

# What Makes the Difference? 



With room-air temperature evenly maintained, downdraft from large cold windows may remain the robber of comfort.


The Syncretizer and Wind-o-line temper downdraft, raise it out of impression range, improve thermal balance.

## The NESBITT Thermal Blanket ...Syncretizer with WIND•O•LINE

Has this ever happened to you? Pupils and teacher complain of feeling cold. Yet the classroom thermostat reads $70^{\circ}$ as desired. Are the pupils imagining things? No, because comfort is a feeling, not a figure on the thermostat.

Cold $70^{\circ}$ exists when frigid walls and window surfaces are robbing classroom occupants of body heat despite "satisfactory" room-air temperatures.

The Nesbitt Syncretizer and Wind-o-line Radiation solves the problem of heat loss logically by supplying a heat gain all along the windows to temper the cold downdraft and to restore bodily thermal balance . . Warm $70^{\circ}$.

You can have this thermal comfort in your classrooms. Specify the Nesbitt Syncretizer and Wind-o-line Radiation.
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Edgebrook Elementary School, McHenry, III. Architect-Raymond A. Orput, Rockford,III.

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Even for school board members, superintendents, school architects and consulting engineers, there's a lesson here.

It's a lesson in good daylighting by means of Daylight Walls, in order to end eye-abuse. Experts on eye comfort believe insufficient light has been responsible for most of the eye-weakness now prevalent. Daylight Walls are designed to help correct this condition.

A Daylight Wall uses clear, flat glass because clear glass transmits more light than glass in any other form. The glass extends from wall to wall and from sill all the way to the ceiling. This admits as much light as possible. Shadows, which cause glaring contrasts, are avoided when Daylight Walls are properly used. Notice the evenness of the lighting in this photograph taken without the aid of artificial lights.

Daylight Walls have the additional advantage of permitting natural ventilation near the ceiling where it is most needed. A sense of spaciousness, also, comes from Daylight Walls because clear glass does not obstruct vision. The lines of the ceiling seem to merge with the sky, uniting the outdoors with indoors.

Children like this. Children like Daylight Walls - with lots of light, a view, a feeling of not being cooped up. The lesson here is that Daylight Walls are today's walls for any room in which you are going to put people.

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## New Yorks Neweses



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## HOW DRAFT|STOP STOPS DRAFTS

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Floor plan of the new Smith Street School.


Smith Street School, East Hempstead, L. I., N. Y. Supervising Principal, Dr. John J. Forester; Architect, Frederic P. Wiedersum; Consulting Engineer, Foster \& Cafarelli; Mechanical Contractor, Berwind \& Co.

## 

 Jordan, N. S. AdditionHoneoye Falls
Central
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## DOING MORE WITH



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Actual control of room comfort is provided by the booster finned radiation. Individual room thermostats operating the boosters increase the temperature of the air, if necessary for comfort, before it enters the room. Ashton, Huntress and Pratt, architects and engineers of Lawrence, Mass., designed this FLEXICORE system for the Foster School, Tewksbury, Mass.

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1. Warm air is distributed from the plenum beneath corridor and enters hollow cores in Flexicore concrete slab floors. 2. Air flows through floors to outside walls, heating the floor. Approximately $40 \%$ of the heat input to the room is from this panel floor. Floor surface temperature never exceeds 88 degrees, the maximum for foot comfort. 3. At the outside walls, air passes over finned radiators which boost the air temperature to that required for room comfort. 4. Air enters the room, blanketing outside wall, and providing the remaining $60 \%$ of the heat requirement. 5 . Exhaust air flows into corridor which serves as return duct. Detail of air flow over booster finned radiation is shown in lower drawing.

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## THE 1953 CONVENTION <br> NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS <br> LAKE PLACID CLUB - OCTOBER 8-9-10 TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Wednesday, October 7
Registration
6:30 P.M. Group Dinners
Thursday, October 8
Registration
9:30 A.M. Opening Session
1:30 P.M. Luncheon Welcome by Mayor of Lake Placid
2:30 P.M. Seminars
6:30 P.M. Presidents' Reception
7:30 P.M. Buffet Dinner
9:30 P.M. Dancing
Friday, October 9
9:30 A.M. Second Session
1:30 P.M. Luncheon - Speaker
2:30 P.M. Recreational Activities
7:30 P.M. Annual Banquet - Nationally known Speaker
Saturday, October 10
9:30 A.M. Final Session
1:00 P.M. Luncheon
2:00 P.M. Meeting
New Officers and Directors
LADIES PROGRAM
Wednesday, October 7
Registration
6:30 P.M. Group Dinners
Thursday, October 8
Registration
1:30 P.M. Luncheon - East Dining Room
2:30 P.M. Putting on the Green, Canasta,
Bridge, etc.
6:30 P.M. Presidents' Reception
7:30 P.M. Buffet Dinner
9:30 P.M. Dancing
Friday, October 9
9:30 A.M. Visit exhibits
1:30 P.M. Convention Luncheon
2:30 P.M. Recreational Activities
7:30 P.M. Annual Banquet
Saturday, October 10
9:30 A.M. Shopping
1:00 P.M. Luncheon

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ON THE COVER
Pinehurst Elementary School, Frontier Central School District No. 4, Woodlawn, New York. Gordon Hayes, Architect, Buffalo, New York.


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Photos are construction scenes at St. Louis Produce Market. The concrete floor of the two $114 \times 1235 \mathrm{ft}$. one-story buildings was a giant casting platform (center). Precast concrete wall panels were tilted into place (bottom). More than 23 miles of precast concrete joists went into the roof (top). L. Roy Bowen \& Associates, of St. Louis, were the architects and engineers. Robinson Construction Company, of St. Louis, was the contractor.

## PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

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A REPORT
FROM: M. W. Del Gaudio, Chairman, Legislative Committee of the New York State Association of Architects.
TO: Members of the N.Y.S.A.A. Gentlemen:

We are happy to announce that the three "controversial bills" which the architects opposed, were not passed. They are as follows:

1 - Senate Int. 1772 - Print 3155 - Bennett:
To amend the Education Law in relation to the practice of Professional Engineering and Land Surveying by corporations.
2 - Senate Int. 1831 - Print 1936 - McCullough:
To authorize the Secretary of State to issue a certificate of Authority to the American Engineering Company.
3 - Assembly Int. 1836 - Print 3395 - Pomeroy:
To amend the Education Law in relation to the practice of architecture, raising exemption for buildings not requiring architects from $\$ 10,000$ to $\$ 15,000$.
The Chairman thanks all the members of the Committee, the officers and members of the Chapters and Societies for their cooperation and their joint effort, also for their immediate response with letters and telegrams, all of which contributed to our victory.
Special appreciation to Messrs. Samuel A. Hertz and Corey Mills for the strenuous efforts in Albany on behalf of the architects.

This is an illustration of the successful results due to joint effort on the part of all of us.

Sincerely yours,
M. W. Del Gaudio, Chairman

NEW YORK ARCHITECTS
The 1959 Medal of Honor of The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was awarded to Grosvenor Atterbury, New York architect and inventor credited with developing a successful means of mass producing building wall units in current use in the prefabricated construction field according to an announcement by Hugh Ferriss, Chapter President.
(Continued on Page 44)


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Furnished unpainted in natural gray color. Can be painted any color and repainted any number of times.

# LAKE SHORE CENTRAL SCHOOL 

## LAKE SHORE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT <br> NO. 1 OF THE TOWNS OF EVANS AND BRANT

ANGOLA, NEW YORK

Earl Martin, Architect


The Junior-Senior High School for the Lake Shore Central School District No. 1 of the Towns of Evans and Brant is now under construction on Beach Road in Angola, New York.

After carefully analyzing the expansion program, it was decided to construct a new Junior-Senior High School on a new site and altering the existing combination elementary and high school building so that it could be used entirely for elementary school purposes.

