

THE  
OCTAGON

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*A Journal of The American Institute of Architects*

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*Fine Examples of Institute Loyalty*

*Annual Dues and Adjustments*

*The National Housing Act*

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# THE OCTAGON

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## Fine Examples of Institute Loyalty

By EDWIN BERGSTROM, *Treasurer*

LOYALTY and devotion to the Institute have never been greater than in these depressing times. Members have suffered grievous losses of income, but invariably the Institute has been the thing they have held to until the last, next to their families. They have made innumerable sacrifices to make some monetary contribution to keep the Institute going, and they have given unstintedly of their time.

Some of the more fortunate also have evidenced their loyalty and devotion by gifts of money to help carry on the current general activities of the Institute. It is not invidious to record here some of those gifts.

Here is a fine letter from the Brooklyn Chapter:

*June 18, 1934*

The Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Chapter, A. I. A. having the report of its delegates to the Convention as to the necessary curtailment of activities by the Institute because of the lack of funds and feeling that the upkeep and furtherance of the work of the Institute is most vital to the members and in fact to the whole profession voted at its meeting held May 28, 1934 the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) as a contribution from the Brooklyn Chapter to the Institute toward its upkeep and welfare.

With a view toward the preservation or continuance of "membership in good standing in the Institute" of those of the personnel of the Brooklyn group of Institute Members, who, as the result of lack of opportunity due to the continued non-recovery of business, find themselves without funds for other than vital necessities, we ask that the accounts of those named on the accompanying list be credited as paid by such part of the contribution as is necessary to cancel the indebtedness.

In this way we are endeavoring to do our bit toward keeping up the existing membership at a time when it is next to impossible to recruit new members to replace those whose burdens force them to think of withdrawing and we are very thankful to find ourselves fortunate enough to do this and to round out the amount to that of the enclosed check.

GEO. FRANCIS KIESS,  
*Secretary.*

By this action the Brooklyn Chapter paid past-due accounts of 13 of its members, and restored them to good standing.

Last year the Chicago Chapter donated \$320.00 for current general expenses.

Here are examples of individual gifts.

So far, 280 members who paid more than \$25.00 for 1931, 1932, and 1933 dues have donated to the Institute the difference between that sum and the amount they paid to the Institute. These individual gifts of present and future credits aggregate \$12,588.75 to date. These credits, if not so donated, would have been allowed to these members during the next ten years.

There are more than 45 other members who have paid in excess for those years, but who have not indicated whether they desire to donate the excess or to have it credited to them.

Here is another letter from an individual member.

*May 22, 1934*

I am asking my bankers to send you a check for \$1,000 from me to cover a portion at least of the cost of reprinting the *Annuary* for the year 1934-1935, in the hope that with this sum in hand it may be possible for the Institute to reissue this invaluable document for the use of its members.

There have been other gifts for special purposes; one of \$305.00 for some much needed repair work at *The Octagon*, and another of \$25.00 from a member who sent a check in that amount, for use where it would "do the most good".

These are but examples of the gifts of money; the gifts of time can not be so easily acknowledged. But with all the evidences at hand, who can ever doubt that the Institute is vital to its members and is loved by them, or that it will not come through.

NOTE: A complete record of gifts made in the two years preceding the Convention, and names of donors, appeared in the May number of *THE OCTAGON*.

## Annual Dues and Adjustments

A MEMORANDUM BY THE TREASURER

In answer to many inquiries the present requirements with respect to dues are stated as follows:

Annual Dues, 1931, as per By-laws,  
\$25.00—Reduced to \$8.33-1/3

Annual Dues, 1932, as per By-laws,  
\$25.00—Reduced to \$8.33-1/3

Annual Dues, 1933, as per By-laws,  
\$25.00—Reduced to \$8.33-1/3

Total for 3-year period \$75.00—Reduced to \$25.00

Annual Dues, 1934, as per By-laws,  
\$25.00—Reduced to \$15.00

Total for 4-year period \$100.00—Reduced to \$40.00

A. Every member who has paid more than \$25.00 for the 3-year period, 1931 to 1933 inclusive, will be credited with the difference between the amount he paid and the \$75.00 normal dues, by annual credit installments of \$5.00, beginning in 1934 and continuing until the credit balance is liquidated.

(Nearly 300 members who paid in excess of the \$25.00 for the 3-year period have donated the entire amount of their credit to the Institute to as-

sist in the present emergency. Every member who can afford to do that will make a contribution to his society when such help is most needed.)

B. Every member who has paid less than \$25.00 for the 3-year period, 1931 to 1933 inclusive, may pay the difference between the amount he paid and the \$25.00, in whole or in installments, until the amount owed by him is liquidated. Such installments may be as low as \$5.00, annually.

C. Dues for 1934 may be paid in whole, or in installments as low as \$5.00 each; the first installment being due on or before March 31, the second on or before September 1, and the third on or before December 31, 1934.

D. Every member whose membership was terminated by resignation, or because of default of dues for 1930 or prior years, or both, may be reinstated to membership on payment of the reduced dues for 1931 and the following years, either in whole or in installments as noted in B and C above.

He will not be required to pay defaulted dues for 1930 and prior years.

## The National Housing Act

To encourage improvement in housing standards and conditions, to provide a system of mutual mortgage insurance, and for other purposes—are the purposes of the National Housing Act, approved by President Roosevelt on June 27, 1934.

This new legislation should be carefully studied by the architectural profession. An official copy of the Act has been sent to the President of every Institute Chapter with the request that he give immediate attention to the question of participation by the architect, and with the suggestion that steps be taken to assure full and prompt local recognition of the architectural profession in the local program for carrying out the purposes of this nation-wide movement. Information and comments are epitomized in the following paragraphs:

### Scope of the Act.

The act may be cited as the "National Housing Act".

Title I relates to housing renovation and modernization; Title II to mutual mortgage insurance; Title III to national mortgage associations; Title IV to insurance of savings and loan accounts; Title V to miscellaneous.

The complete document consists of twenty-two pages, known as "Public—No. 479—73rd Con-

gress". Copies may be obtained at 5 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Architects and committees who expect to participate in this program should secure the official document, above described, thereby saving time and avoiding mis-information.

### Administration.

Administrator—James A. Moffett.

Deputy Administrator (in charge of Renovation)—Albert L. Deane.

Other deputy administrators and executives are to be appointed shortly, as will be announced in the public press.

All communications should be addressed to the Administrator, the Federal Housing Administration, New Post Office Building, Washington, D. C.

### Participation of the Architect.

On June 28, the day after the act was approved, the President of the Institute addressed a letter to President Roosevelt, in substance as follows:

Your National Housing Program has aroused new hope in the building industry and in the architectural and engineering professions.

These two professions, particularly the architects, have been making a tragically slow recovery from the prostration of 1932.

Knowing that you desire all points of view, and on behalf of the architects of the country, I respectfully submit for your consideration the following observations, and recommendation:

(1) There is a great shortage of houses, and there is a large field for modernization and repair;

(2) The National Housing Act provides ways and means for meeting these requirements—if properly administered;

(3) In the administration of the Act, it is essential that the Government, through local agencies, exercise some control of the quality of the new work and the modernization or repair of the old work—for the benefit, comfort, and satisfaction of the owner, for the general improvement of the community, and to assure that the banks and the Government are protected against losses resulting from poor design and indefinite specifications;

(4) These essentials, we believe, will be assured if the Administrator of the National Housing Act will avail himself of the services of the architectural profession in the communities in which this work is to be done.

We earnestly ask that you convey to the new Administrator your desire that the architectural profession be utilized for the purposes herein suggested.

The reply from the White House was that the President wished to give the assurance that these suggestions would have his consideration in arranging the new housing set-up.

Mr. Russell also addressed a letter to Administrator Moffett, under date of July 6, in which he emphasized the same points as those contained in the letter to the President, and offered the cooperation of The American Institute of Architects, its Chapters, and its Washington office.

#### *Comments by Others.*

Millar's Housing Letter, in a recent number, says:

Up to Business—With the appointment of James A. Moffett as Housing Administrator, the large-scale program for home modernization and construction is ready to start. Of course the organization will have to be completed and the administrative policies determined—but, in a large sense, the federal government has done its part.

The Washington attitude is: The matter is now up to the businesses and trades comprising the home-building and home-financing industries. In every respect the Housing Act is rather conservative legislation, measured in terms of other New Deal policies. Through it the government stimulates and encourages private initiative, rather than taking the spot-light itself.

Some quarters are distinctly doubtful, contending that ever since the depression first reared its head we have been trying to induce the financiers to loosen up and it just has not done any good. Those inclined to this view ask why should we expect the financial crowd to be coaxed into the mortgage field now.

New deal psychologists have an answer ready for the doubters. If private capital refuses to be enticed into the home-building picture, they are not a bit worried that the whole housing program will stop then and there. They say that if business will not cooperate, the government will have to go the whole hog.

In reviewing the need for the Housing Act, government research men have come across the following facts:

Over 5,000,000 homes throughout the country are without baths. A greater number are lacking electrical equipment of the simplest kind.

The demand for new housing is spottier than the demand for modernization and repairs. Actually, there is a shortage of from 1,000,000 to 1,750,000 homes, due to a five-year lack of building.

This shortage is the largest developed in any country and with the inclusion of repair and modernization work will represent a larger scale operation than restoring the devastated regions of France and Belgium after the World War.

The spread of labor in this building and rebuilding work is almost infinite. It is not customary, for example, to think of the railroad worker as a real beneficiary of any housing program, yet in normal times 23 cars out of every 100 of cash freight carry building materials.

The benefits will even be reflected back to the farmers. Louisiana sugar cane growers will sell more cane fibre for the increased use of wall-board. Similarly, the flax farmers of the Dakotas will enjoy an increased demand for linseed oil.

An insight into the policies of the new Housing Administration is afforded by a form of building control which is being considered. The proposal is to permit the greatest amount of construction work in cities and sections of cities which have had housing surveys. Thus the work will be done where it is most needed. At the same time control can be exercised to prevent houses from being built in undesirable neighborhoods or in greater number than the community can absorb. There will be no rows of unoccupied new houses. It is apparent that places which know their housing needs are going to derive the greatest benefit from the program. This does not necessarily limit maximum participation to the cities included in the real property inventory. Many others have carried on such planning.

The significance of this summary should be plain to every architect.

