IN THIS ISSUE: Housing, Official Membership Roster
NEXT ISSUE: State University Construction Fund, Educational Buildings, Legislative Report
Large size tiles brighten interior design

This modern school corridor suggests how American Olean’s larger size ceramic tiles can bring design interest to building interiors. These larger $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$ and $6'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$ wall tiles are ideal for adding bold touches of color and pattern. Set vertically or horizontally, they create a pleasing sense of scale in long corridors and other large areas. They are especially practical from a cost standpoint, too. When used with American Olean’s Master-Set® sheet mounting, they can reduce initial installation costs by as much as 25%. Write for Booklet 911, “Design Ideas with Large Size Tile.”
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The design, rich coloring and expanses of this window greatly enhances the inspirational qualities of this beautiful chapel. It is one of two identical units furnished by Hope's and installed at each end of the chapel.

Each window is thirty-four feet wide and over twenty-nine feet high at its apex. Perimeter frames are nineteen inches deep from front to back. Intermediate vertical and horizontal members vary in depth from eight to thirteen inches. All frame members were fabricated from heavy 11-gauge steel, accurately formed to desired profiles.

These Hope's windows were designed for double glazing. Exterior glass panes protect the decorative inch-thick chunk glass panels. Completely concealed within the pressed steel window framing are vertical and horizontal stiffening members of structural steel necessary to support wind load and the heavy chunk glass.

The beauty and practicality of this installation demonstrates the value of early collaboration between the architectural designers and Hope's engineers. We welcome the challenge to utilize the full skills of our engineers, factory craftsmen and erection crews.

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inverted umbrellas

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Concrete shell roofs in the form of inverted umbrellas provide for great versatility of interior space arrangement. The hyperbolic paraboloid shells are supported by single columns. Walls are not load bearing. Thus, they can be located as desired—and relocated with minimum expense.

The structure illustrated here shows how this concept meets the changing needs of a school in a growing suburban area. It is readily adaptable to increased pupil population or new educational philosophies.

The economy of the repeating H/P's was well demonstrated in the bids and actual construction.

In this design, the conventional straight line fascia arrangement was avoided by exposing half a unit on the outside. This decorative, gabled treatment complements the suburban neighborhood of well-kept homes.
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CONTENTS

200 Central Park South .......................... 7
An apartment in mid-Manhattan
Wechsler & Schimenti, Architects

Motel in Minneapolis ............................ 8
A midtown motel
The Office of Max O. Urbahn, Architects

Billion Dollar Classroom .......................... 12
Novel educational program of
New York State's Department of Public Works

Garden Street Houses ............................ 13
Housing for the aged in Yonkers, New York
Burton S. Yolen & Associates, Architects

A Country Residence .............................. 15
Gerhard E. Karplus, Architect

Perseverance Prevails—A Report ................. 24
Progress on New York City Civic Center
from Sidney L. Strauss Award Winner
Nathan R. Ginsburg, A.I.A.

The Professional Seal ............................ 25
By Gerson T. Hirsch, A.I.A.

Our Lady of Angels ................................ 29
The Office of Max O. Urbahn, Architects

Official Membership Roster ...................... Insert

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By curving the facade of this 35-story apartment building, the architects were able to provide the majority of the 300 tenants with a view of the park, and to create a series of continuous balconies for the first 20-stories.

The continuous balconies on the first 20 stories will be protecting the curtain wall sections used in these areas against the elements. End walls of this main element, however, and the streamlined 13-story tower sections were recognized as being directly exposed to heavy rains and snow.

The architects selected limestone gray face brick as a practical solution for a true, rounded corner that would not leak.

The use of curtain wall was considered for these sections, but it was realized that if a leak developed on the 32nd floor of the building, the water would travel through the metal channels to possibly the first floor before it was discovered.

Curving the corners with any other materials than brick posed other problems; a mullion would have to be positioned almost every four feet on center to give the flat span-drel panels the illusion of curving; and these short distances between mullions would increase the chances of leakage developing.
Bringing an air of informality and country-like feeling into a strictly urban setting is the colorful new Minneapolis Inn Towne Motel in downtown Minneapolis. The concept of a motel in a central city location is the latest development in the hotel industry; it represents a deliberate attempt by the owner—the Kohler Corporation of Rochester, Minnesota—to find a happier substitute for the impersonal, institutional atmosphere of conventional city hotels.

