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* Sound Absorption Coefficients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>125 CPS</th>
<th>250 CPS</th>
<th>500 CPS</th>
<th>1000 CPS</th>
<th>2000 CPS</th>
<th>4000 CPS</th>
<th>NOISE LEVEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Ceramic Glazed Tile</td>
<td>.48</td>
<td>.52</td>
<td>.69</td>
<td>.84</td>
<td>.39</td>
<td>.45</td>
<td>.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Ceramic Glazed Tile</td>
<td>.11</td>
<td>.72</td>
<td>.81</td>
<td>.24</td>
<td>.16</td>
<td>.16</td>
<td>.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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(a) Factors based on tests of 6T unit (5 1/4" x 12" x 4") with 207-1/4" diameter holes in symmetrical pattern.
(b) Factors based on tests of 8w unit 4" x 8" x 16" with 322 holes of random size & pattern.

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Con Edison
In searching through all the previous issues of the Empire State Architect I have in my files, not one reference was found, whimsical or serious, to the holidays that practically all men look to at year's end. Holidays to enjoy and reflect upon during relatively similar periods each year.

This is a sad commentary. Are we too busy or sentimentally calloused, to pause and wish a man the joys of his particular season? Can it affront anyone to wish them happiness and health for the new year ahead?

We are supposedly a creative profession, and one's creativity is limited only by his beliefs, religious and otherwise; sapped by his prejudices and hates; enhanced by his compassion and joys.

Although 1967 may be ashamed of the events assigned to it, let us hope that 1968 will be a year of promise and accomplishment; a year of commitment. A year of peace, of the mind if nowhere else. May we not only renew our hopes, but our determination to help design the loftiest of cultures, specify the highest of resolutions, and build a better world.

Best Wishes of the Season...
Multi-purpose roof deck systems

Structural and Acoustical requirements for tight budget schools are readily satisfied with Robertson's great variety of high-quality steel roof deck systems. Long Span deck, for example, is especially popular with school designers because the multi-purpose units provide structural, acoustical and lighting features, all in one shallow roof cavity permitting a neat "low profile" design appearance. The perforated acoustical units are blended as required with recessed troffer units to complete the integrated roof-ceiling systems. The flush underside plate of the deck is now available in stucco-embossed patterned steel for a textured appearance. Write for Robertson Long Span Deck literature.

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New York City Chapter

Darrel D. Rippeteau
Vice President
& President-Elect
Central New York Chapter

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Vice President
Buffalo-Western New York
Chapter A.I.A.

Albert Melniker
Vice President
Staten Island Chapter A.I.A

Irving Marks
Vice President
Brooklyn Chapter A.I.A.
Architect Roger D. Spross of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, New York, Associate Director of the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York, is the new president of the 2700-member organization of the New York State Association of Architects, which recently concluded its annual meeting and convention at the Nevele Country Club, Ellenville, New York. Mr. Spross succeeded Troy architect, Fay A. Evans, Jr.

Along with Mr. Spross other officers elected were Darrel Rippeteau, vice president and president elect, a senior partner from Watertown, New York, of the architectural firm of Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw & Folley. Other officers are Vice Presidents John N. Highland, Jr. of Buffalo, Irving P. Marks of Brooklyn and Albert Melniker of Staten Island. Also re-elected were architects H. I. Feldman of New York City, as treasurer and Guy H. Baldwin of Buffalo as secretary.

Chief speakers at the convention were Clifton C. Flather, administrative director of the State Dormitory Authority and James W. Gaynor, commissioner of the State Division of Housing and Community Renewal, who is also chairman of the New York State Housing Finance Agency. Citations were awarded to both Mr. Flather and Mr. Gaynor conveying the appreciation of the architects for their contributions to the profession and constant encouragement. Two other citations were given, one to a newspaper, the Rochester Times-Union of Rochester, New York, for the development of excellence in design through the annual competition conducted by that newspaper, and another to Brooklyn architect I. Donald Weston for dedicated service to the profession.

The seminar on “Urban Restoration” attracted a large audience of architects because of its timely import. Speakers at the seminar were Dr. William J. Ronan, chairman of the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation Authority, Orville G. Lee, AIA, chief architect for the Studies and Experimental Housing, FHA, Department of U. S. Housing & Urban Development, Ira Robbins, vice chairman of the New York City Housing Authority and Roger Starr, executive director of the New York City Citizens Housing & Planning Council. Association past president Simeon Heller was the moderator.

At the Wednesday evening banquet, an international flavor was added to the proceedings with the introduction by President Evans of Clifford E. Culpin, O.B.E., Fellow and Vice President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and Mrs. Culpin, who brought greetings from his organization and Prime Minister Hugh Wilson of England. Mr. Culpin is also an officer of the British Empire, and a member of the Town Planning Institute.

Also introduced were Osvald Dobert, Architect, Minister of Technology & Planning for Czechoslovakia, Vaclav Kasalicky, Architect and Miroslav Syroka, member of the United Nations Mission also from Czechoslovakia.

The nicest import was Miss Ruth Solveig Mersland of Norway, and if an architectural tour to Scandinavia had been proposed that evening it would have been a sell out. (Just an editor’s opinion, but a firm one!)

Quoting Mr. Evans: “All of them were delightful guests at the reception. Mr. Culpin’s remarks were a welcome addition to the dinner program. As I introduced the guests they stood up and took their bows, so I guess my Czechoslovakian and Norwegian was adequate!” (All there would unanimously agree. Ed.)

Stanley H. Klein of Jamaica, Queens, convention chairman reported that more than 500 architects, wives and guests attended the 4-day session. The Host Chapter was the Queens Chapter, AIA.

President of the Queens Chapter Millard Bresin and Convention Chairman Stanley H. Klein of the Queens Chapter both deserve the tribute of NYSAA for a convention capably conducted from commencement to conclusion. Condolamration, herewith conveyed!
"RECOGNITION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION"
COMMISSIONER OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY RENEWAL ADDRESSES NYSAA AT ANNUAL AWARDS BANQUET

Writing in "The City" almost twenty-five years ago Eliel Saarinen said that "architecture is not — as many have believed during the long period of its gradual decline — a stylistic decoration which can be arbitrarily pasted on the surface of a structure. Architecture must be definitely understood as an organic and social art-form with the mission of creating about man a culturally healthy atmosphere by means of proportion, rhythm, material and color." Saarinen then went on to say that "the highest standard that architecture ever can reach is true expression of the best of existing life."

We who are responsible for carrying out the State's housing goals and you who translate these goals into tangible results have consistently striven, in our official functions, to achieve for residents in buildings with which we are involved true expression of the best of existing life.

We are responsible for carrying out the State's housing goals and you who translate these goals into tangible results have consistently striven, in our official functions, to achieve for residents in buildings with which we are involved true expression of the best of existing life by creating a culturally healthy atmosphere through proportion, rhythm, material and color. If we have not achieved this goal completely, it has not been for lack of desire or lack of attempt, but rather because of the monetary limitations within which we have been structured. The stress and the thrust to date in implementing government-aided housing on the Federal, State and local levels has been to achieve the maximum in safe, standard, sanitary housing which would be adequate to meet the needs of the residents, structurally sound to withstand the elements for the duration of the mortgage, and uncomplicated enough to afford a minimum of maintenance and operating difficulties to management. From the beginning of government participation in housing, these goals have been considered adequate. Aesthetics, amenities and a health atmosphere achieved through proportion, rhythm and even color were luxuries and excess frills to which dependent tenants were not entitled. Architects were asked to provide only the minimum basics in housing accommodations. They were by and large not permitted to express their talents and bring to bear the professional discipline under which they could achieve true expression of the best of existing life. And, in a time of desperate housing shortage such as accompanied the beginnings of the State housing programs in the Depression days of the 1930's, the post-war shortage of the 1940's and the exodus from the cities of the 1950's, minimal goals were adequate and justified. The stress was to provide housing, period, and this need was met. Working together with your profession we have enabled housing authorities and housing companies to produce more than 130,000 apartments for low and middle income families throughout the State. The structures stand, and will continue to stand, as monuments to the ability of government and the architectural profession to react promptly to answer immediate needs.

