

THE
OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects



DECEMBER
1931

Volume 3

Number 12

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects

Published Monthly by

The American Institute of Architects

Executive and Publication Offices, The Octagon, 1741 New York Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS THE COPY. \$1 PER YEAR. (FOREIGN \$2)

Checks or Money Orders should be made payable to The American Institute of Architects
All communications for publication should be sent to The Secretary, The A. I. A.

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Entered as second-class matter, February 9, 1929, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C.

Federal Employment of Private Architects

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, A. I. A.

December 28, 1931

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTE:

Through THE OCTAGON, and by means of correspondence, the Chapters and the members have been kept in touch with the development of the Institute's program regarding public works, with particular reference to the designing and planning of the many buildings to be erected under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department.

The Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department has continued through the summer to contract with outside architects for the design of public buildings in various sections of the country. On November fifth President Hoover stated that the number of private architects now in the employ of the Federal Government had reached a total of two hundred and twenty.

These employments, as you know, have been made under a permissive clause inserted into the Keyes-Elliott appropriation bills, under which the present Federal building program of the Treasury Department is going forward. When these appropriations are exhausted the discretionary power granted the Secretary of the Treasury, for the employment of outside architects, will lapse, and presumably all future architectural design will originate in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, as in former years, unless emergency authority be again granted the Secretary of the Treasury under future appropriation bills.

It has therefore seemed desirable to your Public Works Committee, and to the Board of Directors of the Institute, to express Institute principles in the form of a bill to be presented to the present Con-

gress. That bill, a copy of which is hereto attached, was introduced in the House of Representatives on Thursday, December 17th, by the Honorable Robert A. Green of Florida, a member of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The principles which the bill expresses have been approved by the entire Institute membership, and by the profession at large outside the Institute. They also have the endorsement of The Associated General Contractors of America, The Producers' Council, the Construction League of the United States, and of the Engineering Societies. The architectural press will champion the bill, and we are confident of much favorable support from the public press.

We are asking all Chapters and individual members to urge support of this proposed legislation by their Representatives and Senators in Congress. We have summarized the arguments in its favor, with all of which you are familiar, as follows:

1. That the country is entitled to the services of the ablest architects in the nation, and that their employment will result in a more vital architecture appropriate to the regions in which Federal buildings are to be erected. To restrict the designing of our Federal buildings to a single department, no matter how efficient, must inevitably narrow and stereotype the expression of our architectural ideals.

2. We oppose the growth of bureaucracy as an infringement of our republican ideal of encouraging private initiative.

3. We believe that, in any emergency such as this, speed as well as efficiency will result from the prompt allocation of various projects

to architects resident in the general sections in which public buildings are to be built.

4. The employment of architects outside of the Treasury Department, and resident in various parts of the country, will bring to the service of the Government the abilities of men familiar, not only with local conditions and customs, climatic factors, methods of construction and appropriate and economical materials, but also men highly trained in design and capable of bringing a fresh point of view to the problems entrusted to them.

This bill should be passed in the interests of all citizens and all taxpayers. We are confident that it will result in public buildings of better design and of more economical and appropriate construction.

Your active cooperation in the support of the bill will be needed, and it is hoped that you will not only endorse the bill personally through your Senators and Representatives, but that you will also ask influential persons in your community to do so. The measure is one which will commend itself to Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and all other civic organizations; also to the public press of every community. The proposed legislation is as follows:

(IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—DECEMBER 17, 1931—MR. GREEN INTRODUCED THE FOLLOWING BILL; WHICH WAS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED).

A BILL—H. R. 6187

To direct the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for architectural and engineering services in the designing and planning of public buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to employ by contract, and at the established rates of compensation, outside professional or technical service of competent persons, firms, or corporations, for the architectural and engineering designing and planning of such Federal buildings as are now or may, in the future, be placed under the jurisdiction of his department, without reference to the Classifi-

cation Act of 1923, as amended, or to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEC. 2. That such employment shall be based at all times on the highest grounds of proven professional ability in order that our Federal architecture may truly represent our national genius and keep pace with the rapid development of the arts of architecture and engineering. Architects or engineers shall not be employed without prior submission to the Secretary of the Treasury of satisfactory evidence of their qualifications and experience.

SEC. 3. That wherever circumstances warrant, such services shall be contracted for by the employment of the ablest architects and engineers resident in the general sections of the country wherein such Federal buildings are to be erected.

SEC. 4. At the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the employment of outside architects or engineers may be omitted in connection with public buildings of a total cost for building and site of not more than \$50,000.

SEC. 5. That all such individuals, firms, or corporations shall render their services subject to the approval and under the direction of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, whose duty it shall be to act for the Government in all matters regarding sites, the allotment and subdivision of space, the control of technical detail, the letting of contracts, and the supervision of the erection of said Federal buildings.

SEC. 6. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the duties of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury in regard to maintenance, alterations, repairs, or supervision of either existing or proposed public buildings.

SEC. 7. That the cost of compensation for outside professional or technical services shall be charged to the appropriation for the construction of the building for which such services are rendered.

SEC. 8. All Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with the terms of this Act are hereby repealed.

The Presidents of all Chapters have received full information in this matter. It should be discussed and vigorously acted upon by every Chapter at the first meeting following the receipt of this number of THE OCTAGON.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS LABEAUME, *Chairman*
Committee on Public Works, A. I. A.

A Course in Adult Education

PRESIDENT KOHN REPORTS ON HIS WESTERN TRIP

FROM October 7th to the 31st I went through a strenuous course of education in architectural practice. In that period I visited about a dozen Chapters of the Institute, three or four other architectural societies, four or five schools of architecture, a variety of Building Congresses, Chambers of Commerce and a most hospitable Lumberman's Club. To say that the twenty-six or more meetings in fifteen cities provided many new insights and

much food for reflection, is telling much less than half the story.

I have no intention of rehearsing the story of the trip, nor telling of the many delightful occasions provided by the hospitality of the various groups of architects with whom we met. Through the major part of the journey I was "managed" by Regional Director, Fred F. Willson of Montana. An excellent actor, too, is this Director from the Western

Mountain Region. During my speeches he faced many successive repetitions of the same story with a pleasant and interested smile! Even on my eighth repetition he managed to get off an excellent reproduction of a hearty laugh, and when I omitted that story from my ninth talk he begged for it, saying that he wanted to hear it again. He surely is accomplished in more arts than one.