Instead of a single, massive building, the 200-room motel was planned as a complex of three separate units, joined by overhead bridges. To project further the mood of informal living, provisions were made for abundant landscaping with trees, shrubbery and plants that suggest a park-like atmosphere throughout the block-size building site.

The main areas of motel life were designed with different design themes; the dining-room reminiscent of the Victorian era, has deep red wallpaper and draperies, decorative grillwork, friezes, and molded wood trimming; the cocktail lounge is a long-established Kohler trademark—the Old Car.

The exterior is predominantly concrete block, sprayed with a plastic finish that provides both a colorful surface and weather protection. The basic exterior color scheme features yellow stucco panels between white concrete columns on the first floor and an earthy rust color on the upper floors. Some of the panels on the first floor are overlaid with a decorative white wood grill.

Among the outstanding features of the new motel is the pool-terrace, adjoining the dining-room, designed to be totally enclosed in order to provide year-round swimming. By means of a barrel-vault roof design, generous planting, and carefully-planned overhead lighting, the pool building will resemble an elegant solarium off the dining-room.

Of the motel's three units, one is a two-story cabana building connected by an open bridge to the main building. This building has five levels: a basement, a main floor and three floors of bedrooms. The basement has such facilities as utility areas, linen-rooms, and locker-rooms for employees. The main floor features a spacious entrance lobby, a cocktail lounge and bar, offices, a dining-room for 125 guests and a meeting-room for 200 people. The third building comprises three floors of bedrooms over a parking area at ground level. The total plot provides ample parking space for 140 cars. The project was completed in March, 1963.

MINNEAPOLIS INN TOWNE MOTEL
THE OFFICE OF MAX O. URBAN • ARCHITECTS
A "billion dollar classroom" is being used by the New York State Department of Public Works' School of Advanced Studies in Real Property Acquisition in the training of property appraisers and adjusters for executive-level responsibilities.

The "classroom" is a billion dollars worth of public works projects and facilities which is visited in field inspections to evaluate the problems of land acquisition and the damages or benefits resulting therefrom.

Inspected recently by a class of 40 students from the school, the projects provide a full sampling of rights of way problems ranging from severance of a septic drain field by Interstate Route 84 near Newburgh to the complexities surrounding construction of the $325 million Verrazano-Narrows Bridge between Brooklyn and Staten Island.

Now completing its first year of operation, the school conducts its indoor classes in buildings at the State-owned Saratoga Spa, about 30 miles north of Albany. Inspection tours, an integral part of the two-week executive training course, take students away from the campus for two days during each session.

In arranging field trips, school officials strive to give each class a first-hand knowledge of both the extent and diversity of public projects for which real estate is acquired. The class travels by charter bus and is accompanied by the school director, Oscar H. Beasley, Jr., and other staff members.

A recent inspection began at the State Campus in Albany, where a $66 million State office building complex, including the headquarters of the Department of Public Works, is completed or under construction.

At Newburgh, first-hand details of land acquisition for the expressway approaching the Newburgh-Beacon Bridge were outlined by Raymond Koloski, Assistant Land and Claims Adjustor assigned to the DPW's Poughkeepsie District Office.

In New York City, the group was briefed on the value of air rights, the sale of which partially offsets land purchase costs. Included was a visit to the George Washington Bridge approach, where air rights over an expressway were sold for more than $1 million and used for an apartment project costing in excess of $19 million. Original cost of the bridge approaches, borne by the Port of New York Authority, exceeded $10 million.

The group toured the proposed site for a World Trade Center in downtown Manhattan and heard Shickrey Anton, manager of real property acquisition for the Port of New York Authority, describe acquisition requirements for rail and tunnel facilities in the metropolitan area.