A beautiful site of twenty acres was purchased and the building located on center of frontage, on a crest sloping down to Beach Road. The site has connections to three roads which provide easy access for parking. The Bus Garage is located adjoining Main Street with road connections on the site to the High School, Beach Road and Erie Road.

Space has been allowed to the east of the High School for a future elementary school when required. The play field development has been started at the rear of the building adjoining the physical education departments which are located at the rear of the building.

The building is planned for a total capacity of 850 and is arranged so that the Juniors occupy the first and second floors east of the central corridor and the Seniors are on the west. The jointly used rooms as the gymnasium, auditorium, cafeteria, music room, shops, library, offices, etc. have been planned in the central part to eliminate cross traffic. Stairway locations also assist in this arrangement.

Provisions for expansion have been made at east of the end wings to the rear so that the general appear-

ance of the front will not be changed with the future additions. The shower rooms have been so designed that a pool may be added when conditions are favorable. The corridor at the west side of the gymnasium will then be extended through the girls' exercise rooms for entrance to bleacher seats.

The east to west corridors have rolling gates so that the central part of the building may be used by the public for assembly and for games. Provisions have been made structurally so that a balcony may be added in the auditorium to increase seating capacity to 1000 .

The Kitchen is planned between two cafeterias with double serving counters. The cafeteria to the west has a smaller capacity with provisions for expansion by
removing partition and adding space now to be used as a class room.

The building is designed of reinforced concrete structural frame, faced with red brick and Indiana limestone trim. The ceiling heights are 10 feet high.

The upper part of windows are enclosed with glass block and clear glass ventilating sash in the lower section.

A basement has been provided below the east class room wing for storage, supplies, and heating system. Due to rock conditions on site the upper part of boiler room extends up into first floor section.

The building is scheduled to be completed on or about December 1953, ready for occupancy.
(Continued on Page 38)

# EAST HILLS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 

ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK
Moore \& Hutchins, Architects


Main Entrance to the East Hills Elementary School looking northwest. (Photo by Gottscho-Schleisner, Jamaica)

The East Hills Elementary School was designed to accommodate children from Nursery school or Junior Kindergarten through the sixth grade. Twenty-four class rooms are provided together with auxiliary areas consisting of a combined Cafeteria and meeting room, Library, Gymnasium and locker rooms, Administration suite and special class rooms for activities, as well as Teachers' rooms, Conference rooms and storage areas.


Interior photograph of the large multi-purpose room which acts as a gymnasium, cafeteria, music room and meeting room. (Photo by Gottscho-Schleisner, Jamaica)

The site is level and appears to suffer only by its limitations, however the problem of segregating the various age groups was achieved thru careful planning. The areas of the school to be used by the community are carefully arranged for independent access and use. The driveway and parking areas are separated from the play areas by the building itself. The kitchen is located away from the children's entrances and is readily accessible to the drive and parking areas. The Meeting room and the Cafeteria are planned adjacent to one another so that each area may supplement the other as the need arises. The two are separated by a folding door, which when open, almost doubles the size of the meeting room. The Cafeteria makes use of folding tables, built into the walls and when not being used as a cafeteria it is used as an auxiliary gymnasium by the pre-primary grades. The Gymnasium is centrally located, both to the school building and to the playing fields. A large paved area adjacent to the gym increases its utility.

All lower grade class rooms are on the ground level. Eight class rooms for older pupils are placed on a second floor level in the interest of construction economy as well as preservation of valuable site areas. In the Junior Kindergarten, Kindergarten and First Grade areas there is immediate access to outdoor play areas, which are isolated from each other affording
easy supervision. The one story class rooms employ a single loaded corridor and makes ample use of natural day lighting. (see typical section)

The class room wings are modular in structural system, not only for economy of construction, but also for interchangeability of equipment. All classrooms have been equipped with built-in storage cabinets, sinks, and work counters. They are modular in design and can be shifted to varying positions in the class rooms to provide different work centers. These units may also be moved from class room to class room depending on the preferences of different teachers.


Section thru typical one story class room showing the advantage gained in daylighting when a single loaded class room corridor is used. See Greenburg Primary School, May-June 1952.


First and second floor plans, East Hills Elementary School, Roslyn, Long Island, New York.

# WILLIAM NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL 

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Vedder \& Curtin, A.I.A., Architects<br>Cedric R. Acheson, Consulting Engineer<br>Robert Floyd, Structural Engineer



This project is located on a tract of approximately 55 acres, purchased by the City of Syracuse for this purpose. Due to the contours of the site, extensive grading was required in order to provide for the satisfactory location of the building, parking areas and athletic facilities. This grading, under a separate contract, was completed before construction commenced.

The basic design of the building provides for three main areas for obvious reasons of function: Classroom Wing, Gym Shop Wing and Auditorium Wing. These basic areas are so arranged that any one area or combinations of areas can be used at night without requiring access to areas not in use.

The Classroom Wing provides for twenty-four classrooms, five Science Laboratories, and suites for the Home Economics, Arts and Crafts, and Commercial curriculum.

The Gym Shop Wing contains facilities which will be used both by the students and by adults. In addition to the obvious adult spectators in the Gymnasium, it is anticipated that the shops will be used in adult training and that the Cafeteria will be used for community meetings. The plan provides for the availability of these facilities in both night and day operation. The Physical Education facilities include the Gymnasium, Corrective Gymnasium, Locker Rooms and Varsity Room. The Gymnasium is divided by a motor operated partition for concurrent use by boys' and girls' classes. All locker rooms have access to both the Gymnasium and the Athletic Fields.

The Auditorium Wing contains Administrative Of fices, Clinic, Auditorium, Choral Room, Band and Radio Suites. These latter facilities are so arranged that they have direct access to the stage and are screened from the Classroom Wing. The facilities of this Wing are also available for both day and night occupancy.
Heating and Ventilating: The building is heated by means of a two pipe low pressure steam heating system with vacuum pump return. Each boiler is equipped with an induced draft fan built into the breeching to provide uniform draft and permit a low chimney. Each classroom is heated and ventilated by means of unit ventilators with a small auxiliary convector. A night and day system of pneumatic temperature controls is provided to maintain proper temperatures. The units are operated on the ASHVE cycle "Z" with special modifications to provide for close control of the discharge temperature from the units. This arrangement provides for the ultimate in steam economy, as well as the closest possible temperature regulation within the rooms. Auditorium-Gymnasium are ventilated by central fan system. In order to provide for flexibility in operation, the building has been zoned and air switches provided, so that certain parts, as desired, can be occupied at night without requiring the same temperature in other parts of the building. Plumbing: All fixtures in toilet rooms are wall hung for cleanliness. Urinals are equipped with electric flush valves and water closets equipped with seat operated flush valves. Gang type showers are equipped with


WILLIAM NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL VEDDER a CURTIN, ARCHITECTS


First Floor Plan


Second Floor Plan
(Continued on Page 49)

## HARRIS HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

FOR
THE CLARENCE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

James Willian Kideney and Associates, Architects



The elementary school plant presents problems of plan not encountered in the K-12 or 7-12, but in general is not so complicated as either.

In the case of the Harris Hill School for 400-600 elementary school pupils, the Clarence Central School District Board had an over-all plan developed, the Junior-Senior High just recently completed was located centrally in the district but away from any center of population. Three elementary schools now exist but the Harris Hill residential section had grown so rapidly that the school serving the area and its annexes were already over-crowded. The site was not expandable and a new site was purchased by the District in 1949 for an elementary school to serve the neighborhood. It was an off-street site of 16.4 acres with access to Harris Hill Road as indicated on plot plan.

