

THE  
OCTAGON

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*A Journal of The American Institute of Architects*

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MAY  
1932

*Volume 4*

*Number 5*

# THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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# THE OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects

## After the Convention

This monthly bulletin, known as THE OCTAGON, should be regarded by every member as a communication to him from the Institute. He should read it as a matter of duty, if not through inclination.

Also, it is the privilege, and the duty, of each member to be informed about Institute affairs and about those of its activities which are intended to advance the cause of architecture and the position of the architect.

It seems appropriate to outline here the field to be covered by the May, June and July numbers of THE OCTAGON.

As a measure of economy, the Proceedings of the Convention will not be published this year, but will be combined with the Proceedings of next year. Therefore, certain Convention documents and resolutions must be transmitted to the membership in THE OCTAGON.

In this number will be found the President's Address, the Report of the Board of Directors, and Convention action on Federal Employment of Private Architects, on Unification of the Architectural Profession and on Institute endorsement of The Architects' Small House Service Bureau.

In the June number will appear three reviews of the Convention by distinguished observers, as follows: Robert D. Kohn, Past-President, of New York; Hubert G. Ripley, of Boston; and Lancelot Sukert, of Detroit. Also, a critical essay by William A. Delano, of New York, on some familiar modernisms—including architecture.

There will also be a summary of the Report of the Treasurer, Edwin Bergstrom; and a report of Convention resolutions not previously published.

In the July number will appear a review of the spring meetings of the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors. The printing of such a review is required in the By-Laws. The purpose of publication is not only to meet the requirement, but to maintain an unbroken record of reports to the membership on the work of the Board and the Executive Committee.

The July number will contain a complete list of the personnel of the Standing and Special Committees. This is an innovation, made necessary by the decision of the Board not to print the *Annuary* in 1932. Needless to say that decision was made with regret, as one of the measures of economy effected by drastic reductions in all items of the current budget of the Institute.

The Secretary takes this opportunity to comment briefly upon the character of the Convention. Of the sixty-seven Chapters of the Institute, fifty Chapters were represented, many by full delegations. This, in itself, is a remarkable record.

The number of delegates present was 197, which compares with 163 delegates present at the Sixty-fourth Convention in 1931. This also is a splendid showing. It is evidence of the vitality of The American Institute of Architects, and it is evidence of the loyalty of its individual members.

The dinner which closed the Convention was in celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of The American Institute of Architects. The retiring President, Robert D. Kohn, was in his usual good form as presiding officer. There were excellent addresses by Frederic A. Delano, the Rev. Ignatius Smith, and Past-President Irving K. Pond.

Mr. Pond's review of the seventy-five years of life and achievements of the Institute received an enthusiastic reception. There was not an architect present whose pride in his chosen profession, and in the Institute, was not renewed and strengthened.

The Dinner and the Convention closed with the introduction of the newly elected President, Ernest John Russell, of St. Louis, who in response to an ovation pledged his untiring efforts to the advancement of the objects of the Institute.

The Sixty-fifth Convention was a splendid one in every respect. It gave great encouragement to the entire Institute, and to the Officers and Committees who work for its advancement.

FRANK C. BALDWIN,  
*Secretary.*

## The President's Address to the 65th Convention

ROBERT D. KOHN, F. A. I. A.

THE completion of the Seventy-fifth year of the work of the American Institute of Architects and this, its Sixty-fifth Convention, justify a survey of its history and an appraisal of what has been done. If such a review is not made in a spirit of pride, but rather so as to afford encouragement for renewed efforts, then it will have value. For we are passing through a time of unrest when it is essential that we examine into the validity of those purposes which we have sought to attain, assure ourselves that they are still worth-while working for in our own day and generation, measure the extent to which we have made progress in the past, and most important of all, find out where we have failed to do so. Only through such a process can our profession develop to the full that initiative and leadership in its particular function which the public has a right to expect of us.

The objects of The American Institute of Architects are declared to be: "to organize and unite in fellowship the architects of the United States of America, to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession, and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society." The first part of this statement in our Constitution is substantially as it was in 1857. The wider social obligation recognized in the last phrase was added in the early years of this century, though recognized long before in our activities. Something of a historical review of these seventy-five years will be presented by others at later sessions of this Convention. It will appear that from the very beginning our professional organization sought to advance its own members and the public in the knowledge of the significance of better architecture, to separate what was merely ephemeral in the art from what was permanent in value; to bring order and harmony into the design and location of government buildings and in the planning of cities. Just as in the much older civilizations of Europe they honor the names of the designers of their great monuments, their great boulevards, squares and parks, so the history of the past three-quarters of a century in our own country will one day note the names of those architects who did the pioneer work of which we are only just reaping the results in the more orderly development of Washington, the nation-wide recognition of the need for city and community planning, and the gradual awakening sentiment for some sort of control of building design which will make for harmony. Whether or not, we, in our day, are carrying on as courageously as did our predecessors you will hear later on from citizens not of our own group.

The action of last year's Convention of the Institute of Architects in San Antonio clearly dictated four major steps of our program. Other matters were discussed at that meeting; matters of technique, of professional relations, of civic service, of education, and of aesthetic or philosophic consideration such as that profound and charming discourse of Eliel Saarinen on " \* \* \* the Contemporary Movement in the Development of Our Culture," which is already a classic. It was evident, however, that the major program for the year ought to center on Better Government Architecture, the Unification of the Architectural Profession, the Consolidation of the Elements of the Building Industry, and studies on the Economics of Housing and the Uses of Land. The great mass of other work done during this past year by the twenty-five or thirty Standing and Special Committees of the Institute will be evidenced by their very able reports summarized for you in the Report of the Board of Directors. It is important at the outset of this conference, however, to examine the major items just referred to, to see if they have really advanced the purposes of the Institute—to unite the profession, to advance its knowledge and to make it of greater use to all the people.

The efforts of the Institute in favor of a permanent policy for the employment of architects and engineers in private practice on government buildings effectively united the profession in action as it never has been united before. The campaign was based on the valid arguments namely, that the change would make for better architecture, for better buildings and for economy in the cost of construction. On this basis we won the support of the profession, of the construction industry, the Chambers of Commerce and the press of the entire country. It was surely legitimate to urge that such work if spread throughout the country would relieve much distress among architects and draftsmen and speed up the award of contracts. The work of the Institute in this respect was timely, too, as an adjunct to the general move for the stabilization of employment through an increased program of Public Works.

Our second important undertaking of the year, the unification of the profession throughout the United States, made real progress. Through the joint efforts of various State Societies working with our own representatives a way has been found to bring together in a democratic fashion all of those who practice architecture, to associate them in a way which will not sacrifice that independence of action of any group within its own sphere which is



so essential to advancement. At the foundation of our study is the conviction that in a true democracy the entire body of those who perform a particular function must make progress together, must raise the standards and quality of performance of all who are concerned in it if the full measure of the service is to be realized.

Architecture is only one of the many essential functions in the process of construction. The Institute long since recognized the importance of helping the architect and the construction industry through the development in it of a spirit of solidarity based on understanding. In twenty or more cities and states the architects took the leadership in the creation of Building Congress organizations. Through these they established in the course of the years a valuable unity of action and they have also clarified the distinctive nature of each function essential to the building process while accentuating the interdependence of all of them. After ten years of this experimental work in the local field we were ready for a larger field of action. The Construction League of the United States was started last September as a league of national groups of the construction industry. On the initiative of the Institute of Architects, the Associated General Contractors and the Producers' Council fourteen such national associations have joined this inter-organization forum. Thirty or more are expected to affiliate with it before long in an attempt to create a unique type of deliberative conference intended to give to the delegates of each constituent a knowledge of the efforts of every other towards a better public service and if so minded, to support such efforts. The principal objective is to create conditions under which the various now unrelated functions of construction may gradually evolve into a unified Construction Industry conscious of a purpose and a responsibility. The League is only in a formative state but has started by asking for a report on the studies being made by different organizations on the inequities of bidding practice; by supporting the Public Building program of the Institute of Architects; by its support of the continuance of municipal, state and federal construction in this depression as an essential to rehabilitation, and by its decision to discover what can be done to make available the capital of the construction industry itself, to finance much needed construction, particularly in the field of large-scale housing operations and slum clearance.

The fourth major item of the Institute's program for the year was to cover the economic aspects of housing and of the uses of land. In deciding last year that a more extended study of these subjects was timely, we must have been endowed with prophetic vision. The construction industry is almost paralyzed; millions of its technicians and

workers are idle. It is essential to find work for architects in a field in which there is a social need for their service; one that can be met with economically sound projects. One such field is that of large-scale housing to meet the needs of income groups for which little building has ever been done in this country. The study of ways and means is still in its beginnings, yet the architects have been trying to clarify the basic principles on which any solution must be founded. A group of progressives, specialists in this field, have given a year's work to outline a fundamental statement which can be of real service to the country at large, particularly at this time. At a later session another group of members will present a symposium on possible extensions of the architect's function to new fields of work in this same period of unemployment. Here, too, it would appear that the Institute will have justified its purpose "to make the profession of increasing service to society."

The educational work which the Institute attempts to promote is not confined to students in our schools of architecture. With the help of the various funds put at our disposal, we are giving courses in art appreciation in the colleges, providing traveling lectureships on the arts, covering specific subjects of current public interest and more general topics, such as town planning and the history of architecture. Members of the Institute are giving these without cost to high schools in various parts of the country. We have also started active cooperation with local committees for the preservation of historic buildings in various parts of the country; buildings of such outstanding architectural merit as to deserve national support. Our purpose is to make the public realize that admirable buildings of another age, as indeed those of today, are a precious possession of the people of the nation, which all should join in helping to maintain. In the notable case of Charleston, S. C., this effort has already awakened expressions of public interest which we hope will crystallize in a permanent protective movement similar to that which is so well established in New England.

Will it be said that in this period when the whole world is upset by the economic crisis architects have been occupied with their own self-centered interests; their art as applied to public works, their group solidarity, their own aspirations, or at most the future well being of their larger household, the construction industry? Quite the contrary is, in fact, the case. Unemployment among architects and draftsmen is so great that it is difficult for us to keep up our courage. The immediate need has not been neglected as is evidenced by the honorable record of the emergency committees organized by architects throughout the country to help to find work of some kind and food for those most in need;

making great sacrifices to avoid at least the worst results of enforced idleness. In this emergency it seems proper to press for an extension in the program, not a decrease, of public works so as to provide work for the unemployed which would appear to be the only way out. So, too, we must renew our efforts to see that those who are to follow us in our profession are educated so that they may understand better than we do what are the social values that must prevail in housing, in the use of land, in community planning, in nation planning.

But because of these immediate problems is it futile to try to advance the other great purposes for which the Institute of Architects was founded—those aims to which our predecessors pledged themselves many years ago? Since we have not neglected material relief, nor failed to consider possibilities of new fields of professional practice which may afford a way out for some architects, we must by all means continue our efforts to attain those more far-reaching objects for which the Institute exists. The unification of our profession, by which we expect to bring together the entire body of those who practice architecture so as to make for a nation-wide improvement in the art, and the unification of all of the elements of the construction world through which we expect to further the sense of interdependence of each part on all of the others, are essential to a new kind of democracy on which must be based any attempt to bring permanent order out of this chaos. Our insistence even at this time on the importance of the professional ideal; the ideal of an irresistible striving for excellence irrespective of the profit motive is due to our conviction that the professional motive must be made to permeate business and all of the other productive activities of life, as a substitute for the prevailing grab after profits, which is on the way to wreck our civilization.

And what significance, what excuse has the striving after creative beauty in a time of dire distress? It has back of it, and in support of it the inestimable record of twenty centuries of history marked by the great monuments of the world in all of the arts. The great mass of all people, because of necessity, have always devoted themselves to an accumulation of material things and when these disappear nothing is left. The fortunes have gone, the millions have disappeared, the military glories are faded, civilizations have been wiped out, yet the great works of literature, of painting, sculpture and architecture remain as an everlasting indication of what is really permanent. Those who are privileged as we are to devote ourselves in no small degree to the search for the things of the imagination, to the attempt to find a form of environment for living and working and recreation which shall also be beautiful, to capture in them a measure of that beauty which so constantly eludes us—we know that the only eternal values are those of the spirit. We know that the miseries, the injustices, the want and the greed can only be overcome in time by those very qualities of heart and mind which we have been trying to apply in our small way in this our field of professional action, for all these efforts are oriented towards finer, more beautiful human relations. The opportunities for leadership are many at such a time as this, but they are only for those who have qualified themselves for leadership. As long as we see ourselves as part of a greater world in which our every act counteracts again on hundreds of others and in turn reacts on us—as long as we see our work as architects in its true relation to all other essential functions of modern life, and not as a solitary end in itself, so long will we be justified in dreaming our dreams, for in these lie our only hope of salvation. We cannot march on alone—we must all move forward together.