En route to the spectacular Verrazano-Narrows Bridge project, the tour was apprised of right of way difficulties connected with construction of the $89 million Gowanus Expressway, a bridge access route whose elevated design enabled a reduction in property-taking.

Typical cases of acquisition, restoration of structures and family and business relocation for the bridge program were explained by David Caplan of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority, John St. George, chief real estate acquisition officer of the New York Corporation Counsel's office; and Sol Schneider of Ammann and Whitney Inc., engineering firm.

Students also visited the $125 million network of highways and other facilities under construction in the area of the 1964-65 World's Fair site and studied a large scale model of the Fair and highways made available by the Fair Corporation.

The executive training course is one of three given by the school for Department personnel and, at moderate tuition cost, for others engaged in acquiring land for public use.

The basic school course, open to all right of way agents, consists of two two-week sessions, separated by a period of home assignments.

Objective of the school, the first of its kind, is to upgrade the technical competence of those who professionally evaluate and acquire real estate for State and other public agencies.
Photograph of the architectural rendering shows the three, nine-story apartments planned by The Municipal Housing Authority of Yonkers, N.Y.

The 300-unit project is devoted exclusively to the elderly. Architects for the $4,250,000 development are Burton S. Yolen & Associates of Yonkers, N.Y.

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13 / EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT — MARCH - APRIL, 1964
The Municipal Housing Authority of Yonkers, New York, has announced plans for the construction of three, nine-story, 300-unit, low income apartment buildings devoted exclusively to senior citizens' suites, on Garden Street near Getty Square. Surrounded by ample shopping, transportation and religious facilities, the development will command an impressive view of War Memorial Park, the largest park in Yonkers. The project is expected to cost $4,250,000.

The three will provide 100 three-room apartments, and 200 three and one-half room suites. Exteriors, of brick and glass curtain wall are highlighted by exposed concrete columns and decorative block used at grade level.

All apartments will have private balconies. Each building will have its own large entrance plaza occupying part of the first floor and extending the entire width of the building, with planters and recessed lighting in bold canopies.

Special design considerations for the elderly include: grab bars, and easy door pulls; a visiting nurse's office and an emergency signal system for any tenant that becomes ill. A buzzer located just outside the kitchen area in each apartment will enable any tenant who needs help, to set off a signal in the manager's office.
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Zone 3: Children: 2 boys and 1 girl.
Zone 4: Guests: 2 rooms and 2 baths.
Zone 5: Service: Large Kitchen, Larder, 2 maids, 1 bath.
Zone 6: Basement: Sauna, Playroom, Wine Cellar, Utilities.
Living and Dining Rooms open with large glass areas towards terraces, major view and slope. The high roof construction is exposed. Local stone, Redwood and other natural materials were used to a great extent on exterior and interior. The Master Bedroom group has a separate screened terrace and the adjacent bath with sunken tub, faces a private garden.
The kitchen designed for a gourmet cook and Chevalier du Tastevin, is spacious, has center range island, and is equipped with the latest appliances.
Most furniture is Architect designed and custom made, and greatest care was taken to coordinate furnishings, interior finishes and color schemes throughout.
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SITE PLAN

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Editor's Note: Readers will recall John M. Dixon's article in July-August '63 ESA on the New York City Civic Center entitled "You Can Fight City Hall." The following news item shows the progress attained by the unrelenting and almost single-handed efforts of Nathan R. Ginsburg, AIA, which earned him the Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award for 1963.

The Federal Government has notified Nathan R. Ginsburg, chairman of the Civic Center Committee of the Architects Council of New York City, that it will enlarge the site for its new $59.5 million Federal Office Building and Customs Courthouse complex at Foley Square. Commissioner R. T. Daly, of the Public Buildings Service of the General Services Administration, in a letter made public Wednesday, December 18, 1963, by Mr. Ginsburg, said that the Government will add the land between the Federal building and Broadway to its present controversial 3-front plot.

