

THE
OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects



The President's Message

Convention Documents - The President's Address,

The Board's Report, The Treasurer's Report,

Committee Reports and Resolutions

Addresses and Papers

Notice of Adoption of Standards of Practice

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1940

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The President's Message

CONTRASTING ideologies of human relations and of mankind to government that have grown up side by side through the centuries are now engaged in a titanic struggle for supremacy. The battlefield again is in Europe, but the ideology that triumphs there will profoundly affect the people of every continent.

Undoubtedly we are the witnesses of the passing of an order, of the changing of a state of mind, of the readjusting and realigning of human relationships.

We in America have not been immune to the impact of these changing ideas in Europe, for to the social concepts of its nations we have turned for our social thinking during the last quarter century, and have borrowed from them largely for our social legislation. The extent to which we have acquiesced in the submergence of the individual in and the absorption of state autonomy by the central government indicates how far we have departed from the independent political thinking that has been our strength for a century and a quarter.

But through all the changes that have come to us we continue to believe as devotedly as ever in the democracy we created. We intend that our idea of human relations shall be continued and if it devolves on us to maintain that idea in this hemisphere, then it is reasonable to suppose that the battlefield of ideologies will move westward from Europe to America, as it has moved before from Asia to Europe. The convergence of events in Europe may lead to a crisis and create an exigency for which we are not well prepared. It is on this presumption that we now engage in our national defense program.

An emergency now confronts our nation and those who are guiding its affairs are organizing the national resources to meet that emergency. It is not enough that existing establishments which contribute to the defense program must be expanded. New plants must be created to provide new facilities and new communities built to shelter those who are to operate the new plants and facilities. Construction of all types is contemplated under the defense measures, and that construction must be completed in the shortest possible time if the program is to be successful.

To carry on an emergency construction program of the magnitude of the one contemplated will require the intensified efforts of all branches of the construction and production industries of our nation and the com-

plete cooperation of all its factors. To know exactly what construction resources are quickly available and can be depended on, each factor must survey its resources and report what it has of personnel, equipment, experience and capabilities. From those reports the ability of organizations and individuals to fit into the national defense program and to render services most promptly and efficiently can be determined.

The American Institute of Architects has committed the profession of architecture to the nation and to the federal government for this emergency. It has guaranteed the full cooperation of the profession as a whole and individually.

Two steps in this program have been undertaken.

First, The Institute has agreed to suggest representatives of the profession who may be asked by the government to confer with advisory and administrative governmental boards responsible for planning and carrying out of the defense program. Some of these representatives have been suggested and have been named, and are now sitting with governmental advisory boards. Others will be suggested and named as the program expands. These representatives are being carefully selected as to their competency for the particular job, and your President, on whom falls the duty of suggesting appointees, is selecting those whom he feels will best represent the professional interest and can contribute most to the national objectives, regardless of other considerations.

Second, The Institute has agreed to make a survey of the architectural profession, cataloguing those who compose it and the services each of them is best fitted to perform in the emergency, and thereafter to make the list available to the federal government.

This survey will be under way when this OCTAGON reaches you. By that time The Institute will have mailed questionnaires to reach approximately 14,000 architectural firms and offices, requesting each to indicate the extent and character of its practice, its personnel, equipment and facilities, and the type of work it knows it can best perform.

When the returns are received by The Institute, they will be classified at The Octagon for reference purposes.

The firms that are going organizations at the moment and include within their organizations the personnel and facilities to render complete architectural, engineering, and similar services, and have the experience and

the financial and other resources to render quickly and competently complete architectural and engineering service on any emergency construction work that may be assigned to them, should note these facts on the questionnaire.

The firms which have the competency but not the complete organizations of those noted in the paragraph above should give definite information concerning their personnel, office, facilities and experience and the names of the structural, mechanical, electrical, and other professional engineers and assistants who will aid them, stating whether or not they have agreements with them to carry on jointly the emergency work that may be assigned to them by the government.

Individuals of the profession who do not have office organizations nor the inclination or means to build them up, should state their capabilities and availabilities, for they may be called either to associate with some other organization or to perform their services in some separate capacity.

Recommendations of individuals for appointment in any field of emergency work will be based on the principle that an individual who is essential to an organization capable of serving the government in the emergency will not be withdrawn for other services.

It is expected that those whom the government selects for service will be compensated by the government, but no commitment has been made yet to this effect. Nor can the extent of such compensation nor the form of contracts now be stated. In 1917, under somewhat similar circumstances, the forms of contract provided that a fixed sum or per diem should be paid the principal, commensurate perhaps to that paid to a commissioned officer of an appropriate grade, plus the costs and overhead of operating the principal's office.

This survey will be under way when this OCTAGON operatively with the engineering professions. The questionnaire is the same for the professions and was prepared by representatives of the engineering professions and our Preparedness Committee. The questionnaire is being issued to engineers by the respective engineering societies that are concerned with construction, such as the civil, mechanical, electrical, hydraulic engineers, etc. All engineering questionnaires are returnable to the

Engineering Society in New York, whereas those of the architects are returnable to The Institute in Washington, via the regional representatives of the Committee on Preparedness. Thus there will be two major survey files, one of the architectural profession at The Institute headquarters in Washington, and one of the engineering professions at their headquarters in New York. The architectural files will be open to the engineering profession for inspection, and vice versa, and both files will be available to the government.

