

THE
OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects



Abstractions of the 66th Convention

A Free Hand Sketch of the Convention

The President's Address

The Report of the Board

The Treasurer's Report

The Gold Medal Presentation

Convention Resolutions

The Case for the Architect

Report of Public Works Committee

Review of Accounting Manual

Committee on Education—Report—Resolutions

The Trip to Williamsburg

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ALL ABOUT THE CONVENTION

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Abstractions of the 66th Convention

Secundum gratiam Dei, quae data est mihi, ut sapiens architectus fundamentum posui; alius autem supraedificat. Unusquisque autem videat quomodo supraedificat.

I. Corinthians 3:10.

DESPITE many vexatious delays, disappointments, and irritating obfuscations, the status of the architects in these United States has improved remarkably during the last three years. True, we still lack opportunities to practice our art, except in a greatly restricted degree, but due to the untiring efforts of the Officers and Committee Chairmen of the American Institute of Architects, ably and forcefully seconded by the Engineering Societies and members of all branches of the building industry, there has been impressed upon the Federal Government and the general public a realization of the need for guidance and planning in the expenditure of funds for Federal and non-Federal projects in order to uphold and maintain reasonable standards of civilization comparable with other nations.

Just how all this came about, others may tell better than I, who only observe these changes in a semi-detached sort of way. It started way back farther than many can remember, and at different times and in different localities; Chicago in 1893 for instance, or when the Boston Public Library was built, or when Goodhue designed the lovely buildings in San Diego and the Nebraska State Capitol, and the plan of Washington was conceived, and still more recently in the work of Paul Cret and Saarinen. Some places it hasn't touched as yet, but it's only a matter of time, maybe.

There are those who like to think recognition of the Architect can be brought about by the activities of committees on public information and addresses before Chambers of Commerce, and all manner of gatherings; dignified advertising, publicity or indirect advertising. Perhaps it may, in a measure, but the most potent force, it seems to me, has been the high standard of the ethical documents of the Institute. The Good Book says, "Physician, heal thyself," and the wise architect must make of himself a *mens sana in corpore sano*

in order to impress a due realization of his worth on the public. The only way to "educate the public" is visually, by building good buildings. Art may not be expounded like a mathematical equation, but its ethos may be and is absorbed. When some twelve years ago Ostberg's Stockholm City Hall was built, architects traveled thousands of miles to see it. Every year visitors in constantly increasing numbers make the journey from all parts of the world to enjoy and revel in its beauty. It is a work of art. At the recent convention in Washington it never occurred to us to leave without paying a visit to the Lincoln Memorial. The opalescent spring haze of late afternoon enveloped its noble outlines, and though we had seen it many times, it appeared more beautiful than ever. For a half hour we stood and silently exulted in its nobility. During that time scores of pilgrims came and departed, a constant stream, although the twilight was advancing. While it was a tribute to a Great Man, it was also a tribute to Henry Bacon whose genius had fittingly enshrined him.

The Sixty-Sixth Convention voted to hold future sessions every other year away from Washington instead of the customary once in three years some place else. While architects love to go places and do things, I'm sure we shall, from now on, be 16-2/3% esthetically poorer, in spite of the charm of other metropoli. Perhaps some ensuing convention, feeling the craving for the finest the nation affords, will reverse this year's action. There are so many inspiring things to be seen in the Nation's Capitol that are truly works of art, that it seems invidious not to mention them all. Indeed there is time for only a few in moments snatched from the convention hall. I must mention, however, two recent examples that are particularly distinguished, worthy of the highest admiration; Lorimer Rich's Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and its approaches, and John Russell

Pope's American Institute of Pharmacy. For simple dignity, exquisiteness of detail, beauty of material, and charm of composition, they are just about perfect. The standard of architecture in Washington is high and these two monuments enhance its glory.

It is at times difficult to say which gives the greater pleasure, Art or genial Companionship. It depends on one's mood, I suppose. It was an old saying among the supralapsarians that the consciousness of being well dressed produced a satisfaction that religion failed to give. Man needs both art and good company in order to maintain the well-balanced life, and both were present at this convention. A feeling was rife, apparently, throughout the land that a mere handful of the faithful would undertake or could afford to take the journey, in many cases a costly one. This was not the case, however, for delegates poured into Washington from near and far, just as the Etruscans rallied to the call of Lars Porsena. At the close of the third day's session, they were poured back on their trains, broke but happy in the satisfaction of achievement. How they all managed may never be told. Uncle Edward and I left Boston on a boat, hitch-hiked from New York to Washington with some charming people we chanced to meet, and returned on a Dymaxion Sleeper, a dream of Ernest Flagg's come true. Choo-Choo turned up Wednesday morning after a night's ride in a bus with a dress shirt and a pint of Scot's. All in all it was a splendid turnout, a loyal and inspiring tribute to the Muses. When the roll was called, 198 delegates—Ex-officio, Chapter, and State Society—had registered, if memory serves, and a sizable number of members and guests who were entitled to all the privileges of the floor except voting. The hall seemed just as full, if not more so, as in former years. Harvey's chop house, next door to the Mayflower, was crowded every night, and the supply of Lynnhaven oysters was exhausted the first day. To offset this, jumbo frogs' legs were in and the onion soup savory as ever. Persian limes are scarce in Washington, but through the combined efforts of two noble young Romans, some were finally secured and due and grateful acknowledgment to them is hereby made.

After a modest but satisfying repast on these delicacies one evening, a dozen or so of the delegates who had dined together strolled slowly back to the hotel. It was a bit late and Dr. Fellows, pausing for a moment to observe a rare flagon displayed in a nearby show window, became separated from the others. "Ah! 1824," he mused, "that must be Napoleonic!" Then, hurrying to catch up again, he took the wrong door and some-

how found himself at what he supposed to be the convention hall. Opening the door softly, he peeked in and, seeing Uncle Edward dozing quietly in a rear seat, tiptoed over and sat down beside him. A voice called out, "All those in favor will signify by saying Aye." "Aye!" said Uncle Edward, and "Aye!" echoed the Doctor, who hadn't wholly gathered just what it was about, but felt it the right thing to do at the time. "The next resolution," went on the chairman, "is on the abolishment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. All those in favor will say 'Aye!'" A chorus of "Aye's" followed, in which Uncle Edward and the Doctor both joined. This resolution seemed a bit puzzling after they had voted, and they began to look about. Strange faces and unfamiliar people everywhere. "This is the right room, but we're in the wrong convention," the antiquary whispered to his fellow delegate and they both softly tiptoed out again. We saw them later on in the Italian Garden where the architects were in session, as the ball room, our usual meeting place, was reserved that evening for the American Bankers' Association!

Two events of great significance to architecture and architects made the Sixty-Sixth Convention outstanding in importance. The presentation of the Gold Medal of the Institute to Ragnar Ostberg, by the President of the United States, and the remarks of that distinguished architect at the banquet on Friday evening. The ceremony of presentation was simple and dignified, distinction lent to it by the felicitous and beautifully phrased sentences of the Chief Executive, who always seems to know just the right thing to say on all occasions, and who possesses the happy faculty of being able adequately to convey precise meaning in a few well chosen words. Ragnar Ostberg is a splendid figure of a man. He looks like a viking, Sigfried, for instance (though I'm not quite sure whether Sigfried was Swedish). He is a big man, tall and of commanding presence, a beautifully shaped head with the finely chiseled features of a poet. His remarks, too, were charmingly phrased, simple, forceful, and direct. He recalled in the course of his address his boyhood impressions of the opening of the Atlantic cable between Sweden and America, and the first message received from the United States. Years later, as he was finishing the tower of the Stockholm City Hall, he sought an appropriate inscription to crown the cupola. He recalled the message from the friendly nation that his father had read to him as a boy, and had inscribed in Swedish on the belfry, "Peace on Earth and Good Will to all Men."

HUBERT G. RIPLEY.

A Freehand Sketch of the Convention

BY LANCELOT SUKERT, A. I. A.

THE Sixty-Sixth Convention, expected by many to be a battleground, turned out to be a May-pole dance. A number of delegates who arrived at mental top speed, determined to upset the apple cart by vociferously demanding the democratizing of the Institute and the obliteration of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau, had the wind taken out of their sails by the Board of Directors, who beat them to it.

Through Secretary Frank Baldwin's clever device of the questionnaire, the pulse of the Institute had been felt by previously obtaining the opinions of some 240 representative members on these as well as on most of the other controversial subjects, so the Board was all set in advance. Those who came expecting to meet a stone wall of opposition fell into a feather bed. Not once was the battered old flag of Dignity waved to rally the oftly criticized "Graybeards." Not once was the Sanctity of the Institute dusted off and dragged out to be set upon its pedestal and worshipped. In a dramatic scene, the Small House Service Bureau committed hari-kari!

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Supervising Architects' Office were on hand. Like the Board, these sensed the demands of the profession and metaphorically tossed what was wanted into the Convention's lap.

Sparks flew at mention of the name Ickes, and the Institute muffed a chance to go down in history by getting cold feet when it tabled C. Grant La Farge's resolution severely criticizing the Administrator of Public Works for his failure to carry out the directions contained in the bill passed by the Congress. Thus was a big stick reduced to a powder puff! The press of Washington, however, converted it into a ricochet by playing it up in headlines next morning.

Considering conditions, the Convention was unexpectedly well attended. Indeed, it may be said that the word "unexpected" characterized the whole proceeding. The unexpected continued to happen with such regularity that no one dared miss a single session, all of which were, therefore, crowded.

The first evening session was devoted to the report of the Committee on Education. A new scheme was devised, harking back to the good old days of apprenticeships, whereby a university graduate or any one seeking future registration through the National Council of Registration Boards might select a "Mentor" from among the practicing architects to guide and assist him while gaining

his required practical experience. The mentor would act in a capacity somewhat similar to that of the "advisor" in the university, who helps the student in his selection of proper courses.

Many of us there are who wish we might have had the advice of a "Mentor" in preparing ourselves for the profession! It is hoped and expected that "mentorship" will continue after the newly fledged architect has become registered and hangs out his first shingle! The idea has infinite possibilities!

If any feature could be selected as outstanding, it was the visual evidence of the Institute's personal contact with the related agencies of the Federal Government. The second evening's session, on Thursday, was addressed by Horace H. Russell, General Counsel of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, an attorney with an unusual perception of the architect's functions and a clear understanding of the advantages to be gained by the government through the commissioning of architects in private practice to assist in the work of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

He introduced Pierre Blouke, one of the Chicago Chapter's veteran delegates, who is serving the H. O. L. C. in matters having to do with the architectural phases of its activities.

In this connection it may be said that the Government is offering to the profession an unusual opportunity to acquaint the general public with its ability and its manner of working. It is to be hoped that no architect who accepts an H. O. L. C. commission, however meagre the fee, will fail to give of his very best. No amount of publicity for the profession could possibly overcome the adverse effects occasioned by a single architect's failure to render the best of service.

Friday morning the report of the Committee on Public Works was personalized by the presence of Mr. W. E. Reynolds, Assistant Director, Branch of Public Works, under the newly formed Procurement Division, to whom has been entrusted the former duties of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He sketched, briefly, the history of the Government's employment of architects in private practice and stated that, so far as might be within his control, he intended allocating all buildings costing in excess of \$60,000 to private architects. He suggested the advisability of a change to a fixed fee on Government work, so that the architect would not suffer through a reduction in building costs due to a falling market and the Government would not lose under reversed conditions. He further suggested an increased fee

on small work and a compensating decrease of fee on very large work.

The newly appointed Supervising Architect, Mr. Louis A. Simon, so richly deserving of the appointment, justly earned by years of excellent and faithful service, was then introduced. He expressed his full sympathy with the architect facing the difficult task of departing from routine methods in meeting the somewhat unusual conditions and requirements imposed by Government work. He also suggested the advisability of alleviating certain of these difficulties through a round table discussion between representatives of the architects, contractors and the officials of the Supervising Architects' Office, a suggestion to which the Board of Directors will undoubtedly give heed.

The surprising fact was that here, discussing our own problems, from our own rostrum, were the very men with whom we had so earnestly desired to consult, men who generously offered to answer questions, which questions they had minimized by their obviously thorough understanding and splendid explanations of conditions. Again had the unexpected occurred!

The crowning event was President Roosevelt's presentation to the eminent Swedish Architect, Ragnar Ostberg, of the Institute's Gold Medal, offered on behalf of the architectural profession. The President's reference to the Swedish blood tinging his Dutch ancestry came as a surprise, as did his statement that, if he had it to do over, he would have taken up architecture! But then, the unexpected was the order of the day. That an architect might become President is a fancy too flighty to be cherished.

* * *

To characterize the profession with one sweeping stroke was the privilege of a charming little white-haired lady of advancing years and aristocratic bearing, a veritable Washington type.

The first morning's session had just been adjourned. The palatial corridor of the Mayflower was abloom with sartorially perfect architects, gathered in conversational groups. Suddenly appearing from nowhere, she interrupted one of these and said: "I live here at the Mayflower. I have seen a great many meetings and conventions come and go, but never before have I seen such a fine, intellectual looking lot of men. You are architects, aren't you?" Four non-plussed gentlemen* gasped, looked askance, and bowed very low, whilst one, slightly regaining his composure, replied in the affirmative. She said: "Of course, I should have known!" and toddled away as unexpectedly as she had appeared.

Those delegates who had come girded with sword and buckler, and ready to fight for demo-

cratizing the Institute, gasped when President Russell, in his opening address, suggested that the Institute should be made more completely representative of the entire profession. Later, their breath was completely taken by the forceful statement in the report of the Treasurer, Edwin Bergstrom, who said: ". . . an enlarged membership seems the only way to bring about an aggressive, co-ordinated national organization of the profession." They well-nigh passed out completely when Secretary Baldwin, reading the Report of the Board of Directors, repeated a resolution to extend the Institute's membership classes!

The old guard who had fought through so many conventions to keep untarnished the Institute's self-reflected halo, took it on the chin. Again the unexpected happened, or rather, the expected didn't happen. Not one of those beloved old-timers rose in revolt to utter perorations on the sanctity and dignity of the Institute! Could they have finally realized the Institute's impotency to accomplish its ideals by standing aloof? Could they have at last appreciated that the misdeeds of the unenlightened cannot be corrected by condemnation from Olympus? The question was no longer "How can the Institute survive"? but "How can the Institute accomplish the survival of the architectural profession"?

When John Reed Fugard offered the Chicago Chapter's resolution directing the Board to further extend the plan of unification, and to revamp the details of the national organization in order to accomplish the uniting of the profession as a whole, it was adopted unanimously. Thus did the Convention dispel forever the hitherto oft-reappearing hydra-head of a second national organization, so imminent as to be mentioned in the President's address. Thus did the Convention accomplish its outstanding achievement! By its action the Institute has passed, not only its own crisis, but that of the entire profession. We may now look forward to "an aggressive co-ordinated national organization!"

* * *

To cap the climax of the unexpected, and for pure dramatic effect, nothing surpassed the touching obsequy of the Small House Service Bureau. Not only were we startled by the unexpected resolution, proposed by the Board that Institute endorsement of the Bureau be withdrawn, but we were electrified when none other than William Stanley Parker, the Bureau's strongest and most valiant proponent, rose to second the resolution!

Certainly he must have sensed the wave of sympathy which went out to him from the hearts of all who heard him so graciously relinquish that which he had nurtured and so courageously fought for through lo! these many years and many con-

* Names furnished on request.

ventions! That the Bureau has accomplished great improvement in small-house design cannot be denied. That it finally attained competition with some of the Institute's own members in the struggle for their daily bread cast a shadow upon its activities, a shadow deepened by its own struggle through the depression! Grant that its demise may not mean the end of the Institute's attempts to advance small-home architecture! Grant that through some other means may we accomplish this worthy end! Perhaps the opportunity is offered through the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

• • •

It was hoped in vain by the Architects' Code Committee that the President's signature might have been affixed to the Architects' Code in time for the final document to be presented to the Convention as the Committee's report. It is regrettable that it was not! Here again William Stanley Parker, as chairman of the Code Committee, has labored ceaselessly under the most discouraging conditions. Four times has the code been studied and completely rewritten to satisfy the government authorities, and each time turned back for revision. It is needless and useless to make comment on any of the drafts until one has been signed. Outstanding in the Committee's report was the admonition of the necessity for reading the Architects' Code—when it is ready—along with Chapter I (the Code for the entire Construction Industry), which it supplements, and by which it is supplemented.

With respect to the codes of all the various groups of the construction industry, mention must be made of the able and untiring work of Stephen F. Voorhees, member of the Institute, who was chosen by the Construction League to be chairman of the committee which prepared the Construction Industry Code, and, as the architects' representative, participated in the preparation of and attended the hearings on many of the other codes which affect the architects' relations.

• • •

What a thrill it is to attend the Conventions of the Institute! Were it only possible, by some feat of legerdemain, to have every architect attend every Convention, what miracles could be accomplished for the profession! The Convention is the one occasion when the Institute takes on flesh and blood and becomes visually apparent. Each convention takes on an individuality, a personality of its own! That it acts as a deep source of enthusiasm is proven by the fact that those chapters best represented at conventions are almost invariably those whose local accomplishments are

most noteworthy. Having escaped for a brief period from insistent business worries and those besetting monumental trivialities of his office, the delegate returns with a fresh perspective, fired with activity and a new determination with which he inoculates his fellow chapter members.

• • •

During the convention the Mayflower ballroom becomes a sanctum for concentration upon Institute business. Let business adjourn momentarily and the adjacent corridor becomes a buzzing beehive of conversation and geniality. There is the thrill of exchanging news and views with those from afar, of meeting old friends and making new, of greeting classmates who turn up from, seemingly, the furthest ends of the earth. Great names, revered for their works, become personalities, mayhap close friends. That peculiar bond between student and instructor is reborn in a new camaraderie. Former patron, "boss" and draftsman meet on the same plan, aglow with a common urge for accomplishment, all worshipping at the shrine of the goddess, Architecture. Rob the convention of its social side and it would lose something of its spiritual quality.

• • •

This 'n that at the Convention: The bell hop who chalked up names on the "phone-call-for" blackboard, indiscriminately mixing capitals and lower case letters, then backing off and cocking his head to one side in admiration of his work! His lettering of the name BaldWiN whilst Frank was wearing out his larynx reading the Board's report and would have given anything to get away!

• • •

The only feminine delegate, Miss Lois Lilley Howe, of Boston; and the gray-haired lady who sat on the raised aisle at the rear and knitted through the entire proceedings!

• • •

The delegate who mistook your reporter for Edwin Bergstrom, the only other man there who could wear his clothes! When asked if he would withdraw if nominated for the Presidency again next year, the Los Angelesian (or is it Los Angelesite?—well, anyhow—"Slim") just smole his most genial smile and maintained a Coolidgesque silence.

• • •

Prematurely white hair does add distinction. Look at Alvin E. Harley, of Detroit; Howard Dwight Smith, of Columbus; William G. Klaeber, of Chicago; and William T. Warren, of Alabama, who *must* have been a trial to his mother!

Your reporter notes with mingled surprise and chagrin that there is another Lancelot (L. E. Gowan, of Washington State). With all the other trades and professions to choose from he *would* take up architecture!

* * *

The Institute's "Man on the Flying Trapeze," Irving K. Pond, of Chicago, who can still turn an air spring and who took Mr. and Mrs. D. Everett Waid behind the scenes at the circus. D'jever read his book?

* * *

Arthur C. Holden, of New York, the Institute's statistician, can make figures lie down, roll over and jump through hoops!

* * *

That distance need be no barrier to sending delegates is proven by the attendance of representatives from Colorado, Iowa, Montana, North Texas, Northern California, San Diego, South Texas, Southern California, Washington State, and West Texas.

* * *

Representative examples of the work done in the Historical American Buildings Survey were on exhibition in the Mayflower corridor. Aside from the interesting subjects illustrated, there was shown an unusually high standard of excellence in selection and more particularly in draftsmanship. It is regrettable that no funds are as yet available, either from the Institute or the Government, for reproducing the entire Survey in book or folio form. Dr. Leicester B. Holland, of the Library of Congress, and chairman of the Institute's Committee on Historic Buildings, assured the Convention of the availability of the material for reproduction, with the expressed hope that one or another, or perhaps a group, of architectural magazine publishers might undertake the task.