Mr. Ginsburg stated that adding this 180-foot strip of Broadway frontage to the westerly dead end of the present plot will create an impressive superblock site accessible from all four sides. This will establish a new and open setting for the planned 41-story office tower and 8-story courthouse annex. The 300-foot-long tower was designed to be put on the westerly lot line rising 41-stories in a sheer blank wall of white glazed brick, facing Broadway. This wall, enclosing elevator and utility cores, will no longer be hidden behind adjacent structures along Broadway. The Federal site, opposite the U.S. Court House, is bounded by Duane Street on the south, Worth Street on the north, and, as enlarged, will extend west from Foley Square to a 2-block frontage on Broadway.

Commissioner Daly's letter was in answer to one sent to the late President Kennedy by the Architects Council September 3, 1963. Chairman Ginsburg wrote, urging the president to halt construction in Foley Square pending "essential revisions". In replying for the president, on November 18, 1963, Mr. Daly stated:

"Studies are being made for the treatment of the west facade facing Broadway and a future development of the land between the Federal building and Broadway will be part of the future development of the complex."

The letter was signed for Commissioner R. T. Daly, by William A. Schmidt, Deputy Commissioner, Public Buildings Service of the General Services Administration.

In making the letters public, chairman Ginsburg hailed the G.S.A. decision to enlarge the site as "a major breakthrough and basic step towards the proper architectural redevelopment of both Foley Square and the entire Civic Center." "However," he warned, "the City now must exert every effort to shift the building about 100 feet to the west, away from Foley Square Park and onto its enlarged and open site, as urged by Mayor Wagner in his letter to the late President Kennedy, last January."

When the architects appealed to the late President Kennedy to "save" Foley Square by halting work there as he had on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington—pending a revised master plan, chairman Ginsburg wrote:

"In general we seek to open up an essential vista to historic City Hall from the north; halt blocking of needed traffic arteries to Brooklyn Bridge; provide for additional off-street parking; enlarge tiny Foley Square Park; provide landscaping and an impressive facade facing Broadway (in place of the proposed blank brick wall on the westerly lot line); and, create a respectful harmonious relationship between the new structures and the existing classical buildings."

This appeal was based on the presidential directive of May 23, 1962, "Architectural Policy for the Federal Government", which, among other things, mandates: the development of the site as the first step of the design process; agency cooperation with local communities; good relationship to surrounding areas; and, a generous development of landscape.

Mr. Ginsburg hopefully added, "We trust that President Johnson will support President Kennedy's widely hailed directive, for its enlightened promise so essential for the intelligent redevelopment of urban areas wherever Government buildings are included."
THE PROFESSIONAL SEAL

By GERSON T. HIRSCH, A.I.A.
Member Westchester Chapter A.I.A.

The Board Examinations consume four full days, and include the following subjects: Architectural Design, History and Theory of Architecture, Site Planning, Building Construction, Structural Design, Architectural Practice, and Mechanical and Electrical Equipment of Buildings. The passing mark is 75%, the grading is severe, and by no means all the applicants pass these examinations the first time around.

When the Registration law was first passed, Certificates to then practicing architects were granted without examination under the so-called "grandfather clause", and some of these persons had only minimum qualifications. However, about forty years have gone by since then, and few of the "grandfathers" are still in practice.

The regulations in most other states are approximately parallel, and in fact all states are now members of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, an organization established to facilitate registration in additional states, and enable interstate practice.

Definition of Practice of Architecture

Now, as to definition, under the New York State Education Law, Section 7301, paragraph 3, "A person practices architecture who holds himself out as able to perform or who does perform any professional service such as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, design, including aesthetic and structural design, or responsible supervision of construction, in connection with any private or public buildings, structures or projects, or the equipment or utilities thereof, or the accessories thereto, wherein the safeguarding of life, health or property is concerned or involved, when such professional service requires the application of the art and science of construction based upon the principles of mathematics, aesthetics and the physical sciences."

Obligations of Architectural Practice

The obligations assumed by an architect in accepting his certificate of registration are affirmatively expressed in policy statements of the American Institute of Architects to the effect that an architect must act as an un-prejudiced adviser to his client and serve him responsibly in planning, supervision, and technical guidance to erect sound buildings designed for health, safety, efficient operation, and economy of structure, and, depending on the nature of the building, also aesthetically pleasing.