The various kinds of projects in the defense program that interest the engineers and architects are listed on the backs of the questionnaires and the architects should indicate on which kind their services will be most valuable. In many instances one or more professions may indicate they are competent to function on the same kind of project.

This is a report on the national defense program to date so far as it applies to our profession. The participation of our profession can be made effective only if the entire profession and every individual architect will cooperate as intended. Individual attempts to secure commissions outside the program will not be the kind of cooperation which the profession has been pledged to give and will be distinctly detrimental to the best interests of the profession.

Members of The Institute will be kept informed of the progress of our preparedness program. It is under the supervision of a Committee on Preparedness composed of:

	<i>District</i>
Stephen F. Voorhees, <i>Chairman</i>	New York
Richmond H. Shreve, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	New York
C. Herrick Hammond, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Illinois-Wisconsin
Frederick H. Meyer, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Sierra-Nevada
John T. Whitmore.....	New England
George I. Lovatt.....	Middle Atlantic
Franklin O. Adams.....	South Atlantic
Frederick W. Garber.....	Great Lakes
Henry F. Hoyt.....	Central States
Ralph H. Cameron.....	Gulf States
Raymond J. Ashton.....	Western Mountain

These men are known to you. Their character and standing in the profession is your guarantee that the emergency program will be carried out aggressively and without favor.

EDWIN BERGSTROM.

THE OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects

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The Seventy-second Convention of The Institute

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT EDWIN BERGSTROM

THE American Institute of Architects is assembled in its Seventy-second meeting. We are met in a lovely city in a notable state, and our welcome has been most kindly. This morning the convention begins its real work.

You have the convention program before you. It is a busy program and it may turn out to be too comprehensive to permit all to have their say. That would be unfortunate and undesirable and no one would regret it more than we who arranged it. Perhaps the program has not been wisely apportioned between opportunity for fellowship and time for discussion. Fellowship there must be if there is to be understanding. Discussions, growing out of the inspirations of fellowship, there must be if the conclusions of the convention are to be wise. Discussions of trivial things would seem to have no place on the convention floor, for when men foregather from places hundreds of miles apart they do so to gain understanding of each other and to find out the things they can do to make their services of most value.

For instance, it is always interesting to review year after year discussions of the methods by which prospective clients may best select their architects, but they are not very constructive discussions. After more than eighty years of it we have nothing new to offer on that score.

Those who made the program of this convention have tried to point it to the larger outlook. Upon taking office last October, I suggested some things to which it seemed to me the profession could well direct its attention. The suggestions were not original for my predecessors have often stressed them. Nonetheless, they must be restated again and again to stir our con-

siousness and impel us to act. To that end I am particularizing in this opening talk to a greater extent than has been customary, to set before you a few definite things that it seems to me important we should do.

In the first place, we are searching seriously to determine if we are failing to impress society as we should, and if we are, in what respects. Unless we diagnose the case correctly, we will not be sure whether the remedies we are advocating today will prove to be cures or palliatives. We have been proceeding by trial and error, whereas only a truth-seeking examination and a frank and complete acceptance of the findings and their implications will indicate the sound procedure.

Especially it seems to me we should avoid the fetishes of business if by using them we endanger the hallmarks of our professional status.

Some day, I think we shall have to decide whether we shall use the competitive and persuasive methods of business or follow the quieter methods of a profession to ensure our livelihoods. Society does not care which road we take and will accept our decision so long as we follow faithfully and completely the one we choose. The contrasting attitudes of business and of a profession are expressed quite completely when the business man refers to his *competitors* and the architect refers to his *confreres*. We must decide whether we who practice architecture are to act as competitors or as confreres.

More than most professions, ours is particularly vulnerable to the inroads of business, and more and more the larger business organizations and governmental departments are making available to themselves the talents of our profession by employing us as individuals of their organizations instead of as private practitioners.

In government and in certain businesses we recognize

there must be planning bureaus to carry on properly the functions of government or business. There are situations in which such bureaus are indicated and essential, and with them the architects have no quarrel. Large numbers of the profession are ideally equipped to fill positions in those bureaus in designing, administrative or executive capacities. The employing organizations have many potent arguments to advance in defense of the arrangement and undoubtedly the idea is expanding. We are resisting it as strongly as we can, for we believe that such bureaus may not be operating to the best interest of the public when they attempt to plan and design buildings which members of the profession in private practice are better fitted to do.

But we should be prepared if the planning and designing bureaus finally prevail, and perhaps should recognize bureaucratic service as a distinctive architectural career, furnishing to the employing organizations architecturally trained and competent career men to man their bureaus. In our schools of architecture the students might early make their choice of following an honorable career of independent practice or a career, equally honorable, in bureaucratic work.

In all of this we should not overlook there always will be work for architects in private practice, operating either as individuals or groups. The majority of individuals and corporations build only occasionally, and they will always need the private practitioners, who will win recognition because of the quality of their work, the adequacy and competency of their drawings and documents, their intimate knowledge of construction and of costs, their keen perception of business, and the efficiency and celerity with which they render their services.

Another matter it seems to me we should try to do is to extend the architects' fields of practice. An exploration into that subject seemed so important that a round table discussion at this convention should disclose many opportunities and fields in which all the various talents of architects may find expression.

The designing of governmental buildings is one large field. It is being done more and more by governmental bureaus, and I fear the practice will continue to expand despite our efforts.

I expect the practice of designing private buildings by corporations will be extended, especially when those corporations have to do with a large volume of building construction and particularly when the planning involves technical knowledge of processes.