* * *

Electus D. Litchfield's paper, "The Case for the Architect," read at the close of the second evening session and repeated, by urgent request, at the next morning's session (thereby establishing a Convention record), proved an intensely human document. As has never been done, it painted unerringly the portrait of this many-sided individual, this man of contrasts, the Architect. It told of his service to the arts and sciences, and to humanity. It drew a faithful picture of the plight in which he now finds himself, struggling, unassisted, to preserve the traditions of his art along with trying to eke out an existence for his loved ones. By resolution, this paper, together with the various resolutions having to do with government policies, will be

presented to President Roosevelt by a committee consisting of President Russell, Stephen F. Voorhees, and Mr. Litchfield. It is to be hoped that this excellent paper may be printed in THE OCTAGON.

* * *

President Russell's handling of the gavel was a surprise to many. From the start it was evident that he intended the Convention to stick strictly to the business at hand. With unerring accuracy he distinguished between the volume of sound of the ayes and nays, even when the few decibels of difference were not apparent from the floor. On one occasion the attempt to improve the wording of a resolution almost sidetracked the Convention. When next this threatened, he appointed a committee of three to do the editing. The Committee met in the cocktail lounge, in view from the corridor. When it returned to report its membership had expanded to seven, and the resolution had become so unctuous with smooth flowing phrases and elegant English that it elicited great applause.

* * *

The election of officers took an interesting turn. The Chicago Chapter nominated for the presidency, Edwin Bergstrom, faithful for so many years as Institute Treasurer and Chairman of that most important Committee on By-Laws. Undaunted by the fact that Mr. Bergstrom had already refused a nomination made in the usual way, and without malice for President Russell, the only other nominee on the slate, it was stated that the action was taken to obviate the creation of a precedent by electing Mr. Russell to what was believed to be a third term, there having been no convention and no election in 1933. President Russell refused to recognize Mr. Bergstrom when he rose to withdraw.

C. C. Zantinger, of Philadelphia, was also nominated, but immediately withdrew on the plea of physical inability to undertake the duties involved. When nominations for Treasurer were in order and none were offered other than that already on the slate for Mr. Bergstrom, there appeared to be an impasse. What threatened to be an embarrassing situation was relieved by a motion permitting Mr. Bergstrom to withdraw as a nominee for the Presidency, which he did at once. When the smoke cleared it appeared that the only office for which there were two nominees was that of First Vice-President, Charles D. Maginnis, of Boston, and Louis LaBeaume, of St. Louis. These were the only names on the printed ballot, and the balance of the slate was elected by acclaim. When the tellers reported the count, it was found

that Mr. Maginnis had been elected in a very close vote.

The complete list of newly elected officers and Directors appear elsewhere in this number of THE OCTAGON, and hence is not repeated here. They all have our congratulations, and support.

* * *

Many were the comments to the effect that some means should be found to eliminate the reading of the long report of the Board of Directors, reducing the first reading, perhaps, to only such items as are not re-read piece-meal when the Board's resolutions are offered to the Convention. The present method is a time consumer and leaves the Secretary leather-lunged.

Another time consumer is the reading of the report of the Committee on Credentials. Several delegates suggested that a few copies of this report might be posted in the corridor for examination and correction. Reference could be made to it only when the vote is so close as to be questioned, which seldom occurs.

* * *

The first question asked of returning delegates is: "How was the Convention attended?" Seldom, if ever, has this been reported since 1931, when the cost of printing the Proceedings necessitated its discontinuance.

There were present 178 chapter delegates, out of a possible 269, an excellent turnout, everything considered. Full delegations were on hand, representing the Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Central New York, Chicago, Columbus, Connecticut, Delaware, Detroit Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Virginia and Washington, D. C., Chapters. The California State Association and Michigan Society of Architects were also fully represented. The Florida, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Illinois State Association members were represented at the Convention by invitation.

Several chapters sent one or more delegates bearing proxies for the others allotted them, or had delegates from nearby chapters carry proxies for all of their delegates.

A scallion each to the Arkansas, Dayton, Kansas City, Madison, Nebraska, Northwestern Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Georgia, St. Paul, Utah and West Virginia Chapters, who sent neither delegates nor proxies.

Those chapters who sent no delegates but who availed themselves of representation by proxies, carried by delegates from other chapters instructed how to vote, were the Florida South, Grand Rapids, Hawaii, North Louisiana, North Texas, Santa Barbara and Toledo chapters.

The former practice of holding every third convention away from Washington, D. C., was changed by a resolution requiring that the Convention be held elsewhere every other year.

* * *

In the corridor a delegate was overheard suggesting that the 1935 Convention be held on a Great Lake steamer, starting at Buffalo, making stop-overs at Cleveland, Detroit and Milwaukee, and winding up at the Exposition in Chicago. The Milwaukee Chapter offered a foaming invitation from the floor. "Oh, Yeah?" answered St. Louis!

* * *

One of the last-minute resolutions offered suggested an affiliation with bankers, financiers and sources of building money generally, similar to that now enjoyed with the Producers.

This appeared highly desirable, particularly after hearing the remarks of the before-mentioned Mr. Russell, counsel of the Home Loan Bank Board, who stated that a study of the financing methods of other industries, none of whom require such sums as does the construction industry, proves that all are able to obtain money at lower rates.

* * *

When the delegates wended the various homeward ways, or southward to visit historic Williamsburg, they left the Board of Directors seated in the lovely drawing room of the dear old Octagon, facing the onerous duties so glibly heaped upon them by the Convention. Resolution after resolution was passed by the Convention, leaving a stupendous program of work for the Board and the Officers. Few realized that this small group had been in continuous session for a week before, preparing Convention agenda so as to expedite the work of the delegates.

* * *

With one hand on the charter table, in the circular room on the second floor, stood the beloved "Ikey" Pond, gazing out of the tall, narrow windows. "Years ago," he said, "I used to stand on that sidewalk there, while the Board was meeting in this other room, and I have seen, silhouetted by the dim evening light, the figures of several Past-Secretaries and Past-Presidents of the Institute whilst they walked about, cogitating on what policies might be best for the profession, among them Alfred Stone, Robert Peabody, Charles Follen McKim, and that great man whom we have just lost, Cass Gilbert." To him the Convention had paid deep reverence, standing for a brief period in awed silence. May his work be an inspiration to us all!

A Successful Convention.

May 21, 1934.

TO THE MEMBERSHIP:

THIS is written three days after the adjournment of the Sixty-sixth Convention.

While it is too soon to assess the effects of the Convention—on the Institute and the profession—it is not too soon to say that the meeting was a splendid success, from every point of view.

The report of the Credentials Committee recorded a remarkably good attendance, as follows:

Delegates, Ex-Officio	18
Chapter Delegates	178
Chapter Votes represented by Proxies	48
State Association Members	2
Total of Convention Votes	246

Of the sixty-seven chapters of the Institute, all were represented by delegate or proxy except twelve, and most of the latter are located at great distances from Washington.

A recent questionnaire about Institute affairs showed that a large majority of the members read nearly everything that appears in **THE OCTAGON**. This is gratifying, although somewhat intimidating. It confirms the judgment of the Board that **THE OCTAGON** must be diligent in reporting to the membership on Institute affairs. The omission of the Proceedings, and this opportunity to send the Convention story to the many members who could not be in Washington, make it desirable to publish the basic reports on which the delegates acted, the resolutions adopted by them, and other material of a like nature.

For some, all of this may be heavy reading; but they should persevere—if they wish to be informed of events which are destined to have a marked influence on the architectural profession, and on the individuals who comprise it.

In this number will be found the President's Address, the Report of the Board of Directors, Excerpts from the Report of the Treasurer, the Citation of Ragnar Ostberg, all resolutions adopted by the Convention, stories of the Convention by two of our best observers, the announcement of the Manual on Standard Accounting, Mr. Litchfield's paper "The Case for the Architect",

the report of the Committee on Public Works with resolutions, the Report of the Committee on Education with resolutions, lists of the Officers, Directors. Fellows, and Honorary Members elected, and other items.

In the June number will appear other reviews of the Convention, various papers and Committee reports, and synopses of the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors which preceded and followed the Convention.

The dinner, which closed the Convention, was a fitting climax in every respect. The guests of honor were Professor Ragnar Ostberg, Architect, of Sweden; Wollmar Bostrom, Minister of Sweden; Robert D. Kohn, Director of Housing, Federal Emergency Public Works Administrator; and Frederic A. Delano, Director, National Planning Board, Federal Emergency Public Works Administration.

The inspiring address of Professor Ostberg, in graceful acknowledgment to the Institute for the Gold Medal, which was presented to him by President Roosevelt at the White House on the afternoon of the first day of the Convention, was delivered in English and evoked a spontaneous tribute. At the conclusion of Professor Ostberg's address, Minister Bostrom announced that the King of Sweden had made Ernest John Russell, President of the Institute, a Knight of the First Class of the Vasa Order. The honor was appropriately acknowledged by President Russell as one to be shared with the entire architectural profession of the nation.

The addresses by Robert D. Kohn and Frederic A. Delano were notable contributions to current discussions on national planning.

As always, Past-President Irving K. Pond, whose genius for presiding is proverbial, made an ideal toastmaster.

To the Secretary, whose observations cover many years of Institute history, this Convention demonstrated the vitality and the idealism of The American Institute of Architects, and of the architectural profession for which it stands.

FRANK C. BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

The President's Address to the 66th Convention

ERNEST JOHN RUSSELL, F.A.I.A.

THE past few years have been interesting ones to the members of the architectural profession. We have had ample opportunity to analyze our individual problems, to diagnose some of the conditions affecting our profession, and to scrutinize somewhat carefully the Institute itself. We have had an opportunity to participate in the affairs of our communities and of our governments, and to help them through our training and experience, thus enriching our own lives and contributing to the cultural growth of our cities. This sense of civic responsibility should be developed to the fullest extent.

Some attempts have been made to bring architecture to the attention of high-school students. This is a fruitful field. The approach to it should be made attractive and the results lasting. As a national program, locally executed by the Chapters of the Institute, it should be carried to the point where the art and practice of architecture are taken as much a matter of course in this country as is the art of music in the Latin countries.

Public appreciation of the architect depends upon the architect himself. His employment must be a guarantee of certain aesthetic and financial gains to the client.

When we compare the total amount of building construction with that portion of it designed by architects, we realize that something is wrong with the architect, or the building public, or both. It is a severe indictment of the architect that he does so small a percentage of the construction work of the average individual, such as homes, stores, and many other types of buildings which are comparatively low in cost, but of great importance to the owner. He does not turn instinctively to architects to solve these small-building problems, because he has not been convinced that they are interested, or that they can save him money and give him a better building. It is largely through other non-professional groups that the designing needs of the small client are supplied, and it is unfortunate for him and his community that this is the case. The right kind of local public information would help greatly in creating a knowledge of, and a demand for, architectural services.

In our architectural schools design of large and comparatively rare types of buildings is emphasized, although only a small percentage of architectural students are inherently capable of developing the genius necessary to solve the problems of design which are involved. These few should be encouraged to the utmost by the schools, the profession

and the public, in order that they may be a source of inspiration to all. But the large majority of the students can easily be developed into able men well qualified to solve satisfactorily the building problems of the average client. This is the largest field of all. It seems highly desirable to concentrate more and more upon it. The first years of architectural training should be devoted to general culture until the students develop sufficiently to indicate their particular capabilities, and these should be emphasized. The small building problems should be considered in the later years of study. Students should be trained for participation in civic affairs, and in the business methods that are absolutely essential in these days. They should be made to realize that their schooling is merely a foundation which is to be supplemented by office and field experience in order to complete their education and to warrant their graduation into the realm of independent practice.

There is a tremendous field of work for the architects if they care to develop it, but it must be borne in mind that the bulk of the projects are average ones, and even smaller. The profession has itself largely to blame for the attitude of the public toward it, and it can only change that attitude by getting a better understanding of the problems of the average man, and an even keener desire to solve them to his satisfaction.

Much can be said about the responsibility of the Chapters of the Institute for conditions and accomplishments in their territories. If the Institute had a million dollars a year to spend in and from Washington, it could not prevent encroachments by others on the field of the architect, or disregard of the architect by local governments. Such functions as may be necessary to assure local safeguards, and local recognition, are functions of the Chapters of the Institute. The Pittsburgh and other Chapters are setting splendid examples of enlightened local action and self-protection right now.

The fees paid to architects have always been a much discussed question and deservedly so. When we recollect that it was about one hundred years ago that a fee of 5% was considered adequate, and attempt to analyze the services rendered at that time and compare with them the services that are deemed absolutely essential today, we realize that today's compensation does not compare favorably with that of a century ago. In establishing a minimum fee without qualifying it in any way we are not being entirely frank with ourselves. The services of a young man engaged in business for himself after a

comparatively few years of training in school, and in an architect's office, has not the same value as that of a man who has had many years' experience. This fact is recognized in law and in medicine, and should be in architecture. While it is impossible to grade men in exact accordance with their qualifications, the attention of the public should be called to the value of different grades of service. It may be that when an accurate and standard system of cost accounting has been determined upon and adopted, as will be required by the Codes; and when details of complete and partial architectural services have been defined and approved by local code authorities it will become possible for a client to knowingly select the type of service he desires. And it may also become possible for the architect to charge accordingly. There is a real opportunity to give this subject a great deal of thought and to turn the results over to the Committee that has under consideration a complete revision of the Institute's recommended Schedule of Charges. If we are honestly attempting to analyse ourselves, our profession, and our organization, this is one of the subjects that should be included in that analysis.

The Institute as the national organization of the architectural profession has been praised, and damned, for doing too much or too little; for leaning too strongly toward the aesthetic, and for going too far afield in its relation to the construction industry. This criticism should be encouraged in order that the organization may be kept thoroughly awake to the interests of its members, and to their desires.

Today, there is a very general feeling that the Institute should be more democratic, and that it should have as members the greater percentage of those who practice the profession. A democratic organization is inevitable. It is up to us to determine whether we are going to make the Institute more truly representative of the whole architectural profession, or whether we are going to become an "Academy", thereby encouraging the creation of another national organization of architects—either entirely independent of the Institute, or fostered by it.

Changing conditions have been recognized by the Institute for a number of years. One major step to meet them was the division of the country into regional divisions, with each division charged with the obligation of nominating its own Director to serve as a member of the Board. It was hoped that this plan would tend to secure the advantages of representative government. It has in part, but not entirely. The Chapters of a division seldom get together to discuss their local regional problems, and to foster personal acquaintance and understanding. It would be highly desirable to have regional meetings in every division at least twice a year.

A few years ago there was a feeling that many members who were entitled to Fellowship were being denied that recognition through oversight, or because of isolation. Accordingly the method of electing Fellows was changed, and a marked improvement was noticed. Further improvement is entirely possible if each Chapter would bear in mind that it has the privilege and the duty to nominate men from within its ranks for Fellowship. This machinery could be used much more advantageously and satisfactorily than it is at present.

The last Convention took another step toward the ideal of "a truly representative Institute" when it provided for the admission to membership of the State Societies. Many feel that these steps are in the right direction but do not attain the desired goal with sufficiently rapidity. This is a question of policy and procedure which the Convention will have full opportunity to discuss and decide.

Some architects have, in times past, indulged in an attitude of aloofness toward those whom they depended upon to execute the work designed by them. This attitude still prevails with a few unenlightened individuals, but a notable general change has come about in recent years. It is now fully recognized that we are but a part of the second largest industry in this country, and that the failure of any element constituting the construction industry to work with the others is detrimental to all. Two years ago the Construction League of the United States was organized through the energy and vision of Robert D. Kohn, then President of the Institute. Its purpose was to create a round table for the consideration of problems that beset the construction industry, with the hope that a full and frank discussion would help to eliminate the injustices complained of, and with the further hope that there would gradually emerge from these round table discussions a real unification of the industry. Each branch had, and has, reasons for complaint of practices that are detrimental to one another and the public. These practices must be corrected if the construction industry is to merit and hold its proper place in the confidence of the building public.

The League was progressing in a satisfactory manner, and the hopes of its founders were meeting with encouragement. Then came the National Recovery Administration—with a like program of coordination and self-government. The net result was that the League was called upon by the Administrator to undertake the development of a Code of Fair Competition for the Construction Industry. Through the splendid work of Stephen F. Voorhees, architect, Chairman of the Construction Code Committee, and his able committee members, the Code for the Construction Industry has been approved. By these means, and through the work of the many code committees engaged in developing the respective chapters of the Construction Industry Code,

there has come about within a few months a greater solidarity and a better understanding among the different elements composing the industry. Regardless of the future of N. R. A., the foundation has been laid upon which we may reasonably expect to build a structure that will reflect the importance of the construction industry, and we have assurance that the benefits will be permanent.

The architectural profession was drawn into the code situation as a matter of self-preservation. There were indications in the codes first submitted that our prerogatives would be assumed by a sufficient number of other elements in the construction industry to entirely eliminate, or at least reduce to a minimum, our right to practice our profession in our own name. The step that we were forced to take—in filing a Code for Architects—served notice that we are an essential part of the construction industry and that we propose to do our share in bringing about a complete recognition of the singleness of purpose of that industry. Our participation in the codes places obligations upon us to conduct the business of our profession in a way that will be equitable to all.

Since March 4, 1933, the recognition of the architect by the many Federal agencies engaged in the allocation of funds for public works has been made an issue in Washington. The Chairman of the Public Works Committee, Louis LaBeaume, the Secretary of the Institute, the Executive Secretary, and your President have been relentless in their fight for recognition of the architect. Their efforts have been with the Public Works Administration, the Civil Works Administration and its successor, the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Agricultural Department, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and others. What has been encountered and what has been accomplished will be reported to you at this Convention.

The Institute in the past two years has had to restrict its activities at a time when more calls were made upon it than were made in ordinary years. We have been woefully handicapped by a lack of finances, and this has served to greatly reduce our staff at The Octagon. At this time we are functioning in Washington, as a national organization, with an Octagon staff composed of the Executive Secretary, two stenographers, a bookkeeper, and a junior clerk. We had to omit the convention last year, and be satisfied to hold this convention with a greatly restricted attendance. It has been necessary to eliminate several meetings of the Board of

Directors, and to limit the meetings of the Executive Committee. It has also been impossible to appropriate for the Directors funds that would enable them to maintain close contacts with the members of the profession in their divisions. This insufficiency of funds is an acute problem, deserving your serious consideration.

Our endowment fund should be sufficiently large to pay all general expenses of officers and directors, to enable them to keep in close contact with the architects throughout the country. If it could be increased to such an extent as to pay for the travelling expenses of delegates, it would be highly desirable. While this fund in ordinary years is augmented by turning over to it a certain percentage of the amount received in dues, this has been impossible in the last two years. Should this method of increasing the endowment fund be resumed in the next few years it would still be insufficient for the enlarged program above outlined. If each one of us would be thoughtful enough to provide in our wills for even a modest legacy to the Institute, then the enlarged program would become not only a possibility but a reality.

There is no attempt made in this address to anticipate the reports of your Committees, your Board, or your Officers, as these will be brought to your attention in due order. It is appropriate to say that the Board of Directors has been in session for the six days preceding this Convention. It will submit a comprehensive report on *program and action*. Your decisions on such program and action may affect the architectural profession for many years to come.

You are asked to concentrate upon the problems that confront us as citizens, as architects, and as members of a national organization. There is a tremendous opportunity for progress, which should be grasped not only for our own benefit, but for the benefit of those who follow us in the practice of the profession which we have made a life work.

We have demonstrated our courage under the most adverse circumstances. We have ability to face facts without blinking at them. With timber of this calibre we can solve satisfactorily our problems even though they may seem stupendous. A revolution has taken place in many phases of American life. Our conditions parallel those of others. We shall meet these changing conditions in the same fine spirit that we have exhibited in past emergencies, and we shall prove worthy of the trusts imposed upon us.

The Report of the Board of Directors

[To the Sixty-Sixth Convention of The American Institute of Architects, Washington, D. C., May 16, 17, 18, 1934]

(1) The Omission of the 1933 Convention

It became increasingly apparent toward the end of 1932 that it would be necessary for the Institute to save every dollar possible in order to keep going, and scores of letters on file at the Octagon set forth the inability of the members to bear any additional burden. Hence, the Board after long consideration decided that the expense of the 1933 Convention should be saved, if that were possible, and proceeded to notify the members of that intention.

The by-laws and constitution of the Institute provide that an annual convention of the Institute shall be held, and it is the duty of the Board to fix the time and place of that Convention, if that time and place has not been fixed by the previous Convention.

The Board decided not to fix the time and place, and President Russell notified the membership in THE OCTAGON, January 1933, to that effect, stating that the Convention would not be held. This notice gave the members and chapters a full ninety days notice of the intention of the Board, and gave them ample time to notify the Board to call the meeting, if they did not consent to its omission. No member or chapter requested the Board to call a meeting during that interval, and the convention was not held.