The State Education Law, Article 147, approaches the subject from a somewhat more negative angle, principally stating what a practitioner must not do.

Architects Relation to Building Officials

In an architect's relationship to Building Officials or other public servants, he has the same obligations toward such officials and to the municipality that he has to his client. In other words, the architect should be, and usually is, functioning as the Building Officials' best friend and collaborator in providing the community with safe, sound, and properly functioning buildings in all categories.

Building Officials Share Responsibility

It is obviously impossible for a Building Official to check every steel or wood beam, every reinforcing detail in concrete, every required door dimension, stair riser, required ventilation, and so on. Nevertheless, he shares the legal responsibility for the safety of a structure and its compliance with all applicable codes and ordinances. Court cases have confirmed this responsibility, and some Building Officials have gone to jail in events of failure or non-compliance. So the Building Official's own interest, and that of the municipality he represents, are best served if all plans and specifications are prepared by competent licensed professionals who recognize that they, too, participate in the legal responsibility for the safety of the buildings they design, and their compliance with all legal requirements. Here again, there have been many court decisions emphasizing the broad scope of this responsibility—to the extent that most architects and engineers have found it necessary to cover themselves with insurance against possible errors and omissions.
architects and contractors often don't get what they specify and pay for these days. Upon completion of a certified Zonolite Vermiculite Concrete Roof Deck (and after testing), you are given this certificate which attests that the Zonolite concrete was prepared and applied in accordance with the specifications of the Vermiculite Institute. For complete information, write:

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Let me admit at this point that the application of a seal on a drawing does not in itself guarantee that the drawing is everything it should be. In every walk of life there are individuals whose performance at a given time is less than adequate, and we are no exception. In many cases, a builder-owner or other client is not willing to pay adequately for the time required to complete good plans. Architects and engineers should not accept this reason, or any other, for inadequacy of their work, but, let’s face it, sometimes some of them do.

NYSSA Recommendations:
Affidavits-Supervision

As an adjunct to the seal and signature on the drawings, the New York State Association of Architects has gone on record as recommending that all municipalities should require, as many already do, an affidavit executed by the architect, stating that he has prepared the drawings for the particular project on the particular site, and that they conform to requirements of the code. This prevents the unauthorized use of drawings for a site or a purpose for which they were not intended, and for which, in one way or another, they may not be fully applicable.

Our State Association has also recommended that municipalities should require of other than minimum structures, the supervision of a professional architect or engineer during the construction period. Where so required, the architect shares with the Building Inspector the responsibility for ascertaining that work in the field conforms to the approved plans and to the law. Since he has the power of the purse over the contractor, he can withhold payment for any work that is unsafe or otherwise improper, until it is rectified or replaced. In addition to being a valuable service in itself, a requirement of supervision by the professional man also serves as a stimulant to the production of better plans and specifications, as the professional’s mistakes or omissions in documents remain to plague him later on the job which he supervises. With supervision, he can command a better fee, assume a more complete responsibility, and maintain his professional interest and energy in an active state up to the time of delivery of the finished structure.

State Education Law Exemptions—Too Freely Interpreted

As you know, the law regulating the practice of architecture and the use of the seal provides for certain exemptions from its mandatory provisions. State Education Law, Article 7307, paragraph 2, as amended in 1960, reads: “This article shall not apply to farm buildings, including barns, sheds, poultry houses and other buildings used directly and solely for agricultural purposes; nor to residence buildings of gross area of fifteen hundred square feet or less, not including garages, carports, porches, cellars, uninhabitable basements or uninhabitable attics.” In paragraph 1 of the same amended Article 7307, it also exempts “alterations to any building or structure costing ten thousand dollars or less which do not involve changes affecting the structural safety and/or public safety thereof.” Some of your Building Department forms still refer to the earlier provisions exempting any building under $10,000 or under 30,000 cubic feet. Even the State Labor Department forms in use until early 1963 still carried this obsolete statement of the requirements.