## Fellowship Elections

ANNOUNCED TO THE CONVENTION BY THE JURY OF FELLOWS

William G. Kaelber.....	Central N. Y. Chapter	G. Howard Chamberlin.....	New York Chapter
James M. White.....	Central Ill. Chapter	Ralph Thomas Walker.....	New York Chapter
Herbert Edmund Hewitt.....	Central Ill. Chapter	Dwight James Baum.....	New York Chapter
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Melville Clarke Chatten.....	Chicago Chapter	Sumner P. Hunt.....	Southern Calif. Chapter
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## The Report of the Board of Directors

TO THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

*Convention resolutions on the subjects covered in this report appear after each section. In some instances the Convention took no action. The report of the Board, as a whole, was adopted.*

### (1) Character of the Convention

The general program of the Sixty-fifth Convention of The American Institute of Architects has been arranged to provide an adequate celebration of its Seventy-fifth Anniversary; a consideration of certain important phases of the work of the past year, such as that on the public works procedure of the Government; an occasion for the interchange of opinions on the construction problems consequent upon the economic condition of our country, and the extent to which the profession is meeting these problems; a symposium on the new economics of housing and the uses of land, and most of all, an opportunity for the interchange of views on the future policies of the Institute.

The Board considers that by far the most fundamental question referred to in this report is that of the unification of the architectural profession through a form of state association membership which it is proposed to create. The Board urges that delegates give to all of these matters the attention which their importance deserves.

### (2) Committee Reports

The programs, and the work of the standing and special committees are of vital importance. The Board of Directors takes this opportunity to give recognition to the Committees and to the Committee Chairmen. The reports on accomplishments since the Sixty-fourth Convention are most gratifying, and are convincing evidence that notwithstanding the many difficulties imposed by existing conditions the committee work of the Institute has been well done by able and devoted Chairmen and Committee Members.

Under the established procedure, the reports of the standing and special committees have been made to the Board. Therefore, the Board, in this report reviews briefly the committee reports, transmits their recommendations, or offers its own comments or resolutions.

It will be noted throughout the sections of this report that the name of the committee, or the subject with which it is charged, appears first, and thereafter the name of the committee chairman. The full membership of each committee is listed in the *Annuary*.

The Board acts as a clearing house for the committee work of the Institute, and delegates who have

a special interest in the work of one or more of the committees are advised that opportunity to discuss their activities will be given when the relevant sections of the Board's report are reached.

### (3) Economics of Site Planning and Housing

FREDERICK BIGGER, *Chairman.*

The Board records its appreciation of the admirable report of this committee and regrets its inability to print the report in full at this time. As soon as possible the report will be printed, possibly with pertinent addenda developed at the Convention symposium on this topic. It is recommended to the thoughtful consideration of the membership.

The report of the committee sets before the architectural profession an outline of the financial and economic practices which prevail throughout the development and changes of a community, with particular reference to their effect upon housing. The picture outlined in the report touches upon a number of aspects of community procedure and habit to which architects ordinarily pay little attention, yet which appear materially to affect building and the practice of architecture.

In elaborating the community background, in describing certain traditional but inconsistent financial practices, the intent of the report is stated by the Committee to be either that it shall be accepted as a sufficiently valid picture without further amplification, or that it shall be accepted by the architect as an introduction to his own further and more thorough study of the questions that are involved.

The report first pictures the community with respect to six major aspects:

(1) The impaired financial condition of local governments;

(2) The inadequacy of public credit to supply complete high-standard services to all the people of a community or of an urban region;

(3) The present inability of public and private credit to either prevent or abolish blighted areas and slums;

(4 and 5) The prophesied curtailment of new building demand because of the slowing up of the growth of national population; and

(6) The small quantitative participation of the architectural profession in the total building construction of the country.

A further elaboration of the picture is then presented, in which the subjects treated are: the effect of competitive building developments; the effect of financial practices and influences; the burden of public maintenance of depreciated housing areas and



slums; the inconsistencies of official appraisals of the value of real estate, and of taxation; divergent types and objectives of buildings and their ownership; the great value and importance of modern housing developments and experiments, and the need and desirability of carrying such undertakings farther; the general and broad aspect of the problem of actual site-planning.

Then follows a reference to the larger relationship of the community to the machine, and the need to accommodate one to the other. Referring to the political machinery through which the community develops its powers of self-control, the report urges fuller understanding of financial and economic factors so that political progress may be more successful in basing changes on scientific understanding and control.

The general tenor of the report is (a) that economic forces should be understood; (b) that anti-economic practices should be recognized and eliminated; (c) that scientific guidance is necessary; (d) that specific research should be undertaken to discover and identify the uneconomic practices of community habit and to find improved methods of financial procedure; (e) that housing experiments should be continued; and (f) that both new developments and slum eradication are necessary.

The Committee's conclusions summarize the picture described in the body of the report. Architects are urged to familiarize themselves with community practices, particularly the financial and economic phases. They are encouraged to participate in efforts to develop modern housing projects, in cooperation with the other interests and agencies which are naturally involved in such undertakings. The speculative land subdivider is cited as undesirable, because of the natural results of his operations. It is urged that for him there be substituted those who carry through to full completion the whole synthetic process of land subdivision and construction of all utilities and buildings. Elimination of the blighted area and eradication of the slum are cited as essential and major economic and social objectives, and direction of early effort to that end is recommended. The Committee fears ordinary political procedures which are not adjusted to economic realities; and it recommends specific economic inquiry as a basis for sound progress.

The Board recommends to the Convention the following resolution proposed by the Committee on Economics of Site-planning and Housing:

*Resolved*, That a scientific inquiry be directed to the economic processes of Community development and change so that there may be discovered, first, the unsound economic causes of blighted areas and slums and, second, what constructive economic measures can be found to rehabilitate the blighted areas and eradicate the slum areas.

*(This resolution was adopted by the Convention.)*

#### (4) Federal Employment of Private Architects

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

At the Convention a year ago a very definite policy with respect to the Federal building program, in its relation to the design of public buildings, was adopted.

The task of securing Congressional legislation embodying the principle that the ablest architectural and engineering talent of the Nation should be engaged to design its Federal buildings, was entrusted to the Committee on Public Works, under the very able chairmanship of Louis LaBeaume of St. Louis.

A bill to put these principles into effect was introduced in the House by Honorable Robert A. Green of Florida, as H. R. 6187, and in the Senate, as S. 2956, by Honorable David I. Walsh of Massachusetts.

The Chapters and the membership have been fully informed from month to month of the successive steps which have been taken toward securing the enactment of the proposed legislation.

Extensive hearings on H. R. 6187 were held by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, but the many broad economic questions, and their ramifications, which have engaged the attention of Congress have so far resulted in delaying any action on this bill by either the House or Senate Committee.

At these hearings there was discussion of the methods by which competent private architects would be selected if the bill became a law. The position of the Committee on Public Works on this question was that appointments should be made by the Secretary of the Treasury on the advice of a council or other advisory group composed of distinguished architects, engineers and laymen whose sole duty it would be to recommend highly qualified architects and engineers.

The ultimate fate of the proposed legislation, at this session of Congress, is problematical, but regardless of the immediate outcome the Board of Directors is convinced that a substantial foundation has been laid.

The Board takes this opportunity to congratulate the Committee on Public Works on its fine presentation of the case for good architecture which is here involved.

It also makes acknowledgment of the substantial aid rendered at the hearings, and elsewhere, by the individual members and Chapters of the Institute, and by many national and local organizations representing all of the major groups of the building industry. A more detailed report to the Convention will be made personally by Mr. LaBeaume.

The Board recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:



*Resolved*, That the American Institute of Architects in Sixty-fifth Convention assembled hereby reaffirms its unqualified approval and endorsement of the principles embodied in H. R. 6187, and in S. 2956, identical bills which direct the Secretary of the Treasury to engage competent private architects and engineers in the designing and planning of public buildings.

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors and the Committee on Public Works be and hereby are authorized and directed to continue unabated their efforts to secure the enactment of the proposed legislation embodied in S. 2956 and H. R. 6187, the principles of which are approved and endorsed as expressing a permanent policy of The American Institute of Architects with respect to the planning and designing of public buildings.

*(These resolutions were adopted by the Convention.)*

In addition to the legislative program outlined above, other pending measures demand the closest scrutiny and action by the Institute; notably the Cochran public works administration bill and the McDuffie economy bill which also covers departmental reorganization. These measures strike at the fundamental principles of the Walsh-Green bills which would make possible the employment by the Government of the country's ablest architects and engineers experienced in effecting the economies demanded by private business. The Board therefore recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

*Whereas*, The American Institute of Architects has definitely placed itself on record as favoring the principle of setting up a Public Works department or administration, and

*Whereas*, Legislation is now pending in Congress which proposes to establish such an administration but incorporates two elements which the Institute believes are fundamentally wrong, disadvantageous to the government, and a further invasion by Government bureaucracy into the field of private business;

*Therefore*, Be it Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects opposes any public works legislation which, by Civil Service limitations, deprives the Government of the possibility of engaging the service of the country's ablest technical men established in private practice and by further specific provisions imposes upon the country at large, regardless of local conditions and local materials, standardized types of public buildings; which, in reality, is not a measure of economy.

*Be it Further Resolved*, That the Officers and Directors of The American Institute of Architects be and hereby are instructed to take such measures as may be necessary to inform the public and to combat such proposed legislation.

*(These resolutions were adopted by the Convention.)*

### (3) The Architect in Civic Affairs

CHARLES H. CHENEY, *Committee on City and Regional Planning.*

Architecture is the largest factor in civic development, larger in volume, bulk and cost than highways, utilities and parks. Why is it, then, that the

architect fails to identify himself more with commissions and boards shaping or controlling his work, and leaves their organization almost entirely in other hands?

The attention of the members of the profession should be directed to a review of conditions in their respective sections of the country, especially in the light of the recommendations offered by the Committee on City and Regional Planning. There are few regional or city planning, zoning or park commissions, or cemetery boards, on which the profession is represented, and in only two cities have Institute Chapters established Architects' Advisory Councils. There is no other type of public service for which the architect is better qualified. Such activities in civic affairs on the part of architects are welcomed and supported by the public. If the architect will give part of his time to these major problems of his community he will not only strengthen his position and the influence of his profession, but will have the opportunity and the satisfaction of rendering a distinct public service.

The Board therefore supports the resolutions along these lines offered by the Committee on City and Regional Planning; and, in addition thereto, urges that the members of the Institute take active initiative in this phase of civic affairs.

The Board also urges the members of the profession to work earnestly for the continuance of planning commissions throughout the country, where such commissions are threatened with elimination for so-called reasons of economy. In time of financial stress, more than at any other time, there is need of intelligent planning and technical guidance, to the end that misdirected effort may be averted and limited appropriations may accomplish the maximum results. The following resolutions are proposed for adoption by the Convention:

*Whereas*, Cities, towns and regions are largely made up of buildings and sites for buildings, the ultimate treatment of which calls for application of the highest and best principles of the architectural art; and

*Whereas*, There are now over 1000 city planning, zoning or regional planning commissions dealing with these problems, upon many of which there is no member conversant with the ordinary architectural problems, so that through lack of proper original layout, or of proper protective zoning or other restrictions, the ultimate work of the architect is largely thwarted or made unnecessarily difficult; now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That The American Institute of Architects respectfully urges the appointive powers in these cities, towns and regions to name on each such board the ablest available local architect; and be it further

*Resolved*, That all members of The American Institute of Architects are urged to accept service on such boards when invited, and to act thereon without pay, as a civic duty, comparable to the duty performed by those other leading citizens who so generally serve on such boards.

*(These resolutions were adopted by the Convention.)*

## (6) Unification of the Architectural Profession

EDWIN BERGSTROM, *Chairman.*

In compliance with the resolutions of the Sixty-fourth Convention directing that the Board, in collaboration with the then existing state architectural societies, should formulate a plan whereby state architectural societies "can be brought into direct unified relationship with The Institute, and present at the next Convention the necessary recommendations to achieve that result," the Board offers to the Convention a plan that it believes will accomplish this result. That plan was set forth in the proposed amendments to the By-Laws of the Institute that were published and presented to the members in the February issue of *THE OCTAGON*, and the Board now offers to the Convention the plan and amendments as so published, and urges your acceptance of the plan and your adoption of the amendments.

As an evidence of the great care with which the proposed amendments have been prepared and the character of the representation present at all meetings called for this purpose, it is important to record the following:

Representatives of ten state societies and five members of the Institute constituted the committee which studied the problem. It is of interest to note that all representatives of the state societies were members of the Institute, including a former Director, and all members of the Institute Committee are, or have been Directors of the Institute.

The combined committee representing state societies from New York, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, New Jersey, Florida, Washington State, California, Pennsylvania, and the Institute representatives, held one meeting in San Antonio, during the Convention, a second meeting in Indianapolis in July, lasting two full days, and a final meeting in Washington in February, lasting another full day.

In addition to these meetings, the Chairman of the Committee held an informal half-day meeting in Chicago with representatives of the Illinois Society of Architects and the Chicago Chapter, and to insure that there be a complete understanding with the Michigan Society of Architects and the Detroit Chapter, the Chairman held another half-day informal meeting in Detroit. At both meetings the principal officers and at least six or more other members were present.

In the interim free communication was invited by the Chairman, dealing with the problems involved.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws consisting of a member from each of the Regional Divisions, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee, held an all-day session in Washington, reviewing the unification program and its proposed

amendments, and reported favorably the amendments to the Institute By-Laws as proposed by the Unification Committee.

