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The NYSAA Honor Awards Program was established in 1968. The 1968 submissions were of very high quality as can be seen in the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT of May/June 1969. The submissions in the 1969 Awards Program were much more numerous and of equal or better quality than last year—so much so that we are making this issue of EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT a special Awards Issue with the hope that Honor Award submissions in the future will be of such high caliber that we can continue the Awards Issue on an annual basis.

So with the very selfish motive of obtaining ever-improving editorial material, we suggest that our members begin anticipating even now their possible submissions to the NYSAA Honor Awards Program. We think there is no better way of getting publicity for architectural firms than by the publication of outstanding architectural projects.

Also in this issue we are publishing the Inventory of New York State Agencies Responsible for Design, Planning and Construction. This was prepared by Daniel D. Sullivan, AIA, a member of NYSAA under the direction of George A. Dudley, AIA, Chairman, and John P. Janson, AIA, Executive Director of the New York State Council on Architecture.

This is the first phase of an inventory of all State agencies and all State or other agencies using the State’s funds for design, planning and construction. This should be of great interest and usefulness to members of NYSAA since it lists for the first time and very completely the responsibilities and methods of operation of each agency as well as the names, positions and addresses of people of authority within the agencies.

Having sat through numbers of speeches by very capable architects who knew the subjects they were discussing very thoroughly but who were incapable of expressing themselves fluently, we were interested in the article, published in this issue, on public speaking by John M. Luckman, AIA, of Charles Luckman Associates. We hope it will be helpful. We’re convinced that architects’ public image would be improved if they were more articulate.

Edwin B. Morris, Jr., AIA
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This year the winners of the NYSAA Awards were distributed among many unusual types of buildings. It is obvious from the architect's comments, submitted to NYSAA for judgment, that along with the problems, the architects enjoyed tackling them.

The caliber of those entries selected demonstrate an acute awareness of the need for specialized solutions for specialized programs and an attempt to find aesthetic answers to environmental needs. Without resorting to clichés, strong design statements were made recognizing the myriad of factors inherent in every building. Judicious use of materials, site relationship of buildings and the human requirements appeared in these architectural solutions.

Participation by the committee was most rewarding and after careful analysis resulted in unanimous selections.

The awards were in two categories—Certificate of Merit and Honorable Mention. Judgment was made by the Honors and Awards Committee: Leon Kornblath, AIA, Chairman; Maria Bentel, AIA; H. I. Feldman, AIA; Russell G. Larke, AIA; Gillet Lefferts, AIA; Joseph Levy, AIA; and Ralph H. Parks, AIA.
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
William S. Downing, Jr., AIA, Ithaca, New York
Edmund Division Monarch Tool Company Building, Ithaca, New York

The problem was to provide a studio, living facilities and a garage for a nationally recognized renderer and architectural designer and his wife. The site is a 16' x 69' interior lot in lower Manhattan. Complete privacy from the outside and a clear separation between the studio and private rooms was desired.

The initial plan contains living rooms and a garage on the lower floor with access to an interior patio which is shielded from the surrounding courts. The upper floor contains a studio, toilet facilities, storage and an office which doubles as a guest room. The existing basement contains a game room, storage space and the mechanical equipment.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
Leonard Feldman, White Plains, New York
Town House for Helmut Jacoby, New York

The purpose of this center is to provide living facili-
ties and professional guidance for children between the ages of 16 and 21 who cannot, for emotional reasons, live at home but whose cases are not severe enough for commitment to a psychiatric institution.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
Norval White, AIA, Gruzen & Partners, New York, New York
Earth Sciences Building, Stony Brook, New York
This building houses a laboratory and teaching facilities in six departments: general earth and space science studies, isotope geology, mineralogy and petrology, astronomy, meteorology, geology. The graduate facilities include thirty laboratories, one of which is a "counting room" for the measure of very low level radioactivity of moon samples to be supplied by NASA. This latter laboratory is placed underground with 30' of earth cover, the upper portion expressed as a landscape mound.

The educational design requirement was to encourage interrelationships between faculty and students, graduates and undergraduates, instructors and researchers. This led to a grouping of faculty offices, tutorial and seminar rooms on one side to encourage the accessibility of the research link at all floor levels between graduate and undergraduate laboratories. This
link contains direct access to the student commons, larger lecture hall and library facilities as well as lounge spaces for faculty and graduate students.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
Gray Taylor, SMS Partnership, Stamford, Connecticut
Hudson River Museum and Public Branch Library, Yonkers, New York
Addition of a new museum-library complex to complement the existing Hudson River Museum now located in a 19th century converted stone mansion on a steeply sloping site overlooking the Hudson River. The museum will house indoor and outdoor circulating art and scientific exhibits plus a limited private collection. A highly sophisticated planetarium serving the county school system, arts and crafts studios and a multi-use lecture room-banquet hall complete the museum requirements. Parking and service facilities are required.

