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Your President’s message this year comes not from the desk but rather from his “drawing board” as it is my sincere hope that 1966 will be a year of planning for the future of NYSAA.

At the Directors’ meeting on December 4th, I outlined several points of my program for 1966; all of which I sincerely hope will come to fruition. A close association will be maintained with all the NYSAA constituent organizations and to this extent I pledge you to visit each chapter and society during my year in office. It is my hope that we can have invigorating discussions at these meetings. Judging from the three chapter meetings which I have already attended, I foresee some very invigorating discussions coming up.

Planning for the future of an organization is best done, not by the individual, but by a group, and by working closely with your President-elect “Mike” Evans we plan to establish a program not only for 1966 but for 1966 and the years beyond. Continuity of a program for such an organization as ours is, I believe, most important.

Despite the arched eyebrows at the December Directors’ Meeting, where I announced an all out campaign to raise our NYSAA dues, I feel this to be of utmost importance in order to carry on the work which we are doing and must do in the future. A well staffed administrative office in New York is an absolute must. We are an organization of over 2,400 professionals paying less than $10.00 a year per member for dues and yet expecting miracles. I am pleased to announce that a new three year contract has been negotiated with Joe Addonizio, our Executive Director of nine years. However, the complexities and heavy duties required of an executive director demand a proper staff and proper quarters for his staff and for the meetings of the many committees who are active in our State Association. These committees, in order to continue the excellent job they have been doing must not be saddled with lack of funds to properly carry out their mission, nor should the executive director be forced to interrupt a busy work day schedule because a committee meeting is being held in his office. I assure you that none of us could afford to run our own office the way we expect the NYSAA office to be run on a most limited budget.

The most important NYSAA committee in 1966 will be the Evaluation Committee which was mandated at the 1965 convention and which has already been formed. This committee is made up of 14 members, one member from each of the constituent organizations. Two of these members are Past Presidents of the NYSAA and several are Past Presidents of their local chapter or society. All are men who have been active and have shown a keen interest in the future of the NYSAA and who will, I am convinced, diligently pursue the activities of this committee and fully and comprehensively study the entire structure of the NYSAA from every possible angle: organization, finances, membership, etc. This committee will submit a complete report to the membership at the 1966 convention at White Face Inn.

Speaking of conventions, every effort will be made to make the 1966 convention so attractive to the membership that we will have the biggest turnout of members in our history. The dates are October 6th to October 9th and chairman Gerson Hirsch is working out a most interesting and inviting program. The Westchester Chapter will be the host chapter.

In closing this message, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the membership for the faith and confidence they have placed in me by my election to the office of President of the NYSAA. I promise you that the other officers, as well as myself, will work untiringly on behalf of the entire membership. I will always welcome your suggestions during the coming year and invite your phone calls and letters.

Best wishes to you and your families for a very Healthy, Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Sincerely,

MILLARD F. WHITESIDE
This is the 15-story Humanities and Social Science Departments Office Building now under construction at the State University at Binghamton.

It will be the tallest structure on the campus and is being built in conjunction with a Fine Arts Building under a $4.1-million contract recently let by the State University Construction Fund.

Both of the structures will be available for use in 1966 and were designed by the New York architectural firm of Moore & Hutchins which will supervise the project during the construction phase.

Some $10-million worth of construction is now under way at the University at Binghamton where a $50-million expansion is to be completed by 1970. The development of the facilities on the campus is being coordinated by the Construction Fund, the public benefit corporation established by the 1962 Legislature at the request of Governor Rockefeller to expedite capital construction to meet the requirements of the State University's Master Plan.
Student Training and the Individual Architect  
by Roger G. Spross

These days there is much interest in the quality of education. Concern for the education of Architects is reflected in the actions of the American Institute of Architects, and the National Institute for Architectural Education is exploring new areas of need and continuing its famous programs. In the professional schools, deans discuss and coordinate among themselves, developing and improving curricula as the future of the profession seems to require.

Individual architects can also help to some extent in training programs and in other ways. Among the individual efforts a summer training program for students was begun by the firm of Voorhees Walker Smith Smith & Haines in 1955. It has been continued each year since by Smith Smith Haines Lundberg & Waehler as the firm is now constituted.

Mr. H. T. Gherardi, Senior Associate and Mr. L. R. Kirk, Associate in charge of field forces, discuss a point with Miami University's Professor Keppel Small, the 1964 group's faculty advisor and one of the students.

The program affords architectural and engineering undergraduates opportunities to supplement their formal education with on-the-job training in an office composed of all the technical disciplines required in designing complex modern structures. Since its beginning, the program has exposed 193 students from forty different Schools of Architecture to the professional practices of a large office in New York City.

The program is planned solely for the students' benefit, and the leaders of the firm — partners, associates and section heads show a more-than-transitory interest in the students. Each plays an active role in the instruction as the students are taken step by step through all stages of design and construction of the firm's projects. Each summer, the program is composed of activities as varied as the building types under design, ranging from urban planning, individual building design studies, contract preparation, shop-drawing processing and contract administration to internal office management, coordination with engineering trades and conferences with clients. The students follow established techniques and procedures developed by the firm in its eighty years of practice.

