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NEXT ISSUE:
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Problems numerous as mustard seed plague mankind on every horizon. Solutions to individual and organizational problems have not yet been computerized, to spew out answers to questions of morality, responsibility, obligation, brotherhood; to define clearly what constitutes a minority or a majority, if indeed a majority exists; or to produce an accurate roster at the press of a solenoid switch.

If solution to problems seem frustrating, it should be of interest to all N.Y.S.A.A. members to know that they can join in group therapy by solving a most frustrating problem. An annual one and a large one. The correcting and up dating of the roster consumes countless hours and the membership simply must assist.

A plea to each Chapter goes out every year. "... get your corrected rosters in by a certain date, we have deadlines!" The March-April Issue is the Annual Roster Issue and would you believe there are still Chapters to be heard from? Even the proverbial eleventh hour has long gone, so you will note, corrections were made for the two chapters who did make the deadlines. At the conclusion of this "tirade," each member will find a form to fill out, if his roster listing is incorrect. Instead of complaining about the mailing habits of the publisher or the erratic ways of the Editor, be objective, fill in the form correctly and return it to the Editor at 18 Tracy Street, Buffalo, N. Y. 14201.

If anyone fails to do this, he will have to abide the incorrect roster listing. Please make your address the permanent one, be it home or office. If one travels or works in many areas during the year, E.S.A. cannot possibly continue to change and maintain service to wherever one's work may lead. A home base must be selected and there all issues will be sent.

A final round, if you will permit, re Chapter response. It is below the threshold of audibility! A letter from E.S.A. was mailed to each Chapter several months ago and again only two have responded. To them sincere gratitude is herewith extended!

In this "Lost Letter," questions were posed on vital subjects: Corporate Practice, Statute of Limitations, The Transportation Bond Issue, Liability, to mention a few. Items of general interest were mentioned, capped with a plea for chapter participation in the Empire State Architect. Awards programs, chapter projects, Architectural happenings, were all dangled as subject bait.

Unfortunately, the only general comment from a creative profession has been criticism. This does not, for one moment, imply constructive criticism is not welcomed. However, rest assured a mispelled word, an incorrect name or title, an obvious omission is noticed with wincing concern by the Editor much before reader comment crosses his desk. Obviously this is most upsetting, yet consoling is the old saw that only fools are perfect. However, we strive to be, and thus support the old saw. Criticism, to be constructive, should focus on layout, general content, art form, lettering, ad copy. So much for criticism.

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Commissioner James Wm. Gaynor, Chairman of the Trustees of the State University Construction Fund, announced today the retirement of Lieutenant General David W. Traub (USA-Ret.) as General Manager of the Construction Fund and the appointment of Dr. Anthony G. Adinolfi, the Fund's Manager of Planning, as General Traub's successor.

Commissioner Gaynor stated that General Traub has tendered his resignation to the Fund's Board of Trustees upon reaching the normal retirement age of 65 and that the Trustees accepted with regret General Traub's decision.

The Fund's Trustees, in a resolution passed at their March 6 meeting, recorded and expressed "their deep appreciation for outstanding service of General Traub and for his contribution to the significant achievements of the Fund."

General Traub was granted a 60-day leave of absence beginning March 14 with full pay and allowances.

Dr. Adinolfi has been designated Acting General Manager of the Fund beginning March 14 and will become General Manager on May 13, 1968.

General Traub was the Fund's first General Manager, being named to the position in August 1962 following the establishment of the Fund by the Legislature in March of the same year. Dr. Adinolfi joined the Fund as Manager of Planning one month later and has retained the position until the current appointment.

Commissioner Gaynor noted that the Fund under General Traub's direction has recorded significant achievements in the completion of projects so necessary to meet the Master Plan designs of the State University.

Dr. Adinolfi is a native of New Haven, Conn. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in Education from Southern Connecticut College in New Haven, and his Master of Science degree in Education and his Doctor of Science degree in School Business and Plant Administration and Design from the Teacher's College, Columbia University in New York City. He served with the Army as a counter-intelligence agent from 1953-1955.

While serving as a business administration intern with the White Plains, N.Y. Public School System he became involved with the system's physical development program and his work in this area attracted the attention of the Detroit Board of Education. He later accepted an offer from the Detroit organization to become assistant superintendent of schools and director of the school housing division to direct a five-year $100 million school construction program, a position he retained until joining the Fund in 1962.

In 1964 Dr. Adinolfi received an award from Southern Connecticut State College for his "outstanding contribution to education," and he is one of 62 persons in the United States to receive an honorary membership in the American Institute of Architects.
STATE UNIVERSITY CONSTRUCTION FUND

Unprecedented in the history of New York State are the demands being made upon the State University to provide expanded, quality opportunities in public higher education. While yearly record enrollments attest to substantial progress, continuing efforts must be extended over the decades to come.

State University has reacted to these obligations through a far-reaching education program, structured on an overall commitment to excellence, which will be presented in modern and efficient campuses. As the State University makes rapid strides in development through a succession of amendments and revisions to its Master Plan, the need was seen for a method by which the physical facilities necessary to the fulfillment of the Master Plan goals could be provided efficiently and on schedule.

To do this, the Legislature, upon the recommendation of Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, in 1962 created the State University Construction Fund — a public benefit corporation designed to expedite construction of the necessary educational and support facilities on State University campuses.