Further on along the line I was taken in hand by Regional Director, Fred M. Mann of Minneapolis, who gently conducted me through the balance of the trip.

Perhaps as a matter of record I should give a summary of my trip. Well then, in St. Louis there was an excellent Chapter meeting and discussion preceded by hospitality of a distinctive St. Louis character; in Omaha a lunch meeting with the Professional Men's Club and one at dinner with the Chapter, both of them interesting and helpful to the President; in Lincoln, Nebraska, a personally conducted tour through the Capitol and a lunch meeting with a pleasant group of local architects; in Denver a most delightful day of conferences with architects in the beautiful setting which that city affords, and an excellent Chapter meeting at dinner-time; in Salt Lake City a rousing Chamber of Commerce meeting in favor of the Public Works policy of the Institute and a most original evening barbecue supper meeting in a cabin up in a canyon of the nearby mountains—a discussion in which Institute members and outsiders kept at it until well into the night.

During a day spent unofficially in San Francisco I met many of my friends in the Chapter at a lunch arranged by Fred H. Meyer, Director for the Sierra Nevada Division.

At Eugene, Oregon, Ellis F. Lawrence and Walter Willcox did the honors for the School of Fine Arts. This visit and the talks with the students strengthened my conviction that here there was excellence in education, as always the result of the inspiration of the men who teach. In Portland a local Building Congress meeting and the Apprenticeship School were exhibited to our great joy. The Chapter meeting (with all outside architects invited) was one of the best of the trip.

Seattle put on a whole series of splendidly managed and very much alive public meetings, and meetings of architects. At the University of Wash-

ington there was a talk to students and throughout our stay there was most generous hospitality, public and private. Their group meeting of all architects was an inspiring one, and there was a lot of good back talk too. A meeting in Tacoma of local architects with the Lumbermen's Club was also most informative. The meetings in Spokane were many; one with the Building Industry Committee; a lunch with the Chamber of Commerce, and finally a supper with the Spokane Society of Architects, attended by eighty or more students from the Schools of the University of Idaho and the State College of Washington at Pullman. These students had journeyed eighty or ninety miles each way to come to the meeting. The day was most worthwhile for me as giving an insight into conditions of practice in that section. I only hope it was as valuable to those who came to the meetings.

Montana showed up in exceptional form; almost every architect of the little group which met in Bozeman had come hundreds of miles by auto or train. These are men who are upholding our professional standards under great difficulties, and at best they have so few generous opportunities to show their ability. They are indeed a group of fine fellows, as well as good architects.

My superlatives are used up. But I must record an excellent conference with the St. Paul Chapter at lunch; a fine interchange of views at a well attended Minneapolis Chapter dinner in the evening; a pleasant morning and lunch meeting at Madison, Wisconsin, with the small but earnest new Madison Chapter, and last but by no means least, a rousing crowded dinner meeting of architects of the Milwaukee Chapter with many in attendance from other points in Wisconsin. It was one of those affairs in which the atmosphere counts; the atmosphere given by the men themselves and the place!

All in all, I shall not soon forget the experiences of this trip of "one night stands," nor the generous hospitality of my many hosts. I now know a lot more about the practice of architecture throughout the country. And I also have had confirmed my prejudice in favor of architects—they surely are a fine lot of men—high minded as a group and as individuals, and so patiently working for their ideal; an ideal which is so difficult of approach—because it tries to be practical and socially valuable and yet produce a thing of beauty in the process.

The Sixty-Fifth Convention

December 31, 1931.

Official Notice to Members

TIME AND PLACE

The Sixty-fifth Convention of The American Institute of Architects will be held in Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 27, 28, and 29, 1932.

Information concerning the number of delegates to which each Chapter will be entitled, hotel headquarters, reservations, transportation and the program of events will be given in a later notice.

EARLY ELECTION OF DELEGATES

The attention of all Chapters is called to the desirability of electing Convention delegates early in the year. Subjects covered in many of the important committee reports, and advance information concerning the business of the Convention, will be submitted to the Chapters in the pages of THE OCTAGON, by the Secretary's Office, from sixty to thirty days ahead of the Convention. If delegates are elected early, and if Institute business is considered at Chapter meetings, the delegates become familiar with the subjects which are to be discussed at the Convention, and they will know the views and wishes of their constituent Chapters—all of which is important in the interest of representative government.

CHAPTER MEETINGS ON CONVENTION BUSINESS

The Secretary takes this occasion to urge upon Chapter officers that they arrange for at least one meeting of the Chapter at which Institute business and the general welfare of the architectural profession will be the only subjects of discussion. The Convention this year will be held in April; therefore, it is recommended that the Chapters designate their late March or early April meetings as reserved for subjects which relate to the Institute and practice of architecture.

Notwithstanding adverse conditions, the Institute has maintained all of its major activities in full force. In fact, the work of the Institute, as carried on by its Officers, Board of Directors, Committee Chairmen and the Secretary's Office in Washington, has been put forward with greater zeal than ever during the past year. As on previous occasions during its seventy-five years of service to the architectural profession, the Institute has again demonstrated its stability and its capacity for leadership. Today it is the rallying point for a profession which has been hard hit by adverse economic conditions of unusual force and duration. The Institute and its Chapters have great responsibility,

and corresponding opportunity. They are doing justice to both—and will continue to do so.

For these and other reasons, the duty which will rest upon Convention delegates is more significant than usual. Each Chapter is urged to send its full quota of delegates if possible. If that is not possible, then a part quota should be sent. Under no circumstances should any Chapter be without at least one delegate.

The plan of equalizing delegates' expenses will be in operation as last year. Complete information concerning the plan will be sent at a later date.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

The Secretary now advises each member of his privilege of nomination by petition, under the procedure indicated in Chapter VI, Article 6, Section 2 of the By-Laws (page 111 of the *Annuary*). This section provides that not less than fifteen members, not more than five of whom shall be members of one Chapter, and each of whom shall be in good standing in the Institute, may nominate by petition candidates for the offices of Director and President, Director and First Vice-President, Director and Second Vice-President, Director and Secretary, and Director and Treasurer, about to become vacant.