Now that we have answered some of the immediate needs, however, what about the future? Can we in government be satisfied with asking that only the minimal basics be met? Can architects as professionals be satisfied with continuing to provide minimal housing? We think not. We think that as the general standard of living and the general level of achievement have increased, so tastes in housing, both physically and aesthetically, have improved. In providing only the minimum in shelter we are no longer meeting the accepted norms of the 1960's in basic housing design and construction. The architect as a professional is being called upon to supply the proportion, rhythm, material and color which together will offer the culturally healthy atmosphere cited by Mr. Saarinen. And we in government are demanding more and more that the architects participating in our programs recognize that the ultimate purpose of their profession is to achieve true expression of the best of existing life. We serve notice on you tonight that we will henceforth demand of you the same professional standards that you offer the unaided private sector of our building industry.

Because these standards encompass artistic and emotional responses we recognize that we cannot enumerate specific means by which this greater contribution will be achieved. We expect, however, that you will bring with you in your entire ap-
proach a level of aesthetic understanding and artistic recognition heretofore absent from our housing programs. We will expect and demand a spirited commitment to excellence.

Before all of you assembled here this evening and your brother professionals elsewhere in the State take the pledge never to participate in another State housing project, let me assure you that we are aware that a professional approach which recognizes a commitment to excellence takes time. We are aware that working a plan over and trying a new approach takes time. We are aware that drawing a plan which assures a culturally healthy atmosphere takes time. And, lest I keep you in suspense any longer, we are aware that time is money and the more time the architect devotes to a project the more the cost to him.

Until now, architects participating in government-aided housing programs have been paid a percentage based on the cost of construction. Leading voices in the architectural profession have questioned this method of computation and have asked why the cost of the materials used should dictate the compensation to the architect. We concur. The use of a percentage levy is more in line with computing Federal income taxes than rewarding professionals for their talents. What we are asking is that the professional architect gives of his talents on the basis of the concept and location of the development, not its cost.

We propose and have already undertaken to revise our fee schedules to compensate the architect on a lump-sum basis for the new excellence we will demand. Our staff has been working with your association's Fees Committee over the past several months to achieve a fair compensation for the new excellence. We are now in agreement that we have achieved an equitable standard upon which to base a revision of our fee schedules for all new projects. In general, these new schedules will increase fees for all types and sizes of construction. These increases for the residential portion alone will range from 20 to 45 percent above present fees, depending upon the size of the project. In addition, the new fee schedules recognize that the architect will be compensated for additional services that are not usually included in the design of apartment projects. The present fee schedules, which are based on the construction cost of the project, make no provision for additional compensation for specially designed non-residential areas. These areas, though a small part of the overall development, often require more costly planning than is devoted to the residential portion. For plans for more complex non-residential structures and areas such as community buildings, swimming pools, air rights decks and other special facilities normally not included in housing projects, architects will receive under the new fee schedules additional compensation of from eight to ten percent of the cost of the work, depending upon the cost. For less complicated work such as garages, offices and stores, additional compensation will range from 51/2 to 61/2% of the cost of the work.

Fees for the residential portion of the development will be based upon dwelling units, with additional allowances provided where several types of structures are required. This system, we feel, reflects the more recent trends in computing the return to which the architect is entitled. For a 100 unit project with a construction cost assumed at $15,000 per unit, an architect would receive at present a fee of $56,925, including supervision. Under our new proposed fee schedule his fee would be $80,000, an increase of more than $24,000, or 42 percent, of the prevailing fee. In addition, he would receive additional compensation for the non-residential portions of the project, thus, in effect, increasing his fee by almost one-half. Similarly, the $223,000 fee architects presently receive for a 1,000 unit project with a construction cost of $270,250 would increase 21 per cent to $270,250, a dollar increase of $47,170. Again, this figure does not include the additional compensation for non-residential areas. Nor does it reflect a higher fee which we would approve where there was more than one basic residential building design. Where more than one basic residential building design is required the architect's compensation will be based on an average of the fee if one design for all dwelling units was used and the sum of the fees for the different types of designs. In this way we feel we will compensate for the use of the dwelling unit method of computation and at the same time recognize those areas where joint expenditures obviate the need for double compensation.

We have outlined here the basic approach which we used in devising new, equitable fee schedules for architects. A more detailed break-down of these fees will be provided to your Fees Committee in the next few weeks for final approval and distribution. We should emphasize that these fees are not carved in stone and are not meant to endure for eternity. We recognize that times change, conditions change, costs change, and our own requirements change. Who can predict today conditions two years hence? We pledge, therefore, that we will review these fee schedules as conditions change so as to make sure that they continue to reflect just compensation for the professionals involved in developing our projects.

The schedules just cited refer to developments under all of the State's housing programs. While most of the State's public housing dollars have been exhausted, these improved fee schedules will be applied to projects yet to be developed with remaining funds under the low rent program. The improved fee schedules we have discussed tonight will bear with them a balancing requirement that the architects commit themselves to an adequate compensation of consultants they utilize on State-aided projects. The ultimate functioning of the components which make up a housing development rely to a large extent on the contributions of the architect's consultants. All too often difficulty is encountered with the best made designs because of mechanical, structural or site deficiencies. These deficiencies can usually be traced to a consultant who did not or could not devote sufficient time or consideration to his area of expertise. As with the architects these consultants can devote only so much time to their areas as their compensation will allow. Payments to consultants have, in the past, not been spelled out by the State, but have been left to the discretion of the architects. As a result, consultants have not always received an amount of payment sufficient to purchase their total devotion to our cause. As a result of the new fee schedules for architects we will require architects to pay certain stipulated minimum fees to their consultants. The minimum fee for the mechanical consultant or consultants will be 16 percent of the architect's fee; the minimum for the structural consultant will be 14 percent of the architect's fee; the minimum fee for the landscape architect will be set as a percentage of the cost of the work, ranging from 11 percent of the cost of work up to $10,000 to 31/2 percent for work over $300,000. By establish-
ing set fees in this manner, we are confident of achieving a salutary arrangement for the consultant, the architect, the client and the State. The standard of excellence will thus prevail in all areas and at all levels.

We have been discussing this evening the achievement of a culturally healthy atmosphere in connection with individual areas, sites and locations. The same atmosphere should prevail, however, in extension from site to site and from location to location. For this reason I commend to your favorable consideration the transportation referendum which will appear on the ballot on November 7. Approval of this referendum by the electorate will authorize the expenditure of $2.5 billion to improve urban, suburban and State-wide travel in our State. The entire atmosphere of transportation will be improved because expenditures will be earmarked for mass transit within our urban centers, commuter travel from the suburbs, and long distance travel utilizing highways, buses and airplanes. In improving and providing new bus terminals and airport facilities, I might note, the services of architects will be very much in demand. In this way, your profession will be enabled to participate in this exciting transportation expansion and contribute to the improvement of travel conditions with the State.

It has been our aim in undertaking this thorough review and revision of architectural fee schedules to recognize the role the professional architect plays in enabling us to implement the State's housing programs. Recognizing this contribution and making proper provision for its just compensation will, we feel, assure that we fulfill the commitment to our residents to provide them with the best housing available consistent with the cost limitations of these programs. We have established these schedules because we wish to assure a culturally healthy atmosphere in State-aided housing and because we are willing to respond to the architect's offer that with proper compensation he can achieve architectural excellence and a healthy atmosphere. Others have talked about this excellence. We tonight have made available the wherewithal to enable you to give us this excellence. With successful results to show we both will benefit and justify our respective actions. Let us now work together to prove that "the highest standard that architecture ever can reach is true expression of the best of existing life." You now have the incentive and recognition which will enable you to reach that standard.