The rationale for the establishment of the Construction Fund had its beginning at the start of this decade when it became evident that the State of New York had to reduce the tremendous gap developing between projected capacity of the total public and private higher educational institution capacities and the anticipated large numbers of applications from students desiring to obtain a higher education. New physical facilities were clearly needed for each of the campuses of the State University system which was established in 1948 by linking together the various teachers colleges and the agricultural and technical institutes.

Then, too, there was being developed a parallel demand for better educational programming, in terms of curriculum offerings and the quality of the facilities required to meet the educational and student population demands.

The problem at hand in 1962 was not just that of "adding to" each of the campuses, but was rather the development of comprehensive and coordinated plans of action which would bring about the existence of greatly expanded centers of higher education compatible with the structures on the original campuses.
New York State had at least two choices of action available: expansion of the operations which had supervised the construction of State University buildings and facilities during past years, or the creation of some new type of organization.

For a number of reasons including a new method of financing to be employed, Governor Rockefeller recommended to the State Legislature that a separate organization, the State University Construction Fund, be established. This agency exists as a public benefit corporation, conforming somewhat to the well-known "authority" concept often used for similar task-oriented programs.

The Construction Fund’s role extends to 31 State University campuses: four University Centers, two Medical Centers, twelve Colleges of Arts and Science, six two-year Agricultural and Technical Colleges and four specialized colleges. Five of these campuses are completely new: University Centers at Albany and Buffalo; Colleges of Arts and Science at Old Westbury and Purchase, and the Agricultural and Technical College at Canton. Health Science Centers are to be developed in conjunction with the University Centers at Buffalo and Stony Brook. In addition, the Construction Fund is working at four other locations in the State where the State University maintains higher educational resource facilities.

Initially the State University’s projection of full-time student enrollments for these campuses was 108,000 by 1970. It is presently estimated that by 1975 the student population on these campuses will reach approximately 160,000. (The State University predicts that its 1975 enrollment at all its campuses, including community colleges, will be 290,400 full-time students.)

The Fund works closely with the State University in carrying out the building requirements of its Master Plan which establishes the educational objectives of the entire expansion program through the early 1970’s. Initially the Plan covered the decade of the 60’s. Amendments are produced by the State University on the average of one every two years. In response to the initial demands of this Master Plan, it was determined that effective and comprehensive long-range planning would be the essential foundation for orderly campus expansion. This was undertaken by the Fund, in concert with the staff of the University, and with the aid of some of the best architectural talent in the State. These firms were commissioned by the Fund to provide a full range of professional design services in order to accomplish the objectives envisioned in the development of comprehensive long-range plans for the State University campuses. Thus, a comprehensive campus plan was initially developed for each of the University’s campuses by the coordinated effort of architects, planners, engineers, and landscape architects, under Fund and
University direction. All aspects of each campus plan requiring action or expenditures were finally summarized in an orderly sequence to describe the program by which the plan could be accomplished.

Extensive cooperative studies have been conducted for each college and updated comprehensive plans based on data compiled by the University's Central Staff and campus presidents are being developed to provide for a continuing orderly expansion of each campus over the next decade to provide for the greatly expanded enrollment projections.

The initial comprehensive plan for each campus and the revisions are subject to final approval by the State University.

The Fund supervises the execution of the resulting action programs which designates for each building and facility, its location, time of construction and the appropriation required. Site work including site preparation and construction, utilities layout and the landscaping of the open areas also is included in the plans. The campus plans relate the new buildings to each other and to the existing buildings to achieve functional as well as aesthetic relationships. The plans also provide the basis for timely acquisition of additional land for the campus by the State University, if such action is necessary.

The Dormitory Authority, established in 1945, works as the agent for the Construction Fund for the construction of State University dormitories and dining halls.

Three basic objectives guide the daily operations and activities of the Fund: 1) to insure that facilities will be ready for use on time, as requested by the University; 2) to insure the achievement of quality architecture on each campus; 3) to insure that facilities will be constructed within predetermined budgets.
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

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LECTURE HALL CENTER

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STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK COLLEGE AT PORTLAND
Planning operations for the Construction Fund are guided by these three persons: (left to right) Frank Matzke, Deputy Manager of Planning; Grover Tarbox, Supervising Program Coordinator, and Dr. Anthony G. Adinolfi, Manager of Planning.

In this program, equal weight is given to each of these three policy objectives, which have been well received and adopted by the architects and engineers commissioned by the Fund. The results of recent bidding demonstrate that excellence in architecture is being achieved at economical cost, testifying to the creativity and responsibility of the architects and engineers involved.

The State University physical expansion program presently scheduled through 1974 is estimated to cost approximately $2.3 billion. Since May 1, 1962 when the Fund was established, it has been responsible for the completion of 430 projects valued at $532.2 million. As of January 1, 1968 the Fund had under construction 163 additional projects valued at $316.7 million, and 173 projects valued at $330 million were under design.

This massive construction program, excluding the costs of new medical education facilities, is fiscally on a self-liquidating basis. The expenditures for design work, actual construction, land acquisition, and equipment have been met with "first instance" appropriated funds that are in the nature of temporary loans and are repayable to the State. The law establishing the Construction Fund authorized the New York State Housing Finance Agency to issue State University Construction Bonds and Notes, the proceeds of which are used to repay the State "first instance" appropriations. As of December 1967 over $642,120,260 has been repaid to the State.