#### *The Pittsburgh Chapter.*

The President of the Pittsburgh Chapter, Harvey A. Schwab, under date of June 26, reports as follows:

The Pittsburgh Coordinating Committee on the National Housing Administration was organized this morning.

The present set-up includes the following organizations: Joint Committee Construction Agencies of Western Pennsylvania; Building Trades Council (Union Labor); Pittsburgh Real Estate Board; Civic Club; Congress of Women's Clubs; Financial Representation; Pittsburgh Housing Association.

We thus have incorporated in the group: Finance, Construction, Labor, Housing group: Consumer representation.

A temporary Executive Committee of five, one from each group was elected. The work will be financed by proportional contributions from all member organizations.

The purposes of this group were adopted as follows:

"The purposes of this Committee are: To coordinate the policies and activities of all of the member organizations; to safeguard and adjust the individual group interests and unify their effort; to inform and guide the public; to safeguard the public interest; to advise with,

and assist the local agency charged with the administration of the National Housing Act; and to coordinate all surveys and statistical material, making it available to all member organizations."

Meanwhile I contacted the local Emergency Council office, and the Deputy in charge has indicated his willingness to cooperate fully with such a group as we have organized.

#### *The Chicago Chapter.*

The President of this Chapter, Emery Stanford Hall; and the President of the Illinois Society of Architects, Elmer C. Jensen, in a report of July 7 to all of the trade group organizations forming a part of the construction industry in the Chicago territory, state:

We are glad to report that 92% of all the associations in the construction industry have agreed to join in a conference of the industry if such is arranged. We hope that eventually this can be made unanimous.

Pursuant to our offer made in our letter to you of June 22 we are therefore calling a conference for July 12. This conference is to be made up of the President, Secretary and two members of the Board of Directors of each of the several building industry trade associations, societies, unions, etc., of the Chicago district. It is understood that in case of the inability of the officers designated to attend the association is requested to substitute the next officer in succession to the end that each delegation shall be complete.

The purpose of the meeting is to take council together concerning any matter of common good in the industry.

Arrangements have been made with the Mayor of the City of Chicago for the use of the Council Chamber for this meeting. The meeting is called to meet promptly at 2:00 P. M. on July 12, 1934. Secretaries are requested to send in a list of their delegates so that they will reach our offices on or before July 10 and to furnish credentials to their representatives. Delegates are requested to arrive in advance of the meeting and register at the registration desk preceding the opening of the meeting, so as to avoid delay and insure authentic delegated representation on the floor of the council.

Many Chapter Presidents who were furnished information by the Institute with respect to the approval of the Housing Act and the appointment of James A. Moffett as Administrator have addressed letters to him offering the whole-hearted cooperation of their respective chapters and affiliated

groups in making the National Housing Act a success. They have pointed out that the architectural profession through training, experience and social interest is particularly well equipped to render cooperation; to assist locally in promoting the purposes of the act; and in serving the Administrator in the great national program with which he is confronted.

#### *The Architect's Function.*

It is not possible at this early date to outline in definite terms the opportunity for the use of the services of the individual architect. Much will depend upon the national policies to be decided upon by the housing Administrator, who has requested the cooperation of the Institute. More will depend upon the activity and the intelligent presentation of their case by the architects in the thousands of communities which will benefit from this new emergency legislation.

It is apparent that the Chapters of the Institute, the State Societies of Architects, and all the construction industry groups with which they are affiliated should at once step forward and offer their cooperation and support to local administrators, and other representatives of the Federal Housing Administration. Also, they should make contacts with the financial institutions by whom funds are to be advanced.

The training, experience, and special qualifications of the architect fit him to take an active part in his city in all phases of this program which involve modernization and new construction. If these valuable assets are overlooked, or disregarded, the architects of that locality may well charge the oversight to their own inactivity. The value and the availability of architectural service have been fully set forth, by the Institute, to the Federal Housing Administration in Washington.

A splendid opportunity to serve in the field of housing is here presented—for those who seek it. But it must be sought. It will not be offered on a silver platter.

## Code for Architects—Progress Report

ON June 20th a conference was held at Major Berry's office at which were present, in addition to Major Berry and Major Campbell, representatives of the Construction Code Authority, Mr. Stephen F. Voorhees, Chairman; Col. John P. Hogan, Vice-Chairman; and Col. Burnside Value, Executive Director; representatives of the Engineers' Code Committee, Mr. Carleton Proctor and Mr. George T. Seabury; and representing the Architects' Code Committee, Mr. Parker.

All matters at issue in regard to these codes were discussed and agreements reached as a basis for the forwarding of these codes for approval to the Ad-

ministrator with the addition of certain changes suggested by the Advisory Boards which were agreed to by the Code Committees.

It is hoped that it will be possible to have these codes forwarded for approval on this basis promptly, so that they may be effective at the earliest possible date if they are found acceptable to the Administrator.

No changes were made in any essential features of the Architects' Code as revised May 1, 1934, the draft which was made available to the profession at the time of the Convention.

## The Program of H O L C

By PIERRE BLOUKE, A. I. A.

*Architect Adviser, Reconditioning Division*

ON April 27, 1934, the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 was amended, to permit the creation of the Reconditioning Division of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. The Act as amended reads: "In all cases where the corporation is authorized to advance cash to provide for necessary maintenance and to make necessary repairs it is also authorized to advance cash or exchange loans for the rehabilitation, modernization, rebuilding and enlargement of the homes financed . . ." The amendment stipulates "not to exceed \$200,000,000 of the proceeds derived from the sale of bonds . . ." may be used for this purpose.

In the passage of "The National Housing Act" by Congress June 18th an additional \$100,000,000 was made available for purposes as hereinbefore stated.

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation is authorized to lend money for reconditioning to the following groups of home owners:

1. Those who have already secured loans from the corporation.
2. Those who are eligible to have their mortgages taken over by the corporation.
3. Those who own their homes clear of any mortgage; but only if they cannot get a loan from any private lending agency.

"Reconditioning" is used to include all types of repairs, remodeling and modernizing. Remodelling includes all work requiring structural or architectural changes in the interior or on the exterior of a house. Modernizing includes all work that provides additional comforts or conveniences.

A construction program of this magnitude and character will employ a great number of architects. One month after the approval of the amended act, twelve Regional Supervisors, after a short intensive course of training in Washington, left for their respective regions to establish an operating personnel in the states under their jurisdiction. Of the twelve Regional Supervisors eight are architects. In the meantime State Reconditioning Supervisors were appointed for the forty-eight states and the District of Columbia, and many of these positions are filled by architects.

The "Operating Procedure" provides for the employment of local architects who will be designated as "Fee Architects" and they will be called upon to render two distinct types of services; one being supervisory and the other furnishing plans, specifications, supervision and consultation as required. Obtaining bids, letting of contracts and such other office routine connected with this part

of customary architectural practice will be handled by the local reconditioning department of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. In each state architects have been invited by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to serve as "Architect Advisers". These Advisers will receive compensation for special work done. Whenever practical and desirable to do so the Architect Advisers are expected to serve also as Fee Architects, for the purpose of setting a standard of performance in their respective communities.

Two documents recently issued give further information with regard to this program—one is an "Operating Manual" by the Reconditioning Division of H O L C; and the other is a memorandum on the "Status and Functions of the State Architect Advisers and/or Associates." Either or both of these documents, and general information concerning the reconditioning program of H O L C may be obtained from the Corporation, at the New Post Office Building, Washington, D. C.

The application of this program in Detroit was ably presented at a joint meeting of the Detroit Chapter and the Michigan Society of Architects—as reported in the weekly Bulletin of the Society:

Established architectural offices will be employed on supervision and modernization under a new act of Congress liberalizing the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. L. R. Hoffman, Regional Reconditioning Supervisor, told fifty architects at a joint dinner meeting of the Chapter and Society at Ye Longfellow Thursday evening.

The new order will make use of existing agencies throughout the entire building industry, Mr. Hoffman stated following his return from a five-day "schooling" in Washington. He was high in his praise of the personnel administering the Corporation at Washington, stating that Mr. Pierre Blouke, Architect Adviser, is a man of thorough understanding of his profession.

\$300,000,000 have been appropriated for this work throughout the country for which home owners who were in distress with their property on or before June 13th, 1933 are eligible. The Act provides, however, that others who have defaulted on their mortgages since that date due to unemployment or other just cause beyond their control can receive relief and modernize their homes, subject to qualifications as to appraisal, payments, etc. The payments on reconditioning are at the rate of \$7.90 per month per thousand for fifteen years.

A fee appraisal is made covering all of the items entering into the applicants' conditions. Next an inspector is sent to examine the job together with all reports and to make a work sheet to determine what work is necessary or desired, and if the loan is a good risk for the Government. The fee appraisers are to be paid eight dollars per day and they are to furnish their own transportation.

Bids are taken by the H O L C and a "Review Appraiser" again inspects the job following which the project in turn goes to the Loan Committee, the State

Appraiser and the State Supervisor for approval, and to Mr. Frank Burton of the Closing Department, to pass upon the abstract, taxes, negotiation, etc.

Under the new act it is compulsory to employ experienced "building men" for these positions. During progress of the work three inspections must be made, at the start, the middle and the finish, for which they pay one per cent. This may be revised upwards and it is expected that the average contract will run considerably higher than in the past, which has covered only "necessary repairs." Since March the average has been \$300.00.

It is Mr. Hoffman's belief that there should be a "contingent fund" to take care of unforeseen conditions such as unsound roof boards, etc.

On certain jobs architectural services will be employed in the regular way except that the Government will take bids. For this a fee of eight to ten per cent will be paid. There are 350 jobs now ready to proceed, about 200 of which will probably require architectural services. The owner will have the right to select his own architect, subject to the approval of the H O L C and if he knows none the H O L C will recommend one from an approved list.

There will be three bids taken, and again the owner may recommend bidders. If he doesn't the H O L C will select them from an approved list. Employers' liability and public liability insurance will be compulsory.

Mr. Hoffman stressed the point that the Government and Mr. Donald H. McNeal, Chief Reconditioning Supervisor, as well as Mr. Blouke, Mr. Nelson and Mr. Miller of the Washington office are first of all interested in

securing the services of the best men possible for this work.

To date the Detroit H O L C office has handled 21,700 jobs totaling some \$3,750,000. These figures might easily be doubled under the new act, particularly when the credit departments of the banks are functioning. Those handled to date may be re-opened to include additions other than "necessary repairs."