After the normal time of meeting had passed it was still within the power of any chapter or member, who desired to have a meeting of the Institute, to call such a meeting under the pertinent provisions of the by-laws and the general laws of the State of New York under which the Institute functions. Such a meeting could have been called to carry on the business normally done at a Convention, and would have had all the powers and rights of such a Convention. However, such special meeting was not called.

A Convention could have been held without undue expense by gathering the proxies of the chapters into a few hands, holding a meeting, electing the officers and directors, hearing the reports and adjourning. This accumulation of proxies has always been distasteful to the Institute, and it was deemed unwise to use that method.

The Convention not convening, either in regular or special meeting, the officers and directors whose terms normally would have expired at that meeting continue their functions until their successors are elected, unless such officers or directors or any of them refuse to serve after their normal terms have

expired. Not refusing to serve, it was their legal duty to carry on as officers and directors and as a Board, until a succeeding Convention elected their successors, and every action taken by them in performing their duties as officers or directors, and as a Board of Directors, and as an Executive, or other Committee of that Board, is a legal action, and binding on the Institute. The duties of the officers and directors under these conditions, and the legality of their acts, has been passed on many times by the courts, according to the advice of Institute counsel.

If, in effect, the omission of the Convention and the hold-over acts of the officers and directors seem to controvert the intention of the by-laws, nevertheless the constitution provides that the officers and directors shall serve until their successors are elected, and the other relevant provisions of the by-laws are in accord with the general laws under which the Institute functions.

Hold-over officers and directors could not under any circumstances continue beyond the time that the members called a special meeting to elect officers and directors.

All of these matters were gone into fully with counsel in January, 1933, before any actions were taken by the Board, and the full explanation is made here in order that there shall be no misunderstanding of the intentions of the Board, or of the legality of the actions taken by the ad-interim officers and directors.

The three regional directors whose terms of office would normally have expired at the close of the 1933 Convention resigned from the Board after the normal time for such closing had passed. The vacancies caused by those resignations were filled by the Board for the unexpired terms of the resigning directors, which terms expire at the close of this Convention. The regional director, elected by the Board from each of the districts affected by the resignations, in each case was a member who had been agreed on by the chapters within his district.

(2) Committee Reports

The forty-four standing and special committees of the Institute make their annual reports to the Board of Directors.

Heretofore, the Board has epitomized a large number of these reports in its own report to the Convention.

The increase in the activities of the Institute, and the desirability of saving the time of the Conven-

tion for a consideration of major problems, led the Board to adopt a different procedure this year.

At the Board meetings, which have been in progress at The Octagon since May 10, the report of each committee was read, discussed, and acted upon. The recommendations of the committees were given full weight in formulating the recommendations of the Board to this Convention.

For reasons of economy it is impossible to print for general distribution the reports of the committees, but copies of reports that suggest Chapter action will be sent to the Chapters on request.

The standing and special committees perform a service for the Institute and the profession as a whole, which is invaluable—a service which cannot be bought with money. Their devotion to the common cause, as evidenced by the faithful performance of continuous duties from one Convention to another, is largely responsible for maintaining the solidarity of the Institute, and its standing as one of the leading professional societies of the country. This acknowledgment of appreciation and indebtedness would not be complete if the Board did not place before the Convention the titles of the committees and the names of the chairmen. It is not feasible to include the complete personnels in this report, but they will appear in due course in THE OCTAGON. The titles of the Institute Committees and their Chairmen are as follows:

COMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN
Investment.....	Edwin Bergstrom
Finance.....	Charles T. Higgins
Practice.....	John P. B. Sinkler
Judiciary.....	Frederick M. Mann
Contracts.....	Thomas E. Snook
Allied Arts.....	Ely Jacques Kahn
Public Works.....	Louis LaBeaume
Building.....	D. Everett Waid
Education.....	Charles Butler
Competitions.....	Egerton Swartwout
Public Information.....	William Harmon Beers
Structural Service.....	N. Max Dunning
Historic Buildings.....	Leicester B. Holland
City and Regional Planning.....	Raymond Phelps
Registration Laws.....	Emery Stanford Hall
National Capital.....	Horace W. Peaslee
Foreign Relations.....	Kenneth M. Murchison
Industrial Relations.....	William O. Ludlow
Constitution and By-Laws.....	Edwin Bergstrom
Health and Safety.....	Samuel R. Bishop
Standard Accounting.....	Edwin Bergstrom
Honor Awards.....	David J. Witmer
Membership.....	J. C. Bollenbacher
Schedule of Charges.....	M. H. Furbringer
Building Practices.....	Wm. Stanley Parker
Roadside Structures.....	Bryant Fleming
Economics of Site Planning and Housing.....	Eugene H. Klaber
School Building Classification.....	James O. Betelle
Contracts for Municipal Work.....	Fred F. Willson
Free Sketches.....	Branson V. Gamber
State Societies.....	Edwin Bergstrom
Small Houses.....	Charles T. Ingham

COMMITTEE—Continued	CHAIRMAN—Continued
Information for Prospective Building Owners.....	Franklin O. Adams
Economic Value of Architectural Service.....	James O. Betelle
Taxation.....	William R. B. Willcox
Cooperation with Engineers on Registration Laws.....	Emery Stanford Hall
Cooperation with Engineers on Public Works.....	Charles Butler
Architects' Reports.....	Frederick H. Meyer
Filing System for Architectural Plates.....	Wilbur H. Tusler
Code of Fair Competition.....	Wm. Stanley Parker
Cooperation with Architectural Modelers and Sculptors.....	Electus D. Litchfield
Relations with Architectural Draftsmen.....	Ralph T. Walker

(3) Survey of Institute Affairs

At the November meeting of the Executive Committee the Secretary of the Institute, at his request, was authorized to make a survey of Institute activities, committees, and major policies for the purpose of securing a cross-section of opinion representative of the entire membership.

Further investigation by him made it obviously desirable to broaden the field of the proposed survey to include professional affairs generally, and to increase the sources of information.

No funds were available to meet the cost of addressing the entire membership. Therefore, in March, 1934, a questionnaire was addressed to three hundred members of the Institute in all of the Chapters in an endeavor to elicit all shades of opinion.

Exactly 300 questionnaires were sent out, embracing 29 subjects with from two to six questions under each. The returns were most gratifying. Exactly 226 forms were filled out and returned. In addition, a dozen or more letters of a general nature were sent in, exclusive of the questionnaires. This represented a response of more than 240 to a request addressed to 300 members.

This gratifying and overwhelming return produced a volume of data of great value, which disclosed opinions with respect to the Institute, its program and policies, and with respect to architectural practice, which were of great significance.

To make this information available to the Board, the returns were segregated by subject and grouped by chapters and regional divisions. Also, the responses in letter form were copied and sent to every member of the Board. At the Board meeting the 29 subjects were divided among the Directors, studied by them, and reported upon to the Board. This procedure visualized for the Board a cross section of national opinions on each of the subjects covered.

Needless to say, these opinions were fully considered by the Board in developing this report to the Convention.

In due course, some of the analyses will be published in THE OCTAGON, and others will be made available to the committee chairmen most concerned.

(4) Finances and Amendments Relating to Finances

The Board for the last three years has had the unpleasant duty of severely curtailing the activities of the Institute. It is always a difficult undertaking to retrench, and especially so when the retrenchment affects three thousand of your fellow members.

The continually declining revenues for general purposes have compelled the Board to economize in every direction, and each time it did so it was with the hope that further disturbance would be unnecessary. But that has not proved to be the case. Finally, the Structural Service Department was reduced to the merest semblance of service, at a net annual cost of not more than \$15.00 to the Institute. The wages of the Octagon staff were cut most severely, and personnel was greatly reduced. The appropriations of committees were cut to stationery and postage, except where it was essential to have work done in order to carry on. Contributions and memberships in other organizations were given up. Directors meetings were cut to one a year. Travelling expenses were eliminated, and the regional directors were not able to visit the chapters within their divisions. The President's trips to Chapters were abandoned. The 1933 Convention was not held.

The only activities that the Board has refused to give up are those that would be of immediate aid to the members in their private practice. These efforts have been concentrated on the Federal agencies having charge of the construction of public buildings, because these Federal buildings have been almost the only opportunity for employment of architects during the present period of depression. Officers and committee members have devoted hours of their time to that end and have traveled thousands of miles therefor, but often the Board has been unable to pay even their out-of-pocket expenses.

Similarly with the Architects' Code, which so many of the members desired. The Board has been able to pay only a part of the expenses of the members who have fought so many hours, days and nights, for that code.

The Board has trimmed the expenditures of the Institute to fit its income, and always intends to do so. The members may be assured of that.

The Board is very hopeful over the outlook for the Institute. The membership has kept its morale and its faith in the Institute to a degree that assures that the Institute is a force which will go on in spite of every discouragement.

You are meeting in this Convention because the Institute and its policies and achievements are vital

to you, because you are looking to it to maintain the appreciation of the arts of design and to insist that the practice of architecture shall be carried on by competent architects. You are here to determine the path the Institute shall take, and the policies it shall pursue to make it of greater usefulness to you individually and to society. The Board gives you its best judgment on questions before you, but you are the Institute, and the Board but administers the policies you determine it should maintain.

The acute problems of current and future annual dues and of the amounts in default will be discussed by the Convention, and the Board is submitting for your consideration certain amendments relating thereto and to the finances of the Institute. The money problems of the Institute must be solved by you. The Treasurer's report shows the urgent and immediate need of cash to keep the society together, because the dues collected in the first third of 1934 at the lesser rates announced by the Board in anticipation of Convention action have failed to produce the expected revenue, by a wide margin.

The Board is asking the Convention to give the Board power to vary dues and initiation fees within the maximum limits fixed by the present by-laws. These amendments will provide a flexibility that, while protecting the members, will permit the Board better to fit the amount of dues and the amount of the admission fee to the general business conditions that prevail from time to time.

The proposed amendments do not change the annual dues now fixed in the by-laws, nor the admission fee, and the Board cannot make the annual dues nor the admission fee more than \$25.

The Board is asking this power be given them indefinitely, but fixing that the admission fee for this year and for the two following years shall be \$5.00. By the amendment offered, that fee can not be raised more than \$5.00 in any successive year thereafter, so that the admission fee can not be more than \$10.00 until at least four years have passed.

To accomplish these things the Board offers for your consideration the following amendments, which were numbered (3) and (4) in the notice thereof published in THE OCTAGON, April, 1934, and urges your adoption thereof:

(3) *Resolved, That Chapter X, Property, Investments, Finances and Accounting, Article 1. Fees and Dues, Section 3. Initiation Fee of Members, be amended by deleting the period at the end of the present paragraph (a), and substituting a semi-colon therefor, and adding two new clauses and a sentence thereto, reading as follows:*

provided, that the Board of Directors, after January 1, 1936, by the concurring vote of not less than two-thirds of its entire membership, may fix the said initiation fee for any fiscal year at not less than \$5.00 nor

more than \$25.00, but shall not vary the said fee more than \$5.00 between any two consecutive years; and provided further that the initiation fee shall be \$5.00 for every person admitted to the Institute as an active member during the years 1934, 1935, or 1936. After the close of the fiscal year 1936 the then Secretary of the Institute shall delete that part of this paragraph (a) beginning with the words 'and provided further that the initiation fee shall be five dollars (\$5.00)', to the end of said paragraph, from the By-laws without further action by the Institute.

Resolved, That Section 5. *Annual Dues*, be amended by deleting paragraph (a) and substituting therefor a new paragraph (a), reading as follows:

(a) *Amount*. Every member of the Institute, except a life member, retired member, or honorary member, shall pay twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) each year to the Institute as an annual dues; provided, that the Board of Directors, by the concurring vote of not less than two-thirds of its entire membership, may fix said dues for any year at any lesser amount than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) but not less than five dollars (\$5.00).

(These resolutions were adopted.)

In the matter of defaulted dues the Board has been governed preeminently by its desire to keep the membership intact. It has refrained from sending the final notice required to be sent by it to a member in default at the end of 1931, 1932, and of 1933: to do so would have compelled the termination of that membership.

The Board's actions on defaults have been in accord with its firm belief that the annual dues required to be paid by one member must be equal to the annual dues required to be paid by every other member, and that the Board had no power to wipe out defaults, except to remit in individual cases. The announcement to the members of the Board's plans for dues for 1931, 1932, 1933, and 1934 were based on those principles.

In that announcement the Board proposed that the annual dues for 1931, 1932, and 1933 to be paid by each active member should be \$8.33 1-3, a total of \$25 for the three years, and that the annual dues required to be paid for 1934 should be \$15. In order to equalize the payments made by the members under this proposal, the Board proposed that the difference between the gross amount paid by each member for the three-year period and the \$25.00 fixed in the proposal should be debited or credited against the member, as the case might be. The member who had paid more than \$25 for that period, would have a credit, which the Institute proposed to give him in \$5 installments on his annual dues for each of the years following, until the entire credit was liquidated. The member who had paid any amount less than the \$25, or none at all, could pay the difference between the amount paid and \$25 in \$5 installments each year, until the amount owed was liquidated.

The Board found that it could not recommend a lesser gross amount for those three years, because there would not be sufficient revenue if it did so.

Also, there would not be sufficient money to get through this year, and probably for several years to come, if the \$50.00 or other credit amounts contemplated by the proposal were taken immediately, or in any one year.

The Board believes that, for the present, no delinquencies should be remitted, but that some form of moratorium should be declared upon all delinquent accounts, subject to the discretion of the Board as to its duration and, if deemed desirable, as to its application to individual cases.

The Board also intends that all members who have resigned during the past three years, and all former members who have been dropped for non-payment of annual dues of 1931, 1932 and 1933 be invited to apply for reinstatement, in good standing as of January 1, 1934, with their past defaults be set up in a "moratorium" account.

In accordance with this plan, the Treasurer was instructed by the Board to mail the statements to the members on January 1st of this year, setting forth on each statement the plan, and the amount due from the member if the plan were approved by the Convention. The insufficiency of the dues paid under this plan is told you by the Treasurer in his report.

The Board is fully aware of the strong insistence of the membership that the dues and initiation fees should be lowered, and is sympathetic fully with that desire. Nevertheless the Institute must be maintained as a going organization, and the plans proposed by the Board in January, made possible under the amendments offered herewith, is its best judgment of how the situation should be handled. A lesser amount of annual dues than that proposed under that plan of the Board will result in so restricting the Octagon headquarters that it can not possibly carry on the present activities, nor operate in a manner that will give any satisfaction to the membership.

It must be recognized that the lower fee proposed by the Board is a concession to the emergency of the existing financial depression and that, if and when there is a revival in the construction industry, the Institute cannot render the services that will be demanded of it by the profession on any such curtailed budget of income. Improvement in business conditions and a numerically larger membership will probably justify a subsequent increase in annual dues to enable the Institute to maintain and enlarge its service.

It is needless to assure the members that the Board has no intention to, and will not, make either the annual dues or the admission fee more onerous than is necessary to keep the Institute functioning.

The amendments relating to default of dues are Number 5 and Number 6, published in the notice to the members in *THE OCTAGON*, April, 1934.

The Board offers these amendments for your consideration, and urges their adoption by you.

The amendments are as follows:

(5) *Resolved*, That the first sentence of paragraph (b) be amended by inserting the new words and punctuation set out below in italics, and by striking out those words and punctuation within parentheses, as follows:

(b) *Every annual dues shall be for the period of the then current fiscal year of the Institute and shall be due and payable at the executive offices of the Institute on the first day of (the) that fiscal year (and if not paid within three months thereafter, shall be in default.)*

and be it further

(6) *Resolved*, That a new paragraph (c) be added reading as follows, and that said Section 5 be further amended by relettering the present paragraph (c) and all succeeding paragraphs.

(c) *Default*. Every member who has not paid the entire amount of the annual dues for the then current fiscal year, or an installment equal to not less than one-third thereof, on or before March 31 of said year shall be in default for the unpaid amount.

Every member who has not paid the entire amount of the annual dues for the then current fiscal year or an amount equal to not less than two-thirds thereof on or before September 1 of said year, shall be in default for the unpaid amounts.

Every member who has not paid the entire amount of the annual dues for the then current fiscal year on or before December 31 of said year shall be in default for the unpaid amount.

(These resolutions were adopted.)

The Convention of 1932 permitted the Board of Directors, for the years 1932 and 1933, to allocate to the General Fund that part of the current annual dues normally allocated to the General Reserve Fund. This right was granted only because of the urgent financial needs of the Institute. That urgency still continues, and the Board is asking that you extend the period for two more years, 1934 and 1935, during which it may continue to use that portion of the annual dues for general purposes.

To accomplish that purpose the Board submits for your consideration amendment Number 8 published in the notice to members in THE OCTAGON, April 1934, and urges its adoption by you.

The amendment reads as follows:

(8) *Resolved*, That the said Chapter X, Article 15, *The General Reserve Fund*, Section 1, paragraph (b-2) be amended by deleting the period at the end thereof and substituting a semi-colon therefor, and adding a new clause and sentence reading as follows: provided, that for the fiscal years of 1934 and/or 1935 only, the Board of Directors may use the whole or any part of the said one dollar of the then current annual dues paid by 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 1935, the then Secretary of the Institute shall delete this amending clause and sentence from the By-laws without further action by the Institute.

(This resolution was adopted.)

The Board also offers for your consideration an amendment relating to the remission of annual dues

and admission fees. The amendment does not disturb the remission rights of the Board set out in paragraph (a) of the amended section, but provides that a general remission of dues or fees by a Convention shall be made by the concurring vote of not less than two-thirds of the delegates accredited to the Convention, that remissions by the Board or by the Convention may be made retroactive, and that a member shall be restored to good standing automatically when his dues have been remitted, provided he is not under suspension or otherwise is not in good standing, for reasons other than being in default.

For this purpose the Board offers to you amendment Number 7 published in the notice to members in THE OCTAGON, April 1934, and urges its adoption.

The amendment is as follows:

(7) *Resolved*, That Section 6. *Remission of Fees and Dues*, be amended by adding new paragraphs (b), (c), and (d), reading as follows:

(b) *Remission by Convention*. The delegates at any duly called meeting of the Institute, by resolution adopted by the concurring vote of not less than two-thirds of the delegates accredited to said meeting, may remit any part or all of the initiation fee and/or any part or all of the annual dues required to be paid by the members for any fiscal year.

(c) *Retroactive*. Such remission by the Board and/or by the meeting of the Institute may be made retroactive.

(d) *Restoration to Good Standing*. If a member whose dues have been remitted as provided in this section is relieved thereby of default, then, unless he is under suspension or otherwise is not in good standing for reasons other than said default, ipso facto he shall be restored to good standing in the Institute.

(This resolution was adopted.)

(5) Other By-Law Amendments

The by-law amendments relating to finances have been offered by the Board under the financial section of its report. It has three other amendments to offer for your consideration.

The first of these provides that the Board of Directors, by the concurring vote of not less than two-thirds of its entire membership, may amend any provisions of the by-laws in order to forward the objects and facilitate the activities of the Institute, or to eliminate from the by-laws any inconsistency with any amendment theretofore made. This amending power of the Board is thoroughly and definitely prescribed by the language of the amendment, particularly so that it cannot increase its own power, change the name or objects of the Institute, change the membership of the Institute or the qualifications therefor, change the government or meetings of, or the conditions of affiliations with, the Institute, or change the terms of office or manner of election of any of its officers or directors, or lessen or diminish the rights and interests of any member in the Institute, or increase any fees, dues or other financial liability of any member, unless the Board

is authorized so to do by the by-laws or by a Convention. The Board cannot lessen or weaken the safeguarding of the investments, funds, or other property of the Institute nor the limitations placed on its expenditures, nor change any conditions of gifts, awards of honor, regarding advertising, or the inspection of records or those requiring the advice of counsel.

As another precaution the amendment provides that the Board must get the approval of counsel as to the form of an amendment proposed by the Board, and as to its legality under these by-laws, before it shall become effective. It further provides that notice of every amendment so made by the Board shall be sent to the members not less than sixty days before a meeting of the Institute. The latter provision will permit the by-laws to be re-amended by a Convention if it thinks the Board amendment is ill-advised.

The amendment to accomplish this purpose is Number 1 of the amendments printed in the notice to the members in THE OCTAGON, April 1934, and the Board now offers that amendment and urges its adoption.