These HFA and Dormitory Authority bond issues are amortized through State University income from tuition fees and dormitory room rentals. State University leases each structure as it is completed, using income from students in the form of rent payments, to meet the eventual over-all costs of construction.
Discussions relative to work under way at a number of State University locations frequently occur between David W. Troub, General Manager of the Construction Fund (left) and Clifton Flather, Administrative Director for the Dormitory Authority (right) which acts as the agent for the Fund for the construction of dormitories and dining halls at the State University campuses.

Examining and reviewing plans for a facility are the Fund's Construction supervising personnel: (left to right) Joseph A. Finn, Construction Supervisor (Southern area); Francis R. Sullivan, Construction Supervisor (Western area); H. Pierce Reed, Manager of Construction; Morrison Cain, Assistant to the Manager of Construction; and Peter G. McIntosh, Construction Supervisor (Central area).

Legal and Financial affairs of the Construction Fund are handled by (left to right): Jay R. Handwerger, Counsel, and Anthony G. Keller, Controller.
On a recent tour of State University facilities being completed by the Construction Fund was Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of the State of New York. Shown here at the University Center at Albany are: (left to right in the foreground) Richard Moody, Resident Manager of the field office for Edward Durell Stone, the architect for the Albany campus; David W. Traub, General Manager of the Construction Fund, and Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller.

The Higher Education Bond Fund, which was authorized by the voters of the State of New York in 1957, will be used to finance part of the planning and construction costs for the Health Science Centers at the University Centers at Buffalo and Stony Brook.

The Trustees of the Fund are appointed by the Governor with the approval of the State Senate. They are: James Wm. Gaynor of New Rochelle, who is Chairman, and Charles R. Diebold, of Buffalo who is Vice Chairman. Officers of the Construction Fund are: David W. Traub, General Manager; Dr. Anthony G. Adinolfi, Manager of Planning; James R. Dunne, Information Officer; Jay R. Hondwerger, Counsel; Anthony Keller, Controller; and H. Pierce Read, Manager of Construction.

Governor Rockefeller recently stated that "the construction of these academic, residence and support facilities . . . (for the State University) . . . is perhaps the largest commitment of funds over a continuous period of time ever for a public higher educational institution."

"And, this commitment is required if this State is to provide the academic facilities our youth will be requiring in the years ahead," the Governor continued.

"The State University . . . is indeed an institution of tremendous potential — and there is every sign that this potential must be achieved in full if we as a people are to meet our responsibilities to the young men and women of this State," the Governor concluded.

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Can 20,000 ARCHITECTS be wrong? Yes, said Washington's outspoken Fine Arts Commission last summer. It turned down the design for a new headquarters building the American Institute of Architects wants to build behind the cherished old Octagon, a block from the White House. The AIA membership had approved the design without dissent.

The architectural profession still reels in shocked disbelief. It considers the verdict an attack on its collective competence. There hasn't been such an uproar in architectural circles since Frank Lloyd Wright called John Russell Pope's design for the Jefferson Memorial "a confession of impotence" and worse.

"How can we design attractive cities when we can't agree on what attractive design is?" architects complain. "Isn't it just a matter of taste?"

But that is not really the issue. The verdict of the Commission, as Gordon Bunshaft, a member and one of the top architects in the country, stated it in his usual blunt manner, was that "We think that the concept is totally out of scale... the existing (Octagon) building and its gardens look like a toy."

"I think the architect has been given perhaps an impossible problem."

And that is what seems to be the trouble. It is, in fact, one of the troubles with our cities. They should be more than an agglomeration of buildings which we may like or dislike. Tastes change. What matters is not so much how we build, in this style or that, but what we build in a given place to keep it or make it livable and attractive. This is not a matter of taste.

Not a Question of Taste

IN OTHER WORDS, the question is not what the Fine Arts Commission or the AIA think of the looks of elephants. It is whether an elephant properly fits into the parlor — unless, of course, we want to turn the parlor into a zoo or a jungle. This is not a question of taste. It is a matter of protecting the parlor, if that is what you want to do.

In many parts of the city we are deliberately changing the scale to accommodate new needs. In a few special parts, however, we like to preserve some historic continuity, some remembrance of things past. But often the elephant is being sneaked in anywhere.

But isn't it different when a non-profit organization joins the elephant stampede and builds for profit?

The AIA knows all about architectural good manners, of course, and it is all in favor of historic continuity. It saved the old Octagon House in 1899 when it made that landmark its national headquarters. It is still proud to advance the cause of professional architects in a house which a doctor of medicine, William Thornton, designed and where Dolly Madison gave her famous parties. Both the house and the garden are now to be restored.

In time the cause of professional architects outgrew the old Octagon. Various expansion plans were considered at various times and the good old profit motive always crept into the discussion. The corner of New York Avenue and 18th Street, where the Octagon is located, is choice real estate that keeps increasing in value. Trained to help many of their clients make the maximum amount of money on their buildings, a good many architects were tempted to try the game themselves.