The Government pamphlet "Guide to Home Reconditioning" explaining the details of the plan can be secured through N. Chester Sorensen of the H O L C office in the Barlum Tower.

Architects desiring work on these projects must fill out "Form 69" which forms are available at Mr. Hoffman's office, 802 Federal Building.

Architectural work will be divided into three classes, viz: Necessary Repairs, in which no structural changes are required; Remodeling, in which there are structural changes and modification of design; and Modernization, which requires complete architectural services.

Mr. Frank Eurich, State Reconditioning Supervisor supplemented Mr. Hoffman's talk by saying that this was a definite entering point for the architects to regain the work in the small home field.

Clair Ditchy, President of the Michigan Society of Architects, stated that architects have been choosers of their work, leaving the small home to others who were willing to furnish such services.

The opinion of most of those present seemed to be that this is an opportunity of a life time for architects to extend their frontiers and that they must not fall down.

## Unfinished Business

From BUSINESS WEEK, July 14, 1934

Three kinds of people are fond of telling us, over and over, that the American standard of living is the highest ever achieved by any nation on the face of the globe—which probably is true enough. They are: (1) The invincible optimists, who argue from this that everything is well in America, barring a little temporary difficulty; (2) the invincible Tories, who use the statement to prove that the American workingman and the American farmer are ingrates and insatiable; why should they demand more when already they have the highest standard of living in the world?; (3) the pessimists, who argue that there is no future ahead of us to compare with the golden years behind us when every American family was acquiring the luxuries that now we call necessities.

To these three, those who fatuously imagine that everyone lives in a modern home, that every reasonable American should be satisfied with his physical surroundings, and that the home market is saturated, we commend a reading of the preliminary findings of the Real Property Inventory. Under governmental auspices, investigators are checking up the actual equipment and condition of urban American homes. When completed, the survey will be the first real picture of American housing ever pieced together. Some of the results already are available, partial findings from the first

million homes. These homes are the dwellings in 50 cities scattered from coast to coast and from Canada to the Gulf, none of them a great city, none a rural village—typical Middletowns, in short, of 20,000 homes each, on the average. The cities are in 38 states and they range in size from Sante Fe, N. M., with 2,720 houses, to Des Moines, Ia., and Wheeling, W. Va., with nearly 45,000 dwellings each. Here is the typical America.

Here are some of the facts about how 4 million Americans live on Main street, its side streets, and its alleys:

More than 62% of the residential structures need repairs. Rentals average \$30 a month. The vacancies amount to 7%, but more than 7% of single units are sheltering more than one family—so if doubling up were eliminated, there would be no surplus of housing.

In these 50 cities, 11.5% of dwellings have no electric or gas lighting; 21% have no modern sanitary facilities; 27.5% have neither bathtub nor shower; 32% do not cook with gas or electricity; 56% have no central heating; 84% have no mechanical refrigeration.

Most striking fact of all, more than 10% of the homes have no running water. Barely 60% have hot and cold running water.

Now if these averages hold good for the whole



country, and there is every reason to suppose they will, there are 3 million homes that need modern lighting. More than 10 million need a tub or shower.

There is no effort made here to distinguish between the oldest, most decrepit equipment and the newest. Modernization of the rusty, cracked, chipped, and inefficient equipment of bygone years is just as desirable as installations in homes that

have none. The replacement market alone is enormous.

All of which suggests several important lines of thought. First, a return to the prosperity of 1929 is not good enough; obviously here were millions of Americans who never shared in it to any important degree. Second, America is not all built complete, ship-shape, and modern. Plenty remains to be done.

## Treasury Department Reverses Itself

**I**N the April number of THE OCTAGON announcement was made of a decision by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, that in the future it would, as a general rule, employ private architects to design the larger post office buildings, with the reservation that in the smaller communities, involving contracts at \$60,000 or below, the Division would continue to prepare the plans.

In June, the Procurement Division, in all good faith, began the work of selecting competent private architects for appointment in many cities. But on the afternoon of June 29th, apparently without advance notice or consultation, the Division received a sweeping order, presumably from the Secretary of the Treasury, that hereafter no private architects are to be employed as such by the Procurement Division for the performance of architectural services under the Post Office Building program in charge of the Treasury Department.

On the morning of June 30th a representative of the Institute called upon Admiral Peoples, Chief of the Division, and upon his Assistant, Mr. Reynolds. They confirmed the order and stated that any appeal therefrom should be made to the Secretary of the Treasury.

An effort was made to confer with Mr. Morgenthau, but without success, as he was about to leave the city for an extended trip.

Thereupon, the case was taken to the White House, and submitted to Mr. McIntyre, one of the President's Secretaries, in a memorandum of protest and request for modification of the order, under date of June 30th.

Through the kindness of Mr. McIntyre this memorandum was placed before the President, and was read by him prior to his departure from Washington.

His reported comment was to the effect that he was aware of the conditions affecting the architectural profession, and that it was his desire that the Treasury Department order be interpreted as liberally as possible with respect to the architects. However, the President did not rescind or modify the or-

der and the Treasury Department is now beginning to function under it.

A large staff of architectural and engineering draftsmen, and clerical employees is being assembled. A call has been issued for 87 architectural draftsmen; 35 structural engineering draftsmen; 20 heating, ventilating and plumbing draftsmen; 8 electrical draftsmen; also, for 12 specification writers. The salaries paid range from \$2,600 to \$3,200 and are less 5%.

It is not possible to state accurately at this time the reasons which lead to this ruling against the architectural profession. The Procurement Division is in no degree responsible for it; nor are Admiral Peoples, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Simon. Its effects are plain enough—in excluding from the public works program of the Treasury Department the members of a loyal body of professional men, and in depriving the public of the value of their training and experience in building design and construction.

It is understood that the Procurement Division will offer appointments as "Associate Architects" to men originally under favorable consideration for specific commissions—on condition that they come to Washington, take a temporary place on the staff of the Division, and accept a monthly salary. This procedure either takes advantage of a financially distressed group of professional men; or, if they retain their self-respect, it disbars them from participation in that part of the recovery program coming under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department. Either course is an unjust discrimination not merited by the facts or the record.

ERNEST JOHN RUSSELL,  
*President.*

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This Departmental order, and the situation in Washington with respect to the status of the private architect under the Federal construction program as a whole, have received the close attention of the President of the Institute, who made two visits to Washington on account thereof during July, and who will return in early August. The membership will be advised of all developments.

## Board and Executive Committee Meetings

### TO THE MEMBERSHIP:

A SPECIAL meeting of the Executive Committee was held in March, and another meeting in May—in advance of the annual meeting of the Board. Two meetings of the Board were held—the annual meeting preceding the Convention, and the organization meeting following the Convention.

Of course, the most important of these series of meetings was that of the Board, held prior to the Convention, on May 10 to 14, inclusive. It was then that the Board developed its report and recommendations to the Convention.

The By-Laws require that the Secretary report synopses of all Board and Executive Committee meetings to the membership.

This report is made to comply with that requirement, and to let the membership know that those entrusted with the management of the Institute are devoting themselves unsparingly to the task.

Any member of the Institute may obtain complete information on any action taken on any subject by the Executive Committee or the Board, by addressing a request to the Secretary. The Minutes of each

meeting of the Board of Directors, and of the Executive Committee are available at The Octagon to all members.

Various resolutions adopted are epitomized herein, sufficiently to show the action on those matters appropriate for publication at this time. The resolutions of the Board which were submitted to the Convention in the Board's Report are not included, as they appeared in the Board's Report in the May number of THE OCTAGON. The series of minutes here reported record a total of 129 items of business, with 129 resolutions adopted. These, of course, include items of a routine nature, such as elections, resignations, reinstatements, and other status cases, which under the basic law of the Institute must be acted upon by the Board or the Executive Committee.

Also, it is obvious that this brief public record must omit many items and resolutions, the subject matter of which is not appropriate for publication at this time, or is of a strictly routine nature.

FRANK C. BALDWIN,  
Secretary.

### MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—MARCH 30, 1934.

#### *Members Present.*

A special meeting of the Executive Committee was held for the purpose of transacting all matters of business as stated in the call for the meeting.

The Executive Committee met in special meeting at The Octagon on March 30, 1934, at 3:30 P. M. The meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Ernest John Russell. Other members of the Executive Committee present were Horace W. Peaslee and Frank C. Baldwin. The Executive Secretary, E. C. Kemper, was also present.

The Secretary stated that on account of the routine nature of the business to be transacted, the absent members of the Committee, namely, Charles D. Maginnis, of Boston, and Edwin Bergstrom, of Los Angeles, had signified that they would not be present.

#### *Loan to Construction Code Authority.*

A loan of \$1,000 to the Construction Code Authority was authorized, for a period of six months. (Of this amount \$500 has been loaned. It is not anticipated that the additional \$500 will be needed.)

#### *Autobiography of an Idea—Republication.*

W. W. Norton & Company, of New York, were authorized to republish, in their White Oak series,

the "Autobiography of an Idea." Conditions were fixed to protect the copyright and other privileges of the Institute and to assure a small royalty on the edition of 2,500 copies. This will not interfere with the sale of the existing edition, printed by the Press of the A. I. A., and now distributed by the Institute. It was deemed advantageous to secure as wide a circulation as possible for Louis Sullivan's famous book, which, like Henry Adams' Mont St. Michel and Chartres, seems to have an enduring popularity.

#### *Convention Program.*

The Executive Committee devoted much time to the preliminary arrangements for the Convention. It passed upon the question of Chapter proxies, approved the tentative draft of the Convention program submitted by the Secretary, and encouraged the proposed trip to Williamsburg.

Various Convention notices issued through The Octagon and direct to Chapters were approved. Convention Committees were appointed.

#### *Amendments to By-Laws.*

Various proposed amendments to the By-Laws developed by the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, and otherwise proposed, were considered and approved for publication to the membership.

*Federal Aid to Private Housing.*

Proposals for Federal aid to private home building and to modernization were considered and approved in principle. A resolution was adopted containing recommendations to the Durable Goods Industries Committee with respect to encouraging legislation for the encouragement of private construction.

*G. W. A. and F. E. R. A.*

A full report was submitted concerning the Civil Works Administration and its successor, the Emergency Relief Administration, with respect to the employment of architects and architectural draftsmen under such conditions as to assure that they will not be in direct competition with architects not on the relief rolls.

