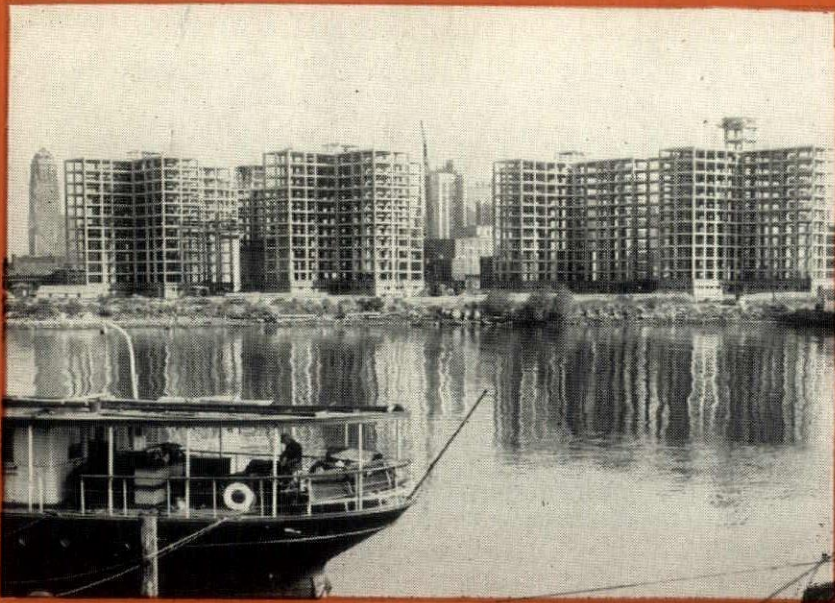


EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT



THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE  
OF ARCHITECTS  
FEB 23 12 42 PM '52  
THE DEPARTMENT OF  
EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

JANUARY - FEBRUARY

1952

VOLUME XII - NUMBER I





## Concrete Frames and Floors speed essential construction—economically

In carrying out its gigantic "project-a-month" program the New York City Housing Authority has demonstrated conclusively that when construction is designed with reinforced concrete frames and floors, construction time can be reduced. Time saved, of course, also means cost saved.

Marble Hill Houses is an excellent example. This huge project consists of eleven identical 14-story buildings with 1,400,000 sq. ft. of floor area. Eleven sets of forms, each used 14 times, made it possible to erect up to two stories per working day. In all, 154 floors and 11 roofs required only 123 working days (average of  $1\frac{1}{3}$  floors per day)—an accomplishment attained by engineering know-how, sound design and an experienced crew.

Photo shows a general view of the New York City Housing Authority's Marble Hill Houses under construction in the Bronx. The architect, John Ambrose Thompson; the structural engineer, Tuck & Eipel, and the general contractor, Cauldwell-Wingate Company, are all of New York City.

Concrete frame and floor construction has proved its speed and economy in all types of construction essential for defense—in tall structures as well as in buildings of six stories or less. It is ideal for hospitals, schools, industrial plants, apartments, public or office buildings.

Structurally, reinforced concrete frames and floors are sturdy, durable and firesafe. Economically, such construction makes possible substantial savings because it speeds work yet is (1) moderate in first cost, (2) requires little maintenance, (3) gives long years of service. The result is true **low-annual-cost**

construction that makes concrete frames and floors a sound investment. Write for free literature. Distributed only in the U.S. and Canada.

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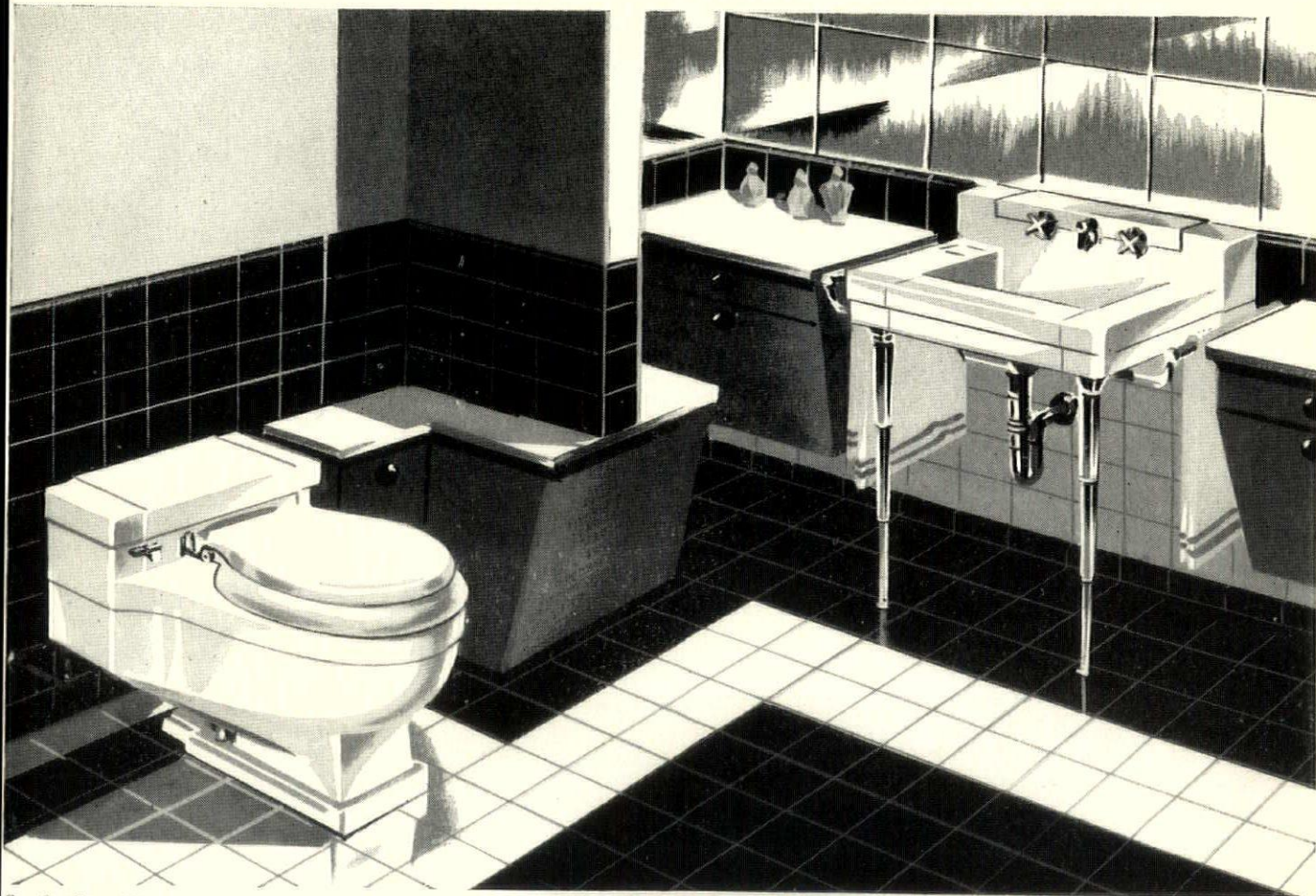
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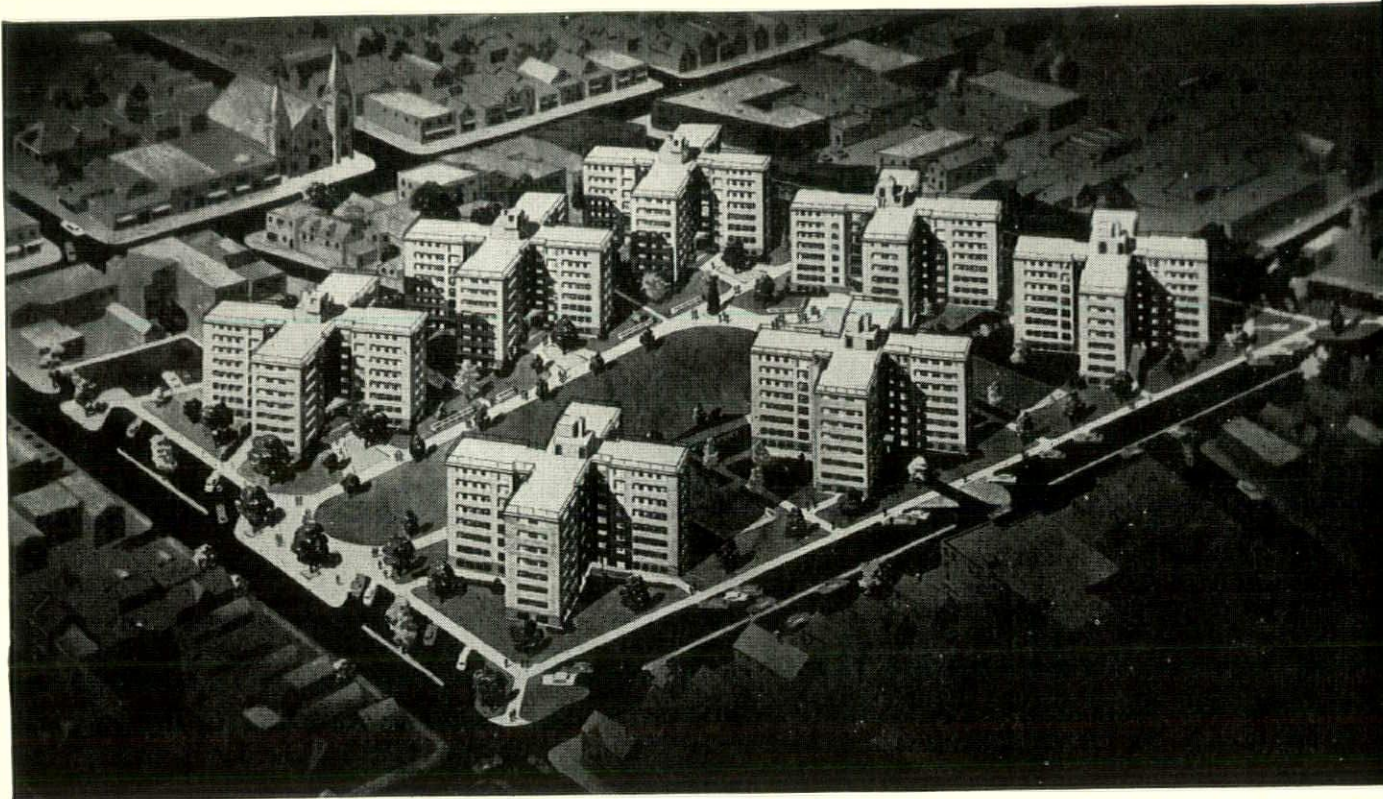


Case One-Piece \$1000 in group with Case Windell Lavatory \$785

**Case** *Fine Vitreous China*

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Rochester Housing Project, Rochester, New York. Architect: Faragher & Macomber, Rochester, New York. Contractors: Stein Construction Corp. and A-J Contracting Co., Inc., New York, New York.

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This Rochester project with its 3,987 Lupton Residential Casements will be the twenty-second New York housing project to feature Lupton Steel Windows. Built to meet the exacting requirements of this field, Lupton first cost is low — quality high. Precision manufacturing insures sturdy windows with long life and minimum maintenance costs . . . and Lupton stays on the job from the raw steel bars 'til each finished

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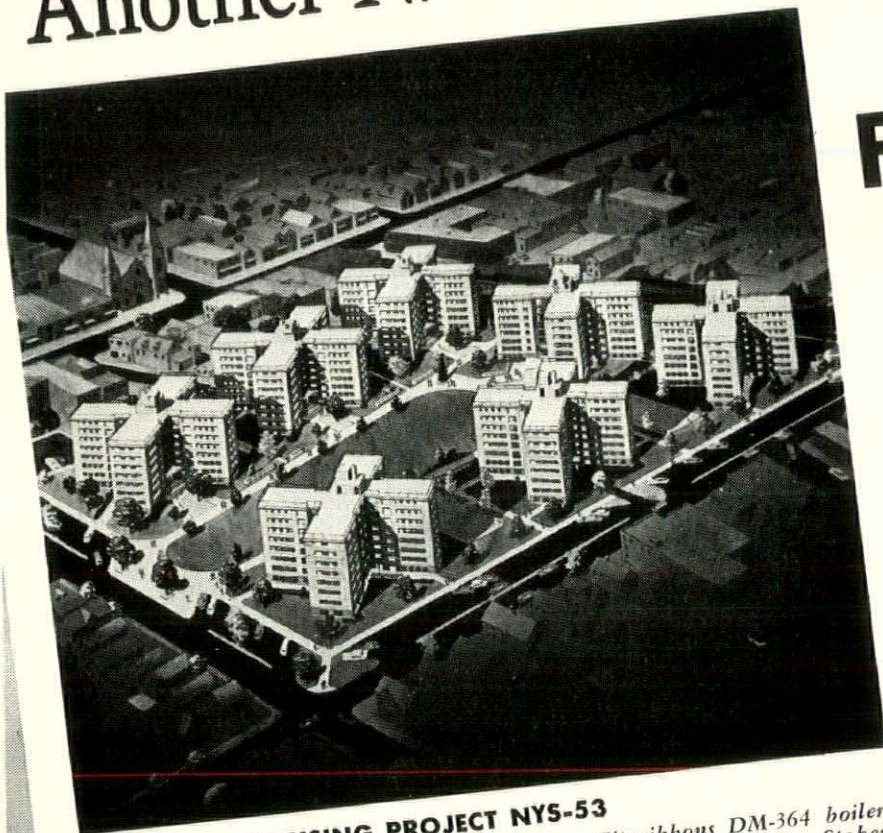
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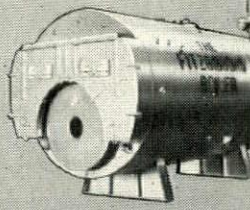
"400" SERIES



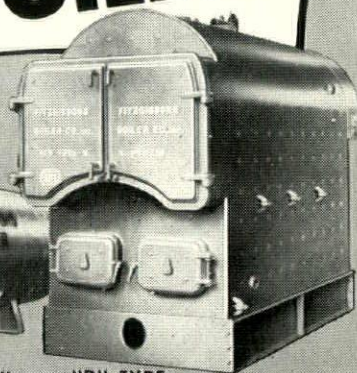
"80" SERIES



"RZU" JUNIOR



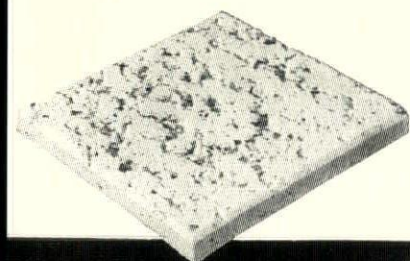
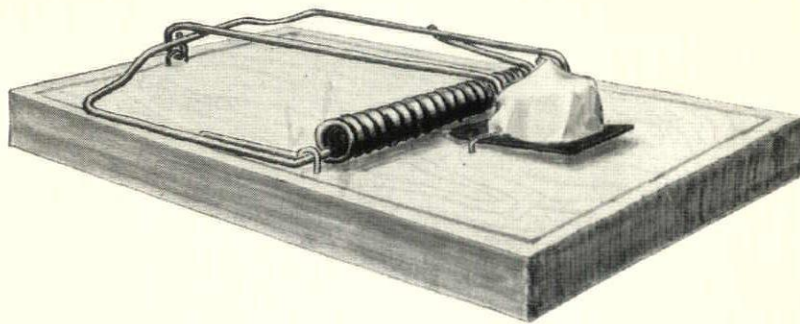
"SCOTCH MARINE"



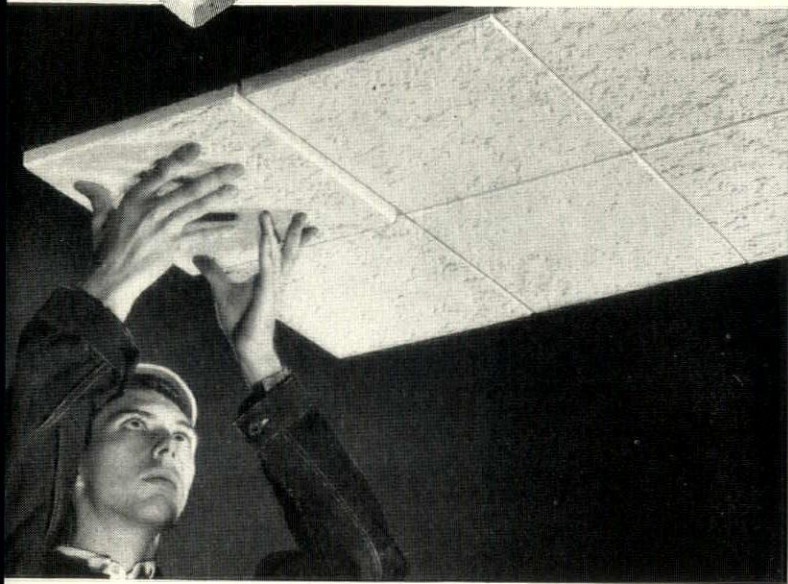
"D" TYPE



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**INSTALLATION**—Extremely light in weight, Gold Bond Travacoustic is easily applied with acoustical cement or a mechanical suspension system.

**H**ERE'S the modern and efficient way to kill sound and still gain the beautiful decorative effects of travertine stone. Specify Gold Bond Travacoustic fireproof mineral tile! (See chart below for noise reduction coefficients.) Its non-glare, white, factory finish gives high light reflection... can be painted with brush or spray gun.