A Lovely Ensemble

IN THOSE, more sober days, however, the view prevailed that the AIA was a professional organization and not in the real estate business. In 1940 AIA therefore erected a modest, innocuous two-story building, converted the old Octagon stable into a library, and thus created a lovely ensemble in which the old house and the garden dominate. It is an exemplary urban oasis that is refreshing.

But the cause and the membership kept growing. In 1962, AIA held a national competition for a new and larger headquarters building that was to replace the two-story structure, serve as a suitable backdrop to the Octagon and preserve the garden. The winners were Mitchell-Giurgola Associates of Philadelphia with a most ingenious scheme.

It seemed to prove that "a distinctive contemporary building can live in harmony with fine architecture of a former time," Giurgola's building set the Octagon against a concave glass wall. It was audacious and somewhat precious and some people did not like it.
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At any event, the organization suddenly announced that the competition had only selected an architect, not a design. More importantly, the long suppressed good old American profit motive asserted itself again. The building originally called for was not large enough, the AIA Board of Directors declared.

Now the Board, according to AIA press releases at the time, wanted more than six times as much space as AIA occupies now and almost twice as much as the original studies said it needed — in excess of 130,000 square feet. The Board was also willing to make an investment in this new real estate venture. It acquired the adjacent Lemon Building at a cost of $675,000 which the membership cheerfully raised with tax deductible contributions. Rental income, after all, might keep the dues down.

AIA's public affairs director, Elliott Carroll, vigorously denies this perhaps unkindly interpretation of AIA's building program. He says the proposed size of the building reflects a realistic estimate of AIA's own needs for expansion within 30 years.

But will AIA's membership and services actually grow six-fold in one generation? And if they will, the question still remains whether such mushroom growth can be reconciled with everyone's desire to maintain the integrity of the historic building and garden.

Brilliant but Inappropriate

THIS IS THE "impossible problem" the architect faced. Mitchell-Giurgola solved it by designing a brilliant new building. At the ground and mezzanine level it conforms to the property line. Above, each of the five office floors successively steps forward over the garden, turning it into a sort of cove. At the rear the building steps down again, with skylights between the stepped floors so the office workers get some daylight.

All this is exciting, original and ingenious and utterly inappropriate for this location. It overwhelms the old Octagon, and what is more it spoils the charming 18th century garden with unnecessary 20th century manneristic ramps and other gadgetry. But that too, might look great elsewhere. It would look most fitting in a gallery of late 20th century art.

Chances are that Giurgola's design will be carefully preserved in architectural textbooks and will have considerable influence on our architecture, much as did some of Eric Mendelsohn's or Le Corbusier's prophetic sketches of buildings that were never built. As an organization of architects the A.I.A. has nothing to reproach itself for. It gave the client what he wanted with great ingenuity.

(continued page 22)
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The trouble is that in this case the architects are also the client. And as a client the A.I.A. has failed as would anyone who wants a big building that doesn't look big.

A.I.A.'s president, Robert L. Durham, seems to acknowledge as much; "we feel that the A.I.A. submitted an excellent design," he said. "Nevertheless, because of our belief in the need for the Fine Arts Commission and comparable design review boards throughout the country," he announced last week, "we are going to undertake the review of our current design."

The non-profit organization will now at least reduce some of that profitable elephantine office space. In the end the members of the A.I.A. in this country may even be grateful that the Fine Arts Commission would not let the elephant into the parlor.
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Stuart's Department Store, Sunrise Shopping Center, Lowell, Massachusetts, has 1700 square feet of storefront framed with USS ULI MET Stainless Steel Wall Framing. It uses 51/2-inch mullions for the 19-foot vertical span. The lobby is also enclosed with USS ULI MET framing. There are eight USS ULI MET Stainless Steel Narrow Stile Swinging Doors.

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The handsome lobby and entrance doors—as well as the storefront—of Stuart's Department Store, Lowell, Massachusetts, are designed and built with a completely new kind of stainless steel framing product, USS ULI MET. Owner-realtor T. A. DeMoulas and architect Eugene Weisberg chose USS ULI MET Stainless Steel instead of aluminum because USS ULI MET wall framing "is better looking, more durable, yet costs about the same."

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EDITOR'S COMMENT

Acknowledge and thanks are due Mr. Ferdinand Eisman A.I.A., for his dedication to a cause; in this case the continuing controversy over the proposed office building for the A.I.A. and its aesthetics versus the historic value of the Octagon.

Mr. Eisman has been staunch in his support of preservation of buildings and grounds, a point of view echoed by the Washington Fine Arts Commission.

After some correspondence with Mr. Eisman and subsequent receipt of historic data, a request was made that he perhaps present his point of view to E.S.A. Readers. By way of answering this request, he forwarded "An Elephant in the A.I.A.'s Parlor," an Editorial by Mr. Wolf Von Eckardt of the Washington Post, modestly suggesting that this would adequately present his point of view and cover the problem at hand.

The Editor, not having visited Washington in a score and seven years, realizes first hand judgement can't be rendered.

However, with total objectivity and fairness in mind, before making any decision, the reader is advised to read again the December '67 issue of Progressive Architecture. Herein is presented a comprehensive review of the program. Pages 136 and 137 in particular, show in elevation the immediate area surrounding the Octagon. It shows the relationship of the Octagon to the proposed new A.I.A. Office Building, the G.S.A. Building and other existing Government Buildings. The only appropriate comment: More Elephants!