The Board of Directors, at its annual meeting in Louisville devoted an entire afternoon to the discussion of the report of the Unification Committee. It is evident that the amendments as proposed to you have been reached only after the most exhaustive study, and through unanimous agreement of all the Committee members.

The proposed amendments will not cover all contingencies that will arise or please every chapter or state society, but unless the Convention finds some fundamental defect in the plan proposed, the Board urges the adoption of the amendments as offered. The Board is informed that two or more state associations under the plan will be formed almost immediately if the proposed amendments are adopted. It would be helpful to observe these associations in the development of the plan and then to make such changes as are found necessary.

The Board feels that it is unnecessary at this time to set out further arguments for unifying the profession of architecture. Arguments to that effect were published in the July *OCTAGON*, and again in the February *OCTAGON* and, as so published, are before you in pamphlet form. The Sixty-fourth Convention indicated by its action that it was convinced of the need of unifying the efforts of those engaged in the practice of architecture, and the Board is in entire accord with that ideal.

The Board considered several plans to accomplish this result before it was convinced that the plan now offered to you best provides the means and the organization whereby the power and influence of all engaged in the profession of architecture can be exercised in an effective manner, eliminating duplicate organizations, activities, and expense.

The fundamental element of a unification plan is the kind of tie that should exist between the Institute and the state societies. Various forms of memberships in the Institute were proposed for the societies. One was an organization membership whereby the society, as an organization, becomes a member of the Institute; the others were different forms of individual memberships, whereby the members of the societies individually become members, associates or affiliates of the Institute.

The latter suggestion that unattached architects and others should be added directly to the Institute under any classifications of individual memberships was deemed unwise and was rejected.

On the ground that a corporate membership entailing the use of the Institute name by a state association would permit the unwarranted use of that name by a member of an association who was not

a member of the Institute, and on the ground that the nature of the association membership would affect the standing of the Institute unfavorably, various forms of affiliation were suggested and considered.

An affiliation implies a contractual relation between two organizations to bring about a common purpose. Neither organization has a direct interest in the affairs of the other, and the agreement is cancellable at will by either party. A member of one affiliated organization has no voice in the affairs of the other, although one form of affiliation suggested by one of the state societies proposed to give the members of a state association a restricted voting power in the Institute. The unwarranted use of the Institute's name by others than members, whatever their title may be in a state association, or in the Institute, cannot be prevented. Honesty cannot be legislated into organizations through by-laws. From the Institute's standpoint, undoubtedly both the affiliation and membership plans, if not properly administered, would be subject to these same objections.

The majority of the societies were not interested in an affiliation with the Institute. Therefore, the membership plan for the state association as an organization, is presented as the most logical procedure.

The Institute offers in good faith to the state societies the recognized benefits of a corporate membership. It is only reasonable that it should know the character of the member it proposes to admit, and its qualifications and intentions to carry out the purposes of unification. Therefore, it is necessary for the Institute to examine the law of the proposed member, as expressed in its by-laws and other records.

The Unification Committees agreed that it would be desirable for many reasons for the state associations to be incorporated in their respective states, if for no other reasons than to protect the name, and initials of the Institute from the unwarranted use of them within the several states.

The Board agrees with this, but finds in some instances that the purposes of unification may be achieved more easily if the association is not required to incorporate. Therefore, it will offer from the floor an amendment removing that requirement as a prerequisite to the admission of the association to membership.

The Board will also offer an amendment covering a seeming contradiction in the qualifications for eligibility for memberships in the association.

The proposed plan will permit two organizations to function in the same field—the state association and its branches and the local chapters of the Institute. This dual relation already exists where the representatives of the state society and the Chapters

have been meeting together and coming to a common decision and have agreed on a division of their local organization work. The tendency in making such divisions of work has been to allocate the educational and cultural work to the chapters and the business and legislative work to the state associations. Under this natural division of work, it will be the duty and responsibility of the chapters, within the territories in which are located recognized schools of architecture, to maintain student societies for the architectural students in those schools, and it will be the duty and responsibility of the state associations to organize and maintain the work of the architectural draftsmen within their territories. Under this plan the architectural draftsmen will become juniors of the state associations, either as junior organizations or individually, as each state association shall elect.

Under the proposed plan each of the state associations will be an independent non-profit entity. It will be governed under its own by-laws and rules. Its members can become active members of the Institute if the Institute finds them qualified therefor. Each state association may exercise entire independence of action and may interpret and make effective the Institute policies within its territory, the only restriction being that it shall not nullify or subvert a policy of the Institute while it is a member of the Institute.

No state Society will be forced to become a member of the Institute. When it does desire to become an organization member of the Institute, then it must meet the simple requirements fixed for such membership. These requirements are the assurances that the fundamental purposes of unification will be carried out, in so far as by-laws can provide that assurance.

Either the Institute or the association can terminate the membership of the association in the Institute. If the association fails in its obligations of membership, then its membership can be terminated by the Board after due hearings. The association can resign at any time, but to ensure that the membership shall not be terminated by a small minority of its members, the association is required to secure the consent of two-thirds of its voting members.

The Institute can always abandon the whole plan in the same manner by which it created it, as no property rights are involved.

While the state association is a member of the Institute, it will be entitled to be represented at conventions of the Institute by one or more delegates and may vote as an organization at such meetings on all questions not involving the property of the Institute. The number of such delegates and the number of votes they are entitled to cast is limited to a maximum of one hundred for all associations and to a maximum of three for any one state asso-



ciation, in order to insure that the voting power in the Institute shall always remain preponderantly with its individual members. As the state association is a single member, its vote must be cast as a unit, and the delegate who casts the vote of the association is required by the New York law governing the Institute charter to be an Institute member. The other delegates of the association need not be Institute members, and may exercise all the privileges of a delegate except that of casting the association vote.

The state associations will have no interest in the property of the Institute, nor the Institute in their property. While an association is a member of the Institute, it will be empowered to use the title "State Association member of The American Institute of Architects," without abbreviations, but only as a suffix to its own name. The individual members of a state association will not have any legal or other right to use any title, words, initials, or insignia of the Institute that will imply that they are members of the Institute unless they are actually such members, and every possible means will be taken to protect these titles, initials, and insignia from unwarranted use, by adequate provisions in the by-laws of the associations and otherwise.

The admission fee and dues payable by the associations to the Institute have been made very nominal amounts in each case. The dues have been fixed at an amount that will enable the Institute to send to the state associations enough copies of THE OCTAGON for state association members and Juniors, and to pay the expenses of the Institute in connection with the association memberships. It was understood by the members of the Unification Committees, if the proposed fees and dues prove insufficient for that purpose after a reasonable trial period, that it will be necessary to change them, for it is not intended to add a further burden to the active members.

The dues to be paid by the associations are based on the number of voting members in the association. Each state association determines in its By-Laws who of its members shall be voting members, it being assumed that an association would not give voting power to a non-paying member to the association.

One state society suggested that it pay twenty dollars per delegate, rather than dues based on the number of its voting members. That method would be most unfair. An association having ten voting members and one delegate would pay the Institute twenty dollars, at the rate of two dollars per member, while an association having two thousand members and three delegates would pay sixty dollars, at the rate of three cents per voting member.

The Institute was born seventy-five years ago and on its seventy-fifth birthday, it is well that it should assume this opportunity to increase its usefulness to the profession.

Therefore, the following resolutions are proposed by the Board for adoption by this Convention:

*Resolved*, By The American Institute of Architects in Sixty-fifth Convention assembled, that Chapter V of the present By-Laws be stricken out and that a new Chapter V, duly proposed in conformity with Article 1 of Chapter XVII of the present By-Laws, be substituted therefor, reading as printed and submitted to the members by the Secretary of the Institute on March 7, 1932, in conformity with the provisions of said Article 1 of Chapter XVII of the present By-Laws and as amended by this Convention be and hereby are adopted; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors be and hereby is authorized and directed to make such changes in the provisions of the By-Laws of the Institute, otherwise unamended, as are necessary to make those provisions harmonize and be consistent with the provisions of Chapter V as amended by this Convention, and when such changes are so made, that every provision of the said By-Laws as so amended shall have the same force and effect as if severally amended and adopted by this Convention and shall be incorporated in the By-Laws as a part thereof; and be it further

*Resolved*, That these amendments shall become effective immediately after the adjournment of the Sixty-fifth Convention; and be it further

*Resolved*, That Chapter V, Article 1, of the amendments to Chapter V of the present By-Laws as printed on March 7, 1932, be amended by striking out the word "incorporated" in the third line of paragraph (b) of Section 1 and by striking out the word "incorporated" in the first and second lines of paragraph (a-1) of Section 2, of said Article 1 and said Chapter V; and by inserting the words, "Subject to the above restrictions," at the beginning of the last sentence of paragraph (a-2), Section 2 of said Article of said Chapter V.

*(These resolutions were amended and then adopted by the Convention. The amendments of the Convention relate to a new Chapter V of the By-Laws, and that Chapter V, as adopted, appears in full on page 24 of this number of THE OCTAGON.)*

#### (7) Committee on Constitution and By-Laws

EDWIN BERGSTROM, *Chairman*.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws has prepared the amendments to the By-Laws relating to unification that are presented for your approval.

The Committee also has before it many other important matters relating to memberships, dues, admission fees, numbers of delegates, terms of officers, and other problems of internal organization.

Many of these subjects were so intimately related to the unification program that they could not be properly studied until that matter was disposed of.



Anticipating favorable action on unification matters by this Convention, it would seem that all other matters before this Committee should be reported to the next Convention for its consideration.

The Board, therefore, urges the adoption of the following resolution:

*Resolved, By the Sixty-fifth Convention of The American Institute of Architects that the Board of Directors is hereby authorized and directed to present to the Sixty-sixth Convention all remaining amendments that it deems desirable to complete the revision of the By-Laws.*

*(This resolution was adopted by the Convention.)*

Notice of an amendment, making it permissive to carry advertising in the publications of the Institute, at the discretion of the Board, was prepared at the direction of the Executive Committee, and given to the members by the Secretary in the February number of THE OCTAGON. The amendment was the last one of the amendments published in that issue and was a new section 5 to be added to Chapter XVII, Article 1, of the By-Laws.

The Board recognizes that an unfortunate precedent would be established by the adoption of this amendment and believes that its adoption would not be justified even as an emergency measure to create additional revenue at this time. The Board, therefore, withdraws the amendment and will not offer it to the Convention.

#### (5) Finances

The finances of the Institute have again reflected the current depressed business conditions. The gross income was approximately \$26,000.00 less than that received in 1930, of which about \$7,000.00 is accounted for by the lesser dues received and about \$14,200.00 by the decreased revenue from the sale of the documents and books. The expenditures could not be correspondingly reduced without undue disturbance, and the year ended with an operating deficit.

The income received so far in 1932 shows that a further substantial reduction in income is certain, and the Board is faced with a very severe curtailment in the budget for the current year, which necessarily must be reflected in the services rendered.

Nevertheless the Institute undoubtedly is in a sound condition financially. Its net worth, exclusive of its accumulated special funds and reserve, is more than \$135,000.00, while its total assets are more than \$507,000.00.

If, during these depressing years the Institute is hard pressed to maintain its activities and their usual scope, it does not differ from all other institutions.

In order to help provide the additional funds necessary to carry on the expenses of the Institute during the current year, the Board feels it very de-

sirable that the Convention should authorize it to use, during the years 1932 and/or 1933 only, the whole or any part of the entire annual dues and the admission fees received during those years, to cure in part any deficit that may exist in the general fund of the Institute at the end of either or both years.

These particular portions of the annual dues and the admission fees now go to the special funds and are not expendable for general purposes.

The Board does not desire to change the allocation of the admission fee and the annual dues as they exist under the present By-Laws except in this emergency; therefore, it has imposed the time limit of two years on the reallocation and will not use any more of such reallocated funds than it finds necessary to meet any deficit at the end of each of the respective years, and only then after all economies that the Board deems possible have been effected. All of such reallocated funds that are not so used will be devoted to the original purposes, each year.

It is expected that \$3,500.00 of additional funds will be made available, each year, if these amendments are adopted.

To permit such use of these funds, it is necessary to amend the relevant provisions of the By-Laws. The required notice of these amendments was given by publishing them in the February number of THE OCTAGON.

The Board herewith offers the resolutions to the Sixty-fifth Convention, as follows:

*Resolved, By The American Institute of Architects in Sixty-fifth Convention assembled, that Chapter X, Article 15, Section 1, paragraph (b-2) of the By-Laws of The American Institute of Architects be and hereby is amended to read as follows:*

*(b-2) Annual Dues, One Dollar Transfer. He shall reserve out of the income of the general fund one dollar of the current annual dues of each member not in default, when and as paid to the Institute, and shall transfer the same to the capital of the general reserve fund. \*Provided, however, that for the fiscal years 1932 and/or 1933 only, the Board of Directors may use the whole or any part of the said one dollar of the current annual dues of each of the said members to cure in whole or in part any deficit that exists in the general fund of the Institute at the end of either or both of said years. After the close of the fiscal year 1933 the then Secretary of the Institute shall, and is hereby authorized to delete these two amending sentences from the By-Laws without further action by the Institute.*

*Resolved, By The American Institute of Architects in Sixty-fifth Convention assembled, that Chapter X, Article 16, Section 3, paragraph (c-2) second sub-paragraph titled "Capital" of the By-Laws of The American Institute of Architects be and hereby is amended to read as follows:*

*Capital. The Treasurer shall transfer the capital and all unexpended balances of incomes held in the recruiting fund at the time of the adoption of this amendment to the By-Laws, to the capital and income, respectively, of the recruiting fund hereby established and shall deposit to the capital of the recruiting fund each*

fee when and as paid for admission to membership in the Institute and for readmission thereto. \* *Provided, however, that for the fiscal years 1932 and/or 1933 only, the Board of Directors may use the whole or any part of the said admission fees and readmission fees during the said year or years to cure in whole or in part any deficit that exists in the general fund of the Institute at the end of either or both of said years. After the close of the fiscal year 1933 the then Secretary of the Institute shall, and is hereby authorized to delete these two amending sentences from the By-Laws without further action by the Institute.*

\* Matter in italics is new matter.