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Signing in: George J. Cavalieri, New York Chapter, AIA.
Joseph F. Addonizio, Hon. A.I.A. Executive Director, N.Y.S.A.A.
Betty Wallin, Staff Member, N.Y.S.A.A.

MONDAY EVENING
SEPT. 25 th.

MAX'S DELEGATE SESSION
Meeting, New York Regional Council, A.I.A.
Roger G. Spross, President Elect, N.Y.S.A.A.
New York Chapter, AIA.
Max O. Urbahn, F.A.I.A., Director, New York District, AIA., Presiding.
Robert Kaplan, Bronx Chapter, A.I.A.

"MR. CHAIRMAN ...!"
Herbert Epstein, Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A.
President, Architects Council of New York City.

FIRST BUSINESS SESSION TUESDAY SEPT. 26 th. A.M.

BROOKLYN CHAPTER, A.I.A. DELEGATION.

"... THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED."

Presenting Resolutions.
Guy H. Baldwin, Secretary, Darrel D. Rippe-
teau, 1st Vice-President, President Designate,
Fay A. Evans, Jr. President, N.Y.S.A.A.
Albert Melniker, Vice-President Elect, Chair-
man, Committee on Resolutions.

"AGAIN .... MR. CHAIRMAN"
Fred L. Liebmann, President, New York Society
of Architects.

NEW YORK CHAPTER DELEGATION.

TUESDAY P. M.
SEMINAR, URBAN RESTORATION

MR. HELLER, PLEASE TO COMMENCE
Panel Discussion-Urban Restoration
Orville G. Lee, AIA., Chief Architect for the
Studies and Experimental Housing Section,
Federal Housing Administration, Department
of Housing & Urban Development.
Hon. William J. Ronan, Ph. D. Chairman, Met-
ropolitan Commuter Transportation Author-
ity.
Simeon Heller, AIA., Queens Chapter,
Moderator.
Panel Discussion, Urban Restoration.
Hon. Ira Robbins, Vice-Chairman, New York City Housing Authority, Roger Starr, Executive Director, Citizens housing & Planning Council.

“IF YOU CAN SMILE WHEN ALL ABOUT YOU . . . .”
Panelists, Urban Restoration.
Simeon Heller, AIA. Queens Chapter, AIA., Moderator.
Hon. Ira Robbins, Vice-Chairman, New York City Housing Authority.
Orville G. Lee, AIA., Metropolitan-Washington D. C. Chapter, AIA., Chief Architect for the Studies & Experimental Housing Section, Federal Housing Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

BUFFALO-WESTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER, AIA DELEGATION.
from left to right:
Milton Milstein, Director NYSAA
John Y. Sloan, Arthur H. Davis (Editor E.S.A.)
Jack Highland, Vice-Pres. NYSAA
Mortimer Murphy, Jr., Pres. Bflo-WNY Chap.
Trev Rogers, Past Regional Director.

TUESDAY EVENING, GUEST SPEAKER, CLIFTON FLATHER

TITLES GALORE!
Harry M. Prince, F.A.I.A., Past President, N.Y.S.A.A.
Roger G. Spross, President Elect, N.Y.S.A.A.
Clifton C. Flather, AIA., Administrative Director, Dormitory Authority of the State of New York.
Orville G. Lee, AIA., Chief Architect for the Studies & Experimental Housing Section, Federal Housing Administration, Department of Housing & Urban Development.

SMILE, DARN YA SMILE!
Hon. James Wm. Gaynor, Commissioner of Housing and Community Renewal, Chairman and Executive Officer, New York State Housing Finance Agency; Allen Macomber, Past President, N.Y.S.A.A.
Clifton C. Flather, AIA., Administrative Director, Dormitory Authority of the State of New York.
Background: Millard F. Whiteside, Past President, N.Y.S.A.A.
Fay A. Evans, Jr. President, N.Y.S.A.A.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27th
DEVOTED TO SPORTS — LINAMENT, BANDAIDS, EXCUSES AND RELAXATION ! ! ? !

WEDNESDAY EVENING
ANNUAL BANQUET
GUEST SPEAKER
HON. JAMES WM. GAYNOR

"BANQUET DIGNITARIES"
Hon. James Wm. Gaynor, Commissioner of Housing and Community Renewal Chairman and Executive Officer, New York State Housing Finance Agency.
Fay A. Evans, Jr. AIA., President, N.Y.S.A.A.
Joseph F. Addonizio, Hon. A.I.A. Executive Director, N.Y.S.A.A.

OFFICERS AND THEIR LOVELY LADIES.
Mr. and Mrs. Irving P. Marks, Vice-President Elect; Mr. and Mrs. Albert Meiliker, Vice-President Elect.

MORE OFFICERS, MORE LOVELY LADIES.
Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Goldstone, Retiring Vice-President.
Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Feldman, Treasurer.
Mrs. Donald Q. Faragher, Donald Q. Faragher, F.A.I.A. Past President.
Mrs. Highland, John N. Highland, Jr., Vice President Elect, Buffalo-Western New York Chapter, A.I.A.
"WELL DONE MR. PRESIDENT!"  
Fay A. Evans, Jr., A.I.A., President NYSAA  
ending his administration.  
Commissioner Gaynor.

"... AND FOR THE BEST ..."  
Arthur Schiller, F.A.I.A., Chairman of the  
Architectural Awards Committee.

"ARE ALL THE ARCHITECTS HAPPY?"  
Art Kahn, Master of Ceremonies, Nevele Country Club.

"YES INDEEDY! ... AND SO ARE THE EXHIBITORS AND OUR GUESTS!"  
Joseph F. Addonizio, Hon. A.I.A. Executive Director, N.Y.S.A.A.

"Art Kahn nearly lost his baton when Joe broke up the show".

"TRIBUTE TO A PRESIDENT"  
Howard W. Geyer, President, Eastern-New York Chapter, A.I.A., presenting the N.Y.S.A.A. Award to Fay A. Evans, Jr., President, N.Y.S.A.A. for "outstanding service to the profession and the N.Y.S.A.A."

foreground: Millard Bresin, President, Queens Chapter, A.I.A., Host Chapter Chairman.

NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS N.Y.S.A.A.
left to right:  
Roger D. Spross, President, New York Chapter, AIA  
Albert Melniker, Vice-President, Staten Island Chapter, AIA  
Darrel D. Rippeteau, 1st Vice-President, President Designate for 1968-69 Central New York Chapter, AIA  
Irving P. Marks, Vice-President, Brooklyn Chapter, AIA  
Fay A. Evans, Jr., Retiring President, Eastern New York Chapter, AIA  
John N. Highland, Jr., Vice-President, Buffalo-Western NY Chapter, AIA

"BURDENS BEAR HEAVILY AT THE NEVELE"  
Mortimer J. Murphy, Jr., President, Buffalo-Western New York Chapter, AIA  
Millard F. Whiteside, Past President, NYSAA  
Guy H. Baldwin, Secretary NYSAA  
Robert Kaplan  
Trevor W. Roger, Past President, N.Y.S.A.A.

Commissioner Gaynor delivers the Banquet Address.

"ANY NIGHT—SHOWTIME!"

"ARE ALL THE ARCHITECTS HAPPY?"  
Art Kahn, Master of Ceremonies, Nevele Country Club.

"YES INDEEDY! ... AND SO ARE THE EXHIBITORS AND OUR GUESTS!"  
Joseph F. Addonizio, Hon. A.I.A. Executive Director, N.Y.S.A.A.

"Art Kahn nearly lost his baton when Joe broke up the show".

