 1962.

RESOLUTION VII
TITLE: WORLD’S FAIR COMMITTEE
Sponsored by: World’s Fair Committee, NYSAA and World’s Fair Committee—New York Chapter, AIA.

WHEREAS, the World’s Fair Committee, NYSAA, has been created to foster and promote the active participation of the constituent organizations of the New York State Association of Architects and the National AIA in the 1964-1965 New York World’s Fair, and

WHEREAS, a suitable exhibit at the Fair will present a significant and unique opportunity for the Architects of New York State to substantially increase public awareness of the value, function and services of the Architect through dynamic public relations activities and direct contact with the public, and

WHEREAS, this increased public awareness will be of great worth and benefit to the profession and individual members of this Association, therefore,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the World’s Fair Committee, NYSAA shall be enlarged to include a representative from each constituent organization.

Approved by Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption.

Adopted by the Convention, October 13, 1962.

RESOLUTION VIII
TITLE: NEW YORK CITY ZONING RESOLUTION
Sponsored by: Resolutions Committee

WHEREAS, the subject of zoning vitally affects the public health and welfare, and

WHEREAS, the City of New York, recognizing the necessity for an up-to-date and modern zoning resolution, adopted such new Zoning Resolution, December 15, 1960, and

WHEREAS, such Zoning Resolution was enthusiastically received and endorsed by the people of the City of New York, and

WHEREAS, it has been proclaimed as a fine instrument for the advancement of commerce and industry and for the public health and welfare, and with which we, as architects, wholeheartedly agree, and

WHEREAS, nine months after its effective date of December 15, 1961, it becomes evident that, in many instances, it requires clarification and more definitions, and

WHEREAS, because of such deficiencies, the practicing architect is confronted with practical difficulties and unnecessary hardships in the application of such Zoning Resolution, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the New York City Planning Commission be requested and importuned to review and re-evaluate such Zoning Resolution, for which purpose we offer our aid and assistance, and be it further

RESOLVED, that this Resolution be, and it is hereby, adopted by the NYSAA in convention assembled at Whiteface Inn, in Whiteface, New York, this 13th day of October, 1962.

Approved by Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption.

Adopted in the Convention, October 13, 1962.

RESOLUTION IX
TITLE: RESOLUTION TO RESCIND THE 1961 PHILADELPHIA AMENDMENT TO THE INSTITUTE BYLAWS RELATIVE TO MEMBERSHIP IN STATE ASSOCIATIONS.
Sponsored by: Brooklyn Chapter, AIA.

WHEREAS, The New York State Association of Architects, Inc., has laboriously established an enviable unbroken thirty-one year record and reputation throughout the State of New York, and, particularly, in the Legislative Halls in Albany, as the representative body and collective voice of ALL the organized Registered Architects in the State of New York, and

WHEREAS, it is essential for the continued progress of the New York State Association of Architects, Inc.—in growth of membership, influence and benefits, both to the Architectural Profession and to the General Public that this State Association continue to represent democratically ALL organized Registered Architects throughout the State of New York, and

WHEREAS, at the 1961 Philadelphia Convention of the American Institute of Architects an amendment to the Institute Bylaws was adopted which would—if executed—seek to effectively exclude from constituent membership in the New York State Association of Architects, Inc., all future Registered Architect applicants who were not at the same time Corporate or Associate members of the Institute, and

WHEREAS, lack of sufficient official notice of that proposal to amend the Institute Bylaws precluded the possibility of any discussion or evaluation of same on a Chapter or State Association level prior to the time of its adoption at that Convention, and

WHEREAS, that amendment, nevertheless, was hastily adopted over the vigorous opposition of the Officers of the New York State Association and delegates from the various New York State Chapters, and

WHEREAS, the continued existence of that amendment is inimical to the welfare of the Institute, the Profession and the Public, and, it constitutes an ominous threat to the peace, harmony and future progress of this State Association because—if implemented—it will fractionate the present Association membership and will preclude from the opportunity of having State representation, hundreds of Registered Architects throughout the State of New York who, for reasons of their own, may not yet choose to become Institute members. Thus, it will vitally diminish and weaken the effectiveness of the New York State Association of Architects, Inc., as the truly repre-
sentative body for ALL Registered Architects in the State of New York.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that, The New York State Association of Architects, Inc., in Convention assembled at Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, New York, this October, 1962, adopt the following addition to the Bylaws.