(These resolutions were adopted by the Convention.)

#### (9) Annual Dues

The income of the Institute is of two kinds, restricted income and unrestricted income. The unrestricted income is derived chiefly from annual dues, the sales of contract documents and consulting services, and may be used for paying the general expenses of the Institute. The restricted income is derived chiefly from gifts, and may be used only for the purposes designated by the donors.

The annual dues furnish almost three-fourths of the total income of the Institute and pay almost three-fourths of the cost of its operation.

It is immediately evident how dependent the Institute is upon its annual dues for its continuance. Some members desire to reduce the dues. If that were done, one of two things would happen: Either the membership would have to be enlarged sufficiently to bring in the same gross amount of income, or the activities would have to be curtailed to fit the reduced income.

The first alternative has often been considered, but the argument from the Chapters relative to enlarging the Institute membership is conclusively that the membership can not be greatly enlarged if it is to maintain its distinction.

Maintenance of this distinction necessarily requires that the membership be carefully selected; hence the Institute must remain a society relatively small in numbers. That means that the dues to carry on the work of the Institute always will be relatively high when compared with the dues which are paid by members of societies having large memberships to support their organizations.

The Board is keenly aware of the economic conditions that obtain throughout the architectural profession, and of its duty to the membership to administer the funds of the Institute in a manner which will be most helpful. It would be happy if it could recommend any procedure that would lighten the expense to the members. It is a fact, however, that the work of The Octagon is greater in times like these than when dues are not so hard to find. The correspondence with the members is heavier than in normal times, and dues cost more to collect.

This burden is so great that the clerical force can not be cut down and render a satisfactory service. The Treasurer's statement to this Convention shows a large reduction in the amount of dues and other current revenue received by the Institute, and the Board can not see its way clear to reduce the revenues further by proposing any reduction in dues.

Meanwhile the Board is carrying the members to the fullest possible extent, and is doing everything in its power to aid them. It will continue to do so. The Board regrets exceedingly that it is ever obliged to terminate a membership for non-payment of dues. When the Board feels that the member is accumulating an indebtedness which he will not meet or, if he does meet it, that will entail a burden which he probably should not have undertaken, it is compelled to act for the protection of the member himself. Nevertheless, the Board has never failed to heed a chapter's request for leniency in any particular case, and to comply with it when it could do so in fairness to the entire membership.

This policy the Board will continue as long as it can, and whenever it is obliged to discontinue a membership it will make reinstatement as simple and easy as possible.

The Board heretofore has authorized the Treasurer to accept members' notes in payment of their delinquent dues. Many members have taken advantage of this in order to continue their membership. The Board has also authorized him to accept notes from former members in payment of their defaulted dues and to accept a note from an applicant in payment of his entire admission fee, except \$5.00, which must be paid in cash. These notes extend over a period of three or four years, and may be paid at the rate of \$5.00 per year, without interest. It has further authorized him to accept an applicant's note for one-half of the first annual dues he is required to pay. This note shall be for the first six months' period which the dues cover.

The Board appreciates the patience with which the members have received its actions. The times have brought out that a member desires to hold his membership in the Institute after he seems to have given up everything else, and that knowledge makes it very hard for the Board to act in the manner it is convinced is best. The record of devotion which has been established by the membership of the Institute during these times is most inspiring and is the best possible evidence of the faith of the members in the ideal of their professional organization.

#### (10) Education

CHARLES BUTLER, *Chairman.*

The Committee on Education has done admirable work in stimulating interest in architecture, particularly with the younger generation.

In many localities Institute members have delivered lectures in many high schools, including such schools in Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Memphis and New York. This work could be extended with great effect.

The Carnegie Corporation summer school courses in art at Harvard and Oregon Universities have been continued.

Under the Waid Fund Mr. C. Howard Walker and Professor Goldwin Goldsmith have visited, lectured, and given helpful suggestions in many institutions where art instruction is carried on.

Arrangement has been made with Mr. C. Grant LaFarge for a number of lectures on modernism in architecture.

The Committee has interested itself in standards of preparation for architectural registration, having in mind the importance of continued education in the critical period between graduation and registration.

The Board considers the subject of adult professional education to be of the utmost importance and recommends that the Committee continue efforts in this direction, and that the Institute and the various Chapters study the question with a view of establishing classes and facilities to meet this pressing need. The Committee urges that the National Council of Registration Boards have the close support of the Institute.

Mr. Camelot, the present holder of the Delano and Aldrich Scholarship, has expressed his keen appreciation of the advantages his study in this country have given to him.

The Committee suggests that a part of the income from the Henry Adams Fund might be devoted appropriately to the projected investigation of the mosaics of Santa Sophia. Though the Board appreciates the great significance and value of this project, and desires to see the proposed work consummated, it feels that without more specific authority this appropriation could not be made from the Henry Adams Fund. It suggests and urges private donations to this purpose.

The Committee calls attention to the publication of the survey of architectural schools by Messrs. Bosworth and Jones, made possible by the Carnegie Corporation.

The Board suggests that the Institute and the profession at large might increase its interest in and support of the schools of architecture and that the Institute lend its influence to limit the establishment of new schools and to improve existing schools, to the end that the schools might turn out both fewer and better graduates.

The increase in the number of American publications, many of great value, in the field of architecture, should be observed with gratification by the profession.

The Board commends the effective work of the Committee on Education.

#### (11) Award of the Gold Medal

At the meeting of the Board of Directors in November, 1931, steps were initiated for the award of the Gold Medal in 1933.

At the meeting of the Board preceding this Convention, the procedure of making the award was completed. Announcement is now made that the Gold Medal of The American Institute of Architects has been awarded to Ragnar Ostberg of Stockholm, Sweden, for his distinguished service to the profession of architecture, and for his distinguished accomplishments in architecture.

The Medal will be presented at the Sixty-sixth Convention in 1933.

#### (12) Fellowships

PAUL A. DAVIS, III, *Chairman of the Jury of Fellows.*

The Jury of Fellows reports that its annual meeting was held in Washington, D. C., on February fifth. At that meeting twenty members were elected to Fellowship. Announcement of these elections will be made at the evening session of the Convention on Thursday, the twenty-eighth.

For two years, the Jury of Fellows, under regulations approved by the Board of Directors, has required that nominations of members for election to Fellowship be made on a prescribed form, and filed with the Jury of Fellows by February first of the calendar year, if it is the intention of those making the nominations to have them acted upon prior to the Convention of the following year.

It should also be borne in mind that nominations, properly filed with the Jury, are considered from year to year until elections are made, or until the Jury removes the nominations from further consideration, after a period of three years.

*The names of those elected to Fellowship appear elsewhere in this number of THE OCTAGON.*

#### (13) Nomination of Honorary Members

The Board nominates the following distinguished citizens who, in their respective communities or even larger fields of activity, have rendered signal and valuable service to the advancement of architecture. Their names will appear on the ballots.

Frances White Emerson, Boston, Massachusetts.

William Sloane Coffin, of New York.

*(Elected by the Convention.)*

#### (14) Nomination of Honorary Corresponding Members

On the recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Relations the Board nominates the following distinguished foreign architects for election to Honorary Corresponding membership.



Their names will appear on the ballots.  
 Fernando de la Cruz, Chile.  
 Hermann Distel, Germany.  
 Federico E. Mariscal, Mexico.  
 Carlos Obregon Santacilia, Mexico.  
*(Elected by the Convention.)*

#### (15) Competitions

EGERTON SWARTWOUT, *Chairman.*

The Committee reports that since the last Convention fifteen competitions have been called to their attention.

Of these, programs for the State War Memorial in Boston, School in Wakefield, Massachusetts, United States Memorial at Appomattox, Virginia, and United States Monument at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, were referred directly to the Institute Committee for approval.

*a. Requests for Information:* The Committee again recommends that the various Chapter sub-committees be required to inform, promptly, The Octagon and the Chairman of this Committee of the approval of any competitions within their district, stating briefly the particulars of the competitions.

*b. Open Competitions:* The Committee again refers to the possible advantage of double stage open competitions, now discouraged by the Institute, (A. I. A. Document No. 213), and calls attention to three large open competitions that have come to the knowledge of the Committee since the last report.

They call particular attention to the Harrodsburg Competition, which was further complicated by the submission of models; and to the Appomattox Memorial, with one hundred and eighty-two competitors.

The Committee recommends that in order to eliminate much waste of time and money in the submissions, that double stage competitions, in such cases, be encouraged.

*c. Professional Advisors:* The Committee again emphasizes its belief that most of the complications arising from competitions are due to the inexperience of the professional advisor, and again recommends that professional advisors shall be required to consult with the sub-committee of the district, or through the sub-committee with the Institute Committee, on all doubtful points that may arise in the preparation of the program; and to further require that the advisor shall submit a preliminary draft of the program to the district sub-committees and after consultation with the owner make final submission in the usual manner.

*d. Simplified Form of Competition Code:* The Committee recommends that the Institute publish

a simplified form of our competition code, expressed in as few words as possible, and makes the suggestion that it be printed as an Institute document and be used as a digest, supplementary to the present code.

The Committee suggests that it would be particularly valuable in small competitions for schools and the like.

*Competitions held under the auspices of Manufacturers or Material Dealers.*

The Committee calls attention to the ruling of this Committee in consultation with the President of the Institute "that it was not the policy of the Institute to grant its official approval to competitions of this type, but the Institute does not oppose participation of Institute members in such a competition."

The Committee points out that such competitions customarily do not contemplate the creation of a structure and generally are of interest only to draftsmen.

The Board approved recommendations a, b, c, and d, as described, and instructed the Secretary to bring them to the attention of the membership.

It submits for action by the Convention the following resolutions:

*Resolved,* That the Secretary be instructed and empowered, in cooperation with the standing Committee on Competitions to amend and change A. I. A. Document No. 213, entitled "Architectural Competitions" and A. I. A. Document No. 238, entitled "The Duties of the Professional Advisor and of the Jury," in so far as is necessary to meet the recommendation accepted by the Board; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the Secretary be instructed to issue as an Institute Document, a digest of Document 213 to be known as a Simplified Code.

*(These resolutions were adopted by the Convention.)*

#### (16) Public Information

WILLIAM HARMON BEERS, *Chairman.*

This Committee, under the able leadership of its Chairman "continues with increasing ease" to accomplish more and more publicity. It reports the gradual breaking down of resistance to Institute publicity. The news distributed covers public works, building congresses, leadership of the architect, the architect and the building industry; in fact, every activity of the Institute, and of its Chapters has been publicized.

The machinery of public information provides for the distribution of news, checked by clippings, and results in public and professional data to which journalists turn for inquiry and investigation. Through the Publicist the bond between the Institute and its Chapters, the architects and the public, is being increasingly developed. Despite the drastic



curtailment in the public information budget, the work of the Committee has been expanded and its usefulness enhanced. The Institute congratulates the Publicist, Mr. Grady, for developing ever increasing results. It should be gratifying to the membership that the Institute, by indirection through its Committee, is winning from the public greater recognition of its ideals.

#### (17) Schedule of Charges

M. H. FURBRINGER, *Chairman.*

The Board acknowledges the valuable and exhaustive study which has been made by the Committee on the Schedule of Charges, including its development of a tentative Schedule of Minimum Charges. The report of the Committee indicates to the Board the advisability of a revision of the existing document. Through the result of a comprehensive questionnaire the Committee recommends in its report a schedule of varying charges which would seem to be sufficiently indicative to form the basis for a tentative document to replace the existing one.

The Board has requested the Committee on Schedule of Charges to continue its work, and to make a further report in the light of recent discussions.

#### (18) Registration Laws

JAMES M. WHITE, *Chairman.*

The Board acknowledges the careful and detailed work done by the Committee in preparing extensive proposed amendments to the Model Law for the Registration of Architects, in assembling voluminous data and information with regard to the provisions of the laws in some thirty-three states, and in the collection of references to legal decisions affecting both the practice of architecture and the licensing or registering of the architect.

The suggested amendments and changes involve so many important questions that final action can not be taken at this time. The Board, therefore, proposes to continue the Committee and will suggest that it prepare, for the consideration of the Board at its November meeting, in 1932, a statement of the fundamental principles which any statute for license or registration should contain in order to be effective.

With this in mind the Board has withdrawn and discontinued the present Form of Model Law for Registration of Architects, pending the approval of a new model registration law.