It has been my observation that the exemption clauses have been interpreted rather freely by some Building Inspectors, especially in the smaller communities. It would seem to me that this is a dangerous procedure, as anytime that an official takes liberties with enforcement of the law, he is exposing himself unnecessarily and unduly to possible later claims.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Architect (?)

I recently did a job involving additions and alterations to a large residence for a client whose business activities lie in the field of finance. On the twenty-five-year-old drawings he gave me to work from, his own name appeared as “Architect”, although the name of the engineering firm which actually prepared them was also on the plans. Not long ago I saw a reprint of a sketch for a cottage built at Hyde Park for President Franklin D. Roosevelt during the 30’s. It was marked “Franklin D. Roosevelt, Architect, Henry J. Toombs, Associate.” Mr. Roosevelt was President, but he was no architect—Mr. Toombs was. Both of these designations were illegal, even twenty-five years ago, as much so as if these persons had signed their names as “Doctor”.

The Difference Between Architect and Engineer

The question often arises as to what work is properly that of an architect as compared to work that is properly that of an engineer. Referring again to Article 7307, paragraph 1, of the New York State Education Law governing the practice of architecture, this states in part: “This article shall not be construed to affect or prevent the practice of engineering by a professional engineer duly licensed under
the laws of this state nor to apply to any person licensed as a professional engineer in this state except that such person shall not use the designation architect..." This has the effect of permitting a licensed professional engineer to perform the same work as is permitted to a registered architect. There is a similar reciprocal article in the engineering law, essentially allowing an architect to perform the work of an engineer provided he does not designate himself as an engineer. In nearly all cases, departmental forms provide for signatures and affidavits that may be executed by licensed members of either profession. Thus the law seems that there is no substantial difference between the disciplines and the competences of the two professions.

There are several fallacies in that assumption. To begin with, the engineering license in this state does not differentiate among the various fields of engineering. The engineer's license looks the same whether its holders is an electrical engineer, mechanical engineer, structural engineer, or civil engineer, to mention only those broadly connected with the construction field. It would hardly seem probable that an engineer expert in electrical work would be competent in "investigation, evaluation, planning, design, including aesthetic and structural design" (Article 7301, Par. 3), relative to an architectural project. In reverse, an architect is not trained in the detailed design of even moderately complex electrical installations. Yet, under the law, each could, by seal and signature, assume the responsibility for the designated work.

Even the training of a civil engineer does not include any great emphasis on functional design of buildings — that is, planning them for efficient and convenient space uses and relationships. Nor does it include education in aesthetics. Both of these fields form the greatest part of the training of an architect, and usually a major part of his experience in practice. Again, in reverse, the architect's training in civil and structural engineering is likely to be somewhat superficial. And again, under the law either one can assume the full responsibility.

On major projects, this problem seems to disappear, as the practitioners of each profession are willing enough to devote themselves to their own special fields of training and

Continued on page 32
CHAPEL OF
OUR LADY OF ANGELS SEMINARY
FATHERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF THE MISSION OF ST. VINCENT de PAUL
THE OFFICE OF MAX O. URBAN — ARCHITECT
THE CHAPEL OF OUR LADY OF ANGELS SEMINARY is a 73-foot high inverted-V shaped structure centered within a building complex comprising a 300 student refectory, a faculty dining-room for 30 priests, two dormitory units accommodating 250 students, a faculty wing which includes living quarters, recreation facilities, administrative offices, and a small faculty chapel recalling the design theme of the main chapel. Also featured in this group is a 130-foot high campanile. The setting for these buildings is a 350 acre site, south of Albany, New York, on a ridge running north and south along the west bank of the Hudson River, flanked in back by the Helderberg Mountains. This new project will provide a six-year program of study for 250 students and is a major seminary serving the Diocese of Albany.

The chapel roof is supported by seven tall structural arches, each formed by two slender high-density concrete bents anchored to a concrete base and joined together 13 feet above ground. Two of these arches frame the east and west window walls. These walls are brilliantly colored, inverted-V-shaped expanses of glass, reminiscent of early religious architectural motifs. Handcrafted by Jean Barillet of Paris, the east window depicts Our Lady of the Angels and the west window shows a seated figure of Christ offering the chalice.