ARTICLE II—MEMBERSHIP

Section I. The Association shall function in local areas through non-profit organizations, objects and purposes of which shall be similar with those of the Association. Membership organizations shall be called “Constituent Organizations”, which function:

(a) Under a charter granted by the American Institute of Architects, and
(b) As the following architectural societies:
Brooklyn Society of Architects,
New York Society of Architects,
Rochester Society of Architects,
Syracuse Society of Architects,
Rockland County Society of Architects.

To be added.

Accepted and referred to the Board of Directors for study and action at the October 13, 1962, Board meeting.

Submitted by: the Resolutions Committee.

Ruled Out of Order.

RESOLUTION X

TITLE: PUBLISHING STATE EDUCATION REGULATIONS

Sponsored by: Education Committee of NYSSA.

WHEREAS, some public officials have shown a laxitude in the enforcement of the State Education Law, and

WHEREAS, some public officials have shown ignorance of said State Education Law, particularly as to amendments thereto, and

WHEREAS, it is hoped that frequent reminders of the text of the State Education Law would help to stem any tendency toward relaxation in the enforcement of the law; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the New York State Association of Architects in convention assembled authorize its President to have published and circulated among Building Officials or others charged with responsibility for enforcing of the Education Law, quotations of said State Education Law whenever said law is amended; and that this publishing and circulating be done as a standing expense without necessity for formal appropriation on the part of the Association.

Approved by Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption.

Adopted with amendments by the Convention, October 13, 1962.

RESOLUTION XI

TITLE: FILING OF PLANS WITH COUNTY OR TOWN CLERKS.

Sponsored by: Education Committee of NYSSA.

WHEREAS, some communities throughout the State do not employ Building Officials, and

WHEREAS, by such failure or inability to employ Building Officials, important provisions of the State Education Law are not enforced, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the New York State Association of Architects in convention assembled recommend to the Legislature an amendment to the State Law that would require that where a village or other governmental subdivision does not have a Building Department, or a Building Official charged with enforcement of the State Education Law as regards filing of plans, that the State Education Law require that the plans be filed with the Town Clerk of the town in which construction is contemplated, and if there be no Town Clerk with whom said plans can be filed that said plans be filed with the County Clerk of the county in which said construction is contemplated.

Approved by Resolutions Committee, and recommended for adoption.

Adopted by the Convention, October 13, 1962.

RESOLUTION XII

TITLE: COUNCIL ON ARCHITECTURE.

Sponsored by: Education Committee of NYSSA.

WHEREAS, numerous licensed professions regulated by the State Education Department, as well as the legal profession in its relation with the State Court of Appeals, are represented by Councils created by law, and

WHEREAS, such Councils afford the respective professions officially established organizations to serve in their behalf on problems of governmental liaison, enforcement, new legislative proposals, and other essentials, and

WHEREAS, the Board of Examiners of Architects, by its nature and function, preoccupied with standards
for admission to practice and with examinations and qualifications for such admission, and does not serve the same purposes as such a Council, and

WHEREAS, it has been felt by members of this Association, and was the unanimous recommendation of the 1960-61 Committee on Professional Practice that such an official Council should be established to represent the profession of Architecture, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the New York State Association of Architects, through its appropriate committees and, if feasible, with the cooperation of the State Education Department, prepare, sponsor, and promote at the 1963 legislative session a bill to create a "COUNCIL ON ARCHITECTURE", whose members shall be Registered Architects practicing in the State of New York, and who shall be appointed from lists recommended by the New York State Association of Architects; such Council to have the power and the duty to advise and propose to the Regents, the Board of Examiners, the Department, and other public officers, any and all matters within the purview of Article 147, State Education Law, and the enforcement thereof.

RESOLUTION XIII

TITLE: FEES AND CONTRACTS.

Sponsored by: New York Chapter, AIA.

WHEREAS, the NYSAA supports the purpose of the State Construction Fund to undertake an accelerated building program for the much-needed educational institutions of the State, and particularly commends its purpose of encouraging buildings of superior architectural quality, therefore be it

RESOLVED, in order that the experiences of the profession may be reflected in the initial policies and procedures of the Fund, that an opportunity be afforded to discuss with the Trustees of the Fund areas of mutual interest, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the NYSAA offer to suggest the names of architects who might serve on an advisory committee to this end.

Approved by Resolutions Committee, and recommended for adoption.

Adopted by the Convention, October 13, 1962.

RESOLUTION XIV

TITLE: THANKS AND APPRECIATION TO NATHAN R. Ginsburg.

Sponsored by: New York Chapter, AIA.