The planning of small homes for the low income groups is not a field for individual practitioners, generally, nor has any satisfactory method been found for groups of architects to enter that field. The field is well nigh preempted by speculative builders and those who sell stock plans, but efforts to enter this field should be encouraged, for, in the aggregate of cost and number of units, the small house field is the largest one open to architects.

The Institute is at present engaged in a collaborative effort with The Producers' Council and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to provide competent drawings and specifications and adequate supervision for the small home builder. Its value cannot yet be evaluated.

The field of designing private homes of the costlier type will remain one for the private practitioners, generally, and they should continue to function in the field of commercial buildings, institutional buildings, and many others that will come to mind.

Then we have the field of housing, generally financed with governmental aid. For a number of years various committees of The Institute have been calling attention to the housing field and urging architects to enter it. The large number of members who have served on these committees and the considerable number of architects who are or have been engaged on housing projects, have brought the whole question of housing close to our membership. It would seem wise to consider the development of a long range program of collaborated effort in the housing field, directed toward eliminating the obstacles which The Institute has indicated are standing in the way of developing low-cost housing and to increasing the participation of the architects in the field. We have a convention round-table conference on housing, and from it should come an outline of a definite program for our future action and participation.

In addition to the fields just mentioned, which are the ones ordinarily entered by architects, it seems to me there are other fields in which they might function, and I suggest them as worthy of the serious consideration of the profession:

First, the field of reconditioning buildings. Buildings need constant attention and repair, and reconditioning for changing occupancies. The architect is most competent to plan and direct this work. The field may not be one that appeals to talented designers, but it should be a good one for those who will seriously specialize in it.

Second, the field of designing store fronts and store equipment. This is a field in which the talented designer would find opportunities.

Third, the field of planning industrial plants. The field is a large one, requiring the talents of the architectural designer, the expert in construction, engineering exactness, and a knowledge of technical processes; a collaboration of talents and efforts.

Fourth, the field of rural building. There are excellent opportunities in this field, particularly in the more settled rural areas, for architects who will specialize in it.

Fifth, the field of management and trusteeship of buildings—a valuable field for the architects who have administrative and executive ability. Conservation of the buildings they design would be a worthy field for architects to enter.

Sixth, the field of consultation and building appraisals. Development of this field will open opportunities for lending institutions, courts of law, and the public, to obtain competent architectural advice. It is a field especially for architects of technical skill in costs and construction.

Seventh, and the last to which I shall refer, is one of the most important fields open to architects, one that will have the greatest influence on our living: the planning of neighborhoods and communities.

Nothing seems to me more important to our communities than the proper evaluation and enhancement of the neighborhoods that compose them. Neighborhood depreciation and obsolescence are depreciating tax values in communities insidiously but very positively, and few of them yet realize how seriously their future financial status is being shaped by the depreciation of areas within them. Preventing their decay or aiding in their rehabilitation, as the case may be, is a challenge to the best in our profession, and opens large horizons within which architects should function.

The profession is greatly interested in publicity. Publicity is of two types, personal publicity and group publicity. Each has many ramifications and at times the two are hardly distinguishable. I discussed personal publicity in one of my messages in *THE OCTAGON*, so I refer now to the group publicity which architects are demanding on an increasing scale. The demand is most insistent on the part of the younger architects.

The Institute inaugurated some years ago a public information service which has functioned continuously and to an extent not generally realized. The service is

of national scope, and it has been an effective service to the architectural profession, both in times of prosperity and of depression. It is well organized under The Publicist of The Institute, Mr. James T. Grady, who is particularly qualified to serve its interests, and he has done so for many years, rendering services far more important and extensive than he could have possibly rendered if he had measured them by the remuneration he received from The Institute.

No doubt everyone of us has picked up his local newspaper, whether published in California, Florida, Maine or Washington, to find in it some article relating to the architectural profession or its activities. Each of those articles probably was placed by The Institute's Publicist, and was placed as *news*. Some of those news articles originated within the chapter within whose territory the article was placed, but in many cases the local publication would not have accepted the article as news if it had been handed to it locally. This fact seems to point the way to a future procedure, the significance of which has not been apparent or, at any rate, has not been acted upon.

The Publicist cannot manufacture architectural news. He must derive it from the members of the profession and their organizations. It is his function to recognize such news and sift it from the dross. The Publicist is a journalist, and the practice of journalism involves trained and able professional knowledge just as the practice of architecture does. Journalism deals with intangibles with which only the specially trained journalistic mind can properly cope. The Institute Publicist is that sort of a professionally-minded journalist. He is capable of guiding, writing, and placing the news of The Institute and an effective way must be found to integrate the national and local news under his direction. Within that pattern I think we must work to solve our publicity problems.

I subscribe entirely to the theory that group publicity for the architectural profession must be handled as news, and that it cannot be of any possible permanent value if it is paid for as advertising. We have at least one notable example of the worth of that theory in the story of one of the other professions, which puts out a prodigious amount of publicity as news without buying advertising, and has done that for years.

The use of paid advertising is a distinct disadvantage to the profession in many ways. For instance, when the architect attempts to secure due recognition when illustrations of his buildings are published, the publish-

ers, or more often their solicitors, take refuge behind the plea that publication by them of the architects' names would be advertisements for the architects from which they would derive substantial benefits. On this thesis, the name of the creator of a work of architecture or other fine art could not be attached to an illustration of his work unless the publisher was paid therefor. The fallacy of that plea is obvious, but it is encouraged whenever a group of professional men, or any individual practitioner for that matter, pays for publicity. Every time that is done the recognition that the profession and its practitioners should receive as creators of works of architecture is handicapped and delayed.