There may be an Elephant in the A.I.A.'s Parlor, but seemingly it seeks only to shield in maternal fashion the "little one" (The Octagon) from the less friendly or compatible herd everywhere about!

Let the Reader be the Judge!
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THE MOST ECONOMICAL FORM OF CONTRACT FOR PUBLIC WORK

Thomas F. Galvin, A.I.A.

SINGLE VS. MULTIPLE CONTRACTS

New York State law has, for the past forty years, required the letting of separate contracts for public work and school projects. Many sound and valid reasons existed at the time the law was enacted for defining a specific method of awarding contracts.

In the interim period, construction methods, project financing, work practices, sophisticated mechanical requirements and complex planning of new and varied types of facilities have generally contributed to making a mandatory contractual system archaic, costly, inefficient, indefensible in terms of delays in completion and the cause of many claims against the owner.

An ancillary effect has been the creation of an added burden for the architect in terms of additional work and responsibility, for which he is often uncompensated. He is also involved in disputes, confusion, delays which are annoying and, with rare exception, costly to the owner.

The architect's duty during the construction phase, clearly defined in A.I.A. Documents, is to use his best efforts to seek compliance with the terms of the contract, but he is not and cannot be expected to neither participate in detailed directions of the manner in which work is done, nor guarantee the performance of one or several contractors. He is not equipped by training and experience to perform this function nor was it the intent of the licensing law that the architect be expected to assume the financial and legal obligations inherent in his action or failure to act as related to the construction operation as distinguishable from overseeing compliance with the contract documents.

The client's, and in the case of public buildings, the public's interest, is best served by a method of construction which will produce a quality building for the least cost in the fastest possible time. The architect's role, which best serves the public interest aside from basic design, is to prepare the necessary coordinated contract documents which reflect a combined effort of all the design disciplines, and the general administration of the construction contract. The architectural profession recommends and supports, as a viable method of achieving this goal, a contract system which results in a single responsibility for the construction of the building, and a construction contractor best qualified to assume such responsibility.

This responsibility can be defined as a combination of management service, financing, and the assumption of certain risks not common to manufacturing and other industries. It includes protection to the owner from loss due to increased cost of construction, delay in completion, injury to workmen and the public, damage to adjacent property, imperfect material and workmanship, default of subordinate contracts, unknown underground conditions, theft, labor and material shortages.

When separate contracts are used, much of this responsibility is placed directly on the owner which, in the case of public buildings, results in placing responsibilities and duties upon supervising government officials. The government would lose any advantage which it might otherwise secure from the utilization of a general contractor's organization, powers of scheduling and coordination of parts of the work, safety and arrangements for material storage, and numerous other aspects of the operation.

The general contractors support this contention and claim that this is their traditional function. They wish to have this responsibility, claim they are capable of exercising it, and object to the multiple contract system because they lose control of the timing which represents a cost to them.

The mechanical specialty trades contractors, although recognizing centralized direction is important, contend they are harmed by the inability of many general contractors to perform this function effectively, and believe that services performed by an architect or engineer in this direction may be adequate to accomplish the purpose.

Today practically all major Federal agencies use a single contract method as do all but seven of the fifty states. Even in our own state, several major agencies successfully utilize the single method of awarding contracts.

Unsuccessful attempts have been made continuously since 1959 by the City of New York, Office of Local Government, the State Association of Architects, and others to have the New York State Legislature amend the General Municipal Law and Public Housing Law to permit single contracts in lieu of separate contracts. Passage has been blocked by the efforts of mechanical contractor associations supported by trade unions, afraid that a return to the single contract system will result in their being subject to the inadequacies of broker type contractors, a resumption of bid shopping, delayed payments and other alleged practices upon the part of general contractors.
Attempts to by-pass the law and still obtain the expertise of a general contractor have been weakened by the recent court decision in the "Oneida Case" (General Building Contractors vs. County of Oneida) in connection with the new Mohawk Valley Community Library — Academic Building, where the court ruled a General Contractor could not be held responsible for coordinating the work of several prime contractors even when specified in the contract documents.

No viable solution acceptable to both sides in the dispute has seemingly come forth over the years. To assist in breaking the logjam, an Architects Coordinating Committee consisting of Roger Spross, President of N.Y.S.A.A., the writer, other members of the State Association and New York Chapter A.I.A. met separately with representatives of the General Construction Contractors and Mechanical Contractors Association.

The rationale for meeting face to face was to lay all real and alleged grievances on the table for open and frank in-depth discussion to ascertain if a methodology could be achieved for efficient bidding and construction practices which would simultaneously serve the public interest while protecting the interest of all parties concerned — government agency, architect, general contractor and mechanical contractor alike.

A broad spectrum of issues was discussed including solutions arrived at by other government bodies such as in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the so-called Chicago Plan, which were examined for compatibility with the New York construction climate.

Although the mechanical and general construction representatives presented substantial arguments in support of their relative historical position, two areas of agreement as to a common problem did emerge, namely:

1. Both sides are hurting badly through the lack of a single coordinating entity responsible for the full scope and direction of the construction process.
2. A need exists for pre-qualifications of general contractors as well as plumbing, heating, ventilation, air conditioning and electrical contractors.