The By-Laws also provide that not less than fifteen members, not more than five of whom shall be members of one Chapter, and each of whom shall be in good standing in the Institute, and each of whom shall be a member of a chapter within the regional division whereof the term of office of the regional director is about to expire, may nominate a candidate for Regional Director from that Division.

All nominations must be filed with the Secretary of the Institute on or before forty days prior to the opening day of the Convention whereat the election is to take place. (This makes March 17, 1932, the last day on which nominations may properly be filed at The Octagon.) Each petition shall nominate only one member and must state the office for which the member is nominated.

The offices and directorships to be filled by election at the time of the Sixty-fifth Convention are indicated by the following list:

Officers:

President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Directorships:

Candidates for directorships shall be selected from the members of the Regional Divisions where vacancies are about to occur.

The three Directors to be elected at the coming Convention will represent the three Regional Divisions named below:

Great Lakes Division:

States: Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois (except St. Clair and Madison Counties).

Chapters: Central Illinois, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Eastern Ohio, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Indiana, Kentucky.

Middle Atlantic Division:

States: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, District of Columbia.

Chapters: Baltimore, Delaware, New Jersey, North-western Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, Southern Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., West Virginia.

Western Mountain Division:

States: Colorado, Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, and Territory of Alaska.

Chapters: Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington State.

FRANK C. BALDWIN,
Secretary.

Meetings of the Board of Directors

SYNOPSIS OF MINUTES

UNDER the provisions of the By-Laws of the Institute, it is the duty of the Secretary to publish to the members, in *THE OCTAGON*, a synopsis of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors. In the May number appeared synopses of the meetings of the Executive Committee held in Washington, in March; and of the meetings of the Board of Directors held in San Antonio, in April.

As a measure of economy, the customary September meeting of the Executive Committee was omitted.

Therefore, the Board of Directors, at its semi-annual meeting, held in Louisville, Kentucky, on November 19, 20 and 21, had an unusually heavy schedule.

The minutes of that meeting have been approved by the Secretary, and printed for distribution to the Officers and Directors, and for use in the codification books of the Institute which are maintained at *The Octagon*. The minutes contain forty-two printed pages, with a total of two hundred and ten items of business. The number of resolutions adopted was one hundred and thirty-three.

In explanation of these large totals, it should be stated that they comprise many items of a routine nature, including resignations, reinstatements and other status cases which, under the basic law of the Institute, must be acted upon by the Board of Directors or Executive Committee.

It would be very expensive to print in *THE OCTAGON* a synopsis of every item of business passed upon by the Board of Directors. For example, the Board had before it progress reports from all of the standing and special committees—twenty-nine reports in all. Those progress reports relate to the early development of committee work. Obviously, they are tentative and not ready for publication. It is the final reports of the committees as made to the

Board at the pre-convention meeting which go to the membership in the Proceedings of the Convention.

The Board also received reports from each of the nine Regional Directors, and reports from officers, and others, relating to many subjects. Some of these reports were for the record. Others called for action by the Board.

It is the judgment of the Secretary that a fair interpretation of the By-law requirement, above-mentioned, is that it will be sufficient to review in *THE OCTAGON* the Board's action on matters of general interest to the membership and ready for publication. It is hoped that this interpretation, considered in connection with the fact that the entire minutes of every Board and Executive Committee meeting are open to any member of the Institute at *The Octagon* at any time, will be accepted as adequate compliance with the spirit of the By-law provision.

The present synopsis is made on the basis here described, and with due regard to the merit of brevity.

Members Present.

The meeting was held in Louisville, Kentucky, to give opportunity for contact with the Kentucky Chapter.

All Officers and Directors were present—fourteen in all. Others present at one or more sessions were Louis LaBeaume, Chairman of the Committee on Public Works; and William Stanley Parker, President of *The Architects' Small House Service Bureau*.

Construction League of the United States— Membership Voted.

The President reported that representatives of nineteen leading organizations representing major

groups in the building industry met at The Octagon, Washington, D. C., on September 23-24, 1931, under the auspices of The American Institute of Architects, and organized the Construction League of the United States.

Mr. Kohn outlined the purposes of the new organization, and expressed the hope that the Board would give its approval to the steps taken by the Officers of the Institute and the Committee on Industrial Relations in sponsoring the formation of the Construction League of the United States.

Resolved, That the action of the Officers of the Institute, and its Committee on Industrial Relations, in sponsoring the formation of the Construction League of the United States be approved; that the Institute maintain membership in the League and that the Officers be authorized to proceed along the lines indicated in the report of the President, as printed in the September issue of THE OCTAGON.

Public Works—Report of the Committee.

The Chairman of the Committee on Public Works, Louis LaBeaume, of St. Louis, met with the Board of Directors on invitation of the President.

Mr. LaBeaume briefly outlined the activity of that Committee since the Convention in April, 1931. He concluded with the statement that in the opinion of the Committee it was desirable to have prepared and presented at the coming session of Congress legislation which would make the Office of the Supervising Architect a supervisory one in fact as well as in name. He requested an expression of opinion by the Board in regard thereto.

There was extended discussion of general principles, and of details, involved in this matter. Action was as follows:

Resolved, That this Board does hereby authorize and direct the Committee on Public Works, in behalf of The American Institute of Architects, to cause to be prepared and introduced in the coming session of Congress, such legislation as will insure that Federal buildings shall be planned and designed by competent architects in private practice, and to do all proper things to cause such legislation to be enacted into law

The Report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer, Edwin Bergstrom, submitted a comprehensive report covering the financial operations for the first nine months of 1931; also budgets for the years 1932, 1933 and 1934.

The substance of the Treasurer's report and the budgets will be submitted to the Institute by him in his report to the Convention in April. Therefore, the information is not included here. It is correct to say, however, that the Treasurer's report disclosed a substantial reduction in the contemplated income of the Institute for the year 1931. It also disclosed a reduction in contemplated expenditures. While the year 1931 will end with a deficit, which will be met by a loan from the Emergency Loan Fund, the extent of such deficit will not be known

exactly until the books are closed on December 31. However, the deficit will not be a serious one and under the circumstances is not cause for undue pessimism. The budget for the coming years, particularly 1932, as offered by the Treasurer and adopted by the Board, are on a conservative basis. They contemplate economies in many directions, but no curtailment in the major activities of the Institute, except a postponement of the final liquidation of the Press indebtedness.