When planning your next job call in your local Gold Bond Acoustical Applicator, listed in the phone directory under "Acoustical Contractors". He's a factory-trained, experienced engineer. At no obligation, he will be glad to work out acoustical construction or specification details with you. For additional information see our section in Sweet's or write our Acoustical Division in Buffalo.

## GOLD BOND TRAVACOUSTIC SOUND ABSORPTION DATA

| Thickness | Mounting<br>(Described<br>Below) | Sound Absorption Coefficients |     |     |      |      |      | Noise<br>Reduction<br>Coefficient |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----------------------------------|
|           |                                  | 128                           | 256 | 512 | 1024 | 2048 | 4096 |                                   |
| 11/16"    | 1                                | .13                           | .20 | .68 | .89  | .81  | .77  | .65                               |
| 13/16"    | 1                                | .17                           | .27 | .80 | .88  | .83  | .91  | .70                               |
| 13/16"    | 7                                | .57                           | .50 | .58 | .75  | .91  | .83  | .70                               |

Types of mountings: 1 — Cemented to gypsum board or plaster surface.  
7 — Mechanically mounted on metal supports.

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Doing More With



"Low cost . . . speed in construction" . . . were the reasons cited by Architect Franklyn R. Williams of Worcester, Mass., for selecting Flexicore precast concrete floor and roof slabs for the \$3,250,000 Lakeside Veterans Housing Project in Worcester, Mass.

Contractor M. J. Dyer of Worcester, said he was ". . . well-pleased with the whole operation". He stated that erected costs per square foot of 180,000 feet of Flexicore floors and roofs were 20% less than poured concrete. Long-span Flexicore slabs required fewer bearing partitions and less structural framing. Slab cores reduce sound transmission between floors, and provide ducts for low-cost warm air radiant panel heating.

Ceiling plaster expense was eliminated as the smooth underside of Flexicore slabs was merely caulked and painted to make a good-looking ceiling. Fire insurance rates will be low.

Speed of placing floors was one of the many advantages resulting from the use of Flexicore in the University Houses, Inc., 31-building apartment project in Madison, Wis. A complete floor in each building took only a day to place, level and grout.

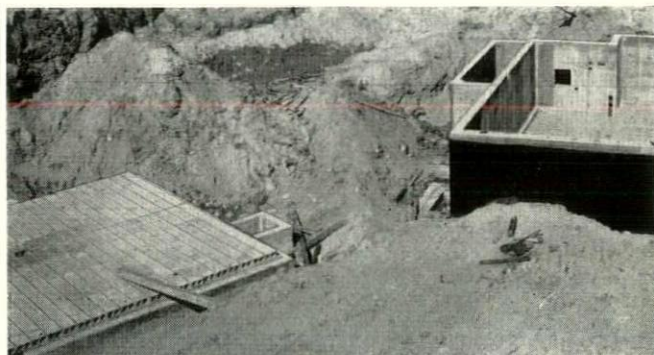
The 6" x 12" Flexicore slabs were precast and delivered by truck direct to the job as needed. Each floor unit was marked for building and floor location, which made quick installation an easy matter. Openings for plumbing and heating were precast in the slabs. The floor was laid one day and the trades moved in the next.

The project continued during the winter months and even Madison's low temperatures did not stop the placing of the concrete floors. There were no extended layoffs of the trade workers during the winter months, and an efficient working force was kept on the job because of low turnover.

For all of the many advantages of using Flexicore, call or write Anchor Concrete Products, Inc.



Lakeside Veterans Housing Project, Worcester, Mass. Workmen apply grout to joints to form concrete floor. Leveling bars (not shown) are removed after grout sets. Hollow cores provide sound insulation. Flexicore slabs were supplied by Anchor Concrete Products, Inc.; Durastone Flexicore Corp., Saylesville, R. I.; and Price Brothers Co., Dayton, O.



University Houses, Inc., Madison, Wis. Pre-stressed steel reinforced concrete slabs formed solid floors with 13, 15 and 19-foot spans. Hollow Flexicore cores provide ducts for low-cost warm air radiant panel heating. Flexicore slabs were precast by the Mid States Concrete Products Co. at Beloit, Wis.

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## THE ARCHITECT IN TRAINING

JAMES WILLIAM KIDENEY, *Chairman*

N. Y. S. A. EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Dean Joseph Hudnut, in one of his very interesting talks, discussed the training of the city planner. He stated that he wrote the head of each department at Harvard University in which the Dean thought the planner needed training. Suggestions were requested as to the courses in that department that its head thought essential. The training, the replies indicated, would have made the city-planner 85 years old on graduation.

The statement of Dean Hudnut serves us well in considering the architect in training. It is all too easy to confuse the skill, training and maturity of the more competent and successful practitioner, with those minimum skills with which each member of the profession should be endowed. Legally, the Board of Examiners of Architects is charged with verifying the qualifications of candidates for admission to the examinations for licenses as architects and for testing those admitted as to their possession of these minimum qualifications.

What should concern the profession as a whole is the question of just what the minimum qualifications should be. Can they be stated clearly? Are these now being admitted to practice qualified? If they are qualified, are there others who are not now being licensed but possess the requisite minimum skills? If the present practices are licensing unqualified persons, wherein are they lacking? The answers to these questions would be a relief to at least one member of the New York State Board of Examiners.

A smaller, but most important and more personal phase, is the experience of the architect in training. These men and women have either graduated from college and are procuring the practical experience requisite to admission to the licensing examinations, or are coming up through the offices and after twelve years' experience hope to qualify. In one case they need practical experience to supplement their academic training, and in the other almost the opposite. Just what do these future practitioners need?

It is the answer to this latter question that your committee on education is devoting its immediate attention. Opinions from all of the members will be appreciated. The member of the committee from your organization will appreciate your advice on the fields you believe such training should cover, the scope and the relative importance of each. Your responsibility to the profession in this matter cannot be overemphasized. Only with the sympathetic cooperation of all can a program for the architect-in-training be successful. Please assist your organization representative on the education committee\* by giving him your best advice on this subject.

\* The committee personnel is published on page 8 of this issue. Direct your comments to your Chapter or Society representative.

## 1952 N.Y.S.A.A. CONVENTION

The Dates - October 2-3-4, 1952

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## EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

## IMPORTANT— LATEST SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS

Within the next few months, perhaps by April, Commissioner's Regulations regarding lighting of classrooms MAY be completely revised.

Tentative drafts now under consideration for presentation to the Board of Regents for adoption would permit 9'-0" minimum classroom ceiling heights without bilateral or clerestory lighting. Artificial lights would then be recognized as the principal source for adequate classroom lighting.

The proposed regulations provide for vision strips of clear glass, establish minimum window areas, minimum heights for sill and window heads. All of these are greatly modified over present requirements.

While we can not say just when or if these new regulations will be adopted we feel obligated to inform you of the proposal. It must be pointed out that we can not yet accept preliminary and final plans which do not meet present standards. We want our school people and architects, however, to be informed of the pending changes.

Very truly yours,

DON L. ESSEX

The University of the State of New York  
The State Education Department  
Division of School Buildings and Grounds  
Albany 1, New York

## LATE NEWS

A possible break for the professional man is seen in the bill H.R. 4373 introduced by the Hon. Mr. Reid of New York in June 1951. Briefly it could do for the professional group what the Cuban Architectural Society "Colegio des Architectos" has been doing for years.

H.R. 4373 provides for a professional person to exclude from his gross income in any year after 1950 the portion of that income paid into a restricted retirement fund. The total amount may not exceed 10% of the taxpayer's earned net income or \$7,500.00, whichever is lesser. The Restricted Retirement Fund means a trust forming part of a retirement plan set up by a bona fide — professional association — for the purpose of distributing to real members or their beneficiaries the corpus, profits and earnings of the trust.

This briefs this progressive bit of legislation by which you can save a little money on taxes while your high earning capacity is tempered by high taxes. You will pay taxes when you use the money but chances are that your tax then will not be so high.

Write your Congressman to get more data. Check with your A.I.A. to start such a fund.

George Dick Smith, Jr.

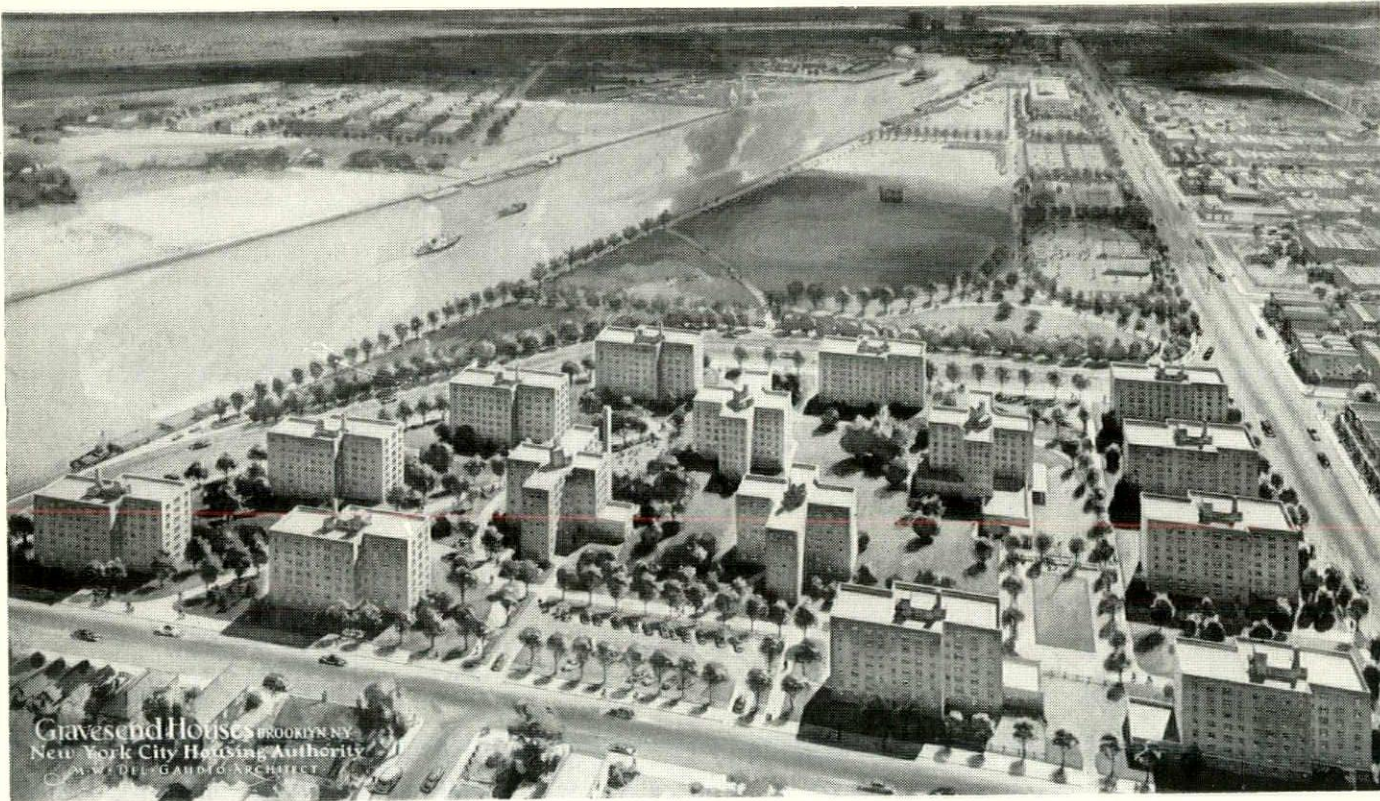
## NEW YORK COMMISSION ON SCHOOL BUILDINGS

The information bulletins re "Conservation of Critical Materials" issued by the above Commission whose chairman is Lt. Gov. Frank C. Moore, are well worth your study. You may receive these bulletins by writing to the above Commission at the State Office Building, Albany, New York.



# GRAVESEND HOUSING PROJECT

MATTHEW W. DEL GAUDIO, *Architect*



The Gravesend Housing Project, for the New York City Housing Authority, is to be erected on property bounded by the north side of Neptune Avenue, west side of West 33rd Street, and the south and east sides of Bayview Avenue, immediately adjoining Gravesend Bay in the Coney Island section of Brooklyn.

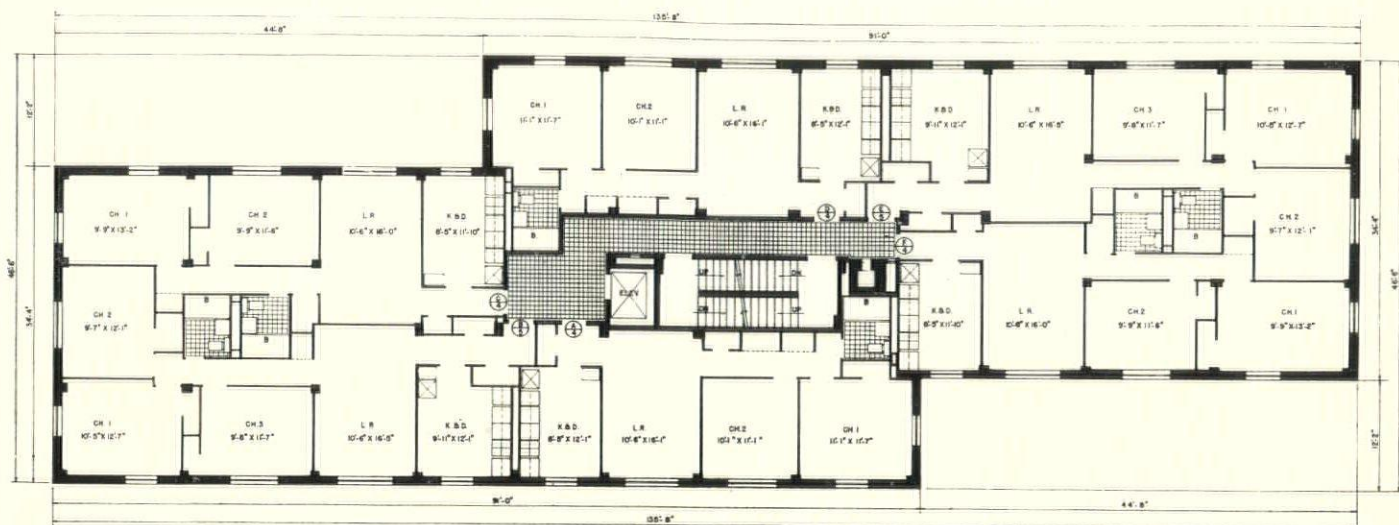
There will be fifteen buildings, each seven stories in height, of fireproof construction throughout (reinforced concrete frame and brick and concrete block walls). The total area of the property is 12.413 acres, and the buildings will occupy a gross area of 1.873 acres, or a percentage of 17.17.

There will be a total of 634 apartments, consisting of a gross of 2,951 rental rooms, accommodating 2,732 persons.

All of the facilities for operating and managing the property will be contained within the lower floors of two of the buildings, and one of the buildings will contain a community center, including all facilities, and the children's center.

The heating for entire project will be from a central heating system located within the wings of one of the buildings, and steam will be conducted to each building through underground conduits.





UNIT A  
TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN  
GRAVESEND HOUSES  
BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Parking facilities will be provided for the tenants in the buildings, in proportion of about 20% of the number of families, with additional space for parking, if and when required.

The project is directly opposite a public park which, together with its position on the south shore of Gravesend Bay, makes it an ideal location for residential purposes, especially as the view from any part of this project is unobstructed for miles in a northerly and easterly direction.

Each apartment has at least two exposures, and in some cases, three exposures.

The estimated costs for the above building amount to \$6,240,000, which includes general construction, heating, ventilating, plumbing, electrical and elevators.

Architect—M. W. Del Gaudio

Structural Engineers—Tuck and Eipel

Mechanical Engineers—Meyer, Strong and Jones

Landscaping and Site Planning—Clarke, Rapuano and Holleran

## WHAT SIZE BOILER ROOM?

BY MALCOLM B. MOYER

Sometime after the preliminary studies have been started, and the client's space requirements are being squeezed into the number of cubic feet his appropriation warrants, comes the sudden realization that the structure must have a heating plant. How much space will it take?

At this point the Heating Consultant would be baffled by the lack of information on door and window areas, type of construction, etc., which determine his need for heating plant space.

Some time ago a study was made to determine the general relationship between building floor areas and satisfactory boiler room areas. In such buildings, whose floor areas ranged from 15,000 to 48,000 square feet, the relationship was as follows:

15,000 sq. ft. floor area—625 sq. ft. Boiler Room or 4.15%.

25,000 sq. ft. floor area—1000 sq. ft. Boiler Room or 4.00%.

35,000 sq. ft. floor area—1270 sq. ft. Boiler Room or 3.65%.