Because the aim of the program is to familiarize students with all phases of practice, seminars, lectures and field trips are scheduled each week together with supplementary work assignments which are supervised by group and department heads to introduce, define and illustrate the stages of development through which projects normally progress. Assignments may also consist of diversified duties in such specialized departments as Materials Research, Estimating, Landscaping, Kitchen Equipment, or, as some engineering students prefer, concentrated work in the Structural, Mechanical or Electrical Divisions. Each student is encouraged to pursue areas of personal interest or particular aptitude.

Assisting the trainees each year is an established faculty member from one of the architectural schools. He advises students and the firm about the program and interprets each group to the other. Under a fellowship from the firm, the faculty advisor is able to pursue a self-determined course full-time throughout the session. Twelve professors have so far been able to assess firsthand what today's practice in a large firm requires and are thus better able to determine the educational emphasis which will best serve undergraduates and, ultimately, the profession.

Who is eligible for the training program? Students registered in schools of architecture or of structural, electrical and mechanical engineering. In selection, priority is given to applicants who are about to enter the final year of undergraduate study and intend to enter the profession in the New York area. The firm relies on the deans of schools of architecture and engineering to recommend students for the training program. During the academic year preceding each ten week summer session, application forms are sent to each school to be completed by qualifying students who are then endorsed by the dean.

(continued on page 14)
The Effect of Regulatory Agencies
On Hospitalization Costs
In New York State

A report prepared by the Hospital and Health Committee of the New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects, J. Armand Burgun, Chairman.

The growing cost of hospitalization in New York State is the persistent concern of the Hospital and Health Committees of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Our efforts are concentrated in two principal directions:

1. To reduce actual hospital construction costs.
2. To devise hospital facilities that can provide more economical and effective medical care.

It is obvious that a hospital that is housed in an obsolete building cannot provide first-class medical and nursing services — nor can it operate efficiently. Unless old and obsolete hospitals are constantly being replaced or modernized no State can provide its citizens with adequate and economical health services.

As hospital architects, this is the area of our prime responsibility but we are frequently frustrated in our efforts and embarrassed by our inability to provide new and improved facilities when they are needed. We are sometimes asked: "Why did it take two years just to add an X-Ray room to our hospital?" or "Why does it take so many years to build a hospital that by the time it is finished the men who started it are no longer around to use it?" There is no one answer to these questions. After all, a modern hospital is the most complex machine ever conceived by man to house and heal the sick. It cannot be designed and constructed overnight. However, much of the time and expense in building a hospital is spent in attempting to obtain the approval of a multitude of Federal, State, Municipal, and private agencies and departments each one of which has rules and regulations and to enforce which require submission of building plans and other data they deem to be significant for examination, evaluation, and review.

As approval by those bodies is mandatory, and as their function is regulatory rather than advisory, the hospital seeking to improve its efficiency or extend its service has no recourse but to submit to the delays and frustrations those applications create. Each such submission involves cost. Every delay results in more expenditures.

These frustrations are compounded by the fact that most of these agencies are understaffed and that the persons they employ are frequently underpaid and sometimes incompetent. The examiner's only defense against departmental rebuke is the strictest interpretation of their code. As the exercise of judgment is dangerous, the examiner tends to "go by the book" even if his decision may run counter to common sense.

When a disapproval is received, there are always means available to appeal the adverse decision but these means are frequently so costly and so time-consuming that the hospital is forced to direct the architect to comply or abandon the project. Should a hospital decide to fight a disapproval, the course to be followed requires judgment, experience, and usually a good deal of time and money. Generally, the architect will first seek out the examiner responsible for the disapproval and attempt to convince him to reverse his decision.
Failing this, he may go over the examiner's head to his superior. Such administrators frequently do have some limited discretionary powers but they are frequently loath to undermine the authority of the examiners unless the architect's arguments are overwhelming. Failing at this level, the architect may begin to work his way up through the hierarchy of the agency. This may be a simple structure as in most municipal agencies, or more complex. A disapproval of a Hill-Burton application by the State Agency for example may be appealed to the regional office and then, if necessary, to the USPHS in Washington.

Finally, most state and municipal legislation offer some formal avenue of relief from administrative decision. This generally takes the form of a permanent appeals board, with powers to reverse the decisions of departments and, within limits, to grant variances from the provisions of the act or code under their jurisdiction. Such Boards generally set up their own special and highly complex procedures which must be followed by applicants if they wish to have their case reviewed and presented in public hearing. Conducting a case through such boards is generally beyond the competence of most hospital architects. Hospitals, disappointed in the decision of the board do not have to give up here; they have the right to insist upon review by the courts. The cost, the time, and the uncertainties of such a succession of procedures are so prohibitive that some influential hospitals have found it more expeditious to have "special" legislation enacted that would exempt them from the regulation that stood in the way of their development.

The fact is that experienced hospital architects practicing in New York State are so aware of the disaster a disapproval by any one of the many agencies may bring to a project that they tend to advise their clients against any proposal that might even risk a disapproval. Thus, an artificial limit is set on advances in hospital design and construction that could effect saving in hospital costs.

The following partial list of approving agencies gives some idea of the complexity of this problem. While no single project would require approvals from the entire list, each of the agencies claims jurisdiction over hospital construction in New York State.