The Committee approved protests made by Officers of the Institute to officials of the Civil Works Administration against the employment of architects and architectural draftsmen on relief rolls in competition with architects and architectural draftsmen not on such rolls.

*Historic American Buildings Survey.*

The proposed agreement between the Institute, the National Park Service, and the Library of Congress for the establishment of a permanent organi-

zation to carry on the work of the Historic Buildings Survey was approved. The draft of agreement was referred to the Treasurer for report at the May meeting of the Board.

*Document on Free Sketches.*

The Chairman of this Committee, Branson V. Gamber, asked that the time for submitting a final document be extended until November, in view of the pending Architects' Code. The request was granted.

*Members Elected.*

Six new members were elected at this meeting. Their names are reported elsewhere.

*Attack on Washington Architecture and Fine Arts Commission.*

The article in the April number of Harpers Magazine, entitled "The Grandeur That Is Washington," by William Harlan Hale, was read.

The substance of this article was criticism of the erection of "palaces" instead of utility buildings in the city of Washington for Federal purposes. The Commission on Fine Arts was broadly held as being responsible.

No action was taken. It was the view of the Committee that the charges and statements made in the article would fall of their own weight.

**MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—MAY 8-9, 1934.***Members Present.*

A regular meeting of the Executive Committee was called to order by the President, E. J. Russell, at 9:30 A. M., May 8, 1934, at The Octagon. A session was also held on May 9.

Members of the Committee present were the President, E. J. Russell; the First Vice-President, Charles D. Maginnis; the Second Vice-President, Horace W. Peaslee; the Secretary, Frank C. Baldwin; and the Treasurer, Edwin Bergstrom.

The Executive Secretary, E. C. Kemper, was also present.

*Proposed System of Modular Construction.*

It was the view of the Committee that owing to the present unusual demands on the reduced staff at The Octagon, and on the Committees of the Institute, it was not feasible to be of assistance as an agency of coordination or in making an analysis of this proposed system. It was suggested to the proponents that it be referred to the Bureau of Standards.

*Coordination of Sizes of Building Materials.*

Acting upon a letter from the Bureau of Stan-

dards and a report from the Chairman of the Structural Service Committee, N. Max Dunning, it was

*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee of The American Institute of Architects endorses and commends the program of the Bureau of Standards for the coordination of sizes of building materials, but the Institute wishes to be on record to the effect that the development of such standards should not serve to exclude or discourage the manufacture of special sizes of brick for special purposes.

*Dissolution of Press of the A. I. A.*

To avoid the annual expense of maintaining the Press of the A. I. A. as a corporation, it was decided to surrender its charter. It was found that this would require the filing of various tax and other reports, which will entail extensive examination of the Press records. The sum of \$250 was appropriated for the expenses to be incurred in closing out the corporation of the Press.

*Members Elected.*

Twenty-six members were elected at this meeting. Their names have been printed elsewhere.

(Continued on Next Page)

## MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS, MAY 10-14, 1934.

*Members Present.*

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors was called to order by the President, E. J. Russell, at 9:30 A. M., May 10, 1934, at The Octagon. Regular sessions were held on May 11, 12, 13, and 14.

Members of the Board present, beginning with the first session, were the President, E. J. Russell; the First Vice-President, Charles D. Maginnis; the Second Vice-President, Horace W. Peaslee; the Secretary, Frank C. Baldwin; the Treasurer, Edwin Bergstrom; and the Directors Stephen F. Voorhees, Raymond J. Ashton, Herbert E. Hewitt, Ralph H. Cameron, William T. Warren, and David J. Witmer. The Executive Secretary, E. C. Kemper, was also present.

Other Directors present, beginning with the first session on May 11, were James O. Betelle, George H. Gray, and Frederick M. Mann.

Much of the time of the Board was given to the preparation of its Report to the Convention, and to the survey of Institute and professional affairs conducted by the Secretary. These are covered in the May number of THE OCTAGON.

*Committee Reports—Review and Action.*

In taking up the Committee Reports, the President referred to the procedure for submission of those reports, under which they are made to the Board and not to the Convention. He said that as an experiment, each of the Committee reports had been allocated to individual members of the Board for review prior to the meeting.

The Secretary then submitted the reports of Standing and Special Committees. They were read and considered in order with the reviews of the Directors to whom they had been assigned. The Board's comment on the Committee work, and on various activities conducted by them appears in its report to the Convention.

*State Chapters of the Construction League.*

As recommended by the Committee on Industrial Relations, William O. Ludlow, Chairman, the Board adopted the following resolution:

*Whereas*, The Construction League of the United States, of which The American Institute of Architects is a constituent member, has developed a plan for establishing branches on a state-wide basis; and

*Whereas*, This action followed a demand from construction industry groups in various states that they be encouraged to organize as state leagues, in the same manner as the League is organized on a national basis; be it

*Resolved*, That The American Institute of Architects recommend to its chapters, and to the architectural profession as a whole, that they take an active part in any

movements in their respective states for the organization of State Construction Leagues along the lines indicated in the general conditions recently issued by the Policy Committee of the Construction League.

*State Societies.*

In accord with the report of this Committee, Edwin Bergstrom, Chairman, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the report of the Committee on State Societies and the draft submitted therewith on provisions for By-Laws for State Societies; and of a prospectus setting up the benefits of State Association membership in the Institute; and the procedure to bring about that membership, be approved in principle, subject to such minor changes as the Officers deem advantageous. Thereafter, the documents shall be made available to State Associations.

(These documents will soon be available in mimeographed form.)

*Resolved*, That after the Board has accepted the standard provisions of by-laws for state associations being developed by the Committee on State Societies, all matters relating to constitution and by-laws of state associations and of chapters shall be referred to the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on State Societies be and hereby is instructed to develop ways and means to foster the establishment of state associations of architects along the plans therefor laid down in the Institute's by-laws to aid the organization of such associations and to encourage such organizations to become state association members of the Institute.

*Filing System for Architectural Plates.*

The Chairman of this Committee, W. H. Tusler, submitted with its report the first draft of the System for Filing Architectural Plates. Action was as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Filing System for Architectural Plates submitted by the Special Committee in its report of April 25, be received, adopted and published as a first edition, for distribution to the architectural profession and the building industry; and that it be copyrighted and published by the Secretary's Office at a suggested price of one dollar per copy.

(This document will be published in a future number of THE OCTAGON.)

*Proposed Amendment on Advertising.*

A communication from a member of the Boston Chapter was read, in which he recommended that Article 6 of the Principles of Professional Practice be amended by adding the words "nor will he permit others to solicit such advertisements or other support." This recommendation was referred to the Committee on Practice, John P. B. Sinkler, Chairman, for report to the Board at the November meeting.

*Historic Buildings Survey—Agreement.*

In completion of the action initiated by the Executive Committee, the Treasurer, Edwin Bergstrom, submitted the draft of agreement between the Institute, the National Park Service and the Library of Congress relating to the Historic American Buildings Survey as a permanent organization to coordinate the future work of recording historic American buildings.

The agreement was considered and approved, subject to minor amendment.

It has since been executed by representatives of the Institute and the Library of Congress, and is now in the hands of the National Park Service for execution by officials of the Interior Department.

*Travelling Housing Exhibit.*

On the recommendation of Robert D. Kohn, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Housing, and of Clarence S. Stein, in charge of the Travelling Housing Exhibit, it was directed that the Housing Exhibit, made possible through the grant to the Institute of a fund by the Carnegie Corporation, be presented to the New York Museum of Science and Industry.

*Public Works and the Architect.*

With reference to public works and the employment of private architects, there was extended consideration of the policies of Public Works Administration, Civil Works Administration, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and others; of the Steagall Bill with respect to Federal financing of small home construction and modernization (now being administered by the National Housing Administration), and to the proposed LaFollette Bill, which carried additional public works money of \$1,500,000,000 for building construction of various types. (This bill was not passed by Congress.)

It was agreed that these subjects should be reported upon and discussed at the public works session of the Convention, and in connection with the report of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Works, Louis LaBeaume.

*Regional Divisions—Reports of Directors.*

Reports on conditions in their respective Divisions were made by each of the nine Regional Directors. There were frank statements of conditions throughout the country with respect to architectural practice, which were given full weight by the Board in developing its recommendations to the Convention.

The President expressed his appreciation of the splendid work done by the Regional Directors and of its value to the Institute.

*Financial Reports.*

The Treasurer submitted a complete report on the finances of the Institute for the period of January 1 to December 31, 1933. He also offered the report of the Finance Committee, Charles H. Higgins, Chairman. These reports are not reviewed here, as full information on all financial operations of the Institute was given to the Convention by the Treasurer in a written report distributed to every delegate. Excerpts from that report appeared in the May number of *THE OCTAGON*.

*Administration Building Fund.*

There was discussion of the status of the proposed new Administration Building, under the sponsorship of Past-President D. Everett Waid, Chairman of the Building Committee. It was agreed that the Board's report to the Convention would be an announcement with respect to the new building, to be made by Mr. Waid.

Such announcement was made to the Convention, which adopted a resolution authorizing the erection of the proposed Administration Building at no expense to the Institute either for construction or maintenance, and under the guidance of a special committee to be appointed by the Board.

*Chicago Chapter Recommendations.*

These recommendations, eight in number, were considered, and covered in the Board's report to the Convention.

*Survey of Institute and Architectural Profession.*

This survey, conducted by the Secretary, was fully reported in *THE OCTAGON*.

The Secretary's report on the survey was received by the Board with commendation, and the twenty-nine sections thereof were analyzed and reviewed in detail. It is hoped to publish some of these reviews in the near future.

*Convention Arrangements.*

The Convention program and final arrangements with respect to the work of the Convention were considered and approved, including the appointment of various Convention Committees and officials.

*Induction Ceremony—Standard Form.*

It was resolved that the form of induction ceremony for new members, entering a Chapter, as prepared by A. H. Albertson (who acted for the Board as a special committee of one) as amended, be adopted as a recommended form for Chapters of the Institute.

This document will appear in the August number of *THE OCTAGON*, and thereafter will be

printed separately for those Chapters desiring to use it.

#### Reports of Disciplinary Committees.

The Board received the reports of the Committee on Practice, John P. B. Sinkler, Chairman, and

of the Judiciary Committee, Frederick M. Mann, Chairman. The reports were acted upon, and a confidential notice concerning the suspension of one member will be transmitted to the entire membership in due course.

### MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—MAY 19, 1934

#### Members Present.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Ernest John Russell, at The Octagon, at 9:30 A. M., on May 19, 1934. Others present were the First Vice-President, Charles D. Maginnis; the Second Vice-President, M. H. Furbringer; the Secretary, Frank C. Baldwin; the Treasurer, Edwin Bergstrom; and Directors Herbert E. Hewitt, James O. Betelle, Raymond J. Ashton, Ralph H. Cameron, William T. Warren, David J. Witmer, Stephen F. Voorhees, and Hubert G. Ripley; also the Executive Secretary, E. C. Kemper.

The newly elected Director of the Central States Division, Gerritt J. De Gelleke, had not been present at the Convention, and therefore was not present at this meeting.

#### Executive Committee Elected.

The following were elected members of the Executive Committee:

Ernest John Russell, St. Louis.  
Frank C. Baldwin, Washington.  
Edwin Bergstrom, Los Angeles.  
Charles D. Maginnis, Boston.  
Stephen F. Voorhees, New York City.

The Secretary stated that the general powers and duties of the Executive Committee were set forth in the By-Laws.

#### Investment Committee Elected.

Attention was called to the provision of the By-Laws which establishes an Investment Committee, with specific duties and powers. By roll call vote the following were unanimously elected to serve on the Investment Committee:

Edwin Bergstrom, *Chairman*, Los Angeles.  
David J. Witmer, Los Angeles.  
Raymond J. Ashton, Salt Lake City.

Instructions were as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Investment Committee be and hereby is authorized and directed for and on behalf of the Board of Directors to perform the duties of that Committee, as prescribed in the By-Laws.

#### Board of Examiners Elected.

A Board of Examiners was elected as follows:

E. W. Donn, Jr., *Chairman*, Washington.  
Robert F. Beresford, Washington.  
Frederick V. Murphy, Washington.

#### Judiciary Committee—Elected.

The following were elected to serve on the Judiciary Committee:

Charles D. Maginnis, *Chairman*, Boston.  
William T. Warren, Birmingham.  
David J. Witmer, Los Angeles.

#### Special Committees Recreated.

The President stated that under a standing order of the Board all of the Special Committees of the Institute terminated with the adjournment of the Sixty-sixth Convention. Thereupon, the Board recreated most of the Special Committees, omitting several whose assignments had been completed.

The personnels of all Standing and Special Committees are now being appointed or reappointed by the President. Three of these committees have representatives in every chapter and the total personnel involved is more than seven hundred.

Acceptances must be secured in every case, and new appointments made for those who are unable to serve. This requires time and extended correspondence.

The complete roster of all committees will be completed in time for publication in the new *Annals* in late September or early October.

#### Construction League—Representation.

The President reported on the work of the Construction League, particularly with respect to its sponsorship of the Construction Industry Code, and its general work of coordinating and unifying the construction industry. The following Institute representatives to the General Assembly of the League were appointed:

The President, Ernest John Russell; and the Second Vice-President, M. H. Furbringer, *ex officio*; and Stephen F. Voorhees; and Robert D. Kohn.

#### Proposed Subdivision of Central States and Other Divisions.

There was discussion of the desirability of creating two divisions from the present Central States Division. This was recommended by Director Herbert E. Hewitt.

It was directed that proposals to sub-divide the Central States Division and to change the boundaries of other Divisions be referred to the new Committee on Unification of the Architectural Profession, for report to the Board.

*Appreciation of Mr. LaBeaume's Work.*

The President submitted a letter from Mr. LaBeaume, expressing regret that it was necessary to tender his resignation as Chairman of the Committee on Public Works, as he could no longer give the full amount of time required. Mr. Russell referred to the successful work which Mr. LaBeaume had done in Washington—in securing recognition of the architect in private practice.

By resolution, the Board expressed its deep appreciation to Mr. LaBeaume, retiring Chairman of the Committee on Public Works for his splendid service to the Institute and to the profession.

*Jury of Fellows—Report.*

The Secretary submitted a report of May 17, from the Chairman of the Jury of Fellows, Paul A. Davis, III, in which was recorded the meeting of the Jury at The Octagon on May 15 and the election of thirty-one members to Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects.

The names of those elected were announced to the Convention and published in the May number of THE OCTAGON.

The report of the Jury was received with the approval of the Board.

*Schedule of Charges—Report of Committee*

The report of this Committee, M. H. Furbringer, Chairman, was referred to the Board at the next meeting (in November) for consideration in connection with the Architects' Code, approval of which was anticipated prior to that time.

*Institute Dues Reduced.*

Under authority vested in the Board under a by-law adopted by the Convention, the Board ordered that the annual dues for the year 1934 shall be \$15—a reduction of \$10 from the dues of \$25 prevailing in 1933. (The Convention reduced the initiation fee from \$25.00 to \$5.00.)

*Budgets—1934 Amended—1935 and 1936 Adopted.*

On recommendation of the Treasurer, the budget for 1934 was amended to meet reduced income and prevailing conditions. Tentative budgets for the years 1935 and 1936 were adopted, subject, of course, to modification during those years.

*Administration Building—Meeting with Past-President Waid.*

In view of the action of the Convention in approving the erection of the new Administration

Building, Past-President Waid conferred with the Board concerning procedure and conditions.

A special committee comprising the Officers of the Institute and Director Stephen F. Voorhees, with D. Everett Waid as Chairman, was appointed to serve as a Building Committee.

*Exchange Exhibitions Between Chapters and Architects of Mexico City.*

Director Witmer reported concerning suggestions that the Institute encourage an exchange of exhibitions between some of its Chapters and the architects of Mexico City.

The Board approved the idea and requested Mr. Witmer to develop a memorandum with recommendations as to procedure.

*Architects' Code—Establishment of Division.*

The President, Secretary, and Treasurer were authorized and directed to exercise all of the powers of the Board, in the interim of the Board and Executive Committee meetings, with respect to such further action as may be required to establish the Architects' Division as a chapter in the Construction Industry Code.

*Next Convention—Place and Dates.*

In view of the cordial invitation of the Wisconsin Chapter, as presented in letters from its Secretary, Alexander C. Guth, and on the floor of the Convention by its President, Alexander Eschweiler, Jr., and in view of action of the Convention in leaving the selection of the Convention city to the Board, it was resolved that the Convention of 1935 be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, during the last week of May, provided that time is acceptable to the Wisconsin Chapter.

*Members Elected.*

Four members were elected. Announcements thereof appear elsewhere.

*Reinstatements.*

The following members were reinstated and assigned to the Chapters indicated:

Hellmuth, George W.....St. Louis Chapter  
Mountjoy, Fred E.....Colorado Chapter

*Adjournment.*

The meeting adjourned at 5:45 P. M.

## International Congress on Technical Education

REPORT BY CARL A. ZIEGLER, A. I. A.

**NOTE:** The Institute was invited to send a delegate to this Congress. By good fortune, and through a notice in THE OCTAGON, it was learned that Mr. Carl A. Ziegler, of the Philadelphia Chapter, was planning a visit to Spain in May.

He agreed to represent the Institute as a delegate at the Congress and to act in a like capacity for the Office of Education of the Department of the Interior. His report follows.

**Y**OUR delegate to the International Congress on Technical Education arrived at Gibraltar on May 3rd, and after visiting Tangier, Cadiz, Sevilla, Granada and Valencia, reached Barcelona on May 16th, the day before the opening of the Congress, which was in session from May 17th, to May 21st.

The Catalunian Government did everything possible to welcome the delegates and make their stay in Barcelona a pleasant one. The President and Vice-President of the Province and the Mayor of the city all took part in the important sessions of the Congress and every opportunity was offered the delegates to see this very interesting province of Spain, which has quite different characteristics from the other portions of Spain through which the writer travelled.

The opening session of the Congress was held in a magnificent Spanish Renaissance room in the town hall, where the wonderful old carving and decoration made it almost impossible for an architect to pay proper attention to the speakers.

The meeting was opened by the Mayor of Barcelona; M. le Conseller de la Generalitat de Catalogne who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the President of Spain. Excellent speeches were made by M. Labbe, President of the B. I. E. T., the Belgian Minister to Spain and others.

The Comite D'Honneur was published as follows:

**Esthonie.**

M. Pass (Victor) Inspecteur de l'Ecole Technique Supérieure de Tallinn,

**Etats-Unis**

M. Ziegler (Carl, Augustus)—Representant "The Office of Education, Department of the Interior" (Washington)

**Finlande**

Monsieur le Ministre du Commerce et l'Industrie.

**France**

Monsieur le Ministre de la Guerre.

**Italie**

Mm. Scanga (Gr. Uff. Prof. Dott. Giovanni) Direttore Generale per l'Instruzione Tecnica.

Ponzo (Prof. Dott. Mario)—Professore di psicologia sperimentale nella R. Università di Roma.

Banisoni (Prof. Dott. Ferruccio)—Librero docente di psicologia sperimentale nella R. Università di Roma.

As the United States was not a full member of the Congress, it was a very gracious gesture to place its representative upon this committee.

The serious work of the Congress was done by the committees which met in separate rooms at the School of Engineering of Barcelona, and as the American Institute of Architects only accepted the invitation to attend the Congress a few weeks before it assembled there was no opportunity to submit any papers on the subjects to be discussed.

Protecting the title of "Engineer" in these days when the morale in all countries seems to have been lowered by the world-wide depression was one of the principal points of interest. It seems that they have "Diploma mills" abroad, as well as here. Also Governments sometimes set standards which are not what the technical schools and societies think they should be. Notes were compared on the method of training students in offices in the various countries and a more uniform apprentice system was recommended. Industry, construction, commerce and the schools which had to do with these activities were the chief subjects of discussion and esthetics were not touched upon.

As usual at such conferences the informal gatherings after the formal sessions brought out the most interesting information about what was going on in the various countries. Under the influence of a good Spanish wine and a fragrant cigar one is apt to forget there are points to be made and concessions to be gained and with Sayed Fahmy, Controller of Industrial Education of Egypt, Dr. Hermann Suedhof, Ministerialrat of Berlin, H. Matsaert, Director of the Commercial Institute at Brussels, and officials of most of the other countries of the world sitting around the same table the opportunity to get a fairly good cross section of the thought animating the peoples of Europe today was unique.

Of course all the delegates were interested in what they called "The great American experiment". They expressed the greatest admiration for an administration that had the courage to undertake such a huge social experiment, and it was interesting to get the opinions of such an intelligent body of men as to its probable success. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the new idea for carrying on business would necessitate our living within our own frontiers. As most of the other nations of the world are trying, as far as possible, to be self sustaining also, it would probably mean two or three years more before the necessary trade concession would be made between nations.