#### (19) Contracts

THOMAS E. SNOOK, *Chairman.*

The Committee has made a study of Articles 39 and 40 of the Contract Documents relating to architects' decisions and arbitration and makes the following recommendations:

##### *Article 39, Architects' Decisions.*

(Retain complete present text, but add at the end of third paragraph the following new sentence:)

If, however, the Architect fails to render a decision within ten days after the parties have presented their evidence, his right to do so shall lapse and either party may then demand arbitration.

##### *Article 40. Arbitration.*

(Eliminate entire present text and substitute the following new provisions:)

All disputes, claims or questions subject to arbitration under this contract shall be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the provisions, then obtaining, of the Standard Form of Arbitration Procedure of The American Institute of Architects, and this agreement shall be specifically enforceable under the prevailing arbitration law and judgment upon the award rendered may be entered in the highest court of the forum, state or federal, having jurisdiction. It is mutually agreed that the decision of the arbitrators shall be a condition precedent to any right of legal action that either party may have against the other.

The Contractor shall not cause a delay of the work during any arbitration proceeding, except by agreement with the Owner.

Notice of the demand for arbitration of a dispute shall be filed with the Architect. If the arbitration is an appeal from the Architect's decision, the demand therefor shall be made within ten days of its receipt; in any other case the demand for arbitration shall be made within a reasonable time after the dispute has arisen; in no case, however, shall the demand be made later than the time of application for final payment, except as otherwise expressly stipulated in the Contract.

The arbitrators, if they deem that the case requires it, are authorized to award to the party whose contention is sustained such sums as they or a majority of them shall deem proper to compensate him for the time and expense incident to the proceeding. If the arbitration was demanded without reasonable cause, they may also award damages for delay. The arbitrators shall fix their own compensation, unless otherwise provided by agreement, and shall assess the costs and charges of the proceeding upon either or both parties.

The Committee on Contracts also recommends that a standard form of arbitration procedure be printed as a separate Institute document, referred to in the proposed revision of Article 40, and to be known as Standard Form of Arbitration Procedure.

The arbitration document is to be submitted for the approval of the National Builders' Exchanges, The Building Trades Employers' Association, and The Associated General Contractors of America, and others whose names are now on the Standard Contract Documents.

The changes in Articles 39 and 40, if adopted, would be incorporated in the Standard Documents when new editions are printed, but no revisions are to be printed, nor is the new document on arbitration to be printed until the approval of the organizations mentioned above has been secured.

**(20) Structural Service Committee**

N. MAX DUNNING, *Chairman*.

The report of the Structural Service Committee reviews the activities of this Committee and of the Structural Service Department during the past year. It covers in detail Institute service to The Producers' Council, and cooperation with various technical groups and governmental departments in the promulgation of codes, standards and specifications relating to building materials, equipment and methods of construction.

With reference to the work of governmental research agencies, and such organizations as the American Standards Association, American Society for Testing Materials, National Fire Protection Association, etc., the cooperation between the Structural Service Department and The Producers' Council should result in developing much information of definite value to the architectural profession. The expansion of this activity would probably make unnecessary the work of various unofficial or private enterprises. The Board feels that the work of the Structural Service Department is of great value to the profession, and constitutes one of the most important activities of the Institute.

A comprehensive record of technical data and current developments in the building field is maintained by the Department. Abstracts of articles and reports on specific subjects are prepared on request, for Institute and Council members. Items of special interest are published each month in the Structural Service section of THE OCTAGON. The interest of the profession is evidenced by the increasing number of requests for information.

Progress is reported on the revision of Institute documents relating to the Cubing of Buildings, and the Standard Filing System. A new Institute document on Floor Area Measurement is proposed.

The work of the Structural Service Department is progressing satisfactorily under the established procedure. While a more direct method disseminating technical data is desirable, an expansion of the program at the present time is deemed inadvisable.

**(21) The Producers' Council**

The support of the Institute's campaign for more extended employment of private architects by the Federal Government was undoubtedly of great value, and was much appreciated. The participation of the Council was a valuable factor in demon-

strating to Congress the unity of the construction industry, in support of the provisions of H. R. 6187.

The Board acknowledges the active interest of the Council in the formation of the Construction League, thus recording an important milestone in the unification of all the interests in the Construction Industry.

The Board recognizes the cordial cooperation of the Council with the Structural Service Department of the Institute, and feels that this cooperation should develop a field of almost limitless possibilities for the dissemination of accurate and scientific information of great value to the practitioner in architecture, free from the possible weaknesses of privately conducted research and investigation.

The Board is glad to note the creation of the various Producers' Council Clubs in a number of cities, and believes that such organizations will bring about important results in the mutual field of cooperation.

**(22) Industrial Relations**

WILLIAM O. LUDLOW, *Chairman*.

This Committee has continued its activities in the development of the building congress idea and reports that in addition to the nine Congresses previously in existence, others have been added in the following cities and states, viz: Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and California.

There are also assurances of congresses in Baltimore and Florida, and there are renewed efforts to complete an organization in Chicago.

The Committee has in preparation a pamphlet giving the objects of the Building Congresses, a brief summary of their history and achievements, a short resume of the methods advisable in starting a Building Congress, a list of publications and documents available, and finally a directory of addresses from which information may be obtained.

At the Sixty-fourth Convention of the Institute the following resolution was adopted: "Be it resolved by The American Institute of Architects that it recommends to the Board of Directors that it give early consideration to the feasibility of advancing a coalition of the building industry at the earliest possible date." In compliance with this, the conference which resulted in the establishment of the Construction League of the United States was arranged by the Committee in collaboration with President Kohn, Mr. Laurence of The Producers' Council, and Messrs. Greensfelder and Luce of The Associated General Contractors of America.

After a canvass of the entire situation by the Committee, the Washington conference was arranged, an agenda written, and invitations sent out for the Institute by the Committee, with the approval of The Producers' Council and The Asso-

ciated General Contractors. All of the invitations were accepted and the conference took place at The Octagon on September 23 and 24, 1931. After a notable meeting, the formation of the Construction League was accomplished.

From a representative of one of the groups, the American Society of Civil Engineers, associated with us in the organization of the Construction League, the delegates will hear a report of its purposes and program. The Directors believe that the formation of this League is in line with the general policy which the Institute should follow, namely that of constantly widening the scope of its associations and contacts with all the other elements of the construction world, so as to strengthen and coordinate the industry through the development of a sense of solidarity.

The interest and the enthusiasm for this movement, by the leaders of the building industry are quite remarkable—more than one of them have stated that the building industry welcomes the lead of the architects in bringing the industry together. Robert D. Kohn was elected General Chairman of the League, and Merritt Harrison, a member of the Committee on Industrial Relations, was elected to the Policy Committee, the steering body of the League.

The Board takes this opportunity of expressing its appreciation of the services of William O. Ludlow for his untiring zeal and efforts as Chairman of the Committee, and particularly wishes to commend him for having so successfully aided the formation of the Construction League of the United States.

#### (23) Health and Safety

SAMUEL R. BISHOP, *Chairman.*

The Committee reports widespread and encouraging progress in the reduction of fatal accidents, and in the revision of safety laws and ordinances. Some of the largest building operations in the country are now exceptionally well organized for the purpose of reducing accidents to a minimum. The Committee calls to the attention of architects the advisability of including safety clauses in their specifications. The Board offers the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That the Report of the Committee on Health and Safety be referred to the Construction League of the United States, because of its value to the entire building industry, and that the cooperation of the League be requested by the Institute in the further development of the work of the Committee on some mutually acceptable basis.

*(This resolution was adopted by the Convention.)*

#### (24) The National Capital.

HORACE W. PRASLEE, *Chairman.*

For more than half of its seventy-five years, the Institute has been active in promoting the de-

velopment of the national capital. It is proud of the part its members have played in such notable accomplishments as the organization of the McMillan Commission, the first Commission of Fine Arts, and the restoration of the White House; as well as the effort of recent years, in cooperation with other organizations, in such other major movements as the establishment of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the passage of the Capper-Cramton and Shipstead-Luce Bills.

On these commissions relating to the development of the capital, the architects as a profession have perhaps been able to render greater service than on similar commissions in their own communities.

In reviewing the effort made and the results obtained, the Board of Directors has been impressed with the need of greater effort if the national capital is truly to express the development of the arts in America.

It has seemed that such effort would be most productive of results if each of the national groups concerned would take the lead in its particular field, with the backing of other similar groups.

For eight years The American Institute of Architects has maintained a nation-wide committee of seventy-five men, whose efforts have been directed to aiding in the development of the Federal City. This Committee has proposed and organized "the Bicentennial Conference on the National Capital," to which the Institute has invited the cooperation of ten other national civic and professional organizations.

A group of eleven broad resolutions has been drawn, which the Board commends to the Convention as expressing a policy toward the national capital which the Institute can well endorse—either as phrased in the committee report or with such minor modifications as may be necessary to obtain unanimity of expression from the eleven groups represented.

The adoption of these resolutions in spirit as drawn, and the setting up of interlocking committees, augurs well not only for the future of the Federal City but also for better inter-professional relations.

#### (25) Preservation of Historic Buildings

LEICESTER B. HOLLAND, *Chairman.*

The activities of chapters and individuals in recording historic buildings in various sections of the country are reviewed in the report, and indicate that by means of these records, and by illustrated articles in the newspapers the attention of the public is being directed toward a proper appreciation of their heritage.

Attention is called to the zoning of a special district in Charleston, South Carolina, called The Old and Historic Charleston district, within which building permits are not to be issued until plans



have been approved by a board of architectural review to prevent developments obviously out of place. Similar zoning regulations are in effect in New Orleans.

It is pointed out that while such regulations afford protection from disfigurement they cannot prevent demolition, and that to this end newspaper publicity is of great importance in arousing the force of public opinion.

The activities of the Philadelphia Chapter in directing the survey of a portion of old Philadelphia are cited, with the announcement that the results are shortly to be published in book form.

A list of recent restorations in whole or in part records twenty-seven buildings located in ten states.

"The greatest menace to the preservation of old buildings in depreciated neighborhoods continues to be the lover of antiques," says the report; and the second menace is the tendency to demolish interesting old structures under the misguided notion that they detract from the appearance of new buildings.

Acting upon a suggestion from this Committee, the Executive Committee of the Board at its February meeting adopted resolutions directed toward the preservation of the second oldest United States Mint in existence, located at Charlotte, North Carolina, on United States government property adjoining the post office. It does not appear to be necessary to disturb the old Mint in the building of an addition to the post office, but a certain enterprising business element favors its removal in order to display the new structure to better advantage.

The Board hopes the Committee will undertake and compile a list of all United States government buildings dating from the first half of the Nineteenth Century or earlier, as suggested in the report, so that such a list may be transmitted to the proper officials with a request that the national government give sympathetic consideration to the preservation, wherever possible, of its own historic buildings.

The Board records its appreciation of the admirable work of this Committee and based upon suggestions contained in the report offers the following resolutions:

(1) *Resolved*, That The American Institute of Architects urges that museums abstain from the devastating practice of purchasing or installing interiors or other portions of early American buildings except those whose demolition is inevitable.

(2) *Resolved*, That architects refrain from purchasing and, so far as possible, discourage their clients from purchasing material of this sort except where buildings are in actual course of demolition, or are already demolished.

*(These resolutions were adopted by the Convention.)*

#### (26) Roadside Structures and Scenic Features

WALTER H. THOMAS, *Chairman*.

The report made to the Board by this Committee presented a comprehensive plan for the intensive study of the problems indicated, in cooperation with other actively interested organizations, together with an outline of proposed action. The Board commends the Committee for the thoroughness and enthusiasm with which the subject has been approached and recommends the following action by the Convention:

*Resolved*, That the Board of Directors be requested to instruct this Committee to continue its work in cooperation with affiliated organizations, giving particular attention to improvement in appearance of roadside structures.

*(This resolution was adopted by the Convention.)*

#### (27) Ethics

JOHN P. B. SINKLER, *Chairman, Committee on Practice*.

The report of the Committee on Practice reviews its work during the past year, and shows that in general the complaints considered involved advertising, irregular competitions, and attempts to supplant a fellow architect. In two cases involving participation in unauthorized competitions there was prima facie evidence which warranted forwarding the cases to the Judiciary Committee.

A Chapter of the Institute reports to the Board its alarm at the present tendency of members to disregard the Principles of Professional Practice in their keen desire, born of necessity, to obtain commissions; and sees in this tendency a danger of the breaking down of the high principles of professional conduct which the Institute, through years of effort, has established. Therefore, the Board urges increased watchfulness during these trying times in order that the established principles of conduct may be safe-guarded and maintained.

The Committee finds that an uncertainty exists in the minds of members regarding the conditions under which it is proper for one architect to succeed another on the same project. "It is clearly improper for an architect to attempt to displace a fellow architect who has already been engaged," says the report, which also points out that the owner has the right to terminate the employment of an architect, and if the owner and the architect cannot agree upon the compensation due the architect, recourse may be had to the courts of law, but this does not alter the fact that the architect's services are no longer desired by the owner. There is then no reason why another architect should not be engaged but the succeeding architect, before accepting employment, must make sure that the preceding architect has been definitely notified of the termination of his services.