The site slopes gently to the South and is cut in half on an East-West axis by an abandoned gravel pit. Rock was encountered varying from surface outcroppings to $4^{\prime}-5^{\prime}$ below the existing grades. The access parcel and the Northeast portion of site was covered with underbrush and small trees.

There was no stream adjacent to the site and sewage disposal presented a problem, also because of distance of over $700^{\prime}$ from Harris Hill Road to the logical location of a building, services (water, electric and gas) was necessarily costly.

As can be seen by studying the plan, the Kindergarten and Grades 1, 2 and 3 are located in one wing with separate entrance and play area for Kindergarten and Primary Grades and Grades 4,5 and 6 in another

wing along with the Arts and Crafts Room, Library and Special Room, the latter located in conjunction with the grades using them.

The office and Health Suite are located closest to the access from the street and the K . thru 3 wing; the Cafeteria separating the wings, and the gym and auditorium combination, near the $4-6$ wing as same will be used mostly by that group.

The Locker Rooms and gym open out on to the elementary play field. The stage is so located that an auditorium can be added in the future and the opening between gym and stage closed. At present the stage will be used as a music room, the large window on the North wall will be removed when auditorium is added and will become the proscenium opening.

Expansion of both wings can be made to the South. The West wing is set at an angle to give a more spacious feel to the open area between wings.
As there will be a lighted school house program parking space is provided for 108 cars and the class room wings can be isolated by gates allowing evening access to the Cafeteria, Auditorium-Gymnasium, Library and Toilet facilities.

The only rock excavation, except for service, is for the boiler room which is under the stage and stage height minimizes that. Class Room wings are concrete slabs on grade or fill with vapor barrier and radiant heat with central unit ventilator serving each wing and fin tube auxiliary heat at exterior walls.

Walls are masonry and steel. Window frame is steel and wall bearing with bar joists and gypsum deck insulated. Class Rooms and corridors, gymnasium and cafeteria have celocrete block walls painted and acoustic ceiling. Abstract brick and stone relief pattern are used adjacent to entrances.

An isolated site such as this seems ideal for an elementary school-keeping the children away from all traffic except when returning home on the school bus. Buses use the turn around shown, discharging and picking-up students at the two entrances. The separate play field as provided for the three groups is desirable.

The school is under construction now and is scheduled to be finished for occupancy in September 1954. John Cowper is General Contractor; Paul Frey, Electrical Contractor; Baumann Brothers, Plumbing Contractor; and H. C. Mapes is Heating and Ventilating Contractor.


Julian F. Detmer Primary School, Tarrytown, New York

## TWO PRIMARY SCHOOLS

## for TARRYTOWN, NEW YORK

Robert A. Green, Architect

The two schools shown here are but two of many projects which are a culmination of several years effort to lower school costs by careful design practices. In an area where school building costs are averaging from $\$ 18$ to $\$ 21$ per square foot, Mr. Green has received bids of $\$ 12$ to $\$ 15$ per square foot. These results have been achieved by constantly striving to eliminate waste space and constant attention to design of the building to require minimum work at the site.

Another school under construction, the Ardsley Elementary School, (see Nov.-Dec. Issue) has received widespread publicity for its low cost. This school was awarded an Award of Merit by the New York State Association of Architects at their annual convention in 1952.

In all of these schools, the corridors are kept to the essential minimum. The classrooms are generous in
size and units are planned so as to utilize all available space to best advantage. Structural Design and detailing is guided by an effort to reduce the number and kinds of materials and finished employed. Items such as stock materials and equipment, standard sizes of windows, doors, etc., standard plumbing, and prefabricated units wherever possible all contribute greatly to cut costs. Whenever possible the contracts for schools make the supplier responsible for the installation of equipment.

The Julian F. Detmer Primary school is being built at a cost of about $\$ 14$ per square foot. The site is rather difficult as seen in the rendering. All classrooms, including the kindergartens are on the upper floor; the main entrance, health unit and gym-cafeteria-auditorium are at the lower level.


Tappan Hill Site - Nine Classroom Primary School


Tappan Hill Site, Tarrytown Primary School.
Key to Plan-1-Classrooms. 2-Kindergarten. 3-All-Purpose Room. 4-Cafeteria. 5-Kitchen. 6-Conference-Library. 7-Principal. 8-Offices. 9-Public Washrooms. 10-Health Suite. 11-Teachers' Room. 12-Covered Play Area.


# THE NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 

# UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 

CHEEKTOWAGA, NEW YORK

Foit and Baschnagel, Architects

The new Elementary School to be built in Union Free School District No. 2, Cheektowaga, New York is the result of close cooperation between the Board of Education, Supervising Principal Samuel R. Bennett, Mrs. Velma Bennett, Principal of the existing elementary school, the teachers of the first three grades, the Parent-Teachers group and the Architects.


Very exacting surveys of the present and future needs of the District's educational facilities set the location and pattern for the design of the proposed school building. It is to be located on the south end of the 65 acre site of the recently completed JuniorSenior High School. The forecast of future needs dictated more than the usual flexibility in plan.

The building is designed to serve the needs of the children in the first three grades. Floor panel heating will be installed in the lower grade area. Provisions have been made for a future Gymnasium in the Covered Play Area and expansion of the rear wings, should the school be required to serve children in the first six grades in the future. All classrooms will be self contained with a slight variation in the south wing. The classrooms in the south wing will be self contained in all respects, except it will be served by group toilet rooms. The group toilet room arrangement was selected for this wing because it will properly serve the children of the third grade in the immediate future, fit into the possible full elementary school in the more distant future, and serve students at the Junior High School level should the south wing be required to temporarily relieve the pressure on the rapidly increasing expansion of the Junior-High School building, until a rearrangement of the District's School facilities can be effected.

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# COLONIAL HEIGHTS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL <br> Edward Fleagle, Architect 



The present building of 10 classrooms includes a Kindergarten, six Primary and three Intermediate Classrooms; Administration Unit with Health Suite; General Purpose Room with Kitchen; total provisions for 300 pupils.

The future planned expansion may include: additional Kindergarten; three Primary and six Intermediate Classrooms; Auditorium and Gymnasium giving an ultimate total of 600 pupils.

The building is planned with access from both east and west approaches with the Administration Unit centrally located between the Primary and Intermediate sections. The General Purpose Room is planned to serve as playroom, assembly room and cafeteria for both school and community use.

Classrooms are designed to provide opportunity tor individual, group or entire class activities. The Classrooms are approximately 24 feet by 38 feet with segregated coat alcoves. The classrooms are provided with built-in work counters, built-in sinks, storage cabinets, library corner, portable recitation platforms, glass chalk boards and cork tack boards. The ceilings are acoustically treated and the floors are colorful asphalt tile. Modular portable storage cabinets permit flexible arrangement to suit particular classroom functions.

The building is of simple fireproof construction, consisting of a concrete slab on grade with a perimeter pipe trench. The interior walls are masonry load bearing and the exterior walls are steel framed with steel sash and brick facing. A precast roof slab is supported on open steel joists with a built-up roof finish.

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# PROFESSIONAL SOLIDARITY 

By Arthur C. Holden, F.A.I.A.

This is the third of a series of articles written by Mr. Holden, which deals with the timely subject "Professional Solidarity."

## PART II

## The Improvement of Consulting Services

In a previous paper we developed the thesis that architectural design is a three-fold service. (1) In the first place, the architect is responsible for the design which determines the physical character of the building. (2) But the design of the physical building would be meaningless unless coordinated with the functions which the building may be expected to serve. (3) In addition, the building must function as a part of the physical community in which it is located. This means that so far as is possible the building must be designed as a part of the community and that some means must also be provided for the design and redesign of the community with respect to the building or buildings of which it is composed.