Unification of Architectural Profession—Report of Committee.

The Chairman of the Committee on Unification, Edwin Bergstrom, submitted the report of that Committee to the Board of Directors, under date of November 19, 1931.

The report and recommendations therein were discussed at length, and it was—

Resolved, That the Board approve the four recommendations of the report of the Unification Committee, dated November 19, 1931, and instructs the Committee to submit a further report to the Executive Committee, at its meeting in February, 1932, based on "Plan (3)" of the report of November 19, 1931, and in the simplest possible form.

The four recommendations of the Unification Committee, as adopted, were—

First—That the Committee be requested to make a further report on unification matters to the Executive Committee at the next meeting of the Executive Committee;

Second—That the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws be requested to prepare with counsel the amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Institute to make the unified plan a part of the law of the Institute, and to report those amendments to the Executive Committee at its next meeting;

Third—That the Executive Committee at its next meeting be requested to act on all matters relating to the plan;

Fourth—That the Secretary of the Institute be directed to print the amendments to the By-Laws as approved by the Executive Committee, present them to the membership as required by the By-Laws, and bring them before the next Convention for adoption, with the full approval and on behalf of the Board.

"Plan (3)" as approved, was—

To set up the state societies as independent state corporations, with inclusive membership, and with memberships as organizations in the Institute. This would give them voting power in the meetings of the Institute, but that power should not predominate over the individual memberships. Otherwise the Institute shall remain with its present set-up and its chapters.

Regional Divisions—Reports of Directors.

Reports were made by the following Regional Directors:

Frederick W. Garber, Great Lakes Division
Charles T. Ingham, Middle Atlantic Division

Fred F. Willson, Western Mountain Division
 Franklin O. Adams, South Atlantic Division
 M. H. Furbringer, Gulf States Division
 Frederick H. Meyer, Sierra Nevada Division
 George H. Gray, New England Division
 Albert L. Brockway, New York Division
 Frederick M. Mann, Central States Division

The President expressed his appreciation of the work of the Directors, and it was

Resolved, That the reports of Regional Directors be received and attached to the official copy of the Minutes of this meeting and that the Secretary be authorized to print excerpts therefrom in THE OCTAGON.

Delaware Chapter—Charter Granted.

Subject to the receipt of the formal approval of the Philadelphia Chapter, a charter of Chapter Membership was issued to the Delaware Chapter, effective November 19, 1931, with the entire State of Delaware as territory, and that territory and all Institute members residing therein were transferred from the Philadelphia Chapter, or other Chapters to which they may have been assigned, to the Delaware Chapter, effective November 19, 1931.

Schedule of Charges—Report of Special Committee

The Chairman of the Special Committee on Schedule of Charges, M. H. Furbringer, submitted the report of that Committee under date of November 2, 1931.

The Chairman furnished each Director with a copy of the report, the conclusions of which, based on the returns from the questionnaire, were as follows:

- (1) That the Institute should issue a schedule.
- (2) That the majority are in favor of the percentage basis.
- (3) That a large number believe the fees recommended should be designated for a few groups.
- (4) That there is some dissatisfaction with the present schedule.
- (5) That a majority are in favor of including engineering fees within the architect's fee.

Action was as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Schedule of Charges be and hereby is directed to prepare a draft of revision of the Schedule of Charges for submission to the next annual convention of the Institute, such revision to be based on the recommendations of the Committee in the report as submitted to the Board of Directors under date of November 2, 1931. The revised document, after it has been submitted to the Executive Committee, and before the next annual convention, shall be published in THE OCTAGON for the comment and criticism of the entire membership.

Document Concerning Free Sketches

The Secretary suggested that consideration be given to the preparation and publication of an Institute document in non-technical form, setting forth the economic, professional, and other reasons against the submission of free sketches by architects.

He was of the opinion that such a document would be of great value to members in dealing with clients who—from lack of information—insist that architects furnish free sketches, thereby setting up unfair and unethical competition.

Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint a special committee of three to prepare a draft of an Institute document setting forth the economic, professional and other reasons against the submission of free sketches by architects, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Institute

The Secretary called to the attention of the Board the fact that 1932 marks the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Institute.

He stated that at the Fiftieth Anniversary a celebration of notable proportions was held, and he recommended that after an additional twenty-five years of growth and effective work by the Institute, the Seventy-fifth Anniversary be appropriately celebrated.

Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint a Committee to devise ways and means of appropriately celebrating the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Institute.

Structural Service—Report of Committee

The Secretary submitted the progress report of the Chairman of the Structural Service Committee, N. Max Dunning, dated November 17, 1931. The report covered the work of the committee; the appointment of a new Technical Secretary, F. Leo Smith; and the desirability of making the committee a standing one. It also discussed proposed collaboration with The Producers' Council, in working out details of a method whereby chapters could obtain the use of the Visaphone as a means of spreading knowledge of the proper use of materials, and of increasing the educational value of chapter meetings.

Vice-President Russell described the Visaphone which was shown at his meeting with the Philadelphia Chapter, and its possible application in the educational programs of the chapters. The instrument synchronizes the projection of photographs with a phonographic reproduction of lectures thereon. The discs on which the lectures are recorded are flexible and may be rolled up and easily transported.

Resolved, That the report of the Chairman of the Structural Service Committee be received.

Resolved, That the Structural Service Committee be made a Standing Committee of the Institute and that the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws be instructed to prepare an appropriate amendment to the By-Laws.

Architectural Practice—Unemployment of Architects and Draftsmen

The Secretary referred to the prolonged unemployment in the architectural profession, and among

the architectural draftsmen, as a result of the existing economic depression. He asked if, in the opinion of the members of the Board, it was feasible for the Institute to undertake or encourage some national plan for relief of the profession at large, or in the territories of the chapters, or some general plan for the relief of individual members who are having serious financial difficulties. He referred to the work of the engineering societies along this line.

