LOUISIANA ARCHITECT



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE LOUISIANA ARCHITECTS ASSOCIATION



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DIRECTORS—IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT: W. J. Evans; BATON ROUGE CHAPTER, John Bani, Clifton C. Lasseigne; NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER, Murvan M. Maxwell, Carl L. Olschner, F. V. von Osthoff, August Perez III; SHREVEPORT CHAPTER, Pierce Meleton, Ralph Kiper; SOUTHWEST LOUISIANA CHAPTER, John M. Gabriel; CENTRAL LOUISIANA CHAPTER, Walter Price; SOUTH LOUISIANA CHAPTER, Manny Veltin; MONROE CHAPTER, Roy Johns.



McCoy's loaded shotgun

Compare this ramshackle, rundown appearance of the original back porch with the new side entrance (next page). Both are views of the same area. The recessed entry with its paneled doors and handsome fan light are impressive. Weatherboards are painted pale olive green. Bricks are from a demolished chimney. Original shutters were found and reinstalled. Top of page: Library and entrance foyer reflect decorative tenor of the rest of the house. Furnishings are deliberately understated for simplicity.



photos by frank lotz miller

Remodeling can change the appearance, space, character and usefulness a house. How successfully this is complished depends upon the arc tect.

The house shown on these pag remodeled by Architect Lem McC for his own family's use, is a drama example of the virtues and econom which can result when care and so sitivity are applied to a typical modeling problem.

When McCoy bought the house, only good features it possessed were sound roof and a good uptown a dress. With imaginative alteration, has transformed a typical New Orlea shotgun duplex into a beautiful of temporary three bedroom, two be home that fits perfectly into its site a agrees with the neighbors.

That the alteration is successful attested to by the honors it has ceived. The New Orleans Home I provement Council selected the ho for its 1962 Architectural Award a House and Garden magazine has p lished it in its 1962-63 Remodel Guide.

McCoy's approach to remodel was basically very simple; to inc porate the spaces, circulation a orientation desired without alter the structural envelope of the origi house. To see how this was acc plished, refer to the floor plans, produced on Page 22.

The typical shotgun parti was s ply reversed, putting the living arin the rear and the privacy areas the front. This was accomplished the device of relocating the entrato one side, the approach being m through a lovely flagstoned entragarden. The foyer was created from hopelessly outdated bath. The fiporch was enclosed to provide h and dressing room space for the rter bedroom. Large windows were in the living room, overlooking rear garden. (Continued Page 22)



As Louisiana architects gather for the 1962 LAA Convention, we find it timely to present some of the remarks made at last year's convention by Buford Pickens, director of Building at Washington University, St. Louis. His views are quite pertinent in view of efforts made during this past year to extend the profession's influence.—Ed.

A CHALLENGE To Architects

FROM BUFORD L. PICKENS



In preparation for this discussion I have consulted several campus species of economists just to ask their opinion of the architect and the part he might play in economic development of the region. They were very encouraging. Economists view the architectural profession as far less essential than either doctors or lawyers on whom society has got to depend. People from all classes usually know when they are in need of medical or legal service and they also know if their problem is serious that there is no other source of aid than the medic and the lawyer. On the other hand, they see architects as a special kind of skilled technician available for certain limited kinds of service within the construction industry—at best the arbiters of taste within this sector of our economy.

Whether buildings are designed by architects or by others, the G.N.P. will not be seriously affected nor will the inputoutput ratio. Up to the present time at least, architects have had little to do with the cost-benefit analysis even of their own specific architectural projects. However, most all economists admit that the construction industry is important, and, when pressed, some will even concede that architects might have a potential role if they can demonstrate their qualifications to contribute uniquely, i.e., in other ways that others cannot. But the hard-boiled economists tend to see the economic development of a region as dependent upon larger and stronger forces in society, forces so strong that even the whole construction industry is influenced by them rather than the other way round.

One realistic economist says that "A liberal democracy implies an entrepreneurial economy, that is to say, a form of organization in which immediate decisions about production are made by those who risk their capital in producton. But liberal democracy is associated also with the doctrine of consumer sovereignty. The entrepreneur proposes his own products and the consumer makes a choice between several concrete proposals which are put before him by people who are willing to take the risk of winning or losing."