HONORABLE MENTION
Guenther Battaglia Galvin Brown, New York, New York
Trinity School and Housing, New York, New York
This project was published in the last issue of EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECTURE. Since then it has received this honor.
HONORABLE MENTION
Cadman & Droste, Troy, New York
Agricultural & Service Complex Cobleskill, New York
The complex provides laboratory-instruction space designed and equipped to illustrate today's techniques of efficient and productive farming and service facilities for this college campus on adjoining sites. The major laboratories include facilities for animal husbandry (dairy), animal husbandry (beef), herd housing for sixty milking cows and young stock, machinery shops, storage, and agronomy. The demonstration laboratories supplement the agricultural science curriculum and enable the College to teach effectively the various aspects of production, processing and marketing.

The agricultural and service complex is located on a series of knolls north of U.S. Route 7 at the western perimeter of the expanding campus. Students enter the complex by footpaths that offer a pleasant transition from the main campus. In developing the site, the basic consideration was the creation of a single dominant open space by taking advantage of existing physical properties of the site. This has been done by grading the knoll and developing it with paving and seeding areas, for use as a student commons.

The program called for a combination of an academic...
facility and a demonstration facility. These buildings are used by local farm organizations for displays, cattle judgings, horticultural competitions and various agricultural lectures, demonstrations and investigations. To provide for public tours, the major laboratories are organized in a linear fashion, creating perimeter circulation for the public. This affords visual observation without physical penetration of the academic areas.

HONORABLE MENTION
Horace Ginsbern, New York, New York
Jefferson Towers, New York, New York

HONORABLE MENTION
Bruce Campbell Graham, New York, New York
Private Office Building, Westport, Connecticut
The design of this office building in the country was dictated by four primary considerations. The wooded, watery site demanded a solution sensitive to its natural beauty. Zoning for commercial buildings in a residential area required a solution that would fit into its site subtly and unobtrusively. The owner had an allegiance to colonial architecture and desired an informal and friendly building which implied the contemporary, aggressive, and youthful nature of his very successful company. This suggested a somewhat rustic
solution, but on which had calm dignity and slick modernity in parts.

HONORABLE MENTION
Charles Luckman, Associates, New York, New York
Clairol Mfg. Plant
The new administration, manufacturing, warehouse, and computer center for Clairol, Inc., is located in a suburban residential neighborhood, rezoned to permit industrial construction when city officials and local residents joined forces to retain this local industry in their community. The major design criterion was the visual impact of this large structure on the surrounding residential neighborhood. The architect attempted to make maximum use of the rolling and wooded site by building the facility into the sloping landscape, resulting in a manufacturing and warehousing structure that is partly below ground level—thus reducing the visual impact. Inasmuch as the manufacturing process utilizes gravity feed for its materials flow, this siting also permits a receiving dock on the upper level and a shipping dock on the lower level for efficient receiving and distribution of their products.

HONORABLE MENTION
Pomerance & Breines, New York, New York
NYCHA-Housing (Brownsville), Brooklyn, New York
Glenmore Plaza is a City-aided public housing development in the very heart of Brownsville. Although the owner, the New York City Housing Authority, was interested in imaginative design, it naturally was concerned with the maintenance and repair of the sort of public plaza proposed by the architects. Some of the tenants were worried that the open courtyard would attract too many “outsiders,” i.e. non-residents from the surrounding neighborhood. Instant vandalism was predicted for the pre-cast covered walkways, the spray fountain and the wading pool.

Actually few of these fears materialized. As the photos (taken three months after the project was occupied) show, the people of Brownsville are realistic enough to know when their interests are well served. There has been little vandalism or misuse of the plaza and its amenities; the tenants and neighbors of Glenmore Plaza seem to be too busy enjoying it.

HONORABLE MENTION
Vito J. Tricarico, New York, New York
This was a renovation of a late nineteenth century carriage house into zendo.

The first floor consists of public spaces and a rock garden. The second floor serves both public and pri-
Private functions. The third floor is the private residence for the monk and his wife.

The client was interested in transforming the Japanese idiom and feeling within the context of American materials and methods and reconciling the heavy elements of the carriage house with the delicacy of the Japanese tradition.

HONORABLE MENTION
SMS Partnership, Stamford, Connecticut
Masters School Dining Hall, Dobbs Ferry, New York

The program required a central dining facility for 450 girls to replace existing facilities which were dispersed in three separate locations on campus. Specifically, two considerations were given top priority in the program. The large seating requirement was necessary to achieve economic efficiency, but it was essential that the girls not feel as if they were in a large barn. Emphasis was to be on quiet, civilized “dining,” rather than noisy, cafeteria-style “meal-grabbing.”

The dining space is divided into four “pavilions” of 112 girls each, physically open to each other, but spatially separate small quiet dining rooms. Nevertheless, when necessary, a single speaker can address the entire student body. The building is located in such a way that the existing campus landscape and circulation is preserved.
HOW ARCHITECTS CAN LEARN TO SPEAK MORE AUTHORITATIVELY

by J. M. Luckman, AIA

It takes many strands to weave a spell, and one of the strongest is a speech. This legitimate, time-honored, basic instrument of communication is open to every architect with a point of view on a subject. But most architects tend to close their minds to it. Yet we ourselves find it hard to believe that any builder (architect means chief builder) of dreams and realities does not harbor a point of view on something. His job is simply to take it out of drydock.