**FEDERAL**
- Bureau of the Budget
- Department of Defense
- Department of the Air Force
- Department of the Navy
- Department of Justice
- Veterans Administration
- Department of Labor
- U.S. Housing & Home Finance Administration
  - Community Facilities Administration
  - Office of Education
  - Office of Vocational Rehabilitation
  - Public Health Service
- N.Y.S. Department of Health
  - Hospital Facilities Program
  - Division of Hospital Review and Planning
  - Bureau of Maternal and Child Care
  - Bureau of Tuberculosis Control
  - Narcotic Control Section—Executive Div.
  - Environmental Sanitation
- N.Y.S. Department of Mental Hygiene
- N.Y.S. Department of Social Welfare
- N.Y.S. Department of Public Works
- N.Y.S. Department of Labor
- N.Y.S. Education Department
- N.Y.S. Educational Construction Fund
- N.Y.S. Mental Health Construction Fund

**STATE**
- N.Y.S. Department of Health
- Division of Hospital Review and Planning
- Bureau of Maternal and Child Care
- Bureau of Tuberculosis Control
- Narcotic Control Section—Executive Div.
- Environmental Sanitation
- N.Y.S. Department of Mental Hygiene
- N.Y.S. Department of Social Welfare
- N.Y.S. Department of Public Works
- N.Y.S. Department of Labor
- N.Y.S. Education Department
- N.Y.S. Educational Construction Fund
- N.Y.S. Mental Health Construction Fund

**MUNICIPAL** (Varies, depending on location, the following is for N.Y.C.)
- Planning Commission
- Building Department
- Fire Department — requires separate filings for oxygen, sprinklers, interior fire alarm, exterior fire alarm, refrigeration, stand-pipe, fire prevention, involving a number of bureaus.
- Dept. of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity
  - Division of Hospitals and Institutions
  - Maternity and Newborn Division
- Department of Hospitals
- Department of Air Pollution Control
- Department of Highways

**NON-GOVERNMENTAL**
- Hospital Review and Planning Council (required)
- Joint Commission for the Accreditation of Hospitals
- National Board of Fire Underwriters
- The Insurance Carriers

The type of health facility, its geographical location, its financing, and its ownership determine the applicability of these agencies' requirements.

Jurisdictions are frequently overlapping. This results not only in unnecessary duplication, but sometimes when their requirements differ, in conflict between agencies. When this occurs, the hospital becomes a helpless third party to the conflict.

Requirements differ, not only in kind, but in extent; one agency may be concerned only with preliminary proposals while another may be concerned only with final working drawings and specifications; one agency may require submissions of only a single application while another may require a whole series of applications, plan reviews, and building inspections extending through the entire building process; one agency may publish a comprehensive code of requirements, such as the N.Y.C. Health Dept., while another, like the N.Y.C. Fire Department, may prefer to keep its standards to itself, thereby giving itself the freedom to approve or disapprove without limitations, or make demands for alterations even after completion of the building and the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy.

(continued on page 14)
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Construction is expected to begin late this year on a $2.9 million Student Union Building for the State University College at Buffalo.

This facility, shown here in an artist's drawing, will include a new addition to the existing Student Union Building and the rehabilitation of the present structure. When completed in 1967 the new Student Union will contain some 119,000 square feet of space.

The new building will consist of three stories and a basement and will provide space for such facilities as a bookstore, a dining room, social halls, rearing rooms, assembly rooms, student activities and organization rooms, administration office and a snack bar. The renovated building will contain lockers for the commuting students, bowling lanes, student publication offices and recreation rooms.
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4. Collingswood High School, N.J. Wall is 1 1/4" Tile Gems® in 21 Cornflower, 64 Lobelia, 63 Flax Blue with Knight design in assorted bright, matte and accent colors on a field of 97 Gardenia. Architect: Howell Lewis Shay & Associates. Tile Contr.: Roman Mosaic & Tile Co. Plate 519.


KOBRAND BUILDING –
A RETURN TO TRADITIONAL ELEGANCE

Despite industry's headlong rush to occupy New York's glass towers there still persists a hard core of successful businesses who revere the best of traditional architecture and have the courage to transmute their convictions into brick and stone.

The City's latest expression of this concept is the new Kobrand Building, a five story structure at 134 East 40 Street. Recently completed, the office building houses the home office of the Kobrand Corporation, wine and spirits importers whose distinguished labels include Beefeater London Distilled English Gin and Taittinger French Champagne.

As American representative of such time-honored brands, the Company's directors felt it appropriate to relate their headquarters to their products in appearance as well as in function. The result is an elegant Georgian facade designed by Architect Fred L. Liebmann, A.I.A. with complementary interior treatment by Maria Bergson Associates.

In addition to all the complex operational devices that equip the modern business building such as electronic elevator, individually room controlled air conditioning, electronic bookkeeping machines and equipment and world-wide communication facilities, the Kobrand Building has a variety of special features. The cellar is designed as a replica of a Burgundian wine cellar with vaulted ceilings, rough-textured walls and slate floors, to be used as a tasting room. Separate mechanical facilities insure precise temperature control in the wine storage room where a year-round 58° degrees is maintained. The atmosphere of traditional Georgian period design has been recreated with such details as a wood-burning fireplace, English-made mantle and quartered English Oak paneling in the private offices. A Westinghouse Electronic elevator is similarly panelled in English Oak with bronze fittings in contrast to the usual stainless steel. The second floor grillwork that decorates the facade of the building was designed by Mr. Liebmann from the partizan carried by the traditional Beefeater. A lounge and dining room are also provided for the company's employees. Finally, in order to provide a small garden in the rear of the building, a 20' x 30' strip of land was leased for a 99 year period from an adjoining property holder. This has been landscaped with shrubs, small trees and stone benches. On the street facade Mr. Liebmann provided planting boxes beneath the bay windows of the building in which English perennials will be maintained throughout the growing season, all of which gives the new building an interesting individuality so much needed in New York.
When roof slabs went on, other trades had worked up to the floor below.