Painful to Witness

As a profession of designers and planners it is painful for architects to witness so many instances where the consumer is forced to choose among various proposals none of which are really good as for example in the field of speculative building or the motor car industry.

In our affluent society the architect has been promoted, perhaps in spite of himself, to become a kind of status symbol for the special client who can afford to pay the premium for high style, especially when he wants to advertise soap, whiskey, or banking service. The AIA system of honor awards tends to further the image of the architect as a specialist in exotic or precious kind of form-giving rather than the problem-solving generalist or comprehensive designer. For the same reason, the schools are reluctant to give a degree in architecture to anyone not qualified in design and the five or even six-year course as presently arranged is none too long, for many it is too short. Our problem then is essentially how can the profession gain the breadth of qualifications it must have to survive in our economic system and not weaken the emphasis on improving the quality of design training and practice.

The architectural profession in this country taken as a whole is more like a football team whose coach has insisted upon playing the game with obsolete rules long after the opposition has perfected its promotional techniques according to a new code (architects may have modern uniforms but they still play rugby). While we have been tackling each other, running laterally, and kicking on the second down, they have developed tricky new formations—package deal passes, and razzle-dazzle and runs to pile up a convincing score—all of which looks good to the grandstand. How can our team score when the bankers, realtors, contractors and entrepreneurs keep possession of the ball?

New Strategy Proposed

At the present stage of the game our board of head coaches and their staff have proposed a new strategy, suggested changes in rules, and have identified the new goals in vivid and inspirational terms: "never before has such a challenge faced the profession (team)." They have held out before us a new kind of Rose Bowl—"total environment produced by architecture in the next forty years can become greater than the Golden Age of Greece, surpass the glory of Rome, and outshine the magnificence of the Renaissance." All this and heaven, too, if we could only get control of the ball!

The elusive football for the architectural profession is "the basic control of design, not only of individual buildings but of *all* design involved with 'man-made physical environment'." According to the Committee on the Profession, "we must redefine our objectives and responsibilities . . . we must reorient the profession, expand our horizons and adjust our standards and methods of practice. . . We must urge every architect to assume community leadership in all matters which influence or determine the planning and development of his community, in close cooperation with his fellow architects. . . . Such leadership should be expanded into regional, state, and national areas of influence as appropriate."

Must Check Signals

This regional meeting of the AIA combined with the LAA is an important briefing session where we must ask pertinent questions and check signals before going back to the gridiron. Once we leave the coach individual players must produce the plays. Scores are made by individuals but with the support of team action. We can't afford to tackle each other in today's fast moving kind of game. There is urgent need for intermediate huddles, in other words, for a continuing kind of intensive program for collaboration between AIA Chapters and Schools of Architecture. The School as part of the University can be the link between practice and research—not only in technical architectural areas, but in related fields of planning, economics and sociology. The LAA and the Gulf States Region could be the first to inaugurate this kind of continuing Program of Collaborative Action.



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CONVENTION PROGRAM



PROGRAM

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19

9:00 Registration Begins Lobby of Captain Shreve Hotel

> Women's Architectural League of Shreveport Hospitality Room Officially Opens Marlin Room

> Building Products Exhibits Area Opens for Exhibitors Crystal Ballroom, Washington-Youree Hotel

10:00 LAA Board Meeting, Colonial Room

Judging for Awards Gulf States Honor Award Submissions

11:00 Products Exhibits and Architectural Exhibits Open to Public

Noon Luncheon (with Ladies) Petroleum Club, Washington-Youree Hotel Adjacent to Exhibit Room

> Welcome, HON. CLYDE E. FANT, Mayor, City of Shreveport

Keynote Address, Serge Chermayeff Department of Architecture Yale University

- 1:45 Seminar—Panel Discussions, Illustrated with Slides, Lake Room Moderator—DONALD BARTHELME, F.A.I.A., Houston
 - Panel Members—HENRY L. KAMPHOEFNER Dean, School of Design, North Carolina State College