It seems to me trite to urge chapters to be active in publicity matters without at the same time making available to them the direct assistance of our Publicist, for no chapter can afford to carry on publicity plans year after year, and pay the expenses out of dues.

Publicity is expensive. It is commonly accepted that it must be continuous if it is to be effective and that neither effectiveness nor the continuity of effort and thought essential for an effective program can be obtained, especially for scattered units, unless the publicity is directed and put out by a central agency.

I believe it is entirely possible to create such a publicity service within the pattern I have suggested.

The subject of publicity is being discussed at a luncheon table meeting at this convention, where will meet

the chapter officers, the state delegates, our Publicist, and the members of the Committee on Public Information. It will also be discussed at a round table conference. From these discussions, suggestions should arise that will outline a way to integrate the local and the national publicity programs and a method of pro-rating the expenses of the programs between The Institute and its chapters and state association members.

In closing I want to pay tribute to two distinguished predecessors in this office who have passed away since the last convention. Past Presidents Irving K. Pond and Dan Everett Waid both loved The Institute and gave it always of their thought and time. Both lived long and useful lives and each exerted a powerful influence in the community in which he lived. Dan Everett Waid was especially interested in The Institute's educational programs for the profession, in the development of the old Octagon House and property, and in the construction of a new administration building. His gifts were substantial and will permit The Institute, so long as it lasts, to be of influence in developing an appreciation of the fine arts in this country and to have as its headquarters in a building entirely appropriate, placed to look upon a lovely garden and on buildings illustrative of a distinct period of American living.

We render to these Past Presidents our full tribute of appreciation.

EDWIN BERGSTROM

Report of The Board of Directors

(To the Seventy-second Convention of The American Institute of Architects,
Louisville, Ky., May 21, 22, 23, 24, 1940.)

PART I

THIS is the seventy-second convention of The American Institute of Architects and your Board of Directors is reporting to you of its stewardship of The Institute's affairs and property, and is setting before you certain matters of policy for your consideration.

The present report covers the period since the seventy-first convention met late in September last year. The period has not been adequate in which to reach many conclusions, and has been particularly inadequate for the committees. They cannot be completely organized for nearly two months after a convention, and so for the period of this report they had had only five months in which to function, instead of the

usual ten. The Board recognized this impending handicap when it instructed them not to attempt to reach conclusions which could not possibly be fully considered during the short period, but rather to plan their work for 1940-41. These instructions were generally followed, and yet it was possible for some of the committees to reach definite conclusions concerning the matters referred to them.

You should bear all this in mind when you consider their reports and not charge the committees with inaction or incompetence if the matters they offer seem to be inconclusive or not completely developed.

The Board offers this report in somewhat different

form than heretofore. Sometimes its reports have been criticized as being long, discursive and poorly presented, and The Board is aware that the criticisms often have been warranted. Its reports are necessarily hastily drawn, and seemingly must always be so if they are to be reasonably current at the time of the convention. They must be prepared during the interim between the end of the pre-convention meeting of your Board and the beginning of the convention—an interval that is never more than three days and generally only two. Within those two days the report must be prepared, written, proofread, adopted, printed and delivered to the convention before its opening. Under the circumstances The Board reports are necessarily the work of many hands with a resultant lack of unity of thought and expression.

The apparent remedy for this is a longer interval between the meeting of The Board and the convention. However, that period cannot be much longer than has been the custom for it is not to be expected that the fifteen members of The Board, gathered from all parts of the United States, will assemble for a week in board meeting, and then wait around another week for the convention to open.

A practical help to making The Board's report more interesting and to greatly conserve the time of The Board, would be for the committees to submit their reports early enough before The Board meeting to afford opportunity to have them read and analyzed by the officers and put into printers proof, with appropriate action of The Board indicated for each report.

An attempt to do this was made for The Board meeting just closed, when The Board requested the committees to report two weeks before the meeting. The attempt was not entirely successful, for all did not comply. In some instances the reports had not been submitted to the committee members, or if they had been, they had not completely responded.

On its part, The Board found that two weeks is too short a time to analyze, print and prepare for The Board's consideration the number of committee reports that are presented annually. Not less than three weeks should be allowed for the suggested procedure. If the chairmen of the committees will comply with this suggestion by preparing and presenting the drafts of the committee reports to all members of their committees in ample time for them to consider the report and indicate their conclusions concerning it, then The Board could feel that the reports which come to it

had been duly considered by those whom it had selected for the purpose, and could draw its conclusions therefrom with confidence.

For many reasons, the chairmen do not always do this. They are men with many interests and bound to give their first interest to their own affairs. They cannot always devote their time to the organization work at the moment when their help would be most valuable.

The change of form of The Board's report this year is intended to make its presentation more interesting. Heretofore the whole report has been read in its entirety to the convention and then the items on which the convention acts have been read again. This year the report will be read only once. The report is in two parts. Part I is a general presentation of The Board's stewardship. Part II will include the committee reports and the actions of The Board upon them, and the general matter of policy of which your consideration is asked. Part I only is to be presented to you at this initial session. At subsequent sessions, Part II will be read, item by item, as opportunity offers.