The Board concurs in the Committee's interpretation of this principle and stresses the point that the obligation of making sure of the definite termination of the former architect's services rests with the succeeding architect, which assurance should, if possible, be obtained from the former architect.

For the purpose of clarity the Board offers for adoption by the Convention the following amendment to paragraph 8 of the Principles of Professional Practice:

In the last sentence change the word "relation" to "employment" and substitute for the phrase "fairly and properly" the word "definitely" so that the latter portion of this paragraph, as amended, shall read:

Nor will he undertake a commission for which another has been previously employed until he has determined that the original employment has been definitely terminated.

**(28) Proposed Document on Submission of Free Sketches in Competition**

The Committee having this matter in charge has rendered a valuable report in the form of a tentative "Circular of Information" in which the evils attendant upon the practice of submitting free sketches are admirably set forth.

The Board of Directors has requested the Committee to continue its work, and to submit a revised draft of the proposed document for the consideration of the Board at the fall meeting.

**(29) Architects Small House Service Bureau**

There have come to the Board official communications from Chapters opposing continuance of endorsement of the Bureau by the Institute and a suggestion that the columns of THE OCTAGON be thrown open to the opposition. This was done, and there was published in THE OCTAGON a summary of arguments presented to the Executive Committee of the Board at its meeting in Washington in February, 1932.

From these statements it appears that the present movement in opposition to the Bureau was aggravated by the proposed cooperation of the Bureau with the National Homes Finance Corporation. The Board approved this cooperation, in principle, at its meeting in Louisville in November, 1931, and requested the Small House Service Bureau to submit any proposed agreements to the Officers of the Institute so that they might be certain that it was consistent with its endorsement.

The policy of your Board of Directors has consistently been to endeavor to follow the mandates of the membership as expressed in Conventions assembled. To that policy this particular Board adheres. To better learn the wishes of its members it has arranged for a session of the Convention devoted to this subject.

In addition to correspondence in opposition to the Bureau, the Board has received from vari-

ous individuals, Chapters, and groups of Chapters, arguments and resolutions in favor of the continued endorsement of the Bureau. A careful study and analysis of this material and the material in opposition raises the question whether or not the membership is as well informed as it might be of the methods and aims of the Small House Service Bureau and the Board therefore urges the delegates assembled to give most careful attention to the facts as they may be presented by both sides of the controversy.

It seems proper to the Board to record at this point its appreciation of the devoted services and public spirited work of those many loyal members of the Institute who have devoted themselves for years to effect the aims of the Bureau.

From the study of evidence and opinions submitted, the Board is of the opinion that common ground can be reached which will remove the controversial points to sufficient extent to meet all practical demands.

**(30) Refurnishing of the Dining Room at The Octagon**

The Commission, which has in charge the Bicentennial celebration of the birth of George Washington, made a request that the dining room at The Octagon be refurnished and the building be opened to the public on Saturday of each week during the period of the celebration. That period extends from February 22 to Thanksgiving Day.

In view of the great public interest in historical Colonial buildings, it seemed desirable to comply with the request, although funds were not available.

As an alternative, appropriate furnishings were loaned to the Institute, and this acknowledgment is made in appreciation thereof.

The small dining table and china, used by the Tayloe family during its occupancy of The Octagon, by Dr. A. A. Snyder, of Washington, D. C.

The crystal glass chandelier by Edwd. F. Caldwell and Company, of New York.

The large dining table, the china cabinet and chairs, by W. and J. Sloane, of New York and Washington.

Through the courtesy of the District Federation of Women's Clubs, a hostess is in charge of the dining room on Saturday of each week.

A circular has been printed for distribution to visitors. It gives a brief history of The Octagon and its preservation by the Institute.

**(31) Gifts**

The Board acknowledges, on behalf of the Institute, the following gifts, which have been received since the last Convention:

A medallion of Sandwich glass of beautiful workmanship and color, from Charles J. Connick;

the architectural library of Guy Kirkham, F. A. I. A.; the volume "Modern Architecture" from Bruno Taut, of Berlin, Honorary Corresponding Member; the original wooden knobs of the Treaty Table, from Mrs. Marie Voorhees Young; Press Bond in the sum of \$100.00, for allocation to the Structural Service Fund, from the Central New York Chapter; the sum of \$310.00 from Messrs. Charles Butler, William Emerson, William B. Ittner, George C. Nimmons, and C. C. Zantlinger—royalties received by them as owners of the book, "The Significance of the Fine Arts"; the sum of \$15,000.00 to be used under the auspices of the Committee on Education in support of summer courses in art appreciation, from the Carnegie Corporation.

### (32) Delaware Chapter

The Board reports with gratification the issuance of a charter of Chapter Membership to the Delaware Chapter.

The movement for establishing a chapter in Delaware was carried to a successful conclusion by Institute Members residing in that State, and with the full cooperation and support of Philadelphia—the parent Chapter.

This addition of the sixty-seventh Chapter to the family of the Institute, in the year 1932, has in it the element of encouragement. The organizers of the new Chapter are commended for their spirit, which enables them to undertake the responsibilities and privileges of Chapter membership in the Institute at this time. Needless to say, they have and will continue to have the whole-hearted and vigorous support of the Board of Directors.

### (33) Convention of 1933

At the Convention a year ago it was noted that the International Congress of Architects had been invited by the Institute to hold its thirteenth session in Washington in 1933, and that that invitation had been accepted.

It now appears to be possible that the thirteenth meeting of the International Congress may be postponed, although no final decision is expected until after the meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Congress, which is to be held in Paris in June.

If the International Congress finds it possible to meet in Washington it is probable that dates between September 15 and October 15, 1933, will be determined upon. In that event, the Board recommends that the Sixty-sixth Convention be held as a concurrent meeting with the International Congress in Washington, and within the period of September 15 to October 15.

The following resolution is offered:

*Resolved*, That the determination of the place and dates of the Sixty-sixth Convention be left to the Board of Directors.

(This resolution was adopted by the Convention.)

### (34) Membership

J. C. BOLLENBACHER, *Chairman*.

The Committee on Membership is composed of the Chairman and a representative of each of the sixty-seven Chapters of the Institute. By automatic provision the President of each Chapter is ex-officio its representative on the Committee. Thus an active and responsible contact is maintained between the Institute and the Chapters, and between the various Chapters.

Needless to say the Committee does not report an increase in membership this year, and it will appear from the following statistics that losses have been suffered.

However, it is gratifying to note that in spite of the conditions which have existed for the past twelve months eighty-three new members have been admitted to the Institute.

The Board commends the Committee on Membership for its perseverance, and it recommends to each Chapter that during the coming months Chapter Presidents and Chapter executive committees make special efforts to secure applications from any architects in their communities who are eligible, and who may be in a position to assume a share of the duty and responsibility of the work of the Chapters, and of the Institute as a national society. If every chapter, regardless of size, brought in one new member between this and the next Convention, and if every chapter of average or more than average size brought in two or three new members, a substantial showing could be made at the Sixty-sixth Convention.

Such a program does not seem to be unreasonable, even under the circumstances, and it constitutes a recognition of the duty to keep the Institute ranks intact at a time when the solidarity of the Institute and the architectural profession is of greater moment than ever before. It may not be too extreme to say that the future standing and influence and recognition of the architectural profession depend upon the solidarity and the latent and undiminished forces of The American Institute of Architects.

### MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Dec. 31, 1931	April 16, 1932
<i>Active Members</i>		
Fellows.....	297	310
Members.....	2867	2924
<i>Honoraries</i>		
Honorary Members.....	92	90
Honorary Corresponding Members.....	50	50
<i>Juniors</i> .....	165	158
	3471	3432
<i>Associates of Chapters</i> .....	579	596
	4050	4028

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIPS

	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1931	April 15, 1931, to April 16, 1932
<b>Admissions</b>		
Active Members elected.....	111	83
Active Members reinstated.....	7	6
Juniors elected.....	52	47
Honorary Members elected.....	5	5
Honorary Corresponding Members elected.....	6	6
<b>Advancements</b>		
Active Members advanced to Fellowship.....	23	20
<b>Deaths</b>		
Fellows.....	9	16
Active Members.....	37	44
Honorary Members.....	6	8
Honorary Corresponding Members.....	5	4
<b>Resignations and Terminations</b>		
Active Members resigned.....	37	39
Active Members terminated.....	250	239
Fellows terminated.....	2	2
Junior Memberships terminated and expired.....	51	49
<b>Gains and Losses</b>		
Active Memberships terminated, all causes.....	335	340
Active Members, elected and reinstated.....	118	89
Net Loss, in Active Members.....	217	251
Net Loss, in Juniors.....	.....	2
Net Gain, in Juniors.....	1	.....

The names of the members whose deaths have not been previously reported are as follows:

FELLOWS

Francis R. Allen  
Leroy S. Buffington  
Henry Fisher

Charles S. Frost  
A. F. Gauger  
Edwin S. Gordon

Herbert M. Greene  
John Galen Howard  
Richard H. Hunt  
Charles Barton Keen  
Ernest C. Klipstein

John Scudder Adkins  
Robert M. Allen  
Charles B. Allison  
Charles H. Caldwell  
Samuel Adams Clark  
Ralph L. Colton  
Philip A. Cusachs  
Frank E. Davidson  
Beaver Wade Day  
John M. Donn  
W. George Eckles  
Frank H. Fowler  
Horace S. Frazer  
John W. Gaddis  
Frank M. Griffith  
Julius Harder  
Fred J. James  
Harry Dodge Jenkins  
Victor A. Kinne  
A. D. Koch  
Henry LaPointe  
Louis A. Livaudais

Samuel A. B. Abbott  
Daniel Chester French  
Morris Gray  
Charles H. Moore

HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

M. I. Henri Deglane  
Rudolph Lanciani

Merritt J. Reid  
Charles S. Schneider  
Julius A. Schweinfurth  
Arthur H. Scott  
Leon Stern

MEMBERS

Francis Smith Marlow  
Henry Dunlap Morrison  
J. D. Newcomer  
Ephriam Machin Pickin  
Ed. F. Pinneh  
Alfred F. Priest  
Oran Winthrop Rice  
Frederick S. Robinson  
Palmer David Rogers  
Albert J. Rousseau  
Addison H. Savery  
Albert F. Schenck  
William D. Shea  
B. Stanley Simmons  
Wilson Levering Smith  
Frank A. Spangenberg  
A. H. Stem  
Carlton Strong  
Angus S. Wade  
Francis B. Wheaton  
Charles O. Whitmore  
Henry Wilkinson

HONORARY MEMBERS

Wm. Ordway Partridge  
Edward Robinson  
Charles Henry Wacker  
Henry Walters

Architects on Memorial Day

By HORACE W. PEASLEE, A. I. A.

PEACE has its memorable figures, as well as war, and it is fitting that on the day dedicated to honoring our national heroes the architects of the country should pay tribute to outstanding men of their profession. The architect represents the forces of peace, which build where war has destroyed. We honor the memory of Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant as a hero of the American Revolution, but he deserves even greater honor as the author of the plan of the Federal City; and there are many others whose names should not be forgotten.

Five years ago, the members of the Washington, D. C., Chapter of the Institute inaugurated the custom of making pilgrimages on Memorial Day to the nearby graves of architects who were identified with the early history of the national capital: L'Enfant, who planned the city; Dr. William Thornton, who designed the Capitol Building; George Hadfield, architect of the old City Hall; James Hoban, designer of the White House. The services this year will honor also Robert Mills, whose grave in Con-

gressional Cemetery is still unmarked, although he was responsible for such notable work as the Treasury Building and the original design for the Washington Monument.

The memorial service is simple but impressive, consisting of a short address at each grave and the placing of a wreath. Government officials and others have cooperated with the architects in making this ceremony an established feature of Memorial Day in Washington. A similar movement is on foot this year in Philadelphia, and other Chapters might well institute the custom in their own localities. An architect's greatest monument is his executed work; but far too often he is never identified with it in the public mind. The architects, by honoring members of their group who have rendered distinguished service to their country, call attention not only to the individual achievements of these men, but to the work of the profession which they represent.



## Unification of the Architectural Profession

A FULL discussion of this subject appears in the Board's Report under Section 6. The resolutions proposed by the Board, as printed at the end of Section 6, were amended and adopted by the Convention.

That new Chapter V as amended and adopted by the Convention, and as edited by the Secretary, with the concurrence of Mr. Bergstrom and Mr. Voorhees, appears in full as follows:

### CHAPTER V

#### STATE ORGANIZATIONS

##### Article I. The State Organizations.

###### Section 1. Organization.

(a) *Composition and Purposes.* Any state-wide incorporated or unincorporated organization of persons pursuing and/or qualified for the practice of the profession of architecture is a State Organization within the meaning of these By-Laws. Such State Organization must be a non-profit membership organization created to promote the aesthetic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession, and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society.

(b) *Creation.* To accomplish these purposes, a State Organization should be established in every state where such an organization does not exist.

###### Section 2. Governments.

(a) Each State Organization shall be a self-governing body, which shall be, except as limited by the laws of the respective states, the judge of the terms and manner of its creation, of any qualifications required by it for membership therein, of any classes or privileges of membership granted by it, and of its relations with Chapters of the Institute within the respective states.