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This new branch library was built in Riverdale, N.Y. under a unique leaseback arrangement between the Riverdale Neighborhood & Library Association and The New York Public Library. The Association arranged for construction financing and the Library will assume ownership of the land and building after the 20-year mortgage period.

Riverdale Branch Library

Robert L. Bein—Architect

Kuhn, Smith & Harris—General Contractor
Site 13 is a middle-income rental project, developed under Title I of the Federal Housing Act of 1949 as amended, and the Mitchell-Lama Program of the City of New York. The development is in the first stage of the West Side Urban Renewal Area — a rebuilding and renovation program extending from 87th to 97th Streets, and from Amsterdam Avenue to Central Park West.

In addition to meeting the requirements of the Urban Renewal and Middle-Income Program, the Architects were required to provide a solution embodying maximum livability in combining residential, shopping, and public use on a limited site. The project includes a 26 story apartment building providing 245 apartments. Units will range in size from 1 to 3 bedroom apartments.

Except for certain small units, all apartments are designed with off-foyer layouts with larger than average size rooms and generous clothes and storage closets. Large balconies designed for privacy are provided for most of the apartments. The large units have a family room in addition to the 3 bedrooms and additional lavatory facilities.

There will be a large public landscaped plaza of about 20,000 sq. ft. accessible from Columbus Avenue as well as from both 94th and 95th Streets. On the plaza is the apartment house and a parallel placed store building. The plaza floor of the apartment building also contains stores thus creating a shopping mall and providing life and activity in the plaza. The apartment building may be entered from the plaza via arcades going through the building as well as directly from 95th Street. The apartment building has its service and garage entrances at a lower level facing 95th Street. Additional store area is also located at 95th Street and Columbus Avenue making a total of about 18,000 sq. ft. of stores. Building services and store storage are located beneath the plaza with the garage for about 124 cars.

Tenant recreation is located above the plaza level store building and in turn is connected by a bridge to the Second Floor or the Community Level of the building. Here are located the community facilities, laundry, superintendent’s apartment and management spaces. Additional apartments are also located on this floor. Above this level are 24 typical residential floors.

The building will be of reinforced concrete construction with its facade of poured-in-place exposed concrete with brick panels and aluminum windows. Balcony access will be via aluminum sliding doors.

Of the total site of 52,067 sq. ft., the residential building above the plaza will occupy about 12,500 sq. ft. or 24% of the site, and the main store building will cover about 8,000 sq. ft. or 16% of the site. It is anticipated that there will be about 2,700,000 cubic feet of residential construction, about 290,000 cubic feet of store construction and 540,000 cubic feet of garage construction. In addition, there will be about 18,500 sq. ft. of supported plaza area and about 8,000 sq. ft. of additional tenant recreational decked area.

**Proposed Middle Income Apartment Development Including Neighborhood Shopping and A Public Plaza**

Site 13 — West Side Urban Renewal Area, East Side of Columbus Avenue between 94th and 95th Streets, New York.

Kelly & Gruzen—Architects

The Le Frak Organization—Owner

Hertzberg & Cantor—Structural Engineer

Irving Kleinman—Mechanical Engineer

M. Paul Friedberg—Landscape Architect

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT — JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1966 / 13
STUDENT TRAINING

(continued from page 5)

During the summer program, all trainees are covered by the firm’s workmen’s compensation insurance and are paid a standard minimum wage. Many students who are veterans of this program have found that the combination of practical experience and observation in a large office in a large city has influenced and perhaps broadened their thinking about architectural practice.

Such a program, complementing students’ formal education and supplementing faculty experience is bound to be of value to architects-to-be. So is every effort, however modest, made by the practicing architect, whether it be through association with the faculty of a professional school or only by financial contributions to alma mater. Individual effort by each Architect can play an increasingly influential part in the educational experiences of undergraduates in his profession and provide experience and emphasis not otherwise available to them.

THE EFFECT OF REGULATORY AGENCIES

(continued from page 7)

This, then, is the general situation under which architects in this State have been operating for many years and despite these difficulties have succeeded in making some very real progress. The situation today, however, has undergone a very radical alteration by the introduction of the Metcalf-McClosky legislation which has been superimposed upon this regulatory structure and the question must now be faced as to whether or not our medical facilities can continue to develop under this now unimaginably complex situation.

The Metcalf-McClosky Act was put into effect in October of 1961 with the laudable intent of increasing the time necessary to complete the submission of complete preliminary plans even before approval of the project in principle is given. Not only will much architectural talent be wasted on projects that never proceed but hospitals are loath to spend the time and the money that is really necessary to design these projects properly when the effort is so highly speculative. Unfortunately, once a project is approved, it must proceed without substantial change, no matter how badly its original conception proves to be.