An architect need not be a spellbinder to play his part-time role as a public speaker. Few practitioners are wizards. But he should realize that although the cost of communicating in no matter what "straight talk" way is high in terms of time and energy—the cost of not communicating can be much higher. This business of image-making, professional fulfillment, or individual participation is not a fun thing. What is?

At first, an architect might not sense the effectiveness of his own efforts, but let him be assured that the tactic works. A talk has its pebble-in-the-lake pattern. It helps breed confidence in the profession.

By getting publicity mileage out of what he says, the speaker reaches many more people than are in attendance. And he can have a long-time effect upon his listeners, whether or not he realizes it. How come? A well-directed talk has its effect revived after the passage of time. Pillsbury and Meader, those oldtime authorities, say so in their PSYCHOLOGY OF LANGUAGE. Indeed, it takes a long time to move our publics—or even confreres. And by move, we do not mean sell. A public speech is simply a public presentation.

A restless spirit moves among architects, especially among the young ones. It was David Crane who said they are frustrated "with a profession which is not centrally involved in the great issues of our times." We disagree with him. (By the way, conflict is a prime way to gain interest in a talk. Audiences revel in it.) We believe that architects are now in the midst of the big issues.

What looms larger than the state of cities? Or the development of super-regions? Or the quality of people's lives linked to total design, multi-faceted environments? Are we not talking about the actual dynamic anatomy of the earth itself, the envelope of mankind? When there is so much to dissect, research, and create for, is there any reason to remain tongue-tied? Or to say that architects are not at the center of great issues?

Perhaps there have been too many negative points of view. The positive tactic is what really works. Speakers taking to the rostrum on behalf of New York's proposition against water pollution were advised to play down pollution, disease, ugliness, stench, stunted communities, degraded drinking water, lower property values, restricted industrial expansion, destruction of recreational resources, fewer jobs, high water costs, a poorer State—and to play up pure waters, health, beauty, new community development, pure water supplies, industrial expansion, higher property values, more jobs, vastly improved recreation, lower water costs, higher tax revenues, and a fine State. Result? These educating influences helped the voters decide to approve a billion-dollar bond issue.

Facts, of course, also can be formidable helpers in speech-making. Charles Luckman reminded many of us in his May '67 talks at the A.I.A. Convention that in 1966 architects took part in only one-third of the $72-billion-worth of construction in the United States: the remaining two-thirds ($48-billion) was done by package dealers, contractors, engineers, and by designers with poetic license, not an architectural license. Those facts were thought-provoking and pertinent to the interests of the audience.

Remember, an architect-speaker is most often not selling anything at all. He is simply making a presentation in public. And once this realization sets in, reluctance to talk and fear of it tend to disappear.

There is no disgrace in being scared of this public-speaking thing. Some of the experts say it takes six talks to perfect a talk. And as for stage fright, it passes away—so we are told!

Actually, knowledge of subject and enthusiasm about it swallow fear, do not give it the chance of a rumnog on New Year's day. Knowledge of one's subject and a dose of enthusiasm are just about all an audience comes to hear and see anyway.

Our director of public affairs reminds us that an audience is more willing to listen to a speaker who is an authority in his field; who has had a good education, regular advancement, travel, perhaps written or done consultant work and is considered a man with an unlimited future. No one wants to waste time listening to a windbag with no credentials to his name.

A good chairman usually asks himself the following questions about a speaker: He may excel at dialogue and delivery, but is he dependable? Will he promptly forward his biography, photograph and subject title? Will he show up? Will he design his speech specifically for those in attendance?

And as for topics available to an architect as a public speaker, the list can be almost limitless. Our office files show that our principals-in-charge, designers, and project architects have spoken on the following subjects:

- Capitalism vs. Communism
- The Future is Here
- Wilshire Boulevard vs. Fifth Avenue
- Madison Square Garden—As an Engineering Feat
- Future Importance of Auditoriums and Exhibition Halls
- Transportation and the Balanced City—2000 A.D.
An Architect Looks at Cost Control
Turbulence On the Campus
Future of Architectural Education Seminars

We live in an audio-visual world. We are biologically (by design) audio-visual systems. So some AV techniques and materials such as slides, films, charts, or tapes are in order. Each has its advantages. Our preference runs to slides. They can be shown to large audiences, presented in any sequential order to correlate with one's talk, and permit "pacing" of presentation and discussion.

A slide presentation offers the neophyte architect-speaker many advantages. It helps guarantee that he is talking about something he knows—his own work or his firm's work, its details or variety, its concepts or completed structures. And nothing tends toward putting a speaker at ease more quickly than knowledge of subject.