The Secretary also read a letter of November 6, 1931, addressed to the Board by Julian Clarence Levi, Chairman of the Architects' Emergency Committee, in New York. Mr. Levi requested that a call be sent to Institute chapters asking them to inform the Architects' Emergency Committee of any methods being used in their territory toward obtaining work for the unemployed.

Mr. Baldwin asked that the whole situation be carefully studied by the Board, and that some expression of its opinion be recorded.

These matters were discussed at length, but no concrete plan for national or local relief was found to be feasible.

It was suggested, however, that Mr. Levi write to the Presidents of the Chapters for information on any local relief measures which may have been found successful.

Allied Architects of Denver—Court Decision

The Secretary presented, as of interest to the Board, with particular reference to its bearing on the practice of architecture with respect to bidding for professional services, a decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Colorado in the case of the City and County of Denver versus Allied Architects Association of Denver.

Mr. Bergstrom, who had had considerable experience in connection with the practice of allied architects associations, stated that the buildings in question, the Municipal Building and Court House, involved an expenditure of approximately \$5,000,000 and that the two principal points of the decision are that a corporation is not competent under present Colorado law to contract to furnish architectural services, and that the City of Denver is required to obtain bids when an architect is to be employed for public work.

He was of the opinion that action by the Board at this time would be well taken, as the "decision" was receiving wide attention.

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee to study the laws of the several states relative to bidding requirements for professional services before contracts may be awarded for the design or/and the construction of public buildings. The committee is instructed to make recommendations as to what should be done in each state to avoid legal complexities similar to those which now confront the Allied Architects Association of Denver.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors send a message of greeting to the Colorado Chapter, and to the Allied

Architects of Denver, wishing both organizations good cheer and good luck in their fight to overcome any injustices that may arise from the Colorado decision.

Registration Law—Revision of Model Form

The Board and the Committee on Registration Laws have had under consideration for some time the question of issuing a revised form of the model law for the registration of architects.

At the November, 1930, meeting of the Board, when this matter was considered, it was decided that any revision of the registration law for architects should be withheld until the receipt of a further report from the joint committee of architects and engineers.

The joint committee of architects and engineers has been discharged by the Institute.

The Secretary asked if the question of such revision should be revived at this time, and steps taken to obtain the views of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, and the Institute Committee on Registration Laws, Institute Counsel, and others, with a view to issuing a new and amended document.

Resolved, That the model form of registration law for architects, now issued by the Institute, be referred to the Committee on Registration Laws for revision, and report thereon to the Board of Directors at the April, 1932, meeting. The committee is instructed to consult with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, Institute counsel, and with the Chairman and members of the former Joint Committee on Registration of Architects and Engineers.

Advertising by the Architect

Mr. Bergstrom called to the attention of the Board a so-called advertising service in vogue in various parts of the country. The service involved the issuance of printed pamphlets under the title of "Building Progress," or like title, which contained more or less interesting matter about the practice of architecture, as well as illustrations of executed work.

The title page of a sample pamphlet of this kind bore in the left-hand corner "Published Monthly for those Interested in Building Economically and Well." In the right-hand corner appeared the name of the architect in whose interest it was issued, a statement that he is a member of The American Institute of Architects, and his address conspicuously printed.

The pamphlet contained no advertising by the building trades or manufacturers. It did contain illustrations of notable executed work, which was not the work of the architect in whose name the pamphlet was issued.

Mr. Bergstrom said the case in point was brought before the Board at the request of Robert H. Orr, Institute member of the Southern California Chapter, who joined with Mr. Bergstrom in the opinion that the propriety of this form of advertising should be passed upon by the Institute.

Resolved, That the Board hereby rescinds any previous endorsement of the so-called "Building Progress" brochures, and in view of the misleading nature of the document exhibited it records the opinion that advertising of this kind by the architect is in poor taste and is to be disapproved.

The Secretary was requested to so advise the publishers of the brochures.

Disciplinary Cases

The Board also had before it reports from the Committee on Practice and reports from the Judiciary Committee.

The findings of the Judiciary Committee relating to sustained charges of unprofessional conduct

against members of the Institute will be transmitted confidentially, in due course, to every member of the Institute.

Meetings with the Kentucky Chapter

The Secretary referred to the two very successful meetings with the Kentucky Chapter and suggested that the Board express its appreciation thereof.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors express its appreciation of the hospitality extended to it, and to the individual members of the Board, by the Kentucky Chapter and its various members. The Secretary was directed to address a communication to the President of the Chapter conveying the sentiment of the Board in this respect.

Standard Documents—Price Changes

THE Standard Contract Documents were first issued and copyrighted by the Institute in 1914. There have been three major revisions, so that the documents are now in the fourth edition.

The original edition was developed by the Committee on Contracts, under the Chairmanship of Frank Miles Day, of Philadelphia, Past-President of the Institute.

Succeeding editions were perfected under the guidance of William Stanley Parker, of Boston, Past-Secretary of the Institute, and under the guidance of Thomas E. Snook, of New York, present Chairman of the Committee on Contracts.

For some fifteen years, or more, the Standard Documents have been sold to the architectural profession, and to other groups of the building industry, at almost nominal prices. The intrinsic value of the documents, their general acceptance by the building public, and their high rating by the legal profession, has resulted in a heavy annual distribution through the Secretary's Office at The Octagon, and through some two hundred dealers in many cities of the country.

Under existing business conditions, it is essential that The American Institute of Architects shall continue unabated the work which it is doing for the advancement of architecture and the practice of architecture.

The Board of Directors, at its meeting in November, was of the opinion that the Institute should place the documents upon a basis which will produce a more adequate financial return than has been the case. It was directed that the prices of the Standard Documents be made more commensurate with their real worth, and that those who are fortunate enough to have commissions for building projects be asked to pay a fair price for the contract forms—thereby helping somewhat to maintain the work which the Institute is doing.