The Congress ended with a Fete Espagnole and a very interesting excursion to Montserrat.

Your delegate left Barcelona on May 21st, and travelled southward through the center of Spain,

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visiting Zaragoza, Burgos, Avilla, Madrid and Toledo, before sailing for home on June 1st.

To have had the privilege of studying the magnificent architecture of Spain was indeed inspiring and I wish every member of the profession might

have the same opportunity, for regardless of present day tendencies to belittle the art, one may still behold in the architecture of Spain the aspirations of a people recorded as only Architecture can record the history of any people.

## Foundation for Architecture and Landscape Architecture—Awards

**T**HE Jury appointed to consider the work submitted by candidates for a Competition to award the Edward L. Ryerson Fellowships in Architecture and Landscape Architecture, reports as follows:

Designs were submitted by twelve Architects, two each from University of Illinois, University of Cincinnati, Ohio State University, Iowa State College, University of Michigan and Armour Institute of Illinois; also by nine Landscape Architects, two each from University of Illinois, University of Cincinnati, Ohio State University and Iowa State College, and one from University of Michigan.

After carefully considering the work submitted, the Jury has awarded the Edward L. Ryerson Fellowship in Architecture to Mr. William H. Buderus of the University of Michigan, and the Edward L. Ryerson Fellowship in Landscape Architecture to Mr. Richard L. Yeager of Ohio State University.

In making the award to Mr. Buderus, the Jury wishes to commend his general plan including the landscape development in which he appears not to have had a collaborator. His architectural design is not of as high quality as the Jury might have desired but does seem to express well the spirit of the problem.

The award to Mr. Yeager has been made largely on his feeling for landscape design rather than for the detail excellence of his solution which appears to the Jury to be ungracious and shows considerable weakness in the detail of the perennial planning. The Jury commends the excellence of Mr. Yeager's freehand sketches.

In studying the designs the Jury was disappointed in finding no solution taking real advantage of the location of the building group on water.

## Architects' Charges in California

**T**wo resolutions endorsed by the Northern California, the Southern California, the San Diego, and the Santa Barbara Chapters of the A. I. A.; and by the California State Association of Architects, a member of the A. I. A.—with regard to architects' charges under new legislation in California are of interest to the entire profession, as follows:

### *Under the Field Act.*

*Whereas*, the Field Act governing the design of school buildings with regard to lateral forces of earthquake shock was enacted at the last session of the California Legislature; and

*Whereas* this law has greatly increased the responsibility of the architect and has also greatly increased the cost of drawings, specifications, and supervision of construction; and

*Whereas* the meticulous personal supervision of the architect is required under the direction and rulings of the State Department of Public Works; and

*Whereas* the charges to the architect for engineering services have been greatly increased due to the law (in San Francisco, the fee has been doubled by written notification signed by the structural engineering group); and

*Whereas*, in recognition of these facts, above stated, the City of Los Angeles, now building in excess of one

hundred schools, is paying to architects a fee of eight (8) per cent; and

*Whereas* the schedule of charges of the American Institute of Architects designates six (6) per cent as a reasonable minimum fee determined for communities having no such law as the Field Act; Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the undersigned California Chapters of the American Institute of Architects and the State Association of California Architects, do hereby set eight (8) per cent of the total cost of the building as the minimum fee for architectural services covering the design and construction of new school buildings.

### *Under the Riley Act:*

*Whereas* the Riley Act governing the design of buildings with regard to the lateral forces of earthquake shock was enacted at the last session of the California Legislature; and

*Whereas* this law increases the responsibility of the architect and the cost of drawings and specifications for construction; and

*Whereas* engineering charges to the architect will be increased by this law; Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we, the undersigned California Chapters of the American Institute of Architects and the State Association of California Architects, do hereby declare it to be our intention to gather data on the aforesaid increased costs and to increase the reasonable minimum fees set by the schedule of charges of the American Institute of Architects accordingly.

## Construction Industry Code Manual

**R**EALIZING the need for a comprehensive manual of information on the Construction Industry Code in all of its divisions, the Construction League of the United States is publishing an annual service designed to inform the industry on developments on the Construction Code.

This publication is invaluable to individual members of the industry, and to all Divisional Code Authorities and their local agencies, for it gives instantaneously and in one document all up to date information on the Construction Code—copies of all chapters, bidding practices, compliance features and other data indispensable to conformity with the purposes of the Recovery Act and the Code.

The service is in the form of a quarterly manual, supplemented every two weeks by the latest information on all divisions of the industry. Each volume contains a suitable place for keeping the supplements, and every three months an entirely new revised manual, supplanting and combining all previous information, will be published. The preceding edition can and should be thrown away.

The manual includes the following information, so far as it has become available to date, which every member of the construction industry should have at his fingertips:

National Industrial Recovery Act  
The drafting of the Construction Code

All approved Chapters of the Code  
Construction Code Authority Membership, Explanations, Etc.  
National Construction Planning and Adjustment Board  
Construction Appeals Board  
Code Authorities for Each Division of the Industry:  
Membership of Divisional Code Authority  
Assessments for Code Expense  
Registration Information  
List of Local Agencies  
Bid Depositories  
Explanations and Interpretations

The physical make-up and characteristics of the manual and service are carefully planned with a view to convenience and clarity. Bond paper only is used, and the type is 10 point, which is easily readable. The manual is letter size (8½x11 inches), and bound in a durable cover of heavy stock.

The total price of the four quarterly manuals and the supplemental service is only \$10.00 per annum for individual or firm members of the organizations comprising the Construction League and \$15.00 for all other interested parties. The primary object of this service is to assist the members of the industry and the Manual is offered at a price close to cost. Therefore, check or money order must accompany subscription.

Subscriptions should be addressed to the Construction League of the United States, 1741 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

## Appointments Under Construction Code

### *Construction Appeals Board*

The Construction Code Authority, at a recent meeting, elected the personnel of the new Construction Appeals Board, as follows:

Franklin O. Adams, Architect, of Tampa, Florida.  
Wilson T. Ballard, Engineer, of Baltimore.  
J. W. Cowper, General Contractor, of Buffalo.  
D. B. Howland, General Contractor, of Philadelphia.  
W. R. Smith, General Contractor, of Meriden, Connecticut.  
Harry M. Hart, Heating and Piping Contractor, of Chicago.  
J. M. Krafft, Plastering Contractor, of Washington.  
E. A. Rule, Mason Contractor, of Washington.  
J. J. Shanahan, Plumbing Contractor, of Norfolk.

### *National Construction Planning and Adjustment Board*

The National Construction Planning and Adjustment Board, established under Chapter I of the Construction Code is about to undertake its functions as a joint labor and employer board.

The President on June 6 appointed Sullivan W. Jones, New York Architect, F. A. I. A., as impartial Chairman.

The industry members of the Board are:

John F. Casey, John F. Casey Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
E. M. Craig, President, American Construction Council, Chicago, Ill.  
C. H. Dabelstein, President, W. F. Dabelstein & Sons, Inc., New York.  
Charles R. Gow, President, Warren Bros. Co., Boston, Mass.  
Alfred J. Hixon, President, Hixon Electric Co., Boston, Mass.  
John A. Holabird, Architect, Holabird & Root, Chicago, Ill.  
L. J. Horowitz, Chairman, Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc., New York.  
Arthur A. Johnson, President, Arthur A. Johnson Corp., Long Island City, N. Y.  
Redfield Proctor, Vice-President, Vermont Marble Co., Proctor, Vermont.  
O. W. Swenson, President, Foley Bros., Inc., New York.

The employee members are:

M. J. McDonough, President, Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, and nine others representing the leading labor groups.

## With the Chapters and State Associations

### Alabama.

This Chapter takes the initiative in forming a temporary organization of registered architects of Alabama, to be known as the Alabama Society of Registered Architects. William T. Warren was selected temporary Chairman, and Hugh Martin temporary Secretary. A letter ballot was authorized to ascertain the willingness of the architects to participate, with a view to a possible affiliation with the Construction League in Alabama; also, to ascertain the amount of financial support needed.

### Boston.

#### *The May Meeting.*

At the Boston Architectural Club. (From the Bulletin of the Chapter.)

President Chandler announced that the Society was singularly honored with the presence of His Honor, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield. Mayor Mansfield very graciously replied that he wished to thank the Society for the privilege of attending, and that he brought the greetings of the City of Boston. He said that in the midst of seventy-five or more architects and artists it would be futile for him to speak of art. Referring to the J. Harleston Parker Medal, he said that he was only sorry that the building which won the award was not in the City of Boston, as the city is interested in all things which will beautify it. But being in the midst of very difficult times, we cannot afford to spend on non-essentials.

In the name of the City of Boston, Mayor Mansfield then presented the Harleston Parker Gold Medal to Mr. William G. Perry who received it on behalf of his firm, Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, in recognition of the excellence in design and construction of Alice Longfellow Hall, at Radcliffe College, Cambridge. Great applause!!! Mr. Perry said, "The applause is quite equally divided—the Mayor, my partners, and the boys in the office. We have a sense of great honor in receiving this medal at your hands, Sir." Turning to Mrs. Parker, Mr. Perry said, "Our minds always turn backward and upward to the memory of the Donor."

#### *Rotch Travelling Scholarship.*

Responding to Mr. Chandler's request that he tell something of the Rotch Travelling Scholarship award, Mr. C. H. Blackall spoke about the great satisfaction of knowing that there was ample money on hand with which to make this award. He said, however, that due to the adverse foreign exchange, the winning student will probably not be able to remain in Europe the customary two years—only as long as the money holds out. This year, Mr. Blackall said, there were originally fourteen applicants for the Scholarship. Ten of these entered the preliminary examinations. Four of the ten men in the preliminary examination qualified for the final examination, and one qualified because of having taken part last year. This year's jury was composed of Messrs. Charles Butler and Edward S. Hewitt, of New York, and Mr. Israel P. Lord, of Boston.

Mr. Blackall then announced that upon the recommendation of the Rotch Travelling Scholarship jury, the prize was to be awarded to Mr. Nembhard N. Culin. Applause!!!

In response Mr. Culin expressed his appreciation to the architectural schools in Boston at which he had studied—three years at the Boston Architectural Club, two years at Harvard, and one year at M. I. T., and to the architects in whose offices he had gained his experience.