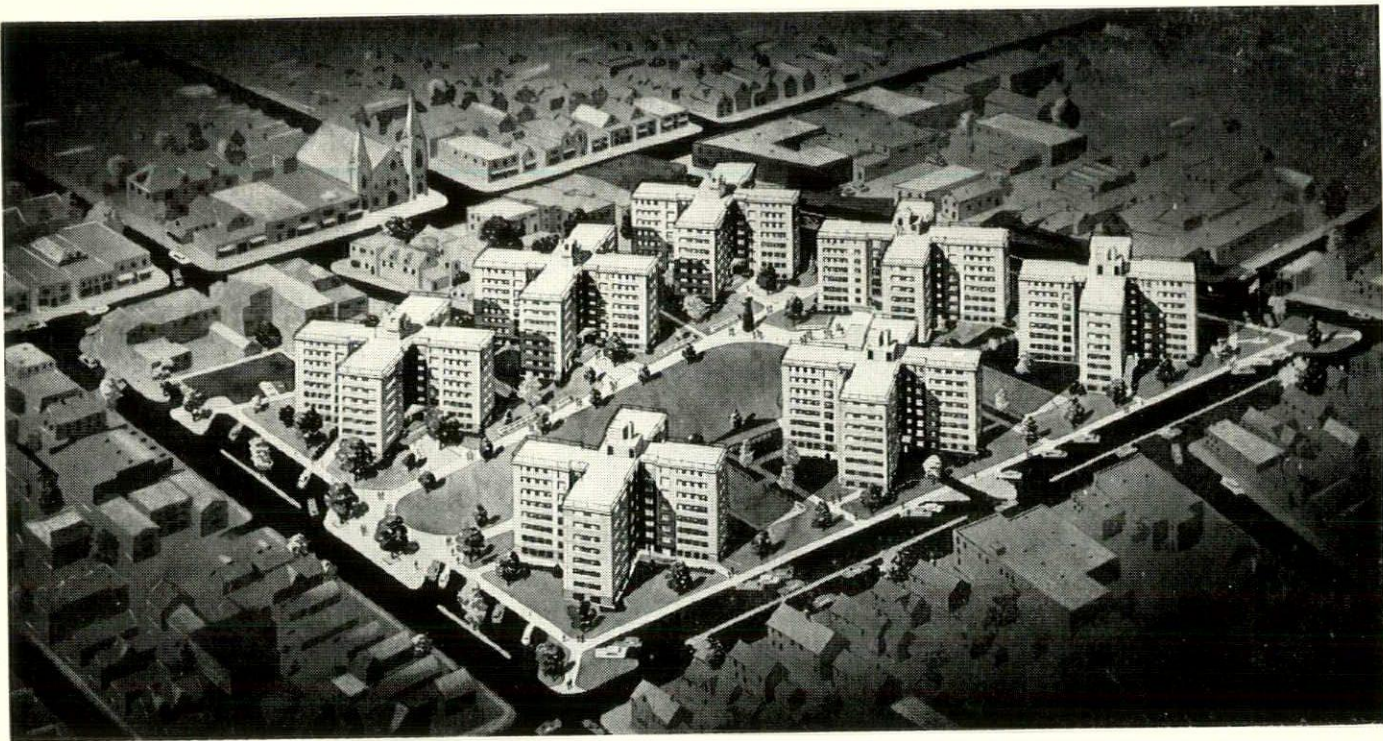
48,000 sq. ft. floor area—1600 sq. ft. Boiler Room or 3.35%.

For values under 15,000 square feet, 4.5% might be used, and for values over 48,000 square feet, 3% would be safe.

After the design has jelled and accurate computations can be made by the engineer, these values may be reduced depending upon the type of heating equipment to be used. If coal is to be used, add about 50% to the above areas. Plan on at least 10 feet of clear height in the Boiler Room. If heavy oil is to be used, 15 feet will be needed.

A well planned and ample Boiler Room will bring continuing credit to the Architect.





## HANOVER HOUSES

### ROCHESTER HOUSING PROJECT

DONALD Q. FARAGHER

FARAGHER & MACOMBER, *Architects*

The City of Rochester is now building its first low-rental, subsidized, housing project with the aid of a State of New York, Division of Housing, loan and subsidy agreement which was made available by Commissioner Herman T. Stichman. "Hanover Houses" is unique in that it is the first of the state aided projects not administered through a local housing authority. The Council of the City of Rochester has in this instance assumed the entire responsibility for the project and as a body through its executive officers, Mayor Samuel B. Dicker, City Manager Louis B. Cartwright, Commissioner of Commerce Donald Foote and Deputy Corporation Council Honora Miller. The work has been carried efficiently and is a tribute to this city's progressive form of government.

The architect has been given the utmost cooperation by the city and the state in solving all problems connected with the project. Mr. Charles L. Jones, Director of the Division of Housing's Bureau of Technical Development and Construction has been most cooperative in reviewing the recommendations of the Architect, the consulting engineers and the land planner

and in all cases of difference has been able to concur on a satisfactory solution of the problem.

The essential differences between this and other projects was the desire to provide the small family with dining facility in the living room area with its own fenestration to light the dining space directly and in the larger family units to provide the same direct lighted dining area combined with the kitchen rather than an internal dining foyer as has been the general practice in most multiple storied, cross plans with central service cores. Heating and hot water service is supplied by a central boiler room and the fuel is anthracite coal, fed to boilers by stokers, this choice was dictated by Rochester's market being coal rather than oil and the necessity of holding to the rental limit of \$9.00 per room per month established by Commissioner Stichman.

This project has a double purpose as to its site selection, first it was desirable to eliminate an area of two city blocks of sub-standard dwellings and provide 392 living units of good housing in an area where it



will serve the expanding industrial requirements of the city.

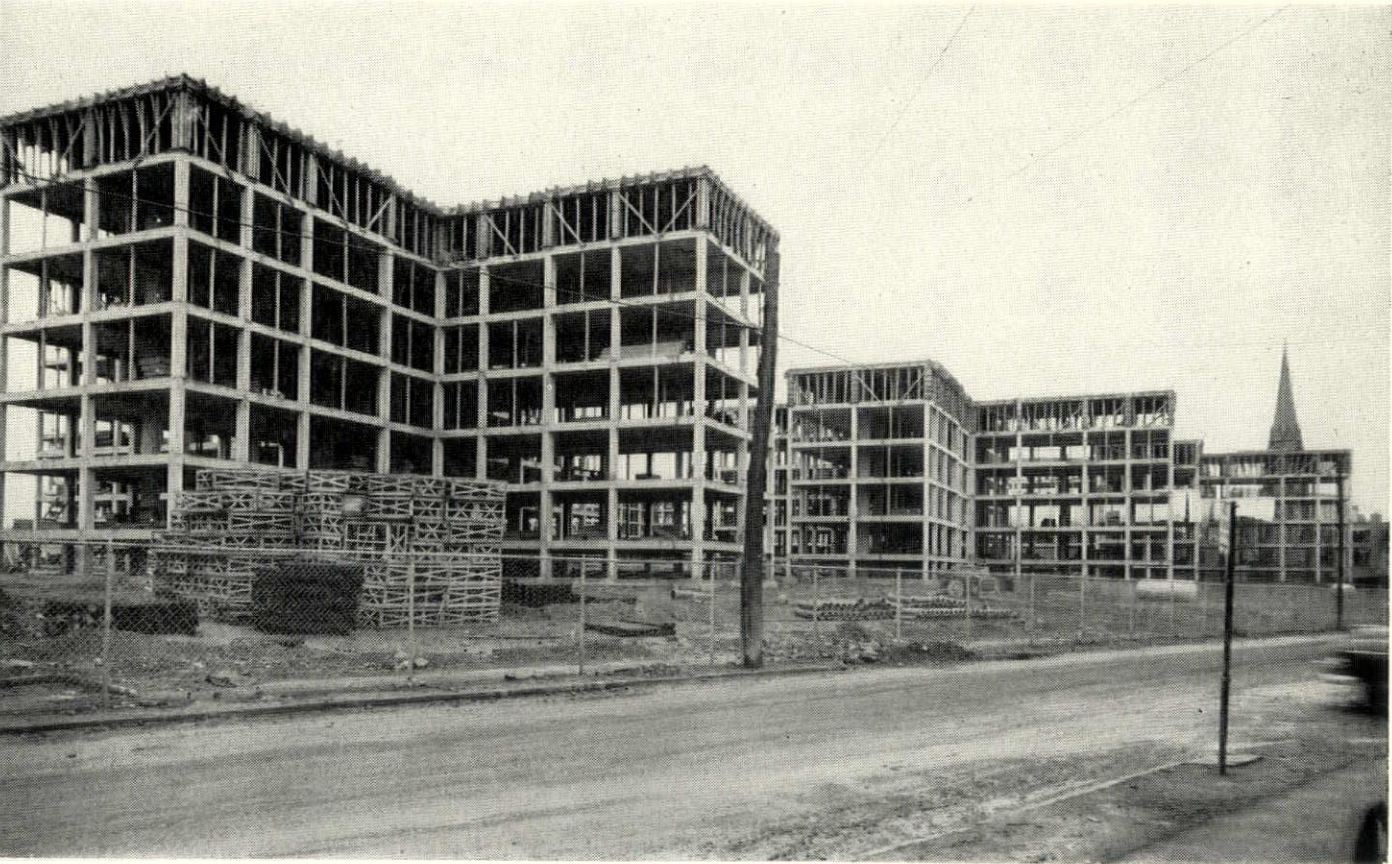
The buildings have been designed to provide besides the 392 D.U. a needed expansion of social services for the neighborhood and will provide a day nursery, recreational facilities for adults, medical and dental clinics, public nursing sub-station and community rooms for the appropriate gatherings. The management of the project will be on site and be responsible for the welfare of its tenants while the nursery clinics and adult recreation will be administered by the Baden Street Settlement whose fine record in this neighborhood has been established over the last five decades and whose present facilities adjacent to the project to the North of the mall have been overcrowded since before World War II.

The design of the structural frames of these seven buildings was resolved to be reinforced concrete after an analysis determined its economy and practicability for use. The availability of materials and labor needed

for this type of construction were no problem and as conditions have been steadily worse as far as structural steel deliveries this choice was of course justified. The concrete frame lends itself admirably to the layout. Interior concrete columns do not line up with exterior columns and are arranged to fit the closet arrangement on the interior and themselves form parts of the wall separations.

With the concrete frame and slab type of construction flat ceilings are obtained. There are no beams crossing rooms.

No plastering is required on the ceilings or beams. The surfaces of the concrete are rubbed and painted. It is evident that here is real economy in comparison with a steel frame since the ceilings in steel frame construction would have to be plastered, probably with vermiculite for fire protection of the steel framing. Concrete columns in many locations in this type of structure need not be plastered but can be exposed and painted.





# DANTE PLACE HOUSING PROJECT

BACKUS, CRANE & LOVE, *Architects*



While this project was briefly reported in the Sept.-Oct. issue of the E.S.A., it was thought worth a review and a few construction photographs.

This reinforced concrete frame housing project composed of 7 12-story buildings is situated on the site of one of Buffalo's worst slum areas—almost completely replacing same. The site adjoins the Thruway, the Buffalo Harbor and the High Level Bridge, all part of the waterfront development plans. It is actually the most desirable housing or apartment site in Buffalo.

616 families will occupy the buildings when completed and rents will be kept within reach of families of low income through state subsidy. This is the first Buffalo housing project in which provision has been made for 4-bedroom apartments. There will be 55 of them. The maximum number of bedrooms provided before were 3.

Community facilities have been generously provided to take care of the large number of families, inasmuch as the adjacent areas provide few if any safe recreational areas for families of this type and their children.

Approximately 100 families occupied the site prior to this project, and conditions were completely substandard. Site-occupants were moved into public housing, private housing and some even bought homes.

The skyline of Buffalo has been changed by these buildings—4 of which now are completely bricked in and glazed and the other 3 are completely framed and brick work has been started. It is bringing an orderliness to an area of Buffalo that has been chaotic and deplorable since the days of the Erie Canal.

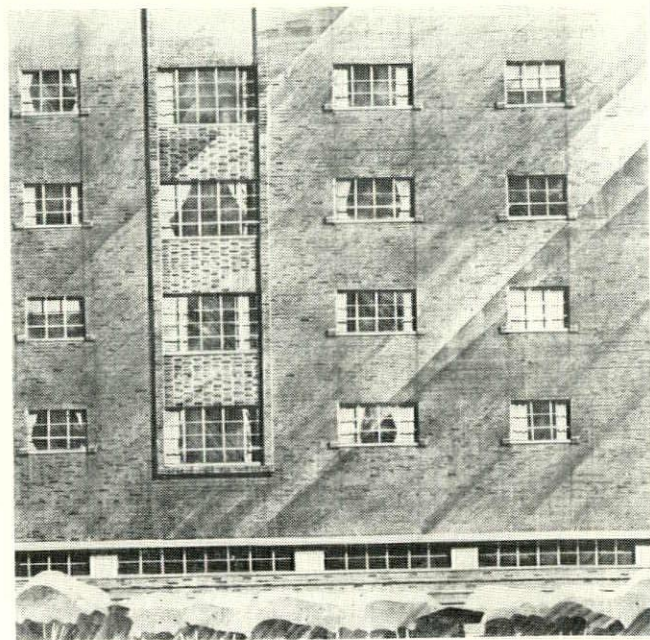
While the design of this project is not unusual the Architects have achieved a clearness of surface with good fenestration and a pleasant brick color and texture.

We wonder about the projecting brick squares at each side of the window sills. Buffalo still has many pigeons who are ingenious in finding roosting places. We also hope that the children—in fact everyone—is kept off the roof—there are no parapets. As a further

note of honesty the steel water tanks will be left exposed.

The Buffalo Municipal Housing Authority, New York State Division of Housing and the Architects should be proud of their pioneering in this oldest section of Buffalo.

The 616 units will cost less than \$6,000,000 when completed—including cost of site, landscaping and all community facilities—under \$10,000.00 per unit—which in these days is commendable.



*Study for Elevations*

## ON THE COVER

Dante Place Housing Project, Buffalo, New York  
Backus, Crane & Love, Architects  
Photo: Courtesy—Buffalo Evening News



# AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS

BY CYRIL T. TUCKER AND CHARLES V. NORTHRUP

It is interesting to see the number of Chapters who have bulletins of their own; those that come to this desk include the Oculus of the New York Chapter, the Blue Print of the Westchester Chapter, the Bulletin of the Buffalo Chapter, and of course the Straight Edge of the Central New York Chapter. There may be others of which we have not seen copies as yet. These "house organs" serve valuable purposes in getting information and notices to the members, and undoubtedly serve to knit the organization more closely. Particular is this true in a Chapter that covers as much territory as the Central New York Chapter. This section of the E.S.A. had hopes of performing that function to a degree; that of liaison between the constituent organization and its members, because it goes regularly to each member. However, the unavoidable delay in publication makes it useless for notices. It can still serve as a conveyor of information to the members of those units who do not have bulletins of their own, if such information is sent in.

Its prime purpose, however, still remains to convey information about each constituent to the other constituents in the State Association, and to accomplish this purpose it has to depend entirely on information sent in to us. And please do not confuse us with a Public Relations Program; except for our wives and secretaries, who can scarcely be called public, the E.S.A. is read largely within the profession.

We had hopes of receiving cartoons, office thumbnail sketches, and even poems, to enliven the issues but have had our hopes swamped with under-enthusiasm, so have reconciled ourselves to what gleanings come our way. This may have to continue until either the writer has his expenses paid for periodic visits to the Chapters and Societies, or each member of the State Association overcomes his inhibitions and sends us material direct, without waiting for the Chapter representative to the E.S.A. which individuals have failed us so often.

Dear Cy and Charlie:

I am enclosing a ( ) sketch ( ) poem  
( ) gripe ( ) cartoon ( ) anecdote  
( ) bit of information ( ) description  
of an event.

( ) Please do not use my name

( ) You may use my name

Tear Out and Mail

## BRONX CHAPTER

Thanks to this Chapter for sending along copies of the "Bronx Architect". It is the first time we have seen their publication and we think it is swell. The following snatched verbatim from the December 1951 issue shows the Chapter is already planning on the '52 National Convention.

"General Convention Chairman Arthur C. Holden wishes the program for visiting Architects in June 1952, to include art exhibits of historical landmarks, buildings or structures in the public libraries in the Bronx. He would also like to arrange for the wives of these visiting Architects to visit some of our gardens

in the Borough, such as the Botanical Gardens and others as in Riverdale.

To accomplish this he is asking for the cooperation and assistance of our Chapter under whose auspices this phase of the visits and exhibitions may have to be given.

"Here is an opportunity for any one of you members with the ability of an architectural historian to serve. Please communicate with the President at once. For this task we will also ask the Bronx Civic organizations for their cooperation and assistance".

## CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER

This Chapter covers more territory than any other Chapter in the State; the statement to stand until successfully challenged. As a consequence, the meetings are held in various locations, adding change of scenery as well as variety of program. In September, the meeting was in Cooperstown; December 1st it was held in Syracuse; mid-winter meeting will be in Rochester; the Spring meeting at the Statler Club in Ithaca, N. Y. and the Annual Meeting June 7th at Corning, N. Y. One of the most interesting programs ever devised by any Chapter, and that statement cannot be challenged. To fit this program, the Program Committee has completed and distributed a tastefully designed booklet containing the directory, program, and a reprint of the by-laws. The center page of the booklet is a colored map of the territory with the locations and dates of the coming meetings spotted in red ink.

The last meeting, at the Drumlins Country Club, Syracuse, was the annual honor award meeting at which the Distinguished Public and Professional Service Honor Award was made to Clement Roy Newkirk of Utica, N. Y. with the following citation:

Central New York Chapter  
American Institute of Architects  
CLEMENT ROY NEWKIRK

For thirty-nine years a member of the profession of Architecture. Graduate of Cornell University, 1907. Honorary degree of Master of Arts from Hamilton College, 1929. Lieutenant, U. S. Army Air Corps, 1917-1919.