The Board this year has also reverted to a former custom by presenting printed copies of the committee reports which The Board felt would be of most interest to you and the members generally. Such reports have been freely edited by The Board to remove from them all matters concerning administration, finance and procedure which seemed extraneous to a clearly condensed statement appropriate for general distribution. The chairman of the committees whose reports are printed authorized The Board to edit and make the deletions, and if the experiment is successful and the reports do have a general interest, then in the years that follow it seems that an attempt should be made to have the committee reports prepared and submitted to The Board at least three weeks in advance so that the edited copies can be returned to the committee chairmen for approval before they are submitted to The Board, or as an alternate procedure have the committee prepare its report in two sections—one that might be given general circulation, and one that would be of interest to The Board primarily.

All the printed reports are appended to Part II of this Board's report, but each is available separately to the delegates. All must be considered as issued to the delegates for their information and not for general distribution. When the convention has adjourned and the final action on each of the reports is completed,

then that action will be printed on the face of the report and it will be reprinted for general circulation.

Heretofore serious trouble has developed when committee reports were circulated before the action of The Institute on them was finally developed. They were used for quotation and as final reports, which of course was not the intention. It was as much because this trouble developed as for lack of funds that The Board was forced to discontinue pre-printing the committee reports.

The precautionary notice on the first page of the reports as now published should be read and observed.

The effects of issuing The Board's report and committees' reports to the delegates in this fashion will be carefully studied this year to determine if a better presentation may be made another year.

Custodianship of Property

The Board has carried on its custodianship of the property of The Institute, other than its money and securities. The latter are The Treasurer's responsibility.

The Octagon Property. The Octagon property and its buildings have been kept in order, and extensive repairs have been made to the house to preserve its structural integrity. It has been repainted and the floors refinished, principally through a gift by the late Past President, Daniel Everett Waid, before his death.

The pressure of Institute affairs has made it necessary to take over the quarters in The Octagon house formerly used by the Construction League, and the officers of the latter have been moved to other quarters.

The work of the Technical Secretary and his department has increased to such an extent that it has been necessary to put that office on a full time basis, with full time secretarial services.

The Publications. The contract documents continue to reflect the condition of the building industry, the number sold over the period of this report being less than over the corresponding period of last year. The documents are being studied constantly as suggestions for changes are made, but changes are made with great deliberation, so that the general form of the documents, which has become so familiar to builders and the courts, will not be violently disturbed. During next year some changes will be necessary to make them conform with the definition of services set out in Part III of the Standards of Practice which are before you for adoption. The chairman of the Committee on Contract Documents is continually consulted concern-

ing the interpretations and provisions of these documents and is rendering to members and all who use those documents a distinguished service for The Institute.

Of the other documents there is a continual issuance, those setting forth the advantages of membership in The Institute and the value of the architects' services being widely distributed. The sale of the accounting forms is slowly increasing, indicating that the use of the accounting system is being extended gradually. Those who have had contact with public officials concerning matters of fees have been much embarrassed because of the lack of data concerning the costs of providing architectural services.

The matter of fees will become an issue later this year when the fee schedule of U.S.H.A. will be reviewed by that authority and The Institute. In the meantime, the architects who have or have had U.S. H.A.-aided housing projects are being asked by The Board to present to it accurate details of the cost of their services as rendered in order that The Board and its representatives will have adequate data to present on which to base conclusions as to proper fees, not only for U.S.H.A.-aided housing projects but for a general study of fees. The Board is distributing to each of these architects copies of the standard accounting forms, requesting the architects to use them so that the data received from each will be comparable to the others. Presumably about 300 architects will be so approached and if they will comply with the request The Board is certain they also will find the cost data produced by these sheets very useful to have, with respect to their other work.

The Board is also gratified to report that the accounting manual of The Institute, with its accounting forms, is being made the basis of courses in our important architectural schools. This is most encouraging, because the future generations of architects must be impressed with the value of knowing the costs of rendering their services.

The publication of The Institute which the members see most often is THE OCTAGON. It comes to them, month by month. It is the official organ of communication between The Board and the members, their chapters, and their state association members. No attempt is made to make it a more ambitious publication; a policy deliberately adopted by The Board, for it was necessary to publish it within a fixed sum every year, that did not permit the employment of the services nec-

essary to make it a journal of general interest. In its present form it costs a fraction more than .09c per copy per issue, or practically \$1.10 a year for the 12 issues. There is a very proper demand that THE OCTAGON should reach not only all members of the profession, but also all associates and junior associates of the chapters and all those of the state association members who are not Institute members. This is a most desirable objective and The Board will endeavor to develop ways and means by which it can be done. The Institute has sent THE OCTAGON to associates of chapters and those of the state association members who have paid \$1.00 per year therefor. This is 10c per year less than the cost. Some of the state association members and some of the chapters are remitting to The Institute \$1.00 of the dues of their associates and members to enable them to receive THE OCTAGON.

If THE OCTAGON expands so as to include more news of the profession, which it will do, there will be greater incentive for the chapters and the state association members to subscribe for their associates and members.

At this point The Board calls to your attention the very splendid report of the Committee on Revision of THE OCTAGON, which is brought to you under Part II of this report.

The Standard Filing System and Index continues to be a popular document. The Board has this system under revision, and expects to issue the revised document later in the year. The document is constantly developing with use, and will need further revisions as time goes on.

The Handbook of Architectural Practice is under revision and will be re-issued this fall. It is being brought up-to-date, and will we hope continue to be the useful document it has always been.

Gifts. The property of The Institute has been considerably increased by gifts since the last report.