GRANVILLE S. KEITH, Chairman, Department of Architecture University of Illinois

ALBERT SZABO, Graduate School of Design, Harvard University

Question and Answer Period

- 6:30 Social Hour and Buffet Supper Sponsored by: IDEAL BUILDING MATERIALS, INC. CUPPLES PRODUCTS CO., INC. STEELCRAFT MANUFACTURING CO., INC. Petroleum Club Washington-Youree Hotel Mezzanine (Adjacent to Products Exhibits Area)
- 8:30 Post Dinner Bull Session, B.Y.O.D. Petroleum Club

Free Time-Visit the State Fair

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20

9:00 Exhibits Area Open

- 9:30 LAA Business Meeting, Colonial Room President's Report Committee Reports Election of 1963 Officers
- Noon State Architectural Educators Luncheon Lake Room

Regional Director's Report

Ladies Luncheon and Style Show Sansone's Restaurant

Short Business Meeting Lake Room

1:30 Seminar-Architectural Education

Moderator-L. L. WAITE, Director of Building, Caddo Parish School Board

Panel Members-JOHN LAWRENCE, Dean, School of Architecture, Tulane University

O. J. BAKER, Head, Department of Architecture, Louisiana State University

RAYMOND D. REED, Chairman of Architecture, University of Southwestern Louisiana

Subjects: Summer jobs, apprenticeships, etc.

- 5:00 Products and Architectural Exhibits Close
- 6:00 Social Hour—Hemenway's (Downtown) Busses Leave from Main Entrance of Captain Shreve Hotel, starting at 5:45 Sponsored by HEMENWAY'S
- 7:45 Gourmet Dinner—The Shreveport Club Next to Beck Building

Awards

Presentation of 1963 Officers

Summary Speaker—DONALD BARTHELME, FAIA

9:00 Dance Till Midnight—The Shreveport Club, Eddie Kozak's Combo, Sponsored by GRANT-LEHR CORP.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21

POST CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

- 8:45 Golf Tournament—Shreveport Country Club— \$6.00 Entry Fee, Prizes
- 10:00 Architectural Tour Busses or Private Cars Leave Entrance of Captain Shreve Hotel

EXHIBITORS AND SPONSORS

Architects: Please vote here for your favorite exhibit. Indicate your first choice with a (1), your second with a (2) and your third with a (3). Submit this page of your program to Louis Moossy, Exhibit Chairman, before 5:00 p.m. Saturday, October 20.

- ____ I. Scotsman Distributors, Inc.
- ____ 2. Buckelew Hardware Co.
- ____ 3. Ronald A. Coco & Steel Roof Structures
- ____ 4. Ronald A. Coco & Steel Roof Structures
- ____ 5. Napko Paint Company
- ____ 6. Cooper & Weir, Inc.
- ____ 7. Cooper & Weir, Inc.
- ____ 8. Cooper & Weir, Inc.
- ____ 9. Cooper & Weir, Inc.
- ____ 10. Olin Lumber Products
- ____ II. American Air Filter Co., Inc.
- ____ 12. Hot Mix Corporation & Ben G. O'Neal
- ____ 13. W. M. Bailey & Sons, Inc.
- ____ 14. Intrasouth Distributing Co.
- ____ 15. E. L. Burns Co., Inc.
- ____ 16. Franklin Printing Company
- ____ 17. Industrial Roofing & Sheet Metal Works
- ____ 18. L. L. Ridgway Co., Inc.
- ____ 19. Glide-a-Fold Door Corp.
- _____ 20. Cook Paint and Varnish Co.
- ____ 21. Southwestern Electric Co.
- ____ 22. Martin Painting & Decorating Co.
- ____ 23. Regal Plastic Supply Co.
- ____ 24. G. C. Breidert Co. & John H. Reed Co.
- ____ 25. Frank Lyon Co.
- _____ 26. Claiborne Sales Co. of Texas
- ____ 27. Texcrete Co. of Shreveport
- ____ 28. Overhead Door Co. of Shreveport