You have served as Secretary, Treasurer and President of the Central New York Chapter. You were Regional Director of The Institute for the New York District from 1940 to 1942 and a member of the Executive Committee and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee while a member of the Board of Directors.

As an outstanding and influential citizen of the City of Utica, N. Y., your service to that municipality has been most effective and long lasting. Your civic interests with the Chamber of Commerce, the Munson-Williams-Proctor Art Center, clubs, financial institutions and other activities relating to service in your community are the reasons for the Fellowships and Honors Committee's action in awarding you the Chapter Honor for  
PUBLIC SERVICE IN CIVIC IMPROVEMENT  
for the year 1951.



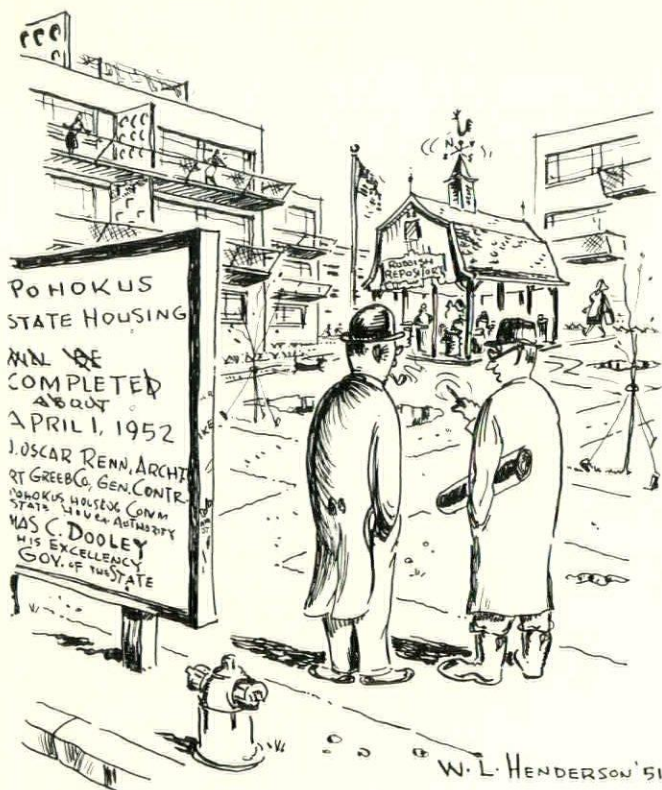
Awards of merit and accomplishment were made to the architects and owners of buildings exhibited under various classifications at the meeting. These awards appear on page 23.

Following the business meeting Mr. Maurice Rowley, President of the Builders Exchange of Rochester gave a talk on Architect-Contractor Relationships which was followed by a lively seminar in which many problems were brought up and solutions suggested.

One of the interesting items concerning the Central New York Chapter appears in a little booklet just issued by The Institute entitled "The American Institute of Architects, and Its Reason for Being" where there is a paragraph on the early history of The Institute. It appears that The Institute was organized in 1857, even before the American Bar Association, and that the Central New York Chapter was the ninth Chapter to be organized in the United States, following only New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Baltimore, San Francisco, Washington, D. C. and Michigan. Thus, organized in 1887, it is the second oldest in the State. With such a heritage of leadership in professional affairs, the Chapter looks with equanimity at the fact that two of its members are on the State Board of Examiners, two members on the State Labor Code Commission and two Deans of Colleges of Architecture, and two who succeeded themselves as President of the New York State Association, also two who were successive Secretaries of the same organization. There are many others in the Chapter giving service and leadership in the profession, and inspiration to the younger members.

#### NEW YORK CHAPTER

We would like to be among the thousands who have probably already congratulated this Chapter on the



His Excellency urged us to a rural flavor in the project.

new format for the Oculus. It is much more readable, less "ivory tower" than the previous layouts. Particularly do the pen sketches enliven the text. It contains an interesting resume of the talk given by Mr. Anthony Minoprio, noted English town planner, at the Fall Dinner meeting of the Chapter. At this same meeting the firm of Kelly and Gruzen received an Award of Merit for 1951 for distinction in hospital design, and another went to Isadore Rosenfield for his association with this firm in the V. A. Hospital at Wilkes-Barre, Penna.

They are making available to their membership small stickers to go on drawings, sketches, renderings or other material submitted for publication, which reads in part "this print may not be reproduced in any publication without proper credit to the architect". This seems to us to be a big step forward in Public Relations.

Arthur Holden will present to Lewis Mumford his Certificate of Honorary Membership. Walter Kilham and Edgar Williams will also be on hand to discuss the 1952 Convention Exhibits—their nature—present plans—and the best means for acquainting the public with the project.

The President of the New York Chapter has announced the grant of two 1952 Brunner Scholarships: to Mr. Huson Taylor Jackson, of New York, for his project "*A Survey of Important Architectural and City Planning works in the New York Region*", and to Mr. Addison Erdman, of the New York firm of Butler, Kohn and Erdman, for his projected volume "*An Investigation of Modern Hospital Planning and Architecture Throughout the United States and Canada*". These selections were made after exhaustive evaluation of twelve applications emanating from all sections of the country.

Mr. Jackson plans to compile for eventual publication an authoritative and carefully selected list of existing architectural and city planning monuments which have contributed to the growth of Greater New York from its origin to the present. To begin this large task, he will prepare a much shorter list for publication as a guidebook for visitors to the 1952 A.I.A. Convention to be held in New York next June.

Mr. Erdman's new book is to supplement and bring up to date the mass of knowledge concerning hospital planning which has accumulated since the publication of his volume "Hospital Planning" in 1946.

#### ROCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

On the 29th of November the Society had one of its social evenings, when they all gathered at the Art Museum to view the kodachrome slides taken by one of its younger members, Daniel Giroux, on a trip to Europe last Spring. They all accompanied Dan mentally in his illustrated description of his visits to various places on the Continent, with its strong contrasts of ancient and modern architecture. We hope our young men will continue to increase their participation in Society affairs and contribute items and events of interest and instruction.

After the talk, the members and their wives or guests enjoyed tea and crumpets in one of the exhibit rooms.

During the month of February the Society will hold its annual exhibit of architectural work and hobbies at the Rundel Library.

(Continued on Page 35.)



*The Name* **HOPE'S** *Guarantees*



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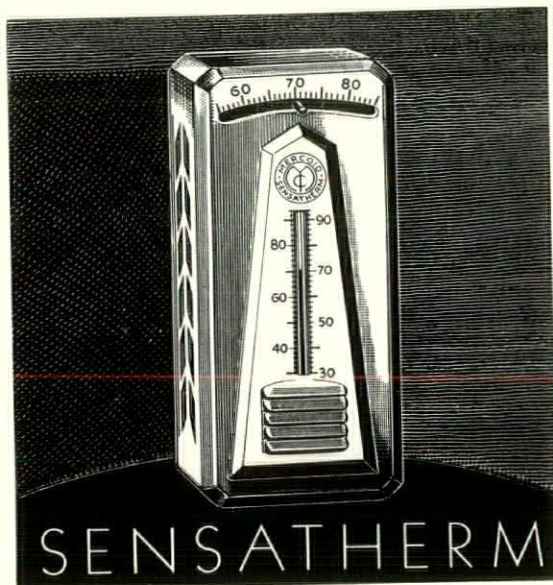


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## SCHEDULE of ARCHITECTS FEES

Commissioner Herman T. Stichman on December 1, 1951 authorized the following revised schedule of fees on all New York State Projects. The advance in fees is a good omen and it is hoped that continued study will warrant further increases.

These fees include but are not limited to the following services, site inspection, conferences, preliminary plans, specifications and cost estimates, final and detailed plans, specifications and cost estimates. The preliminary and final stages include architectural work, all civil, structural, electrical, sanitary, heating and ventilating engineering, and site and landscape designing, and detailing. The fees also include full coordination of the architectural, engineering and landscape work during the planning period, and the checking of shop drawings during the period of construction; also all other architectural and engineering services incidental to and required in the performance of the work.

The fees for up-state projects (all except New York City) include periodic supervision by the architect, his engineers and his landscape consultant; the drafting of forms of proposals and contracts for demolition, general construction, plumbing, electric, heating and ventilating, street and yard improvements, refrigerators and ranges and such other contracts as may be required for the completion of the construction work and the issuance of certificates of payment. These fees do not include the cost of a clerk-of-the-works, who is the architect's full time representative at the project and whose salary and expenses are reimbursed by the Housing Authority.

| NO. OF<br>D. U's | TOTAL<br>MAXIMUM FEES |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| 50               | \$ 19,250             |
| 100              | 34,400                |
| 150              | 46,000                |
| 200              | 56,500                |
| 250              | 66,500                |
| 300              | 75,500                |
| 350              | 84,300                |
| 400              | 92,800                |
| 450              | 100,800               |
| 500              | 108,500               |
| 550              | 115,750               |
| 600              | 122,500               |
| 650              | 129,000               |
| 700              | 135,350               |
| 750              | 141,500               |
| 800              | 147,400               |
| 850              | 152,800               |
| 900              | 157,800               |
| 950              | 162,400               |
| 1000             | 166,500               |
| 1100             | 174,000               |
| 1200             | 180,400               |
| 1300             | 186,000               |
| 1400             | 191,200               |
| 1500             | 195,500               |
| 1600             | 199,500               |
| 1700             | 203,500               |
| 1800             | 207,200               |
| 1900             | 210,400               |
| 2000             | 212,400               |

This is the fourth time architectural fees have been increased.



# THAT NECESSARY EVIL — THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER

BY THOMAS H. MCKAIG

I'll warn you right now that this letter is going to be commercial—more blatantly commercial than any I have written since two years ago when I tried to sell you a copy of "Applied Structural Design". Incidentally, the aforementioned book has gone over very satisfactorily,—adopted by several schools and colleges as a text. Since it is rapidly approaching the date of a second printing, it is time for you to pass on to me any suggestions you may have to make it a more useful book.

I suppose it is only natural for a person who has been out on the firing line, even as you and I, to envy those of our friends who have stayed within the shadows of the old ivied walls to teach the next generation, to long through the years to get back to the old college town atmosphere where you spent the happy years that took you in as a boy and turned you out as a man. There seems to be an air of perennial youth about the campus, and a few days in the old happy haunts act as a tonic to your tired mind. What does it matter that the familiar faces have left,—and probably the whole campus has had its face lifted considerably since you trod its paths,—it is still the same old campus—still teeming with youth and activity.

Well, many a time I too have felt that way in the past forty years, and now my dream is coming true. My office in Buffalo is crowded to the doors with every engineer and draftsman I could lay my hands on, and still there just ain't enough to do the job right, and no place to put them if I could find them. With the

cry of "more—and faster" hounding me continually I was faced with the question of what to do! And my answer has been to open a branch office in Ithaca, just off the Cornell campus. If you are a Cornellian of twenty years back, you will know the office as the Forest Home Tea Room,—if of more recent vintage the Munsey furniture store.

I had thought that with the assistance of a few faculty friends, some of the boys might be enticed by a combination of the desire for practical experience, together with a certain predetermined amount of coin of the realm,—to spend certain evenings bending over a drafting board, or operating a slide rule, to my advantage. To my joy and surprise, I have rounded up, not only the student help I had hoped for, but some very capable full-time workers as well. Besides this, for the price of a dinner, I can occasionally get some brand new, up-to-date technical knowledge directly from the prof who dishes it out to the boys.

I almost forgot the commercial. With an office thus located in Central New York, I will be in a much better position to give good service to the architects and industries of the area. You know, I have a hunch that, regardless of how capable my men may be, they will need some of my experience to steer them, along about football season of next year,—particularly if Cornell has a good team. And the most satisfying part of it all is that the faculty feel that I am doing them a service by offering the boys some practical part-time experience!

## Drive-In Screens

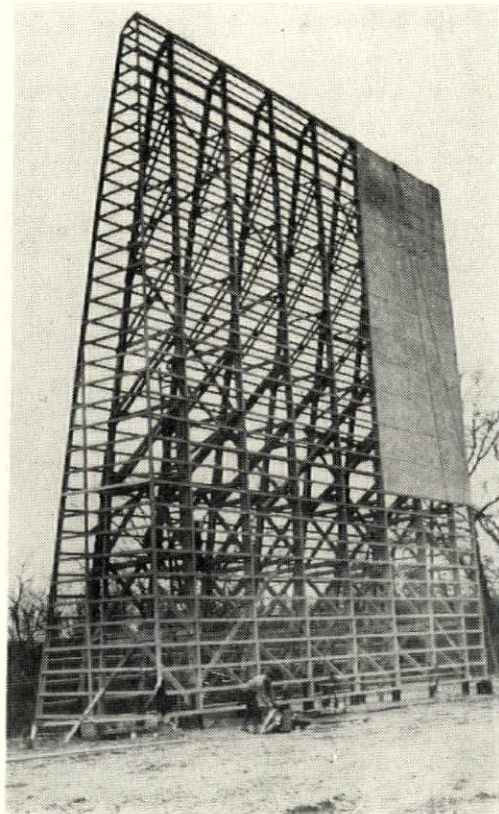
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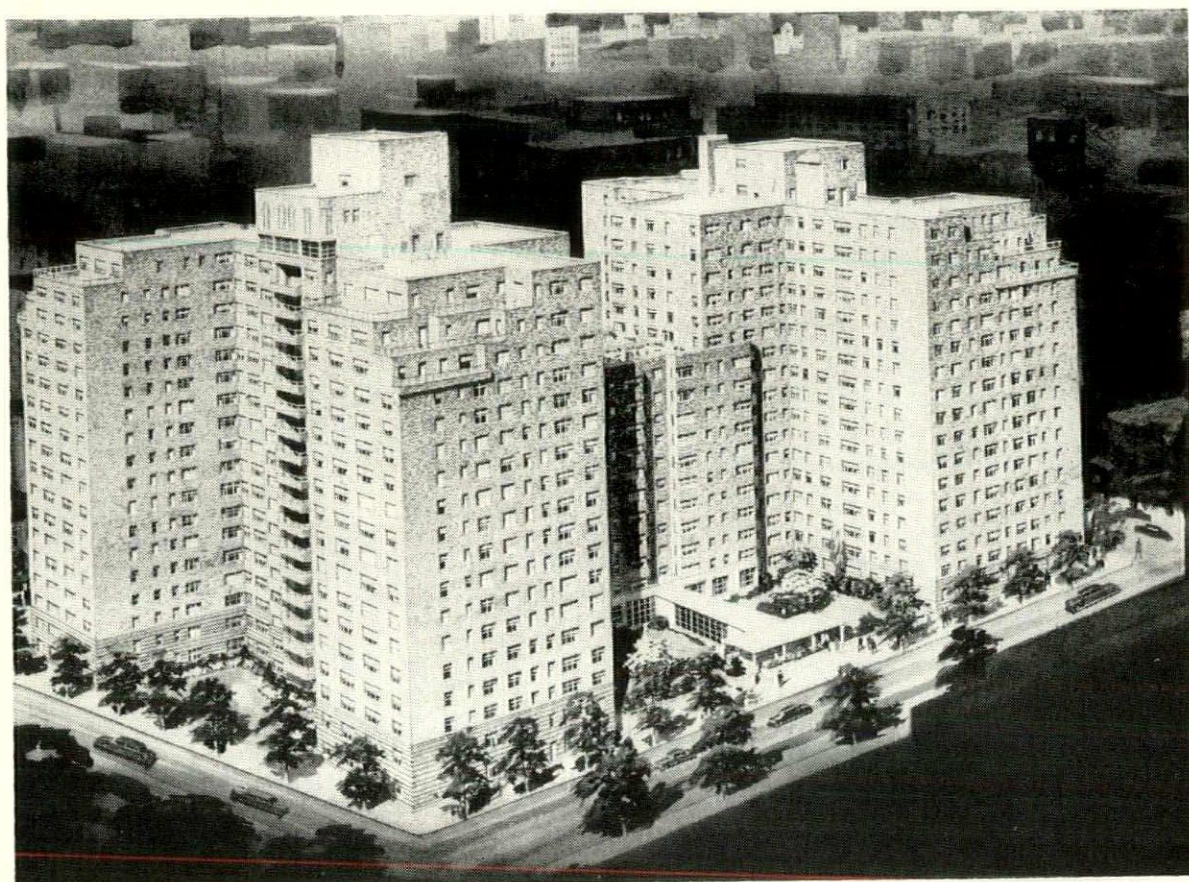
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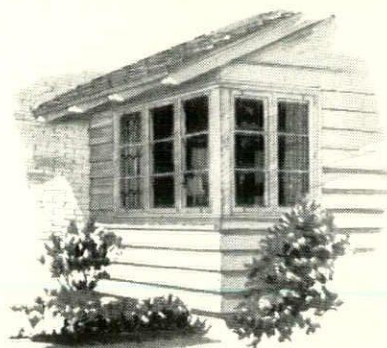
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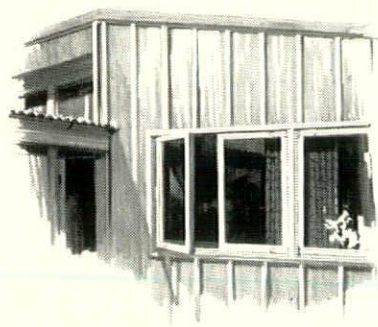
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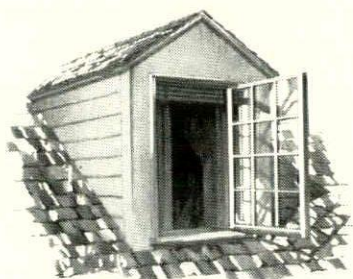
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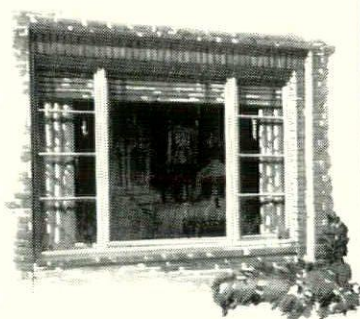
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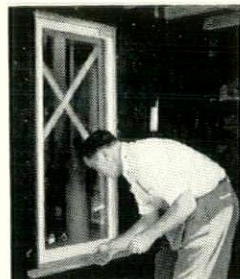
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# CENTRAL N. Y. JUDGMENT & EXHIBIT

GORDON P. SCHOPFER, *Architect*  
*Chairman, Exhibition Committee*

At the winter meeting of the Central New York Chapter of the A.I.A., which was held at Drumlins Country Club, Syracuse, N. Y. on December 1, 1951, the Chapter presented for exhibition and judgment projects which had been built since 1946 in the following categories: school buildings, residential, churches, theatres, industrial and housing projects.