The amendment is as follows:

(1) *Resolved*, That Chapter XVII, *Amendments and Interpretations*, Article 1. *Amendment of By-laws*, be amended as follows:

(a) Change title of Section 1 to "Amendments by a Meeting of the Institute."

(b) Add a paragraph (b) to Section 1, inserting therein all of Section 2 of Article 1, thereby deleting present Section 2.

(c) Add a paragraph (c) to Section 1, inserting therein all of Section 3 of Article 1, thereby deleting present Section 3.

(d) Add a new Section 2 to Article 1, reading as follows:

Section 2. Amendments by the Board of Directors

(a) In addition to the power to amend certain provisions of these By-laws in the manner and to the extent herein elsewhere given to the Board of Directors, the said Board, by the concurring vote of not less than two-thirds of its entire membership, may amend any other provision of these By-laws to forward the objects and facilitate the activities of the Institute or to eliminate from said By-laws any inconsistency with any amendment theretofore made; provided that, as a result of any such amendment, the power of the Board shall not be increased; the name and objects of the Institute, its membership and the qualifications therefor, its government, meetings, conditions of affiliations, and the terms of office or manner of election of its officers and directors shall not be changed; the rights and interests of any member shall not be lessened or diminished; the fees, dues, and other financial liability of any member shall not be increased, unless said Board is herein elsewhere authorized so to do; the safeguarding of the investments, securities, money, special funds, and other property of the Institute and the limitations placed on its expenditures shall not be lessened or weakened nor shall the authority to make such expenditures or to incur indebtedness be extended; and the conditions of gifts, of the awards of honor, regarding advertising, and the inspection of the records, and the requiring of advice of counsel, shall not be changed.

(b) Before any amendment to any provision of these By-laws made by the Board shall become effective, it shall be approved by Counsel as to its form and legality and being within the powers of the Board to make.

(c) Every provision of these By-laws so amended by the Board shall have the same force and effect as if amended by a meeting of the Institute, and each such amendment shall be incorporated in these By-laws as a part thereof.

(d) The amended provision shall be published in the monthly bulletin of the Institute and sent to each member not less than sixty days before a meeting of the Institute.

(e) Change present Section 4 of this Article 1 to Section 3, and insert the word "rearrange" in the second line of said new Section 3 after the word "shall," and add the words "or for ease of reference" at the end of the said section.

(*This resolution was adopted.*)

The second of these general amendments gives the Board the power to delegate to any committee of one or more of its members the right to elect and admit properly and duly qualified persons to the Institute body, other than to Life Membership, Fellowship or Honorary Membership therein.

The purpose of this amendment is to shorten the time of admitting members, such admissions at present having to await a meeting of the Board or of the Executive Committee. The amendment to accomplish this purpose is Number 2 of the amendments printed in the notice to the members in THE OCTAGON, April 1934, and the Board now offers it to you for your consideration and urges its adoption.

The amendment is as follows:

(2) *Resolved*, That in the By-laws, under Chapter VII, *The Board of Directors*, Article 5, *Functions and Duties*, Section 3 *Special Duties*, paragraph (a2) *Election and Status of Members*, add a new un-numbered paragraph to read as follows:

"The Board of Directors may delegate to any Committee of one or more members of the Board its power to elect and admit properly and duly qualified persons to the Institute body, other than to Life Membership, Fellowship, or Honorary Membership therein."

(*This resolution, as amended, was adopted.*)

The third of these general amendments relates to the award of the School Medal. The amendment was urged by the Committee on Education, which is charged with the duty of making the awards of the medals. From their experience it has developed that the award should not be made to a student having less than three years residence and work in a recognized school of architecture, and that the character and general qualifications of the student should be considered in addition to his attainments as a scholar.

This amendment is Number 9 printed in the notice to the members in THE OCTAGON, April 1934, and the Board now offers it to you for your consideration and urges its adoption.

(9) *Resolved*, That Chapter XIV, *Awards of Honor*, Article 4. *The School Medal*, Section 1. *Purpose*,

paragraph (a) be amended by deleting that part of said paragraph, reading as follows:

"in recognition of the general excellence of the work of a student in architecture throughout his full course of study in a school of architecture recognized by the Institute."

and by substituting therefor the following:

"in recognition of the scholarly standing of a student who has had not less than three years residence and work in a school of architecture recognized by the Institute, after having given due consideration to the character and other qualifications of such student.

(This resolution was adopted.)

(6) The Gold Medal

On Wednesday afternoon at the White House, at five o'clock, the Gold Medal of the Institute will be presented to Professor Ragnar Ostberg, of Sweden, by the President of the United States.

Professor Ostberg has come to the United States for the purpose of receiving the Medal, which was awarded to him in 1932. In making this award to a distinguished architect the Institute has honored the architectural profession, both in the United States and Sweden. We also acknowledge the honor and recognition accorded to our profession by President Roosevelt, who has laid aside affairs of state for the occasion at the White House.

(7) Education

The report of the Committee on Education is of extraordinary interest to the profession. The first part of the report deals with the educational facilities which are in the direct control of the Committee, through the various funds which it administers. As usual, the Committee reports excellent use of these funds. The latter part of the report deals with some fundamental aspects of architectural education.

In view of the fact that an entire evening of the Convention is being given over to a consideration of the report of this Committee, the record of accomplishment set forth in the report will not be repeated here, either in regard to the administration of funds or in regard to the recommendations as to architectural education. It deserves most careful scrutiny and consideration.

The Board has evidence of a very positive opinion among the membership, that the education and training necessary for entrance into active practice of our profession should insure a greater degree of familiarity with many aspects of practice than has up to the present been attained by the graduates of our architectural schools. This defect in training, the Committee on Education (which includes the heads of many of our schools) has recognized, and as a remedy, or a partial remedy, they offer for the consideration of the Convention a system of apprenticeship or "internship" and urge its adoption.

The Committee also directs attention to another matter of great importance. In a large majority

of the states of the Union, there have been established, as a legal executive function of the state, boards for the examination and registration of architects. To be effective, these boards must be kept on the highest possible professional plane. The Committee presents resolutions with this end in view.

Besides the foregoing suggestions of the Committee, there are others of equally constructive significance. For the first time, there is presented to the Institute for its official approval a national standard for an educational approach to the profession. With the greatest of care, every member should study the significance and the details of this report.

(8) Nominations of Honorary Members

The Board submits for action by the Convention the following nominations for Honorary Membership: Archer M. Huntington, of New York; Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, of New York; Henry Sleeper, of Gloucester, Mass.; Richard T. Haines Halsey, of Annapolis, Md.; John Henry Nash, of San Francisco; and Livingston Farrand, of Ithaca, N. Y.

(9) Honorary Corresponding Members

In view of the unsettled conditions in the practice of architecture throughout all nations, the Board decided that no nominations for election to Honorary Corresponding Membership should be made to the Sixty-sixth Convention.

All proposals received from the Committee on Foreign Relations will be held for subsequent consideration.

(10) Administration Building

The Board has received from this Committee a report of great interest and importance, accompanied with a resolution which will invite the earnest thought and action of the Convention. The resolution will be presented by the Chairman of the Building Committee and will be considered when this item is reached.

(11) Public Information

The Board has observed with great satisfaction the splendid work that has been accomplished by the Committee on Public Information in spite of the curtailed budget for this activity. In this connection the Board earnestly recommends to all Chapters that they appoint active publicity committees to handle local publicity, forwarding to the Institute Committee, for suggestions and publication, such information as will be of local value to the Chapters. It reminds the Chapters that publicity will be only as successful as the Chapters care to make it.

(12) The Architects' Small House Service Bureau

The Board has given careful consideration to the

preponderance of opinion of the membership of the Institute, so far as it has been obtained, which favors the withdrawal of the Institute's endorsements of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau.

It has similarly considered the report of the special Committee on Small Houses to the Board of Directors, which makes a like recommendation.

The following resolutions are offered:

Resolved, That the Institute's endorsement of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau be withdrawn as soon as it is practicable and fair to do so, but not later than December 31, 1934, and be it further

Resolved, That the Institute continue its efforts to improve the design of the American small house; and that the special committee be continued and urged to make a thorough study of the entire small house problem in all its aspects.

Resolved, That the Convention records its recognition of the altruistic motives and its appreciation of the long-sustained effort on the part of those self-sacrificing members of the Institute who have developed and carried on the work of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau.

(These resolutions, as amended, were adopted.)

(13) Membership Classes

Due to unprecedented changes in social and economic conditions a crisis has developed in the life of the architectural profession, and it is incumbent upon the Institute to protect the interests of all those who are practising the profession. The Institute has withstood three years of attrition in its numerical strength and the Board realizes fully that it is vital to the future of the Institute that it adopt a comprehensive and aggressive program for maintaining and for increasing its membership.

The Construction Industry Code also may have far reaching effects upon the practice of architecture. The Institute, as the national organization, must become representative of and include in its membership every qualified architect, so that its officers may speak with authority for the entire profession. It must also maintain ethical standards of fair practice.

The Board has considered means of maintaining and of increasing membership in the Institute. It has proposed ameliorating delinquent dues and lowering current dues in order that all members may retain their memberships. While the Board believes that standards of ethical practice must be maintained, it has considered various plans looking toward possible changes or possible extensions of the Institute's membership classes to the end that the Institute may become more representative numerically of the entire profession. Pending adoption of other possible plans for widening the scope of its classes of membership, the Board urges upon the various Chapters the timeliness and urgency of an active and immediate campaign in their respective states or localities to organize or cooperate with state associations and put into effect the workable plan for the unification of the profession as so ad-

mirably formulated by the Institute's Unification Committee and made possible in the Institute's by-laws by the last Convention.

The following resolution is offered:

Resolved, That the Convention instructs the Board of Directors to consider, report and recommend to the next Convention desirable changes in or extensions of the Institute's membership classes.

(This resolution was adopted.)

(14) Unification of the Architectural Profession

The Board reports with pleasure and satisfaction that the State Association of California Architects became a State Association Member of the Institute in 1933, and that the Michigan Society of Architects became the second State Association Member shortly thereafter. State associations are well in process of organization in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and are looking to admissions as members of the Institute under the unification plan set up by the Convention in 1932.

The Board has not actively encouraged the formation of state societies during the two years just passed, because the time seemed not the proper one to add additional dues burdens to the architects. Nevertheless, the Board has been impressed during the last year by the growing sentiment for unification, probably accentuated by the efforts in Washington, and the preparation of the architects, and the construction codes. It hopes that sentiment of unification will crystalize in the Convention, with determination to increase the number of State Association Members. Whether or not individual memberships in the Institute are modified, or added to by other classes of members, or otherwise, the state associations must carry on and must function as integral parts of the national organization. Their character may change if the Institute ever becomes all-inclusive in its individual memberships, but until then the state societies must be the organizations wherein all architects, whether Institute members or not, and all draftsmen, must be assembled for unified action.

The Committee on State Societies has prepared a compendium of by-law provisions for the use of those who are organizing state associations of architects. This compendium contains all provisions that experience with membership corporations has proved wise. Probably no single state society will use all of the provisions, but it will select therefrom such as are relevant to its own organization, and will aid what it desires to accomplish. It will act as a guide and index for the organizers, and will prevent them overlooking provisions which they may find essential to their proper development and to protect their members.

These by-law provisions have been approved by the Board, and will be available to those interested in state societies and their organization shortly after this Convention closes.

(15) Standard Accounting

The Board realizes that it is difficult to do adequate justice to this splendid report of the Committee on Standard Accounting and to the tremendous amount of work and extensive tapping of sources of knowledge evidenced by the report. The Board recognizes the report as a most able and valuable contribution to the sound and constructive advancement of the profession.

The Manual of Accounts is a studious presentation of an Accounting System for the Architect, whether he be an individual, partnership, association or corporation. Followed and applied, the architect may set up and maintain a complete Cost Accounting System. The information derived therefrom should help him to conduct his business at a profit. The general use of the Accounting System by the profession will provide the data for comprehensive and intelligent comparisons of costs of rendering architectural services on the various types of buildings. The Board is of the opinion that such comparisons will develop surprising facts relating to some elements of these services and that they will form factual evidence on which adequate compensation for rendering architectural services may be more securely based.

The Board believes that the form and subject matter of the Manual and the Cost Accounting System set up therein is satisfactory in principle and if generally used by the profession, must materially advance the financial standing and security of the profession.

The Board will publish the Manual as soon as is practicable after the convention.

The Board cannot too strongly urge the members to use this Manual, for the sooner the costs of rendering architectural services are known element by element, for each type of building, the sooner the profession will be grounded soundly in its finances, and the compensation it receives for its services will be based more accurately on actual costs of the various types of building.

(16) The Producers' Council

The cordial relations between the Institute and the Producers' Council have continued unabated during the past two years.

The Board accepts the comprehensive and encouraging annual report of The Council.

It also takes this occasion to acknowledge the effective work of the Council in Washington, and elsewhere, in behalf of legislative movements in the interest of the construction industry.

The Board commends to the Chapters a full measure of support of The Producers' Council Clubs. Many Chapters have found joint meetings with the Council Clubs to be both enjoyable and profitable—through the opportunity to discuss prob-

lems of common interest and to exchange points of view.

(17) Public Works

The report of the Committee on Public Works will be presented to the Convention by the Chairman of that Committee, with appropriate resolutions. The Board has considered the report and approves it without reservation.

The work of the Committee has been restricted to relationships between the private architect and the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. In view of the satisfactory agreement reached with the Treasury Department, the Board commends the Committee on Public Works for its well directed and effective efforts in behalf of the entire architectural profession. It instructs the Committee to extend its activities to all Governmental agencies engaged in construction and the use of architectural services.

The following resolutions are offered:

Resolved, by The American Institute of Architects, in Convention assembled, that the appreciation of the Institute be tendered to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, in recognition of its recently announced decision to make it a general rule to employ architects in private practice on all projects over \$60,000; and be it further

Resolved, That this expression of appreciation be transmitted to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of the Treasury.

(These resolutions were adopted.)

(18) The Architects' Code

The codification of the construction industry in the interest of fair competition under the National Recovery Act placed a grave responsibility upon the Institute. It became necessary to determine upon such a basis of relationship to the new order as would protect and if possible enhance the authority of our profession. The idea of submitting the interests of a professional body to the restrictions of a legal code was in theory repugnant and the Board is aware that this sentiment is still held by many members. On the other hand, the dangerous possibility was indicated that by its detachment there might be lost irrevocably to the profession its traditional leadership in the construction industry. Earnest study of the situation encouraged the hope that a code might be contrived of so satisfactory a nature as might involve no sacrifice of professional independence, and in operation might actually result in the correction of certain abuses and disabilities which have long afflicted the practice of architecture. Under these conditions the Institute appointed the Architects' Code Committee. Under the chairmanship of Mr. Parker, this Committee has labored for many months with remarkable industry and zeal. Its task was one of discouraging difficulty. Often it was felt to have been accomplished, only to be confronted by fresh obstacles.

After many redrafts, it has now developed such form as appears to be assured at last of Government approval and it had been the hope of the Board that it might be privileged to announce to the convention the approval of the Code by the President.

The following resolution is offered:

Resolved, That the action of the Board in establishing a Code Committee and empowering it to submit a Code for Architects be confirmed and that the Board be empowered to take such further action as may be required to establish the Architects' Division as a Chapter in the Construction Industry Code.

(This resolution was adopted.)

(19) Resolutions of the Chicago Chapter

The Board received with interest the pre-convention resolutions of the Chicago Chapter.

Those resolutions were carefully drawn and related to the following subjects: (1) Unification of the Architectural Profession; (2) Practical and Workable Cooperation Between Architects in Private Practice and Governmental Agencies; (3) The Architect in the Field of Small Structures; (4) Public Information on the Architect's Services; (5) Organization of Committees to Advise on Social, Economic, and Financial Questions; (6) Curricula of Architectural Schools, with special reference to No. 5; (7) Institute Affiliation with Organizations in the Construction Industry; (8) Relations with Architectural Draftsmen.

The Board directed that the resolutions be referred to the Committees of the Institute most concerned, and to the incoming Board of Directors.

No action was taken on Resolution No. 5, concerning the organization of committees to advise on social, economic, and financial questions, other than to refer it to the Board of Directors for favorable consideration at the meeting following this Convention. The program outlined in this resolution contemplates a nation-wide movement requiring careful study, the support of all Institute Chapters, and perhaps considerable financial backing—if it is to be carried out effectively.

(20) Economics of Site Planning and Housing

The report of this Committee reviews the municipal housing activities of the past year under Federal leadership, points out the difficulties encountered, suggests a national housing policy of broadest scope, and calls upon the Board to urge the Chapters to assume leadership in studying this problem in their several communities.

(21) Preservation of Historic Buildings

The Board is glad to record its appreciation of a major accomplishment in which its Committee on the Preservation of Historic Buildings participated—the beginning of active Government interest and support for the recording of early American architecture.

By cooperation of the National Park Service,

the Library of Congress, and The American Institute of Architects, an agency has been established which has made a preliminary survey of the entire country, and has recorded by measured drawings and photographs, 860 structures of over 5,000 listed. Employment has been given to a large number of men, most of whom were architects and draftsmen in need of relief—one of the few relief measures which has not brought these technical men into direct competition with the architect in private practice.

A noteworthy exhibition of work from all districts of the survey was recently held at the National Museum, from which material will be shown at Convention headquarters. The final repository for the recent and future surveys will be the Library of Congress.

The Board has adopted resolutions relating to the continuance of the Historic American Buildings Survey and to an appreciation of the notable contributions by the Chairman of the Committee.

The Board offers the following resolution for adoption by the Convention:

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects, recognizing in the Historic American Buildings Survey an undertaking which has not only rendered great aid to architects in the present emergency of unemployment, but has also produced a collection of material of permanent and increasing value to the people of the nation, express its deep appreciation of the initiative, industry, efficiency and public vision of Charles E. Peterson, Thomas C. Vint, and Arno B. Cammerer, Director of the National Park Service; and to the Secretary of the Interior, Honorable Harold L. Ickes, for the inception and execution of the project.

(This resolution, as amended, was adopted)

(23) Roadside Structures

The report of this committee points the way toward a public need, and to a professional opportunity. During the current cessation of normal office practice, there is every reason for digressions. Where such digressions may lead to occupation, study and follow-up effort are fully justified.

The report indicates such valuable leads in the direction of improving roadside structures that it will be transmitted in full to each Chapter and to interested public and semi-public organizations for their information.

The Board expresses its appreciation of the personal contribution of the Chairman, and its hope that he will amplify and develop the various lines of activity so well outlined.

(24) Membership Statistics

This year the customary section of the Board's report concerning changes in membership has been modified by the omission of the names of those Fellows, Members, Honorary Members, and Honorary Corresponding Members who have died since the Convention of 1932.

By direction of the Board the names of all of these members will be printed once a year in the number of THE OCTAGON which follows the Convention.

The actual changes in membership, with respect to totals, are shown in the following paragraphs:

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS		
	Dec. 31, 1933	May 15, 1934
Active Members		
Fellows.....	285	280
Members.....	2,786	2,785
State Association Members.....	1	2
Honoraries		
Honorary Members.....	85	85
Honorary Corresponding Members.....	50	50
Juniors.....	94	94
	3,301	3,296
Associates of Chapters.....	560	579
	3,861	3,875
CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP		
	Jan. 1, 1932 to Dec. 31, 1933	April 16, 1932 to May 15, 1934
Admissions		
Active Members elected.....	85	81
Active Members reinstated.....	14	8
State Association Members admitted.....	1	2
Juniors admitted.....	37	36
Honorary Members elected.....	2	2
Honorary Corresponding Members elected.....	4	4
Advancements		
Active Members advanced to Fellowship.....	0	0
Deaths		
Active Fellows.....	28	25
Active Members.....	67	63
Honorary Members.....	9	7
Honorary Corresponding Members.....	4	4
Resignations and Terminations		
Active Members resigned.....	70	47
Active Fellows resigned.....	3	1
Active Members terminated.....	23	22
Active Fellows terminated.....	1	0
Junior Memberships terminated or expired.....	108	100
Gains and Losses		
Active Memberships terminated, all causes.....	192	158
Active Members, elected and reinstated.....	99	89
Net Gain or Loss		
In Active Members.....	Loss 93	Loss 69
In State Association Members.....	Gain 1	Gain 2
In Juniors.....	Loss 71	Loss 64

(25) Gifts

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

GIFTS

1. Cram copyrights, royalties, and the ownership of the book *Mont Saint Michel* and *Chartres*, by Henry Adams, to Henry Adams Fund—

DONORS

Heirs and executors of Henry Adams, and from Ralph Adams Cram and Houghton, Mifflin Company

GIFTS—Continued

2. For Indexing Institute Libraries
3. Drawings and Medals of Henry Bacon
4. Architectural Library
5. Art Courses in Colleges Survey of Industrial Design
6. Art Courses in Colleges Housing Lectures
7. For Structural Service Fund
8. Current Institute Expenses
9. For Education Committee—'33 and '34
10. Book—"Old Homes Made New", Published in 1879 by William M. Woollett, F.A.I.A.
11. Picture—St. Marks, Venice
12. Architectural Monograph—"Principal Work of the firm of Graham, Anderson, Probst, & White and Predecessors"
13. Current Institute Expenses
14. Drawings made by John Lawrence Mauran during his course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology
15. Property Repairs Cataloguing Library
16. Library

(26) Conventions

The Board recommends the adoption of the following policy with respect to Convention:

Resolved:

That an annual convention of the A. I. A. be held, every other year in Washington, and in alternate years in some other city selected with regard to the benefits that would accrue to the profession and to the public of that particular region;

That regional conferences be held, if possible, in the autumn, or at least four months prior to the holding of the annual convention, and that Regional Directors endeavor to influence and direct the character of the regional conferences, to the end that they stress the solidarity and national character of the American Institute of Architects, at the same time giving ample opportunity for the consideration of more localized problems;

That ways and means be found to enable some of the officers, other than the Director of that Region, to attend such regional conferences.