- ____ 29. Arkansas-Louisiana Gas Co.
- ____ 30. Acoustics Inc.
- ____ 31. Stephenson Floor Covering Co.
- 32. Coastal Plains Concrete Co. and Gifford-Hill
- 33. W. H. Moynan-New Orleans and Robbins Flooring Co.
- _____ 34. Bird & Son, Inc.
- _____ 35. The Glidden Company
- 36. Stephenson-Mohawk Floor Covering
- ____ 37. Architectural Products Mfg. Co., Inc.
- ____ 38. American Metal Products & A. B. Broussard & Sons
- ____ 39. Kouns and Walke Insurance Agency
- _____ 41. Acme Brick Company
- 42. Baker Manufacturing Company & U. S. Plywood Corporation
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- ____ 44. Garcy Lighting
- ____ 45. Tri-State Elevator Co., Inc.
- _____ 46. Dixieaire Air Conditioning Co.
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- _____ 48. Doherty-Silentaire
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President's Report

The Louisiana Architects Association will best remember 1962 as the year when it gained experience and status.

Early this year, when our board began work on a legislative program, no more than two of 17 board members knew the normal course of legislative process. Nine months and one regular session later, every board member—and a solid percentage of the membership—know too well the legislative maze through which a bill must travel on its trying journey to the law books. We know, too, where and how bills can be opposed.

Primarily because of the legislative effort, our organization has gained in status. At least some people now know we exist. And a few know we can be effective when we join hands for the benefit of the profession.

True, the legislature dominated our time and budget, but we tackled other important tasks as well:

-Our new STANDARDS OF SERV-ICE AND PRACTICE, incorporating a recommended fee schedule, was published. About 700 state, parish and municipal officials have received copies of this helpful document. Members have ordered over 2,500 copies. Enthusiastic testimonials to its effectiveness are constantly being received. The committee-in-charge has set a goal to contact a dozen or so public agencies before the end of the year to urge their adoption of the statement. Six of seven chapters have rescinded their local schedules and have adopted the LAA schedule. Now, when architects from different chapter areas are being interviewed, they no longer confuse the client by quoting from different schedules.

—Our able LEGAL COUNSEL, Alvin Rubin, has continued to give our members, chapters and Association, legal service "beyond the call of duty."

—At our January board meeting, the South Louisiana Chapter requested that LAA participate in a problem involving SOUTHWESTERN LOUISI-ANA ARCHITECTS AND THE CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF LAFA-YETTE. The LAA members in that part of the state were objecting to some provisions in a Guide to Construction issued by the Diocese. The Second Edition of this Guide was published a few weeks ago after a very active LAA committee worked tireless-



M. WAYNE STOFFLE

ly to revise the document for the Bishop. The Baton Rouge Diocese is reportedly quite interested in such a Guide. We suspect strongly that this piece of work may serve as a catalyst for other organizations desiring a similar set-up. While our board may decide that it does not agree entirely with the revised edition, I feel certain that board members will agree that it is a drastic improvement over the first draft. Let me quote from the foreword in the second edition: "The Author wishes to acknowledge the untiring efforts and many months of work given by the Louisiana Architects Association of the American Institute of Architects without whose help this program could not reach fruition."

-LIAISON ACTIVITY with allied groups has increased considerably. The legislative session gets credit for a goodly part of this healthy situation. But it's apparent how simple communications with another group can lead to real accomplishment. For instance - A Shreveport architectural firm protested vigorously when the State Licensing Board for Contractors contended that the firm had violated the Contractors Licensing Law, Contact with the Board led to harmonious cooperation. The Board recognized that the portion of the law reportedly violated was inequitable. Three months later, the law was changed through the efforts of your LAA.

—We've reported to the State Board of Architectural Examiners case after case of what we have felt were illegal INFRINGEMENTS into our profession's area of responsibility. This has paid off. As an example—at our September board meeting, we were informed that a complaint about a nonarchitect designing a building costing almost \$100,000 helped to lead to his dismissal. An LAA architect now has the job.

-ON COMMUNICATIONS ... members continue to keep abreast through our Newsletter, the BLUEPRINT. Our monthly magazine LOUISIANA AR-CHITECT, reaches every registered architect in Louisiana and every AIA architect in the Gulf States Region plus 1,000 public officials and allied groups. The publication is completely "in the black" and is even showing a small surplus over printing, postage and mailing costs.