We pointed out further that the architects have been troubled by the apparent invasion of "their field" by various types of specialists who have represented themselves to building committees, boards and prospective clients, as especially skilled in the knowledge needed to assure the desired functioning of many important types of buildings. We suggested that there might have been fewer threats of competition from such outsiders had it not been for the propensity of the average architect to "go it alone" so to speak, and to insist that he could render full services within his office.

Although many architects have pointed with pride to their membership in the A.I.A., unfortunately few architects have attempted to convince prospective clients that behind each individual member of the A.I.A. stood a united professional body, ready, on call, to supplement the services of each individual practitioner. Few prospective clients, even if they appreciate the diversity of experience that is represented within the Institute, have been led to believe that it is possible to obtain specialized or dispassionate opinions from architects because of the over-emphasis that has been put upon commissions to prepare drawings. The Institute itself, at least so far as the writer's knowledge extends, has never made a serious effort to work out a technique to make it easy for men who have had specialized experience to place this experience at the service of other architects who may be seeking or may already have received commissions for the execution of specific projects.

## A Code For Consultation Services

Both the Chapters and the Institute have neglected to set down in writing a code of procedure governing the conduct of architects acting as consultants either to other architects or to non-architect clients. From
time to time it has been contended that a written code might impose unfortunate limitations upon the independence of the architect who desired to act in a consulting capacity. As a matter of fact, the absence of a written code clarifying the position and services of consultants, makes an architect suspect of unethical conduct if he should offer his services as a consultant to a client who has already picked a project architect.
Furthermore, there is no procedure within the A.I.A. whereby the architect may qualify as an expert in any specialized portion of the broad field of architectural practice. When the suggestion is made that the effort should be made to consider the drafting of such a procedure the easy answer is usually put forward that any well-trained architect can undertake any piece of work, and that it is a part of the architect's training to be skilled in the research needed for the execution of a difficult technical commission. Nothing could be truer than the principles upon which this statement is founded, but, from the client's point of view - and it is a point of view which deserves respect from architects - the assertion appears to contain an admixture of arrogance, vanity, and even hypocrisy.

From the architect's point of view, there is a subtle, compelling reason which has prevented the formulation of a code governing the separate definition of consulting services. When the architect assumes the role of the consulting expert he should stay in that role for execution of the consulting commission. Any ethical code governing consultants should prohibit an architect, acting, for example, as a designated expert in hospital technique, from stepping over the line and attempting to carry out the project design of the physical hospital. Architects have insisted that consultants outside the profession adhere to the rule. In general, architects themselves prefer to be free so that they may get clients or prospective clients to pay them for any or all of the services which they feel that they have the capacity to render, or failing in this, many architects are willing to give preliminary consulting services free as a means of winning the confidence of the client and inducing him in due course to sign a contract for the production of project drawings. We offer in evidence the proviso in the old code of ethics which prohibited the architect from offering free drawings but which was silent upon the matter of free consultation services. This failure to put a value upon consultation services may be blamed in part for the rise of outside rivals whom the architects are now criticizing for invading their field as consulting specialists.
(next issue will carry the chapter entitled SPECIALIZATION AND/OR COORDINATION)

SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY<br>\section*{UNIVERSITY OF BUFFAIO}

JAMES E. MEADOWS
ARCHITECT


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## ARCHITECTURAL RATES AND FEES

(The following article is the second of a series to be published pertaining to services, rates, and fees in accordance with a directive of the Board of Directors of the N.Y.S.A.A.)

CIRCULAR OF INFORMATION O ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES, RATES AND FEES, Prepared by Committee on Standard Rates and Fees, Buffalo-Western New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects.
(Because of space limitations, the material presented herewith, is a condensation of the circular as prepared by the BuffaloWestern New York Chapter. Copies of the Circular may be obtained from Trevor Warren Rogers, 832 Rand Building, Buffalo, New York at a price of twenty-five cents each.)

## DIVISION I - Statement of Purpose

This circular on Architectural Services, Rates and Fees has been prepared in the interests of both Architect and Owner for the purpose of establishing a better understanding of the problems involved in the planning of construction, of the services to be rendered by the Architect, their necessity and value to the Owner and of the fees it is necessary for the Architect to charge the Owner in order to perform such services in a manner which will result in satisfaction to the Owner and a legitimate profit to the Architect.

## DIVISION II - The Architect's Services

The Architect's professional services consist of the necessary conferences, the preparation of preliminary studies, working drawings, specifications, detail drawings, the drafting of forms of proposals and contracts; the issuance of certificates of payment; the keeping of accounts, the general administration of the business and supervision of the work.

More completely defined and in accordance with the three divisions of the services rendered by the Architect, namely, (a) Preliminary Services, (b) Working drawings and Specifications, and (c) Supervision, these services are as follows:
(a) Preliminary Services:

1. Conferences with the Owner to determine and outline the essential requirements and features of the problem.
2. Study of the site and surrounding area or structures having any relation to or effect upon the problem. This shall include a study of the survey, investigation of utilities, laws, codes, regulations, etc.
3. Preparation of sketches.
4. Preliminary plans at small scale to permit an overall idea of arrangement and costs.
5. Outline specifications to indicate the type of construction and the general nature of the materials to be employed in the building.
6. Preliminary Estimate. When asked to do so, the Architect will furnish a preliminary estimate of cost based upon preliminary plans and specifications. The Architect does not guarantee the accuracy of this preliminary estimate since the basic elements which establish actual cost include changes which the Owner may require at the time of the preparation of the final drawings.
(b) Working Drawings and specifications:
7. Working plans, elevations, sections and details at a scale sufficient to give full and complete understanding of all construction, dimensions and materials employed.
8. Specifications shall include Advertisement for bids; Information to bidders; Form of bid; Form of bid bond; Form of Contract; Form of Performance bond; General Conditions; Specifications.
9. Changes in plans as may be required.
10. Taking of bids.
(c) Supervision:

Supervision of the Architect shall include the notification of the selected Contractor or Contractors; the assembly and "filling in" of contract documents and all necessary assistance to the Owner and Contractor or Contractors in the execution of same; the obtaining, inspection and approval of Contractors' certificates of insurance and the keeping of proper records thereof; the supervision of the work during construction; the keeping of construction accounts including the providing of forms of "Detailed Estimate" and "Certificate of Payment" and their inspection and
approval prior to payments by the Owner on account of work performed; the inspection and approval of materials, methods, services and equipment employed or installed by the Contractors in the execution of the work; the checking of shop drawings, the preparation of any large or full scale details which the Architect may consider advantageous in more fully describing details shown on the working drawings.

The Architect, upon completion of work of the Contractor or Contractors, shall obtain all required written guarantees and bonds and deliver same to the Owner. He shall issue, over his signature, a certificate of completion for each contract, stating the amount of the original contract and the final amount of same as amended by any change orders issued during the course of construction; the total amount paid to the Contractor and the final balance due. Should there be any exceptions to the performance of the contract by the Contractor, these shall be separately and clearly listed, and if, in the opinion of the Architect, these exceptions result in a change in the value of the work performed under the contract, he shall so state and shall give the amount which, in his opinion, should be added to or deducted from the amount of the contract because of such exceptions.

The Architect shall, during the course of construction, prepare and issue such change orders as may, for any reason, be required in the execution of the work, such change orders to bear the signatures of the Owner, Contractor and Architect. These change orders shall become a part of the contract affected thereby.

## DIVISION III - Recommended Minimum Rates and Fees

The following schedules of recommended rates and fees are intended to cover the majority of building types normally encountered and are based upon COMPLETE ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES, including related engineering services, all as described under Division II hereof, and are scheduled at the MINIMUM for which such services can be satisfactorily rendered. Where buildings of the types listed in the schedules require more than the usual or stated consideration and study in their design, an appropriate increase in the indicated rate or fee should be made.