(This resolution was adopted.)

DONORS—Continued

- Allied Architects of Washington D. C. and Staff \$269.00
- Mrs. Henry Bacon
- Frank C. Baldwin
Carnegie Corp. ('33)
\$13,500.00
- Carnegie Corp.... 7,500.00
- Carnegie Corp....* 5,000.00
- Carnegie Corp. ('34) 13,500.00
- Carnegie Corp.... 2,500.00
- Carnegie Corporation ('32)
\$15,000.00
- Carnegie Corporation '32 and '33 5,000.00
- Central New York Chapter \$100.00
- Chicago Chapter... \$320.00
- Emerson, Nimmons, Zant-zinger, Itner & Butler, and Mrs. Donn Barber... \$155.02
- Henry Fitzhugh
- Julius Franke.
- E. R. Graham
- Wm. C. Hough.... \$25.00
- Mrs. John Lawrence Mauran
- D. Everett Waid... \$305.00
- D. Everett Waid... \$450.00
- Guy Kirkham

Excerpts from the Report of the Treasurer*

(To the 66th Convention of The American Institute of Architects)

THE Treasurer herewith submits to you his report of the finances of the society. The report is for two years, 1932 and 1933, and shows the financial condition of the Institute at the close of each of those years, and the income and expenditure of its funds during those years. In connection therewith the Treasurer calls to your attention some financial and related problems that confront the Institute.

The usual audits and reports of the books of the Treasurer for those two years were not made by the auditors because of the expense involved, hence the financial statements in this report are taken from the Treasurer's books of account, at the Octagon.

* * *

The sources from which the General Fund revenue was received, and the general purposes for which it was disbursed, are shown in Table II, appended at the end of this report.

* * *

The Balance Sheet

The financial position of the Institute at the close of the fiscal years 1932 and 1933, after giving effect to the operating loss in the former year and to the gain in the latter year, is shown in* Table I.

The Institute is still sound financially, but its cash position is not comfortable. The cash proceeds from the invested funds have remained steady, and the Education Committee, under whose recommendations these proceeds are expended, has been able to carry on its work undiminished. But only a very small portion of the proceeds from these invested funds can be used for running the Institute and for carrying on activities other than those pertaining to education; *hence the Institute must be operated and maintained almost entirely on the dues that are paid, and on the receipts from the sales of its contract documents.*

As dues paying has steadily declined and the sale of documents is almost negligible, all activities other than those supported by endowments have been curtailed and the Octagon expenses have been cut to the point where satisfactory service can not be rendered to the members, or for them.

The Board has been compelled and must continue to resist all temptations to enlarge the activities of the Institute, until the cash position of the Institute is improved materially and permanently.

*The complete report of the Treasurer was distributed at the Convention. Copies may be had on request to the Treasurer, at the Octagon.

The Board has devoted practically all available money, except that necessary to keep the Institute a going organization, to advance the interests of the private architects in Federal building projects, and to develop the Code of Fair Competition for Architects, and the amounts it has been able to give to these activities have been too little by far! The Board has not been able, nor will it be able, to undertake any new activities or ventures, no matter how meritorious they may be, for which new funds are not provided. More than that, if the dues payments, whether the dues be \$25, \$15, or \$5 annually, do not aggregate the amount fixed in the 1934 budget, then the Board will be obliged to cut off practically all expenditures except those necessary to keep the Octagon open. That office now is much under-manned, the Executive Secretary, two stenographers, a bookkeeper and a general clerk comprising the entire staff to handle the correspondence, calls, and work of an organization of more than 3,000 members. The Secretary reports that this is the smallest staff the Institute has had for twenty years, and the members must have felt the lagging replies to their correspondence.

There is no indication whatever on May 1st that the receipts for 1934 will aggregate the amount estimated in the budget for the year, and if this condition continues the small equity left in the Institute loan fund will be exhausted.

These conditions must be remembered by the delegates when they consider the amendment relating to dues, for the amount produced by dues will determine how extensively, and how aggressively, and how satisfactorily, the Institute functions.

General Fund Income and Expenditures

The revenue available to pay the general expenses of the Institute for each of the last four years is shown in Table B, as follows:

Year	From Members	Documents	Structural Service	From Other Sources	Total Revenue
1930 . . .	\$70,588.88	\$29,898.37	\$4,082.18	\$1,551.98	\$106,121.41
1931 . . .	64,329.44	15,607.02	3,999.96	1,287.30	85,223.72
1932 . . .	*51,376.93	10,113.74	4,000.00	5,399.48	70,890.15
1933 . . .	*35,842.02	7,933.93	2,200.00	5,262.45	51,238.40

*Includes initiation fees and one dollar per annual dues normally placed in Reserve.

The expenditures for the principal general items of Expense for each of the last four years is shown in Table C, as follows:

TABLE C

Year	For Meetings	For Property Maintenance	Sales Expense			For Public Information	For Committees
			Documents	Structural Service			
1930.....	\$18,348.85	\$6,718.01	\$28,862.66	\$11,412.61	\$9,427.50	\$4,959.23	
1931.....	16,934.27	7,453.53	17,910.59	11,815.78	10,952.70	6,913.64	
1932.....	8,799.53	6,835.46	11,571.71	8,797.43	5,196.11	8,589.48	
1933.....	5,470.96	6,297.07	8,677.08	4,370.04	3,454.53	2,602.51	

These tables tell the story of the change in the Institute's finances, clearly. They show the steady decline in dues and other revenue, and the manner in which the Board has reduced expenditures to fit the income, each year.

New sources of revenue for general purposes seem necessary if the Institute is to render the service that its members are demanding.

Three new minor sources of revenue have been developed this week by the Board. A contract has been agreed with W. W. Norton & Company to reprint Louis Sullivan's book, "Autobiography of an Idea", as a \$2.00 volume of their White Oak Series. This new edition is limited to 2,500 copies, of which 1,500 will be on sale in September. The royalties will help build the Sullivan fund into substantial usefulness.

Other new sources should arise out of the sale of the Institute accounting forms and books, and the Institute filing system for plates, both of which have just been approved for printing and sale.

The revenue from these three sources will not be great in volume but it should be fairly stable. The Board hopes to develop new copyright material along these lines.

There may also develop an increased revenue from affiliated bodies, but this can not be counted on. A surer hope is revenue from an increased sale of contract documents.

Several schemes for producing additional income have been proposed by members, but so far they have not been thought feasible as Institute enterprises.

The endowment funds are being steadily built up but accretions in these times are small. They are the ultimate safeguard against periodic declines in dues.

Undoubtedly the best source is an enlarged membership, for that provides both dues and influence, and the present membership seems to have all the dues it will bear, even in good times. It will be a long while before the Institute again has the money to spend that it had in 1930.

The Treasurer had a great deal to say about dues in his report to you in 1931. To him then, as now, an enlarged membership seems the only way to bring about an aggressive coordinated national organization of the profession and to solve the dues problem. He still feels that a graded dues varied in amounts to fit different classes of memberships,

collected at one source, is the simplest and the only rational method of fixing and collecting dues. He still believes that a membership of some sort should be provided for every element of the profession, whether that be the architect, the draftsman, or the student; each class to have its own responsibilities to the Institute, its own privileges therein, and its own amount of dues to pay.

Two years ago the Institute felt and voted that the varied memberships in the Institute should not be widened. There are signs that this view is changing, and that the classes of memberships and the graded dues should be provided in the Institute itself.

Annuary and Proceedings

The Annuary has not been published since the 1931-32 edition. The Proceedings of the 1932 convention have not been published, and no funds have been appropriated or are available for publishing either of these books during 1934. (*During the Convention a gift of \$1,000 was offered towards printing the Annuary in 1934.*)

The Press

The Executive Committee ordered the dissolution of the Press Corporation and that is now in process. The bonds have all been found and purchased, except one of \$25.00 par value.

The Press accounts will be absorbed by the Institute accounts as soon as the dissolution can be accomplished.

The total cost to the Institute of settling the Press indebtedness to date has been \$111,252.38 against which it took over books, photographs, plates, and furniture at \$41,819.13, making a net cost of \$69,443.25 to date, if and when the assets are sold.

Construction Code Authority and Construction League

A loan of \$1,000 has been made to the Construction Code Authority, Inc. to aid that authority in establishing its office and setting up its code-enforcing machinery. The total borrowing of the Authority was \$24,000, borrowed from its 21 sponsor bodies.

The total expenditure of the Institute to date for Code and Construction League matters, exclusive of the above loan, is \$6,410.03.

At present the League is officing at the Octagon, without rent.

Dues Remitted

During the years 1932 and 1933, the Board remitted for cause the current annual dues of six members to the amount of \$150.00.

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Under resolution of the Board in March 1933 the dues of 12 members owing \$396.00 for 1932 and 1931 dues, were remitted and the dues of 16 members owing \$620.00 for 1932 and 1931 dues are in process of remission.

Dues in Default

The total dues delinquent at December 31, 1933, for the years 1930, 1931, 1932, and 1933 was \$77,948.67, owned by 1,663 members. All of these members are on the rolls.

The amount owed on December 31, 1932 was \$41,517.03.

The 1930 and 1931 defaults carried on the books are those on which partial payments have been made.

The final notices of default were not sent to members in default either in 1931, 1932 or in 1933. There have been no terminations of memberships by the Board on account of default of Institute dues since December 31, 1931.

Dues Paid in 1934

The total dues paid from January 1 to April 30, 1934, under the tentative plans made by the Executive Committee and published to the members for the January 1933 dues statement, was \$16,472.25, paid by 1,432 members.

The record for the similar period in 1933 was \$24,009.05 of dues paid by 961 members.

The Budgets

The Board has adopted its budgets for the next two years. They are conservative budgets, for there is still uncertainty ahead. Then, the actions of this Convention may modify them considerably, for the actions of this Convention will determine the trend of the Institute. At this meeting new alignments may be made, greater opportunities opened up, new ways found to rid the Institute of some of its austerity, and new means discovered to make its leadership more effective, and to give it punch.

GENERAL FUND—OPERATING STATEMENT—Table II.

Period from January 1, 1932 to December 31, 1933

INCOME

OUTGO

I	2	3
FOR GENERAL PURPOSES	1933	1932
MEMBERS.....	\$22,597.35	\$35,100.76
Life Members, from Life Membership Reserve.....	780.35	707.01
Active Members (Actual Dues Not in Default).....	20,647.00	32,523.75
Juniors.....	330.00	535.00
Admission Fees.....	840.00	1,245.00
GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND.....	none	none
PAYMENTS ON DEFAULTED DUES.....	13,244.67	16,276.17
SALES.....	10,143.93	14,123.74
Publishing and Printing.....	7,933.93	10,113.74
Structural Services.....	2,200.00	4,000.00
Insignia.....	10.00	10.00
INTEREST ON BANK BALANCES.....	1,422.95	193.72
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.....		2,217.70
CONSTRUCTION LEAGUE OF THE U. S.....		397.64
GIFTS TO MEET CURRENT INSTITUTE EXPENSES.....	345.00	
OTHER SOURCES.....	3,484.60	2,580.33
TOTAL INCOME FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.....	\$51,238.40	\$70,800.15
Operating income over outgo.....	115.98	6,490.73
	\$51,122.42	\$64,309.42

I	2	3
FOR GENERAL PURPOSES	1933	1932
MEETINGS.....	\$5,470.96	\$5,799.53
Convention.....	20.76	2,022.88
Board and Executive Committee.....	4,828.60	5,980.32
Regional Meetings.....	621.51	787.33
PROPERTY MAINTENANCE.....	3,133.46	3,867.62
Less paid by Property Maintenance Fund.....	2,858.61	
Less paid by Gift.....	305.00	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.....		
Gross General Administration.....	\$27,383.50	
Distributed General Administration.....	18,628.23	
NET GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.....	8,755.36	13,158.14
RECRUITING.....	88.00	152.26
Less paid by Recruiting Fund.....	294.66	
PUBLISHING AND PRINTING.....	8,677.08	11,671.71
STRUCTURAL SERVICES.....	4,370.04	8,797.43
PUBLIC INFORMATION.....	3,454.53	5,186.11
EDUCATION.....	213.17	248.62
Less paid by Special Funds.....	31,018.29	
COMMITTEES.....	2,602.51	6,780.15
OCTAGON LIBRARY AND COLLECTIONS.....	152.21	
SPECIAL FUNDS.....	17.17	336.00
Less paid by Special Funds.....	750.62	
ARCHITECTS CODE.....	2,344.00	
ROYALTIES, INTEREST, NOTES REPAID.....	5,283.87	
CONSTRUCTION LEAGUE OF THE U. S.....	923.06	1,789.33
TRANSFER TO CONTINGENT FOR 1934.....	2,000.00	
TRANSFER TO GENERAL RESERVE FUND.....	3,532.69	
OTHER GENERAL PURPOSES.....	104.22	3,612.52
TOTAL OUTGO FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.....	\$51,122.42	\$64,309.42

The Gold Medal Presentation

ON the afternoon of May 16th the President of the United States, in the presence of a notable company, presented the Gold Medal of The American Institute of Architects to Ragnar Ostberg, Architect, of Sweden.

Professor Ostberg, with Mrs. Ostberg, made the journey to the United States to receive the medal. The ceremony of its presentation, in the East Room of the White House, was an occasion long to be remembered by those present.

Prior to the ceremony, and in the Green Room, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt received informally Professor Ostberg, Minister Bostrom, of Sweden, and the Officers and Directors of the Institute.

During this interlude there was opportunity for the White House camera men, and a group picture was taken, composed of Minister Bostrom, President Roosevelt, President Russell, and Professor Ostberg.

Thereafter, the group entered the East Room in which was gathered the delegates to the Sixty-sixth Convention, and many representatives of official Washington.

The ceremony of the presentation was dramatic and inspiring. The President of the Institute delivered the medal to President Roosevelt, with a brief citation of the achievements in architecture of the recipient.

Thereupon, President Roosevelt placed the medal in the hands of Ragnar Ostberg, at the conclusion of an informal address intimately spoken in terms which showed the sympathetic understanding which the President has for architecture and the architect. In fact, he said that were he starting over again he would seriously consider the profession of architecture as a life work. He also paid high tribute to the accomplishments of Ragnar Ostberg and expressed the hope that some day he might visit Stockholm to see the famous Town Hall.

The response of Professor Ostberg was a brief and gracious acknowledgment, which concluded the ceremony.

To complete the record, the following paragraphs are quoted from the announcement made at the White House on the day the medal was presented:

"The recipient of the Gold Medal on this occasion will be Professor Ragnar Ostberg, a noted architect of Stockholm, Sweden, and those who will be privileged to witness this ceremony will be the delegates to the Sixty-sixth Annual Con-

vention of The American Institute of Architects, which will be in session in Washington at that time, and the members of President Roosevelt's cabinet and other distinguished officials of the American Government.

"Since its establishment in 1906, this medal has hitherto been awarded only ten times.

"In making the present award of its Gold Medal, the Institute has chosen to honor Professor Ragnar Ostberg, in recognition of his artistic imagination, adaptiveness and wealth of ideas, uniting a fine sense of form and plasticity combined with firmness of design, as particularly manifest in the City Hall of Stockholm. The Institute also recognizes that Professor Ostberg's contribution to the modern development in architecture, while being chiefly evidenced in his monumental and lesser creations in Sweden, must exert a beneficial influence far beyond the confines of that country.

"Professor Ostberg is a member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Stockholm; the Association of Swedish Architects; the Council for the Protection of the Beauty of Stockholm; the City Hall Delegation; the Stockholm Building Committee, and the Comite Permanent des Lettres et des Arts de la Societe des Nations, Geneva.

"Professor Ostberg has received the following honors in his native country: Tessin Medal of the Royal Academy of Art; Knight of the First Class of the Vasa Order; Commander of the First Class of the Royal Order of the North Star. He has also been honored by foreign countries, as follows: Hansen Medal of the Danish Academy of Art; the Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Doktor-Ingenieur ehrenhalber Sachsichen Technischen Hochschule, Dresden; Doktor-Ingenieur ehrenhalber Badische Technische Hochschule, Karlsruhe; the Howland Memorial Prize, Yale University; Grand Officer of the Belgian Crown Order; Royal Danish Dannebrog Order, first class; Officer of the French Legion of Honor; Commander of the Norwegian St. Olav Order.

"In asking this distinguished architect to cross the ocean to receive its medal in person, the Institute is conferring an honor upon itself and upon America, and has arranged that the ceremony of the presentation of this medal shall be an occasion not alone notable as a recognition of professional achievement, but one that will be significant of the amity and friendly relations existing between Sweden and the United States."

Convention Resolutions

IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER, AND EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE ELSEWHERE RECORDED HEREIN

Ratification of Acts of Officers and Directors

Whereas, The annual meeting of The American Institute of Architects for the year 1933 was not held, owing to the expense thereof, and because of the failure to hold such convention, the officers and directors, constituting a majority of the Board of Directors, whose terms of office normally would have expired at said convention, were required to and did act, and are acting as *ad interim* officers and directors and members of the Board of Directors until their successors are re-elected; now be it

Resolved, By the Delegates of the Sixty-sixth Convention of The American Institute of Architects in meeting assembled on May 16, 1934, that the action of the Board of Directors in not fixing the time and place of the Convention of 1933, and the omitting of said meeting, be and hereby is approved and ratified, and each and all actions, *ad interim*, of the Board of Directors and of every officer and director whose term would have expired at the said convention, had it been held, and who have been and are acting, and will continue to act in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of the Institute and in accordance with the general laws of the State of New York relevant thereto as *ad interim* officers and directors until their respective successors are elected, be and hereby are approved and ratified, and are declared to be the action of The American Institute of Architects.

Dues for 1931, 1932 and 1933

Resolved, That the Convention approves and adopts the plan proposed by the Board of Directors, as described in the President's letter to the membership, dated Jan. 1, 1934, to the effect that for 1931, 1932 and 1933 the total amount to be paid for dues by each member is twenty-five dollars.

Construction of Administration Building

Resolved, That the Building Committee be, and hereby is, authorized to proceed with the construction of the Administration Building on the following conditions: First, that funds are in hand, or in the judgment of the Treasurer of the Institute are adequately guaranteed, without any encumbrance, sufficient to cover the cost of construction and of fixed annual charges for operation and maintenance of the entire building or of such portions of the building as the Directors may decide are suitable for the needs of the Institute at the present time; and second, that construction work shall be begun during the year 1934 and carried to prompt conclusion.

Unanimous Election of Officers

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot electing the nominees for all offices and directorships except for the office of First Vice-President.

(List of those elected appears elsewhere.)

Unanimous Election of Honorary Members

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to cast a

unanimous ballot electing to Honorary Membership each of the nominees for Honorary Membership.

(List of those elected appears elsewhere.)