—Newspaper PUBLICITY generated by just one LAA event—our last convention—amounted to nine full pages of editorial matter.

—Participating firms are well pleased with the LAA GROUP HOSPITALI-ZATION AND MAJOR MEDICAL PROGRAM. Our EMPLOYMENT REFERENCE SYSTEM has aided many firms looking for employees.

—Your president and two members have been appointed to the ADVIS-ORY COMMITTEE OF THE LOUI-SIANA COMMISSION ON AGING.

—In November, representatives from components of the construction industry will meet in Baton Rouge to consider the feasibility of forming a C O U N C I L OF CONSTRUCTION COMPONENTS. At the request of several interested groups LAA is serving as coordinator for the exploratory sessions. Such an organization could be very effective in legislative sessions —considering the thousands upon thousands of voters who could be represented by a CCC.

—Our CONVENTION looks as if it will be most successful and provoking. Let's hope that this "educational refresher" will inspire us to continued growth in unity and let us also hope that wise use of our small but priceless store of knowledge and experience will help us improve the status and image of our profession in Louisiana.





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Paying for Mistakes

Professional Men Face More Damage Claims Charging They Erred

Bad Advice to Client Costs Lawyer; Architect Liable for Mishap in His Building

Liability Insurance Rates Up

By ROBERT L. KEATLEY Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

A few years ago a West Coast auto parts maker found himself out \$42,000 when his insurance proved inadequate to cover fire damage to one of his plants. The manufacturer sued his insurance agent, claiming the agent had failed to advise him properly on coverage. Last year a Federal court ruled that the agent was indeed liable for the loss and ordered him to compensate the manufacturer in full.

The insurance man's plight underscores the growing tendency to hold professional men liable when they make mistakes that result in losses or injuries. Doctors, to be sure, have long been plagued by malpractice suits. But claims and judgments against practitioners in other fields are now on the rise, according to leaders in many professions. Architects, engineers and accountants, as well as insurance agents, are being hit by claims. So ironically, are lawyers, who probably have done more than any group to make Americans claim-conscious.

"The public is now dragging everyone into court," says an executive of an insurance company experiencing an increase in demand for professional liability insurance.

The rise in claims and the broadening view of liability taken by many judges and juries is a serious matter for professional men. A claim of damage resulting from a professional blunder can do grave harm to a man's reputation, even if it's eventually proved groundless. There are also the financial burdens of mounting a legal defense and making settlements, either out of court or as a result of a court award.

Liability Insurance Rates Rise

Professional liability insurance can protect against catastrophic losses. But most policies contain deductible clauses requiring the insured to pay the first \$1,000 or so of a claim settlement himself. Also, as claims multiply, many insurance companies are raising rates; for \$250,000 of coverage, one 65-employee civil engineering firm now pays an annual premium of \$5,600—triple the average annual rate for the same coverage under a three-year policy that ran from 1958 through 1961. A few insurance companies are beginning to shy away from coverage in fields where claims and damage awards have been especially numerous.

Claims against professional men seldom involve charges of fraud or other criminal acts. They generally allege that individuals offering professional services have made honest mistakes through negligence or bad judgment and that these mistakes have caused clients or others to suffer damages.

Commenting on the widening scope of professional liability for such mistakes, the Federal judge presiding over MURVAN "SCOTTY" MAXWELL, NEW OR-LEANS CHAPTER PRESIDENT AND AUTHOR-ITY ON LIABILITY CLAIMS, HAS SUBMITTED FOR REPRINTING THIS ARTICLE PUBLISHED RECENTLY IN THE WALL STREET JOURNAL. SCOTTY FEELS THAT EVERY ARCHITECT CAN BENEFIT FROM READING THIS EXCEL-LENT ARTICLE ON A SUBJECT OF GROWING CONCERN TO THE PROFESSION.—ED.

the suit brought by the auto parts manufacturer against his insurance agent declared: "This is an age of specialists, and as more occupations divide into various specialties and strive toward 'professional' status, the law requires an ever higher standard of care in the performance of their duties."