The administrator of the Act, Mr. Antonio A. Serer, at a recent meeting of our Committee, admitted the current inability of his department to evaluate these applications but stressed the point that the only “safe” course he could follow would be strict observance of each and every provision of this Act and expressed the hope that in time the administrative machinery could be strengthened and improved. His assurances did little to modify our view that the Metcalf-McClosky Act as it now stands will:

1) Discourage needed modernization.
2) Increase the time necessary to complete a project.
3) Reduce the quality of architectural and engineering design.
4) Increase the cost of hospital expansion and improvements.
5) Reduce the efficiency of hospital operations.
6) Postpone advances in medical service.
7) Discourage long range institutional planning.

Some solution to this problem is urgently needed to the end that more bureaucratic obstruction be ended and in its place be provided the kind of guidance that is needed in the development of the health services of this State.

As a first step, the Hospital and Health Committee has developed a research program that would develop a comprehensive index of all hospital codes and regulations; that would define area of jurisdiction; spotlight conflicts and inconsistencies; and lay a factual basis for the development of an effective state-wide program of guidance and regulation. To be fully effective, this program should be sponsored by the State of New York rather than a private body.

As a considerable factor in hospital economics, we feel that this matter does deserve thoughtful consideration and support.
The Board of Examiners of Architects, Dr. Neville L. Bennett, Assistant Commissioner of Professional Education, and James J. FitzGibbons, Supervisor of Professional Licensing, announced the name of 105 candidates, including 14 from out-of-state who successfully completed the examination in Architecture given in January 1965.

Congratulations are extended to:

ALBANY COUNTY
Timothy Cohan, Albany, N.Y.

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Frank D. Autilia, Pawling, N.Y.

ERIE COUNTY
Beverly F. Albert, Eggertsville, N.Y.
Leslie James Halfpenny, Colden, N.Y.
Theodore L. Lownie, Buffalo, N.Y.
Jerry A. Ruhl, Derby, N.Y.

HERKIMER COUNTY
Sidney Myer Katz, Herkimer, N.Y.

MONROE COUNTY
Norman Cicelsky, Rochester, N.Y.
David F. Miller, Rochester, N.Y.

NASSAU COUNTY
Sheldon D. Bryman, Oceanside, N.Y.
Saverio S. De Francisci, Hicksville, N.Y.
Sevour L. Fish, Plainview, N.Y.
Roger Hallenbeck, Hicksville, N.Y.
Peter L. Hawes, Floral Park, N.Y.
Irwin M. Hoffman, Uniondale, N.Y.
John Burns Mooney, Oyster Bay, N.Y.
Frank W. Munzer, Hicksville, N.Y.
Fred M. Van Gaasbeek, Massapequa, N.Y.

BRONX COUNTY
Joseph Lowy, Bronx, N.Y.

KINGS COUNTY
John Nicholas Bratchak, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Robert Bruce Cousins, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Richard Seth Hayden, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Ramón J. Jarazo, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Melvin Leshowitz, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rosario Puma, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Paul Silver, Brooklyn, N.Y.
John E. Strange, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Noel Yauch, Brooklyn, N.Y.

NEW YORK CITY
Stanley Earl Abercrombie, New York, N.Y.
James Byron Bell, Jr., New York, N.Y.
Ugur Bengisu, New York, N.Y.
Bronson Binger, New York, N.Y.
Richard Blinder, New York, N.Y.
Leonard Barrero, New York, N.Y.
George Boyer, New York, N.Y.
Paul Sheldon Cooper, New York, N.Y.
Philip M. Glasgow, New York, N.Y.
Russell G. Glueck, New York, N.Y.
Eugene M. Heitman, New York, N.Y.
Albert Pope Hinckley, Jr., New York, N.Y.
Ernest F. Hoeldtke, New York, N.Y.
Albert Daniel Klein, New York, N.Y.
Charles P. Parker, New York, N.Y.
Charles A. Platt, New York, N.Y.
Joseph Pokorny, Jr., New York, N.Y.
Roger Nicholas Radford, New York, N.Y.
Joseph Balfour Schwartz, New York, N.Y.
Hsio W. Shih, New York, N.Y.
William Charles Shapsin, New York, N.Y.
Charles Vogelstein, New York, N.Y.
J erry A. Wells, New York, N.Y.
Stanley B. Wright, Jr., New York, N.Y.
Thomas Tse Kwai Zung, New York, N.Y.

QUEENS COUNTY
Daniel L. Bach, Floral Park, N.Y.
Tamas J. Belanyi, Elmhurst, N.Y.
Aly S. Dodros, Douglaston, N.Y.
Allen J. Davis, Flushing, N.Y.
Morton Frank, Far Rockaway, N.Y.
Michael B. Gordon, Jackson Heights, N.Y.
Robert Emery Hopp, Elmhurst, N.Y.
Vito Melchiorre Mutolo, Flushing, N.Y.
Leonid Pocholuk, Richmond Hill, N.Y.
George Reich, Woodside, N.Y.
Herman Edward Sands, Jamaica, N.Y.
Jaroslaw Sichynsky, Sunnyside, N.Y.
Seymour Lee Waldman, Forest Hills, N.Y.

RICHMOND COUNTY
Peter W. Diffendale, Staten Island, N.Y.
Andrew Tsaris, Staten Island, N.Y.
Peter F. Werner, Staten Island, N.Y.

ONEIDA COUNTY
Jack M. Jonza, Vernon, N.Y.