Historic American Buildings Survey

The American Institute of Architects, meeting in Washington, D. C., at its regular convention on May 17th, 1934, for the purpose of reviewing the work of its members and of the architectural profession, and particularly to assist in every cooperative endeavor toward the betterment of the profession and the conditions under which its work is accomplished and thereby, by example, to assist in raising or maintaining national professional standards, has, among other matters, viewed the results of the work already accomplished by the Historic American Buildings Survey as conducted by the Branch of Plans and Design of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Recognizing the extraordinary results of this survey as exemplified by a heightened morale among otherwise unemployed members of the profession in every part of the country and by the cooperation of home owners, societies and organizations in every State; the Convention resolves as follows:

Whereas, The Survey has already provided prompt and useful employment to draftsmen and architects to the impressive total of 772 men and women, and

Whereas, The friendly and effective cooperation of all agencies concerned has resulted in the recording by measurement, photographs and historical record of 860 buildings and monuments on 4,115 sheets of drawings, and

Whereas, The Survey of the field by the Advisory Boards of Architects and Historians, serving without compensation in every district, indicates that there are already listed 5,320 historic monuments in danger of destruction and still unrecorded, and

Whereas, The need for relief of unemployment among architects, however alleviated by the Survey during the past four months, is still apparent and pressing, and

Whereas, The Convention recognizes the timeliness of this Survey as an indispensable safeguard against the permanent loss of an invaluable record of a part of the social and artistic history of the United States, and

Whereas, It has been demonstrated by actual experience that an unusually high percentage of the funds expended in this Survey has been disbursed directly for personal services with a correspondingly low percentage of disbursement for materials, equipment and other forms of overhead, and

Whereas, An experienced organization is already in existence and available; therefore be it.

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects is gratified at the resultant relief of unemployment in a real emergency and lends its enthusiastic and continuing support to the principle of compilation of such records by the Historic American Buildings Survey for reference in the Library of Congress and urges all citizens and organizations, public and private, to further the purposes of the Survey in every practicable manner.

Convention Invitation of Milwaukee

Resolved, That the Convention earnestly recommends to the Board the serious consideration of the formal invitation of the Wisconsin Chapter, with a view to the selection of Milwaukee as the convention city for next year.

Appreciation of Work of Publicist

Resolved, That the thanks of the Institute be tendered to the publicist, James T. Grady, for his faithful work, and loyalty to the Institute and its aims.

Recognition of Allied Arts in Public Works

Whereas, The American Institute of Architects has consistently advocated and fostered the principle that architecture in its complete and perfect form involves the cooperation of the allied arts of sculpture, mural painting and landscape architecture, and the minor or decorative arts and crafts, under the control and direction of the architect, and

Whereas, It is only through such cooperation and through the utilization of the full artistic resources of the nation that its culture and civilization can be completely expressed, and

Whereas, It has been recommended by the Administration of the Public Works of Art that a definite proportion of the appropriation for future public buildings be allocated to their completion, decoration and embellishment through the use of these arts, decorative arts, and crafts; be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects endorse the principle of such a definite allocation of funds for this purpose, and urges that it be approved as a permanent policy in the construction of public buildings by the Federal, State and Municipal Governments; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the President of The American Institute of Architects to present this resolution to the Procurement Division and to all departments involved in such work.

Appreciation of Cass Gilbert

Resolved, By The American Institute of Architects, in Sixty-Sixth Convention assembled, that in the passing of Cass Gilbert, long and honored leader in design, construction and architectural problems, the profession of architecture has lost a man of outstanding ability, whose achievements remain in many of our states and cities as permanent monuments to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That this tribute be conveyed to Mrs. Cass Gilbert and her family with our profound sympathy.

Adequate Standards of Methods and Materials

Whereas, There is a trend in the planning of building to cheapen construction below the requirements of wise economy in quality of construction and materials, and

Whereas, This policy if adopted will result in unnecessary increase in maintenance costs, thereby adding a correspondingly heavier burden upon the taxpayers and business, and

Whereas, It is desirable that the investment of public funds should be safeguarded by insisting upon adequate standards in construction methods and materials, which is recognized as a fundamental policy in the financing of non-Federal buildings; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects urge the Federal Government to maintain a policy in

the planning and erection of Federal buildings which will not require a reduction in unit cost so drastic that suitable standards cannot be maintained which are consistent with sound principles of investment and conducive to appreciation of good architecture and to community pride; and be it further

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects does not advocate extravagance in building, but believes that Federal buildings should be planned with a view of combining utility, minimum maintenance expense, and good construction, which will make them a sound investment, and worthy examples of good architecture, symbolizing the dignity and stability of the Federal Government wherever they may be erected and regardless of their size; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, and to the Administrator of Public Works, and the Director of the Budget.

Architects' Code

Resolved, That the action of the Board in establishing a Code Committee and empowering it to submit a Code for Architects be confirmed and that the Board be empowered to take such further action as may be required to establish the Architects' Division as a Chapter in the Construction Industry Code.

Unification of Architectural Profession

Whereas, The unification of the entire architectural profession in a single, strong national organization representing numerically the architects of the country is essential, particularly in view of the requirements of the proposed NRA Code for Architects, and

Whereas, The American Institute of Architects is the logical nucleus for such an organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That changes be made in the organization of the American Institute of the Architects, such that

a. It will be practicable for all state societies, other unaffiliated architectural organizations and individuals to affiliate with The American Institute of Architects, and that

b. In order to assure a status satisfactory to the members of the organizations proposed to be so affiliated, provision shall be made, at no greater expense to their members, for the effective maintenance and prosecution of state and local functions with as much freedom as is now enjoyed by the local organizations, and that

c. To this end, the present regional divisions of The American Institute of Architects shall be modified and, within them, autonomous state divisions shall be established which together will form the national unit, as many chapters being formed within the jurisdiction of the state division as the geographical and numerical requirements dictate and these chapter and state organizations jointly taking the place of the present chapter and unaffiliated organizations; and be it further

Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint a committee of three members to promote the unification program of the Architectural Profession, the said committee to report its recommendations to the Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects not later than September 30, 1934, and the said Board shall have full power to determine and act in this matter for and in behalf of The American Institute of Architects as represented at this Convention.

Cooperation with Financial Organizations

Whereas, A large part of the architect's practice depends upon promotion and financing, and

Whereas, In the recent past much promotion and financing of buildings have been unsound and inimical to the public welfare, and

Whereas, The American Institute of Architects has achieved notable and successful cooperation with manufacturers and distributors of building materials for better service to the public through the organization of the Producers' Council and its affiliation with The American Institute of Architects, therefore be it

Resolved, That steps be taken by The American Institute of Architects to establish similar cooperative relationships with financial organizations.

Formulation of Construction Program

Whereas, No period of civilization has existed which has not left upon the buildings of its time those permanent values which the trained architect alone can create; and it is inconceivable that in this period of progress and enlightenment the Government should attempt to undertake a stupendous program of building without the cooperation of the profession having the creative imagination necessary for long-range planning and experience, skill, and training necessary to carry the same through to completion, therefore, be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects in convention assembled lay before President Roosevelt the necessity for employment of the Architects of the country in their professional capacity together with engineers and economists to assist in the formulation of the construction program. Only by so doing can ultimate values be achieved; and that it be further

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Institute appoint a committee consisting of its President, the Chairman of the Construction Code Authority, Stephen F. Voorhees, and Electus D. Litchfield, to wait upon the President and present this resolution together with Mr. Litchfield's paper entitled "The Case for the Architects" and such other papers and resolutions pertinent to the President's Recovery Program as the Convention may direct.

Chapter Aid to Institute

It was recorded as the sense of the meeting that inasmuch as the funds of the Institute have been materially depleted during this past year, and the Institute as a body faces a serious and crucial situation, that it be suggested to the Chapters who have reserve funds set aside for just such emergencies that they place a portion or all of such funds, as they may be able to spare, at the disposal of the Institute for such use as the Board of Directors may determine.

Proposed Amendment—Office of President

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be, and hereby is, directed to submit to the Sixty-Seventh Convention an amendment to the by-laws providing that a President may not be elected to succeed himself as President more than once, nor shall any such reelection extend his term of office more than two years from the adjournment of the convention at which he was elected.

Default Period for Dues Extended

Resolved, That the Board of Directors, at its discretion, be and hereby is authorized to defer the time fixed for any default of dues, subsequent to January 1, 1931, but not beyond December 31, 1935, and all members affected by any such deferment shall be carried on the rolls without default for the period of such deferment.

Plan for Selecting Architects for Public Works

Whereas, The spirit of President Roosevelt's relief program is to distribute Federal work as widely as possible, be it

Resolved, That this convention instruct the Board of Directors to request the proper committee to prepare a plan of procedure whereby The American Institute of Architects may give a direct method to all public bodies for selecting architects and equitably distributing the work. This plan is to be presented to the Board for its approval at its next regular meeting.

Basic Survey and Planning Programs

Whereas, In public works programs there has generally been evidence of technical weakness and economic unsoundness, resulting from the neglect of basic planning, and

Whereas, Architects and other technically trained persons need not be depriving themselves or others of opportunity to receive normal fees for normal professional service if they participate, under proper safeguards, in properly formulated and directed survey and planning programs; therefore be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects directs its Board of Directors to request of the Federal Administration that a large appropriation be made for basic survey and planning programs to be expended only when such programs (a) are to be undertaken by official planning agencies; (b) are under the direction of competent planning specialists; (c) are to be staffed by trained and competent professional and technical persons; (d) have been certified as to the fulfillment of these three conditions by the proper Federal agencies; (e) are restricted so as not to compete with reasonably possible private practice of normal character, and to involve equivalent fees for equivalent work; and be it further

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects directs its Board of Directors to confer with the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Civic Planning Institute and the American Society of Landscape Architects, looking to the creation of an advisory committee to consult with that Federal agency which is to certify to the soundness of the proposed program.

Pending Bills Affecting Building Finance

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects in convention assembled, endorse Senate Bill 3603, known as the Fletcher Bill.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be, and hereby is, instructed to appoint a committee, immediately, to represent the Institute in promoting and furthering legislation directed toward improving and strengthening the system of building finance; and with particular reference to Bills S-3603 and HR-9620.

Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects hereby records its willingness to cooperate in the formulation of the program and procedure which will be necessary under the Bill S-3603, and further will assist in carrying out that program when and as the bill becomes law, because the Institute believes that it is the definite and natural function of the architect to insure the quality and soundness of the structures on which the loans are made, just as it is the government's function to insure the credit extended.

The Case for the Architect

BY ELECTUS D. LITCHFIELD, A. I. A.

THE successful practicing architect is of necessity a man of imagination, technical skill, practical business experience and executive ability. Not every architect has all these qualifications and few have them evenly developed. It will be generally agreed, however, that a fertile and highly trained imagination is one of his essential characteristics and that in the successful architect this is in some strange way combined with a very practical nature. These qualities are, to a certain degree, antagonistic, and for this reason there is to be noted in the architectural profession as a whole, most contradictory impulses and actions.

The financial return of the architect's profession is, and always has been, so meagre and insufficient that in pure self defense the average architect tends to become selfish or at least self assertive, not so much from his desire to gratify his personal wants, which are, in large measure, satisfied by the opportunity to create the beautiful, but because of the insistent and wearing demand made upon his reserves by the pay roll and overhead of his office, together with the maintenance of his home and family in that state of life in which the architect must move. Vitruvius complained that the choice architectural commissions were not awarded to the artists of outstanding ability, but to those architects of his day who through social or other contacts had the emperor's ear. An architect without social and business contacts is an architect without work. Successful painters in the past, and sometimes even in these practical modern days, have by their outstanding ability enlisted the patronage of the great, who for the time at least have placed them beyond want. There are architects of our own age and generation who have been equally fortunate, but by and large the average successful architectural career is based on professional skill, an interesting personality and broad business and social contacts.

The very fact that the carrying out of a great architectural commission calls for a large office staff demands the development in the architect of many of the characteristics of the so-called "hard-headed" business man; but once let him be relieved of the immediate demands of his office and family and he tends to become altruistic to a fault. His business sense is, to a certain degree, grafted upon the artist stock, and so we find him satisfied with the doing of a great piece of work, if only his immediate bills may be paid, and blind to the days to come, when the great commission shall not be at hand.

We find him, too, impatient as a class in matters concerning the relation of his profession to the public, of those motives which would seem to be

at all charged with selfishness. The important thing to him is that the public work shall be done as it should be done; that a structure appropriate and practical be assured; that a real work of art shall be created. Fundamentally, it is much more important to him that the work shall be done well than that some one shall make a living out of the doing of it.

Granted that in some mysterious way the payment of his bills could be guaranteed, he would joyously undertake the design of some great structure without promise of personal pay, amply satisfied with the joy of creation. What a strange combination! This practical, scientific person interested in the production of a great building which shall cost not a dollar more for its construction than is reasonably right, jealous of the rights of his client, carefully watchful that no injustice shall be done to Contractor or to Labor, covetous to a crime for the opportunity to undertake some great commission and absolutely thoughtless of self in the service of beauty. In the days of this Depression he has given liberally of his time and effort in aid of the so-called unemployed architects, struggling meanwhile helplessly and fruitlessly for work, where no work is, to provide the means to pay his own office and family's bills.

It has been repeated so often by those in high office that building construction fostered by private enterprise has ceased, and that as a measure of recovery the Government must come to the aid of the building industry,—that he assumed as a matter of course that the authorities had thought of the architect as the first to be considered in the relief and the resuscitation of the industry. With the repeated announcements of the great public works program, the Architect felt that his position was understood, that the authorities recognized his need and that everything possible would be done in the way of enlisting his services and of placing him in position to keep his staff with its years of training out of the ranks of the unemployed.

But he finds that *his* need has been completely forgotten. Meanwhile, under the P. W. A., fabulous sums are set aside by the United States Government for construction; 75 to 80% of it, however, is turned over to road building, dams, and other heavy engineering construction projects; and where these have involved what should be counted the most important of architectural problems—slight consideration has been given either to the contribution, which thoroughly trained and equipped architectural organizations could make, or to the opportunity offered to the Federal Government to assist in holding together those archi-

tectural offices and organizations to whom the country is indebted for the leading place that contemporary architecture in America holds among the nations of the world. Without work these organizations must disband. Many of them have already done so. Private work of any volume does not exist. If the offices are to be maintained, it will be only because there is placed with them a reasonable proportion of public work.

For Boulder Dam an expenditure of \$165,000,000 has been authorized by the Government; for the Casper Alcova Project, \$22,700,000; for the Grand Coulee Columbia River Valley dam and development, \$63,000,000; \$250,700,000 in all of these three enterprises, including the design of great dams and power houses requiring the highest architectural skill and good taste if they are to have the dignity and simplicity appropriate to the vastness of the undertaking, and the noble and rugged character of their sites. Included in these projects is the design of three towns or cities—one at least of which is to be permanent—for which special training and experience in town planning should be required. For all this vast work and responsibility the Interior Department finds it "most convenient" to employ a single architectural consultant to give occasional advice.

We all know what has been happening more nearly at home. Private construction work ceased some years ago. Public work has been slow in starting—one by one the draughtsmen have been let out of the Architects' offices—first the younger inexperienced men and then the older, more valuable, more irreplaceable assistants. The cry of the unemployed was heard in Washington and the C. W. A. organization was set up. Again and again, to find work for them, enterprises which in normal times would have been turned over to the practicing architects—and some, indeed, upon which practicing architects had already started—were turned over for design and construction to groups of C. W. A. employees. In some cases this was possible only because among them were assistants fresh from years of training under leaders of the architectural profession who could have kept them, if the work had been placed with them. Again in other instances, similar to the great western water power projects, a single practicing architect has been employed at a salary to act as supervising consultant over vast municipal undertakings. In one or two places, as in Pittsburgh, the practicing architects have been able to arouse the public to an appreciation that a continuance of such a practice will result in the practical extinction of the architectural profession; and they have said: "This shall not be"—but generally speaking the condition continues to exist all over

the country. It is particularly so in New York where the financial condition of the City makes the problems particularly difficult.

In one way or another—of course without intention—everything seems to have been done contrary to the interest of the practicing architect. For reasons best known to the Coordinating Committee of the Government, the appropriations promised for Post Offices and other Federal buildings were first held up, then many entirely cancelled and the projects abandoned while most of those which survived were drastically reduced in appropriation. Word to proceed on many if not most of these undertakings has been delayed without explanation while architects under contract to prepare the plans stand helplessly by, while office rent and salaries bite fiercely into their dwindling reserves.

Housing and Slum Clearance appeared on the Government's program, and for a while were thought to be a life saver for the practicing architect. A year has passed and twelve projects only have developed to provide employment for a mere handful of men; and on these the fees have been chiselled to the point where the architect cries out in despair.

Do the authorities—does the President, understand the situation which confronts the architectural profession? Do they realize that it is only those offices that have had Public Commissions which antedate this Administration,—or the very minute few that have had them from this,—and those which have had generous reserves resulting from a successful practice in the past—that have been able to continue till today?

How many can survive to a reasonably distant tomorrow will depend on an immediate revival of private work or on our Federal, State, and Municipal Governments;—but above all on the Federal Government, for the first and last word is with it.

Let the President direct that on all contemplated building,—construction, modernization or reconstruction, for which Federal funds are loaned or appropriated under the Recovery Act—an architect in private practice shall be employed at the minimum rates which experience has shown to be fair. If this is done the first and fundamentally necessary step will have been taken.

Let him not "defer until next year," as was reported as his intention in a news despatch from Washington dated April 19th, "a broader program for mass home construction and slum clearance"; but let him by Federal authority and by encouragement, in every way possible, of participation by the banks and private loaning agencies,

push forward the economically sound mass production of low cost new housing construction.

I have spoken of the strange compound of practical and spiritual qualities that make up the architects' nature, for it is only by remembering this, that one can understand how without a word of protest in the daily press of the nation, our great profession has allowed itself in its hour of sorest need to be betrayed in the house of its friends. Must we always be so afraid of being accused of self-seeking that we are not willing to come out boldly in the demand that the rights and needs of our profession shall be respected and protected? The American Institute of Architects is not a labor union and it has been truly said that it does not exist to get jobs for its members, but with the life of the profession at stake the time has

come when in the name and in the interest of Architecture in America the Institute should appeal directly to the White House for help.

Does the seriousness of the situation mean nothing to the nation at large? Has every one forgotten the halcyon day of American Architecture in the early years of the last century—when monument after monument of early American architecture was created—and of what happened in the fifty dark years that followed the panic of 1837?

No one—if they understand, will approve of a false economy which if pursued will be the death of our great profession.

It is time that we called a halt.

We must be heard.

Report of the Public Works Committee

By LOUIS LA BEAUME, *Chairman*

IN SUBMITTING this Report for the attention of the Board of Directors, and the membership of the Institute, it may be well to review briefly the activities of the Public Works Committees during the past three years.

At the Convention held in San Antonio in the spring of 1931, the Committee was instructed, by the Convention, to concentrate its activities in securing the cooperation of the Government in the employment of qualified architects to prepare plans and specifications for Federal buildings at that time contemplated, and for which appropriations had been set aside by Congress. The Triangle development in Washington had already been assigned to a group of able architects by the then Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Andrew W. Mellon. Aside from these buildings, however, very few commissions for Federal work had been assigned to architects independent of the Government Bureau.

The great public building program inaugurated by President Hoover, and covered by appropriations in excess of eight hundred million dollars, was being carried forward, in the main, by the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

The entire Institute membership, and indeed the architectural profession as a whole, is familiar with the arguments by which the Institute sought to have many of these projects allocated to capable architects resident in the general sections of the country for which they were destined. Partly in response to these arguments, and partly as a

result of pressure outside of the profession, the Fourth Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. Ferry K. Heath, agreed to the assignment of certain major projects to private architectural firms. He acted under discretionary authority granted him by Congress in the acts setting up the appropriations. During the remainder of Secretary Heath's tenure of office—that is between June, 1931, and March, 1933, the Government entered into contract with approximately three hundred and fifty architects, and firms of architects, to assist in carrying forward this building program.

In December, 1931, your Committee sponsored the introduction of House Bill, No. 6187, making mandatory the employment of architects outside of the Treasury Department for structures costing in excess of \$50,000.00. This bill was never reported out of Committee, although it received much support in Congress and was endorsed by the major elements of the construction industry, including engineers, manufacturers of building materials, general contractors, subcontractors, and labor, as well as many civic organizations throughout the country. Public hearings were held in February, 1932, at which all of these advocates of the bill were represented. The Treasury Department raised no formal objections to the principles involved, contenting itself with the general statement that, though the results sought to be achieved by the profession seemed desirable and in the public interest, the cost of preparing plans and specifications by the Supervising

Architect's Office was somewhat less than the costs involved by the employment of architects in private practice. Your Committee questioned the Treasury Department's figures relative to its costs, and rested its case on the greater savings to accrue to the Government in the completed structures, as a result of bringing into the Government's service the talents of able men familiar with local conditions and modern methods.