Springing from the ground level, and forming an arcade along the sides of the lower chapel, are 12 dormers—six on each side. Each has a faceted glass window depicting a different station of the cross. They are constructed with heavy, irregularly-shaped pieces of transparent-colored glass in concrete (rather than in lead, as in stained glass technique).
The meeting was called to order at 11:15 a.m.
Mr. Young gave a report on the Stock School Plans and how a district did avail themselves of these plans. The concensus of his committee meeting was that all architects propose the same services in conjunction with these plans. Mr. Young gave a detailed report on how the committee arrived at the proposed basic fee of $31/2% to be augmented by an hourly rate charge for additional services.

Heating Systems
Mr. Curtin questioned what provisions for different heating systems were incorporated into the Stock Plans. Mr. Young answered that one system was decided upon for all of the schools and no provision was made for alternate systems. Mr. Curtin queried as to whether or not consultants were involved in the fee discussions. Mr. Young replied, "Not specifically". Mr. Curtin raised the question of obsolescence of the present specified equipment. Mr. Young replied as to whether or not consultants were involved in the fee discussions. Mr. Young replied, "Not specifically". Mr. Curtin raised the question of obsolescence of the present specified equipment. Mr. Young replied that it was specified as of existing time and would become a reimbursable change if board so directed to change systems. Mr. Farragher made a motion to thank the Committee on Fees for a good job and that the chapter adopt the recommendations of the committee. Seconded by Mr. Delle Cese. Mr. Sargent proposed an amendment to publish the information of the committee. Mr. Van Keuren proposed an amendment to clarify technical employees rate as well as architects rate as a principal, similar to the B-131 form.

State Wide Adoption of Recommendations Suggested
Mr. Macomber suggested the establishment of the committee recommendations at a chapter level hence state-wide with the approval of the State Education Department. Also a clarification of the preliminary fee before a bond vote. Mr. Young stated that part of the proposed percentage fee was for this preliminary advice. Mr. Farragher thought there were too many different fee schedules from other areas. Mr. Webster stated that 6% on site work seemed too low. He would rather do all services three times time card. Mr. Young thought that the fees could be arranged on either basis permitting the district to accept that which was lowest. Mr. Fox asked if landscape planning was included in the recommended fee. Mr. Young stated that it was the general feeling that the fee basis did include normal site work. Mr. J. Beardsley stated that it was hard to explain the cost plus fee to rural boards and has referred to State University Construction Fund schedule (21/2 times the time card, plus travel reimbursement, etc.). It is easier to present to school boards. Mr. Robert Clark thought 6% seemed low for site work and asked if only larger projects were considered in the recommendation. Mr. Young reported that only average jobs were scrutinized. Mr. Parks discussed the problem of over-all responsibility. The architect would still have as part of his fee general administration of the project. Mr. Jillson thought there was no need to set specific ground rules and that boards could be educated to reject stock plans. Only one set of plans have been issued from Albany to date. Mr. Young stated that this was considered and hoped that one or two more would be built. The problems would then be apparent to other districts. Membership voted to accept the committee's report. Two nays, the rest affirmative.

Mr. Farragher asked that this report be published immediately and separately for architects use only. Mr. Crenshaw asked that this information be disseminated to all other chapters within the state immediately. Mr. Parks and Mr. Webster entered into a discussion of the need for a fee schedule division in toto. Mr. Morin stated that this would be done. Mr. Curtin stated that the committee should clear with insurance companies on what provisional liability insurance would cover. Mr. Morin instructed the committee to ditto the report and distribute.

A question was raised as to whose seal would appear on the drawings. Mr. Gilson stated that the state architect would stamp the drawings prepared under their direction and the individual architect would use his seal on supplementary drawings. Mr. Morin thanked Mr. Young for a good report.
knowledge, and to assume only the responsibilities within them. It is on smaller and more marginal jobs that some practitioners on either side tend to reach out and undertake work not actually within the field of their expert abilities.