The key to a solution could very well revolve around these basic points, assuming of course, that equitable provisions could be written into law regarding payments to remove this additional sore point as an element of dispute.

In respect to the method of contract letting, although the profession feels that in most instances a single contract will produce the best results, the owner's interest is sometimes best served under a flexible arrangement.

This position states essentially that no one method of bidding in construction work is always superior to another. It is evident that certain types of jobs or conditions require variation in bidding procedures. The pressure of time often makes it advisable to let separate contracts for foundation work, structural steel, and similar items so that work may get under way prior to the completion of the overall design; or when there is a particular need for control of contractor selection, such as for kitchen, science or other specialized equipment.

Where the major scope of the work is mechanical, one may often find a general contractor as a sub-contractor to the mechanical contractor.

In an attempt to act as a catalyst in obtaining a meeting of the minds, the Architects Coordinating Committee prepared a basic outline utilizing an optional contract arrangement with built-in safeguards to answer commonly raised objections of mechanical contractors as follows:

Local officials having the responsibility for awarding a construction contract could, at their discretion, use the alternative, optional single contract system or they could, if they desired, award contracts under the multiple contract system which is now provided by law. This would be a matter in which local officials would have full discretion to make the decision.

Where local officials determine to use the single contract system, the following provisions would be applicable:

1. Bidding would be restricted to responsible general contractors who actually perform construction work, or who manage, supervise and coordinate such work.
2. The general contractor would have to manage, supervise and coordinate the entire job and would have to have a staff adequate to do this work.
3. The general contractor would have to identify in his bid the sub-contractors who would do the plumbing, heating, ventilating, air conditioning and electrical work. These sub-contractors would have to be responsible.
4. Protection for sub-contractors against general contractors who do not pay promptly after they receive payments from the owners of building they are constructing.

The representatives of both the general and mechanical contractors agreed to study these recommendations and submit counter proposals to the Architects Coordinating Committee. It is hoped that a continuing dialogue will result in an agreement.
During the discussion the general contractors and the mechanical contractors indicated they would be perfectly happy to have the architect assume the role of construction coordinator.

This suggestion merely underlines the fallacious presumption inherent in the separate contract system that such coordination can either be handled by the owner or the architect. Housing authorities and public works departments do attempt to accomplish this role of coordination.

It is generally recognized that this method, inadequate at best, results in construction costs of 5%-10% higher and delays in completion of 10-15%.

Any architect who "directs" the operation of a contractor to the extent of planning his work does so at considerable risk to his professional status. If he assumes responsibility for directing the work, he is liable for the results, but without such responsibility, he obviously cannot "coordinate" the job.

Essential to the success of the construction operation is the concept of clear lines of responsibility. This is fundamental. Because the architect cannot direct the actual work in the field but can only insist upon the enforcement of the contract provisions, he cannot "coordinate" the work in the sense of organizing job activities and planning ahead. There is only one party qualified to do this — the general contractor. If the leadership and management control are not provided by an owner's staff or his architect in multiple contract work then they must be acquired elsewhere.

A latter day phenomenon — the so-called Construction Manager — has jumped in to fill the void created by the absence of a "general" running the construction job. Curiously enough, the general contractors in the second of this series of meetings indicated acceptance of this concept. The mechanical trades, although voicing misgivings concerning the alleged benefits and capabilities of the Construction Manager — were perfectly amenable to this method in the absence of coordination upon the part of the architect.

A Construction Manager's function is purely to assume the leadership and management control normally a part of the services of the General Contractor under the single contract system.

So as not to dissipate or cloud the professional responsibility of the Architect engaged on a multiple contract project, the Construction Manager should be limited to a secondary position to that of the Architect except in those clear areas of construction such as scheduling, material storage, coordination, etc.

One, to begin with, is professional, the other is simply business or operational in nature. They are not interchangeable.

It appears obvious that the construction manager is not the complete answer to the owner's dilemma regarding the difficulty in building under the separate contract system. It not only adds an additional supervisory layer, the fee for which adds to the total project costs, but if improperly executed can only compound an already confusing situation. Additionally, as is prone to happen, if the construction manager's services are injected into the design phase as well, the very root of the owner-architect relationship and the ability of the architect to perform his professional responsibilities are eroded. The Construction Manager is the creature of the separate contract system and underscores the need to fill the void vacated by legislating the General Contractor out of existence for public works and school projects. With the ability of government to finance capital improvements failing to keep pace with crying community needs, one wonders how long we can continue the luxury in New York State to build under a contractual system which for all practical purposes mandates additional costs.

NEW FIRMS

The Rochester architectural partnership of Parks, Morin, Hall, Brennan & Sottelberg has announced two changes in the organization.

They are the election of Edward C. Connell, P.E., as an Associate in the firm and Martin L. Fredrickson as a Staff Architect.

Mr. Connell's responsibility will be to serve as liaison between the partnership and outside engineering consultants and develop the mechanical engineering department of the firm.

Mr. Connell is a 1943 graduate from Rochester Institute of Technology and a 1947 Clarkson College graduate. He came to the partnership from Syracuse in the fall of 1966.