With the change of administration occurring on March 4, 1933, your Committee again considered the introduction of a bill into the 73rd Congress, embodying the principles of the first bill. This was, however, not done for the following two reasons:

First, the Congress was busily occupied with major economic problems and the time did not seem propitious to concentrate the attention of Congress on a subject which, however important, might not receive serious attention at that particular moment.

Second, soon after the new administration came into office, the Hon. Ferry K. Heath, Fourth Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was succeeded by the Hon. L. W. Robert, himself an architect familiar with the principles involved. Secretary Robert immediately heartened the profession by announcing himself as altogether in agreement with its efforts to decentralize the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and allocate the design of Federal buildings to competent architects in private practice. As evidence of his sincerity, and at the suggestion of the Committee on Public Works, he caused to be compiled, in the Treasury Department, a complete record of the qualifications of every practicing architect in the United States. This record was obtained as the result of a questionnaire prepared by Secretary Robert in cooperation with representatives of the Institute, and sent to every member of the Institute, every member of the independent architectural societies, and every registered architect in the country.

The new administration immediately announced a far-reaching public works program and the profession was buoyed up by the hope that architects, in considerable numbers, might soon look forward to participation in the execution of this program.

The events of 1933 and the first few months of 1934 are too fresh in our minds to need recapitulation. It need only be said that the public works program has not proceeded as rapidly to the stage of execution as was anticipated. Doubtless, there were many justifiable reasons for its delay. All Federal building projects were subjected to close scrutiny by the Hon. Harold L. Ickes, whom President Roosevelt had designated to administer

the public works program. The burden placed upon the shoulders of Secretary Ickes was tremendous and the difficulties of promptly analyzing the merits of the various projects proposed was perhaps insurmountable.

Early in 1934 steps were taken to coordinate the construction activities of the Government, and the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury was absorbed in a newly formed Procurement Division, under Rear-Admiral C. J. Peoples, as Director of Procurement. A chart showing the organization of this Division was published in the March OCTAGON. Under this new set-up the public works functions of the Treasury Department were transferred from the jurisdiction of the Fourth Assistant Secretary, Mr. Robert, and placed directly under Admiral Peoples. Persistent rumors indicated that the policy of Secretary Robert, regarding the employment of private architects, might no longer prevail, and that the Bureau might undertake to function without recognition of the profession whatsoever. These rumors were referred to in a report by the Committee on Public Works, appearing in the March number of THE OCTAGON. Since that time, however, a conference was arranged with the executives of the Procurement Division and officers of the Institute. The result of this conference was reported in the April issue of THE OCTAGON. The substance of this conference resulted in categorical statements by Admiral C. J. Peoples, Director of Procurement; by Mr. W. L. Reynolds, Assistant Director in charge of Public Works, and by Mr. Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect, that a policy of employing private Architects on projects costing over \$60,000.00 would be adopted.

The above recital brings the history of the activities of the Institute Committee on Public Works, during the past three years, up to date.

Future Policies

The interest of the profession in the subject of public works, whether Federal, State or Municipal, will continue. The principles of the profession have always been based on the public interest primarily, and not on selfish or petty grounds. We must continue to bear in mind that there are several large and strongly entrenched architectural bureaus in the national Capital, and many in the states and municipalities. These bureaus are all proud of their organization and jealous of their prerogatives. Some of them are doubtless functioning more efficiently than others. Many of them look askance at the architect in private practice, and all are naturally hostile to any disturbance of their routine. They will all be ready, and some of them eager, to criticize the

performance of the private architect, and to compare his results unfavorably with their own. Thus every private architect entering into relationship with Governmental authority, either Federal, State, or Municipal, assumes a double responsibility: The responsibility to the governmental agency which employs him, and to his profession. Only by the results which private employment achieves, will our principles receive popular endorsement and approval.

Many problems will have to be patiently resolved by the Institute Committee on Public Works. Some of these are:

First—The necessity of urging the judicious appointment of capable and properly qualified architects, or firms of architects, but in no case recommending individuals.

Second—The clarification and definition of the responsibility of the private architect to the Government agency employing him.

Third—The establishment of a proper basis of remuneration.

These matters have all been the subject of much discussion, and must always be borne in mind.

It has been suggested that the Institute Committee on Public Works employ an attorney or other special representative in Washington. This, in the opinion of your Chairman, is neither necessary nor desirable. The reasons against are obvious and need not be stated here. The principles for which we are contending are either right or wrong. If they are right the Committee on Public Works, supported by the sixty-seven Chapters of the Institute, is the proper agency to fight for them. The Institute membership, and in fact, the entire profession, whether affiliated with the Institute or not, must keep constantly informed of national, state and municipal policies with regard to public works, and must act nationally and locally as changing conditions require. The profession must never be accused of simply seeking jobs for its members. It must continue to use all of the avenues of publicity to convince Governmental authorities, and the public at large, of the wisdom of its ideals.

Your Committee, therefore, strongly urges that the Institute, acting as spokesman for the entire architectural profession, and as an integral part of the construction industry, address itself to the following program:

First—To urge upon the proper governmental authorities the importance of a revival in construction in the national program of recovery. Every dollar expended in building construction, our largest capital goods industry, will benefit not only labor, but capital as well. Huge invest-

ments in mills, quarries, factories, mines and railroads are frozen, in large degree, because of the paralysis of the building industry.

Second—That such revival can best be brought about through the priming stimulus of a rational public works program.

Third—That in the formulation of such a program, all of the factors involved should receive fair consideration. No public works program can be wisely inaugurated without due recognition of the value of competent architectural and engineering service.

Fourth—It is conceivable that recovery benefits might accrue to labor, to the producers of building materials, to the transportation system, etc, even though the Federal building program were carried out by bureaucratic units within the Government, ignoring entirely the abilities of the best elements in the architectural profession. But such a procedure would be repugnant to the American ideal of government, and wasteful and uneconomical both from the standpoint of the expenditure of the tax payers' money, and from the point of view of the value of architectural ability in our economic life.

Fifth—If standards are to be revived, looking toward the better design, and consequent elimination of waste in the execution of the Federal building program, the architectural profession should be recognized as possessing valuable abilities to contribute. These abilities cannot be ignored except at the expense of the public welfare. The designing of Federal buildings worthy of our Government, and creditable to our civilization, must be entrusted to the only group competent to design them, namely, the Architects.

Sixth—That we reiterate and augment our arguments to justify the employment of competent architects, engineers and other technicians, each in his special field, with relation to public works allocated to different sections of the country.

Seventh—That in every consideration of this program the remuneration for technical service be fixed at a proper figure. It is the established policy of the Government to insist that industry and capital alike be compensated on a just basis. No exception to this policy, to the disadvantage of the architectural profession, should be tolerated.

It seems to the Public Works Committee, and The American Institute of Architects, that the time has come for the entire construction industry to cooperate in the presentation of the above set of principles to the Government authorities, and to secure the reinforcement of public opinion in order that they may receive due recognition.

This report was read to the Convention by Mr. La Beaume. Action was as follows:

Public Works—Employment of Private Architects

Whereas, Large investments in mills, quarries, factories, mines and transportation agencies have been rendered idle and unproductive as a result of the paralysis of the building industry; and

Whereas, Every dollar expended in building construction will benefit all classes in every community, and the prompt revival of building construction is imperative in the National Program of Recovery; and

Whereas, Such a revival can best be accomplished through the priming stimulus of a national program of public works, in which every group involved shall receive just treatment; now be it

Resolved, By The American Institute of Architects assembled in Washington at its Sixty-Sixth Convention, that no Public Works Program, involving building construction, can be wisely inaugurated or administered without due recognition of the Architectural Profession; and be it further

Resolved, That the designing of Federal, State or Municipal buildings, worthy of our national culture, and creditable to our civilization should be assigned to the group best qualified by training and technical

ability to design them—namely, the Architectural Profession.

This Profession protests and will continue to protest against the intrusion of Government Bureaus into the field of its legitimate activity; which intrusion is causing increasing unemployment in its ranks, destroying its morale, and disintegrating a group essential to the cultural development of society.

The Convention, therefore, urges upon the Board of Directors of the Institute, in its capacity as spokesman for the entire architectural profession, acting in conjunction with all component elements of the construction industry, including engineers, producers of building materials, contractors, subcontractors, and labor, to assert the rights of its members, as citizens, and taxpayers, to professional employment by all government agencies for the designing of public buildings at adequate and proper rates of remuneration. For, inasmuch as it is now the established policy of the government to insist that labor, industry and capital alike be compensated on a just and equitable basis, no exception to this policy disadvantageous to the architectural profession or any other group in the building industry should be allowed to continue.

The Board is granted full authority to adopt such measures as may be necessary, with the support of the Chapters to give practical effect to the purposes of these resolutions.

Review of the Manual on Standard Accounting

By DAVID J. WITMER, F. A. I. A.

The "Manual of Accounts for Architects" was submitted to the Board of Directors at its annual meeting preceding the Convention.

The comments of the Board on this subject will be found in the Board's Report to the Convention, printed elsewhere, under the heading "(15) Standard Accounting."

The Board also expressed its appreciation to the Chairman of the Committee on Standard Accounting, Edwin Bergstrom, and his committee members—in acknowledgment of a splendid accomplishment of great potential value to every practicing architect.

The timely review by Mr. Witmer gives a clear picture of the substance of the new Accounting System for the Architect. The Manual is now being put into type, under the direction of the Committee. It will be released for distribution just as quickly as possible, and co-incidental with an announcement in THE OCTAGON. The Manual will be copyrighted and controlled by the Institute, and will be made available to the profession at the lowest possible price.

FRANK C. BALDWIN, *Secretary.*

THE report of the Committee on Standard Accounting as submitted by the Chairman of the Committee is accompanied by the preliminary draft of a manual of accounts for architects.

The architect, whether or not he desires so to consider himself, is engaged in business. He is utilizing his knowledge and ability and expending his time in rendering a service, but before he can fully render a service he must develop or secure the opportunity to do so. When that opportunity is developed his service consists of directing and controlling the efforts of others to give physical form to the products of his imagination and assembled knowledge. The rendering of this service, undertaken for a fee, is a business operation of four parts or functions. These four functions of the architect's business are General Management, Development, Production and Administration. As is so clearly stated in the report, "the last three functions apply to jobs only, while General Management goes on continuously, for General Management includes the direction, control and administration of the entire business."

If the architect is to remain in practice, the cost of his business operation, that is, the total cost to him of performing these four functions of his service, must be less than the fee or compensation commanded. In order to know the costs of performing these four functions year by year or month by month, and in order to be in position to control them, he must know these costs function by function and job by job. To know the costs of the four functions, job by job, he must analyse and break down these functions into the

principal elements. For more complete knowledge and more definite control these principal elements frequently should be broken down into the basic items initially responsible for the costs.

Such then are the reasons and the necessity for establishing a system of cost accounting for the architect. When a system of accounts is devised which is basically applicable for use throughout the profession, and which may be contracted or expanded to meet the needs of any architect and the conditions of business prevailing, it offers the foundation for an intelligent comparison of costs throughout the profession. Therefrom will develop information which should be of inestimable value to the architect in providing an authentic approach to an adequate study and determination of a reasonably sufficient compensation for rendering his services.

The Board notes and desires to emphasize the statement of the committee that an adequate budgeting system is essential for the proper control of expenditures and the anticipation of financial needs, and for the conduct of the architect's practice with safety and profit, and that the Accounting System must furnish the background for a budgeting system. The Committee suggests that in due course the architect's budget should be the subject of another brochure of the Institute.

The Manual of Accounts appended to the report of the Committee sets forth in exact and straightforward language a system of bookkeeping and a system of cost accounting for the architect. The Cost Accounting appears to be not unduly developed if the operation of performing the architect's service is to be set forth in costs of the four functions and the elements composing them. The system is flexible and is applicable to the architect's practice whether the owner of that practice is an individual, partnership, association, or corporation. The system admits of many variations and of extension or curtailment at any time without disturbing former records. This relatively simple system of Cost Accounting should be understood and easily followed if one absorbs the underlying and primary principle of accounting that, "a business is a distinct entity apart from the persons who own it or run it."

The Manual, when printed, will comprise approximately thirty pages of printed text and schedules (in size of page and type similar to THE OCTAGON pages) and approximately forty pages containing the bookkeeping and statement forms, making a Manual of seventy pages, more or less.

The text comprises ten chapters prefaced by a page of Acknowledgment, a Foreword, a Bibliography and a Table of Contents. In the Acknowledgment appreciation is graciously expressed to writers and publishers of books on Accounting and Auditing, who allowed free and unreserved use

to be made of their published matter. Appreciation is expressed to Denison Bingham Hull, A. I. A. of Chicago, for the loan of the proof of his brochure, "A Book of Office Management," and the unreserved use of material therefrom. Further appreciation is expressed to F. J. Miller and H. G. Boddington, expert cost accountants, for their advice and suggestion in developing both text and bookkeeping forms, to Merle G. McAneny, for reading and editing the proof, and to Price, Waterhouse and Company for their reading of the Manual and advice with respect to it.

The Foreword states that the architect must rely not only on his skill in applying his art but also upon his skill in administering the building enterprise, and that the manner in which he administers the enterprise is the gauge of his business standing. The Foreword sets forth the facts: that accounting is essential to the successful conduct of the practice of architecture; that it must be informative, reliable and promptly available; that it must set out the accurate costs of conducting the business; that only by means of a uniform accounting system can the architectural profession accurately determine and compare the prevalent costs of performing its various functions; that until such cost data is available the architect cannot determine with confidence what he should receive as compensation; and that the more universally a uniform method of Accounting is used by the profession, the more soundly the profession will be grounded financially, and the more effectively it will function and command confidence.

The Foreword, in addition to suggesting a brochure on the Architect's Budget, suggests an Institute brochure on The Architect and His Bank.

The Bibliography, referred to in the Acknowledgment, is a list of fifty-one publications which have been utilized and drawn upon in developing the Manual of Accounts.

Chapter 1, devoted to the Principles of Accounting, establishes the fundamental bookkeeping elements of Assets and Liabilities, and Net Worth and explains the relations of each to the others. It states the fundamental equation of bookkeeping used in the Manual, that Assets equal Liabilities plus Net Worth, and it shows how any change in any of these elements will effect either one or more subdivisions of the element itself or will effect one or more of the other elements but never the equation itself. In Bookkeeping every Asset is a debit and every Liability a credit, and in this Accounting System, unlike Bank Accounting, a reserve is a Liability and not an Asset.

Chapter 2 sets up and describes the Books of Account, the financial statements, and the function of each in the Accounting System. In summary it reviews the principal steps in the typical cycle in Accounting procedure.

In Chapter 3 the Bookkeeping Accounts are classified into five primary groups, Assets, Liabilities, and Net Worth, Expense and Income. The accounts that comprise each group are listed and described, and the relation and purpose of Mixed Accounts, Offset Accounts, Control Accounts, Reserve Accounts, Suspense Accounts and even Discounts are clearly set forth.

A schedule of all accounts necessary to record the architect's business transactions arranged according to the primary groups and numbered according to a flexible system, completes the Chapter.

Chapter 4 explains the four functions of the Architect's business, and the Distribution of Overhead charges. These four functions, as previously named, consist of First, General Management, the function of managing the business; Second, Development, the function of obtaining jobs; Third, Production, the function of producing drawings, specifications and other documents; and, Fourth, Administration, the function of Administering the work of Construction. That the Costs of performing these various functions will fluctuate widely (and particularly is this true in the function of obtaining jobs), is realized and provided for.

The scheme of Accounts recognizes these four Functions and segregates the costs of the business accordingly. Development, Production and Administration all may, and some do, apply to every job. Collectively, they constitute the cost of the job. General Management is Overhead, and in part is distributed to Development, Production and Administration. The four Functions comprise all of the cost of the business. The portion of General Management unabsorbed by the jobs remains as an overhead which operates the business, whether there be many or few jobs. Though fluctuating, it is a permanent expense and is so recognized. Accordingly, a Reserve for Overhead has been set up to meet this expense in lean periods.

The Manual sets up the axiom that the architect-proprietor of the business shall be paid by the business a salary sufficient to meet the reasonable living expenses of the architect-proprietor and of those dependent upon him. Such salary forms a part of the cost of General Management. If such salary is conscientiously determined and the Architect's business will not afford it, then certainly the business can not be deemed financially successful.

For the more accurate comparison of costs of different architectural practices, it is recognized that regardless of the salary actually paid, a stable executive salary must be arbitrarily set up. This arbitrarily fixed salary is set up solely for the purpose of determining costs for comparative purposes. The arbitrary salary is fixed at a sum equal to one-half of one per cent of the net cost to the client of constructing the building or structure for which drawings and specifications or other services are rendered.

Chapter 5 is an explanation of and instruction in the method of Journalizing, which is the first recording of all transactions in the books of original entry. The first recording, in fact all recording, of every expenditure and the distribution of that expenditure can be made on a typewriter.

Forms of Vouchers, Voucher Journal, Cash Journal, Insurance Register, Daily Time Card and the Pay Roll Record and Recapitulation Sheet, are appended.

Chapter 6 describes and explains the General Ledger, and such subsidiary Ledgers as Job Cost, Overhead Expense, and Construction Ledgers. It also titles and indicates the intentions and purposes of the various essential accounts which were not covered in Chapters 2 and 3.

To this Chapter are appended forms of typical pages of the General Ledger and of the subsidiary Ledgers.

Chapter 7 describes the Trial Balance Work sheet and the Final Trial Balance, as well as "Correcting Entries" and a list of the ordinary "Adjusting Entries." The process of closing the books and the transferring of Income or Expense Accounts to the Profit and Loss Account is also described in Chapter 7.

Chapter 8 emphasizes further that the Profit and Loss Statement is an evaluation of the Income and Expense Accounts, and that as a statement of earnings or losses it is a supporting statement to Net Worth. It defines Net Earnings, sets up that Net Earnings, less Reserves, is Surplus, and as such, part of Net Worth, which may be withdrawn as Profits.

Chapter 9 suggests the analysis of the Balance Sheet and that it contains all the information for an Income Tax Report. The procedure for an intelligent analysis is given.

Chapter 10 treats of Bank Deposits and Checks.

Report of the Committee on Education

By CHARLES BUTLER, *Chairman*

WITH REFERENCE TO PREPARATION FOR THE PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE.

YOUR Committee last year reported a meeting held in New York during November, 1932, at which we represented the Institute in consultation with representatives of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, and the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design. Those present unofficially organized themselves into a Committee on Preparation for the Practice of Architecture, and carried on their deliberations by correspondence. This led up to a second meeting, held in Chicago in October, 1933, coincidental with a meeting of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. Further, we have already reported to you concerning our deliberations at this latter meeting. In order that we may place before you the general subject discussed at these meetings and report to you the importance that we attach to same, it is necessary to rehearse our development of this subject in some detail.

Preparation for the practice of our profession in this country we are convinced must become a major interest of The American Institute of Architects and all the affiliated State societies. Of the forty-eight states, three-fourths now have registration laws controlling the fitness of architects to practice. It is to be foreseen that, in the near future, all states will have such laws. This is a condition that exists in the case of both the medical and the legal professions. Both of these professions have recognized their obligations and opportunities for helpful and proper control of both the methods of preparation for practice and the practice of their professions. They have formed extra-governmental agencies to this end, and are rigidly enforcing the high standards of preparation and practice which they have set up. Your Committee believes that the time has come when our profession must take similar action. We have studied that which has been done by these other two professions and are prepared to make recommendations leading up to the establishment of an extra-governmental agency to serve a similar purpose for the general betterment of preparation for practice.

We propose that The American Institute of Architects take the initiative for the profession nationally, in controlling Preparation for Practice; that this be done by supporting the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, strengthening its position by active control of the personnel of State Registration Boards, to the end that it may become the needed extra-governmental agency,

accepted as having authority because representing, and endorsed by, our whole profession.

We propose to bring about the universal recognition of registration by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards as the professionally approved essential to practice, by all schools of architecture and by all students of architecture.

We endorse a minimum period of Preparation or Candidacy to Practice of three years, and agree that this period of study of practice should be under the guidance of the elder or specially qualified members of our profession who should be known as Mentors, without whose endorsement no candidate may present himself for registration to the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

And finally, we propose that the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, clothed with the full authority of our profession, shall designate the men (or women) whom it registers as Architect Registered by the National Council (A. R. N. C.), thus terminating their period of study or novitiate, and presenting them to the nation as qualified, insofar as anything but years of experience can, to honorably and competently fulfill the high responsibilities of our calling.