WHEREAS, the public-spirited concern and interest in the development of New York City's Manhattan Civic Center area expressed and actively pursued by Nathan R. Ginsburg has induced the admiration and appreciation of the New York Chapter, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the NYSAA recognize and applaud his vigilant efforts and commend his unselfish and professional activities in this major architectural development in our city.

Approved by Resolutions Committee, and recommended for adoption.

Adopted by the Convention by Acclamation, October 13, 1962.

RESOLUTION XV

TITLE: RECOMMENDED CHANGES IN COMMITTEE STRUCTURE.

Sponsored by: Committee on Hospitals and Health.

WHEREAS, the Committee on Hospitals and Health of the NYSAA has examined the workings of this committee within this State, and

WHEREAS, the Committee has

Something Old and Something New with Flexicore

The use of modern fireproof Flexicore by Anchor Concrete Products of Buffalo applies to the old as well as the new. The architect for the United Church of Fayetteville, Gordon B. Schopfer, called on Anchor Concrete Products during modernization of the church's interior, and he selected Flexicore.

The hollow-cores which run the length of each Flexicore slab to reduce weight by 50 per cent without sacrificing flexural strength, were utilized to heat the floor. Warm air is circulated through air ducts, providing an up-to-date system of warm air panel heating in the floor that United Church members say keeps them warm and comfortable.

Anchor Concrete Products — doing more with Flexicore! 
concluded that there is a difference in the method of operation required by the Metropolitan New York City area as compared with the rest of the State, the Committee therefore,

RECOMMENDS, that the following changes be incorporated in the Bylaws:

a. Create a separate committee for Hospitals and Health outside of New York City.
b. Provide for effective liaison between this committee and the New York Chapter on Hospitals and Health.
c. Provide for effective liaison between NYSAA committee on Hospitals and Health and the Institute committee on Hospitals and Health.

THE COMMITTEE FURTHER RECOMMENDS, that the Committee on Legislation confer with the Building Code Director of the Division of Housing and Community Renewal.

IT IS RECOMMENDED, that this conference review Appendix 12a and 12b and prepare necessary bills to present to the State Legislature for consideration and action.

Approved by Resolutions Committee, and recommended for adoption.

RESOLUTION XVI
TITLE: DISTRIBUTION OF PLACARDS.
Sponsored by: Committee on Professional Practice.
WHEREAS, the 1961 convention of this Association approved the distribution of placards to Building Officials, and
WHEREAS, the Resolution read in part:
“NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that subject to the approval by the Board of Directors of NYSAA, a printed placard shall be prepared and distributed to building officials after the 1962 legislative session through an appropriate Committee and with the cooperation of the Division of Professional Conduct, State Education Department, describing the latest amendments to the Education Law with respect to filing of plans.”

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the distribution of placards be implemented by the necessary funds and the liaison with the officials of the State departments having jurisdiction.
Approved by Resolutions Committee, and recommended for adoption.
Adopted by the Convention, October 13, 1962.

RESOLUTION XVII
TITLE: PUBLIC RELATIONS.
Sponsored by: Resolutions Committee
WHEREAS, the NYSAA is cognizant of the necessity for an active public relations program, and
WHEREAS, the time is opportune for the development of an aggressive policy of public relations, therefore, be it
RESOLVED, that the Public Relations Committee of this Association formulate a policy of expanded public relations activities, and therefore, be it further
RESOLVED, that the formulation of this policy involve a method of financing a state-wide program of public relations for the betterment of the Association.
Approved by Resolutions Committee, for referral to the Board of Directors for review and action.

Concrete Masonry Units inexhaustibly absorb themselves in any imaginative and dignified church plan, heedless of budget or design demands. Concrete Block has economy built right-in. With this consideration also comes complete fire safety, important acoustical qualities, excellent self-insulation and amazingly low maintenance needs. Block allows you to select from a multitude of shapes, sizes, and textures.
RESOLUTION XVIII

TITLE: STUDY AND REPORT OF THE ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING LICENSING LAWS.

Sponsored by: Education Committee.

WHEREAS, there are certain areas in the professions of architecture and engineering that overlap, and

WHEREAS, there are a number of clarifications required in the laws licensing both the architectural and engineering professions, and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to review and evaluate the present laws in terms of coordination and demarcation, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Education Committee create a subcommittee for the purpose of continuing this study, which committee shall report the first stage of its findings at the 1963 convention of this Association.

Approved by Resolutions Committee, and recommended for adoption.

Adopted by the Convention, October 13, 1962.