1. The late Past President Waid increased his contribution to the Administration Building and Library Fund by nearly \$75,000.00, making his entire subscription more than \$100,000.00. His other gifts for The Octagon house property and its upkeep, made from time to time, amount to approximately \$25,000.00.

2. In 1936, President Waid set up a trust fund, with The Institute as a beneficiary. This has been turned into the Treasury, and amounts to more than \$30,000.00. It is an endowment fund for the general purposes of The Institute.

3. President Waid made as his final gift, a bequest which will increase the Waid Education Fund. The amount of the gift is undetermined as yet.

The Institute will always be beholden to Dan Everett Waid for his long devoted service to it; for his love of it and the profession; and for his gifts to it, which he gave so freely.

4. The Treaty of Ghent was brought to this country from Holland in a leather chest, which has just been given to The Institute by Carol Fitzhugh, of Pittsburgh. It is a fit companion for the Treaty of Ghent table in The Octagon, given to The Institute by the Northern California Chapter many years ago.

5. A polished molded brass andiron fender, originally at a fireplace in The Octagon, was given to The Institute by bequest of the late Rear Admiral Richard Graham Davenport, whose mother received it as a gift from Mrs. Ogle Tayloe. The gift is greatly appreciated as an addition to the collection of the original furnishings of the historic Octagon home.

6. The Board also announces a gift of "A Manual on the Origin and Development of Washington" from H. R. Cammerer, Secretary of the Commission of Fine Arts.

The Institute is deeply appreciative of these gifts.

U.S.H.A. Housing Fee Schedule

The discussion with U.S.H.A. regarding its 1940 schedule of architectural fees and the outcome was reported by The President in the November, 1939 OCTAGON. Since then the subject of fees to be paid architects of rural housing projects has arisen, and the fees for the U.S.H.A.-aided *rural* projects should be discussed with the Authority when the 1941 schedule for U.S.H.A.-aided *urban* housing projects is discussed.

The members of the committee to discuss the 1941 schedule of the Authority will shortly be announced.

Since the 1940 schedule of fees and architect's form of contract were issued by the Authority, there has been a discussion with it: *first*, the supervision service provisions of the contract, which were not clear as to intention; *second*, as to whether or not the costs on which the amount of the architect's fee is computed, included social security taxes, etc. paid on labor. In both, instances, the Authority accepted The Institute's view.

Affiliation with The Producers' Council, Inc.

The Board has continued the affiliation with The Producers' Council, Inc. and has placed it on a better

basis than heretofore. The affiliation should be one of continuing mutual benefit.

Program of Cooperation

The Program of Cooperation of The Institute and The Producers' Council with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, to sponsor and assist in the development of the latter's Federal Home Building Service Plan, was authorized by the 1939 Convention. The plan was made effective as to The Institute's participation by the appointment of Charles W. Killam, chairman of the Structural Service Committee, and N. Max Dunning, as the representatives of The Institute on the Central Agency Committee which is the joint advisory body for that service plan. The Institute's participation was prescribed by The Executive Committee in a letter to the three parties to the Program.

Reference to this agreement is made in Part II of this report.

National Architectural Accrediting Board

The creation of an Architectural Accrediting Board was authorized by The Institute, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, and the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. The Accrediting Board has been set up by action of representatives of the three bodies, and the agreements establishing this Board have been ratified by the organizations. The Institute members on the Accrediting Board are Charles D. Maginnis, and Edwin Bergstrom, the latter its President.

The Institute will be the custodian of its funds and The Treasurer of The Institute is the Treasurer of the Accrediting Board.

The President's Message in the February, 1940 OCTAGON announced the Accrediting Board plan and it is not repeated here. That Board is holding its first meeting here during this convention.

Changes in Individual Memberships

There was a net addition of 55 corporate members during 1939. 54 were deceased, as compared with 43 in 1938. 25 resigned, as compared with 24 in 1938. The memberships terminated for default or for cause were 64, the same number as in 1938. The number readmitted was 20, the same number as in 1938. 178 new members were admitted, as compared with 154 in 1938.

The number of Honorary Members at the beginning of 1939 was 133. One new Honorary Member was admitted and 7 were deceased, leaving 127 at the end of the year.

Associates of chapters were reported by the chapters to be 603 as of January 1, 1939. At the end of the year, 935 were reported, an increase of 332, about 50%. It should be noted, however, that a number of chapters have not reported the number of their associates, so that the actual number must be greater than noted above. This is a most gratifying increase in the strength of the chapters.

The number of non-Institute members of state association members is not exactly known, for the state association members have reported their dues-paying (voting) members only. The five state associations who were members on January 1, 1940 reported 712 voting members.

The total of the individual members of The Institute, associates of chapters, and voting members of state association members on January 1, 1940, was 4,719.

It is to be noted that on January 1, 1939, 159 members were in suspense for default of dues. On January 1, 1940, only 87 members were in suspense for the same cause, one of the best showings in years.

Changes in Chapters

During the period of this report, the Madison Chapter has returned its charter, and The Board has transferred the territory and members of the Madison Chapter to the Wisconsin Chapter. The change was desired by both chapters.

The Board has chartered one new chapter, the Spokane (Washington) Chapter. Its territory and some members were surrendered by the Washington State Chapter. The great distance between Spokane and Seattle, the seat of the Washington State Chapter, made improbable any common meeting of the profession. The new chapter should be of great service to the profession, and The Institute congratulates both chapters on their action, and welcomes the new one and its members.

