Wisconsin Architects' Convention
To Members of The American Institute of Architects:

After a long series of conferences beginning in June, 1949, the A.I.A. Committee on Fees has reached an agreement with PHA officials on an optional schedule of fees to be paid architects, including structural engineers, under the low-rent housing program authorized by the Housing Act of 1949. The agreement was reached at a meeting in New York on December 8 which was attended by representatives of the A.I.A., PHA, and the National Association of Housing Officials who had joined with the A.I.A. in requesting a reconsideration of the schedule of fees, 216.2, promulgated by PHA in October, 1949.

The meeting resulted in agreement on a compromise proposal for a new method of compensation acceptable to both the A.I.A. and NAHO representatives. The new method, which is briefly described on the following pages, has been approved by Commissioner John T. Egan for formal authorization by the PHA as of December 21.

It is to the credit of all three participating organizations that an agreement was reached which will permit compensation for architects on a basis which will encourage good design.

PHA and the A.I.A. have continually agreed that a fee based on 2.5 times technical payroll is fair and equitable for housing projects. The new basis of compensation will allow the architectural profession to establish what the technical payrolls are. After a year or more experience with this new contract, a review of costs will probably be made to determine whether further adjustments up or down are needed.

This new basis of compensation, while generally 2.5 times payroll costs, would provide for a contract which establishes a fee to include three component factors:

1. A fixed amount equal to forty per cent of the maximum fee schedule contained in the above-identified PHA schedule.

2. An amount for "timecard costs" (technical payroll), which would be reimbursed to the architect on the presentation of timecard costs to and approval by the local housing authority.

3. An amount for overhead equal to fifty per cent of "timecard costs."

The maximum amounts for items 2 and 3 will be fixed at the time the contract is executed, as aggregating sixty per cent of the maximum fees recently recommended by the A.I.A. If actual timecard costs plus fifty per cent overhead amount to less than the fixed maximum amount, the local housing authority will allow the architect twenty-five per cent of the savings and will benefit by the remaining seventy-five per cent.

This revised maximum limit would permit payments, where justified by costs, up to a level exceeding the schedule recently published by PHA by approximately thirty per cent on smaller projects, graduating down to no increase on the largest projects. The schedule in graph form is here with included.

(Continued on Page 7)
As an alternate (now designated "Option No. 1") to the foregoing basis for determining fees paid architects under the low-rent housing program, the PHA intends to retain its previously approved schedule of fees known as "216.2." The newly-approved schedule, which is described in detail on the enclosure, will be known as "Option No. 2." The decision as to whether the architect's contract is based on Option No. 1 or Option No. 2 will be a matter left entirely to the determination of each local housing authority and its architect.

Sincerely yours,

COMMITTEE ON FEES, A.I.A.
Clarence B. Litchfield, Chairman
George B. Allison
Henry F. Ludorf
David H. Morgan
Charles F. Owlyse
Harry M. Prince
John Noble Richards
Herbert M. Tatum

Executive Committee:
Clarence B. Litchfield, Chairman
Harry M. Prince, Vice-Chmn., Housing Fees
David H. Morgan

AGREEMENT ON ARCHITECTURAL FEES INCLUDING STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING AMONG REPRESENTATIVES OF A.I.A., PHA, AND NAHO

The A.I.A. Committee on Fees, representatives of NAHO, and representatives of PHA are prepared to recommend to their principals the following basis for the fixing of fees for architectural and structural engineering services on public housing projects, assisted by PHA:

1. Local authorities may enter into contracts with their architects on the basis of a lump sum contract, the fee for which shall not exceed that shown in column (2) of the attached table.

2. Local authorities may alternatively enter into contracts with their architects on a fixed fee plus reimbursable cost basis, in which case the total compensation shall not exceed the sum of the following amounts:
   a. A fixed fee not in excess of the amount shown in column (3) of the attached table;
   b. Technical production costs limited to technical salaries on a timecard basis;
   c. An allowance for overhead equal to 50% of technical production costs;
   d. Twenty-five per cent of the difference between (1), the maximum fee shown in column (4) of the attached table, and (2) the sum of items a, b, and c.

The maximum compensation under such a contract shall in no event (except as described in paragraph 5 below) exceed the amount shown in column (4) of the attached table.

3. The construction cost used for computing architects' compensation on either basis shall be the Estimated Improvement Cost (as defined in the contract) as determined at the time a preliminary development program is approved by PHA.

4. The above fees include architectural inspection as defined in the contract.

5. These fees shall apply to all types of projects, except that in respect to structures having elevators the amounts shown in columns (2) and (3) shall be increased by 10% and the amounts shown in column (4) shall be increased by 5%; in the case of mixed projects such increases shall apply only in respect to the cost of the elevator structures. If special foundation designs are required, the fee shall be increased by either (1) technical salaries on a timecard basis for such designs or (2) the fees paid by the architects for structural engineering in connection therewith.

6. Technical salaries on a timecard basis may include compensation at not to exceed $5.00 per hour for members of an architectural firm (excluding one principal member thereof) performing technical services after the completion of preliminary drawings.