Slides can set the pattern of his talk—permit more emphasis and time on major points or illustrated subjects, briefer and more casual comments about less important points. In addition, he can refer to notes without unduly distracting his audience while slides are being projected. Another plus: during a question-and-answer period pertinent slides can be reshown to lend assistance to a not-too-confident speaker.

But the means are worthless without the message. The means simply can help those who want to know in a minimum of time. King George, responding to Sir Thomas Beecham's request to name his (the King's) favorite opera and say why, replied: "La Boheme, because it is the shortest."

Beecham roared with laughter, and agreed that the reason was as good as any he had ever heard.

We present our talk (usually) in the milieu of a meeting's over-all objectives. It is wise, therefore, to obtain an audience profile prior to developing a talk. This information helps determine which of many objectives ought to be paramount: to activate people, to educate (or acquaint) an audience as to the details of a specific subject or policy (flavored with a point of view), or to help people enjoy themselves.

Hear this warning: it is tough to activate an audience on zoning, taxes, building or moral codes. On anything. There are few wide-eyed people these days: most are sophisticated. Communications media have seen to that. Most people simply come to hear and see or get to know something. That is all.

Bearing that in mind, does public speaking make sense? It does, because people-contact can be dismissed only at one's own risk. The search goes on for something more lasting than bits and pieces emerging as residue from the advance of knowledge. It touches upon human relations.

I submit that they are not. The fathers are the owners thereof. Public or private, the owners cause their buildings to be built as they want them, and they maintain them the same way.

Sorry about that, fellow architects who say we are the leaders, the tastemakers, the responsible ones for the physical condition of our environment. You know we are not. Your ego may make you claim parenthood, but the facts are different.

So let us quit this breast-beating and hair-pulling and pin the rose on those really responsible.

It boils down, doesn't it, to the dollar? Remember "dollar diplomacy"? Well, here we are with "dollar environment" and "dollar architecture".

There are many enlightened owners, public and private, of course. But there are many more who are solely selfish, dollar-mad in their adventures. When those adventures become our environment we should point a specific finger. This could make us unpopular, of course, and maybe affect our own dollar situation. If so, where does that place us?

Let us call them as we see them: rickety housing is the entrepreneur's baby; polluting factory effluent is the manufacturer's baby. "Sell-them-quick" apartment houses are the owners' babies, tin gas stations are fathered by the oil companies. Go ahead, name some more you know of.

It doesn't take a medical exam to prove parenthood in this area. Let's call everyone who Daddy is and stop taking the rap for things which we cannot control and admit we are not the controllers.

WHO'S TO BLAME
FOR BAD ENVIRONMENT

Roger G. Spross, AIA

Decaying slums. Polluted environment. Shoddy administrative buildings. Whose babies are these? Is the architectural profession the father? We architects have been publicly berating ourselves (or some of us have) with remorse and accusation as if these babies were ours.

BOOK REVIEWS —
THE COMPUTER IN ARCHITECTURE

by Bertram L. Bassuk, AIA

COMPUTERS IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN
By David Campion; Elsevier Publishing Company, New York; August, 1968; 320 pages; $12.50

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING

 Architects interested in the computer as an aid in design, administration, cost estimating, project management and in its implications for architectural theory and practice will find authoritative fact and forecast between the covers of two recently published books.

The first to appear is COMPUTERS IN ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN by David Campion, an English architect. Its first chapter offers a birds-eye view of computer usage at all levels of the architectural process: basic design, information retrieval, graphics, computation, simulation, analysis, administration, estimating, scheduling, and management. More than half of the ensuing chapters zoom in on the details of computer techniques, input-output equipment, and the grammar and vocabulary of a computer oriented language (ALGOL) used to solve problems confronting architects. The remainder of the book deals in detail with specific, practical applications to architectural procedures.

The author succeeds in dispelling much of the fog and mystery that beclouds the computer world. He ex-
plains computer fundamentals in terms comprehensible to the generalist, and describes their applications from the vantage point of a pioneer participant. Although his experience derives from British practice, it seems readily transposable into an American format.

Mr. Campion offers guidance and encouragement to computer application, but he cautions that, despite inroads made, much further study and understanding is requisite to the realization of the computer's potential as a design aid. He has plowed virgin soil by having written, as far as I know, the first book to deal authoritatively with current and potential usage of this new tool. It has a good bibliography, reference lists, a comprehensive glossary of terms, good illustrations, and readable format.

The next to appear is COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING, edited by G. Neil Harper, Engineer and Associate Partner, Skidmore, Owings and Merrill. It is a collection of articles by architects, engineers, educators, and management consultants who have applied the computer to architectural tasks. The first chapter, written by Dr. Harper, introduces us to general computer fundamentals, by way of simple terminology and concise explanation. Each subsequent chapter is devoted to an actual specific computer application in the area of its author's expertise. Starting with a comprehensive description of the organizational back-up for computer functions in a design office, it is followed with explanations of specific applications to engineering, specification-writing, cost-estimating, accounting, and management. The last three chapters deal with the influence of computers on education, practice, research, and the building industry, and make predictions about the immediate future. As a whole the book focuses on the state of the art, and on what the computer did and could accomplish, rather than solely on what makes it tick.