## SCHEDULE A

Structures of simple, utilitarian character which are without complication of design or detail; also, structures of conventional character but where units or a considerable percentage of the whole is repetitive. In general, this schedule applies to:

1. Industrial Buildings, Factories
2. Warehouses
3. Public Garages
4. Apartment houses over five stories in height
5. Housing development with duplicated housing units
6. Markets and Food Stores of the simplest type, requiring individual treatment of exterior but use of standard or "stock" material and without complication of plan or special detail

| Building Cost | Rate |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$ 25,000 | 6\% |
| 50,000. | $53 / 4 \%$ |
| 100,000 | 51/2\% |
| 200,000 | $5 \%$ |
| 500,000 | 4\% |
| 1,000,000 | 4\% |
| 2,000,000 | 4\% |
| 5,000,000 | 4\% |

## SCHEDULE B

Structures of conventional character requiring usual care in their design and detail. In general, this schedule applies to:

1. Hotels, Apartment-Hotels, Apartment Houses 5 stories and less in height
2. Office Buildings
3. Schools, Colleges, Dormitories
4. Hospitals, Clinics, Asylums, Infirmaries
5. Public Buildings
6. Club Houses, Auditoria. Recreational Buildings, Theatres
7. Mercantile Buildings
8. Churches of conventional character
9. Industrial Buildings, Warehouses, Public Garages, Markets and Food Stores, requiring special consideration in design and arrangement

| Building Cost | Rate |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\& 25,000$ | $7 \%$ |
| 50,000 | $63 / 4 \%$ |
| 100,000 | $61 / 2 \%$ |
| 200,000 | $6 \%$ |
| 500,000 | $6 \%$ |
| $1,000,000$ | $6 \%$ |
| $2,000,000$ | $6 \%$ |
| $5,000,000$ | $6 \%$ |

## SCHEDULE C

Structures of individual character requiring special skill and care in their design and detail; also, building types described under Schedule "B" but where more than conventional treatment and design is required. In general, this schedule applies to:

1. Private residential buildings
2. Monumental buildings
3. Bank buildings
4. Building types listed under Schedule " $B$ " reguiring more than conventional treatment and design

| Building Cost | Rate |
| ---: | :--- |
| S 25,000 | $8 \%$ |
| 50,000 | $73 / 4 \%$ |
| 100,000 | $71 / 2 \%$ |
| 200,000 | $7 \%$ |
| 500,000 | $61 / 2 \%$ |
| $1,000,000$ | $61 / 2 \%$ |
| $2,000,000$ | $61 / 2 \%$ |
| $5,000,000$ | $61 / 2 \%$ |

SCHEDULE D
This schedule applies to small house design requiring individ ual treatment of exterior but use of standard or "stock" material and without complication of plan or special or elaborate detail

1. Small Residential or "Small House" Types-7\%

DIVISION IV - Extra and Special Services

1. Alteration Work
2. Equipment and Furnishings
3. Rooming House Permit Service
4. Separate Contracts
5. Repeated use of Plans

## DIVISION V - Payments

1. Reimbursements
2. Extra Services and Special Cases
3. Payments

DIVISION VI - Information by Owner
In addition to a clear statement of requirements covering the building or buildings for which plans are to be drawn, the Owner shall furnish the Architect with the following information: A complete and accurate survey of the building site, giving the grades and lines of streets, pavements, and adjoining properties; the rights, restrictions, easements, boundaries and contours of the building site, and full information as to the sewer, water, gas and electric service. The Owner is to pay for borings or test pits and for chemical, mechanical, or other tests when required.

DIVISION VII - Ownership of Documents
DIVISION VIII - Contract between Owner and Architect
(Editor's Note: This Circular of Information as prepared by the Buffalo-Western New York Chapter is an excellent document used to better public relations as it outlines item by item, step by step, all the services that may be expected from the Architect. As evidence of its popularity it was chosen to be included in the textbook "Architectural Practice" by Cowgill \& Small, Reinhold Publishing Corp.

## Data on Engineered TIMBER



## PRACTICAL DATA ON SCHOOL PLANNING

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A recent MEMO, newsletter of the American Institute of Architects, carried an announcement of the creation of an advisory panel of architects to help member congregations of the U.A.H.C. in the design and construction of synagogues. Mr. Harry Prince was named as chairman of this panel. We publish, herewith, excerpts from a letter written by Mr. Prince, explaining the reasons for such a panel and its functions.

The U.A.H.C. is the parent body of some 400 reform liberal Jewish congregations throughout the United States and Canada. It is not a hierarchy, nor does it have any directive or authoritative powers. The Union's primary function is towards suggesting means and methods for a religious worship based on a liberal Jewish ideology.

It strives sincerely to aid its member congregations towards an understanding of the best in American community and esthetic life. It teaches an appreciation of American rather than any inherited century-old traditions. It is in that spirit that it approaches the functions, planning and design of the synagogue temple. As a result, a special committee of the Union advises new congregations on these important matters. An architect familiar with the problem acts as adviser to the committee.

Yours truly, in a weak moment, volunteered his services. For more than five years I ran around this country and into Canada and talked to Building Committees. I reviewed sketches and preliminary drawings in my office without any compensation.

However, as the idea spread the work became too burdensome for one man, and so I recommended that there be a panel of architects created to do, as a panel, what I had been doing alone. The panel came into being two years ago and has been working splendidly.

The architects selected to form the panel were carefully screened for their integrity and standing in the community as well as their characters as men and architects. They had to be members of the A.I.A. They were selected for these qualities rather than as specialists in synagogue or church design. They, of course, had to have a knowledge of the ideals and practices of the Jewish faith in the synagogue and, above all, be familiar with the latest theories of school planning, as the religious or Sunday school is a very important part of the curricula.

The congregation contemplating a new structure or alteration or addition to their present edifice may call upon the Union for panel advice. There is no obligation attached, nor is the congregation committed in any way to use the services of the panel architect assigned to aid them in their preliminary thinking. Incidentally, the services of the panel architect is limited to preliminary discussions and is not intended to carry over into the working-drawing stage. As of to date, I don't know of any member of the panel who has received a commission as a direct result of his visit to a community. This may be due in part to the fact that it is mandatory and fundamental, as a member of the panel, to urge the retention of a local man as the architect if there is one in the community of sufficient background, standing and experience. There must not be any self-aggrandizement.

The panel members work in numerical rotation. Should a congregation desire the services of one of the panel members, a panel member firm in rotation is assigned. Should this firm be unavailable, the services of the succeeding rotating member firm are rendered, and so on until acceptance is forthcoming from one of the panel members. No matter which firm takes the assignment, the congregation is thus assured of competent professional and technical advice without assuming any architectural commitment.

It must be constantly kept in mind that the architects serve and have always served on the panel voluntarily and without any financial gain to themselves. They are completely disinterested, except for the desire to be of service and help in solving problems in planning and the advance of the modern contemporary spirit of design; then too, of course, to spread the gospel so
badly needed among the laity of the importance of proper and competent architectural services rendered in complete accord with the best standards and ethics of the A.I.A.

While, of course, we do not police the members of the panel, they are expected to adhere to the enclosed. I believe they do. As chairman of the panel, I have heard of no digressions.

One other important part of the panel's activities: occasionally we meet together for dinner and afterwards discuss our activities and problems. Also, on occasion we meet with outstanding experts on related matters: i.e., acoustics, lighting, organ and choral, administrative functions of the synagogue, school equipment, sculpture, painting, and collaborative efforts, etc.

Recommended Schedule<br>of<br>Proper Minimum Charges for Services to be rendered by<br>Architects' Panel

## UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

The Architects' Panel of the New York Federation of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations has been formulated as a service of the Federation and Union to aid their member congregations in problems of synagogue building and construction. The architects forming the panel have been carefully selected for their high integrity, technical and artistic abilities, experience in synagogue planning and deep sense of purpose.