Effective January 1, 1932, the retail prices of the Standard Contract Documents, both at The Octagon and in the stores of all the dealers, will be increased as per the following schedule, with an Octagon discount of 25% to Institute members:

<i>Agreement and General Conditions in cover</i>	\$0.50
<i>General Conditions without Agreement</i>35
<i>Agreement without General Conditions</i>15
<i>Bond of Suretyship</i>10
<i>Form of Subcontract</i>10
<i>Letter of Acceptance of Subcontractor's Proposal</i>10
<i>Cover (Heavy paper with valuable notes)</i>02
<i>Complete set in cover</i>75

The two hundred dealers have been notified accordingly and, undoubtedly, the new prices will be put into effect by them on January 2, 1932.

The Board of Directors was of the opinion that members of the Institute should have the benefit of a straight discount for cash of 25% from the retail price—if the documents are purchased direct from the Office of the Secretary, at The Octagon, in lots of one hundred or more.

Dealers are *not* authorized to give the discount of 25%, which is reserved exclusively for members of the Institute who order direct from The Octagon.

When ordering the documents from The Octagon members are requested to bear in mind that one hundred copies or more must be ordered to get the discount, and that orders for *less* than one hundred copies will be charged at the regular retail prices. Each order should specify the desired documents by title, and should be accompanied by check or money order. It is not possible to carry open accounts in this connection.

It would be helpful if orders from Institute members contained a reference to A.I.A. membership.

All orders sent to The Octagon will be filled and shipped on the day the order is received. Transportation will be prepaid.

FRANK C. BALDWIN,
Secretary.

Findings of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership

By DR. RAY LYMAN WILBUR, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, AND CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE

FOR the first time in the history of America, representatives of each of the many professional and commercial groups interested in one way or another in home building and home ownership or any of the other aspects of the problems of housing and homemaking have assembled to pool their wisdom and work out cooperatively their best suggestions for the solution of the problems which they face in common. Many of the 31 committees of the Conference have worked for a half year or more to arrive at the recommendations which they have so carefully prepared and laid before you for discussion during the meetings of the past three days. Through our common deliberations on these problems, the solution of which is so urgent for the protection and development of American citizenship, certain fundamentals stand out which may properly be presented as the findings of the Conference. These I shall undertake to outline to you.

Each City and Community Should Have a Master Plan.

Since our contemporary problems have so largely grown out of lack of foresight and of proper regard for the public interest, the necessity of judicious and well-conceived planning of cities and of their outlying areas throughout the metropolitan region is indicated as a first essential for the correction of old evils and the prevention of new. Such planning involves a thorough understanding of human needs and of the nature of the public interests involved. It requires a knowledge of trends in urban developments and a vision of a city which will be a source of inspiration and pride to its citizens as well as an efficient center for interests of commercial, industrial or civic nature. The layout of streets, blocks, lots, utilities, transit systems, parkways, playgrounds and centers for business, industry or civic affairs should be conceived in such a way as to render homes accessible to places of work or recreation on the one hand while protecting them from the confusion and bustle of industry and the dangers of through traffic on the other. Careful attention to planning and the layout of new subdivisions will make possible the most desirable type of setting and approach for each home and will at the same time make reasonable the charges for land, utilities and other services which under haphazard development may prove too heavy for the home owner of modest means.

Each City Should Be Zoned.

By zoning of new areas and the rezoning where necessary of old, it is possible to protect homes from undesirable neighbors and land values from instability. Areas for industry and commerce, as well as for residence, should be carefully delineated but in a way which will make the neighborhood store accessible for service but not a neighborhood nuisance.

The free standing dwelling can be protected from the invasion of the multi-family dwelling or apartment house and the charm and integrity of each neighborhood unit may be preserved. Carefully drawn provisions for set-back of homes and definite requirements of specific and adequate reservations of land about each dwelling may preserve a beauty in residential neighborhoods which otherwise would be lost under conditions of unwise and reckless land subdivision.

All New Homes Irrespective of the Income of the Family Can and Should be of Good Design and Sound Construction.

The further construction of flimsy houses of an uninteresting or even ugly design is not necessary. Beauty is not a veneer to be applied at added cost but lies rather in the lines of a house, its proportions, the relations of its parts one to another and of the whole to its setting. A one-room log cabin may be a thing of beauty. Professional pride and responsibility on the part of architects and carefully drawn programs to elicit by joint counsel the cooperation of contractors and builders, the manufacturers and distributors of material, the realtor and subdivider, may produce a radical change in the quality of the small home that is the result of mass production, while careful programs for the education of the taste of the home buyer may create an intelligent demand for good design and workmanship on the part of the home buyer. It is demonstrable that quality pays, both by endearing the home to the family and by the enhancement of property and community values.

Soundly Built Homes Can and Should Be Rendered Available to All Home Buyers.

Through the use of proper materials and processes and through mass production, and stabilized, year-round construction, better homes may be produced at less cost than is at present paid for homes that rapidly deteriorate. The development of pride

in workmanship and of high standards on the part of producers of materials and builders of homes can bring good new housing within the reach of a much larger buying public than is at present served and will at the same time serve all customers better.

Home Ownership Should Be a Possibility at Some Time In the Life of Every Thrifty Family.

The stability and safety of the Nation require the well-advised development of individuality owned homes. The first necessity for the promotion of well-advised home ownership is a system of home financing, adequate in amount and operated in the public interest so as to permit thrifty people to secure for themselves such a home. It should be possible for every thrifty and honest family at the proper time not only to own its home but also to secure disinterested and competent advice on all matters relating to such ownership. Home information centers accessible to families in need of such advice and wise in their counsel are therefore desirable.

An Adequate System of Credit For the Financing of Homes Should Be Established.

Any thrifty family in city or country should be able to borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest with a reasonably long period of amortization under adequate protection from unreasonable foreclosure. The system for the financing of homes should be so organized that the interests of the home purchaser, the lender and the general public will all be amply protected. Some device for the better mobilization of home financing credit and to rend it more fluid, for the protection of lending institutions in times of depression, and to further facilitate sound home ownership at all times is clearly needed.

Old Homes Should Be Brought Up to Standard.