RESOLUTION XIX

TITLE: CONTRACTORS LICENSING LAW.

Sponsored by: Resolution Committee.

WHEREAS, the 1961 convention adopted Resolution #11, which read in part:

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the New York State Association of Architects join with Associated General Contractors' Committee to study and report to the Executive Committee within a year the steps necessary to initiate legislation in the State of New York to register or license all contractors in the Building Industry", and

WHEREAS, it is of importance to the architectural professional and the building industry that the home-building industry be included in the study and report, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that this resolution include that the NYSA join with the Associated General Contractors' Committee and a committee of the New York State Association of Home Builders in order to initiate legislation in this State to register or license all contractors in the building industry.

Approved by the Resolutions Committee and recommended for adoption.

Adopted by the Convention, October 13, 1962.

RESOLUTION XX

TITLE: NAME OF NYSAA OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

Sponsored by:

Queens Chapter, Guerino Salerni
Bronx Chapter, Samuel A. Hertz
Brooklyn Society, Harry A. Yarish
New York Society, Irving Semel
New York Chapter, Samuel M. Kurtz

Under Convention Rules No. 12

WHEREAS, the publication "Empire State Architect" is designated as the "Official Publication" of the NYSA, and

WHEREAS, the name "Empire State Architect" is not officially related to the organization name of the "New York State Association of Architects", and

WHEREAS, in addition to its purpose of disseminating information to its membership, the publication is expected to attract advertisers to help defray its cost, and perhaps show a profit, and

WHEREAS, the name "Empire State" in the view of such advertisers and of the publisher, no longer has the significance of identity to New York State that it may have enjoyed in the past, and

WHEREAS, most similar state and regional publications employ the name of the state in which they function for closer identification with their organizations,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the name of the official publication be changed to "The New York State Architect", to acquire closer relationship to the name of the organization; and to enable it to be recognized by all concerned in using its advertising facilities, as representing the architects of New York State and the New York State Association of Architects.

Submitted by Samuel M. Kurtz, Editor, Empire State Architect

Adopted by the Convention, October 13, 1962.

ABRIDGED REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

The work of this Committee began with a request for Resolutions from the Chapters and Societies in June, 1962. This request was made by letters, at directors meetings and by announcements in the "Empire State Architect". Nine resolutions were received prior to the Convention, and a total of twenty were reviewed by the Committee in Session at the Convention. The results are reported above.

As a result of the experience in resolutions work during the past five years, it is recommended that several changes be made.

In effect, the resolutions represent the mandate to the State Association for certain work to be performed by various officers, committees and the Board of Directors in the years between conventions. As such, we recommend the following:

1. Resolutions should be in the hands of the committee before the Summer recess;

2. That action on resolutions should take place during the Friday business session of the Convention, rather than the Saturday session. This will give an opportunity of laying over to the Saturday session any resolutions that require investigation or coordination with the rules of the State Association. It will permit acting upon old and new business in relation to items that are brought up by resolutions.

One extremely important function of the Annual Convention is to report on the action by various committees on the resolutions of the previous Convention. This item comes up constantly and it seems essential that this report enlighten the membership as to the action on the previous year's resolutions. One reason for asking for resolutions at an early date is the effect of proposed resolutions on the work of Committees avoid overlapping for a lack of coordination. We trust this change will be effected for the 1963 Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT MELNIKER, Chairman
S. ELMER CHAMBERS
G. SALERNI
IRVING P. MARKS
TREVOR W. ROGERS
HARRY A. YARISH
BAILEY M. CADMAN,

Vice Chairman
Six per cent of the national population aged 65 and over need long-term institutional care and opportunities for living wholesome, constructive lives. Beechwood will be a one story, residential style retirement home designed to provide attractive, up-to-date and comfortable living facilities for 154 people in this category. The site contains 25 acres of fertile land, partly wooded, including many old beech trees which give the property its name. Careful efforts have been made to keep the building in a domestic rather than an institutional character. All buildings will have maximum fire resistance and will be constructed with materials of enduring quality for long life and low maintenance cost. Sections of the exterior will be built in a variety of materials to avoid monotony and to add architectural interest.

The floor plan shows a central court surrounded by wide corridors and the community meeting and service areas and, extending from these areas, three residential wings and the infirmary wing. In the central service area are the administrative offices, lounges, dining rooms, kitchen, chapel and assembly room, library, music room, barber and beauty shop, handicraft rooms, and combination store and snack bar. The garden court is viewed through large picture windows from the lounge and corridors.