Upon written request to the Union office at 838 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., a member of the panel will be assigned as professional adviser to a congregation, and his advice will be absolutely disinterested and without obligation of any kind to the congregation. This service is limited, however, to advice and guidance; it does not include the preparation of any drawings or sketches, nor does it bind the congregation in any way towards the selection of the panel adviser as architect for the consummation of the project.

So as to maintain this high standard of professional practice and conduct on the part of the members of the panel in the event that any member thereof is commissioned as architect for the project, there follows herewith a schedule of recommended basic rates from which equitable professional charges may be determined.

These charges and the services to be rendered are consistent with those recommended by the American Institute of Architects. The percentages indicated are based on total construction costs and full architectural services, including architectural inspection of the work, such inspection, however, to be differentiated from "supervision" requiring constant or daily inspection of the work by the architect or by a clerk-of-the-works.

| Project Cost | Basic Rate |
| :--- | :--- |
| Under - | Not less than $10 \%$ |
| $\$ 50,000$ | $10 \%$ |
| $\$ 100,000$ | $8 \%$ |
| $\$ 300,000$ | $71 / 2 \%$ |
| $\$ 500,000$ | $7 \%$ |
| $\$ 700,000$ | $61 / 2 \%$ |
| $\$ 1,000,000$ | $6 \%$ |

1. In excess of $\$ 1,000,000$ - subject to negotiation based on local chapter A.I.A. recommended fee schedule.
2. When the estimated or actual cost falls between two of the amounts, the fee rates shall be interpolated proportionately.
3. Fees include all normal mechanical, foundation and structural engineering.
4. Add a minimum of $3 \%$ to the above for alterations to existing structures, subject to involvement and character of alteration.
5. Furnishing, decorations and similar services, when performed by the architect, are subject to special arrangement, or the architect may include same as part of his straight percentage fee after adjustment.

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# AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS 

Charles V. Northrup and Cyril T. Tucker

## WESTCHESTER CHAPTER

A new corporate member of the Chapter is Mr. Marvin Fine, 28 Clair Avenue, New Rochelle, New York.

Charter Member Earl Purdy has recently been appointed an associate in the architectural firm of McKinley and White. Congratulations on the new association.

Their "Bulletin" has a self evaluation yardstick which it might profit all Chapter publications to apply to themselves. It is as follows, comprehensive and practical.

1. It must, obviously, announce forthcoming events and meetings; give sufficient facts and details about them and transfuse enough of the Editors' own enthusiasm to get the reader out to the event.
2. It should gather together news that Bronx architects want concerning goings-on in the profession - borough-wide, city-wide, state-wide and country-wide - being careful at all times that this precious paper is not used to duplicate news that has already appeared in the "Times," "Progressive Architecture" or the A. I. A. Bulletin.
3. It should report on the doings of our Chapter, the Architects Council and the many other architectural organizations. It should do so briefly and interestingly, boring details are for the Executive Board, not this paper.
4. It should enlist the aid of specialists to contribute articles on design, new materials and construction methods, office practices, etc., etc.
5. It should try to obtain by hook or crook, directives and interpretations emanating from the offices of local and federal departments.
6. It should be made an important medium for familiarizing the members with each other.
7. It should be the forum for the exchange of provocative ideas, gripes and constructive suggestions. Only a few of us can think on our feet; all of us can think back of a pencil.

## CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER

With a territory that stretches some two hundred and fifty miles from its northeast corner to its southwest corner, held its spring meeting April 11th at the Yahnundasis Country Club in Utica, N. Y., so as to give the members in its easterly section a shorter drive for a change. Egbert Bagg IV was host for the meeting at which a seminar on "Adhesives" was held, led by Mr. F. Kirk Helm, of Geneva.

## BROOKLYN CHAPTER

Had a very successful seminar on "The Architect and His Consultants" on last February 24th, well attended, with an imposing array of Structural and Mechanical Engineers, Landscape Architects, Sculptors and Specification Writers, all of whom brought out the value of teamwork on the architectural team from the first stages of a project.

The Chapter awarded prizes at the March meeting to the winners of its Annual Architectural Competition. The subject of the competition was "A School for the Board of Education of the City of New York." First prize of $\$ 100.00$ was won by Irving Mogensen
and Robert Djerejian. Second prize of $\$ 50.00$ went to Frank Pisane and Herbert Auerbach, while the third prize of $\$ 25.00$ was awarded to Gerard Valk and Michael Savoia. A special jury prize was given to Sanford Hohauser. All members of Pratt Institute.

Congratulations on its 25 th birthday, which will be marked by the greatest celebration in their history, at Mimi's Terrace Garden in Brooklyn on April 23rd, 1953. Silver certificates will be acceptable as congratulatory notes. It is very appropriate that Harry Silverman should be President on this their Silver Anniversary, and that the special attraction will be an address by the Hon. Edward A. Silver, Chief Assistant District Attorney for Kings County.


Washington, D. C. - Two regional directors conversing with President Glenn Stanton before a luncheon given at the Institute's headquarters during the semi-annual Board meeting this month. Left to right: Director Edgar H. Berners of the North Central States Region; Director C. Storrs Barrows, New York District; and President Stanton.
Photo by Gretchen Van Tassel

## BUFFALO CHAPTER

There was a very interesting meeting of this Chapter in Buffalo at the Park Lane last January 26th at which many visiting engineers and architects from neighboring communities were present. This was a talk on lift-slab construction by the Ohio Lift Slab Company, illustrated by pictures and slides. Where interior columns are permissable this promises to be an economical and efficient method of construction and there are many beautiful buildings extant to support the contention.

Noting this chapter's comment about the group of architectural graduates who pool resources and visit outstanding construction projects, it occurs to us that this is a practice that can be recommended to all practicing architects as well. In a recent auto trip to Florida your editor did just this thing, and among hundreds of interesting examples the aesthetic lift inspired by Nowicki's daring design for the Livestock Arena of the State Fair Grounds at Raleigh, N. C., was outstanding. Frank Lloyd Wright's Florida Central University was equally uninspiring.
(Continued on Page 48)


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The floor slabs shall consist of Creteplank, $2^{\prime \prime}$ thick by $16^{\prime \prime}$ wide by $9^{\prime}-0^{\prime \prime}$ long, as manufactured by Martin Fireproofing Corporation.
All Creteplank shall be laid on the supporting steel and be set tightly together so that tongues and grooves engage on all sides.
Creteplank shall be attached to flanges of supporting steel by metal clips and $1-1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ galvanized nails using at least one clip per bearing.
Creteplank shall be neatly cut to all openings.
NOTE: Steel specifications should include proper framing to support the plank at openings wider than 14 inches and all steel must be set true and level to firmly support the plank.

For proper leveling and interlocking of tongue and grooves, top chords or flanges of steel supports must be clear of obstructions such as bridging, ceiling hangers, etc.

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(Under Floor Covering Specification)
Top surface of Creteplank shall be primed with one coat of emulsified asphalt diluted to consistency of thin paint. Let stand for one hour before underlayment is placed.

Place an underlayment coat $3 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ thick composed of one (1) part emulsified asphalt; 1 part Portland Cement and $1-1 / 2$ parts of sharp coarse sand; which shall be well mixed and troweled level and smooth to receive asphalt tile.

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Some wise old codger of a bygone day has said that the only thing on earth which is changeless is change itself. And some of us who have been around in this corstruction game for forty years or more can comment for the benefit of youse young squirts - "How true - how true!" For instance, when you asked the old-time contractor how much that extra would be, he did a few quick mental calculations - allowed a factor for what the traffic would bear - and came up with the answer. He probably hadn't gone beyond seventh grade, but brother - how he had learned his multiplication tables! Today, his counterpart probably has a C.E. degree from Notre Dame or Cornell or M.I.T., and has a $20^{\prime \prime}$ slide rule and Smoley's Tables in the desk drawer in the job office (it's no longer the "shanty") - but he knows to the pound how much reinforcing steel the plans require him to furnish. That part hasn't changed.