ONONDAGA COUNTY
Dante Fuligni, Syracuse, N.Y.
Paul H. Kruggel, Manlius, N.Y.
Leslie L. Payne, Fayetteville, N.Y.
Maxwell R. Pounder, Syracuse, N.Y.
Richard A. Rust, North Syracuse, N.Y.
George Frank Swatt, Liverpool, N.Y.
Eugene L. Tucker, Fayetteville, N.Y.

ROCKLAND COUNTY
Norman W. Westin, Pearl River, N.Y.

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Norman S. Baier, Jr., Bellport, N.Y.
Charles A. Di Giovanni, Copiague, N.Y.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
Leonard A. De Nittis, Mount Vernon, N.Y.
Frank A. De Sisto, Yonkers, N.Y.
Richard E. Kaeyer, Yonkers, N.Y.
Henri A. Le Gendre, White Plains, N.Y.
Richard Alan Maitland, White Plains, N.Y.

NEW JERSEY
John Tudor Roberts, Ossining, N.Y.
Albert U. Schleifer, Yonkers, N.Y.
Richard Carroll Slingerland, Bronxville, N.Y.
Richard A. Theiss, Thornwood, N.Y.
George Frederick Tiedemann, Mount Vernon, N.Y.
Clifford A. Walcutt, Mount Kisco, N.Y.

CONNECTICUT
Patricia W. Swan, Cos Cob, Conn.
John Marshall Thornley, New Haven, Conn.

MASSACHUSETTS
John R. Carroll, Stockbridge, Mass.
Samuel P. Abate, Atlantic Highlands, N.J.
Kurt M. Anderson, Elizabeth, N.J.
Mildred Foster Banzhof, Tenaflly, N.J.
Leopold Berman, Roosevelt, N.J.
Anthony C. Cavais, New Mank­ mouth, N.J.
Paul R. Loughin, Jr., Westfield, N.J.
Carl Spencer Muskat, Kendall Park, N.J.
Shelton Ray Peed, Nutley, N.J.
Winston C. Perry, Jr., Nyack, N.J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ITALY
Robert James Mittelstodt, Rome, Italy
Our organizations call upon the City to halt the present despoliation of Staten Island and to move—and move now—to bring common sense and planning to the development of our frontier borough.

Despite the universal recognition that Staten Island would explode in growth once the Verrazano Narrows Bridge was built, the years of grace were let slip by, and time has now virtually run out.

One third of Staten Island is still open land—half the open land in New York City. It is fast disappearing.

Both public and private interests are, at this time and very moment, scarring the face of Staten Island with ugly, uncoordinated construction and projects.

New York and New Yorkers can no longer afford to tolerate this kind of haphazard development which proceeds in total disregard of overall community, city, and regional needs and which makes no sense in either economic or human terms, producing wasteful and low-revenue-earning private land use and inadequate and expensive public land use, and everywhere relentlessly uprooting natural beauty and replacing it with man-made blight.

Staten Island can still be saved and, indeed, transformed into a model urban community. But it can be done only by immediate and bold action.

We call upon the City to take the following immediate steps:

1. **Hal{t dissipation of City-owned land.**

   Declare an immediate moratorium on the sale or release of City-owned land on Staten Island, particularly—where present official street mapping fails to take full advantage of advanced planning concepts; —where inadequate sanitation, educational or recreational facilities make new construction at this time improvident;

   —where land must be "land-banked" for future development;

2. **Act on residential and industrial development plans.**

   Immediately advance long-pending plans for residential and industrial development meeting strict criteria for excellence and need, specifically the Urban Renewal Project for Annadale-Huguenot and the Industrial Park proposed for the northwest shore. Where new legislation is necessary to realize such plans, such legislation should be enacted at the earliest opportunity.

3. **Apply effective land use controls.**

   Immediately re-examine and cure the weaknesses in present land use controls, street maps and drainage plans throughout Staten Island, particularly in the Green Belt area and in South Richmond. Study the possibilities for cluster zoning, conservation easements and a halt to the issuance of building permits in Urban Renewal Areas and in areas unserved by constructed streets. Street maps and drainage plans should be closely scrutinized to assure coordination of roads and sewer projects, and streams and other natural land-scape features should be retained wherever possible.

4. **Plan for recreation.**

   Give top Priority in the City's Open Space and Recreation Study to an assessment of Staten Island's resources for local, city and regional recreation, especially in the Green Belt area and along the shore. Determine: How best can we use the open land already in City hands? What lands must be acquired for eventual public development, including land in Federal reservations? What existing facilities must be developed and expanded to meet recreation demands, including neighborhood parks and indoor areas? What measures must be taken to clean the polluted waters that now prevent full use of Staten Island's beaches?

5. **Plan for transportation.**

   Immediately review transportation planning for Staten Island, including consideration of the purpose, priority and design of the proposed Richmond Parkway and Shorefront Expressway and the need for modernization of the Staten Island Rapid Transit System.

6. **Support historic preservation.**

   Continue to support the Richmond Town Restoration and immediately act to preserve landmarks elsewhere on Staten Island.

7. **Long-range comprehensive plan.**

   Immediately advance work on a comprehensive plan for Staten Island, placing in the City Planning Commission full responsibility for the plan and the means for carrying out that responsibility.

Staten Island presents us with a unique challenge to preserve and create a quality urban environment. But today's pressures permit no delay. Failure to act effectively now will deprive New York City of its final opportunity to prove that urban life does not inevitably mean overcrowding, ugliness, pollution and noise, but that city living can co-exist with space, light, air and nature beauty.