Both books are complementary and should share credit for being in the vanguard of enlightenment as to the nature and usefulness of this vital, irrepressible new tool. They carefully guide the architect through a stimulating first-flight over the computer world. One inescapable effect of such exploration may be the opportunity it provides to examine the very nature of the creative and productive process, stemming from the fact that techniques of computer usage require translation of professional functions into terms of computer-based logic and language. Also since new formulations are inherently systematic, a thoroughly disciplined theoretical framework could emerge therefrom, reflecting a deeper understanding of the design process. Ultimately this would be embodied in appropriate techniques of computer usage, the results of which would extend the range and depth of professional capability.

Furthermore the facts, achievements, and strivings recorded in these books have implications reaching far beyond the immediate benefits of computer application, by adding to the evolutionary momentum of:

1. The computer as a design medium; necessitating a systematic approach to design (using disciplined, analytic procedures) which becomes a more objective basis for the intuitive act of design.
2. Centralization and consolidation of information (implying integration of the environment-building process) and interplay of the economic, planning, design, construction and utilization functions become increasingly manifest.
3. Revolutionary transformation of the means (working documents) by which information is transmitted to builders.
4. A new direction for research and education in architecture focusing upon information about relationships, interactions, interfaces, conflicts and contradictions, out of which could emerge something like a science of architecture, giving firmer footing to the art.

All in all, man is still best at imagination, synthesis, heuristics, and inventiveness; whereas the computer is merely the master of logic, of super-rapid, goal-directed computation, and of analysis. Man may use the computer as he does the wheel: either for effortless increase in speed and productivity, or for death and destruction. Architecturally speaking, the choice is his to make.

NEW YORK STATE AGENCIES FOR DESIGN, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

May 15, 1969, Daniel Sullivan, AIA, Consultant

HISTORY

It was with an awareness of the multiplicity of problems that confront New York State as we approach the 21st century that Governor Rockefeller with the consent of the Legislature established the New York State Council on Architecture on August 2, 1966. In addition to other duties, the Council's major responsibility is to "encourage excellence in architectural design in all public buildings and other structures constructed by the state or under the supervision of any state agency . . . (and) . . . to stimulate interest in architectural excellence . . . in construction throughout the state".

The Council recognized the multiplicity of problems confronting the State such as population growth, urban conflict, taxation, changing revenue sources and increasing social awareness by the citizens. The Council was fully aware of the size of the steps that will be necessary to keep up with these needs, and the physical facilities that will have to be razed, restored or rebuilt to serve the State's programs. The Chairman and Members of the Council, knowing the diversity of design and construction problems to be faced by the State and its many agencies, commissioned an inventory of the entire State and all State or other agencies using the State's funds. The First Phase of this inventory, summarized in the following pages, is now complete.

DATA REQUIRED

Because of the multiple unknowns involved, and because no centralized source of coherent information existed, it was decided that the Inventory—First Phase should be comprised of the following elements:
1. Listing of state agencies, commissions, public benefit corporations—all agencies using any state funds whatsoever—involves in design and planning and/or construction.
2. Tabulation of annual dollar volume of design and construction for the five years 1964 through 1968.
3. Determination of whether design and/or construction was done by the agencies' forces or by outside architects/engineers.
4. Listing of individuals responsible within the agency for design and/or construction either through the supervision of their own forces or the retention and supervision of outside architects/engineers.

INITIAL CONCLUSIONS

The findings of the Inventory—First Phase are these:
1. Eight agencies do more than 90% of the work.
Although there were 44 agencies identified during the Inventory only a relative few do the vast majority of the work.

2. $3 billion is New York State’s total annual financial commitment for design and construction.

3. Work volume has been steadily increasing. There is substantial reason to anticipate that this trend will continue.

4. More than 90% of the design work is now done by independent architectural, engineering or consulting firms. This trend is also increasing. More design should probably be done by outside firms in the future if shortages of qualified manpower within the State’s civil service system continue.

THE BIG EIGHT

The following eight agencies are responsible for more than 90% of the State’s annual expenditures: Department of Education, Department of Health, Division of Nursing Home Companies, Department of Transportation, Health & Mental Hygiene Facilities Improvement Corporation, Office of General Services, State University Construction Fund, and Metropolitan Transportation Authority.

The Urban Development Corporation and Pure Waters Authority are not listed since their formation and operation are too recent to be included over the last five years. The Urban Development Corporation’s projected goal of 70,000 housing units at an average value of $25,000 each by 1970 would raise the Corporation’s design and construction volume to just short of $2 billion. Pure Waters Authority’s programs as established will involve a final expenditure of up to $1 billion.

MAJOR AGENCIES

The major agencies often include, in addition to the design and construction activities associated directly with their program, design and construction activities for one or more of the smaller agencies. These small agencies have assigned their design and construction work to the larger agency to benefit from the efficiencies of centralization—greater speed, tighter cost control, and continuous utilization of skilled planning and financial personnel.