To fully understand what must be done, we should realize that, by reason of the Constitution of the United States, it is impossible for the Federal Government to license any citizen to practice any profession. It is a question of states' rights, and, therefore, it is unlikely that there will be an absolute uniformity of requirements for practice under the registration laws as these exist or will exist in the several states. The extra-governmental agency of which we speak must be clothed with such professional prestige that its findings and recommendations will be accepted by the registration authorities as authoritative and, insofar as the constitutional requirements of the several states permit, final in controlling the method of preparation for practice and fitness to practice.

If we review the accomplishment in the matter of Education in Architecture, which of course is Preparation for its Practice, over the past twenty-five years or more, we must be impressed with the advance that has been made in the quality of such education and in its quantity—that is, in the number of schools where our profession is taught. The recent report made by the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, at the request of the Carnegie Corporation, surely demonstrates this conclu-

sion. Indeed, it is probable that there are too many such schools and that they train more men for the practice of our profession than can find opportunity for gaining a livelihood. Each state university worthy of the name, and proud of its traditions and standing now, is apt to consider its educational structure incomplete without a School of Architecture. But this is aside from the question. There are many good schools that offer excellent opportunities for education. They are organized into an association known as the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, with which this Committee has collaborated through the years, and which is now represented on the Committee on Preparation for the Practice of Architecture. This Association gives opportunity for coordination of effort, looking in the direction of raising of standards, and unification of requirements and curricula, that has been most helpful.

The sympathetic cooperation of the representatives of this Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture is essential to our plan for the improvement of Preparation for Practice.

This Association is prepared, we are assured, in principle to cooperate in the establishment of any reasonable plan.

Again, if we review the gradual acceptance of the need for legislation to control admission to the Practice of Architecture, it will be seen that confusion at once arose and that the several state registration boards felt the need for some coordination of effort. This resulted in the calling of a meeting in 1920 at St. Louis, just prior to the Institute Convention of that year, at which meeting the representatives of the several registration boards present organized the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards as an unofficial advisory body.

At the 1922 A. I. A. Convention in Chicago, at the session of June 9th, there was adopted a resolution recognizing this National Council, as follows:

Whereas, The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards has functioned for a sufficient length of time to prove the usefulness of the organization, therefore be it

Resolved, By The American Institute of Architects, in Convention assembled, that the objects, aims, and work of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards be and are hereby endorsed.

Since that time the increase in the number of states having registration laws has added to the opportunities for service of the National Council, though the importance and value of its activities have not been fully recognized by our profession. This is perhaps due to the fact that the function and operation of the Council have not been understood.

It is the opinion of your Committee that the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards occupies the key position in developing the plan for the proper Preparation of Practice. We find in it, when its complete function has been developed, the proper unofficial agency to head up the control of Preparation for Practice in our profession, as similar agencies have done in the professions of medicine and law. Given the importance of the National Council to our plan for Preparation for Practice, we must explain the function of the Council in its essential outlines.

The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards itself, unofficially and independently of any and all state registration boards, offers to register and does so register any architects who may apply to it, if these candidates for registration fulfill the requirements of the National Council. Such registration has no legal or official standing but, if an architect practising in any state of the Union wishes to practice in any state where he is not registered, and has been thus unofficially registered by the National Council, he may request the National Council to present to the registration authorities of the state in which he wishes to practice his credentials, that is, the fact of his registration by the National Council, with all its supporting evidence of fitness, and thereby simplify his procedure in securing the desired registration. In fact, while there is no guarantee that the state in which an architect is applying for registration will accept the fact of his registration by the National Council as the equivalent of registration by examination in said state, there is every reason to believe that it will be so accepted. It is the question of state rights, above referred to, that makes the legal complication, but it can be assumed: (first) that today all but some requirements of seemingly secondary importance easily fulfilled by the applicant, will be waived; and (second) that the more professional support that is given to the Council and the greater its resulting prestige the less likely will be the rejection of any applicant with Council Registration by an individual state registration authority.

The method of registration pursued by the Council at the present time is to make a most meticulous investigation into the character, education and other qualifications of an applicant or candidate for registration by it, prior to admitting the applicant to examination. This is its first procedure. The second is to advise the applicant or candidate to present himself for examination by his State Board, who will examine him in the subjects and by the standards of the National Council. Now, there is no absolute uniformity of subjects or standards in the several states, and as we have said there probably never can be, but the subjects

and standards of the National Council examinations include all the subjects deemed necessary by any and all of the states, and the standard in each subject is the highest set by any state. It will be seen, then, that a candidate who has fulfilled the National Council's requirements and passed its examinations, as set up by any registration board, has demonstrated to competent authority, in an orderly and sufficient manner, his fitness to practice.

Your Committee is of the opinion that the procedure of the National Council, as explained above, is in principle excellent. While in its application through the years modification may be deemed wise, it appears to us to be suitable. Patently, the method of determining fitness to practice lies at the base of the success of the activity of the unofficial agency around which our plan for Preparation to Practice is developed. The care with which the preliminary investigation into the qualifications of the candidate is made depends upon the personnel of the National Council itself. The method of conducting the examinations depends upon the fitness for their job, as members of state registration boards, of these individual members. In recommending our plan for adoption, we must insist on the importance to our profession as a whole of the personnel of the National Council and of the personnel of the several state registration boards throughout the country. Indeed it is this latter personnel that becomes a matter of prime importance, for it is from amongst the members of these state registration boards that the National Council itself is selected.

Concerning the present methods of procedure followed by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, a further word of explanation is necessary. Its examinations are divided broadly into two principal categories, to-wit: Junior and Senior. The Senior Examination is suitable for architects who have been in independent practice at least ten years. Junior Examination may be taken by any architect who has had a minimum of three years of practical experience.

This last requirement is essential in the belief of all with whom we have discussed the problem and has been adopted by many of the states. It permits the graduate from a school of architecture to familiarize himself with the practice of his art, the theory of which he has studied while in his school. It should be noted that this requirement of a minimum of three years applies directly to the college graduate, while the draftsman who is preparing himself for practice in an office, by study of the problems of the B. A. I. D. and otherwise, of necessity will have more than three years of practical experience, and the National Council has set up equivalents of education to cover varying conditions. They are as follows:

<i>Standard</i>	<i>Equivalent A</i>	<i>Equivalent B</i>
4 yrs. High School	4 yrs. High School	6 yrs. Elementary Training while employed
4 yrs. College Sch. of Architecture	6 yrs. Training while employed	6 yrs. Theoretical Training while employed
3 yrs. Candidacy	3 yrs. Candidacy	3 yrs. Candidacy (Advanced Training while employed)
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
11 yrs. Total	13 yrs. Total	15 yrs. Total

It will be noted that the period of candidacy is uniformly three years. Now, the experience both of the National Council and of individual registration boards has led to the conclusion that the candidates for registration need guidance during this period. It has consequently been agreed that all candidates for registration by the National Council must enroll with the National Council at least three years prior to the time when they propose to present themselves for examination and that they present, at the time of enrollment, the name of the person or mentor under whose guidance they plan to pass the period of their candidacy. With the approval of the mentor by the National Council the period of candidacy will begin.

Without going into the duties of the mentor in detail, it is important to note that the National Council will not allow a candidate to be examined until his mentor certifies to his fitness for examination. The duties and recommendations of the mentor are, of course, quite independent of the Council's investigation of character, education and other qualifications of the candidate.

We have in all of the above endeavored to outline the result of the deliberations of the Committee on Preparation for the Practice of Architecture. Based on this, we recommend to all students of architecture today that upon graduation they enroll themselves with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and acquire a mentor. It is our belief that an architect established in any part of the United States should be legally able to practice in all the states. This being impossible under our Constitution, he should approximate this condition as nearly as possible, and can do this by registration by the National Council.

We suggest that the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards adopt a title which it will confer upon all those who are registered by it, namely, "Architect Registered by the National Council"—A. R. N. C.

Further, we would suggest that the Institute recognize the N. C. A. R. B. examination as qualification for admission to the Institute, thus eliminating the submission of exhibits to the Board of Examiners.

It becomes important that all schools of architecture should prepare for the N. C. A. R. B. examinations. Such preparation will naturally flow out of the cooperation of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture with our Committee on Preparation for the Practice of Architecture, but none the less it is proper for us here to state the obligation that rests upon all schools throughout the country to instill into their students the fundamental idea that at graduation they are not competent legally to practice; that it is essential that they register; that they cannot do this until at least three years after graduation; and that it is greatly to their advantage to register with the National Council rather than in an individual state.

In the development of the authority of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards through its more general recognition by our profession, much responsibility will devolve upon the Chapters everywhere. The selection of the proper personnel of the state registration boards, and recognition of the importance of these boards and of the honor and responsibility inherent to membership thereon, become the duty of every member of the Institute and of the affiliated state societies, and in the nature of things this duty must be placed on the shoulders of the Committees on Education of the various Chapters.

These Committees will have an equal responsibility in connection with the mentors who will guide the candidates during their period of preparation. The National Council must feel at liberty to discuss with members of local Chapter Committees the qualifications of architects suggested as mentors by candidates at the time of their enrollment. It is on the mentors, approved by their fellow-practitioners locally, that our whole profession nationally must rely to do their bit conscientiously in the service of the profession. There is no more honorable position amongst us than that created by the duties and responsibilities inherent in the title of "Mentor."

Finally, we request the Board's formal directions to this Committee, instructing us to appoint from our number delegates to the Advisory Committee on Preparation for the Practice of Architecture which will continuously keep in contact with the National Council and the Schools and thereby insure cooperation between them and the Institute.

In order to bring these several recommendations, all of which look to the establishment of our plan for Preparation to Practice Architecture, directly

before the Convention, we offer the necessary resolutions.

This report was read to the Convention by Mr. Butler. Action was as follows:

Personnel of State Registration Boards

Whereas, It is of the first importance to the Profession of Architecture in this country that the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards be composed of men particularly fitted to serve the Profession on this Council; and

Whereas, Said Council is made up of representatives of State registration boards; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Institute be instructed to direct the officers and executive committee of all chapters, through their Committees on Education to pay particular attention to the personnel of registration boards in their states, with a view to securing the appointment to these boards of architects particularly qualified to serve the profession.

Mentors for Candidates for Registration

Whereas, It has been agreed that the period of Preparation for Practice of Architecture, after graduation from school or other preliminary study, shall be a minimum of three years; and

Whereas, It has been further agreed that it is essential to his proper training that the candidate be under the guidance of a Mentor, who will be a member of the Profession essentially qualified by experience and training to thus guide the candidate; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Institute be instructed to direct the officers and Executive Committees of all Chapters, through their Committees on Education, to advise with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards concerning the appointment of members of their chapters to serve as Mentors in guiding the candidates for registration during their period of preparation for registration examinations, if and when called upon by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards for such assistance.

Cooperation with State Registration Boards

Whereas, Registration laws have now been established in many of the states of the Union, making it illegal for architects who have not been registered to practice in these states; and

Whereas, It therefore becomes impossible for the graduates of schools of architecture to practice unless they have complied with the registration laws of the several states; and

Whereas, It is essentially a concern of the practicing architects of the country to see to it that the requirements of the registration laws are fully complied with throughout the country; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Institute be instructed to direct the officers and Executive Committees of all Chapters through their Committees on Education, to familiarize themselves with the procedure of the schools of architecture in their territories, to the end that the students of these schools may be informed concerning registration, the requirements of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, the advantage of taking their examination rather than merely the state registration examination, and finally in thus cooperating with the schools, to assure themselves that the schools are fully functioning in prepar-

ing their students for registration examinations and in advising their students of the importance to them of presenting themselves for these examinations.

Institute Representation—Preparation for Practice

Whereas, The Committee on Education has consulted with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards in advancing the prestige and recognition of this Council; and

Whereas, It is desirable that this co-operation in the general interest of the Profession be continued; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be, and it hereby is, instructed to appoint delegates from its membership to represent the Institute on the Advisory Committee on Preparation for the Practice of Architecture; the number of these delegates to be such as may from time to time be determined by said Committee.

Acceptance of Certificate of N. C. A. R. B.

Whereas, The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards has been endorsed by the Institute by Convention action; and

Whereas, The requirements of this Council for registration are of such a standard as to be in all respects equivalent to the requirements of the Board of Examiners of the American Institute of Architects; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Examiners of the In-

stitute be authorized at their discretion, to accept the Certificate of Registration of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, when presented by any applicant, in lieu of the submission of exhibits required of candidates for membership in The American Institute of Architects.

Assistance to Employees

Whereas, Students who are preparing for the practice of the Profession of Architecture, whether they be graduates of schools of architecture or not, during their period of study or candidacy are employed in offices; and

Whereas, It is vital to the development and progress of their studies that they be sympathetically viewed by the chiefs of these offices; and

Whereas, These candidates may or may not have selected Mentors who are outside of the offices in which they are employed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly call to the attention of the members of our Profession throughout the country the importance of dealing with their younger employees, who are preparing for Practice, in such a manner as to fit them for such Practice, giving them opportunities for diversity of employment and encouraging them to interest themselves in the different divisions of Practice, to the end that these younger men may, in presenting themselves for registration, be generally and fully equipped to assume their responsibilities as members of the Profession.

The Trip to Williamsburg

BY ARTHUR B. HEATON, A. I. A.

MEMBERS of the 66th Convention of the Institute were invited by Mr. William G. Perry, of Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, Architects of the Restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, to visit that historical town the day after the Convention.

About thirty of the members and their friends took advantage of this opportunity and I am sure that it was one of the most interesting and instructive inspections any one, be he architect or not, could have made. I believe the amount of work that has been done is not as yet understood—the immense amount of research; the great study of design; and the details, furnishings and landscaping—all are very wonderful and inspiring.

We all met Mr. Perry at the station and first went to the Sir Christopher Wren building at the College of William and Mary. The building on this site has been burned three times, and the rebuilding each time certainly forgot that great Architect. It is now as near as possible to the original design built in 1695. The restoration is fire-proof! And, it was very interesting to have Mr. Perry tell of the research work and how it was applied to the restoration in all of its details. The interiors are especially beautiful and the workmanship could not be surpassed.

From there we went down the Duke of Gloucester Street, past groups of store buildings and homes and gardens that made one have a feeling that he would like to have lived back in those good old days. Modernists will get no joy—but they might see beauty, charm and a sense of real Americanism that to my mind is very wonderful in all of its aspects.

We stopped at the Old Court House (1770). It has been restored and is now used as a Museum for materials collected in excavations and research.

Then, on down to the Capitol (1705) and as it would take a book to describe it, I will say only that it is very beautiful, complete with interest and history, both as to building and furniture and it would certainly pay any one to visit this if he saw nothing else.

Then to the Hotel, where Mr. Perry and the good people of Williamsburg had invited us to luncheon. There, Dr. Goodwin, the pastor of Bruton Parish Church (1710-15), who was the one responsible for the scheme for a restoration, gave us a description of how it all came about. The Mayor and others of the Town also welcomed our party, as did members of the Virginia Chapter who helped to make the whole trip a success.

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Next we visited the old Raleigh Tavern (original built prior to 1742), a meeting place of many of our patriots of Colonial America. This would take another book—and there is one, so I will not go further. Go see if you would not like to put up there for a while.

Mr. Perry saved the Governor's Palace and Gardens (1713) until the last and I will say it was "some" finish. I am not going to try to describe it, but we were of the opinion that those who did not make the trip from the Convention certainly were unfortunate, and we certainly trust that they will do so at some future time. One of the editors of an architectural journal was certainly taking in everything he could and I hope you will all at least get the trip in picture form, which I am sure you will. And I hope this will take in some of the many little restored homes and their gardens, which are very charming, and complete the picture of our former Colonial Williamsburg.

Some of the party then went down to Carter's Grove on the James River, restored by W. Duncan Lee for Mr. and Mrs. Archibald M. McCrea. We were received on the lawn by these hospitable people and spent a very pleasant hour of inspection of this grand old home of the early part of the Eighteenth Century. It is very wonderful that this gem of early architecture has been saved by Mr. McCrea. And, Mr. Lee certainly is to be congratulated.

Members of the Convention who did not go missed a treat—they can see it later, but—can they have the Architect of this most wonderful restoration of modern times take them around and describe how it was all done—they will be lucky if they can.

The American people should, and I know will, most heartily thank and congratulate Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., for all he has done to make the work possible, also all who have worked so hard in its completion.

Announcement of Elections

Officers

PRESIDENT—Ernest John Russell, St. Louis, Mo.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT—Charles D. Maginnis, Boston, Mass.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT—M. H. Furbringer, Memphis Tenn.

SECRETARY—Frank C. Baldwin, Washington, D. C.

TREASURER—Edwin Bergstrom, Los Angeles, California.

Directors

DIRECTOR, NEW ENGLAND DIVISION—Hubert G. Ripley, Boston, Mass.

DIRECTOR, NEW YORK DIVISION—Stephen F. Voorhees, New York, N. Y.

DIRECTOR, CENTRAL STATES DIVISION—Gerrit J. DeGelleke, Milwaukee, Wis.

To meet technical requirements, the Convention also elected the following Directors, who had been elected by the Board on account of the omission of the 1933 Convention:

DIRECTOR, GULF STATES DIVISION—Ralph H. Cameron, San Antonio, Tex.

DIRECTOR, SIERRA NEVADA DIVISION—David J. Witmer, Los Angeles, Calif.

Fellows

Name	Chapter
Abraham H. Albertson.....	Washington State
Robert Peabody Bellows.....	Boston
Walter Dabney Blair.....	New York
Cornelius V. R. Bogert.....	New Jersey
Thomas Harlan Ellett.....	New York
Albert J. Evers.....	Northern California
Clement W. Fairweather.....	New Jersey
William E. Fisher.....	Colorado
Leon N. Gillette.....	New York
Carl F. Gould.....	Washington State
Mellen C. Greeley.....	Florida North
John Frederick Harbeson.....	Philadelphia
John A. Holabird.....	Chicago
Raymond M. Hood.....	New York
Ely Jacques Kahn.....	New York
Miller I. Kast.....	Southern Pennsylvania
William F. Lamb.....	New York
Victor Andre Matteson.....	Chicago
Frederick H. Meyer.....	Northern California
David J. Myers.....	Washington State
James Gamble Rogers.....	New York
Thomas Leslie Rose.....	Wisconsin
John Strubing Schwacke.....	Philadelphia
Albert Simons.....	South Carolina
Clarence S. Stein.....	New York

Fellows—continued

<i>Name</i>	<i>Chapter</i>
Nat Gaillard Walker.....	Florida Central
William T. Warren.....	Alabama
George H. Williamson.....	Colorado
David J. Witmer.....	Southern California
Henry Wright	New York
George Young, Jr.....	Central New York

Honorary Members:

Livingston Farrand, Ithaca, N. Y.
Richard T. Haines Halsey, Annapolis, Md.
Archer M. Huntington, New York, N. Y.
John Henry Nash, San Francisco, Calif.
Henry Sleeper, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, New York, N. Y.

 Members Elected—March 4 to May 16, 1934

<i>Alabama Chapter</i>	JOHN MCCRADY BARNWELL MARSHALL E. VAN ARMAN
<i>Boston Chapter</i>	WILLIAM B. COLLEARY
<i>Brooklyn Chapter</i>	OSCAR I. SILVERSTONE
<i>Chicago Chapter</i>	GILMER VARDIMAN BLACK FREDERIC H. MEYER KARL MARTIN VITZTHUM LEO JULIUS WEISSENBORN
<i>Connecticut Chapter</i>	R. LINCOLN HEDLANDER
<i>Montana Chapter</i>	J. VAN TEYLINGEN
<i>New York Chapter</i>	THOMAS JOHN GEORGE HERBERT H. HARWOOD PHILIP HISS CHARLES DOWNING LAY WILFRID SARGENT LEWIS EDWARD JAMES MATHEWS
<i>Philadelphia Chapter</i>	JAMES SPEAR HATFIELD
<i>Southern California Chapter</i>	J. LEWIS FORD

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Standard Filing System and Alphabetical Index (combined)	1.00

BOOKS

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A SYSTEM OF ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENT— <i>Louis H. Sullivan</i>	15.00
CHARLESTON, S. C. (Vol. I—Octagon Library of Early American Architecture).....	20.00
BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE—ARCHITECT AND MASTER OF MANY ARTS.....	30.00

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