#### *The June Meeting.*

As reported by Director Hubert G. Ripley:

The June Outing of the Boston Chapter took the form of an impromptu meeting of the New England Chapters in Worcester, Mass., Tuesday, June 19.

In addition to the foregoing organizations, there were representatives of the Worcester Society of Architects and the Springfield Society of Architects. All told there were nearly forty architects present. The weather was terrible, a pouring rain accompanied by a typical New England northeast storm lasting throughout the afternoon and evening. This kept a number away who otherwise would have been present. College reunions and anniversaries prevented others from attending. None of the presidents of any of the Chapters of the Institute was present, Mr. Chandler being in North Haven, Maine, from whence he sent a telegram of greeting and best wishes; Mr. Harkness of Rhode Island seeing his son off for the Arctic regions, and Mr. Orr of Connecticut having a sudden call from a wealthy client.

At the request of the president of the Boston Chapter, I officiated at the dinner which followed the meeting at the Tatnuck Country Club and a series of brief addresses and words of greeting were delivered by representatives of all the societies present. Mr. Maginnis voiced the greetings of the Institute. In addition to the amenities of the occasion, encouragement was voiced at the idea of forming new chapters in New England to provide an outlet for exuberance of architects in Springfield, Worcester, Portland, Maine, and other centers of building activity.

There is, by the way, a very fine and intelligent group of a dozen or so well-trained young architects in Springfield who would make the nucleus of an admirable chapter. Another similar group is located in Worcester. These two bodies have already formed the Worcester Society of Architects and the Springfield Society of Architects organized within the year.

The afternoon was spent in slopping around in the rain, visiting the new and splendid Memorial Auditorium, Briggs and Hirons, Architects, the Art Museum, new wing, William T. Aldrich, Architect, the Chapel at Holy Cross, Maginnis & Walsh, Architects, the Armory, J. D. Leland & Co., Architects, All Saints Church interior, Frohman, Robb & Little, Architects, and the Aldis-Higgins House, Grosvenor Atterbury, Architect, with one small and exquisite French boudoir paneled in oak in the best Louis XVI manner, designed by William T. Aldrich.

All of these buildings are very fine and splendid examples of their kind and distinctly in the class of works of art. To view them was most stimulating and every facility was offered by our friends and confrères in Worcester to make our visit to them most enjoyable. In spite of the inclement weather, everybody seemed to have a good time and we all appreciated the opportunity of meeting some old friends and making new ones.

### Brooklyn.

At a special meeting of the Chapter, Herbert C. Bowman and Charles C. Wagner, the Chapter's representatives on a Joint Committee of the

New York Chapter, the Brooklyn Chapter, the Architects Club of Brooklyn, the Staten Island Society of Architects, the New York Society of Architects, and the Bronx Society of Architects, read the Committee's report to Langdon W. Post, Chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, on a method for the selection of architects from the 1000 or more registered in New York.

The method recommended had been approved in principle by the Housing Authority, and was endorsed by the Chapter. It calls for a questionnaire as to experience and ability to be sent to all registered architects; selection of five or more as regional directors, direct from the questionnaire by Mr. Post, Frederick L. Ackerman, Technical Director of the Authority and with the advice of the Joint Committee of the architectural societies, to act as advisors in their appointed district and jointly as a board, with specialists in engineering, landscaping, etc. for the adoption of standards and general direction of the work.

One simple competition will then be held, showing one or two typical housing units and method of combining them in blocks, for the selection of twenty or thirty architects, being one for each of the housing groups to be erected.

No regional director or his partner or associate, nor any architect receiving other compensation from the Government will be eligible.

This method for the selection of architects will insure that the work will be in the hands of competent and experienced men, will give all competent architects a chance to participate, will spread the work widely, give individual architects selected complete freedom of invention, foster co-operation and aid in educating a large part of the profession for the future needs of the Housing Authority.

#### California—State Association of Architects.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Board of the Northern Section of this Association action was as follows:

*Federal Building and Loan:* Moved and ordered that, since banks and loan agencies have not been functioning, the brokerage fees are too high, the mortgages too short, and the cost of refinancing too frequent, the board recommends, in principle, that architects be active in forming federal building and loan groups.

#### Cincinnati.

The meeting was held at the University of Cincinnati. Frederick W. Garber explained the set-up for the state association of architects and suggested that at a future contemplated social meeting the registered architects of Cincinnati be invited to attend at their own expense, and that they be invited to become members of the state association.

At the adjournment of the business meeting the members viewed an exhibition of the work of the

architectural students of the university in general, and in particular a design problem purporting to indicate the manner in which the architect of the future would relax. Further relaxation followed for the attending architects of the present in the form of a lunch—literally and figuratively "Dutch."

#### Connecticut

At a meeting held at the Lawn Club, in New Haven, President Orr introduced Mr. Armin Landeck, noted etcher of Litchfield, who gave a scholarly and lucid exposition on the arts of wood engraving, etching, dry-point, aquatint, and lithography. Mr. Landeck made his talk very interesting by illustrating each step in the various processes by passing around plates and prints taken from actual work. He emphasized the importance of good printing and explained some of the subterfuges used by dealers and collectors to mislead the public. He also explained how prints are marketed and how they increase in value. Mr. Landeck brought with him a small collection including an original etching by Whistler, an original wood block by Durer, two contemporary prints and one from his own hand.

The business meeting opened at 5 P.M. Under membership, Mr. Caldwell read a list of approximately sixty names of architects not now members of the Institute who are to be considered for membership. It was voted that this list of names be published by the Secretary and distributed to all members so that any having objections to individuals might be able to register their objections within thirty days.

#### Eastern Ohio.

At the request of the President of the Chapter, a meeting of all registered architects in the territory covered by the Chapter was called to discuss the architects' participation in the recently organized Construction League of the Youngstown District.

Mr. P. M. Geary, Manager of the League, explained details of its organization and purpose and explained its Constitution and By-laws and the architects were urged to become active members.

After League representatives had been excused the registered architects considered the various provisions of the tentative architects' code, and further discussed the advisability of entering the Construction League.

#### Georgia.

At the May meeting of the Chapter there was serious consideration of the recent ruling of the Georgia Chapter Association Board, whereby the contract for the State Prison Farm is to be let in one contract. It was felt that this contract would

be so large that few Georgia contractors would be able to bid on it. The local Association of the General Contractors desired to have these contracts, where feasible, broken into units and let separately.

The following motion by Thornton Marye,—seconded by F. P. Smith was passed by the Chapter:

The Georgia Chapter of the A. I. A. hereby records itself as whole heartedly endorsing the stand for the Association of General Contractors—that the larger P. W. A. building contracts should be, where feasible, divided into unit contracts of such sizes that local contractors would be able to bid upon them.

The Secretary was instructed to send a copy of the resolution to the Association of General Contractors.

#### Northern California.

"University Night" was observed when the Northern California Chapter met at the University of California at Berkeley, April 24, 1934.

The delightful and out-of-ordinary program, which was arranged by Professor Howard Moise, first brought the members together at the University Art Museum to view the Albert Bender collection of Chinese art; thence, to the home of Professor Moise on Panoramic Way for a social hour; next, to the Faculty Club for dinner and business session and, later, to the Architecture Building for the remainder of the evening.

Mr. Evers announced the recent appointment of Mr. F. B. Roeth to the State Board of Architectural Examiners. In response, Mr. Roeth stated that "University Night" was looked upon by him as the outstanding Chapter event of the year, particularly the present occasion to the success of which Professor Moise had contributed so largely. Continuing, he spoke of the active part which the Construction League of California is taking in the Code and other matters which are of vital interest to the architects.

The pleasure of teachers and students in this yearly trip to the campus was expressed by Professors Perry and Moise as they welcomed the Chapter members to the Architecture Building, where the evening was ended after viewing the students' work.

#### Pittsburgh.

At the May meeting of the Chapter held at Carnegie Inn, Carnegie Institute of Technology, President Schwab reported on the activities of the Joint Committee, including approval of the Fletcher-Steagall Bills, the endorsement of the new Juvenile Detention Home, and the intention to include representation of financial interests on the Joint Committee. He reported also a meeting with the Wage Scale Committee of the R.W.D.

in James L. Stuart's office and announced that the scale of wages for architects and draftsmen was accepted by this committee as the prevailing local Wage. These rates vary from \$1.25 per hour for Junior Draftsmen, \$1.50 per hour for Senior Draftsmen through Squad Leaders at \$2.00 an hour, and Supervising Architects at \$3.00 an hour.

Each of the five delegates to the National Convention made a brief report but the formal report of the delegates will be held over until the June Meeting.

Following the meeting, a dinner was held jointly with the Faculty and Seniors of the Department of Architecture, Carnegie Institute of Technology. Institute and Beaux Arts medals were awarded, and short talks were given by President Schwab, Charles T. Ingham, Charles Palmgreen, Henry Hornbostel, Prof. Hitchens, William B. Chalfant, and one of the seniors.

#### Southern Pennsylvania.

The Chapter held a meeting at State College in the quarters of the Architectural Department in the Engineering Building. In honor of the event the School of Architecture passed in review in grand shape. An exhibition of the work of the year was hung in the halls, and several of the students were on hand to show off the projects then in progress. The whole thing was hugely enjoyed by one and all.

At the business meeting which followed, the President reported on the activities of the Chapter for the past year. To the incoming administration he presented for consideration the following subjects:

1—Elimination of State Governmental Bureaus of Architecture and opposition to the performance of any architectural service except that of a supervisory nature by any governmental agency be it municipal, state or federal.

2—Retention of membership during the period of this depression.

3—An aggressive policy in enforcing the provisions of the Architects' Code, when and if it is approved.

4—A study of the possibility of holding a purely social meeting each year to which the women folks may be invited.

#### St. Louis.

A broadcasting program included addresses by E. J. Russell, as President of the Institute, and Eugene S. Klein, Chapter President. Mr. Russell spoke on living conditions in St. Louis and the reasons for the steadily decreasing population within the city limits. He recommended that the soft coal interests make the problem of the smoky atmosphere of the city their own, and take a lesson from the oil and electric interests which have accomplished so much for the comfort of the users of their products.

## As of Interest

### Chicago Meetings.

The Policy Committee of the Construction League will meet in Chicago on August 17th.

The Construction Code Authority will meet in Chicago on August 16th and 17th.

Headquarters for both will be at the Palmer House.