Mr. Fredrickson, a designer with the partnership since 1964, was recently licensed last June to practice architecture in New York. A 1961 graduate of Syracuse University, he joined the partnership after working in various architectural offices in California.

Active in the Rochester Chapter of the A.I.A., Mr. Fredrickson was responsible for the display encouraging Rochester to support development of its greatest natural asset, the Genesee River. (See Nov.-Dec. Issue of ESA)

Formation of the Syracuse architectural firm of Finnegon, Lyon and Colburn, with office at 499 South Warren Street, was announced yesterday.

The partners, all residents of Syracuse, are Maurice J. Finnegon Jr., who originally established his own firm in 1956; Douglas H. Lyon and John D. Colburn, former associates of Mr. Finnegon.

PEOPLE

Donald Q. Faragher of the Rochester Chapter of N.Y.S.A.A., past President of N.Y.S.A.A., former Regional Director of the A.I.A. and one of the principals in the firm of Faragher & Macomber, has been appointed by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller to the State Building Code Council. His term on the Council will expire December 31st, 1970.

IRONY

During major alterations to several buildings at a large university, one of the laborers remarked that he'd helped build the place 40 years ago. "I was paid 60 cents an hour to build it. Now I'm getting four dollars an hour to tear it down!"
Versatility describes Robertson high-quality, multi-purpose roof deck systems, because many types, shapes and variations are available to suit different design requirements. Frequently, architects use several types on the same job for economy and greater latitude of design.

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ARCHITECT
PROPOSES
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FOR HARLEM
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Plan Provides Jobs, Housing,
Recreation In One Complex

A dynamic concept for simultaneously attacking the housing and unemployment problems in Harlem was presented to the Borough Improvement Board by Frederick G. Frost, Jr., FAIA, at a public hearing on middle-income housing conducted by Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton in the Board of Estimate Chambers at City Hall.

The Frost proposal, equally adaptable to low as well as middle-income housing, could immediately help Harlem to get at the roots of the serious ghetto problem. It envisions entire blocks replaced by residential-business complexes comprised of 30-story apartment towers, capable of housing an average of 400 families each, surrounded by low-rise light industrial plants and neighborhood-type recreational and community facilities.

The concept utilizes a revolutionary new structural system in which central towers are erected from which modules of pre-manufactured living spaces are suspended. The towers are constructed in the center of blocks prior to demolition of existing dwellings, eliminating need for major relocation of tenants during construction.

According to Mr. Frost, adoption of the system will considerably lower construction costs, shorten construction time, and, once the project is completed, provide on-the-spot employment opportunities for non-skilled and semi-skilled workers housed in the immediate area.

A demonstration project in a Harlem area to be designated would be the first step towards realization of the project, Mr. Frost said. He noted that an endorsement of the plan and a willingness to sponsor it has already been received from Arnold P. Johnson, president of the Small Business Chamber of Commerce of Harlem. Interest in the concept has also been expressed by Manhattan Borough President Percy Sutton and by the Citizens Housing & Planning Council of New York, of which Mr. Frost is president.

Mr. Frost, head of his own New York City architectural firm, Frederick G. Frost, Jr. & Associates, used artists’ renderings to visualize the concept for the Borough Improvement Board and to illustrate the imaginative type of architecture which could be employed in designing the 30-story tower-dwellings.

In moving into a depressed area, he explained, only two houses would have to be demolished initially to make room for construction of each tower. Depending on the site and building configuration, towers containing elevators, fire stairs and other service facilities would then be erected on the site of the demolished structures.

Once a tower is in place, manufactured modules containing the dwelling units would be suspended from carrying members attached to it. The modules — units with all interior and exterior surfaces prefinished — would be equipped for lighting, heating, cooling, ventilation, plumbing and communications ready for connection to distribution lines from within the towers.

As each module or "apartment" is installed, families would be moved from their adjacent dwellings to the
new tower building, and the rat-infested houses they formerly occupied would be razed. The space vacated would be used to construct the low-rise plants for light industry and the smaller neighborhood shops, stores and recreational facilities.

Human considerations — elimination of the upheaval caused by wholesale tenant relocation required in most redevelopment projects — might be the single most important factor in favor of adopting the new plan, Mr. Frost pointed out. Manufacture of the apartment modules could even be accomplished in Harlem, he added, thus providing immediate additional employment in the area.

 Appearing with Mr. Frost at the hearings were Christian Frey, of San Francisco, inventor of the “Suspended Module Buildings” system used in the plan, and Lev Zetlin, head of Lev Zetlin & Associates, New York City consulting engineers, who discussed engineering details. Lester Gorsline, president of Suspended Structures Incorporated, San Francisco, spoke on economic aspects of the plan.

32 ' EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT–MARCH-APRIL, 1968
Miss Barbara Ward to Be Purves Lecturer

Miss Barbara Ward, internationally known author, editor and economic interpreter, will address the 1968 convention of The American Institute of Architects in Portland, Oregon, on June 25. The announcement was made today by Robert L. Durham, president of AIA, the national professional society for 22,200 of the nation's architects.

Miss Ward is Lady Jackson, wife of Sir Robert Jackson, senior consultant to the United Nations Development Program. For a number of years, she has been a visiting lecturer and research associate at Harvard University, and a Carnegie Fellow.