Beechwood will provide for its residents throughout all their remaining lives, including periods of illness and infirmities, insofar as it is capable of doing so. One wing of the main building, containing accommodations for 40 persons, will be furnished with all of the facilities recommended by the Medical Advisory Board as necessary for high quality clinical and nursing care, including occupational and physiotherapy. An affiliate agreement for mutual assistance will be made with a hospital situated within a few minutes of travel from Beechwood.
he supply the non-traditional services for which our economy has generated the demand?

Your Board of Directors recognizes the validity of these questions, while confident that the answers can be fully affirmative. To assure that answer, the Institute must now reorient our profession so as to expand our horizons and our standards and methods of practice, and we urge each architect to assume community leadership, in close cooperation with his fellow architects, in all matters which influence or determine the planning and development of his community.

Therefore, the Board this year appropriated your Supplementary dues for new projects directly related to this reorientation, in order to aid the architect in ways never before economically feasible. As you see, we carefully avoided use of supplementary dues for more expansion of existing procedures and budgets to further substantiate Parkinson's Second Law. Among these new projects are the Comprehensive Services Seminars in Sixteen regions, similar to the one you will shortly witness, and, in the hope of reaching more of the profession who are unable to attend their conventions, publishing in the Journal articles on the same subject.

Another is our Urban Design project which consists of local and regional training seminars, Journal articles and, eventually, a manual on techniques.

For six or seven years the Institute has spent $10,000 per year on Teachers' Seminars, which have gone far towards elevating the sights of younger teachers in our 71 schools of architecture. A considerable fortune in dollars and man-hours contributed by our altruistic members is spent annually in joint effort with the National Architectural Accrediting Board founded by the Institute, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, and NCARB, toward increasing professional competence through assurance of the best possible training for the profession. The Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and the Accrediting Board already maintain their offices at your headquarters. NCARB, beset by administrative problems, moves to the Octagon in November, where we hope to be of help to them.

There is another joint project with ACSA, aimed at insuring that architectural education adapts to the influence I've just described. This is our Special Commission chaired by Dean Holmes Perkins of Pennsylvania. This group has studied the phenomenon that the most competent engineers, enticed by the romance of space travel, are no longer entering the building consultant field. Its recommendations, soon to take the form of pilot curricula in three architecture schools, foresee specialization in the art, the science and the administration of architecture, with the first-named as the team leader.

We spend $6,500 per year for an annual Student Forum, paying transportation for one student, and welcoming others from every school of architecture, to come to the Octagon for three days of concentrated studies on the practical aspects of professional responsibility and obligations.

All of these items just mentioned are indicative of how your Institute is attempting to point the way to further increase the competence of our members, as well as that of the architects of tomorrow.

Now, what are we accomplishing towards solving the problems of competition? The Second Report of the Committee of the Profession proposes some answers to the problem, and you will note it emphasizes what services the smaller, and more typical, office can and should prepare itself to offer to clients. Assisted by many of our most successful practitioners of both large and small offices, Senior Editor Dudley Hunt of the "Architectural Record" has been engaged to prepare for us a year-long series of articles for the Journal, which began in June this year, and which may become a textbook on the subject.

But what of other competition, from package dealers, from state employees, from stock plan proponents, from engineering corporations and contractors, and their derogated captive architects? Today the Institute is working towards a legally acceptable definition of architecture, for incorporation into a model law that will reduce areas of confusion which lead to infringement by engineers, designers, space planners, and all the others. In this regard New York leads the way, but it may be years before some states with poor legislative relations will get the important provisions inserted in their licensing laws.

In the meantime, the Institute provides an "ammunition file" which will document every legislative and judicial achievement and failure experienced by our members. How did the architects of a neighboring State convince their Governor, prejudiced against them, that their services would save the taxpayer's money, as compared to a featherbedding boondoggle by bureaucrats, as proposed by some of his advisors? The whole story is available for the next state that has a similar problem—as it surely will; these brush fires have a spooky way of breaking out time and again.

And, as for "communications", certainly they form the greatest headache of any volunteer organization such as ours, and with both internal and external connotations. Internally, the Institute has succeeded in improving the Journal far beyond its admirable "belles lettres" stage. It circulates a widely read newsletter, the Memo, and alternately, the legislative "Report".

The new "Digest" for State and Chapter Officers replaces an average of 26 pieces of paper that used to fall like snowflakes upon the desks of overworked Chapter Officers.