Since the majority of families are now living in old houses far from convenient or comfortable in their planning or equipment, and far from modern in their sanitation, it is necessary that such advice and skilled service should be available as to make it possible for each family to discover what should be the next steps in the improvement of its own home and the most efficient ways of going about its repair or extensive remodeling and modernizing. Since incomes limit the amount that may be expended on home improvement it should be borne in mind that no excuse lies therein for inaction. Landlords can be helped to see their responsibility and can contribute greatly to the quality of homes at relatively slight expenditure. Home owners and tenants whose incomes are small may still make improvements by their own personal labor during such moments as they may find free for this type of work and bit by bit bring about changes that rid the home, one by one, of its inconveniences and sources of irritation,

and render it a wholesome and attractive environment and a source of family interest and pride.

Slums and Blighted Areas Should Be Eliminated.

Since public neglect and a variety of other causes have produced blighted areas and slums in our cities which have become an economic liability and where conditions of living have become a social menace, the need is clearly indicated for measures which go beyond the home dweller to the community and which may involve complete demolition in case reconditioning of individual dwellings should not prove feasible. Unless this problem can be met by private enterprise there should be public participation at least to the extent of the exercise of the power of eminent domain. If the interest of business groups can not be aroused to the point where they will work out a satisfactory solution of the problem through adequate measures for equity financing and large scale operations, a further exercise of some form of governmental powers may be necessary in order to prevent these slums from resulting in serious detriment to the health and character of our citizens.

Industry So Far as Practical Should Be Decentralized.

A basic evil in bad housing is land overcrowding. One of the most fundamental ways of reaching this problem is through broad policies for the decentralization of industry with provision for the re-housing of industrial laborers' families in the new industrial communities in individual private dwellings. To accomplish this it is necessary to distinguish among the many industries and businesses those for which such re-location is most desirable and to see that those factors which now block such decentralization are brought properly under control. This may involve special study on the freight rate structure and special measures to eliminate the factors which now penalize desirable movement of industry.

But in new industrial villages as well as in new residential subdivisions special pains must be taken to prevent the repetition of the mistakes of the past. The relation of industrial and commercial districts to those that are residential needs most careful planning and so also does the layout of streets, blocks and lots, to facilitate the building of free-standing homes with ample and protected setting properly served by public utilities, and all this at a total cost within the reach of the industrial worker.

Well-Advised Large Scale Housing Operations Should Be Facilitated.

In view of the economies which should be available to each dwelling unit in large scale operations needless obstructions in the form of restrictive legislation, inappropriate taxation and difficulties in securing adequate financial underwriting should re-

ceive such attention by business groups and public agencies as will remove all needless handicaps upon the provision of good housing through mass production for the lower income groups. It should be wholly possible to do this in a manner which will protect all public interests involved and at the same time release financial resources, business acumen and social vision for housing operations of a type and quality that will attract sound, conservative investment into this field in which the human needs are so great. To this end the leading business groups of our cities making use of the best available advice and collective experience can make a contribution vastly greater than that which now characterizes business efforts in the field of housing for the lower income groups.

Homes Should Be Freed From Excessive Burdens of Taxation.

Existing practices in the assessment of real property and in the levying of taxes upon dwellings, especially those of the single family house type, have resulted in such heavy and inequitable burdens that home ownership has been discouraged. The need is apparent for methods of assessment which will not penalize the small home owner in comparison with the apartment dweller or the business or industrial plant, and for forms of taxation which will not penalize or discourage improvement in homes already built. A program based upon thorough study of this subject is indicated as desirable in the large majority of our cities and states, as well as in rural districts, and alternative methods of raising public revenue should in each instance be considered with reference to their relative equity and their merit from the fiscal point of view.

Beauty as Well as Utility Should Be Made Available Within the Home and Its Surroundings.

Furniture of good design and of sturdy, durable construction can be made available at prices not greater than are now paid for the ugly and flimsy furniture at present so widely sold. To solve the problem of making good furniture accessible to families of modest income there will be needed cooperation on the part of the various professional, manufacturing and trade groups involved. They have an opportunity out of their professional knowledge, experience and resources to make a contribution which will have a marked effect upon the lives and happiness of millions of families.

Similarly the professions and trades involved in the landscape planning and planting of home yards and gardens and in the provision of the accessories for children's play have an opportunity through cooperative study and action to bring charm in residential neighborhoods and the joys of outdoor living within the reach of all families irrespective of their income.

The Conveniences, Protection and Opportunities Enjoyed By City Dwellers Should Be Rendered Available as Rapidly as Possible to the Residents of Rural Districts.

Needless drudgery due to imperfect and inadequate equipment or to serious lack of equipment is found in the homes of millions of rural families. Though richly endowed in natural setting, the farm home may fail to enjoy some or all of the facilities which modern science and invention have brought within the reach of urban populations. Ignorance, imperfect trade organization, low incomes and many other factors may contribute individually or collectively to this end. Systematic educational programs, universal provision of home demonstration services, general cooperation of civic leaders in rural communities in better homes demonstrations, increase of facilities for extension training and demonstration of equipment and utilities appropriate to the rural home and the cooperation of trade organizations and power companies and of public departments can be made rapidly to overcome these deficiencies and bring convenience, comfort and safety within the reach of ever-expanding circles of rural life.

Work Centers for Household Operations Should Be Efficiently Planned and Equipped.

Needless fatigue and waste motion and restricted leisure are the result of haphazard or inappropriate planning and equipment of the work centers of the home. The cooperation of home economists, architects and engineers is essential for more efficient planning which may result in the elimination of needless burdens. Better organization of household activities requires study and help from competent centers of advice and experimentation. The objectives of home and family life must be considered at every step in the process so that there will be a maximum opportunity for the fulfillment of interests and well-rounded development of each member of the household.

There Is Need of Better Framed and Better Enforced Legislation with Regard to all Types of Housing for the Protection of the Home and the Community.

The present laws are often hampering to new types of construction. States and cities profit little by one another's experience. The effects of existing legislation and enforcement have been inadequately studied. Greater uniformity, once adequate standards and objectives for legislation have been devised, would be desirable with due reference to local adaptations where necessary. The factors which interfere with effective enforcement of well-framed legislation need constant study which should lead to constructive cooperation by the public's representa-

tives with the officials charged with the enforcement of the law. No law is self-enforcing, and it is only through the exercise of the rights of citizenship that the most desirable types of administration can be achieved. Although a large part of the problem of housing is to be met by study and education, high minimum standards can be achieved only by legislation that is based upon scientific study free from inequities and discrimination and administered with a view to eliminating those evil factors in the home environment which may interfere in any way with individual development.