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
RESOLUTION I
TITLE: Appreciation and Thanks to the 1967 Convention Committee
SPONSORED BY: Resolutions Committee
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this Convention expresses its thanks to the Chairman of the Convention, Stanley H. Klein, to the members of his committee, to the ladies under the Co-Chairmanship of Mrs. Stanley H. Klein and Mrs. Millard Bressin, who developed an interesting ladies program, and to the Queens Chapter, the host for this interesting convention.
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Joseph F. Addonizio, Honorary A.I.A. receive an expression of appreciation for his work on behalf of this Annual Convention.
Passed.
RESOLUTION II
TITLE: Appreciation and Thanks to the Educational Exhibitors
SPONSORED BY: Resolutions Committee
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the NYSAI commends the Exhibitors for their excellent displays and expresses the thanks and appreciation of this Convention for their participation.
Passed.
RESOLUTION III
TITLE: Contractor’s Registration Law
SPONSORED BY: N. Y. Chapter A.I.A.
BE IT HEREBY resolved that the New York State Association of Architects in convention assembled refer this to Contractors Relations Committee, New York State Association of Architects and report on desirability and feasibility at the Board meeting at the March 1968 meeting.
Passed.
RESOLUTION IV
TITLE: Evaluation Committee
SPONSORED BY: Fay A. Evans, Jr., President
New York State Association of Architects, Inc.
BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that Fay A. Evans, Jr., President of the State Association expresses his thanks and appreciation to the entire Committee for their effective deliberations and the report which will become a basis of operation of our State Association.
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in addition to the thanks extended to the entire committee, specific mention is made of the Ad Hoc Committee Chairman:
1. Legislation — Gillet Lefferts, Jr.
2. Education Law — Herbert Epstein
3. Finances — Martyn N. Weston
4. Conventions — Albert C. Brevetti
6. Association Organization — Frederick H. Voss
The guidance of this Committee by Co-Chairmen Robert Kaplan and Trevor Rogers, together with the work of the committee consultant Albert Melniker, receives the thanks and appreciation of the entire Association.
RESOLUTION V
TITLE: Street Mapping
SPONSORED BY: Staten Island Chapter — A.I.A
CO-SPONSORED BY: N. Y. City Chapter
BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that this association take necessary action through the legislature of the State of New York that will provide for the acquisition of title to land in a mapped street within 10 years of the adoption of a final street map. IF within 10 years, title has not been vested in the municipality, then the municipality be legally obligated to review and update its maps in accordance with the new needs of the community.
Passed.
RESOLUTION VI
TITLE: Statute of Limitations
SPONSORED BY: Staten Island Chapter
BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the NYSAI provide for the introduction of a bill in the 1968 session of the New York State Legislature for the purpose of establishing a law that would limit the responsibility of Architects to a period consistent with other professions.
Passed.
RESOLUTION VII
TITLE: State Education Law
SPONSORED BY: Resolutions Committee
BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the Education Law Committee and its consultants work closely with the Joint Legislative Committee in order to effect a complete revision of the Education Law for the 1968 Legislative Session.
Passed.
RESOLUTION VIII
TITLE: Transportation
SPONSORED BY: Resolutions Committee
BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the NYSAI in Convention Assembled supports the bond issue with the proviso that the individual localities be given an opportunity to coordinate the transportation system as proposed by the state with local requirements and local consultation.
Passed.
RESOLUTION IX
TITLE: Architects Week
SPONSORED BY: Resolutions Committee
BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the NYSAI in Convention Assembled expresses its thanks and appreciation to the Governor of this State for the proclamation of Architects Week.
Passed.
RESOLUTION X
TITLE: Time Limitations Concerning Condemnation for Renewal Purposes
SPONSORED BY: Resolutions Committee
BE IT RESOLVED, that this association refer this subject to its Governmental Relations Committee for a study of the procedures involved to establish time limitations in these matters and a report rendered to the Board of Directors at the March, 1968 meeting.
Passed.
RESOLUTION XI
TITLE: Appreciation to Fay A. Evans, Jr.
SPONSORED BY: The Resolutions Committee
WHEREAS, the NYSAI has grown and developed as a professional organization due to dedicated leadership and a belief in high standards and WHEREAS, our Association has had the good fortune of having Fay A. Evans, Jr. contribute to this growth and to its leadership as an officer and as its president and WHEREAS, Fay A. Evans, Jr. has conducted the affairs of our State Association, as its President, with efficiency, with dignity, with vision and strong professional objectives,
BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that upon the completion of his term of office as President, Fay A. Evans, Jr. receive from the Association a symbol of gratitude for his service to the profession of architecture.
Passed by acclamation.
Over one hundred entries from New York State architects were received for the Exhibit Awards at the Annual N.Y.S.A.A. Convention, held at the Nevele Country Club, Ellenville, New York. Also gracing the main lobby of the Nevele complex were a number of very fine models, of which the craftsmanship and graphic appeal was appreciated.

The exhibit was interestingly mounted and the general appeal was evidenced by the continuous activity in the display area and rapt attention devoted to the exhibition by all who stopped and studied.

All of the awards were well earned, and the special award was particularly deserved because it dealt with the convention theme of Urban Restoration.

Those chosen for awards in various categories were:

- **Single Residence** — Fred L. Liebmann for the residence of Mr. & Mrs. Jack Amsterdam in Ossining, New York. Mr. Liebmann was assisted by Jorge Sanchez Cardona.
- **Multiple Residence** — Edelbaum & Webster for the Riverside Neighborhood Assembly house in New York City, under the Mitchell-Lama law.
- **Educational** — Warner, Burns, Toan & Lunde for the Hofstra University Library and Bridge, Hempstead, Long Island.
- **Institutional** — Office of Max O. Urbahn Associates for the New York City Hall of Science.
- **Commercial** — Lee Harris Pomeroy for the Putnam Professional Park medical building, Lake Mahopac, New York.
- **Special Award** — Michael D. Schwartz for the ``Urban Restoration title`` titled "Environment By Yellow Bird Project."

All of the above named architects will receive Certificates of Merit for Excellence in Design. The jury consisted of Arthur Schiller, FAIA, chairman, E. Gilbert Barker, Millard Bresin and Fred Liebmann, Herbert Epstein, E. James Gambaro, Abraham Leavit, James W. Peck, Michael L. Radoslovich, Guerino Salerni, & Leo Stillman.

The award for the upstate architect belongs to the firm of Cadman & Droste of Troy, New York, selected by the State Division of Housing and Community Renewal for excellence in planning and design for the high rise building for the aged, known as the John F. Kennedy Towers sponsored by the Troy Housing Authority.

The NYSAA jury also awarded certificates to the educational exhibits displayed at the convention by the American Olean Company, the United States Steel Corporation and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company among the 50 building products booths. A special award was also given to the Celanese Coatings Company, Devoe Paint Division, for their ingenious album "Music to Paint By."

A pointed observation cannot be allowed to escape this page, and it is that many areas of the State did not submit panels for the exhibition. It will be noted all winners were from New York City. What incentive, what urging is necessary to have statewide submittals in 1968? Let this be the first shot fired in the campaign to win the battle against apathy.
AWARD
FROM STATE DIVISION
OF HOUSING AND
COMMUNITY RENEWAL
FOR
Excellence in
Planning and Design

CADMAN & DROSTE

Troy, New York

JOHN F. KENNEDY TOWERS

This structure is a 165,000' building, 31 stories in height with 265 apartment units of studio and one-bedroom types. In addition, there is an entire floor of recreational area for the tenants and a lower level which houses the entrance and boiler room facilities, as well as storage and shop activity. The structure was designed in our office.

Building costs are approximately $2,700,000 exclusive of site development and landscaping. The project has been designed for the Troy Housing Authority under the jurisdiction of the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal. It is designed primarily for the elderly under the low rent housing program in the State of New York. The circular form of the building is most effective in the reduction of circulation areas, reduction of distance of travel to and from elevators and apartments and centralization of mechanical facilities, along with a drastic reduction in perimeter and reduced site coverage.

The precast curtain-wall was designed as a contemporary reflection of the very typical bay window architecture so prevalent here in Troy.