Some of these major agencies are totally new; others are an outgrowth of former agencies. A typical new agency is the New York State University Construction Fund, a public benefit corporation established by the Governor and the Legislature in 1962. An example of the latter is the Executive Department’s Office of General Services’ Department of Public Buildings Design and Construction Group. This was formerly the New York State Department of Public Works Division of Architecture. This is the only state agency that maintains a large design and construction staff. In the last year covered by the Inventory, the Office of General Services (exclusive of the Transportation Department) handled less than 5% of the State’s total design and construction activity.

The large agencies which serve one or more smaller agencies are listed below, with the smaller agencies that are their responsibility tabulated.

New York State Dormitory Authority
Public Colleges
Private Colleges
Bureau of Cooperative Educational Services
City University of New York
Health & Mental Hygiene Facilities Improvement Corporation
Department of Mental Hygiene
Narcotic Addiction Control Commission
New York City Health Services Administration
Metropolitan Transportation Authority
Manhattan & Bronx Surface Transit Operating Authority
New York City Transit Authority
Triborough Bridge & Tunnel Authority
Department of Conservation
Historic Trust
Office of General Services
Civil Defense Commission
Court of Claims
Department of Correction
Department of Education
Department of Health
Department of Labor
Department of Motor Vehicles
Department of Social Services
Department of Taxation and Finance
Department of Transportation
Division of Military and Naval Affairs
Division for Youth
Health & Mental Hygiene Facilities Improvement Corporation
State Police
State University Construction Fund
State University of New York

COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY

The Department of Health’s Division of Nursing Home Companies, with $½ billion total program, offers funding for buildings which are consistently superior in their sophistication of medical programming. At present the Division exercises no architectural design control over these projects.

These facilities are important community resources and directly or indirectly affect a very large number of our citizens of all ages. There is great potential of using good planning and architectural environments to strengthen the spirit of our communities and our people. Facilities of superior quality will enlighten the young, comfort the old, provide space for community activities and flexibility for community growth.

As required by law, the State Education Department has responsibility for the review of layout and amenities of every public school building constructed in the State. The construction is paid for in part by State funds, apportioned to local districts under the State aid program for schools. There are stringent controls on the minimum size, type and number of rooms required as a result of educational criteria established by the Department, but there is no program for architectural excellence of the buildings at the present time.

The finished structures are of uneven architectural quality for a number of reasons, not the least of which may be the Department’s limited role as an “indirect client” rather than a “direct client”. Since a substantial degree of local community control is desired, it might be wise to consider a program which could show communities how good architecture can be as a tool to increase usefulness, attractiveness, and control costs in new construction.

Because of the influence of these local school buildings on the training, judgement and attitudes of the population, their aesthetic qualities should be of major interest to the Council. At the present time the value of these buildings is consistently about $400 millions each year.

The State Education Department also has a small requirement for design and construction services for their own facilities. This need is filled adequately by
the Office of General Services.

OTHER AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

The design of highway and thruway bridges, toll plazas, rest areas and retaining structures also fall within the purview of the Council on Architecture. Both the Transportation Department and the New York State Thruway Authority have very large annual expenditures in this area. All such design and construction is done by the Transportation Department. The Transportation Department projects over $170 million for these structures in 1969. The Council may wish to identify a method by which the design character of these elements can be identified, established and reviewed periodically for excellence.

Design is a critical factor for the Department of Correction and the Department of Conservation.

Correction is faced with the very large, complex and constantly evolving task of social, mental and physical rehabilitation of felons and other malefactors. Due to recent court decisions regarding the treatment of these offenders—decisions in part influenced by increasing social awareness— it is to be anticipated that there will be great changes in the type, character and composition of the facilities created to serve the needs of this Department. Design and construction required by such changes would raise design and construction expenditures above the Department of Correction’s average present annual expenditure of approximately $10 million.

The Conservation Department has a steady design and construction work load of about $9 million each year. Because of changing social conditions brought about by a rapid increase in the size of the population, an increase in leisure time, and increased interest by the population in all recreational pursuits, it is anticipated that existing facilities will receive wider usage and new facilities will be required at a steadily increasing rate in the oncoming decades. The Conservation Department uses both outside consultants and the Office of General Services for their design work at the present time, with outside consultants retained for larger projects.

SMALL AGENCIES

Some of the smaller agencies—those not arranging to use the services of the big agencies—have done only a single job or no jobs during the five years surveyed by the Inventory. Some have only done a single job in their entire existence, often because the agency was established only for that single project. Following completion of that project often their sole function is to act as an operating body for the constructed facility.

It appears from our initial appraisal that it may be an inefficient use of design talent and management manpower to have each of these small agencies “staff up” in order to undertake a single (and perhaps complex) design and construction activity. Even if an architectural or engineering firm were to be retained they would require a substantial period of orientation.