7. The arrangements described in this memorandum are subject to reconsideration as soon as sufficient experience is available to permit an evaluation of their fairness to the parties hereto.

For The American Institute of Architects:
Ralph Walker, President
Clarence B. Litchfield, Chmn., Committee on Fees
Harry M. Prince, Vice-Chairman, Comm. on Fees
David H. Morgan, Member, Committee on Fees

For the Public Housing Administration:
Warren Jay Vinton, 1st Assistant Commissioner
James P. Murrin, Director, Construction, Inspection, and Claims
Paul Campbell
Gilbert Rodier

For the National Association of Housing Officials:
H. W. Blanford
Ramsey Findlater
John M. Ducey, Executive Director

See Graphs on Pages 4 and 5
## Schedule of Compensation for Architectural and Structural Engineering Services

(For Design Work Under the Housing Act of 1949)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION COST</th>
<th>OPTION 1: COMPENSATION UNDER LUMP SUM CONTRACT</th>
<th>OPTION 2: COMPENSATION UNDER FIXED FEE PLUS REIMBURSABLE CONTRACT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>$ 17,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>164,000</td>
<td>65,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONVENTION

WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS' ASSOCIATION

February 24 - 25
"It is to the credit of all three participating organizations that an agreement was reached which will permit compensation for architects on a basis which will encourage good design," said Clarence B. Litchfield, Architect, of New York City, Chairman of the A.I.A. Fees Committee and one of the chief negotiators for the architects with the PHA.

He added that, "PHA and A.I.A. have continually agreed that a fee based on 2.5 times technical payroll is fair and equitable for housing projects. The new basis of compensation will allow the architectural profession to establish what the technical payrolls are. After a year or more experience with this new contract, a review of costs will probably be made to determine whether further adjustments up or down are needed.

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Other Members of the A.I.A. Committee on Fees who represented the A.I.A. in the recent negotiations, besides the Chairman Clarence B. Litchfield, are Harry M. Prince, New York, vice-chairman; and David H. Morgan, Philadelphia.

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The Electric Co.
WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER CO.
Milwaukee . . . . . . Wisconsin
RECENT CHANGE IN ELECTRICAL BOYCOTT IN NEW YORK CITY

To: Electrical Contractors
    Electrical Distributors
    Architects and Engineers

Because of recent action by Local Union No. 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers concerning the use of labels and the boycotting of electrical products which do not bear labels, National Electrical Manufacturers Association wishes to make its position clear to all concerned with the specifying, purchasing, and installing of electrical products.

For many years boycotting of products which do not bear an I.B.E.W. label has forced architects and engineers to specify other than their choice, forced contractors to buy and install other than their choice, forced distributors to stock and sell other than their choice, and forced the consumer and building owner to pay higher prices by reason of stifled competition.

The choice of what union shall represent employees is, by law, a prerogative of the employees themselves—not of the manufacturer. It is manifestly unfair for a manufacturer's products to be boycotted because his employees have exercised their legal right to choose a union other than the I.B.E.W. or to choose no union.

No matter what opinions may have been expressed about the Taft-Hartley Act, in general the unfairness of such boycotting was recognized by a large majority of Congress. President Truman on two occasions in veto messages, has condemned such boycotts. Taft-Hartley is law and distinctly and definitely prohibits such boycotting.

National Electrical Manufacturers Association has, for some time, been collecting all possible evidence and data with which to proceed under Taft-Hartley and other statutes to stop this practice. While the worst example has been in New York, it is being carried on in other cities, and action has been planned in all spots where it is prevalent. Complaints have already been filed with N.L.R.B. on cases in Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

It is perhaps coincidence that, just as NEMA was preparing to initiate its most forceful action, New York Local No. 3 advised contractors, by a letter dated November 4, 1949, that it has no future intention to violate the law by boycotting and that all products are now acceptable no matter where or by whom manufactured, or whether they carry any kind of label. Such a statement would be a welcome solution to the problem if it were issued in good faith and if it results in contractors and distributors resuming the purchase of all products in a free market.

The New York union has also advised that it will no longer require its own No. 3 label but will now issue the regular I.B.E.W. label. In fairness to contractors and distributors, we must point out that such action will not relieve anybody from liability if boycotting continues. Manufacturers do not care what label, if any, is used but if specification, purchase, and installation continue to be restricted to only those products bearing the I.B.E.W. label, it will be axiomatic that the boycott is still continuing and it will have to be fought as such.

The manufacturers believe the recent action of I.B.E.W. Local No. 3 in New York opens the way for contractors and distributors throughout the country to separate themselves from involvement in this unfair, unjust, and illegal practice. Because the present situation seems to offer the possibility that free and open markets will again be available, the manufacturers have decided to postpone all contemplated action for the space of time necessary to determine whether such a change is effected. If that change does not take place, all contemplated legal approaches to the problem will be reinstated and it will be necessary to strike at the core of this vicious practice under every statute applicable and through every possible channel, no matter who may be involved in the process of curing the evil.
One of four apartment buildings in John Lovejoy Elliott Houses project by the New York City Housing Authority. Associated architects, William Lescaze and Archibald Manning Brown. Fred N. Severud, consulting engineer.