Both in form and detail, this structure represents a break-through in public housing in New York State and, perhaps, nationally. This break from a long tradition of "sameness" in public housing is indeed a credit to the Troy Housing Authority and the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal.

The building sits on an eight-acre site adjacent to a public park built by the Troy Agency as part of this project and deeded back to the City.
The concept of this design grew out of the Owner's desire for a residence that would go beyond their daily physical requirements in its visual and emotional impact.

Therefore, by creating the structure in this plastic form which allows the spaces to flow throughout the enclosure, a sense of being is created and the experience of the interior spaces and the nobility of the form is expressed.
GOALS: To create a serene mass fitting the site, but reserving maximum possible space for landscaping and recreation. To organize and to articulate clearly the functional aspects of the design.

DESIGN SOLUTION: Fourteen story horizontal scheme with the living unit block set one story above the street floor separating it from public functions of the first floor. This opens the site, frees the rear yard for landscaped recreational purposes and exposes it to view from the street. The building is further unified by being placed on a raised platform. Above the 1st floor it is divided into two independent sections each with its own bank of elevators serving 8 apartments per floor. The structural grid 12'x18' proved economical, also desirable since it defined and expressed the rooms behind. Modular precast concrete wall system is a component part of the structure, providing ample window area and intergrating the air conditioning sleeves. It unifies and gives purpose to the whole design. The balconies were limited to the large corner apartments from which Central Park and the Hudson River are visible.

LOCATION: 150-160 West 96th Street, New York City.

PROGRAM: 14 story, 208 apartments.

STREET FLOOR: No apartments on this floor — contains Community Center, Professional Suites, Manager's Office, Pram Rooms, Incinerator Rooms. Landscaped areas and children's play area for tenants' use.

BASEMENT: 83 car enclosed parking garage.

CONSTRUCTION COST: $4,000,000.00.

ARCHITECT: Edelbaum and Webster, 501 Madison Avenue, New York City.
PUTNAM PROFESSIONAL PARK

Jury Comment:
"The jury singled out this project for its unusual and imaginative design concept. Modest materials are used in an informal manner at residential scale which fits well in the surrounding area. The separation of the patients is expressed in the cubicle design of the exterior."

Architect's Description:
The clinic is a barn-like structure in a rural community, planned to use with advantage a tight, rock and tree studded site and view of a most scenic lake. It is a two-level building of natural cedar shakes, set on a one-story concrete base. The roof planned originally to be of copper has been built of cedar.

The building houses 14 doctors, a pharmacy, coffee shop and related facilities, two central waiting rooms, receptionists; and children's level used in conjunction with pediatric suite and other offices, for patients and local art exhibits.

Program and small irregular site suggested parking on two levels, each accessible to doctors' suites without use of steps. Both levels are joined by an open arcade under the building. This must be at once an efficient medical facility, an expression of professional competence and a good neighbor in surroundings where residences, farms and country shops establish the quality of the community.

Fenestration is dictated by use: large glass areas in waiting rooms facing the lake; doctors' consultation rooms and dental treatment rooms; small glazed areas in examining rooms; X-ray and laboratories totally enclosed; high reflected south light in dental suite clerestory boxes.
HOFSTRA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY & PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE

The acquisition of 88 acres of what once was Mitchel Field across Hempstead Turnpike from the existing campus, the mushrooming student population and the resulting pressure to expand the existing library, and the change of the institution from a College to a University, were all strong factors in Hofstra University's decision to build a new and imposing University Library. It was to be the academic showcase of the campus, and the geographical pivot between the existing old campus and the new buildings across the Turnpike. Therefore the library building was classically sited at the head of the old campus and adjacent to the turnpike over which the new pedestrian bridge connects the old and new campuses.

THE LIBRARY Program-provision for 600,000 volumes, conference and study facilities for 1,200 undergraduate and graduate readers — called for such a large mass, 140,000 square feet, that it was necessary to reduce the apparent bulk of the new structure and make a reasonable transition to the low two-story colonial buildings adjacent to it. The resulting design has two major elements: a two-story pavilion structure and a central tower. The former, an eight-story tower, rising above the gallery, is supported on four structural corner shafts which contain elevators, stairs, and all other mechanical and service spaces leaving an uninterrupted floor in which to place bookstacks, faculty studies, conference rooms and reader carrels. The latter, consisting of a long gallery with two adjoining pavilions, contains the major reading and staff spaces of the library. These include the reserve reading room, the circulation desks, card catalog reference and periodical reading room; those facilities are most heavily used by the majority of library users. To reduce the height of the pavilions, the entire Library was placed in a sunken grass plaza, five feet below the campus level. This also lowered the main entrance vestibule of the Library to a half level above the grade, easily reached by a ramp across the sunken court. From this vestibule, the concrete, enclosed, double cantilevered PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE springs across the Turnpike to the new North Campus, terminating at the Student Center and Dormitories. This siting forces the student going from commuter parking and the new Resident Towers beyond the Student Center, to pass by the Library every day on route to the academic campus.

THE LIBRARY is of exposed reinforced concrete. The clear-span tower floors are supported on four corner piers with the exterior corners regressed and tapered. The concrete, of buff colored sand and gravel of Long Island, was formed with rough boards. The precast window panels between the slots of bronze glass set in neoprene gaskets are of exposed aggregate; similar in color so as to relate to the sand-white brick and limestone color of the low, existing Georgian classroom buildings.

THE FOOTBRIDGE, 360 feet in overall length, consists of two double cantilevered ramps of reinforced cast-in-place concrete, the upper plane of which acts as both roof and structure. In order to achieve an efficient structural design, the roof contains 13 tubes or conduits through which wires of very high strength steel are threaded. After the concrete has been placed the wires are tightened by means of jacks, and then the conduits are pressure-filled with cement grout. This process is known as “post tensioning.”

The 15 foot wide walkway of precast concrete panels is suspended by means of steel hangers from the roof structure. The resulting opening are glazed with laminated safety glass. A skylight at the meeting of the twin cantilevers marks the midspan and provides ventilation.
Visitors to the new $10-million Hall of Science to be constructed at Flushing Meadows, will enter the bold structure by a bridge leading into the main floor exhibition area from the entrance plaza. Being built by the City of New York as part of Mayor Lindsay's multi-phase development project, the 190,000-square-foot structure was designed by The Office of Max O. Urbahn, Architects. The five-story facility, featuring below-ground-level research laboratories, will connect with the existing Hall of Science (background), a 60,000-square-foot structure carried over from the 1964-65 World's Fair. Also seen (left) is an exhibit of space vehicles by NASA, which will be retained until the expansion project proceeds to its next stage, a 500,000-square-foot unit planned as the final expansion phase.

Shown above is a scale model of a completed multi-phase Hall of Science complexe, planned by Mayor Lindsay as part of the new Flushing Meadows-Corona Park. Construction plans were recently announced by the Mayor for Expansion Phase No. 1, a $10-million, 190,000-square-foot structure (left) designed by The Office of Max O. Urbahn, Architects, to connect with an existing Hall of Science (center) directly behind it. The third building will provide additional exhibition space, and will complete the three-unit, 750,000-square-foot Hall of Science. The map tacks represent trees planned for the fully landscaped project.

NEW YORK CITY
HALL OF SCIENCE
Positive results of Yellow Bird Project; after 2 years of successful operation the following has been achieved.

Building method is practical and improvements can only help lower cost of $8,000 per unit.

90-day completion of construction — if repeated, time can be reduced to 30 days. Positive benefit to neighborhood thru creative use of unskilled labor. Local people were recommended thru cooperation of beat police and Mobilization For Youth. Both helped M. D. Schwartz hire people eager to work and non addicts. They just recommended these people see Mr. Schwartz. He had to select. Some employees stayed the entire three months, others left in one hour. The positive result was that approx. $2,000 per week went into circulation in the neighborhood. Think of the possibilities of thousands of such building projects going on in the city at the same time. All this is possible.