Other State Laws Define A-E Differences

In numerous other states the law distinguishes between these fields, and the New York State Association of Architects has expressed the view that a change should be made in this state. The matter has been discussed in a preliminary way with representatives of the New York State Society of Professional Engineers, many of whom believe that a practical statement to differentiate the proper responsibilities of the two professions should be agreed upon between them, and then should be incorporated into the law. It may interest you to know that a joint legislative committee has been authorized, and funds appropriated, for a study of the entire Education Law, including the Chapters governing professional practice. This committee has requested the views of the several professional associations, and it is probable that this subject of architect-engineer responsibilities and duties will be among those presented for consideration.

Practices of Some Building Officials

Now, I am going to take advantage of this platform and a captive audience, and make a few comments about Building Officials.

I have seen some building inspectors accept very empty and inadequate plans—sometimes prepared by a licensed professional, sometimes not. In some cases the building inspector will take a yellow pencil himself, and insert beam sizes and spacings, dimensions, and other data. In others, he will just take the drawing as is, to have something on file, and hope to enforce proper framing and construction on the job. I have even found a set of plans on file for a certain site, when the small commercial building shown thereon was actually a mile away, and the building on the site was totally different. No plans for the actual building as built had ever been filed. In each of these cases the building inspector was undoubtedly trying to be helpful to his neighbors, but in so doing was committing an irregularity and placing himself in possible jeopardy. I suggest that he should simply return grossly inadequate, incomplete, or incorrect drawings to the person submitting them, and insist that they be revised or redrawn to the extent that they are both competent and correct. I suggest, further, that if substantial changes are made in any building during construction, new prints, revised to show such changes, should be placed on file to become the permanent record.

There is little advantage in maintaining a file of plans of previously completed structures unless these are fully legible and reasonably in conformance with the structure as actually built. I believe that a Building Official also has broader responsibilities than are generally assumed in connection with the Building Code in his locality. It is obviously his function and duty to enforce the existing law, even if he...
considers it incorrect, excessive, or unreasonable. He has, perhaps, some discretion in interpretation or application, but in general he must enforce the Code and any other applicable ordinance and statute. However, I believe it is also within his duties and powers to recommend the enactment of corrective ordinances when he finds that his Code is inflexible, restrictive, or greatly out of relationship with accepted good practice in nearby areas.

Building Codes

Codes should be subject to frequent review and revision to maintain alignment with new developments in materials and practices—or better still, they should be performance codes, which recognize well established and generally accepted standards for the properties and performance of materials and assemblies. The New York State Building Construction Code is such a performance code, tied to "generally accepted standards" prepared by industry associations, technical institutes, laboratories, underwriters’ groups, and Federal Departments and Services. These standards are subject to constant study and updating by the specialized organizations under each category, so that frequent or extensive revision of the basic Building Construction Code itself to keep current with technological progress of the building industry is not necessary.

Maximum Cooperation Necessary

In summary, it is evident that the building construction industry has become a complex thing, technically and socially, even before thinking, as we must today, in terms of community planning. The happy solution of its many problems will require the expert and appropriately applied skills of the professionals concerned, and the continued development of rationally conceived codes and regulations. It will also require the maximum cooperation of Building Officials who will give study and recognition to new technology, and who will not tolerate inadequate construction documents.

ARCHITECTS JOIN ENGINEERS

A new Rochester organization, Architect-Engineer Collaborative, has been formed by a number of local architectural and engineering firms to make their combined talents available for major building projects.

Herbert H. Bohacket is chairman of the collaborative. Participating architects are: Richard C. Ade; David W. Bishop and Robert F. Clark of Bishop and Clark; Paul F. Fox, Theodore C. Epping, John G. Low and James S. Whitney of Low, Epping and Whitney; and Donald M. Walzer of Walzer and Miller. Louis M. Miller of Walzer and Miller is an engineer member of the firm. Donald M. Barnard and Harold M. Becker are consulting engineers to the collaborative.

The organization has a combined staff of 44 including ten registered architects and five licensed engineers. An interim office has been established at 315 Alexander Street, Rochester, N.Y.

Member firms bring considerable experience to the collaborative, having participated in the creation of many of the outstanding buildings of the Rochester area.

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