##### Article II. Participation in Institute Affairs.

###### Section 1. Memberships.

(a) *Qualifications.* Any State Organization may become a member of the Institute by furnishing the Board of Directors of the Institute with evidence of the approval of its application for such membership by a majority of the Institute members in good standing in said state and upon satisfying the Board of Directors of the Institute of its compliance with Article I of this Chapter V, and that every architectural draftsman resident within its state is eligible for membership in or for association or affiliation with the State Organization, as it shall elect.

(b) *By-Laws Title.* In these By-Laws a State Organization that is a member of the Institute is called a State Association Member.

(c) *Representation.* Each State Association Member in good standing in the Institute is entitled to be represented at meetings of the Institute by one or more voting delegates, one of whom must be a member of the Institute in good standing.

###### Section 2. Affiliations.

(a) *Purposes.* From time to time the Institute may invite from the State Organizations, and the State Organizations may refer to or recommend to the Institute, or to other State Organizations through the channel of the Institute, an opinion, advice, recommendation, criticism, or other expression of views regarding any matter of interest to the profession.

(b) *Procedure.* From time to time the Institute, by its Board of Directors, and any State Organization not a member of the Institute may determine and define a joint policy of action on any specific matter or matters appearing to the Institute and said State Organization to require allied action or expression as to policy, and upon the completion of said unified action or expression of policy upon said matter or matters the joint association of the Institute and said State Organization shall cease as to such matter or matters. All such joint actions or expressions shall be taken only by and in the name of the Institute.

(c) *Representation.* Each State Organization while affiliated with and in good standing in the Institute is entitled to be represented at meetings of the Institute by one or more non-voting delegates who need not be members of the Institute. Such delegates instructed or otherwise shall have all the privileges of the Institute delegates or members at such meetings except the right to vote, but shall not be necessary for the determination of a quorum.

###### Section 3. Obligations.

(a) The State Association Members shall support the Institute and its activities, and no State Organization shall directly or indirectly nullify or subvert the general purposes of the Institute.

###### Section 4. Termination of Participation.

(a) Not later than six months before the end of any fiscal year of the Institute either the Institute or any State Association Member or any affiliated State Organization not in default for fees to the Institute, may notify the other of its intention to terminate its membership in or affili-

ation with the Institute, as the case may be, and upon the giving of such notice and the expiration of such fiscal year, such relationship shall terminate.

### Article III. Fees.

#### Section 1. Admission Fees.

(a) Each State Organization shall pay an admission fee of twenty-five dollars to the Institute upon its affiliation with or admission to the Institute.

#### Section 2. Annual Fees.

(a) Each State Association Member and each State Organization in affiliation with the Institute shall pay an annual fee of twenty-five dollars to the Institute, and if the number of voting members and/or architectural draftsmen in any State Association Member or such State Organization on January first of each year, exclusive of those who are active members of the Institute, is more than twenty, then that State Association Member or State Organization as the case may be, shall pay thirty dollars for each increment of twenty or major fraction thereof of such voting members, and/or twenty dollars for each increment of twenty or major fraction thereof of such architectural draftsmen.

#### Section 3. Payments.

(a) Said admission fees and said annual fees shall be due and payable at the times and under the conditions prescribed therefor in Article 1 of Chapter X of these By-Laws, and the State Association Members and the affiliated State Organizations shall be subject to the penalties for non-payment thereof prescribed in said Article.

### Article IV. Representation at Meetings of the Institute.

#### Section 1. Delegates.

(a) *Determination of Number.* The number of delegates that each State Association Member and each State Organization affiliated with the Institute shall be entitled to have represent it at any meeting of the Institute during the then calendar year shall depend upon the number of voting members in the State Association Member or the State Organization as the case may be, on January 1 of each year, and shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Institute from the reports of the State Association Member or State Organization as the case may be, for the prior year duly filed in his office. The said Secretary shall give due notice thereof to each such State Association Member and to each such State Organization as soon as possible after January 1, but not later than March 1 of each year.

(b) *Number of Delegates.* The total number of delegates to which the State Association Members

and the State Organizations will be entitled at any meeting of the Institute shall not exceed one hundred delegates. Until such maximum number is reached, every State Association Member and every State Organization in good standing in the Institute shall be entitled to be represented by one delegate at any meeting of the Institute; every such State Association Member and every such State Organization having more than three hundred and not more than five hundred voting members, shall be entitled to two delegates, and every such State Association Member and every such State Organization having more than five hundred voting members shall be entitled to three delegates, which shall be the maximum number of delegates to which any State Association Member or any State Organization shall be entitled.

(c) *Accrediting.* The delegates and their voting power must be accredited to the meetings of the Institute in the manner prescribed in Article 4 of Chapter VI of these By-Laws.

### Article V. Voting at Meetings of the Institute.

#### Section 1. Voting by State Association Members.

(a) *Voting Power.* A State Association Member in good standing in the Institute shall be entitled to vote on any question or division at any meeting of the Institute except on one relating to the property of the Institute or its chapters.

(b) *Number of Votes.* The number of votes that each State Association Member shall be entitled to cast at any meeting of the Institute during the then calendar year shall depend upon the number of voting members in the State Association Member on January 1 of each year and shall be equal to the number of delegates to which it is entitled at the meeting, as fixed by the Secretary of the Institute from the report of the State Association Member for the prior year duly filed in his office.

(c) *Casting Votes.* The vote or votes of a State Association Member at a meeting of the Institute must be cast as a unit and not otherwise. The procedure of determining the unit vote of any State Association Member shall rest with that State Association Member, and such vote must be cast by a delegate of the State Association Member who is an active member of the Institute in good standing and has been duly authorized by the State Association Member to cast the vote.

#### Section 2. Privileges of Non-Voting Delegates.

(a) Delegates of State Association Members who do not cast its vote or votes need not be active members of the Institute and shall be entitled to be admitted to any meeting of the Institute and may exercise all the privileges of the voting delegates thereat, except that they shall not vote.

**Article VI. Interests, Rights and Privileges.****Section 1. Property Interests.**

(a) No State Organization shall have any title to or interest in any property of the Institute and it shall not be liable for any debt or other pecuniary obligation of the Institute, nor shall the Institute have any title to or interest in the property of any State Organization unless the Institute and the State Organization shall otherwise agree in writing, nor shall the Institute be liable for any debt or other pecuniary obligation of any State Organization. The Institute and any State Organization may act as agent or otherwise, one for the other, for the purpose of collecting and forwarding dues or acting as custodian of funds or otherwise if they duly execute a written agreement to that effect.

**Section 2. Rights in the Name of the Institute.**

(a) A State Association Member, and a State Organization while affiliated with the Institute, in good standing in the Institute, shall be entitled to and may exercise all the rights to and privileges in certain intangible property of the Institute that are conferred on it by these By-Laws and/or that the Board of Directors of the Institute shall specifically grant to it from time to time. No State Association Member or State Organization may use the words "The American Institute of Architects," or any abbreviation or part thereof in connection with its own name, nor shall any of its members, associates or affiliates use such words or any abbreviation or part thereof, nor shall any of its members, associates, or affiliates print or otherwise use or cause or permit to be printed or otherwise used any other title or phrase

or any initials, seal and/or insignia denoting membership or otherwise in The American Institute of Architects, in any manner or for any purpose whatever, or to publish or otherwise declare himself a member of The American Institute of Architects unless he shall be an active member of the Institute.

**Section 3. Privileges.**

(a) Every State Association Member and every affiliated State Organization in good standing in the Institute shall be entitled to three copies of each Bulletin, Proceedings and Annuary of the Institute and three copies of each thereof for each of its sub-organizations, and to sufficient numbers of the Bulletin of the Institute to enable the said State Association Members and the said State Organizations to distribute one copy of said Bulletin to each of their voting members who is not an active member of the Institute. The said State Association Members and the said State Organizations may also acquire for their members such other documents and literature as the Institute shall cause to be published and/or distributed, at and for such terms as the Board of Directors of the Institute shall fix from time to time.

Following the Convention, the Board discontinued the Special Committee on Unification of the Architectural Profession, and appointed in its place a new Special Committee on State Societies. Edwin Bergstrom, of Los Angeles, will be Chairman of the new Committee and its full personnel will be announced later. The new Committee on State Societies will proceed with the program of unification as established by the Convention.

## The Architects Small House Service Bureau

**O**N the subject of Institute endorsement of the Architects Small House Service Bureau, the report of the Board to the Convention read as follows:

There have come to the Board official communications from Chapters opposing continuance of endorsement of the Bureau by the Institute and a suggestion that the columns of THE OCTAGON be thrown open to the opposition. This was done, and there was published in THE OCTAGON a summary of arguments presented to the Executive Committee of the Board at its meeting in Washington in February, 1932.

From these statements it appears that the present movement in opposition to the Bureau was aggravated by the proposed cooperation of the Bureau with the National Homes Finance Corporation. The Board approved this cooperation in principle, at its meeting in Louisville in November, 1931, and requested the Small House Service Bureau to submit any proposed agreement to the Officers of the Institute so that they might be certain that it was consistent with its endorsement.

The policy of your Board of Directors has consistently been to endeavor to follow the mandates of the membership as

expressed in Convention assembled. To that policy this particular Board adheres. To better learn the wishes of its members it has arranged for a session of the Convention devoted to this subject.

In addition to correspondence in opposition to the Bureau, the Board has received from various individuals, Chapters, and groups of Chapters, argument and resolutions in favor of the continued endorsement of the Bureau. A careful study and analysis of this material and the material in opposition raises the question whether or not the membership is as well informed as it might be of the methods and aims of the Small House Service Bureau and the Board therefore urges the delegates assembled to give most careful attention to the facts as they may be presented by both sides of the controversy.

It seems proper to the Board to record at this point its appreciation of the devoted services and public spirited work of those many loyal members of the Institute who have devoted themselves for years to effect the aims of the Bureau.

From the study of evidence and opinions submitted, the Board is of the opinion that common ground can be reached which will remove the controversial points to sufficient extent to meet all practical demands.



The program of the Convention provided an open forum discussion for the question of Institute endorsement of the Bureau. There were two principal speakers favoring Institute endorsement, namely William Stanley Parker, of Boston, and Arthur C. Holden, of New York.

The two principal speakers opposing Institute endorsement were Seymour Williams and C. V. R. Bogert, both of New Jersey.

Very able presentations of the opposing points of view were made by each side, and thereafter the open forum discussion, which was scheduled to last for thirty minutes, extended into a general debate of approximately two hours.

During the debate every opportunity was given by President Kohn for the expression of every point of view on the many phases of the question involved.

The action of the Convention was as follows:

*Resolved*, That the whole question of the endorsement of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau by The American Institute of Architects be referred for investigation and report to a special committee to be appointed by the Board of Direc-

tors, and consisting of an equal number of representatives from each side of the question; that the special committee be instructed to consider the discussion by the Convention, the proposals and suggestions offered during that discussion, and the sense of the meeting as expressed by the vote of the Convention; and that the special committee be instructed to report to the Board of Directors, which shall have full power to act on the report of the committee and its recommendations between now and the Sixty-sixth Convention.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors following the Convention, on April 30, the Board appointed a special committee as follows:

Robert D. Kohn, Chairman New York  
Dwight James Baum..... New York  
C. V. R. Bogert..... New Jersey  
Seymour Williams..... New Jersey

(Two members are yet to be appointed.)

The entire transcript of the Convention discussion has been submitted to the special committee, which is now at work under the resolution of the Convention.

## Newly Elected Officers

### The American Institute of Architects.

#### Officers Elected:

*President*—Ernest John Russell, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

*First Vice-President*—Charles D. Maginnis, Statler Building, Boston, Mass.

*Second Vice-President*—Horace W. Peaslee, 1228 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

*Secretary*—Frank C. Baldwin, The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

*Treasurer*—Edwin Bergstrom, Citizens National Bank Building, Los Angeles, California.

#### Directors Elected—For terms of three years:

James O. Betelle, Chamber of Commerce Building, Newark, N. J. (Middle Atlantic Division.)

Herbert E. Hewitt, 1600 Peoria Life Building, Peoria, Ill. (Great Lakes Division.)

Raymond J. Ashton, 312 Vermont Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. (Western Mountain Division.)

### The Architects' Small House Service Bureau, Inc.

*President*—William Stanley Parker, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

*Vice-President*—William W. Tyrie, 1028 Andrus Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

*Treasurer*—Edwin H. Hewitt, 1200 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

*Secretary-Technical Director*—Robert T. Jones, 1200 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

### The Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture.

*President*—Ellis F. Lawrence, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

*Vice-President*—Roy Childs Jones, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

*Secretary-Treasurer*—Sherley W. Morgan, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

### National Council Architectural Registration Boards.

*President*—James M. White, 256 Administration Building, W., Urbana, Ill.

*First Vice-President*—Albert L. Brockway, Clinton Sq. Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

*Second Vice-President*—A. M. Edelman, Los Angeles, Calif.

*Third Vice-President*—J. W. Holman, Nashville, Tenn.

*Secretary-Treasurer*—Emery Stanford Hall, Suite 2300, 175 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

### The Producers' Council.

*President*—F. W. Morse, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City.

*First Vice-President*—Scott Button, 1 River Road, Schenectady, N. Y.

*Second Vice-President*—George Hughes, c/o United Metal Products Co., Canton, Ohio.