But the membership, as a whole, justifiably worries more about external communications than internal. What are we doing to influence the financial leader, the political and community leaders who are opinion-molders. Who is going to convince the laymen that architects deserve to be the team leaders in shaping environments? The answer: the Institute will advise on how, will provide the expensive movies, brochures, books,—but the architect in his own community, on his own city planning commission, his own community development council, his own "allied Arts Council" or his own City Hall—must ultimately educate the public, one by one, ten by ten, and heaven help the poor soul who says, "Let Joe do it, he's more articulate than the rest of us."

But it was such reasoning as this that led the Institute to ask the New York Chapter to run a pilot experiment, with the aid of Institute funds, called "The Conference on Aesthetic Responsibility—or Who's Responsible for Ugliness?" Granted, it was aimed at our own architects but, even more important, it was cheered by the laymen and press that attended. Next year, the Institute will encourage, perhaps with funds and certainly with organizational assistance, all major chapters to undertake similar conferences. So, too, at this point, your AIA in partnership with Columbia University, is administering a two-week course in architecture for newspaper editors and reporters. This is full of potentialities.

I shall have to leave for some other (Continued on Page 26)
occasion a description of the work, sometimes fantastically able, by our 54 national committees who also are concerned with competence, competition and communication.

In conclusion, let me quote a few words by August Heckscher, written several years before he became the President's consultant on the Arts:

"The Architect today should find it impossible to miss the significance of his position. He stands at the center of almost every great development in our society. The changes which are acting most powerfully upon the American People, and which will run dramatically through the 1960's, are within the field of his immediate concern.

"He will shape some of them; his career will be influenced by them all." . . . more alive than the strictly political questions are those which might be called social. These determine how people live together, what they do with their years, what kind of a moral and material landscape they call their own. The nature of family life is changing. The nature of our cities is changing. The abundance of leisure time and the abundance of material wealth are giving the people new, and sometimes rather frightening, options. In these various areas, the architect must, whether he chooses to or not, play a major role.

"He provides the setting of family life, and the visible substance of cities. By his art he opens before the public new choices as to how they shall spend their dollars and their leisure. In the deepest sense he lays out the paths which will determine, also, how they spend their lives.

"My point is a larger one: that because of the nature of his trade and the dramatic and dominating character of building in America today, he stands as a prototype, and indeed almost as a prophet. Others may have their share in bringing matter under the control of spirit; but unless the architect succeeds in doing it, the cause is lost. It is the same with the shaping of the environment, the organization of space and the establishing of a balance between old and new forces in the social order. Whether he likes it or not the architect is at the center of things, setting the pattern beyond his own works and in a large measure determining whether the remaining decades of the century will see our common life made more rational and rewarding."

In closing, it is my exhortation that architects recognize the vacuum which exists. If we move now, if we produce with skill and effectiveness, if we seize leadership and act with the wisdom of statesmanship, we can re-create a nation. The respect of the country is waiting to be won. If we are successful, the remaining decades of this century could well be known as the Age of the Architect.

Biobrief

Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., is senior member of the firm of A. G. Odell, Jr. and Associates of Charlotte, N.C. A Fellow of the AIA, he has received many awards and citations for excellence in design for a wide variety of buildings including hospitals, schools, churches, and industrial plants. He was elected second vice president of the AIA at The Dallas Convention in 1962.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. Samuel Kurtz, Editor,
Empire State Architect,
New York State Association
of Architects.

Dear Sam:

I was pleased to hear that the architects at their annual convention were interested in the “Suggested Check List for Conformity with the Requirements of the State Building Construction Code”, a copy of which is enclosed for your reprinting. (See page number 17.)

With reference to the item of amendments to the State Building Construction Code, please be assured that the State Building Codes Bureau and the State Building Code Council are most anxious to hear from architects, engineers, builders and others as to how the State Code and our services to the municipalities can be improved. If at any time your Association has any suggested changes to improve the State Code within the standards prescribed by the State Building Code Law, please be assured we will gladly entertain such suggestions and if we feel they are merited we will forward them to the Building Code Council.

We have what we term a “bug file” and whenever we hear of any “bugs” or receive any suggestions we review these at least once a year, usually more often when considering amending the Code.

Therefore if your Association has any suggestions to make please do not hesitate to communicate with us. I will gladly meet with you or any committee to discuss positive suggestions you may have to propose in amending the State Code.

With very best regards.

Sincerely,
FREDERICK PAVLICEK, Director, Building Codes Bureau.
State of New York, Division of Housing and Community Renewal, 393 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, New York.

To the Editor
Empire State Architect
Samuel Kurtz, Editor.