And the steel erection crew! The erector didn't even try to do anything for three days after St. Patrick's Day - he couldn't get a gang of four together. Nowadays, having spent the weekend with the folks in the nearest Seneca or Onondaga Reservation, the boys are in fine shape for a week's work. Only the boss doesn't show up for three days after St. Patrick's Day.

And by the way, have you had occasion to check any reinforcing steel shop detail drawings lately? If you have, you will get what I mean by the changelessness of change. It's such a gradual process that you
hardly realize what is taking place until you compare today's placing drawing with one of the vintage of the twenties. Gone are the $5 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ rounds and the $7 / 8^{\prime \prime}$ rounds of the earlier day when the standardization of some sizes and elimination of others had hardly jelled as yet. Nowadays they are No. 5 and No. 7 bars instead. With the universal use of hi-bond bars today, the old hooked ends have disappeared from footing bars. In fact, on many jobs, practically all bent bars have disappeared except corner dowels - in favor of straight bottom bars, and top bars of size and length necessary to take negative moment. It is cheaper to waste a few feet of straight bars than it is to pay the higher price of detailing and bending. In fact, some contractors find it advisable to buy the bars in multiple lengths and shear them on the job-sometimes because Union rules make this method advisable - sometimes because the contractor finds it more economical.

Now I'll tell you why this little letter is so reminiscent and rambling - if you have stuck with it so far. As I write this, I am in my pajamas in my room dodging the watchful eye of my wife who considers anything done with a pencil as "work" - all as the result of a "strep" throat. In the meantime, I am living largely on a diet of aureomycin at half a buck a capsule, and I know a lot of things for less money that I like better. Anyway, if you don't like the letter, you can comment sympathetically - "Ah, the poor guy is sick!" and let it go at that.


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kitchen elevation

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tieth New York municipality to accept the state code.

Binghamton's Mayor Donald W. Kramer, who had been a leading advocate of the adoption of the State Building Code by his city, said today: "There have been many changes in construction methods since 1934 when Binghamton adopted its present local code. We are now taking steps to insure that this city will keep abreast of the latest technical developments in the building industry."

The state code is of the "performance" type required by the State Building Code Law. This is a sharp departure from the specification codes in general use in about 350 municipalities of New York State and in approximately 2,000 municipalities in other states. Specification codes have been criticized by code authorities for many years on the grounds of inflexibility, difficulty of amendment, and failure to keep abreast of developments in the building industry.

## CHALKBOARD LIGHTING

A new 9 page illustrated pamphlet titled "Why chalkboard lighting in schoolrooms?" dealing with the problems of chalkboard lighting in schools has recently been written by Leonard V. James, noted illuminating engineering consultant, and for many years chairman of the American Standards Association Committee on standard practice for school lighting.

The pamphlet thoroughly discusses every factor having to do with proper lighting in schools. Among the subjects that James covers are the effects of glare to the eye, the light distribution over the chalkboard, the tasks of the chalkboard, and numerous others. James states that despite the tremendous improvements that have been made in school lighting in recent years, the average classroom still has insufficient light at the chalkboard. He also reports on the development of a new chalkboard light that provides increased light on the chalkboard without glare.

The informative pamphlet can be obtained free of charge by writing Solar Light Manufacturing Company, 1357 South Jefferson Street, Chicago 7, IIl.


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## BASEBOARD RADIATION

By Malcomb B. Moyer, Contributing Editor

This type of radiation was invented about fifteen years ago by a Mr. Nicholas Bartlett who was employed as a salesman by the old Pierce, Butler, and Pierce Company. His original patents included a cast iron slab formed to simulate a baseboard, with steam passages within and vertical air passages placed along the back side.
The first application was made in individual rooms of residences being erected by young people of unusual daring. They were willing to take a chance on an unknown product and were all agreeably surprised by the results obtained.
Mr. Bartlett's endeavors as a manufacturer were short-lived, and he has not been in the Syracuse district for a long time. In the meanwhile several of the old-time boiler manufacturers such as the Burnham Company and also the Crane Company have brought out modifications of the Bartlett design, which still resemble the original product. In more recent times concerns who had been manufacturing convectors brought out baseboard radiation with fin-tube heating element and formed-steel exteriors. The heating elements are supported within on brackets which permit them to expand and contract with temperature.
The advantages of this sort of heat are several-fold. Locating a heating device at the floor line combats the tendency for cold air to stratify around one's ankles. Having a continuous heating effect coming from the entire length of a wall gives a uniform distribution which is very desirable. The small space occupied by this sort of heating equipment gives full opportunity for furniture placement.

There are certain disadvantages, among which are the limits of heat output possible from this type of radiation. Some manufacturers make claims for their products which lean toward the optimistic side. The careful designer will do well to discount these claims to some extent.

If this form of heating is to be applied to a large living room with picture windows, it is necessary to have a maximum amount of baseboard radiation plus thermo-pane glass in the fixed sash and storm windows on the side sash in order to meet the heat loss.

Also, these long, tubular heaters are better adapted for forced hot water than for steam or vapor. Few manufacturers recommend their product for the use of steam. A stream of hot water can be quickly pumped through the tubes and give up its heat uniformly. During the majority of the heat season, the amount of steam required to satisfactorily heat a room would not completely fill the total length of the convector. This would leave a state of unbalance in the heating effect. Long, tubular heating elements expand and contract with each admission of hot water or steam, and in some type of baseboard radiation this is accompanied by some sound effects which may get on the nerves of a fussy client. At least one type of baseboard convector carries its heating elements on small chains which permits the expansion and contraction to take place silently.
Cost-wise the baseboard radiation may be considered favorably. It can be installed with a minimum number of branch lines, and the overall job cost figures are satisfactory.
The advantages of baseboard heating when properly applied greatly out-weigh the disadvantages mentioned above, and it is evident that this form of heating equipment is here to stay.


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## Model Trees

In a recent automobile trip to Florida, your correspondent discovered a small concern in Orlando, Florida, called the Tom Thumb Model Tree Co., making a product from some local growth which provides realistic miniature trees for model makers and miniature railroad enthusiasts. They sell a box of them for $\$ 2.00$. We mention this, having often wished for such an item.

## NEW YORK CHAPTER

This Chapter presented its 1953 Model of Honor to Grosvenor Atterbury at its eighty-fourth Anniversary Dinner February 24th at the Hotel Biltmore, as well as National Honor Award certificates to the architects, owners and builders of Lever House.

On March 24th the Technical Committee presented the topic "Metal Walled Buildings of Pittsburgh" at a luncheon, and on April 2nd staged a review of the Corrosion Research Exhibit at the Water Service Laboratories.

On April 14th there was a dinner meeting with the topic, "Building Today's Schools."

A new committee had its organization meeting on March 5th. Stemming from an interesting Chapter luncheon meeting held last November 13th, the "Committee on Younger Architects" has as its objective a report on younger architects in the A. I. A. which will be made to the Executive Committee before the conclusion of the year.


Adaptable to all types of automatic heating equipment such as oil burners, gas burners, unit heaters and electric panel heating.
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The Chapter has begun to take advantage of television in a continuing program to place the Architect and his usefulness before the public. On February 13th, Alonzo Clark appeared on "Mrs. U. S. A." over the NBC-TV network. On March 5th, Ronald Allwork appeared with two other guests on a panel program concerned with home making, over WABD-TV.

An energetic and comprehensive program, and should be the envy of all other Chapters.