*Secretary*—J. C. Bebb, 260 Eleventh Avenue, New York City.

*Treasurer*—A. B. Tibbets, 111 Broadway, New York City.

## The Structural Service Department

F. LEO SMITH, TECHNICAL SECRETARY

Devoted to the advancement of knowledge of materials, methods of construction, and equipment for buildings, and to a better understanding of the art and science of architecture.

### Producers' Council.

During the past year The Producers' Council has made definite progress in the development of its activities and has succeeded in broadening the scope of its cooperation with the Institute in spite of the present economic situation.

The Council has supported the campaign of the Institute to secure the employment of private architects on Federal building projects; has participated in conferences with President Hoover and officials of the Treasury Department on this subject and was signatory to a memorandum thereon which was presented to the President. The Council was officially represented at hearings before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds on the bill requiring the employment of private architects and engineers in the designing and planning of Federal buildings and presented a letter brief in support of this proposed legislation. Individual members of the Council also supported the efforts of the architects to secure enactment of this measure. The final disposition of the proposed legislation is undetermined at the present time. However, this active cooperation of the Council with the Institute is tangible evidence of the possibilities of coordinated action.

Producers' Council Clubs have been organized in the following cities: Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco. These Clubs afford an excellent opportunity for the discussion of common problems and promote a better understanding of the interests of architects and producers thereby bringing to a local focus the broad purpose of affiliation between the Council and the Institute. Joint meetings of the Clubs and Chapters of the Institute in many cities have definitely proven the value of this activity. As the usefulness of the existing Clubs become more firmly established, additional clubs will be organized from time to time in other logical centers.

The Annual Meeting of The Producers' Council was held in Washington, April 26 to 28. Members of the Institute from various sections of the country attended and gave reports on the cooperation of their Chapters with local Council Clubs. These reports were not only interesting but forecast more effective cooperation of mutual advantage to both the Council and the Institute.

Names of officers of The Producers' Council, elected for the ensuing year appear on another page of this issue of THE OCTAGON. H. H. Sherman, 19 W. 44th Street, New York City, is the Executive Secretary of the Council.

Frederick H. Meyer, Director of the Sierra Nevada Division of the Institute, presided at the Joint Luncheon of the Institute and the Council, which was held on Thursday, April 28th, under the auspices of the Structural Service Department. Over one hundred and fifty architects and producers attended the luncheon. Paul Mazur, investment banker, of New York, spoke on "The Trouble With Present Economic Legislation."

### Photo Electric Control.

Recent developments in the practical application of the photo electric cell indicate the tremendous possibilities of its application to the automatic control of building devices and equipment.

An automatic device has recently been perfected for the protection of persons moving through elevator entrances, from the hazard of being struck by the fast moving power operated doors. Light beams are projected across the elevator entrance and focused on photo electric cells in such a manner that passengers interrupt the rays in passing through the door. Where passengers or other opaque objects remain in the path of the light beams so that a shadow is cast on the photo electric cells, the doors will remain open; or if they have started to close, will immediately stop and automatically re-open. The operation of elevators is expedited by making possible the opening and closing of doors at greatly increased speed with perfect safety.

The same principle is effectively used in the control of other types of doors. For openings between kitchens and public dining rooms they are especially valuable. Persons moving between the kitchen and dining room intercept the ray of light falling on the photo electric cell, opening the doors and closing them automatically. The advantage of this type of equipment for hotel and restaurant installations is obvious. Service is expedited, enabling fewer employes to serve a greater number of customers. Such doors need not be touched during use and are more sanitary than the ordinary type.

The demand for a device to automatically turn artificial lights on and off for the purpose of maintaining proper light intensities has resulted in the development of lighting control equipment for this purpose. Such equipment can be adjusted to react to practically any desired change in light intensities and when the illumination from natural lighting sources decreases to a predetermined value the controlling device will operate to turn on the artificial light. When the light intensity increases beyond a fixed point the device operates to turn off the light, thereby eliminating the personal factor of manually controlled lighting.

This feature is especially valuable in the proper illumination of schools, offices, public buildings, places of employment and other locations where lights are frequently not on when needed and are often left on when not needed.

#### Architects Interested in Simplified Practice.

The present economic situation has brought the construction industry to a realization of the necessity for the development of more economical practices in the manufacture, distribution and use of building materials and equipment. One important phase of this problem is the elimination of waste in the form of excess varieties, sizes and shapes of stock items for which there is a general demand.

The Division of Simplified Practice of the National Bureau of Standards was created in 1922 for the purpose of bringing about greater uniformity in manufactured commodities and to eliminate unnecessary varieties and forms of products. The success of this movement is evidenced by the fact that more than ten thousand organizations have participated in the simplified practice program and have cooperated in the preparation of recommendations covering over one hundred and thirty different subjects.

The American Institute of Architects, through its Structural Service Department, has taken an active part in the work of this Division. The results of a recent circularization of the members of the Institute, by the Division of Simplified Practice in cooperation with the Structural Service Department, are a substantial indication of the interest of architects in this work. Requests for 4,112 individual simplified practice recommendations on 121 different subjects have been received and a total of 1,056 acceptances of 63 separate recommendations were secured from 46 organizations and individuals.

This interest is especially significant when it is considered that the circularization has been made

during a period of comparative inactivity in the building industry when a number of architects' offices are closed and, in many instances, incentive to utilize the service of this Division is lacking.

Sheet form copies of Simplified Practice Recommendations relating directly or indirectly to building construction will be supplied without charge to Institute members on request to George A. Cooper, Division of Simplified Practice, Bureau of Standards, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

#### Domestic Refrigerators Using Ice.

The American Standards Association recently approved as an American Recommended Practice, a Code For Testing Domestic Refrigerators Using Ice. This code was formulated by a Sectional Committee functioning under the joint sponsorship of the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers and the United States Bureau of Home Economics.

After a careful consideration of available information on present practice and requirements, the Committee endeavored to produce a concise, workable code, confining its efforts to those features which were basic and essential.

The purpose of the code is to provide a means for the determination of the performance of domestic iced refrigerators in terms of ice meltage and internal temperatures under standard conditions of test. The Institute was represented on the Committee by the Technical Secretary of the Structural Service Department.

#### Professional Ethics.

"The man who does not cooperate with his competitors in their efforts to raise standards, enforce laws and prevent unfair practices is ethically recreant."—*Joseph French Johnson, Dean, New York University, School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance.*

"The professional man is distinguished by the fact that success is recognized primarily in achievement. It is highly unethical for any professional man to conceal a new discovery, advance or development. His code of ethics dictates that success is not measured by financial gain but by achievement in advancing professional knowledge."—*Colonel R. H. Kelley, United States Army.*

"The true professional man, regardless of his private gain or loss and regardless of whether it helps friend or foe, devotes his professional skill to the attainment of truths and the highest good of his fellow man."—*Perry J. Stearns, Lawyer, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.*



## Federal Employment of Private Architects

### SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTION

**F**OLLOWING the verbal report of Louis LaBeaume, Chairman of the Committee on Public Works, and the consideration of the section of the Board's report on the Federal Employment of Private Architects, the Convention took action as follows:

*Resolved*, That The American Institute of Architects in its Sixty-fifth Annual Convention re-affirms the following principles and proposes the following amendments to pending legislation:

(1)—The country will benefit by utilizing the services of the ablest architects, landscape architects, and engineers in the nation and that their employment will result in a more living and vital architecture, appropriate to the localities in which our Federal buildings are to be erected.

(2)—The employment of expert architects, landscape architects, and engineers in private practice and resident in different localities 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, the appropriate and economical use of local materials, but also of men highly trained in design and capable of bringing a fresh point of view to the problems entrusted to them. Such employment will result not only in buildings and grounds of better design, but also in buildings and grounds of more economical and reasonable construction.

(3)—The growth of Bureaucracy is an infringement of our republican ideal of encouraging private initiative and as it encroaches upon the professions of architecture, landscape architecture, and engineering should be checked.

(4)—In times of emergency, speed as well as efficiency will result from the prompt allocation of various projects to architects, landscape architects, and engineers resident in the states or general sections of the country in which public buildings are to be built.

The Institute, therefore, endorses the following amendments to \*H. R. 11597.

(1)—Amend Section 503 (a) Page 39 by adding after line 23, the following:

The administrator of public works is hereby authorized to employ by contract and at the established rates of compensation, outside professional or technical service of competent

\*Following the Convention this bill was superseded by H. R. 11267.

persons, firms or corporations, for the architectural, landscape architectural and engineering designing and planning of such Federal buildings as are now or may, in the future, be placed under his jurisdiction without reference to the classification act of 1923, as amended, or to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

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 art of architecture and landscape architecture and the science of engineering. Architects, landscape architects, or engineers shall not be employed without prior submission to the administrator of public works of satisfactory evidence of their qualifications and experience.

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

That all such individuals, firms, or corporations shall render their services subject to the approval and under the direction of the administrator of public works, 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.

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.

(2)—Amend Section 506, Paragraph B, Page 42, line 8 to 11 by substituting the following:

It shall be the duty of the administrator to standardize contract procedure and specifications so far as practicable and desirable, with a view to effecting the utmost economy consistent with suitable construction, and with due regard for varying local needs, conditions, materials and methods.

At the request of Mr. LaBeaume many delegates called on their Senators and Representatives to urge the incorporation of these amendments in the pending legislation. A report on the Administration of Public Works legislation, when finally passed, will appear in THE OCTAGON.

## Items of Interest

### Student Awards.

Members of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture—the schools recognized by the Institute—have been advised by the Institute's Committee on Education that the school medal and two copies of Mont St. Michel and Chartres will be supplied by the Institute for awards to graduating students for general excellence in architecture.

### Architectural Harmony.

"But the 'battle of architectural styles,' furiously pressed in every city of these United States, destroys

the very essentials of a masterpiece. \* \* \*

"The charm of old European towns and villages, which we in great numbers travel thousands of miles to see lies largely in the harmony of form and color, which pervades each group. Never does one find in those delightful places a conscious attempt to be original or different or conspicuous. Their builders, using the materials at hand and the common methods of construction then obtaining, did not shrink from the inevitable family resemblance to other structures in the locality. \* \* \*

"With us harmony in the group is far more diffi-

cult to achieve. We are not a homogeneous people and can have no national taste sufficiently formed to guide us. Furthermore, we are not limited by the character of local building materials and because of easy travel, cheap printing and photography we are free to choose 'styles' as we will. And we have chosen with disastrous results. Our unguided freedom has become here license and, rather than harmony, confusion is now the dominant characteristic of American residential districts."

(From a bulletin by The Alphonso E. Bell Corporation, *Bel-Air, Los Angeles, California*, issued in an effort to prevent "sour architecture" in *Bel-Air*. It contains many helpful suggestions to those interested in "developments" of well designed homes in architectural harmony.)

#### International Town Planning Contest—Stockholm.

The city of Stockholm is planning to issue invitations to architects to take part in an international contest for a new city plan. The City Council has already granted a sum of 120,000 crowns for prizes and other costs in connection with the contest. The crown equals \$0.268 U. S. currency at par, gold basis, but the average exchange value for January, 1932, was only \$0.1919.

It is the intention of the city administration to modernize one of the central sections of the capital, the planning of which dates back to the seventeenth century and where the narrow streets cannot sufficiently provide for the heavy traffic of present days. This part of Stockholm includes the major part of the business and banking houses. In several minor cases the streets have already been widened, but it is now found necessary to deal with this growing problem in a general way. To this end the city has formed a town planning commission (*Stadsplanenämnd*) consisting of several prominent Swedish architects as well as one London and one Berlin town planning expert. This commission has already met in Stockholm, and the invitation to participate in the contest will be issued later in the spring of 1932. It is expected that the contest will be open until the end of 1932, and the final

result will probably be made known some time in June, 1933.

For additional information regarding the contemplated International Town Planning Contest address Basil D. Dahl, Trade Commissioner in Charge, Stockholm, Sweden.

#### America.

"The morning rush to the city starts early. From outlying apartments—which serve as shelters rather than homes—comes the city workers. As the trains rush to a standstill, a colorful collection of men and women emerge from a sea of newspapers, to continue their rush to business.

"Within the office the same hustle is found. Noise and commotion again hold sway, but it is doubtful if the amount of work is in proportion to the commotion. It is quite usual, however, to find the whole staff hard at it till midnight, while the exciting whirr of electric fans blends with the gurgle of iced water, the throb of traffic far below, and the heavy humid atmosphere.

"New York after dark presents a very different scene. The million glittering lights of Broadway tempt the pleasure seekers with flickering invitations. Artificiality attains its climax. Ladies' faces, heavily made up, sparkle while the gleam beneath parted lips tells of the recent rush of gold to America!"

"On the homeward bound liner again, the deck rail is crowded with returning visitors. The towering bulk of New York sinks into the sea leaving a confused picture of recent events to torment the bewildered mind. With the passage of time grotesque shapes become clearer and more sane, and eventually resolve themselves into a definite impression of a country, conscious of its youth, gradually weaving a background of history which may serve to give a soul to her constitution and a real meaning to her Architecture."

(From "An Impression of America," By G. Leslie Cruickshank, *A.R.I.B.A.*, in the *Quarterly of The Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland*.)

## THE OCTAGON

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.