Dear Sir:

I read with interest Mike Cardo’s contribution in the Convention Issue wherein he states for the record that Social Security was initiated by the Bronx Chapter in 1951.

If it is for the record, I wish to state that the Brooklyn Society on my report conceived the idea in 1940 when I was delegated by our presi-
dent to organize the Doctors, Dentists, Engineers and Architects into one solid Group.

We met at a large mass meeting and the idea was repulsed by lack of support by our constituent branches because it emanated (probably) from Brooklyn.

When I became president I proposed the above and below.

This same pattern prevailed where we initiated proposals for mal-practice insurance and Health and Accident insurance, as well as opposition to the recently adopted New York City Zoning Law, and legislation to strengthen the Education Law and to license building contractors.

All of these and constructive legislation are part of the records in the archives of the New York State Association, the members of the Brooklyn Society, New York Society and Brooklyn Chapter and legislative committees.

We bear no malice to those that accomplish results but we hope that our pioneering in the fields of architectural welfare should be duly acknowledged, weighed and advanced despite our Brooklyn grassroots approach.

Very truly yours,
ARNOLD W. LEDERER

NEWS AND NOTES

Max O. Urbahn, AIA, announces a change in the name of his New York architectural firm to The Office of Max O. Urbahn, Architects. The firm was previously known as Urbahn & Brayton, Architects. The name change follows the recent retirement of Richard M. Brayton. Established in 1945, this office has engaged in planning and design in many different fields, including education, hospitals, business, religion, government, military, and housing. Since 1945, more than 100 projects with a combined value of more than $500 million have been completed.

At the annual Dinner Meeting of the New York Chapter, AIA, on October 24, 1962, the Fine Arts Medal of The American Institute of Architects was presented to Stuart Davis by L. Bancel LaFarge and Regional Director Morris Ketchum, Jr.; and an Architectural Award of Excellence was presented to the firm of HARRISON & ABRAMOVITZ by The American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc., for their Gateway No. 4 Building in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
AMENDMENTS TO BYLAWS
Following are the amendments which were proposed and considered at the annual meeting of NYSSA held at Whiteface Inn on October 13, 1962:

Delegate Voting
1) Article III, Section 5 — Meetings — Voting Delegates
The method of determining number of delegates to provide more equitable representation by constituent organizations, tabled at the 1961 Convention, was tabled again and referred back to Committee.

Officers
2) Article IV, Sections 4 and 5 — Section 4. Reworded as follows:

The term of office for the President, and Vice Presidents, shall be limited to one year, but each officer may be eligible to serve in the same office after a lapse of at least one term. The First Vice President shall be automatically designated as President-elect for the next succeeding term of office. The Secretary and the Treasurer shall be ineligible to hold office for more than three successive terms to the same office until the lapse of at least one term.

Adopted by the Convention 1962.

Section 5. Reworded as follows:

The term of office for the President, and Vice Presidents, shall be limited to one year, but each officer may be eligible to serve in the same office after a lapse of at least one term. The First Vice President shall be automatically designated as President-elect for the next succeeding term of office. The Secretary and the Treasurer shall be ineligible to hold office for more than three successive terms to the same office until the lapse of at least one term.

Adopted by the Convention 1962.

Publication of Amendments
6) Article X, Section 1— Amendments
Eliminated provision requiring publication of amendments thirty days before the Convention due to publication problems, since other official media of notification exist.

Adopted by the Convention, 1962.

Elections and Nominations
7) Article V, Section 2 — Elections and Nominations
Clarification of language to the effect that nominating petitions be signed by 15 persons, 5 from each of 3 constituent organizations.

Adopted by the Convention, 1962.

State Directors
8) Article VII, Section 2 — State Directors
Amended to clarify the time when directors assume their places on the Board as of the 1st of January following their designations.

Adopted by the Convention, 1962.

Commercial Exhibit Awards
At NYSSA Convention
FIFTY COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS drawn from all fields of architectural materials and building equipment were on display at the convention. The Jury making the awards consisted of a committee of New York State architects headed by Harry M. Prince of the New York Chapter AIA, who is a past-president of the Association, and a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.

Natural materials — marble and wood — took the first and second prizes for excellence of display. Awards were made to:

ZANIN, INC., First Prize, showing Wood Windows and Doors.

WOODCO CORP., Third Prize, showing Wood Window Units and Doors.

The exhibits were imaginative and creative making it very difficult for the jury to reach a decision.