Troubled Architects

Architects and engineers currently are among the professional groups hit hardest by liability claims. Some 1,000 claims have been filed in the past five years against the roughly 5,000 liability insurance policies which members of these professions have in force. Large losses have prompted one insurance company, Fidelity & Casualty Co. of New York, to stop selling liability coverage to architects and engineers. The Consulting Engineers Council, representing 1,600 engineering firms, is talking of setting up a special \$500,000 defense fund to help members fight claims.

Frequently suits against architects or engineers charge that defective planning caused injuries. A California court recently upheld such a claim even though the building had been completed 18 years earlier. In this case, a child fell off an apartment house balcony, and the court reasoned that the architect was responsible because he had not provided adequate safety features.

In a Northeastern state a construction worker was injured when the steel skeleton of a new building collapsed. He sued the contractor, who tried to push the blame onto the architect, asserting the plans had been incorrect. Though the claim was eventually thrown out, the architect had to spend more than \$2,000 defending himself in court.

Disintegrating Pipe

Claims against architects and engineers sometimes stem from property damage allegedly resulting from unsatisfactory design specifications. A mechanical engineer recommended the use of a certain type of underground pipe on 23 new school projects in Georgia and Alabama. Within a year, chemicals in the soil destroyed much of the pipe. Asserting the engineer had failed to make proper soil tests, school officials are now seeking replacement costs estimated at between \$150,000 and \$250,000—from the engineer.

At a school in a Southeastern state, an architect's draftsman made an error in drawing grading plans for a playground. Poor drainage resulted, and the architect had to stand the \$7,000 cost of repaying the play area.

Companies writing malpractice insurance for lawyers say the legal profession increasingly is the target of claims. No current figures are available, but as of a couple of years ago the insurance firms were settling claims at the rate of \$1.2 million a year—more than double the rate in the mid-

OCTOBER, 1962

frank lotz miller, a.p.a.

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In August alone, the LAA group insurance program paid out \$2,851 in claims to policyholders.

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Paying for Mistakes

1950s. These totals don't reflect the settlements which uninsured lawyers had to make out of their own pockets. Heavy losses on legal malpractice insurance have caused at least one insurance company, New Amsterdam Casualty Co. of Baltimore, to curtail its activity in this type of coverage.

Lawyers most often get in trouble for such routine blunders as failing to file suits for clients before statutes of limitations run out or neglecting to file clients' tax returns on time. Such mistakes may stem from nothing more complicated than carelessness by a secretary, but they can open the way for costly suits.

Bad Advice

Lawyers may also face claims if they give clients bad advice. A claim settled early this year involved a Maine lawyer retained to represent a man delinquent in repaying a large bank loan. The attorney told his client that the bank could foreclose a mortgage it held on a piece of his property to satisfy the debt but could take no further action against him. When the bank found that selling the mortgaged property left \$2,000 of the debt unpaid, it took legal action and forced the delinquent borrower to pay the balance from other funds. The angry client then sought restitution from the lawyer who had given him the erroneous information and collected the \$2,000.

Lawyers are particularly perturbed over the prospect that they may be confronted with a growing number of suits over wills. This possibility was raised by a recent California case. Several years ago a wealthy San Francisco theater operator provided in his will for a \$200,000 trust fund for the five children of the owner of a cigar store he patronized regularly. When the benefactor died, however, a technical error in his will prevented the children from receiving about half their bequest.

A suit was brought against the attorney who had drafted the will. Last fall the California Supreme Court ruled the error was of such a nature that the attorney could not be held liable for the beneficiaries' loss. Nevertheless, the court stated clearly that beneficiaries have the right to sue lawyers who make mistakes which deprive them of legacies and can collect damages if negligence is shown.

The California court's pronouncement could have broad repercussions. Rulings in one state often serve as guides in deciding cases in other states. "Decisions elsewhere are studied by local attorneys and judges and are cited as precedents even though they aren't controlling," explains John Wade, dean of the Vanderbilt University School of Law.