The Need of Development of Further Research, Information Service and Public Education.

Experienced leaders in each field have pointed to the need of further study of the problems with which they were concerned. The best programs are based on adequate and accurate knowledge, which still is often not to be had. Much waste of time, energy and resources can be avoided by the establishment of a well-endowed central agency for the correlation of past and present researches and the initiation of studies in those fields which are most fundamental to wise policy. Such a center might serve also for the dissemination of the findings of research and accurate information to individuals or agencies which seek it, and through it, or in cooperation with it, should be developed well thought out measures for public education in all branches of this subject. Local home information centers, schools and colleges and civic agencies for the improvement of homes should be able to secure from it the help and advice which are necessary in the furtherance of their programs. The findings of laboratories working upon problems of fundamental equipment, utilities, construction and more especially on tests of new inventions, processes and technological developments should through it be rendered available to those who should make use of them without needless lapse of time. By this means progress in the development of sound knowledge in the field of housing would be rendered much more rapid, and through the dissemination of such findings we would get rid of the present lag between discovery and availability for use.

The Promotion of Home Ownership and Better Homes Is the Prerogative of All Civic Leaders and of Citizens.

The interest and cooperation of public departments, business men, commercial and industrial organizations, professional and civic groups, should be available in the planning of well-judged measures

and policies to remove influences that interfere with the universal provision of desirable conditions of housing and to provide as rapidly as possible for desirable conditions of living for all families irrespective of income, race, occupation or other factors.

This Conference has opened up a number of questions of vital importance to the welfare of our Nation. The contributions from the various committees have been outstanding. The work of the Conference has by no means been completed; in fact it is just well started. It is planned to have a continuation committee appointed which will not only further summarize the results of the Conference but will bring the reports of the committees and the findings to public attention in all parts of the country. It is hoped that in about a year, a second Conference can be held. Some of the most important problems of housing associated with the slums and blighted areas of our cities need technical and financial solution. The promising reports that have been placed before this Conference indicate the probability of unusually satisfactory results if new conceptions and new methods can be put into practical application.

In Porto Rico cooperative efforts for the building of homes have been unusually successful when combined with small tracts of land for cultivation. Similar experiments need to be tried in various parts of the country.

Broadly speaking, proper housing is vital to wholesome living. Upon wholesome living depends the success of our democracy. Health, happiness and good citizenship are furthered by proper housing. Unhappiness, delinquency and crime are furthered by bad housing. We have still to determine the effect of our methods of housing upon our primary biological needs but we can be sure that we can not change materially the essentials of human habitation without reacting biologically. We can learn from the birds. The shiftless, careless robins who pick poor places for their nests, who build poor nests, raise but few young who become full fledged successful robins. We are endeavoring within a few decades to remould the mass and individual changes brought to us in an almost overwhelming manner by science and invention. No matter how greatly our mobility has increased, our human needs for home with its joys and comforts and children remain unchanged. While electricity, the telephone and the radio, and perhaps now television, bring the homes closer in contact with the world, they make it all of the more important psychologically and physiologically to have a place of retreat and comfort that we can call "Home Sweet Home."

President Hoover's Message—Conference Resolutions

AT the close of the Conference Secretary Wilbur, joint chairman, transmitted to the thirty-six hundred delegates from every state, and many of the territories, the following personal message from the President:

He appreciates deeply the conscientious and efficient work of all of the Committees and the fine spirit shown by the Conference itself. So great has been the success and so numerous have been the avenues opened up that a continuation committee will be appointed to carry on the work of the Conference, to provide adequate distribution of the work of committees and to plan for further activities. He asked me, particularly, to tell you that you were enlisted in the "war" against bad housing and for good housing, and to tell you that he hopes to see you again in about a year in a second Conference. This housing "war" is not to stop until every American home is clean, convenient, wholesome, sanitary, and a fit place for a mother and father to bring to maturity young citizens who will keep our nation strong, vigorous, and worthy.

Conference Resolutions

The Conference passed two resolutions in concluding its three days of work. They were:

(1) *Whereas*, President Hoover has stated that he would propose to Congress the establishment of a system of home loan discount banks, and

Whereas, In the opinion of this Conference, the establishment of such a system as the President proposes will operate not only to relieve the present financial strain upon sound savings banks, trust companies and building and loan associations, but will also have a permanent value to the nation as a whole as a means of promoting ownership in the future,

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the members of the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, assembled in Washington this fourth day of December, 1931, heartily endorse the plan of the President and pledge their support to the Administration in its efforts to have Congress enact appropriate legislation to establish the system proposed.

(2) *Resolved*, That the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership expresses the hope that the President will appoint a continuing committee to carry on the work of the correlation committees of the Conference, receiving the reports of the correlation committees, and dealing with them in a subsequent report of its own.

Further information concerning the work of the Conference, the reports of Committees, and future developments should be addressed to John M. Gries, Executive Secretary, President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Reviewing 1931

IF you are broke, read this letter from an Oklahoman to his banker and feel better:

"It is impossible for me to make a further payment on my note. My present financial condition is due to the effects of federal laws, state laws, county laws, corporation laws, by-laws, mother-in-laws and outlaws that have been foisted upon an unsuspecting public. Through these various laws I have been held down, held up, walked on, sat on, flattened and squeezed until I do not know where I am, and why I am.

"These laws compel me to pay a merchant's tax, capital stock tax, income tax, real estate tax, prop-

erty tax, auto tax, gas tax, water tax, light tax, cigar tax, street tax, school tax, syntax and carpet tax.

"The government has so governed my business that I do not know who owns it. I am suspected, expected, inspected, disrespected, examined, re-examined, until all I know is that I'm supplicated for money for every known need, desire or hope of the human race, and because I refuse to go fall and go out and beg, borrow or steal money to give away, I am cussed and discussed, boycotted, talked to, talked about, lied to, lied about, held up, held down and robbed until I am nearly ruined; so the only reason I am clinging to life is to see what the h— is coming next."—(*Detroit News*).