No such chance will ever come our way again.

---

*American Association of University Women, Staten Island Chapter
American Institute of Architects, New York Chapter
Annadale-Huguenot Openlands Co-ordinating Committee
Citizens' Housing and Planning Council
Citizens' Union
Community Service Society
Council for Parks and Playgrounds
Dongan Hills Colony Civic Association
Group Work and Recreation Committee of the Community Council of Greater New York
Municipal Arts Society
Natural Area Council
Park Association of New York City, Inc.
Staten Island Citizens' Planning Committee
Women's City Club of New York
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All designs may be submitted
for the national evaluation for
prizes. The evaluations will
take place about June 1966.

SCHEDULE:
The competition must be ex­
cuted in any consecutive five
weeks prior to May 1, 1966.
All entries must be received
by May 20, 1966.

ELIGIBILITY:
The Competition is open to all
students in their 4th and 5th
year design and to others who
are under 30 years of age be­
fore midnight May 1, 1966.
ONLY ONE entry may be
submitted by a single individ­
ual or group.

PROGRAM:
Program may be obtained on
filing application and an entry
fee of $2.50. Application form
will be mailed on request.
If the entry is to be that of a
team, all names must be filed.

PUBLICATION:
The report and illustrations
of the premiated designs will
be published in the NIAE-
YEARBOOK.
For Further Information and
Details write to N I A E — 115
East 40th St., New York, N.Y.
10016.
Rochester Society of Architects, A.I.A.
Elects Officers

Ronald E. Sattelberg, was elected President of the Rochester Society of Architects, a section of the American Institute of Architects. He succeeds Donald M. Walzer as President of the nearly two hundred member organization.

Mr. Sattelberg, partner in the architectural firm of Barrows, Park, Morin, Hall & Brennan, Rochester, New York, is a graduate of Pratt Institute and the Cranbrook Academy of Art and has been in practice in Rochester for six years.

Mr. Sattelberg expresses his interest in community affairs through many organizations. He is a member of the Executive Committee for the Genesee, Treasurer of the Rochester Area Capital University Alumni Association, member of the Board of Directors of St. John's Home for the Aging, President of St. Martin Lutheran Church Council, Webster, and member of the New York State Association of Architects, the Central New York Chapter of the A.I.A., the Guild for Religious Architecture and the Arts Council of Rochester.

Other officers elected are Carl F. W. Kaelber, Jr., 412 Antlers Drive, Brighton, First Vice President, Roger F. Leaper, 181 French Road, Pittsford, Second Vice President, William O. Burwell, 198 Shoreham Drive, Pittsford, Secretary, and Marvin M. Meyer, 109 Clearview Drive, Pittsford, Treasurer.

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TIME • OCTOBER 6, 1966 TO OCTOBER 9, 1966
news and views

Selection Boards
and Architects

From BLUEPRINT
Westchester Chapter AIA

You would think that an architect selection committee with a real tough decision to make would welcome an architect to its membership. Not so — anyhow, not always so. The reasons for such a curious situation are reported to be something like this:

1) The architect's effect on the committee's deliberations is divisive.

This is caused by the fluency with which the architect communicates with the professional talents being investigated. About half of the committee is proud and pleased to participate in proceedings where highly technical capabilities are so expertly revealed, explored, related to the problems at hand, reduced to lay terms and prepared for the weighing and judging business of the committee. The other half of the committee is bugged by the fact that they don't know all that is going on, and they are reluctant to weigh and pass judgment on the intangible values of architectural service that can't be measured in dollars, square feet, etc. This condition exists in all architect selection committees, but the presence of an architect on the committee seems to widen and spotlight the separation of happily following sheep from stubbornly resisting goats. Ipso facto, an architect's presence on an architect selection committee is divisive.

2) The architect will bias the committee.

This is because the architect has become identified with some particular building, usually a local job of minor importance, in which he used, for good and sufficient reason, parabolically hyperboidal modular increments in their unfinished state. Even though he insists that he has advanced to new and better techniques, he will be suspected of prejudice in favor of architects who are identified with hyperboloid paraboloids. It is assumed that, because an architect used a device like a cantilever to solve a structural problem in a single instance, he is therefore a cantilever man and will be sympathetic to all other cantilever men. Of course, this is absurd, but architectural committees have a proclivity for messing around with absurdities, one of which is that an architect on the committee will tend to bias the committee's judgment.

3) The architect would be a nuisance.

This attitude results from an old folk notion that any architect who voluntarily disqualifies himself for an important commission by serving on a selection committee for nothing is so weak in the head that he should be excluded from serious committee work. Some committee members have a hard time grasping the fact that professional ethics prevent us from furthering our own interests through service on a selection committee.

What is badly needed are more people with the necessary qualifications to serve on architect selection committees.

Charles Thomsen Named
New York Chapter
Executive Director

The appointment of Charles E. Thomsen to the newly established post of executive director of the New York Chapter AIA was announced by Max O. Urbahn, its president.

A member of the Municipal Art Society, Citizens Union and Office of Cultural Affairs' Committee on Beautification, Mr. Thomsen was formerly associate editor of the A.I.A. Journal, published by the American Institute of Architects at its headquarters in Washington, D.C. Prior to that he had been project manager with the New York architectural firm of Edelbaum and Webster and before that held the same position with architect William Lescaze.