In all, there were twenty-one entries which were judged by three architects from outside the Central New York Chapter. The members of the jury were: Mr. Olindo Grossi, Chairman of the Department of Architecture, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Stanley C. Podd, A.I.A., practicing architect of Buffalo, N. Y.; and Mr. Sarkis M. Arkell, associated with the office of Marcus T. Reynolds of Albany, N. Y.

## SCHOOL BUILDINGS:

1st Place—Waasdorp & Northrup, Architects, Rochester, N. Y. for their Junior-Senior High School Building, Wayne Central School District No. 1, Ontario, N. Y.

2nd Place—Combined firms of King & King, Architects and Sargent-Webster-Crenshaw & Folley, Architects, Syracuse, N. Y. for the Pitcher Hill Elementary School, North Syracuse, N. Y.

Hon. Mention—Sargent-Webster-Crenshaw & Folley, for Harrisville Central School.

Hon. Mention—Sargent-Webster-Crenshaw & Folley, Watertown Elementary School.

Hon. Mention—King & King, Syracuse, N. Y., Jamesville Elementary School, Jamesville, N. Y.

## RESIDENTIAL:

1st Place—Sargent-Webster-Crenshaw & Folley, Syracuse, N. Y. for the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Furcinito, Liverpool, N. Y.

2nd Place—Pederson & Hueber, Architects, Syracuse, N. Y. for the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Eagan, Cazenovia, N. Y.

Hon. Mention—Pederson & Hueber, Architects, Syracuse, N. Y. for the residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Eagan, Cazenovia, N. Y.

## CHURCHES:

1st Place—Pederson & Hueber, Architects, Syracuse, N. Y. for the Holy Cross Parish Church, Dewitt, N. Y.

2nd Place—Pederson & Hueber, Architects, Syracuse, N. Y. for the St. Rose of Lima Church, North Syracuse, N. Y.

## THEATRES:

Hon. Mention—Sargent-Webster-Crenshaw & Folley, Architects, Syracuse, N. Y. for the theater at Potsdam, N. Y.

The Exhibition Committee, consisting of Gordon P. Schopfer, Chairman, Barington P. Gilmore, Lester Young, Charles A. Markley, Alan Dailey, and John T. Udell, has given much thought and work toward promoting this particular exhibit into a traveling exhibition, to be shown in the communities covered by the Central New York Chapter. The reason for this traveling exhibit is to promote better public relations and create interest in the architectural profession with the layman. The Committee feels that so much money,

time, and effort was spent in the preparation of the exhibit mounts that it would bear fruit for the entire architectural profession if these exhibition pieces could be circulated and put into public showing.

The Exhibition Committee is very happy to report that the traveling exhibit is booked solid through the month of March 1952 and that every effort is being made to continue placing the exhibit in other communities through the month of June 1952. The exhibit is now showing at the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, Syracuse, N. Y. through the month of December, from whence it will be shown at the Cayuga Museum of History and Art at Auburn, N. Y. through the month of January. The Rochester Society of Architects has asked for the exhibit to augment their yearly local exhibit at the museum in Rochester, N. Y. for the month of February, and the exhibit will then go to the Public Library in Watertown for the month of March. Tentative plans have been made to show this exhibit in Ithaca, Utica, and Elmira, and the dates of these exhibits will be published as soon as they are definite. Mr. Grossi of the Pratt Institute was so enthused that he has asked for the exhibit to be sent to New York to be shown at the Pratt Institute, and this will be accomplished.

The Exhibition Committee is endeavoring quite successfully, to date, to cover these exhibits with publicity in the local area where the exhibit is being shown, so that the public is informed, and thus promote interest in the architectural profession.

*Raymond Loewy*  
**IN HIS NEW BOOK**  
**says:**



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(From "NEVER LEAVE WELL ENOUGH ALONE")  
 —Raymond Loewy

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# HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CONVENTION MINUTES

The first business session of the 1951 Convention began at 9:30 A.M. Thursday, October 11 in the Assembly Room of the Hotel Statler in Buffalo, with President Henry V. Murphy presiding. Rules for the Convention were adopted by unanimous vote. Reports of the Treasurer, Auditing and Budget Committee, the Secretary, the Committees on Legislation, Housing, Unification, Education, Publications, Fees and Contracts, Revision of Constitution and By-Laws and on Exhibits with the New York State School Boards Association, and the Nominating Committee were read and accepted. Since the President's report had already been published in Empire State Architect it was not read at the Convention. The Committee on an Executive Secretary was continued for further study of the problem.

Luncheon was held in the Niagara Room. Rabbi Robert J. Marx of Temple Beth Zion pronounced the invocation. Rufus Meadows, President of the Buffalo - Western New York Chapter, welcomed the delegates to the Convention and President Henry V. Murphy responded. The featured speaker, Mr. H. Puffer of the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory was introduced by G. Morton Wolfe.

## ARCHITECTURAL SERVICE - STANDARDS OF PRACTICE

The first Seminar began at 2:30 P.M. in the Assembly Room with Mr. Roswell Pfohl as toastmaster. The above subject was discussed by panel members William Stanley Parker, F.A.I.A. of Boston; Harry M. Prince, A.I.A. of New York and Henry Ludorf, A.I.A. of Hartford, Connecticut. The Seminar is reported elsewhere in this issue of Empire State Architect. The President's Reception at 6:30 P.M. in the Niagara Room completed the first day's program.

## SECOND BUSINESS SESSION

President Murphy called the second business session of the Convention to order at ten o'clock Friday, October 12. The acting Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the slate of officers (see new masthead). The incumbent Secretary, Mr. John W. Briggs was then returned to the Chair and Mr. Faragher, newly elected President, made a brief speech of acceptance.

Mr. Harry M. Prince, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, expressed his thanks to the committee members for their help in formulating the report and submitted 6 formal resolutions:

1. *Commending First Vice-President Irving Seelig and Second Vice-President Leonard A. Waasdorp* for valued services to the architectural profession.

2. *Commending President Henry V. Murphy* for his outstanding services under difficult personal circumstances. A motion to have the resolution inscribed and presented to Mr. Murphy was carried by a rising vote.

3. *Expressing the appreciation of N.Y.S.A.A. to the Convention Exhibitors.* An amendment to send a copy of the resolutions to each exhibitor was carried unanimously.

4. *Commending and thanking the Buffalo - Western New York Chapter* for its splendid work in securing and arranging such high quality exhibits of building materials.

5. *Expressing appreciation and thanks to G. Morton Wolfe and his committee* for the interesting display of exhibits.

6. *Expressing appreciation to Mr. Trevor W. Rogers and members of the Convention Committee of the Buffalo - Western New York Chapter* for the interesting features and hospitality provided in previous years and at the 1952 Convention.

(Mr. Prince commented that the Resolutions Committee had studied and acted upon every formal resolution submitted, except one which came to the Committee unsigned and too late for thorough study.)

Other resolutions submitted and adopted were:

7. *Recommending the establishment of a special standing committee* to work with the N.A.C.R.B. Committee to help resolve conflicts among states as to the rights of duly licensed members of the profession and improvements in interstate relations.

8. *Recommending a special committee* to discuss with the State Department of Public Works the matter of architectural fees for Public Works which rates are lower in New York than in other states.

9. *Recommending that the New York State Association of Architects* increase its efforts of having fees for architectural services equitably adjusted by the New York State Division of Housing.

10. *Recommending continuance of the State's Joint Legislative Committee* on Housing and Multiple Dwellings under the chairmanship of Senator MacNeil Mitchell, with adequate funds for accomplishing the legislative objectives set forth in the Multiple Dwelling and Multiple Residence Laws.

11. *Recommending that the State Education Law be amended* to require original drawings to be signed as well as sealed by the architect and that an affidavit certifying that the architect has been engaged to prepare and personally supervise such plans be filed with the local authority having jurisdiction over such plans.

12. *Recommending that N.Y.S.A.A. establish a Public Relations Committee* to study the preparation of publicity material for use by the association and its constituent organizations and to report its recommendations at the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

13. *Endorsing the action of the Board of Directors* in respect to investigation leading to the establishment of an office for N.Y.S.A.A. and the eventual employment of an Executive Secretary.

Following action on the resolutions, the Chairman thanked Mr. Prince for his fine work as Chairman of the Resolutions Committee and upon a motion by Mr. Del Gaudio and seconded by Mr. Weston, Mr. Prince was given a rising vote of thanks by the assembled delegates.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

**MEMBERSHIP.** Report of the Committee on Membership was read by Mr. Nicholas J. Masucci of the Rochester Society of Architects. The discussion which followed regarding the mechanics of becoming an unaffiliated member brought agreement on the idea that great care should be exercised to determine each candidate's standing in the community. Motion to adopt the report was carried.

**STATEWIDE BUILDING CODE.** Report read by Mr. Samuel A. Hertz, Chairman. Motion to approve carried.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND MULTIPLE DWELLINGS.** Report read by Mr. Harry A. Yarish, Chairman. Motion to approve carried. Mr. Harry M. Prince recommended that the Legislative Committee be divided into two parts, one in relation to the Multiple Dwelling Law and the other in relation to the Multiple Residence Law. Motion to include Mr. Prince's recommendation in the report carried unanimously.

**ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.** Mr. Daniel J. Schwartzman commented on possible work for this committee and read a proposed plan of procedure. Motion for approval carried.

**INSURANCE.** Report by Mr. George J. Cavalleri, Chairman. Motion for approval carried. Mr. Arthur Luce, Jr., vice-president of Ter Bush and Powell reported on the administrative and underwriting angles of our Group Insurance Plan.

**REVISION OF LABOR LAWS AND RULES.** Report read by Mr. Charles Spindler, Chairman. Motion to approve carried.

**CIVIL DEFENSE.** Mr. Matthew Del Gaudio, Chairman reported on the work of this committee and stated that the Metropolitan Area was receiving full cooperation of Engineering groups. Thanked all chapters and societies for their fine supporting work. Motion to approve made and carried unanimously.

Guests introduced at this session were Senator MacNeil Mitchell, Chairman of the State Joint Legislative Committee on Housing and Multiple Dwellings; Assemblyman Al Lama of Brooklyn; Brother Cagetan Baumann, O.F.M., architect for the Franciscan Order; Mr. R. V. Morris, Treasurer of the Royal Canadian Institute of Architects and Mr. Glenn L. Stanton, President of the American Institute of Architects.

## LUNCHEON SPEAKERS

The Rt. Rev. John P. Boland of St. Thomas Aquinas Church Buffalo, delivered the invocation. Mr. Roswell Pfohl, Toastmaster, introduced the speaker, Dr. Alexander Schwarzman, who spoke on "Nuclear Physics".

## FRIDAY AFTERNOON SEMINAR

The Friday afternoon seminar with Mr. Matthew Del Gaudio as moderator and State Senator MacNeil Mitchell, Assemblyman Al Lama, Harry M. Prince, and G. Morton Wolfe as panel members, discussed the Multiple Residence Law.



At the Annual Dinner held in the Hotel Statler Ballroom, The Right Reverend Lauriston L. Scaife, D.D., Episcopal Bishop of Buffalo, delivered the invocation. A.I.A. President Glenn L. Stanton delivered an address on what the A.I.A. has done for the benefit of the architectural profession.

The final business session with Henry V. Murphy presiding, opened at 9:30 A.M., Saturday, October 3. After a moment of silent meditation to honor the memory of members who have passed on during the past year, Samuel A. Hertz, Chairman of the Bronx Chapter's Committee on Social Security, submitted a progress report which was accepted. The Historian, Charles R. Ellis, made no report and the Committee on Architectural and Governmental Relations and Public Works, James R. Whitman, Chairman, likewise had no report for the Convention.

After much discussion of a report received from Arthur Holden regarding territorial jurisdiction and eligibility to membership in various Chapters, Mr. Matthew Del Gaudio introduced a resolution to the effect that applications for membership be processed through the association and that applicants be assigned to the Chapter or territory in which the application originated. Motion to approve seconded and carried.

Mr. Kideney reported informally on changes being made in the technique of examinations for registration. The Convention closed with an expression of appreciation by the retiring president, Henry V. Murphy and his induction into the Ancient and Honorable Order of Past Presidents. A rising vote expressed the delegates' appreciation for Mr. Murphy and his successful administration.

The final informal luncheon was held at the General Brock Hotel at Niagara Falls, Ontario where newly elected President Donald Q. Farragher introduced Mr. Earl Sheppard, M.R.A.I.C., President of the Ontario Association of Architects, who spoke briefly.

#### COMMITTEE REPORTS IN BRIEF

**COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.** (Mr. Matthew Del Gaudio, Chairman). This Committee reported a very busy season, during which many bills affecting the practice of Architecture were introduced in the State Legislature. Mr. Richard Roth, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Architect's Council of New York City was persuaded to accept the vice-chairmanship of the N.Y.S.A.A.'s Legislative Committee. Since he is also Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the New York Chapter, he was able successfully to coordinate the efforts of his three groups of committeemen.

Mr. Maxwell A. Cantor, N.Y.S.A.A.'s legislative representative at the State Legislature coordinated his efforts with those of Mr. Roth with highly beneficial results for the Association. The Joint Legislative Committee requested that the services of this team be utilized again for the coming year, particularly in respect to the Multiple Residence Law and they bespoke the full cooperation of the Legislative Committee of the various Chapters and Societies.

Attention was called to the fact that the Building Code Commission of New York State expects soon to hold hearings in various parts of the State on rules affecting one- and two-family houses, the text of which has already been published.

**COMMITTEE ON HOUSING.** (Mr. Matthew Del Gaudio, Chairman). On December 15, 1949, a schedule of increased fees for architectural services on projects sponsored by the New York State Division of Housing was promulgated. Those fees are still in effect. At the request of our Committee on Housing, the State Commission on Housing has agreed to consider the matter of an upward readjustment of fees *as soon as cost data is available*.\* Commissioner Stichman states that he will not be influenced by fees paid throughout the United States Housing Authority which are not based on conditions in effect in the State of New York.

To date no information has been received from architects doing work under State auspices as to the cost of work, the length of time required to produce plans and specifications, and profits, if any, made by the architects. Your Committee again urges architects doing work under State auspices to supply data on costs, including fees to consultants and overhead and an approximation of the time spent by the principal in carrying out the work. Such information is essential as a basis for your Committee's continued arguments with the Commissioner.

**COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.** (Mr. Ralph E. Winslow, Chairman). Upon its own recommendations at the Albany Convention in October, 1948, this committee was instructed to ex-

\* See revised FEE SCHEDULE on Page 18 as set up by Commissioner Stichman.

amine and report to you on these interrelated phases of architectural activity:

1. Formal Education in Schools of Architecture in the country as a whole and in New York State in particular.
2. Training and experience of draftsmen and designers in architects' offices prior to registration.
3. Procedures and regulations governing licensing of architects as required by the laws of New York State and regulations of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

For reasons explained at length in the report, the work of your Committee is stymied pending a final report from A.I.A.'s Commission for the Survey of Education and Registration. That report is now promised for late in 1951 or early in 1952.

Your Committee's recommendation made in Rochester in 1949 and approved by the convention suggesting the naming of a special committee of the Association to make a complete proposed revision of the State Education Law has not as yet been acted on by the Board of Directors. Our recommendation to eliminate the licensing examination in Architectural History, now included in the Junior Syllabus of the N.C.A.R.B., was proven correctly to reflect national thinking on this subject. Action on this matter must await the final Report of the Survey Commission. The recommendation to eliminate the present system of examinations in pairs is now in the process of being effected. A revised set of titles for licensing examinations to avoid reference to any other profession, recommended by your Committee is being adopted.

The Committee on Education now recommends that its name be changed to "The Committee on Education and Registration" to more accurately describe the scope of its efforts and to make it correspond more closely with the names of similar groups. It further recommends that the Committee on the Budget include an item of \$100.00 to defray a portion of the travel expense of the New York State representative to the meeting of the Committee on the Revision of the N.C.A.R.B. Syllabus.

**MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.** (N. J. Masucci, Chairman). This committee's report recommends:

1. That a fund be provided to solicit new members throughout the state by mailing data concerning Association activities.
2. That if a potential member's application is rejected, he be notified promptly with proper explanation or, if elected, be notified by the Secretary and supplied with pertinent data on the Association's activities, his responsibilities and privileges as a member, etc.
3. That the Membership Committee be notified of the disposition of all applications.

There has been a substantial increase in association membership through registered architects who became members through constituent organizations. Nine individual applications are now in process.

Prompt and favorable action on the Membership Committee's recommendations is requested of the Executive Committee of the Association.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE STATE-WIDE BUILDING CODE.** (Samuel A. Hertz, Chairman). Mimeographed copies of the minutes of all meetings of this committee were sent to the President and representative delegate of each constituent group and to Association President, Henry V. Murphy. A bound volume of all minutes, correspondence and final comments of all 14 constituent groups was also submitted to President Murphy at the conclusion of the Special Committee's work.

Following the Board of Director's consideration of the comments of the constituent organizations, President Murphy submitted to Vice-Chairman George Bain Cummings of the State Building Code Commission a resolution expressing approval in general of the proposed State-wide building code handbook and manual subject to three recommendations.

1. That the Commission coordinate its publications with existing laws so there will be no conflict in basic provisions and definitions.
2. That all reference and provisions with respect to earthquake conditions be eliminated from this code.
3. That the Commission consider the reports of the 14 constituent organizations of N.Y.S.A.A. and incorporate the recommendations they find of value in the State-wide Code and that the Commission confer freely with Chairman Samuel A. Hertz of the Special Committee.



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COMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND MULTIPLE DWELLINGS. (Harry A. Yarish, Chairman). This Committee was appointed November 4, 1950 by President Henry V. Murphy. Letters of acceptance were received from all appointees by November 20 and the first organized meeting held on December 4, 1950.

At the second meeting held on December 6, 1950, the Brooklyn Society submitted fifteen amendments to the Multiple Dwelling Law. Of these 15 proposed amendments, 10 were approved as submitted, 4 approved with corrections and 1 withdrawn because a similar bill was already in the hands of the Mitchell Committee of the State Legislature.

On December 11, 1950 the committee's chairman attended a round table conference held by the State of New York Joint Legislative Committee on Housing and Multiple Dwellings. 27 bills were discussed by the conferees which included Richard Roth for the New York Chapter, H. I. Feldman for the New York Society and Matthew Del Gaudio for the Architect's Council. The conference agreed on 25 of the 27 proposals without change, approved 1 with corrections and withdrew 1.

On February 3, 1951 at a joint meeting with N.Y.S.A.A.'s Committee on Legislation and its Committee on Housing and Multiple Dwellings and the New York Architect's Council's Committee on Multiple Law, 38 bills were discussed. No action was taken on 23 because of their unimportance to the architectural profession, 13 were approved and 2 rejected. 11 proposals introduced by this committee were discussed and all agreed to have them submitted to Senator Mitchell for introduction to the State Legislature. At another joint meeting on February 17, 43 bills were discussed, 8 were approved, 6 rejected and no action taken on 29.

On May 16, 1951 your committee combined with Committees from the Architect's Council of New York City to form a new group known as the Legislative Committee to represent jointly the Architect's Council and the New York State Association of Architects.

The Committee expressed appreciation to Henry V. Murphy for his foresight in appointing such a Committee at such an opportune time, and to Matthew Del Gaudio, Harry M. Prince and Richard Roth for their hearty cooperation. Because of the year 'round nature of its work and the importance to the profession of following closely every bill, it was recommended that the Committee be continued and its present membership re-appointed.

COMMITTEE ON ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE. (Daniel A. Schwartzman, Chairman). This report consisted of a plan for setting up the Committee, a clear definition of its purposes and methods of procedure with the urgent request that the Board of Directors receive the advice of legal counsel before putting the program into effect.

INSURANCE COMMITTEE. (George Cavalieri, Chairman). No meetings were held by this Committee between October 1950 and October 1951 because there was no business requiring full committee action.

The question of extending the scope of coverage under the Group Plan was studied and it was decided, on advice of insurance counsel, to hold the subject in abeyance for the present but to reopen it during the coming year for further exploration by the incoming committee and the Board of Directors.

Further study is also recommended relative to a Group Plan of Disability Insurance to cover Association Members' Employees. Because the New York State Disability Benefits Law would require the Association to employ additional clerical help or to engage an administrative organization on a fee basis, it is recommended that action be withheld until such time as the Association sets up permanent headquarters with full time personnel.

A claim of \$5000.00 was paid to the estate of an Association Group Plan policy holder who was killed in the Long Island Railroad wreck in the Fall of 1950. Only two complaints were received from policy holders. Both were settled to the full satisfaction of all concerned. Vice-President Arthur W. Luce, Jr. of Ter Bush and Powell, Inc. was highly commended for his firm's splendid and efficient administration of the Association's Group Insurance Plan.

A.I.A. has requested and received full information regarding N.Y.S.A.A.'s Group Insurance Plan with the thought of bringing similar benefits to A.I.A.'s entire membership.

BRONX CHAPTER A.I.A. COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY. Calling attention to a resolution offered and adopted at the Syracuse Convention in November, 1950, Samuel A. Hert of the Bronx Chapter renewed his plea that the New York State Association of Architects recommend to A.I.A. that necessary legislation be introduced to amend the Social Security Law to extend its benefits to self-employed architects. He especially urged all interested architects to attend the National A.I.A.



Convention in New York City in May, 1952 and work together for action on this matter.

#### THURSDAY AFTERNOON SEMINAR

Chairman Roswell Pfohl opened the Thursday afternoon Seminar with the observation that the subject chosen was of vital importance to the profession at this time since it concerns our entire relationship with our clients and the public and upon it depends the very status of architects. He then briefly outlined the procedure to be followed, viz: a ten to fifteen minute discussion by each of the three speakers, followed by a question and answer period with each questioner limited to two minutes for propounding his question and to only one question until all others with questions had an opportunity to be heard.

#### PROGRESS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE A.I.A. FEES COMMITTEE

The first speaker, Harry M. Prince, A.I.A., Chairman of A.I.A.'s Committee on Fees, addressed the meeting on the Progress and Accomplishments of the A.I.A.'s Fees Committee in Relation to Architects' Services for Federal Projects.

He stated that the question of fees is not an easy problem by any means. It depends somewhat on the individual office, on geographical relationship with the rest of the country and on many other factors. One thing the Fees Committee has done is to advise the public as well as the profession that the subject of free sketches is a thing of the past to all architects of reputation and standards. The Institute looks upon the old method of asking five or six architects to submit sketches in the hope of getting a job as an unethical practice and you have been so advised. Never again should the American Institute or its affiliate groups enter into any arrangement with anybody, private or public in which sketches are submitted without proper compensation for services rendered.

One of the greatest problems of the Fees Committee has been in dealing with PHA—the Public Housing Administration. In those dealings the Institute takes the position that public housing is a phase of our profession and distinct from other types of public work. As architects we owe something to the whole social problem that goes with housing.

Whether or not we were willing to express our belief in the program by working for less than what might be called adequate compensation, we, and the taxpayers who are footing the bill are entitled to the services of the best firms these fees would obtain. We felt that PHA, too, should recognize the fact that it was not a question of buying architectural services for the least outlay of money; but rather to secure the best services that money could buy to produce the type of architectural planning and design to which city, state and federal government are entitled.

Consequently, A.I.A. set up a schedule of fees we considered adequate and satisfactory. PHA took the position that those fees were too high in spite of evidence that even on the basis of those fees an architect would be poorly compensated for his services. Nevertheless we were willing to stand by them.

PHA adhered to the opposite view—that architects were paid too highly. As a compromise we agreed to go along with a reimbursable type of contract which resulted from those conferences. The only form we were willing to go along with was this reimbursable type and that only on the basis of giving it the opportunity to work itself out, after which both sides were to sit down and examine the result of that form of contract for an eventual adjustment of the entire situation.

About four months ago we were called upon to confer again with PHA to arrive at a new schedule of fees applicable to the entire profession and the country. Let me say now that the National Association of Housing Officials has agreed at all times that the architects must be properly compensated for their services.

When this last mentioned meeting was held, PHA refused to divulge the costs of the reimbursable type of contract. Consequently at the Convention in Chicago a resolution was passed that the Committee on Fees of A.I.A. would have no more dealings with PHA until that organization had lived up to its part of the agreement of December 1949 by divulging what they knew about these fees as the architects for their part were willing to do. I regret to report that at the moment the entire question of fees to be paid by PHA is now hanging in the air—and with

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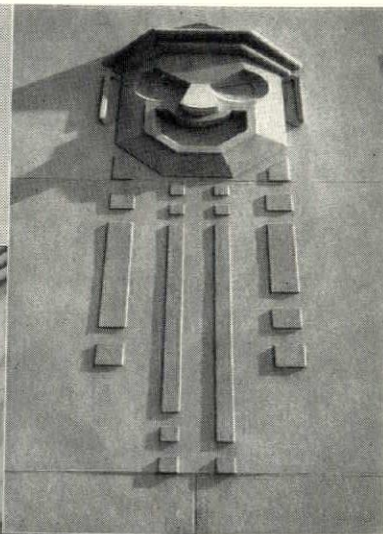
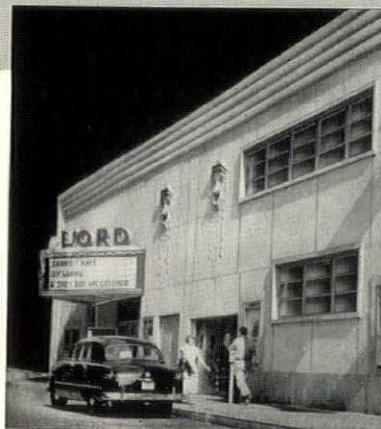
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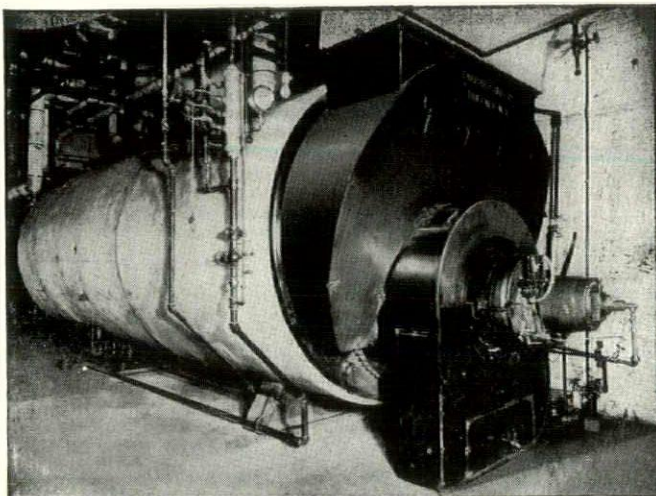




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the threat that unless A.I.A. agrees to a new schedule proposed by PHA — without any supporting data — they intend to put into effect the new schedule with fee reductions of 16 to 32%.

Gentlemen, it is now up to you. You can do a lot to help by divulging to the A.I.A. Committee on Fees, when requested, what jobs are costing you in your drafting rooms. In no other way can we confront PHA with the actual costs of production. Therefore, should you get any inquiry from us, please cooperate by giving your committee the benefit of your experience.

### DEFENSE PROGRAM PROBLEMS

The big problem now facing us is the defense program, which architects should get the work and what they should be paid. Also, how can we divide the work so that some of the smaller projects get into the smaller offices? This problem and the problem of fees on those jobs are still being studied.

The old method was to get competitive proposals from three firms. Two of the three were bound to lose out. Now, thanks to the efforts of your Fees Committee, this practice is no longer followed. Now three logical firms are listed. One of the three is called in for discussion with the army engineers. If the firm's background and ability to do the job is satisfactory, the matter of fees is negotiated. If his fee appears satisfactory to the army engineers, he gets the job and the other two firms have not been bothered. If, on the other hand, he fails to qualify as to background, ability or fee, he is removed from the picture and Architect No. 2 is called in.

(See report of Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, on this plan on pages 38 and 39 of E.S.A. for May-June, 1951.)

Next on the list of problems is the Worry Act which specifies conditions for providing housing for the armed services and civilian personnel within the armed services areas. The old method, which A.I.A. managed to kill off, involved the armed services advertising for a "sponsor" to undertake a project. The so-called sponsor would then go to an architect and ask him to prepare sketches for the "sponsor" to take to Washington with a proposal. If the sponsor landed the job he went back to the architect (sometimes he went elsewhere) and told the architect what fee he would pay, now that he had the job! Fees as low as three-quarters of one percent were accepted on some cases. The net result was some of the most disgraceful housing that has ever been built in this country. A.I.A.'s Fees Committee succeeded in stopping this practice.

Now the procedure is reversed. The Federal Agency engages the architect first. Plans are made, detailed and specified under a definite program. Then, on the basis of those plans, the "sponsor" is asked to produce that housing under a contract between the government and the private architect. Unfortunately the Worry Act is so set up that very little of that housing has been planned or produced. And, in my opinion, very little will be produced until certain of the details of the Act are changed. But the fact remains that the Institute has succeeded in having the program changed somewhat in the interests of better housing and a better break for the architect.

The great majority of people still think that architects are just blueprinters. Let them know through this great New York State Association of Architects and through your local Chapters and Societies just what an architect does — just what his services do include — and that we are professionals who feel a great civic duty and in rendering our service we are acting as advising physicians and surgeons to our clientele. Spread the word.

### THE MEANING OF ARCHITECTURAL SERVICE

*Briefed from an address by Henry Ludorf,  
Chairman of the New England Joint Com-  
mittee on Architectural Services, producers  
of the New England Blue Book.*

Gentlemen, we must face the fact that for the past several years too much emphasis has been placed on fees which makes it appear that architects are more interested in commissions to be received than in service to be rendered.

Unless the ablest in the profession are willing to contribute to promoting sound standards of professional practice we may find ourselves and our clients caught in an inextricable web of inefficient, costly or even suffocating controls. We must rid ourselves of "suicidal snobbish aloofness" and give time and effort to the maintenance and improvement of our professional principles or be reduced to bargaining over the counter as jobbers resorting to free sketches, political advantage and similar barbarisms as practiced in the good old days. We should be ever mindful of our professional conduct. We have a Code of Ethics but too often a specific written code becomes the rule or line by which cunning or unscrupulous operators justify their conduct. The real guide must still be the heart and conscience of the individual.



We should seek to improve our professional practice by adopting through methods of analysis and careful study to guide our conduct as well as to promote the respect of the public. Therefore it may be well to consider a recommendation to institute a "Blue Book" on Standards of Practice and Procedure, defining clearly the kind and extent of services, recommending a schedule of minimum fees, giving pertinent information affecting contractual relationships between owners and architects. In my opinion, such a project should be undertaken by the American Institute of Architects. It should be studied by an advisory board of members representing each region and in collaboration with A.I.A.'s Contract Documents Committee.

The text should not be slanted for the architect alone. It should serve as a "General Conditions" statement of the owner-architect agreement. Principles of professional practice and extent of services should be made mandatory and those obsessed with the acquisition of money compelled to render better and complete service. The schedule of fees, however, should be recommended minimum basic rates in four classifications, each relating to a given category of structures. The fees should be "recommended", not mandatory, for obvious reasons. Fee rates should be determined by each state or region for its own use.

You may like to know how this recommended procedure was followed through on a state-wide and later on a regional basis. The "Blue Book" had its origin in Connecticut about ten years ago. Mr. Douglas W. Orr, past president of A.I.A., Mr. Charles Wellington Walker, then our Chapter President, and I submitted to a joint meeting of our Chapter and State Society a text entitled, "Statement of Services to be rendered by Architects, and Schedule of Proper Minimum Charges for such Services Complying with Fair Practice". About two thousand copies of the text were distributed among State and Municipal officers, School Boards and Religious Institutions. It received immediate and favorable notice. Its acceptance and use is truly remarkable.

Later, under the able and persistent guidance of Mr. Joseph D. Leland of Boston, then Regional Director, a Joint Committee was formed to expand the use of the book on a regional level. The Blue Book was published in January 1940 and has proven over the last three years to be an instrument of value in their professional conduct and as a means of promoting favorable public opinion.

We expect to begin discussions this fall concerning improvements to be made based on our individual experiences. Among the major items is the revaluation of the fee rates on the basis of individual State schedules. The substance of the text, however, will be practically unchanged. The statement of principles and procedure will be the same for the entire New England Area, but the schedule of fees will be set by the individual states. How much more effective it would be to have such a document on a nation-wide basis!

For eight years now the State of Connecticut has based its selection of Architects on the Blue Book exclusively. In all this time no violation of its spirit or letter has arisen. Recently, however, when a local housing authority became the subject of a grand jury investigation, newspaper editorials exclaimed that the principles of the Blue Book had been violated. Fortunately this charge proved to be unfair; but it did serve to emphasize how the public appraises the value of the Blue Book. Moreover, as a result of the unfortunate local condition which prompted the grand jury investigation, the Commissioner of the State Public Works Department and the Assistant Commissioner of the State Housing Division requested our Chapter's Executive Committee to draft a uniform contract for use by the local housing authorities and their selected architects.