New State Association Members

The Board has admitted 9 new state associations to state association membership, bringing the total of such members to 14. The new members are as follows:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Admission Date</i>
Indiana Society of Architects.....	February 1, 1940
Texas Society of Architects.....	February 6, 1940
Oklahoma State Society of Architects.....	March 11, 1940
Maryland Society of Architects.....	March 25, 1940
New Hampshire Society of Architects.....	April 6, 1940
Kansas Society of Architects.....	April 8, 1940
Mississippi Association of Architects.....	May 2, 1940
Florida Association of Architects.....	May 14, 1940
Minnesota Association of Architects.....	May 17, 1940

Twenty-five states now have state-wide associations, including the fourteen which are state association members of The Institute.

The Institute welcomes these new state association members. They are the result of the energetic work of the Committee on State Organization, particularly of Frederic A. Fletcher, chairman, and Thomas Pym Cope, secretary. They have given unstintingly of their time and services to this work. Credit is also due to Leigh Hunt, now State Association Director, who laid the groundwork for these memberships. He was a valiant missionary in an untried field. On his travels throughout the states his tact, earnestness and sincerity impressed all those he met and talked with on his visits. The Board is sincerely appreciative of the contributions of these men toward unification of the profession.

V Pan American Congress of Architects

The Board was gratified that Julian Clarence Levi, chairman of The Institute's Committee on Foreign Relations, and George Harwell Bond, secretary of the Georgia Chapter, were willing to attend the V Pan American Congress of Architects in Montevideo, Uruguay, March 4-9, 1940. Frank R. Watson, vice-chairman of the American Section of the Pan American Congress of Architects and a delegate of The Institute at two former Congress meetings, was delegated to attend this year, but finally could not go on account of illness in his family. The delegates paid their own expenses, as no funds were available for the purpose either in The Institute or the State Department.

The Institute's delegates also were designated as official delegates of the government to the Congress.

The Board is deeply grateful to these members for their contribution of money, time and services.

It has printed their report for distribution, and at the proper time Mr. Levi will be requested by the Chair to speak to you concerning the Congress meeting, and will offer a series of resolutions, which have been approved by The Board, for adoption by the convention.

Federal Legislation

The Board has kept constantly in touch with federal legislation relating to the profession. Hearings were asked on two bills: a hearing on one has been held, and the chairman of the Federal Public Works Committee, Charles Butler, appeared for The Institute.

At this date there seems little likelihood that any of the bills that affect the profession will pass or emerge from committees.

Constant surveillance is kept of all bills introduced that affect the profession.

Codification

The Board has just completed bringing the codification of Institute actions up-to-date. This most valuable work was started several years ago, and the volumes are of the greatest value. They record the actions taken on each subject over the years, listed by subjects. It is now possible to survey in a few minutes the consecutive actions on any subject, and they are not only indispensable and time-saving reference books, but they constitute an interesting survey of the changing opinions of The Institute from time to time.

Interpretation of the Standards of the Profession

The Board is codifying the charges of unprofessional conduct that have been adjudged over the years, and from the decisions made with respect to the former Standards of Practice, Principles of Professional Practice, Canons of Ethics, and the existing Competition Documents, has made a list of interpretations of provisions of PART I of the Standards of Practice, which it will publish soon. These interpretations, when read in conjunction with the provisions of the Standards, will be guides for the professional conduct of members.

In this connection, The Board has in preparation revisions of the provisions of the Competition Code, following recommendations made to it last year by The Committee on Architectural Competitions. These will be issued as soon as possible after action is taken at this convention on PARTS II and III of the Standards.

Late in the year, The Board will issue a document relating to the publicizing of an architect or his works or practice, with special reference to the Standards of Practice. The document will reiterate the position consistently taken by The Institute over a long period of years, and should fill a definite need.

Charges of Unprofessional Conduct

The Board has adjudged two cases of unprofessional practice since the last convention. In one case the charges were dismissed; in the other a penalty was imposed.

Fellowships

The members who were advanced to fellowship by The Jury of Fellows were twelve. Their names and the reasons for their advancement will come before this convention and the certificates will be presented with appropriate ceremony.

Honorary Membership

The Board elected one Honorary Member, (Mrs.) Beatrix Farrand, distinguished landscape architect, and welcomes her to the list of such honored members.

Scholarships

The Delano and Aldrich Scholarship for 1939 was awarded to M. Bailleau who has since been called to the colors and could not enter on his scholarship. It is being held in abeyance for him and no award was made for 1940.

The Henry Adams Scholarship was awarded to Mr. Arthur P. Herrman for travel and study of ecclesiastical architecture of the Middle Ages in Europe. Due to the conditions in Europe today his scholarship is held until traveling there again becomes practical.

Under the Henry Adams Fund copies of the Henry Adams book, "Mont St. Michel and Chartres," have been awarded to those who have received the School Medals of The Institute.

Another award from this fund is to assist in the issuance of the Bibliography of Mediaeval Work by Professor Bannister. This work may be published this fall.