Illustrated above is the dramatic presentation of rare and exotic veneers by William L. Marshall, Ltd., merchants of fine hardwoods, located at 450 Park Avenue South, New York, which received second prize. In addition, it opened the eyes of many attending architects to the exciting possibilities for creating fresh and original effects from a natural material, often taken for granted.

In a space some 20 feet long, this exhibit was designed around twenty-five different species of rare woods. Sample sheets of these veneers were suspended along the back wall from a height of around nine feet. Long ribbons of wood were arranged in slightly overlapping diagonals, and stood out from the wall at a 45 degree angle in an interesting three-dimensional effect.

The romance and fascination of exotic woods, always a show-stopper with the general public, created a great deal of interest among the sophisticated and knowing audience of architects — many of whom confessed they had seldom had the opportunity to see and examine face veneers of architectural quality in rare woods, and certainly not so wide an assortment at one time.


Second Prize, showing exotic Wood Veneers;

WOODCO CORP., Third Prize, showing Wood Window Units and Doors.

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<td>Steinmann, C. &amp; White</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Study, H. L.</td>
<td>50400 Burlington Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stephens, Donald J.</td>
<td>240 E. 79th St, New York 21, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stephens, Robert D.</td>
<td>c/o Robert D. Davis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stern, Herbert M.</td>
<td>10 New England Ave., Summit, N. J.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stern, Jerome (JA)</td>
<td>2 Brunswick St., Rochester 7, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stevens, Elwin W.</td>
<td>228 Brunswick Rd., Troy, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Stevens, Richard A.</td>
<td>553 N. Goodman St., Rochester 9, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stevenson, Harvey</td>
<td>278 Main St., Old Saybrook, Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stewart, Jack Graham</td>
<td>5 Gould St., Great Neck, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Stickney, Arthur J.</td>
<td>154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Stidolph, Charles (JA)</td>
<td>86-38 55 Rd., Elmhurst 73, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Stevater, Robert H.</td>
<td>775 Main St., Buffalo 3, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Stillman, Leo</td>
<td>332 E. 149th St., New York 51, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Stojowski, Henry J.</td>
<td>9 Frost Creek Dr., Lattinoton, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Stoll, Robert J.</td>
<td>56 Siff Rd., Buffalo 1, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Stone, Edward D.</td>
<td>7 East 67 St., New York 21, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Stone, Henry William</td>
<td>1835 Wilson Ave., East Meadow, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stone, Howard</td>
<td>2081 Brighton-Town Line, Henrietta, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Stott, Robert D.</td>
<td>Yale Club, 50 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Stone, Kingsford</td>
<td>Queens College, Flushing, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Stowell, Kenneth K.</td>
<td>52 Main St., Sayville, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Straka, George (JA)</td>
<td>586 E. Main St., Somerville, N. J.</td>
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<td>Strauss, Sol</td>
<td>120-19—224th St., St. Albans 11, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Streeter, Daniel E.</td>
<td>214 Fennimore St., Brooklyn 26, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Strever, Robert J.</td>
<td>25 California Ave., Albany, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Streitman, Nathan A.</td>
<td>205 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn 3, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Strunk, Earl H.</td>
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<td>Sumner, Fredrick</td>
<td>105 New England Ave., Summit, N. J.</td>
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<td>Sumner, George C.</td>
<td>81 West St., Danbury, Conn.</td>
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<td>Sumner, H. H. (H)</td>
<td>67 South Ave., Rochester 9, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Sumner, William</td>
<td>250 South St., Norwich, Conn.</td>
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<td>Sumner, John A.</td>
<td>373 New England Ave., Summit, N. J.</td>
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<td>Sun, John</td>
<td>38 Maple Rd., Inwood 96, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Sullivan, John A.</td>
<td>77 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Sullivan, H. H. (H)</td>
<td>67 South Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Sullivan, Warren L.</td>
<td>2 West Lake Rd., R.F.D. #5, Castedauiga, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Sumner, Frederick R.</td>
<td>649-775 St., Brooklyn 9, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Swier, Donald M. (A)</td>
<td>478 E. Tremont Ave., New York 37, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Swiller, George W.</td>
<td>478 E. Tremont Ave., New York 37, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Swir, F. James</td>
<td>52 Linden St., Massapequa, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Sypher, William H.</td>
<td>88 Page Rd., Valley Stream, L. I., N. Y.</td>
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<td>Syracuse, Charles G. (A)</td>
<td>469 Rocket St., Rochester 9, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Szendy, Emil J.</td>
<td>5 Walnut Lane, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.</td>
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