### National Planning—Status of Organization and Work.

Through the courtesy of Charles W. Eliot, 2nd, Executive Officer of the National Planning Board, the Institute has received a number of copies of the report of May 15, 1934, on the status of City and Regional Planning in the United States.

This report was prepared by the staff of the National Planning Board through the assistance of the Civil Works Administration. This report and its supplementary document of June 7, entitled "City Planning—Status of Organization and Work" constitute an outstanding, valuable contribution to the whole subject of regional and city planning in the United States.

Chapters or members actively interested in this work should address a request for the two documents to Mr. Eliot at the Interior Building, Washington, D. C.

### Address by Professor Ragnar Ostberg.

The University of Michigan had the honor and pleasure of entertaining Professor Ostberg. He spoke on "The Modern Architecture of Sweden and Its Background."

It had been planned to hold a formal dinner in honor of Professor Ostberg, in Detroit, but it was necessary to cancel the arrangements due to the necessity of his leaving for New York immediately after his lecture at the University of Michigan.

While in this country, Professor Ostberg also addressed the students at Yale University and Columbia University.

### Plan for Small Farm Houses.

At the request of the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture, President Russell appointed Delos Smith, A. I. A., member of the Washington, D. C. Chapter, to discuss and criticize bureau plans for small farm houses, which it intends to issue in rural communities.

Mr. Smith devoted considerable time to this public service and was able to make suggestions which have been acknowledged with appreciation by the Department.

### Architects Design Train.

The new Burlington "Zephyr" stainless steel train, which is now traveling about the country on an exhibition and which will spend the summer

at A Century of Progress in Chicago, is naturally attracting much attention wherever it goes. The fact which interests architects particularly is that the architectural firms of Paul Cret and Holabird & Root were given the job of designing and decorating the train. This provides further evidence of the growing recognition of the importance of architectural design as applied to transportation equipment, which is dependent upon public favor for its success. The originators and promoters of this project are to be commended for their good judgment in engaging first class architectural talent to collaborate with the engineers.—*Pencil Points.*

### Doubtful Tribute.

(From The Detroit Times)

Office of G. L. Kaufman, Architect.

My dear Sir:

I am a young man of good habits who can draw well and want to be an architect. I studied under my Father who is a Carpenter.

I am sober and honest and keep away from Women besides I am too young for a real Affair. I am married to my Art alone and faithful.

I wonder if you've an opening where I can adapt myself. I think architects are wonderful, so educated and all but I know that only comes with time and piety.

Respectfully yours,

Abe L. \_\_\_\_\_

### The Evolving House—A Review.

Housing, as a dominant factor in the life of the nation, is gaining recognition as a major problem the solution of which demands the most careful consideration. Governmental and private agencies have been set up for the purpose of studying this basic need and to find some means for providing proper housing facilities at reasonable cost. The slums of our cities and the lack of decent shelter for the lower income groups in all parts of the country are ample evidence of the inadequacy of our present methods of financing and building homes.

This subject affords a fertile field for study and the social and economic questions involved require careful analysis. The failures of the past should not be repeated and antiquated methods of producing housing should be abandoned in favor of some new procedure which will bring the physical structure into harmony with social custom, living standards, public welfare, property, finance, esthetics and other considerations.

Those interested in housing and the economic and social forces which influence its development

will find much information of value in a series of three volumes by Albert Farwell Bemis, entitled "The Evolving House." The first volume, "A History of the Home", written by Mr. Bemis in collaboration with Mr. John Burchard, was published in 1933; the second, "The Economics of Shelter" is an analysis of current housing conditions and trends with comparisons with methods in other industries; and the third, not yet published, will cover an engineering rationalization of house construction and suggested solution. These books are published by The Technology Press, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and are listed at \$4.00 per volume.

#### Committee on Safety to Life.

The appointment of Albert Kahn as the Institute's representative on the Committee on Safety to Life, National Fire Protection Association is announced.

#### A. I. A. Filing System Almost Universal.

That the A. I. A. filing system for catalogues is the most efficient in existence is proven by the fact that 97% of the data now forwarded to architects has an A. I. A. filing number. The complete cross index of the system may be

obtained from The Octagon, Washington, D. C., for \$1.00—*Wisconsin Architect*.

#### Size and Character of Advertising Matter.

The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada has published a new, official document, R.A.I.C. Document No. 11—on the Size and Character of Advertising Matter Intended for Architects.

In numbering this system the Canadian Society sought the cooperation of The American Institute of Architects and requested permission to use, as a basis, the standard filing system developed by the Institute.

That cooperation was gladly extended and is appropriately acknowledged in the body of the Canadian document.

#### Plumbing Code of American Standards Association.

William H. Gompert, New York Chapter, is representing the Institute as a member of the Plumbing Code of the American Standards Association. Heretofore work of this type has been conducted by the Structural Service Department, but the curtailment of that Department to a nominal basis, has made it necessary to call upon Institute members to act as Mr. Gompert is doing in this case—otherwise, the profession goes without representation.

## Deceased Members

As reported to the Institute—from the 65th Convention—April 27, 1932 to the 66th Convention—May 16, 1934. Please report any omissions to the Secretary.

#### FELLOWS

Briggs, W. R.	Mauran, John Lawrence
Brockway, Albert L.	Pashley, Alfred F.
Brown, Glenn	Pierce, J. H.
Coxhead, Ernest	Platt, Charles A.
Elzner, A. O.	Sellers, Horace Wells
Harris, Albert L.	Tilton, Edward L.
Lewis, Ion	Traphagen, Oliver G.
Llewellyn, Joseph C.	Wheelock, Harry B.
Longfellow, A. W.	White, James M.
Lord, William H.	Wilson, Charles C.
Lowe, Elmo C.	Young, Thomas C.
Macomb, H. A.	Zimmerman, W. Carby
Mathews, Charles T.	

#### MEMBERS

Adams, Harold F.	Conable, George W.
Ash, Percy	Cook, Harold Jewett
Baillie, Robert M.	Dana, Jr., Richard H.
Barker, Harold Ward	Dill, William
Beach, James George	Dixon, Robert C.
Boylston, John W.	Dunn, Donald O.
Brinckloe, Wm. Draper	Dyer, Harold R.
Carpenter, J. Edwin R.	Fisher, Richard Arnold
Clift, Christopher	Fiske, Ferd. C.
Collin, Dwight Ripley	Gottlieb, Richard David

Graven, Anker S.	Reed, Walter D.
Green, Jr., Edward B.	Renwick, Wm. W.
Haskell, Wm. C.	Rocker, Phillip J.
Hoyt, Merrill H.	Schack, Jas. H.
Jackson, Louis E.	Scott, Milton W.
Jacobs, Harry Allan	Shepherd, John S.
Johnson, Philip H.	Smith, Bowen Bancroft
Kelly, Robert B.	Speiden, Albert
Krempel, John P.	Stebbins, Edward S.
Leber, Edward	Stone, Jr., Sam
Lee, Chester B.	Tilton, Wm. A.
Manning, Harry J.	Trost, H. C.
Merrill, Geo. E.	Tyler, James Redman
Mildner, Richard	Van Anwerp, Dudley S.
Miller, John Alexander	Van Valkenburg, Carlton
Murphy, D. X.	Vaughn, S. Hudson
Nieman, Elmer E.	Wagner, Wm. Sydney
North, Arthur R.	Wetservelt, John C.
Nosker, Kenneth W.	Weston, Wm. C.
Nyder, John A.	Williams, Ernest R.
Oliphant, William F.	Worthington, George
Rawson, Harry D.	

#### HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Emerson, Sir William	Macartney, Sir Mervyn E.
Hoffman, Ludwig E. E.	Poupinel, J. M.

#### HONORARY MEMBERS

Albright, J. J.	Price, Eli Kirk
DeForest, Robert W.	Sargent, Dr. Irene.
Holmes, Dr. Wm. H.	Vitale, Ferruccio
Parsons, Wm. Barclay	

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**CASS GILBERT.**

The members of The American Institute of Architects learn with sorrow of the death of Cass Gilbert.

The numerous important building of which Mr. Gilbert was the author—from the Woolworth Building of New York to the Supreme Court now nearing completion in Washington—include public libraries, art galleries and state capitols.

The remarkable volume of work done by Mr. Gilbert is outstanding in its architectural merit which with its interesting variations is always dignified and beautiful.

Cass Gilbert had a prominent part in the work of other organizations and in public service, but to the Institute his passing seems a personal loss in that during the years of 1908 and 1909 he was the President of this national organization. He rendered service to the profession through the Institute and had a most effective part, in cooperation with Charles F. McKim, in acquiring

the beautiful historic mansion, The Octagon, which for more than thirty years has been the national headquarters of the Institute.

The American Institute of Architects in its 66th Convention assembled records the fact that in the passing of Cass Gilbert long an honored leader in design, construction and execution of architectural problems, the profession of architecture has lost a man of outstanding leadership, whose achievements remain in many of our states and cities as permanent monuments to his memory.

Our Officers are instructed to convey this tribute to Mrs. Cass Gilbert and her family with our profound sympathy.

ERNEST JOHN RUSSELL  
*President*

FRANK C. BALDWIN  
*Secretary*

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## Pride in One's Own Profession

FROM THE AMERICAN  
INTERPROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE QUARTERLY

PROBABLY most professional men have had moments when they have felt that any other career would have been a wiser choice than their own. Every profession has its drawbacks and its disadvantages, and sometimes these pile up in such a way as to hide the satisfactions and rewards. No man escapes altogether the experience of disillusionment about himself and his work, and it would be a poor workman who never felt discouraged with his own progress and attainments.

Nevertheless, it always gives us a disagreeable shock to find a professional man saying in public that he hopes his son will not choose his father's calling. Even if he feels that way, he ought to keep silent about it; and certainly he ought not to announce to the world an opinion which cannot help

bringing discredit upon his profession in the eyes of the public that is probably already sufficiently critical of its claims. Moreover, if he can manage to hold his tongue for a little while, the chances are that he will change his mind. Moods of discouragement have a way of fading out, and the spirit of cynical disillusionment often gives place to a renewed faith. Perhaps, if he had refrained from telling everyone that he hoped his son would choose some other vocation, and just gone ahead sawing wood, he might have come to the conclusion that the best thing that could happen to his boy would be to have a chance to follow in his father's footsteps. At any rate, he would have avoided lowering his proper professional pride.

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