It took only two meetings after I submitted for revision the original draft of the contract to get full approval and acceptance. Fees were set by the Commission on the basis of the Blue Book and were, therefore, acceptable to the architects. This in sharp contrast to the prolonged and unwarranted bargaining which characterizes the current impasse between the Federal Public Housing Agency and the A.I.A. Fees Committee.

We need to know our potential for leadership. Let us take full measure of our professional resources as free men with high, purposeful talents for generalized thinking, practical and esthetic. It can be done—it has been done.

#### CHAPTER SCHEDULES — Past, Present and Future

*Briefed from an address by Wm. Stanley Parker,  
Member of the National A.I.A. Committee on  
Contract Documents.*

Our Committee on Contract Documents is not directly concerned with the rates of fees, but only to their organization in agreement forms.

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In the past — 35 or 40 years ago — we had A.I.A. Document 177, a brief statement of services to be rendered, the owner's obligations, etc., and the extra things that would justify extra charges above the minimum normal fee of about six per cent. (Less in some cases, more in others). Roughly speaking, that was the essence of the document, a broad, simple statement designating the basic six per cent fee which had been raised from the previous five per cent after a number of years of trial.

In contrast with that single, simple document we have at present 40 to 50 separate chapter schedules, no two alike, involving some 80 to 90 chapters!

As to the future, I make no assertions, but merely raise questions. The first and basic question is this: "Why not two A.I.A. documents, one a brief analysis and enumeration of normal services with no fees named and mentioning the extra, special services which would justify additional remuneration or reimbursement and perhaps for your clients' information a very much elaborated bulletin covering the subdivision of the services of the architect, and perhaps, also, a technical bulletin for principal use within the profession?"

In addition to the above, how about national schedule statements, national standards and local standards of fees all based on the national categories of work and services to be rendered.

We had planned to wipe out entirely the venerable Document 177, but instead made a tentative revision of its text, beginning with a very brief statement of normal services rendered and stating that chapter schedules are issued for each individual territory.

Here's another question that calls for careful consideration. Is it good public relations for the profession in this country to have 40 or 50 different schedules of charges, some without any statement of services and others ranging from ultra simple to over-elaborate statements? I am not at the moment assuming to answer that question, but offer the following reasons for asking it: Recently I analyzed 16 schedules including practically all types. They included four elements, 1, a statement of the architect's services; 2, categories of structures on which differences in fees are based; 3, items involving extra charges and 4, the schedule of fees.

In the schedules examined, item 1 is covered in from 60 to 800 words. The Institute's brief clause, Article 1 in the owner-architect agreement form makes a general statement of the architect's services in 68 words.

The category of structures as a basis for fees (Item 2) varied from three to five. Important structures were not in comparable categories.

Items involving extra charges or reimbursements (Item 3) varied considerably, but 27 different items were listed in all 16 schedules. 9 other items were listed in only two schedules.

As to the Schedule of Fees (Item 4) a great many of them called for six, seven or eight percent with special unstandard jobs calling for ten or fifteen per cent or more! Measured in verbiage they varied from 308 to 436 words.

A simple statement of services to be rendered (Item 1) which would conform to the meaning of nearly half of the 16 sample schedules could be made in from 70 to 100 words. The corresponding statement in Document 177 runs to 68 words. An elaborate statement could run from 500 to 800 words if you want that much detail. I believe that two acceptable standard statements, one brief and one elaborate, might be developed by making some minor compromises in phraseology.

The number of categories of structures in Item 2 of these schedules varies from three to five. A study of them indicates that, with relatively minor compromises, all could agree on four categories, the first three covering the more normal structures and the fourth the abnormal, requiring extensive detailed study.

On extra charges (Item 3) certainly a few of the 27 noted (some by only one or two of the chapters) could be reduced to a brief set of items justifying extra remuneration.

I am not saying what ought to be done; but, supposing the Institute outlined the three categories covered by those two standards, normal and abnormal, and left it to each chapter to publish its own schedule of fees applicable to the items in the standard categories, would not the schedules then be more easily understood and directly comparable each with the others?

In the last few days I have been in touch with architects from four or five widely scattered states and whenever I have had the opportunity to go into this in detail I have found practically unanimous agreement. There has been complete agreement that the idea of this profession having 40 to 50 different standard schedules was poor business and a cause of poor public relations. It probably will take several years to work out generally acceptable compromises.

The ultra-simple setting of a nation-wide normal fee of six per cent was too extreme to last; but now with 40 to 50 different schedules of categories and fees we are at the opposite extreme. Shouldn't we be able now to normalize the situation by promulgating a national standard of categories and definitions on which we all can agree in connection with individual Chapter Schedules of Fees? It's worth thinking about.

## QUESTION AND ANSWER PERIOD

Below, in abbreviated form, are some of the questions of general interest which were asked and answered during the discussion period.

Q. Does the average architect use his own form or contract or does he usually use the A.I.A. form for private work?

A. Some do, some don't. Many use A.I.A. forms A-102 and B-102. Some are forced to use special forms issued by government authorities for public projects. Some merely write a letter of intent. From 50 to 60 thousand copies each of Forms A-102 and B-102 were sold by the Institute during 1950, the first full year of their use. How many were actually used is not a matter of record.

Q. What has been done in Connecticut when architects from other states, such as New York, for instance, offer to do public works in your area for less than Blue Book fees?

A. Because of a much publicized violation of these principles, A.I.A. at its Convention in Chicago established as a matter of ethics that no architect shall go into any other territory and do work violating the principles or below the rates established for that territory.

Q. Are clients hurt by receiving only a very brief statement of services? Do they frequently ask for elaboration? Do many clients read the long statement?

A. There are no statistics as to just how much of a printed agreement is ever read. The important thing is that the architect fully realizes what is stated and implied by the agreement and that he is prepared to fulfill all its conditions. In the New England "Blue Book" region a short, simple agreement is preferred with reference to the Blue Book for lengthier details as to what service is to be rendered.

Q. Why does A.I.A. issue two forms of standard owner-architect agreements?

A. One form is for use when the engineers' fees are reimbursable and the other when engineers' fees are included. The only difference between Forms A and B is in two clauses and the agreements are captioned clearly to indicate which is which. Most architects prefer a separate form for each type of agreement rather than to type in a distinguishing interpolation as though it covered an abnormal condition.

Q. What does the Connecticut Blue Book do to solve this riddle of two types of contract in a locality?

A. Connecticut architects use only the contract "with engineering services." They believe in having the architect's contract include all that is necessary to complete the contract. The published schedule of fees is based on having the architect responsible in total for the entire contract.

Q. How were Connecticut architects convinced or educated to the point of furnishing all services?

A. It wasn't easy. The idea had to be sold. But now, after two years of use, every architect feels so happy about what the Blue Book has done for him in his relationship with the public that practically everyone attends chapter or society meetings and a great fellowship has developed.

Q. What are the Blue Book Categories and Rates?

A. We have four classifications; A, 6%; B, 7%; C, 8% and D, 10%. Category A covers Housing; B, the general run of work including schools; C, hospitals and institutions and D, non-standard work such as the Jefferson or Lincoln memorials. 70% of our work comes in category B.

Q. Have the Connecticut architects found any formula or developed any way to get the average practitioner to adhere to the set schedule of fees?

A. In the first place, once an architect bases his professional practice on ethics of conduct toward his fellow practitioners and to the public he is reborn to the profession. Enforcement, when necessary, consists of summoning the violator before the Executive Committee of the Connecticut Chapter and the law is ready to him. If he persists in his violations he is dropped from membership. And in Connecticut, "A.I.A." after your name means so much that an architect will think twice before he risks losing the right to use that title.

Q. (by Mr. Prince) On a public housing job of 85 units a outstanding firm of architects was offered, under the Warry Act



an opportunity to submit a proposal. Based on their tremendous overhead they stated a fee which they considered fair. The armed services thought the fee was too high and called in a two-man firm, both of the principals men of the highest integrity. Their proposed fee for the job was 20% below that of the larger firm. They did a splendid job, the armed services were delighted with the way the contract was executed and the architects made a satisfactory profit. What should be the attitude of the Fees Committee in such a case?

A. No answer except that the larger firm's higher overhead explained (the respondent said 'compensated') for the difference in fees.

Q. How is the matter of different categories of engineering fees handled in the Blue Book's all-inclusive schedule of fees?

A. Normal fees of heating, plumbing and electrical engineers are included as part of the cost of the mechanical trades involved. Site engineering and landscaping are extras and the architect's fee is based on the cost of that additional work. With engineering fees so included the architect's fee for coordinating the work is automatically increased, not in percentage, but by the larger dollars and cents figure on which his fee is calculated.

Q. How can we make our new clients understand the scope and value of the architect's service—that he is the coordinator of an entire building project, not just a maker of blueprints?

A. The New York Chapter uses a little book entitled, "What is an Architect?", 5000 copies of which have been distributed for the information of the public. The Western New York Chapter has a similar publication. Your personal preaching of the gospel as given in these and similar books plus the release of good publicity material to local papers will also help to enlighten the general public.

Q. Is there any relation between the downward pressure on fees exerted by PHA and a rumored plan to develop Bureau architects to handle public housing to the exclusion of the private architect?

A. No. (That is the opinion of Mr. Prince.) The law under which PHA operates specifies that the work must be handled by local authorities through private architects. This is not true of some other government agencies. The basic difficulty in the matter of fees seems to be the unwillingness of certain government employees to see architects earn through private enterprise more than they (the hirelings) receive as salaries. We should remember that every architect who submits inferior drawings, plans or supervisory services strengthens the hands of these bureaucrats who are trying to have fees reduced. Local authorities should discharge architects who render inferior service rather than try to reduce fees to the worth—or worthlessness of the low grade performers.

Q. How can we get architects generally to conscientiously render the thorough complete service which would justify the established schedule of fees?

A. (By Mr. Prince) I don't know the answer to that one.

Q. When a firm specializing on one type of work has developed a technique and organization that enables them to do a swell job at a good profit and then cuts fees to attract a larger volume of profitable work—how can another firm break into that line of work?

A. (by Mr. Prince) I gotta go now!

Q. What "whip" do you use in Connecticut to keep possible offenders in line with your Blue Book principles and fee schedules?

A. We don't use any whip. It is a matter of good will. Connecticut architects are delighted with the service we are rendering and have no desire to weaken the source of such distinct benefits to the profession.

#### THE SEMINAR SUMMARIZED

BY CHAIRMAN ROSWELL E. PFOHL

Mr. Harry M. Prince in his opening address indicated the importance to the profession as a whole of the subject of fees and told how his Committee on Fees has brought about certain desirable reforms.

Mr. Ludorf told us a real success story of the Blue Book in Connecticut which shows what can be accomplished by architects who are willing to set aside their rugged individualism to work together for the common good.

Mr. Parker's questions about contract documents challenge constructive thinking by all of us on the question of how brief or extended statements of architectural services should be and on the desirability of uniform architect-owner agreement documents throughout the country.

The discussion period brought out general agreement that architectural services are more important than fees. We must

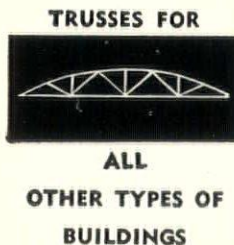
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We agreed that the reputation of the architectural profession has suffered because some architects do not give even what should be considered as a minimum service. While there may be a regional variation in cost of architectural services, the excellent idea has been offered that we should develop a national standard of services to be rendered but that fees for these services be set at the local level.

We in the Buffalo Area published and circulated to banks and other institutions, contractors and real estate men a statement of services to which the client is entitled as a basis for fees to which the architect is entitled. Locally that circular is as well known as is the Blue Book throughout the New England Area. Architects in our chapter who had said there was no use wasting time in preparing such a schedule have since phoned in to tell me how surprisingly helpful the published schedule has proven to be.

The only way we can effect any improvement in our professional practice is to talk things over as we have today, think things out and then act as a unit. A.I.A. is planning a session similar to this at the 1952 convention and I believe our speakers of today will be there. May we have a resolution expressing the sense of this meeting?

Mr. Heller expressed the sense of the meeting to be that the American Institute of Architects prepare a brochure covering a broad statement of services of the architect to the general public. Mr. Prince asked that the statement be amended to ask for a seminar at A.I.A.'s National Convention in June, 1952 for an open discussion of the subject before the brochure is prepared. The resolution as amended was approved unanimously.

#### FRIDAY AFTERNOON SEMINAR

MATTHEW DEL GAUDIO, *Chairman*

At the point where the reporting service caught up with the Friday afternoon session, Hon. MacNeil Mitchell, Chairman of the State Legislature's Joint Legislative Committee was telling how his committee by means of public hearings all over the State of New York has, during the past six years, tried to give the public some understanding of what the law makers were trying to do and particularly how they were endeavoring through the Multiple Residence Law to afford all communities of the state the same measure of fire protection and sanitation as that in which Buffalo and New York City already lead the nation.

Progress has been slow and difficult. To illustrate one of the difficulties he cited the instance of people at 1950 hearings voicing objections to 1948 proposals which had already been revised. But in spite of all this, he said, New York is the first state in the nation to have statewide fire protection and sanitation provisions without equal for occupants of multiple family dwellings. In fact, he added, no other state has anything like it on a statewide basis.

In thanking Senator Mitchell for his address, Chairman Del Gaudio stated that while there have been differences of opinion between the architectural groups and the lawmakers, the senator has in his fine diplomatic way reconciled these diverse opinions until today there is very little, if any, basic disagreement.

Assemblyman Al Lama from Brooklyn supplemented Senator Mitchell's remarks with a plea for even better cooperation in attending meetings called by the Committee and making suggestions on the bills under discussion.

The next speaker was Harry M. Prince, N.Y.S.A.A.'s consultant to the State Joint Legislative Committee. Mr. Prince expressed his appreciation of Senator Mitchell as one of the most public

spirited members of our legislature. He told the assembled architects that "we have no greater friend anywhere in the state than the senator". The audience responded with a hearty round of applause. Of Assemblyman Lama, Mr. Prince said, "Here is a man who actively practices with an outstanding firm of architects and who is at all times ready and willing to direct and help us in legislation. I know the job he has done in advancing the committee's activity and I am outspoken in my praise for the debt of gratitude we owe him."

Continuing, Mr. Prince recalled that the Tenement House Law came into existence in April, 1901 as a result of conditions which forced people to live in what we now call multiple houses. Between 1921 and 1929 the old law underwent a series of amendments and changes but applied only to New York City and Buffalo. No other community accepted its safeguards. In 1929 a new law called the Multiple Dwelling Law was adopted. It was mandatory for New York City but permissive elsewhere by local adoption. Not until 1949, twenty years later, did Buffalo adopt it, but no other community has accepted its provisions.

In 1945 the legislature created a new committee, strictly non-partisan, with Senator MacNeil Mitchell as its Chairman. It has remained strictly non-partisan and non-political to this day. Advisory committees were set up throughout the state to hold hearings and determine the best action to take. Finally the advisory staff went to work and recoded the Multiple Dwelling law into its present form. Realizing that all residential structures require protection, the staff was next put to work and created the Multiple Residence Law, which is nominally in effect now but will not be enforced until July of 1952.

The Multiple Residence Law deals only with residence structures housing three or more families. It touches on one and two family structures only in cases where a family has five or more boarders. That makes it legally a "multiple dwelling" and puts it under the Multiple Dwelling Law as it affects New York and Buffalo or under the Multiple Residence Law throughout the rest of the state. Both of these laws are primarily tenant's documents as contrasted with building structural documents. Insofar as possible anything dealing with structure is excluded since that subject is more properly a matter of code regulation.

The provisions of the Multiple Residence Law are mandatory, not simply permissive as in the proposed statewide building code. And it is mandatory for every municipality in the state regardless of population, except Buffalo and New York City. This means that everyone practicing architecture in New York State must be familiar with the law and prepared to enforce it in his practice. As soon as possible you should begin a study of that law to see how you are affected in the planning and design of any Multiple Residence.

I suggest that the New York State Association of Architects give attention to breaking down its previous Committee on Multiple Dwelling legislation into two groups, one to deal with the Multiple Dwelling Law which affects only Buffalo and New York City and a sub-committee to treat with the Multiple Residence Law. It seems that sooner or later you will be asked to consider amendments to both laws.

Intelligent cooperation will help a lot. Every proposed amendment to either law must be considered by Senator Mitchell's committee. If you have any amendments to propose, I recommend two things. First, let the Committee know your reasons for recommending the amendment and, Second, do not generalize, but draft it as well as you can so it clearly shows what you believe should be deleted and what retained. With that help on your part, I am sure your proposal will receive every attention from the committee.

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Remember this: We architects have a duty to perform. From here on in it is our job as architects to make certain it works. And remember, too, that Senator Mitchell's Committee is ready at all times to assist us architects in achieving the objectives of the law he has worked so diligently to put on the statute books of the State of New York.

Whether by accident or intention, Mr. G. Morton Wolfe of Buffalo, whose announced subject was "The Multiple Residence Law", put his audience in good humor by starting to speak on the proposed Statewide Building Code. He got back on the announced subject by telling how unsatisfactory the old Multiple Dwelling Law of 1901 proved to be in Buffalo. For that reason the new Dwelling Law aroused keen interest in the Buffalo area and the Buffalo Chapter has gone along 100% with Harry Prince and Senator Mitchell's Committee.