"A Trunkful of Wills"

Says John Howell, a San Francisco insurance broker who specializes in legal malpractice coverage: "Every attorney on the street has written a whole trunkful of wills and won't know for years whether one can force him into court."

An insurance agent is especially vulnerable to liability claims, says Bernard J. Daenzer, president of Wohlreich & Anderson, Ltd., a large New York insurance brokerage firm representing Lloyd's of London, if he advertises himself as a "professional adviser," "insurance consultant" or otherwise tries to class himself as an authority in the field.

An agent can get himself in hot water in many ways. Overlooking policy renewal notifications or failure to draft a binder putting coverage into effect promptly could result in uninsured losses and lead to suits. Some agents fear the decision in the Seattle manufacturer's suit could bring a flood of suits from clients who blame uninsured losses on unsatisfactory advice from an agent.

Lease Terms Overlooked

In this West Coast case, the auto parts maker, S. B. Hardt, Jr., president of Aeromotive Metal Products, Inc.,



decided to move some operations from Seattle to San Jose, Calif., where he had leased a plant. He asked Herbert Brink, a Seattle insurance agent, to supply the necessary insurance coverage. Mr. Brink did not read Mr. Hardt's factory lease and thus was unaware his client was liable for any fire damage to the building. After a blaze did considerable damage, the owner startled Mr. Hardt by billing him for the loss.

The manufacturer then sought to collect the sum from Mr. Brink. In ruling in favor of the auto parts executive, the Federal Judge found the insurance man liable because he had failed to advise Mr. Hardt to buy the necessary fire insurance, even though "he held himself out to be an insurance expert."

The accounting profession has not experienced as marked an increase in claims as some other fields. All the same, accountants are concerned about the problem. Recent claims against accountants have included charges that an improperly prepared estate tax return resulted in overpayment of taxes and that a bank lost money when it made a bad loan on the basis of an inaccurate financial statement drafted for the borrower by an accounting firm.

The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants is carrying on an education program to help accountants steer clear of liability claims. "Accountants never before discussed liability," says an institute spokesman. "But now we're dragging it out into the open and publishing articles about it."

Because they fear harmful publicity, professional men settle most claims quietly out of court, lawyers report. But, the lawyers add, this practice can encourage the filing of dubious claims by people seeking quick cash settlements from professional men anxious to avoid litigation. Alarmed by such a possibility, the accountants group is urging its members not to make hasty settlements. "We're going to fight every case all the way," says the spokesman. "We're not going to become patsies for anyone."



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OCTOBER, 1962



"Round Dune" beach apartments at East Quogue, L. I.

Sun, salt air, and blowing sands don't affect the permanent color of Glasweld panels

By combining natural finish wood and Glasweld^{*} panels in colors that echo the sky and dunes, the architects of these four circular beach apartments achieved a balance which orients the structures to the site—a barren spit of land between the Atlantic and Shinnecock Bay. Shore elements are a destructive force for most building materials. But not for Glasweld. Its all-mineral enamel surface of nonfading colors has an extremely high resistance to abrasion as well as to the weather and chemicals. It is dimensionally stable—not affected by moisture, humidity changes and wide temperature ranges. It is also 100% incombustible. And Glasweld is economical, providing low installed cost because of its easy detailing and workability.

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Glasweld panels are easily installed with simple detailing. **Above:** plan section through exterior wall. **Right:** vertical section through exterior wall. **Architects:** James A. Evans, AIA; and Olivier de Messieres, AIA.



THE LOUISIANA ARCHITECT

NEWS, NOTES, QUOTES ...

Convention Features Educators on Panels

Donald Barthelme, F.A.I.A., Houston, will moderate a panel on Friday afternoon at the Convention and will also

serve as summary speaker at the Saturday evening gourmet dinner.

Serving on the panel with Barthelme, will be Henry L. Kamphoefner, dean of the School of Design at North Carolina State; Granville S. Keith, chairman of the Department of Architecture at the University of Illinois; and Albert Szabo, Graduate School of Design, Harvard University.

The panel discussion will be held after the Friday keynote luncheon address by Serge Chermayeff, Department of Architecture, Yale University.