Skilled trades were handled by union workmen — working in an area they never are usually have found jobs.

So many fine products are made available, i.e., prefinished wall board, flooring, cabinets and appliances — with more available each day — all they need to be is hoisted or carried to the old apartment and quickly installed without the use of huge cranes that tie up traffic.
Environment Yellow Bird Project

Major problem is rapid removal of rubbish and except for old plumbing, furnishing, doors, and some partitions — much of the old construction can be left in place and help in the insulation for sound.

The method of using all electric heat offered great advantages.

1. Speed of installation.
2. Elimination of hazardous boiler room and chimneys.
3. Low cost operation — special Con Edison rate proves cost to average $15. month per apartment for 2 year period for all energy cost for heat, hot water, lighting, cooking and summer air conditioning.
4. Max. individual control of comfort temperature — only pay for what you use.

Tenancy — As building attracts high quality tenants — but those people necessary to raise a neighborhood from a slum to an attractive place to live at modest cost. Tenants are integrated of all ethnic and minority groups, all religions — both single, career people and young married starting out in their first apartment (or students) all who need an attractive place to live on limited budgets.

The tenants occupying these 15 apartments: Teachers, social workers, vista volunteers; medical resident, researchers, engineers, writers, secretaries, research and engineering students.

Special precautions and developments were installed for security such as special locks, burglar alarms, bright hallways, and these have served to make it a safe place to live.

More would be possible except for the one hurdle that Mr. Schwartz could not overcome. That was fair financing. A small mortgage was finally obtained from the Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church in America but all the promises of Federal and City Agencies produced excuses but no money to do more of the same. Each agency has their own special rules and regulations that prevents the Yellow Bird Project to be reproduced a thousand times over and the poor in the slums can only wait until someday somebody big enough can see the woods over the trees and get the job under way. All government now does is produce agencies — When are they ready to produce jobs and end the decadence of our cities?
It is a well-known fact that many organizational dinners are terminated with an awe-inspiring, detailed, controversial, technical, complicated after-dinner speech, which never seems appropriate to the atmosphere generated by a successful meeting such as this, overflowing with comradeship, steeped to the brim with technicalities, and saturated with a desire to move into more fertile fields.

It, therefore, might be appropriate to discuss briefly an existing situation, which has resulted in architectural participation by many of you in the past and promises a future of great importance to most of you who are interested in being connected with the expansion of educational facilities in the State of New York.

The Dormitory Authority is a Public Benefit Corporation, which in its operation does not use any tax monies of any kind. All of its operational costs are covered by fees charged to private institutions and from rentals of its properties over the entire life of each individual Bond Issue. In the case of the State University, the lease covers only income-producing dormitories.

Many architects do not realize that the dormitory authority is empowered by law to finance, design, construct, furnish, and equip a tremendous variety of buildings. For example, the original law, passed in 1944, empowered the dormitory authority to construct dormitories and dining halls and attendant facilities for state teachers colleges. Subsequently, this law was changed, so that we would provide these units for the new State University. Of the original total complex of the State University, amounting to approximately one billion dollars by 1970, the Dormitory Authority’s portion of this program amounts to approximately 46%.

Under a recent change in the program, it is possible that there will be included in most dormitory construction an addition of about 15% of the total area for academic use. This will again increase our proportionate share of the total university program.

The responsibility of the dormitory authority with respect to the State University was increased by changes in the law on several occasions to include any of the university centers, agricultural and technical colleges, and community colleges.

Several years ago a law was passed, allowing the authority to finance, construct, furnish and equip any kind of a building, with the exception of chapels, for any degree-granting, private institution in the State of New York. This particular program is over double the size, as far as the authority is concerned, of the State University program. We have at the moment constructed over $600 million dollars worth of private college buildings, and have applications for many millions more. We have many interesting projects, such as the complete new campus for Rochester Institute of Technology, all of the academic buildings on the new campus at Ithaca College, particularly all of the expansion presently under way and proposed at Cornell University, New York University, Columbia University, and innumerable small colleges. It is interesting to note that about a year ago when the Federal government had funds available for private college use, the New York State allocation amounted to about $35 million dollars, whereas we obligated about $358 million dollars in that same year to New York State private colleges.

Because of our flexibility, it has been possible for us to assist many small private colleges in their desired development programs. Sometimes a complete reorganization of their financial structure was proposed by us, existing mortgages were refinanced under a bond issue, and other savings made, enabling them to build buildings which previously were impossible for them financially. This program is still wide open throughout the state, and many architects might find colleges which are unaware of the advantages of our financing program. Such a possibility is enhanced by the
Another law passed by the Legislature will enable the Dormitory Authority to construct Lincoln Center in New York City by the addition of a unit for the Juilliard School of Music, headquarters for the New York Philharmonic Society, and administrative quarters for the Lincoln Center management group.

Another interesting law enables us to construct the World Science Center in New York City, which will house tax-exempt scientific organizations and provide various sized auditoriums for their organizational meetings.

Recently a law was passed, enabling the Dormitory Authority to construct for the Boards of Cooperative Educational Services, vocational school buildings for the school districts under their jurisdiction. This places the Dormitory Authority in a position where we will be constructing educational units at a high school level. This program is just under way and should provide many interesting opportunities for architects. It is estimated that this program could reach approximately $100 million dollars within the very near future.

A fairly recent law placed the responsibility with the Dormitory Authority for the construction of research buildings at engineering colleges, for lease to the Federal government. This particular program has resulted to date in the construction of one research unit. I am sure that a follow-up on this law might provide some interesting results.

Another facet of the authority's responsibility is the financing, construction, and furnishing of housing, academic facilities, staff quarters, and administrative facilities at any accredited schools of nursing in the state. This particular law has resulted so far in the design and construction of several interesting projects, and I am sure that there are many more that should be undertaken. We have under construction a fairly large unit at Buffalo General Hospital, have just completed a unit at Geneva General Hospital and have applications, and in some cases, drawings made, for large projects similar to the contemplated Skidmore School of Nursing in New York City.

Because of the fact that the Dormitory Authority can build academic facilities at any degree-granting institution, it has been brought to light that a medical college comes in this category, and it is possible to interpret the law in such a way that a complete hospital building could be constructed for any financially-able medical college. At the moment we are assuming the responsibility for a $4.8 million dollar hospital complex for a medical college in New York City, part of a complex which may total over $45 million dollars. Albany Medical College has also applied for a large hospital facility.

At the last legislative session a law was passed and signed by the Governor that placed the responsibility with the Dormitory Authority for the financing, construction, and equipping of the City University of New York's expansion program. It is estimated that this will run somewhere between $500 and $700 million dollars.

The estimated total of our obligations to date is approximately one billion-seven-hundred million dollars. A recent issue of the Congressional Record stated that the Dormitory Authority has the largest college construction program in history. Present figures indicate that this might be true. This fact emphasizes a great need for closer cooperation on the part of all concerned — our organization, architects, engineers, contractors, suppliers, and the eventual users, such as the colleges, hospitals, school districts, etc.

It is conceivable that our organization is too small at present, consisting of only 48 employees. We know, however, that an overall program as described can best be operated on a simplified basis. Too many people, too many complicated procedures, too many opinions — all seem to cause delay, additional costs, questionable results, and a sense of dissatisfaction to the eventual user.

We in the Authority have attempted to develop flexible procedures, varied in accordance with the individual problems of the project. Simple procedures of a flexible nature require the best of cooperation from the architect. Too often an architectural firm will take advantage of simplified procedures by over-simplifying their cooperation.

In closing, I would like to ask that architects cooperate with us in solving certain problems. One is the need for establishing some method of effectively supervising the multi-contract system of construction. Is the average architectural firm capable, with their own organization, of controlling the coordination necessary, or should special professional supervisory groups be organized and hired for this purpose? If this is done, where does the architect's responsibility come into the picture, or where does it end?