Mr. Thomsen was associated with the Museum of Modern Art as assistant to the director of the Department of Architecture and Design and served the Department of the Interior in its historical buildings survey.

Active in the A.I.A.'s New York Chapter, he edits its monthly publication, the OCULUS, and serves on the organization's Publication, Urban Design and Building Code Committees. Mr. Thomsen also is a member of the Publications Committee of the New York State Association of Architects and served as guest editor of the Empire State Architect.

A licensed architect, he is a graduate of Columbia University where he received Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Architecture.

New York Society of Architects Elect Officers

The New York Society of Architects whose membership comprises over 600 registered architects in New York has announced the election of Fred L. Liebmann as President for the year 1966.

Also elected were Samuel M. Kurtz as Vice-President; Herman J. Jessor as Treasurer and William J. Modin as Secretary.

The installation was held at the New York Hilton in New York City on December 14, at the Society's Annual Dinner.

(continued on page 20)
Sargent Pioneers Pickproof Cylinder Lock

The first major change in lock cylinders since the introduction of the pin-tumbler cylinder a century ago, has been announced by Sargent & Company, New Haven, Connecticut, builders hardware manufacturer.

Unlike the conventional pin-tumbler lock cylinder, which turns when the right key raises a single row of pins to the “shear line”, the new system key positions every pin in three different rows to a precisely predetermined height before the cylinder will “unlock”. Moreover, the three rows of pins, which form a fan-shaped pattern within the cylinder, overlap when the key is withdrawn so as to baffle picking, “raking”, and other techniques employed by skilled burglars. Since these pins converge on the key from three different angles, the notches and grooves, common to the conventional key, have been replaced by a number of precisely milled hollows on both the edges and flat surfaces of the key. The key is designed to be reversible, and can never be inserted into the cylinder upside down.

The new system also offers fifty times more safe day key changes than ordinary systems, as well as four new expanded levels of masterkeying. The number of safe key changes at the great grand masterkey level, for instance, is raised from a mere 500 in conventional cylinders, to 24,500. This number does not decrease, regardless of the complexity of masterkeying. The large number of available day key changes coupled with the expanded levels of masterkeying, allows an installation to be expanded easily to include new wings or additional buildings, without the inconvenience of changing cylinders. Additional levels of masterkeying in conventional systems tends to reduce security since key pins are “split” into one or more master pins. Splits allow more than one key to operate the cylinder, but also give the intruder a greater opportunity to manipulate it. The greater the level of masterkeying, the more splits that are required. There are no splits required in the new cylinder, regardless of the level of masterkeying. A masterkeyed cylinder assembly remains just as tight and pick-resistant as in non-masterkeyed cylinders.

The new cylinder completely baffles picking because multiple rows of interlocking pins bar the way to any picking tool. It is provided with special new keys, markedly different in appearance from conventional keys, distinguished by precision milled depressions on all edges and flat sides. These keys cannot be duplicated on any key cutting machines now in use. Result: building owners retain absolute control of all keys. Only authorized persons can order duplicates from the manufacturer.

Known as the SARGENT MAXIMUM SECURITY SYSTEM, the new development is said to offer far greater security to the building owner than conventional locking devices.

N. Y. Chapter A.I.A. Makes Award of Merit To David Rockefeller

David Rockefeller has received the 1965 Award of Merit from the New York Chapter AIA. It is the highest honor bestowed on an individual, other than an architect, who has distinguished himself by meritorious work in his field.

The Award was given only three times before. Past recipients were James Felt, former City Planning Commission chairman; O. H. Ammann, distinguished for his engineering work in large bridge construction; and Lewis Mumford, author and critic.

The presentation was made by William D. Wilson, immediate past president of the Chapter, at a special meeting of the 1,500-member organization at its headquarters, on Wed. Dec. 1.

Mr. Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, received a citation reading: “In recognition of distinguished service to the profession and the City of New York in taking leadership to revitalize downtown Manhattan; of your insistence upon the highest standards of architecture, planning and related arts in effecting this rebirth; of demonstrating what the private citizen can do to give beauty, life and new hope to their cities.”

N. Y. State Exam Open For Architects

Associate Architect and Associate Architect (Budget)

New York State has scheduled a written test March 12 for these titles paying $12,500 to $14,680. Qualifications for this open competitive exam call for possession of a license to practice as a registered architect issued by the State of New York, on or before the date of filing application. Candidates also must have four years' experience performing advanced architectural work on building plans and designs, including at least two years of important supervisory responsibility.

A promotion exam for Associate Architect in Public Works Department is also scheduled, but the state expects appointments from the open competition list as well.

The application filing deadline is Feb. 7. The forms and complete details may be obtained from:
New York State Department of Civil Service, the State Campus, Albany, N.Y. 12226, or its New York City office, 270 Broadway, N.Y. 10007.
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ISSUED BY THE
NATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL ACCREDITING BOARD

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Members: Samuel E. Homsey, President; Frederick H. Hobbs, Jr., Sam T. Hurst, Linn Smith, Charles G. Rummel, Harlan E. McClure

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The Accredited List is revised annually and is valid only until the next list is issued. Normally, schools are visited at five year intervals. Accreditation is given for five years, subject to Board approval of an Annual Interim Report submitted by each school. The Term "Provisional" indicates that the school accreditation is for less than the normal five year period.

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Sam T. Hurst, Secretary
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July 1, 1965

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