L. L. Waite, director of Building, Caddo Parish School Board, will moderate a second panel on Saturday afternoon. Members of that group are John Lawrence, dean, School of Architecture, Tulane University; O. J. Baker, head, Department of Architecture, Louisiana State University; and Raymond



BARTHELME

D. Reed, chairman of Architecture, University of Southwestern

Louisiana. They will discuss summer jobs and apprenticeships. Barthelme has taught architecture at the University of Houston and Rice Institute, and has served as a visiting critic at the University of Pennsylvania, Rice Institute, and the University of Houston. He has practiced in Galveston and Houston.



PCI CONVENTIONEERS—(Left to right) D. W. Milhan, Norman L. Scott and Felix Candela chat informally during the recent Prestressed Concrete Institute's 8th national convention held in New Orleans. Candela, internationally known architect from Mexico City, was keynote speaker for the event. Milhan, chief engineer for Prestressed Concrete Products, Inc., Mandeville, was general arrangements chairman for the convention. Scott is executive secretary for PCI. Vieux Carre Series

Hopefully beginning with the November issue, LOUISIANA ARCHITECT will present a series of articles on the New Orleans Vieux Carré Commission.

I. Wm. Ricciuti was named chairman of the Commission recently. He replaces Edward B. Silverstein in that capacity. Henry G. Grimball and James R. Lamantia have replaced George M. Leake and D. C. LeBreton as members. The above named architects are all members of the New Orleans AIA Chapter.

Six members of the nine-member Commission are recommended by historical, commercial and architectural groups and are appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the City Council. Three members are members at large.

Gulf States Region Members Invited to Attend LAA Convention. Contact Charles Randall, 1404 Beck Bldg., Shreveport.



OCTOBER, 1962

Special to the Louisiana Architect

Entry into the fall season has stimulated additional interest in the forthcoming Twelfth Gulf States Regional Conference aboard the M/S Bergensfjord, according to Milton P. Robelot, general conference chairman, Kingsport, Tennessee.

Pre-sailing festivities in Charleston now include a football game between The Citadel and Memphis State University. Cruise guests arriving prior to 2:00 p.m., November 10, will find tickets available.

"Those of us who have participated in planning and arranging this conference can promise that it will be the most instructive, relaxing and entertaining affair ever sponsored within the Gulf States Region," Mr. Robelot said. He emphasized that the general discussions will present architects and producers for the building industry an unprecedented opportunity to exchange views and recommendations. Supplementing the panels will be guest speakers of national prominence such as AIA President Henry Wright, FAIA, and Philip Will, Jr., FAIA. The ship itself will serve as a hotel and will offer gaiety and captivating entertainment to effect a happy balance between business sessions and social pursuits, Mr. Robelot said.



The luxurious appointments of the Bergensfjord and the special provisions made by the Caribbean Cruise Lines in our behalf should make this conference memorable in every way, Mr. Robelot pointed out. He said the stop over in Nassau will be merely one highlight in four full days of activity.

Tennessee, host society for the conference, is counting upon a maximum representation of AIA members throughout the region. Those contemplating making the cruise but who have not yet made their reservations are urged to do so immediately.

McCoy's Shotgun-

(Continued from Page 6)

After rearranging the plan, McCoy finished the interior with an eye to economy, appropriateness and ease of maintenance. Existing chimneys were stripped of plaster to expose the original brick. Cracked plaster was covered with gypsum board. Existing plank floors were refinished. Bricks from demolished chimneys were used to pave the foyer and entrance stoop. Kitchen cabinets are walnut. All interior walls are painted bone white, providing an excellent foil for the McCoy's collection of modern and antique furnishings, books and objets d'arte.

The total cost of house, lot and alterations worked out to a low \$1 per square foot and the house today is evaluated at almost twice what it cost the owner, making it a very solid financial venture in addition to its value as a home.



Editor's note: This article is the first of a series, showing the work of Louisiana Architects. All Louisiana Architects are invited to submit examples of their work for publication to the Louisiana Architect, Capitol House Hotel, Baton Rouge. The Louisiana Architect cannot guarantee that all material submitted will be published; however, an effort will be made to publish meritorious work in all categories from all areas of the state.



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