We believe that the architect should retain his responsibility through to the completion of the project and not be replaced by management groups. If management groups are necessary, they should be responsible to the architect.

Years ago, architects asked the Authority to cooperate with them and give the profession its full responsibility. We have consistently worked along these lines, but now we are told by many architects that they would just as soon not be responsible for supervision. I believe this is seriously weakening the profession.

Another problem centers around the checking of plans and specifications. Many architects have indicated that they don't make a detailed check because we check the drawings and specifications. Primarily we check only for conformance to program, code requirements, safety and finishes for reduced maintenance. It is amazing to see in many cases the long list of comments and corrections prepared by our staff. This places too much responsibility on us, and again indicates a weakness in the performance of the architect's responsibility.

One more problem is created by many architects who ignore the cost limitation set on a project. It is one thing to have cost changes caused by normal escalation, but to purposely build-in cost in excess of the accepted estimate, is inexcusable. This tendency causes tremendous problems in financing.

I apologize for this rather rambling talk, but I do hope that some of you will better understand our basic program and will give serious thought to our mutual problems, several of which I have mentioned.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity to be with you. Best wishes to you all from the Dormitory Authority.
NEWLY LICENSED ARCHITECTS

ALBANY COUNTY
Waite, Ronald Edward Jr.  
Loudonville, N. Y.

BROOME COUNTY
Davies, Norman John  
Binghamton, N. Y.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
Reber, David Charles; Dunkirk, N. Y.

DUTCHESS COUNTY
Berkeley, William Taylor  
Pawling, N. Y.
Carnacchini, Alfio Henry  
Clinton Corners, N. Y.
Dittrich, Walter Charles  
Loedy, Edmond Geza  
Clinton Corners, N. Y.

ERIE COUNTY
Castle, Peter George; Buffalo, N. Y.
Hosken, Ronald Clive  
Lake View, N. Y.
Houston, Frederic Kidder  
Buffalo, N. Y.
Pawlowski, Conrad; Buffalo, N. Y.
Racenis, Viesturs; Kenmore, N. Y.

MONROE COUNTY
Fredrickson, Martin L.  
Spencerport, N. Y.
Schoenegge, Alan Alexander  
Rochester, N. Y.

ONONDAGA COUNTY
Benjamin, Edward Wells  
Syracuse, N. Y.
Butenko, Woldymyr; Jamesville, N. Y.
Campbell, Eugene Thomson  
Manlius, N. Y.

RENSSELAER COUNTY
Baker, John Francis; Troy, N. Y.

SARATOGA COUNTY
Rishell, Ross Bailey  
South Glens Falls, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY
MacLaughlin, Keith S.  
Schenectady, N. Y.

BRONX COUNTY
Shein, Joseph; New York, N. Y.

KINGS COUNTY
Ascione, Robert Dale; Brooklyn, N. Y.
Badia, Robert Jon; New York, N. Y.
Bobick, Michael Gregory  
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Caruso, Victor Fred; Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cosenza, Joseph Mario; Bayside, N. Y.
De Santo, Samuel Joseph  
New York, N. Y.
Dombrosky, Sidney; Bronx, N. Y.
Goodman, Martin; Little Neck, N. Y.
Jacobs, Stephen B.; Brooklyn, N. Y.
Montana, Gregory Louis  
Whitestone, N. Y.
Wong, Henry Kiling; Jamaica, N. Y.

NASSAU COUNTY
Akaner, Alfred John; Levittown, N. Y.
Groark, James Patrick  
Lynbrook, N. Y.
Lubman, Ronald  
North Woodmere, N. Y.
Schenke, Raymond Edward  
Garden City Park, N. Y.
Vopat, Valerie Marie; Malverne, N. Y.

NEW YORK COUNTY
Hall, Perry Andrew; New York, N. Y.
Hartung, Roderick Michael  
New York, N. Y.
Hsu, Lillian L.; New York, N. Y.
Ingoldsby, Colin Joseph  
New York, N. Y.
Korec, Vladimir; New York, N. Y.
Korman, Henry Jay; New York, N. Y.
Magg, Theodore; New York, N. Y.
Meyer, Terry Frederick  
New York, N. Y.
Nathan, Doris B.; New York, N. Y.
Schiavon, John Charles; New York, N. Y.
Steinglass, Ralph; New York, N. Y.
Vella, James Michael; Brooklyn, N. Y.
Willen, Paul; New York, N. Y.

ROCKLAND COUNTY
Maeuser, Oskar Paul  
Spring Valley, N. Y.

QUEENS COUNTY
Caruso, Joseph Louis; Jamaica, N. Y.
Gudelis, Algis K.; Jamaica, N. Y.
Klein, Alfred Richard  
Flushing, N. Y.
Merker, Joel; Flushing, N. Y.
Rullivan, Charles Albert Jr.  
Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.

SUFFOLK COUNTY
Ala, Charles Joseph  
Central Islip, N. Y.
Gartner, Richard Emil  
East Northport, N. Y.
Marquer, Robert Andre  
Huntington, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY
Avalos, Gerard John; Yonkers, N. Y.
Dunlap, Robert Lawrence  
Ithaca, N. Y.
Franco, Angelo Peter; Groton, N. Y.
Hoffman, Lawrence; Ithaca, N. Y.
strauss, Lucille; So. Salem, N. Y.
trace, jay; irvington, N.Y.
TrefEisen, Frederick Nathaniel  
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Voisinet, Roland Joseph  
Scarsdale, N. Y.
Wolf, Franz; Bronxville, N. Y.
Zacek, Albert; Yorktown Heights, N. Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Congratulations gentlemen, and success to you all.

State Announces 69 Successful Candidates
The Rochester Society of Architects, Central New York Chapter, A.I.A., in attempting to create a liaison between the profession, and the general public, established an annual architectural exhibition in 1963. The current display encourages and supports development of Rochester's greatest natural asset, the Genesee River. Display material consists of photographs, drawings and script indicating existing conditions surrounding the river; proposals in motion such as renewal programs initiated by local government and proposed solutions to specific sites along the river as interpreted by The Rochester Society of Architects.
Architecture is the art of designing buildings which function efficiently and which are beautiful both in themselves and in relation to their surroundings. However, for most people, architecture is an unknown art. This is a tragedy. While no one is obliged to look at a painting or listen to a musical composition which does not appeal to him, everyone, in order to exist, is intimately associated with many kinds of buildings. Unfortunately few people recognize the difference between a work of architecture and just a building work.

About five years ago the Rochester Society of Architects realized that the majority of people were not familiar with architecture and then noted (to their embarrassment!) that this shortcoming was to a great extent the fault of the architects. There had been inadequate communication between the profession and the public. The prime reason for this is that very few people have occasion to employ an architect whereas nearly everyone will employ a physician or a lawyer sometime in their lives. The architects tended to neglect that majority who, while not being prospective clients, still were strongly affected by their physical environment. One of the Society's moves to bridge this gap was to establish an annual exhibition. The subjects of the early ones described to the public the meaning of architecture. Later an effort was made to concentrate on special building types; a notably successful exhibition was entitled "The Good House" which showed a score of dwellings in Rochester which enjoy architectural merit. Since then the Society has broadened its scope by exhibiting studies of the City's larger features.

In 1966, in hand with the American Institute of Architects' war on ugliness, the Society presented a show called "The Ugly Face of Rochester". This depicted some of the more seedy aspects of the City. While it accomplished the purpose of drawing attention to squalor it suffered from one weakness in that the photography, produced by a group of R.I.T. students, was so attractive that much of the City's ugliness had a quaint appeal!

The current exhibition is entitled "The River". Like so many American cities, Rochester has neglected its greatest natural asset, the river. Much of the river within the city limits flows through a beautiful gorge; there are two waterfalls now hidden by ill placed industrial buildings and it is polluted. Generally as an amenity it is completely wasted. The Exhibition Committee set itself the mammoth task of proposing some changes which would bring the Genesee River into the City instead of allowing it to sneak by the back door as a sort of large scale open sewer. While studying the river the Committee were first amazed at the unknown which exists and then became really excited about the design potential which it offered.