## BRONX CHAPTER

This Chapter has had many interesting meetings lately, one in February on sound acoustics and a later one attended by Regional Director Barrows. They announced two films to be shown at the Architectural League on 40th St., one "Disaster on Main St." and the other "One Bomb, One City." This latter sounds like a misprint. Maybe it should read "One Bomb, No City."

At its regular meeting held March 23rd at Pilgrim's Hall, this Chapter was edified by a talk and film on the manufacture of brick by the Hanley Company.

Max M. Simon, one of the editors of their publication, "The Bulletin," is the author of an article on Social Security which has been used as a factual addenda by the Committee on Taxation of The Institute in its questionnaire to all Chapters.

WILLIAM NOTTINGHAM (Cont. from Page 17) thermostatic mixing valves, providing for progressive temperatures of warm, hot and cool. An automatic wet pipe sprinkler system is installed in the boiler room in adjacent areas.
Electric: Classrooms are illuminated with three rows of suspended two-tube 8 ft . slimline fluorescent fixtures, running parallel with the outside wall. This arrangement provides an average of 32 ft . candles. The Auditorium is illuminated by fluorescent tubes in wall and ceiling coves and by incandescent down lights in the ceiling. In order to provide better illumination in the fore part of the stage, flush type spot lights are installed in the Auditorium ceiling instead of footlights. A system of emergency lighting with electric battery standby is provided for the Auditorium and Gymnasium and adjacent corridors for use in the event that electric service fails while these spaces are occupied.

Construction of the building commenced in October 1951 and will be completed for occupancy September 1953.

Cost

| Structural Steel | $\$ 145,250.00$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| General Construction | $2,395,000.00$ |
| Heating | $29,922.00$ |
| Plumbing | $164,950.00$ |
| Ventilation | $42,076.00$ |
| Electric | $339,899.00$ |
| Sound Equipment | $9,200.00$ |
|  | $\$ 3,316,237.00$ |

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## A.IA. CONVENTION - SEATTLE

Pietro Belluschi, F.A.I.A., Dean of the School of Architecture and Planning at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and William M. Allen, President of Boeing Airplane Company, will be the two keynote speakers at the 85 th convention of the American Institute of Architects, which meets in Seattle, Washington, June 15-19.

The theme of the convention is "A New Country A New Architecture," specifically the contribution of the Pacific Northwest to contemporary American building. Seattle resident Allen will open the business sessions Tuesday, speaking on the first part of the theme, "A New Country." Belluschi's subject, "A New Architecture," will close the week's program on Friday.

As President of Seattle's Boeing Airplane Company since 1945, Allen is well equipped to discuss the potential of an expanding American economy and the special growth of the Pacific Northwest. Belluschi, one of the outstanding modern architects and educators in the U.S. and a leader in the development of Northwest architecture is especially suited to analyse new trends in his profession.

Tied in with the convention theme is the choice of speaker for the Annual Banquet, Thursday, June 18. George H. T. Kimble, geographer, meteorologist and, since 1950, Director of the American Geographical Society, will relate architecture to the broader study of environment. Kimble classes modern geography as a social science "primarily concerned with viewing the earth as the home of human communities and cultures, and with examining the way in which man has shaped the habitable parts for his own ends . .

Throughout the convention, daily seminars will also present a variety of subjects appropriate to the convention theme.

William Wilson Wurster, noted west coast architect and Dean of the University of California's College of Architecture, will moderate the seminar "Oriental Influences on American Art and Architecture," and Professor Winfield Scott Wellington of the Department of Decorative Arts at the University of California, will be the principal speaker. Other noted members of this panel include Antonin Raymond, F.A.I.A., architect for the new Reader's Digest Building in Tokyo, Japan, and Harwell Hamilton Harris, Dean of the School of Architecture at the University of Texas. Both Harris, who formerly practised in California and Raymond, who has won his major fame for work in the Far East, have been strongly influenced by Asian architecture.

A special business meeting on the Home Building Industry will feature well known California builder Joseph Eichler and Los Angeles architect Edward Fickett as speakers, with Morgan Yost, F.A.I.A. of Chicago as the Committee Chairman.

Richard M. Bennett, F.A.I.A. of the Chicago firm of Loebl, Schlossman and Bennett, will act as moderator for the "Liturgical Arts" seminar, which will include on its panel representatives of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths.

Three wood seminars will be conducted by leading representatives from the fields of forest products, lumber research, plywood and timber manufacturing, as shown in the attached list of convention speakers.

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## CLASSROOMS ON STILTS

Classrooms are on stilts in New Orleans in a nocorridor school successfully designed to meet an urgent need for usable space despite sky-high land costs.

By-products of this unique solution of an increasingly common problem everywhere, as reported in the current issue of the Architectural Forum, are:

Elimination of the corridor gives every classroom complete bilateral lighting and ventilation in the most inexpensive way possible.

The saving in corridor area helps make this a lowcost school.
The stilts put classrooms upstairs, give them all an outlook without distraction from play areas or street.
They give protected play space under the school for rainy days.

They make it easy to keep classrooms cool and dry, and present no serious heating problem.

The magazine reports that when the architectural contract for the new Thomy Lafon elementary school was awarded to the firm of Curtis \& Davis with it went as tough a site problem as any school architect anywhere is apt to face: How to put a new 525 -student elementary school on a 3.2 acre site already being used by 2,200 elementary pupils.

To cut down total building area and to make every possible inch of ground usable for play, the architects put classrooms on stilts and did away entirely with a classroom corridor, the Forum notes, pointing out that stairs from the covered play and circulation space beneath give access directly from the ground to each pair of classrooms above. It continues:

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"The new school is built partly on a 1.6 acre block into which two large and several small buildings of the old school had been squeezed, partly on an adjoining square of public playground and partly on the area formerly occupied by the street between the two blocks."

The Forum reports that the old and new school together will continue to serve about 2,200 children until a proposed school village scheme for New Orleans' crowded Back-A-Town section absorbs about 1,700 from the attendance district when the old school will be razed and the new school will continue with only 525 students.

The design was so economical $-\$ 10.30$ per sq. ft. that when bids came in last September, the New Orleans school board found it could build the whole school at once for $\$ 432,000$, instead of deferring the construction of six classrooms for five years as had been planned, the article adds.

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pools, and recreation rooms, where deadening of sound is so vital.

FOUR . . . Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units are fire-safe, likewise of extreme importance where children are concerned.

Beautiful walls, charming in design and texture, may be obtained by using exposed Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units. Additional beauty is possible through the use of colored Lightweight Concrete Masonry Units. In the job shown here, a range of several colors, laid in random, were utilized.

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The six aluminum rolling doors illustrated here, which form a dividing wall in a school gymnasium, are electrically controlled by push-buttons on a single panel. When the doors are fully opened, the mullions between doors on the main floor are moved out of the way by means of an overhead track and nested at either side, leaving the entire gymnasium floor clear.


Rolling Metal Doors with movable mullions prove to be ideal for a removable dividing wall in the gymnasium of a modern high school. In this particular installation, four power operated rolling doors are employed in the main floor area . . . two more power operated rolling doors are employed to divide the balcony on either side of the gymnasium floor, thus dividing the gymnasium into two entirely separate parts - which is desirable on many occasions in present-day usage. All visible parts of the six rolling doors, were manufactured in aluminum. Similar installations can be made in stainless steel, or in enamel coated galvanized steel which may be painted after erection to harmonize with a general decorative scheme. For high quality Rolling Metal Doors, and Underwriters' Labeled Rolling Steel Fire Doors and window Shutters, see Mahon's Insert in Sweet's Files, or write for Catalog G-53. Inquiries relative to special purpose doors, and installations such as the one illustrated here, should be addressed to the home office in Detroit for prompt attention.

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Interior view of Gymnasium in the new Birmingham High School, Birmingham, Michigan. Swanson Associates, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, Architects. Cunningham-Limp Company, Detroit, Michigan, General Contractors.

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