Interior view shows how wide, shallow beams permit variation in placing of columns to obtain utmost in clear floor space.

Building cost reduced with

CONCRETE FRAME AND FLOORS

Use of concrete frame and floors with wide, shallow beams effected substantial economies in materials and formwork in four 11- and 12-story low rental apartment buildings erected by the New York City Housing Authority.

Designing a multi-story building with this type of concrete construction permits reduction of the total height of the structure without reducing ceiling heights—gives the architect maximum freedom in placing columns. Columns can be located in bathrooms and closets thus providing more clear space for rooms.

Reinforced concrete construction offers architects and engineers many opportunities to reduce construction costs and still provide attractive, fire-safe buildings with the strength and rigidity to resist all static and dynamic loads. Such construction is ideally adapted to apartment buildings, hotels, hospitals and schools.

Our technical staff, backed by experience on hundreds of projects will gladly assist architects and engineers in obtaining maximum economies of concrete for apartment buildings or any project involving the use of concrete.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
735 N. WATER STREET, MILWAUKEE 2, WISCONSIN

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete...
through scientific research and engineering field work
A.I.A. TO AWARD MEDALS

Washington, D.C. — Edward Steichen, photographer, of Ridgefield, Conn., and Joseph Gardiner Reynolds, Jr., Boston artist and designer of stained glass windows, will receive the medal awards of The American Institute of Architects for 1950 for distinguished work in arts relating to architecture, it was announced by Glenn Stanton, first vice-president of the Institute.

The Fine Arts Medal will be awarded Mr. Steichen, director of the department of photography of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, who is most widely known for his direction of photography for the World War II film "Fighting Lady."

The Craftsmanship Medal, which is given to commend excellence in the industrial arts, will be presented to Mr. Reynolds, whose windows in churches, cathedrals and chapels in many American cities and abroad are recognized for high attainment in stained glass design.

The medals will be presented at the 82nd annual convention of the A.I.A. in Washington, D.C., May 10-13, at the same time that Sir Patrick Abercrombie, British architect and town planner, will be awarded the Institute's Gold Medal for distinguished service to the profession of architecture. The 1950 recipients were selected by unanimous vote of the Board of Directors of the A.I.A.

Award of the Fine Arts Medal to Mr. Steichen marks the first time it has been made in the field of photography, the recognition of his work following action of the Board of Directors last year in adding photography to the group of fine arts eligible for the award, Mr. Stanton said.

Mr. Steichen is internationally known for his contributions to the development of modern photography as an art form and has had numerous photographic exhibitions in art centers of the United States and Europe. His mural work includes the aviation murals in the New Roxy Theater, Radio City, New York. He received the Distinguished Service Medal for his wartime service in command of Naval combat photography.

Mr. Reynolds has been director of the partnership of Reynolds, Francis & Rohmstock, designers and makers of stained glass windows, since 1921. Some of his principal works are the great north and south transept windows of Princeton University chapel; the ten nave aisle windows of the Riverside Church, New York; the great south transept rose window and other windows of St. Bartholomew's church, New York; the great clerestory and nave aisle windows in the medical and religious life bays of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York; and windows in the National Cathedral, Washington, D.C., East Liberty Pres...
F. Stuart Fitzpatrick, manager of the Construction and Civic Development Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Miss Harlean James, executive secretary of the American Planning and Civic Association, were named as the 1950 recipients of honorary memberships in the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Fitzpatrick and Miss James, both of Washington, D.C., were cited by the Board of Directors of the Institute for distinguished service to the profession of architecture by their contributions to planning and civic development and by their collaboration with the A.I.A. in undertakings in these fields. The honorary memberships will be presented at the 82nd annual convention of the A.I.A. in Washington, D.C., May 10-13.

"Mr. Fitzpatrick, through his work with chambers of commerce and businessmen throughout the country, has stimulated and aroused interest in civic development in many communities," the Institute announced. "Both nationally and locally, he has been an active force in the promotion of such significant movements as city planning and zoning, the modernization of building codes and standards, apprenticeship training, building research, and the planning of public works by Federal, state and local governments. He has been a unifying force in an industry of many sectors, bringing together men of varied backgrounds for the improvement of American communities."

"Miss James has been an active leader for more than a quarter of a century in working for the adequate development of the national capital," the Institute stated. "With Frederic A. Delano and a special A.I.A. committee, Miss James collaborated on the drafting of legislation for the establishment of the National Park and Planning Commission and organized local communities throughout the country to support the bill. She has worked successfully for numerous other public planning programs. Miss James is the author of several books on planning. One called Land Planning for the City, State, and Nation was one of the first books which tied up planning for land and water resources at all levels of government."

Copies of the New Schedule of Proper Minimum Charges and Professional Practice may be obtained through the Secretary. 3c a copy plus postage.