Specific sites have been selected along the River and suggested appropriate uses with schemes to promote these goals. These are possible developments and do not indicate actual proposals. The schemes are presented to stimulate interest. The architects feel that the visitor to the exhibition will quickly recognize the natural beauty which exists and will support enthusiastically any project which allows people to take full advantage of their river.
At the River mouth, a proposal is made to replace the present port facility. This new development would include new warehouses with parking over them; a boardwalk allowing visitors to share in the excitement of port activity at a safe distance; a Riverside Restaurant; and a Marine Museum. These structures would be built beside a widened River Basin which could better accommodate the ships and pleasure craft using the River. A pavilion incorporating a beacon and foghorn could be built at the end of the west pier as a "River Gateway" to the city from the lake.

A large marina facility has been proposed in the lower river near Lake Ontario. This facility is offered as a prototype to accommodate the growing number of pleasure craft using the River and Lake. A harbor would be dredged and equipped with docks, refueling and maintenance facilities, and winter boat storage space. A pavilion facing the marina could house a restaurant, bar and dance floor making an attractive nightspot for boaters and non-boaters, or during the day it could serve as a center marina instruction, or a meeting place.

An undeveloped island exists in the river amidst a parklike area. This island could provide a delightful, rustic children's camp with access by footbridge from the east bank. The main structure would serve as headquarters during inclement weather. The remaining area would be left wooded with campsites and tent platforms scattered over the terrain. A small boat dock and swimming facilities would be feasible if pollution were eliminated.

An apartment complex could be built at the top of the gorge just south of the Upper Falls. This would replace unsightly, dilapidated buildings, clean up the wall of the gorge and locate a residential development where it could benefit by the natural beauty of the site. There would be a high rise tower with balconies affording views up and down the River. Two story town houses would be grouped around an open plaza with an outlook over the River. Landscaping provides a buffer zone between the project and small industries on Lake Avenue.

By razing the dilapidated buildings on the east bank of the River overlooking the Upper Falls an ideal vantage point of the Falls is open for development as a Park. A dramatic structure overhanging the precipice could house the "River Rathskeller", a restaurant and beer garden. Floodlighting the falls at night would add to the exciting atmosphere that might be created. In this way, the lively activity that existed here in the past, when it was a popular recreational area, could be re-established. The rest of the east bank of the River from upper falls to Driving Park Avenue should be cleaned up. With landscaping the bank could be developed as a Promenade.
A proposal entitled "River Plaza" occupies both banks of the river in a downtown commercial district. This area is being considered as an Urban Renewal Project. The development provides an outdoor Riverside Terrace, an enclosed mall on the terrace level lined with shops, restaurants with outdoor dining facilities, underground parking, office space over the mall topped by luxury apartments. A variety of dining, shopping, and entertainment facilities would serve the government, professional and commercial offices and hotels in the area. An urbane atmosphere, with continuous day and night activity would be established.

Other proposals in the Upper River include: replacing an inappropriate land use in the University Area with a Landmark Dormitory commanding views up and down the River; a boy's club house near a present park providing more recreational facilities in a park setting; and a small Marina in Genesee Valley Park to serve the increased boating activity in the Upper River and the Barge Canal.

It is the hope of the Rochester Society of Architects that these proposals may help us all to realize the value of the River and the potential it offers for future development. It is not an overnight task. If our children are ever to enjoy the benefits that could be realized through River development, we must exercise the necessary support and enthusiasm to initiate positive action, NOW!

Rochester Port Authority offers the opportunity to create an exciting experience for the pedestrian as well as the more efficient and up-to-date operation for the port itself. Boardwalks usher people from ample parking areas to outlooks over port activities by an outdoor marine museum and past a new structure housing a restaurant and an excursion depot. Marine education, stimulating vistas and active participation all become major elements in a successful Harbor atmosphere.

Widening the river at the port alleviates congestion of pleasure craft and shipping vessels.
The pleasure craft population of Rochester is increasing with alarming speed each year. Allowing the presently uncontrolled sprawl of pleasure boats along river banks will result in complete congestion of the river basin area.

The proposed solution cuts back areas along the river bank to form large marinas. These areas would concentrate the pleasure boats in several locations, leaving river bank space for natural parks. The parks would provide pleasant vistas for boaters and allow non-boaters a pleasant vantage of the river activities.

The wide marinas will enable easy movement of crafts without disturbing river traffic. They will provide all necessary boating services, including gas and oil, maintenance, docking and winter storage. The Pavilion facing the marina might house a restaurant, bar and dance floor. It would be a meeting place and attractive night spot for boaters and non-boaters alike.
This undeveloped island ideally lends itself to the proposed children's camp; preferably a public endeavor. Amidst an urban environment, this wooded paradise provides an excellent setting for character building of young individuals through camping, swimming, canoeing and community activities. The land is to be left natural with only ten platforms and camp sites scattered over the wooded terrain.
The site at present is a wasteland of dumps and dilapidated factories and warehouses. Its location on the river bank, however, makes it desirable as a residential development. Our proposal provides a buffer of landscaping between the site and small industries along Lake Avenue, and opens the view to the river.

Maximum usage of the site is obtained without congestion by the use of one high-rise apartment and town house development. The two story complex provides pleasing, open spaces for community activities. Children's play spaces are free from parking, and its north-south orientation provides beautiful views of the river. Balconies and attractive grounds encourage outdoor activities for residents.
A century ago the proposed Upper Falls Park site was called Falls Field. It was an attractive park and contained a saloon owned by John Castile. He brought many attractions to the area, including tight rope walkers across the falls. Sam Patch died in his attempt to accomplish the feat. In 1871 the area became the Atlantic Garden and orchestra hall, but retained its parklike setting. Visitors came from near and far to view the spectacular area. It then fell into disuse with ugly factories and warehouses obstructing the beautiful view of the falls.

In bringing the site back to public use, our proposal removes the unsightly buildings and again provides the attractive park quality. Landscaping and walks enhance the restaurant overhanging the bank. A bar and dance floor make maximum use of the area by attracting people there at night as well as day, to view the flood lit falls.
The Genesee River is navigable from the Lake to the Lower Falls. This area is designated to be left natural, bounded by Seneca Park to the east, and Maplewood Park to the west.

We propose this “Fun Barge” as a prototype for a craft that could be rented by the day, weekend or week. The enclosed area contains the head and galley. The sun deck above allows sunbathing and dozing during the day. With the erection of a small canvas tent, it becomes a sleeping deck at night. The barge could be a floating dock for swimming and diving as well as a floating house trailer for adventurers in local waters seldom seen by most Rochesterians.

A second group of “Fun Barges” could be located above the Court Street Dam. These barges could travel far up the River and the Barge Canal.
Rochester Gas and Electric proposed a scheme to develop the River Bed from the Court Street Dam to Broad Street. The Rochester Society of Architects Urban Design Committee made some suggestions to refine the scheme which are being considered by R. G. & E. A succession of weirs would form terraced pools of water and channels which vary with seasonal changes in flow of the River. In dry seasons people could walk on the weirs and through the River Bed. Lighting would add interest to the area at night.
An inappropriate industrial land use now exists on River Boulevard between the railroad overpass. This could be replaced by a Landmark Dormitory Tower commanding views up and down the River. This would provide additional University Housing and would extend the riverside environment already established at the Campus.
The east bank of the River from Clarissa Street to the Inner Loop presently houses industrial and warehouse activity. It would be desirable to develop this area as an Urban Park supplying needed recreational space. Our proposal includes amphitheater for outdoor productions, a swimming pool, ice skating rink, formal and informal play areas, picnic area landscaped paths and a River Promenade to capitalize upon the splendid view of the City skyline. This area could even become an example to other cities of how to better serve their citizens by adding another dimension to urban living.
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