Further study of the need within the State framework for a “single project agency” should be undertaken by the Council. If the State wishes to retain the concept, a technique should be devised for assuring excellence of programming, design and construction for this single job.

NON-STATE AGENCIES

Agencies which use state funds or fund guarantees for the purchase of rolling stock, such as the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, comprising Manhattan & Bronx Surface Transit Operating Authority, New York City Transit Authority, The Triboro Bridge & Tunnel Authority and Long Island Railroad, were surveyed, as was the New York City Port Authority, New York City Port Authority is not tabulated since it uses no state funds. Metropolitan Transportation Authority is tabulated since it uses state funds or state funds guarantees for purchase of rolling stock, equipment and Long Island Railroad improvements.

INCREASING NEEDS

The State’s need for new or rehabilitated construction will continue at an ever-increasing rate. Operating procedures of state government must be considered while organizing a new structure to assure good design and construction state-wide. Creation of a method of design-planning consistently integrated with future growth of the State is essential.

CRITICAL SHORTAGES

The Council must recognize and consider existing or soon-to-be critical state problems brought about by existing or future:

- Shortage of money
- Shortage of design talent
- Shortage of programming personnel
- Shortage of construction manpower
- Shortage of State employees

These shortages will be, in effect, “controls” over our State development. They will continue to increase in size and complexity due to the State’s steadily increasing need for buildings. This conglomerate will ascend in a logarithmic spiral because all the conditions contributing to it are themselves already ascending geometrically.

ALARming SITUATIONS

Our situation is alarming. The Council will acknowledge the credence of its continuance when they consider the following factors already visible:

- highly mobile population
- rapid increase in population (urban and non-urban)
- need for renewal of existing urban areas
- demands for conservation or restoration of open space
- need to build despite existence of desirable buildings (preservation)
- new cities required to rehabilitate society
- escalating costs
- new disciplines—electronics, chemical controls, transportation

THE AWARE CITIZEN

In the midst of these problems there is an obvious bright note. The people have become increasingly aware of their environment, both natural and man-made. They are also aware that the government can change it for the better if they voice a substantial demand. We must marshal this awareness and utilize it in a spirit of mutual cooperation rather than of conflict.

RESEARCH

Little research on improved design or construction techniques has taken place in the State. Several of the major agencies have independently investigated multiple building techniques, advantages of new materials, revised construction or financing procedures. There has been no consistent, continuous program serving all agencies. The Council may wish to consider the potential of a highly developed, well-funded research program that would serve all state agencies and furnish them with data and test results about materials and procedures that are not now widely understood.

PHASE TWO

There is ample reason for the Council to proceed further with the Inventory. Phase Two might consider several or all of the following variables which affect the design process. The first two topics listed have been identified as primary concerns by the Governor's
CONCLUSIONS

In the next decade it is to be expected that New York State will spend many billions of dollars on design, planning and construction of buildings and other structures to serve our citizens. The use of simplified and uniform systems for utilization of manpower, money and time could result in great dollar savings for the State of New York.

Reducing the many manhours of skilled time required to prepare specifications and routine plans by utilizing a computer would free skilled professionals for more productive pursuits. A decrease in total elapsed time, reduced possibility of error, and savings in reproduction costs would result. Reduction of confusion and savings in time would be great. Dollar savings should be in the many millions of dollars. More time could be available for the creative aspects of design and construction, and for the consideration of human needs.

Real social benefits and genuine spiritual uplift can be made available to our citizens through consistently better architecture and planning. Surely our population can survive for some time with poor planning and bad architectural design. But if we are to grow and develop constructively in the future good design will aid and abet in substantial measure.

The future needs of New York State loom large and complex. They cannot be resolved using the tools and limitations of the past.

We must move decisively forward now with the best design available and precise control of costs, time and manpower to derive maximum benefits.

AUTHOR'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND NOTE

The full and complete cooperation of the various agencies is hereby acknowledged and sincerely appreciated.

The total design and construction activity tabulated herein is that which takes place in an agency within a given fiscal year. Such a dollar amount is to be taken as an indication of an agency's work load rather than its annual expenditure. Figures cited in this report will not, therefore, generally agree with either annual "budget" figures or "annual report" totals.

D.S.

APPENDIX I

Management Personnel of New York State Agencies

AGRICULTURE AND MARKETS, DEPARTMENT OF
Tax & Finance Building, State Campus, Albany, New York 12226, [518] 457-3980
Don J. Wickham, Commissioner
Daniel M. Dalrymple, Asst. Commissioner
John H. Stone, Asst. Commissioner
Russell Kildjian, Finance Officer
ALBANY PORT DISTRICT COMMISSION
Administration Building, Port of Albany, Albany, New York 12202, [518] 483-1103
F. W. Dunham, Jr., General Manager

OLIVER TOWNSEND, Chairman
John Anderson, Asst. to the Chairman
*BUFFALO & FORT ERIE PUBLIC BRIDGE AUTHORITY

Not tabulated in chart of current activities because of lack of current projects.