The new law, he said, appears to be a wonderful, workable law and Buffalo Architects are satisfied with all its provisions with a few minor exceptions. And, he continued, it is up to us to see that we follow it and if we discover any defects in its application to cooperate through our various chapters to have them corrected by the legislators.

Mr. George Bain Cummings, vice-chairman of the State Commission on Building Codes was in the audience and Chairman Del Gaudio called on him for some enlightenment on the Code as it affects construction under the Multiple Residence Law. Mr. Cummings said that the Multiple Residence Law makes it necessary for the State Building Code Commission to write certain rules and regulations to implement the law. They are now in preparation and will be ready for distribution throughout the state by Jan. 1, 1952.

The Multiple Residence Law is mandatory upon every town, incorporated village and city in New York State except, of course, Buffalo and New York City. The State Building Code Commission has found that fewer than half of these municipalities have building departments or building enforcement officials. Under the Multiple Residence Law they will be required to set up that kind of enforcement. So we are preparing and have nearly ready for distribution a Handbook for Municipalities on the use of the State Building Construction Code. In this handbook we make it clear that the M.R.A. requires each municipality to enforce its provisions through an agency set up under the terms of that legislation. And we are pointing out that the enforcement agency required under M.R.A. is similar to that which would be required by any community accepting the permissive State Building Construction Code. So we are presenting in the handbook a model ordinance to create the enforcement agency. The handbook will be of about 40 pages. It will be published in small covers and distributed to all municipalities of the state.

Following are the questions and answers developed by the discussion period:

Q. Will the Commission try to extend the law to make it more complex or to cover a wider variety of subjects?

A. (by Senator MacNeil Mitchell) This question gives me the opportunity to remind you that our Legislative Committee is a continuing committee which is endeavoring to bring together into a single workable plan all the various proposals that relate to housing matters generally. We hope in the near future to have one three-part book in which the architect, engineer and municipality can find pertinent data on the subject of the Multiple Dwelling or Residence Law.

Part I will probably be on New York City where housing problems are most acute and intense.

Part II will probably take the larger cities, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, etc.

Part III will cover the rest of the municipalities.

We hope to integrate it, if possible, with the workings of the Building Code in a way that will coordinate satisfactorily with the work of the Building Code Commission; because that commission is an administrative agency while ours is purely legislative. In the matter of the Dwelling and Residence Laws our Legislative Committee has suggested to the Governor that the Building Code Commission be named as the administrative agency.

Q. Will the Multiple Residence Law become effective by June of 1952?

A. July is the correct date.

Q. What will be done about small communities which probably can't afford the extra expense of the administrative set-up?

A. The Building Department is the local enforcement agency. If there is no Building Department, the chief executive officer of the community need not set up a Building Department, but would simply designate an official, presumably one already in office to take over the duties of enforcement.

Q. Have provisions been made under M.R.A. for a Board of Appeals or Review?

A. The original draft of the law called for local Board of Review appointed by the County Boards of Supervisors. Because of objections to that clause it was deleted from the bill; but as the result of continuing conferences we expect to reinstate that provision with the exception that where a local Board of Review already exists the County Board of Supervisors will not have jurisdiction.

Q. How about a Review Board in New York City?

A. There is a law now which provides for partial appeal. Whether the law should be expanded is debatable and the Legislative Committee will consider arguments on the subject.

Q. Will the Multiple Dwelling Law be cleared of contrary restrictions such as, for example, the one which forbids more than one basement apartment in one section and permits them in another?

A. If there is any direct inconsistency in the law and we are informed of it, it will be straightened out promptly.

Q. Will there ever be an end to amendments of the Multiple Dwelling Law?

A. Opposing groups will probably continue to demand amendments as in the past. But now those amendments are not rushed into bills. They are first sifted out in the Joint Legislative Committee so that fewer than otherwise will be presented as bills.

Q. Will you, Senator Mitchell, with our support, try to expand the right of appeal on the Multiple Dwelling Law?

A. Terrific opposition has been raised to bills designed to expand the appeal provisions of the Multiple Dwelling Law and we feel that we will not serve the public best by riding roughshod over a large part of public opinion. If you architects feel strongly that such an expansion is desirable, you will help yourselves, the committee and the public by getting together with opposing groups to see if an area of agreement can be reached under the sponsorship of the committee.

Q. Could not the Erie County Board of Supervisors appoint a single Board of Appeals to administer the law throughout the county?

A. The technical difficulties in such a move might be worked

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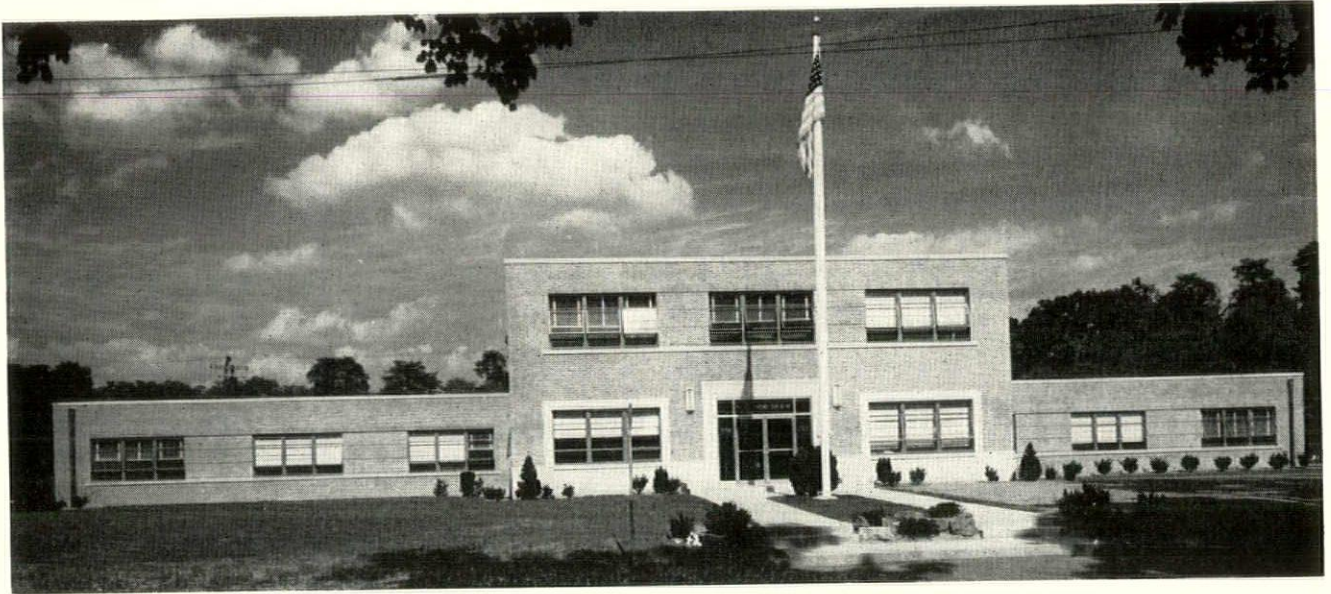
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out if that is what most people want, but the City of Buffalo comes under the Multiple Dwelling Law while the rest of the county and its municipalities come under the Multiple Residence Law. Under the present set-up two or three counties can agree to set up a single enforcement agency to enforce the Multiple Residence Law in the municipalities as well as the counties at large.

Q. Does the Multiple Residence Law apply only to new structures?

A. It applies to both new and existing structures.

#### LUNCHEON SPEAKERS DELIGHT CONVENTIONEERS

Congratulations to the inspired committeemen who selected the Convention's featured speakers.

The Thursday luncheon speaker was R. H. Puffer, Laboratory Superintendent of the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratories. He threatened to talk on "Nuclear Physics", then "Jet Propulsion". In fact, he said, he would talk on any subject, but it would be the same speech. We believe that—and his so-called stock speech was wonderful, filled with sparkling anecdotes and seasoned with a sprinkling of brilliant ad libbing.

Typical of his stories was the one where he was guest speaker at a banquet. Said the Toastmistress, "Do you think, Mr. Puffer, that everybody is having a good time?" "Yes indeed", he replied. Then she said, "Do you think we should have your speech now or should we let them go on having a good time?"

Well, in this case, Mr. Puffer made his speech and everyone had a good time. Incidentally, his listeners got a good measure of sound philosophy along with a flock of "nifties" that will keep them saying "that reminds me" for a long time to come. We thank you, Mr. Puffer!

#### NUCLEAR PHYSICS

Dr. Alexander Schwarcman's speech on Nuclear Physics was solid but far from stolid. He reminded his audience how the walls of Jericho were disintegrated by the terrible sounds which issued from the rams' horn trumpets of the Hebrews. They must have pushed out some ultra-sonic waves, too, such as the scientists of today have found to be capable of disintegrating matter.

Next, Dr. Schwarcman told how as early as 400 B.C. Democritus conceived the idea of the atom—the smallest particle of matter. When about 40 years ago a young British scientist said to Lord Calvin, "It looks as if the atom is going to be split", the old master replied, "Don't you know, young man, that the Greek word 'Atomos' means non-divisibility?" "Well," retorted the young scientist, "that's just too bad for the folks who study Greek!"

We can't possibly report the speech in the space allowed. All we can say is that it was tremendously interesting. I doubt if more than a few of the audience understood all of it, but everyone was fascinated by the incredible story of how the atom was split and all are better informed because of Dr. Schwarcman's masterly presentation of an abstruse subject in popular style. We loved it!

#### CIRCLE THESE DATES ON YOUR CALENDAR

The School Building Architectural Exhibit was one of the most important features of the program at the 1950 and 1951 National Conventions of the American Association of School Administrators. The exhibits this year (entry closing date was Jan. 10th) will include photographs of completed buildings and models of typical classrooms and other special features of school buildings. Exhibit dates are: St. Louis, Feb. 23-27; Los Angeles, March 8-12; Boston, April 5-9. If you are interested in school architecture plan to attend at least one of these exhibitions.

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## AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS (Continued)

Also to prove that Rochester Architects are very democratic, the Society is meeting weekly during February with the Rochester Engineering Society.

## NEW YORK SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

The presentation of the Sidney L. Strauss Award was made at the Annual Dinner of the New York Society of Architects on December 18th, 1951, at the Hotel McAlpin. Jim Kideney was on hand to receive the award from Henry S. Lion, Chairman of the Sidney L. Strauss Award Committee. Mrs. Kideney, along with Mrs. Del Gaudio, "crashed" the stag dinner to witness the interesting presentation and to hear her husband's sparkling acceptance, shortly after which Mr. and Mrs. Kideney had to leave in order to catch their train for parts north—Buffalo. Many city notables were on hand to join the New York Society in honoring the past president of the New York State Association of Architects.

Along with the Sidney L. Strauss Award was a surprise award given to one of the New York Society of Architect's oldest and most honored members—Henry S. Lion. After the presentation to Jim Kideney, the New York Society of Architects' past president, Adolph Goldberg—at present, first vice-president of the New York State Association—presented Henry S. Lion with a silver plaque, suitably engraved, as a token of esteem and affection of the members of the New York Society of Architects. Only the Board of Directors of the Society knew of the award to Mr. Lion, and it was indeed a complete surprise to all the members—most so to Henry S. Lion. His reply was most spontaneous and affecting, and all were touched by his acceptance, and unanimous approval was voiced by a long and sincere standing voice of approval.

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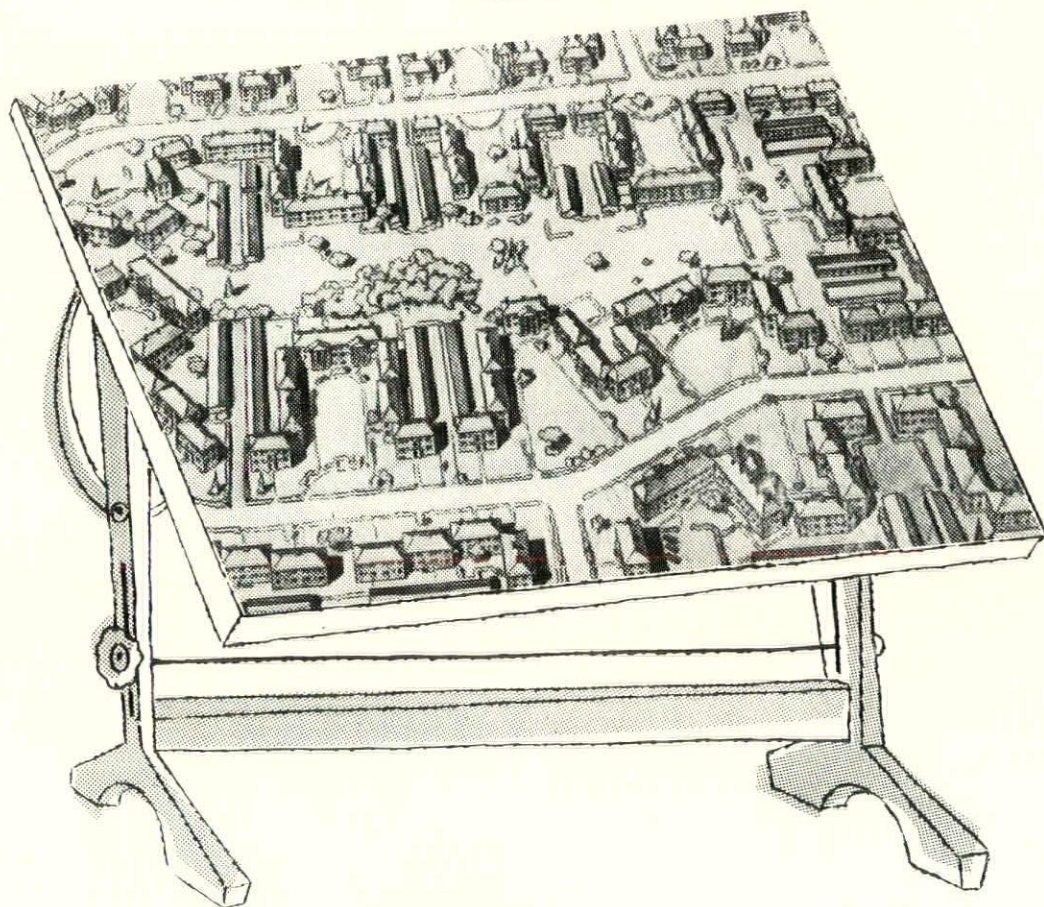


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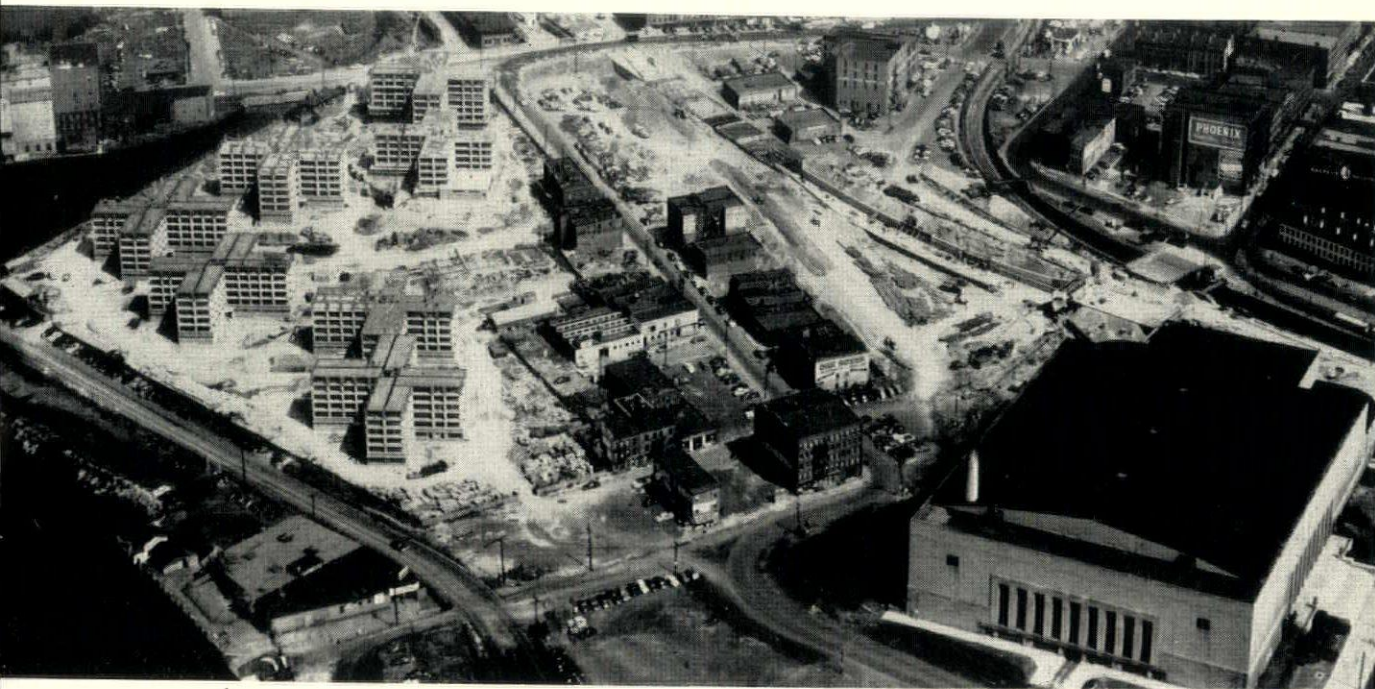
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