Urban Crisis to Be Explored in Depth

The urban crisis and the architect's role in helping solve it will be discussed in sessions on MAN/ARCHITECTURE/NATURE at the 1968 convention of The American Institute of Architects, Robert L. Durham, FAIA, president of the AIA, said today. Keynote speakers for the June 24 session on "MAN" in Portland, Oregon, are Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director of the National Urban League, and Gene C. Brewer, Chairman of the Board of the National Forest Products Association and President of U.S. Plywood-Champion Papers, Inc. Donald Canty, Editor of Urban America's CITY magazine, will be discussion leader.

Under Mr. Young, the Urban League has been in the forefront of the civil rights movement. It has broadened its approach and services, and launched new programs aimed at providing equal opportunity for Negroes in employment, education, housing, health, and welfare. Mr. Brewer has been active in the forest products industry since 1937, when he went to work on the production line at U.S. Plywood Corp. By 1959, he had worked his way up to the presidency. He continued to hold that title, when in 1967, the firm became U.S. Plywood-Champion Papers, Inc. He has always been active in both business-related and civic affairs.

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson to Address Architects

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson will address the national convention of The American Institute of Architects on June 26, in Portland, Oregon. The announcement was made today by Robert L. Durham, FAIA, The Institute's president, who said the first lady's appearance will highlight the NATURE session of the 1968 convention theme, MAN/ARCHITECTURE/NATURE. Mrs. Johnson will present the first of the B. Y. Morrison Memorial lectures, sponsored by the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in honor of the first director of the National Arboretum.

Speaking with Mrs. Johnson will be a distinguished panel headed by Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. M. Gordon Wolman, a member of the AIA Potomac Planning Task Force and Chairman of the Department of Geography at Johns Hopkins University; and Marvin B. Durning, a Seattle attorney, who was named "National Conservationist of the Year," in 1965, by President Johnson.

The AIA convention will be held in Portland, June 23-27, and in Honolulu, Hawaii, June 28-29. This represents the first time in AIA's 111-year history that the convention has been held in either city and bridging such a vast area. "The precedent," Mr. Durham said, "is symbolic of the great changes and challenges facing the nation's architectural profession in meeting the urban crisis." AIA is the national professional society of the vast majority of the nation's architects with 22,000 members.
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AIA ANNOUNCES 1968 HONOR AWARDS

E. JAMES GAMBARO, F.A.I.A., a native New Yorker, has been selected by The Board of Directors, The American Institute of Architects, to receive the 1968 Edward C. Kemper Award for "creative and significant contribution to The Institute and the profession". The Award was initiated in 1950 and only one is given each year. He is the first native New Yorker to be so honored.

The Award will be presented by Robert L. Durham, F.A.I.A., of Seattle, Washington, President of The American Institute of Architects, during its 100th Annual Convention to be held in Portland, Oregon, this June.

Born and educated in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, he completed his architectural studies at the Graduate School, Princeton University and later taught Architectural Planning and Design at Pratt Institute.

A Past President of the Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A., he also served as Vice-President of The New York State Association of Architects. As one of the principal organizers of The Architects Council of New York City, he wrote its By-Laws and prepared the organizational chart. Since The Mayors Panel of Architects was formed under the late Mayor La Guardia in 1939 he has served as a member or Chairman of the Jury of Architects who prepare for the Mayor the list of Architects eligible to do city projects. He has been active in professional and community affairs at local, state and national levels for many years.

Recently completing his third term as Treasurer, he is currently Honorary Vice-President of The Fine Arts Federation of New York which represents 6000 members in the creative fields of Architecture and the Fine Arts. He has been for some time with the firm of O'Connor and Kilham, Architects.

Other 1968 Medalists named are as follows:

- **GOLD MEDAL**
  - Marcel Breuer, FAIA
  - New York, New York
- **ARCHITECTURAL FIRM AWARD**
  - I. M. Pei & Partners
  - New York, New York
- **FINE ARTS MEDAL**
  - Gyorgy Kepes
  - Cambridge, Massachusetts
- **CRAFTSMANSHIP MEDAL**
  - Jack Lenor Larsen
  - New York, New York
- **ALLIED PROFESSIONS MEDAL**
  - LeMessurier Associates, Inc.
  - Boston, Massachusetts
- **ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHY**
  - Ernest Braun
  - San Anselmo, California
- **INDUSTRIAL ARTS MEDAL**
  - Paul Grotz, AIA
  - New York, New York
- **CITATION OF HONOR**
  - Philip Will, Jr., FAIA
  - Chicago, Illinois

HONORARY FELLOWS

The Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects today announced that ten foreign architects have been elected Honorary Fellows of the AIA.

They are Franco Albini, Italy; Georges Candilis, France; Charles-Edouard Geisendorf, Switzerland; Eric Lyons, Great Britain; Frei Otto, West Germany; James E. Searle, Canada; Gin Dijih Su, China; Sir Leslie Hugh Wilson, England; Isoya Yoshida, Japan, and Bruno Zevi, Italy.

The ten will be invested during the 1968 AIA convention in Portland, Ore., June 23-27. Only 131 other architects hold the title of Honorary Fellow of the 22,200-member national professional organization. The honor recognizes "architects of esteemed character and distinguished achievement who are not citizens or residents of the United States and do not practice within the domain of The Institute."

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