Peace Bridge Plaza, Buffalo, N. Y. 14213, [716] 884-6744
Ray F. Willson, Chairman
George Weir, Secretary Treasurer
H. J. Willis, Operations Manager

CIVIL DEFENSE COMMISSION
Lt. Gen. M. J. Asensio, Director
Sylvester J. Bower, Director of Administration
COMMERCE, DEPARTMENT OF
112 State St., Albany, New York 12207, [518] 474-7908
Neal L. Moylan, Commissioner

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT
State Campus Office Building No. 2, Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12226, [518] GL 7-3446
R. Stewart Kilborne, Commissioner
R. A. Cook, Director, Office of Central Engineering
John Allen, Director of Administration

CORRECTION, DEPARTMENT OF
State Office Building, 16th floor, Albany, New York 12225, [518] 474-2626
Paul D. McGinnis, Commissioner

EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF
Ewald B. Nyquist, Acting Commissioner

GENERAL SERVICES, OFFICE OF
State of New York, Executive Department, 143 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12225, [518] 457-4160
Gen. Cortland Van Rensselaer Schuyler, Commissioner

Gerald E. Dunn, Administrative Director
Charles Kawecki, State Architect
E. Stanley Legg, Assistant Director,
Building Design & Construction Group

HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF

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TYPICAL PRICES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>8” x 10”</th>
<th>11” x 14”</th>
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slightly higher charge for art 30” x 40”, and over.
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**APPENDIX II Tabulation**

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<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>design &amp; construction*</th>
<th>average value of in-house projects**</th>
<th>average value of outside projects**</th>
<th>average total volume of design &amp; construction activity per year (in $ millions)</th>
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<td>116.4 (x)</td>
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<td>Transportation, Division of (m), including East Hudson Transportation Authority and Public Service Commission, Highway Structures</td>
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<td>Pure Waters Authority</td>
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<td>647.0</td>
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<td>TOTAL FOR 1968</td>
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*Majority of design and construction by OGS Office of General Services

**Agency OC Outside Consultant

Additional agencies whose work is done entirely by OGS:

- Civil Defense Commission
- Correction, Department of
- Health, Department of
- Labor, Department of
- Military and Naval Affairs, Division of
- Social Services, Department of
- State Police
- Taxation & Finance, Department of
- Transportation, Division of (m), including East Hudson Transportation Authority and Public Service Commission, Highway Structures
- Youth Division for

TOTAL OGS RESPONSIBILITY

*Includes purchase of buses and/or cars.

**Average value of current in-house design and construction projects, in $ million (c)

(1) Average value of current design and construction projects by outside consultants including OGS, in $ million (c)

(2) Since large projects may run from year to year amounts here may not agree with budget allocations.

(3) Excludes projects under $500,000 each.

(4) During the period covered by this survey all DMH projects have been funded and supervised by the HAMFIC and its predecessor the MWHF.

(5) Includes projects under $5000 each.

(6) As reported by OGS only

(7) Average of 4 airport improvement projects: OGS is supervising outside consultants in 2182 airfield project in addition to the above.

(8) Also See State University Construction Fund.

(9) One project only

(10) Authority utilized 1st state funds only on short term basis, repaid from lease revenue, should be entirely self-sufficient soon. Authority repaid all funds drawn from $9.3 million advance in 1968 and is now drawing on $15.4 million advance which was first appropriated in 1968 and which will be repaid in accordance with the Agreement with the Bureau of the Budget.

- "Agency" is Engineering Department of Transit Authority.

- Average given verbally by SUCF.

- "Includes" projects under $25,000 each by 1970.

- "Excludes" highway construction.


- "Excludes" Office Building for Thruway Authority.


- 476 projects for 1968 with average value $223.5 million.

- "Approximately" $400 million per year is a constant figure.

- 1968 starts only.

- $172 million projected for 1969.

- $161 billion estimated January 1, 1966 includes dormitories and dining halls.

- To be done by Dormitory Authority, (see Dormitory Authority)

- Excludes funds for design or construction.

- NA: Not Available.

- HIGHWAY STRUCTURES include Bridges, Toll Plazas, Rest Areas. All thruway highway structures are being built and financed by the Department of Transportation.

APPENdIX III

Agencies surveyed who have no projects and/or no funds for projects with the five (5) year period covered by the Inventory:

- Buffalo & Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority
- Hudson River Valley Commission

Office of Planning and Coordination
Port of New York Authority (no state funds for design or construction)
Port of Oswego Authority
Department of State

J. A. Robertson, Assistant Chief Engineer
TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF State Campus, Albany, [518] 222-244
Norman Gallman, Administrative Director
John J. Garry, Assistant Administrative Director
John Henderhan, Office Service Manager
THRUWAY AUTHORITY, NEW YORK STATE
P.O. Box 189, Albany, New York 12203, [518] 439-9931
R. Burdell Bixby, Chairman
John A. Tieters, Executive Director
Phillip B. Lee, Deputy Executive Director
B. M. Williams, Chief Engineer
Nature made it in living color. Carelessness made it black and white.

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