The Edward Langley Scholarship awards for 1939 were announced at the seventy-first convention. The awards for 1940 are as follows:

- ADDISON ERDMAN, New York**
To complete survey of hospitals in U. S. begun under 1939 Langley Scholarship grant.
- WILLIAM V. CASH, Washington, D. C.**
For the study of architecture of Colonial Spanish America.
- CHARLES H. DORNBUSCH, Chicago**
For 8 months research of old Pennsylvania barns.
- DAVID DOUGLASS RED, Houston**
For 8 months study, research and travel in Mexico and Central America.
- RAYMOND J. MARTENS, Council Bluffs, Iowa**
For 9 months study for a degree in architectural design.
- JOHN BERNARD LANGLEY, Ontario, Canada**
For graduate work in the United States to study plan, design and construction of commercial buildings.
- RONALD MORSE PECK, Wolfville, Nova Scotia**
For research in Colonial New England style, in Nova Scotia.
- EDWARD FREDERICK GUNNILL, Jamestown, N. Y.**
For graduate work in history of architecture.
- HENRY L. KAMPHOFNER, Norman, Okla.**
For research in acoustics of outdoor music pavilions.

Six of these scholars are from architects' offices. Three are teachers or graduate students in schools of architecture.

Lectureships

Lectureships were conducted under the Waid Educa-

tion Fund, lectures being given in cities in the Western Mountain and Sierra-Nevada Districts under the direction of John Blakewell, Jr., chairman of the Education Committee;

In cities of the Gulf States District under the direction of Mr. N. C. Curtis, member of the Committee on Education;

In cities of the South Atlantic District under the direction of Professor Clinton H. Cowgill; and

In the Universities of Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and Northwestern under the direction of Professor Roy C. Jones.

Dr. William Emerson has just completed a tour to the Pacific Coast as a Waid lecturer for 1940. He gave lectures at many points en route, which will be reported to the next convention.

Carnegie Courses to promote the appreciation of the fine and applied arts, comprised courses at Harvard University, University of Oregon, University of Pennsylvania and the University of Cincinnati. These courses are described more particularly in the report of the Committee on Education.

The 1941 Convention

The Executive Committee authorized a statement concerning holding the 1941 convention in California, which was published in the March, 1939, OCTAGON. The statement requested opinions as to the feasibility of members attending such a convention. The Board has received many replies approving the holding of a convention there, and has voted to do so, and under the general outline published in THE OCTAGON. There seems to be almost general enthusiasm for the plan.

The Board is announcing this to the convention a year ahead, to give members sufficient notice and time to make their preparations for the trip. There is every indication that it may be the largest convention The Institute has ever held. Of course events in Europe may have an untoward effect on the plans, and if any change is found necessary, the members will be promptly apprised of the facts.

This concludes a resume of the principal actions of The Board since the last convention. Many important issues have been met, it hopes satisfactorily. The Board invites your earnest consideration and discussion of the matters before you, for they seem important for the future progress of the profession.

PART II

The Board presents herewith its review of the work of its committees and its actions thereon. Those that are printed have the action of The Board printed thereon, following the end of the report. The actions on those not printed are set out below.

Some of the matters of policy set out in a number of the reports undoubtedly will be discussed at the round tables of the convention, or at its sessions on education and registration matters. On such matters of policy in the reports The Board has not indicated any action, so that the conclusions will be those of the round tables or convention discussions.

As stated in Part I, the reports of some committees are not published because they included primarily too much of administrative detail to be of general interest. This applies particularly to the administrative committees, which perform some of the administrative duties of The Board, and to some of the standing Board and special Board committees, which have matters assigned to them too detailed in character to be of interest to the convention.

The chairmen and members of these committees cannot be too highly commended for the constant work they are quietly performing, month by month, for The Institute, and The Board takes this occasion to record its appreciation of their steadfast and continuous services. The Board is referring to such committees as the following:

<i>Committees</i>	<i>Chairmen</i>
The Board of Examiners.....	Edward W. Donn, Jr.
The Jury of Fellows.....	Frederick H. Meyer
The Committee on Professional Practices.....	John P. B. Sinkler
The Judiciary Committee.....	Albert Harkness
The Committee on Architectural Competitions.....	Eric Gugler
Committee on Octagon Property.....	Edward W. Donn, Jr.
Committee on By-Laws.....	Charles T. Ingham
Committee on Contract Documents.....	William Stanley Parker

Many members have accepted assignments as representatives of The Institute in connection with the International Congress of Architects and the Pan American Congress of Architects; on joint committees with affiliated and other organizations and on the research committees of the following named organizations:

The American Standards Association
 American Society for Testing Materials
 National Bureau of Standards
 National Fire Protective Association
 American Council on Education
 Civilian Conservation Council
 National Firewaste Council
 U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and many others.

Members little realize that The Institute has representatives on some *ninety* such committees. To them

The Board acknowledges its indebtedness and deep appreciation.

The committees have responded well to the stimulus of working toward definite and feasible procedures instituted to avoid reiteration of general recommendations, and have organized plans for presenting to other conventions the ways in which many of the general conclusions of The Institute can be started into practical working programs.

It is not easy to create plans of this kind, but The Board is very hopeful that methods will be found to enable The Institute's organization and its members to be of great practical assistance to public authorities and their communities.

Actions of The Board on Reports Not Printed

The Board of Examiners. The Board of Examiners is under the chairmanship of Edward W. Donn, Jr. It meets once a month, instead of quarterly as in former years. This enables the membership applications to be acted on promptly, and The Board records that The Institute's actions on applications are taken without delay. The chapters' proceedings are not always so prompt, and delays do occur on that account at times.

The Jury of Fellows. Frederick H. Meyer is chairman of this Jury. The Jury evidently is proceeding with care and good judgment. The Board has approved meetings of The Jury at convention time instead of a month prior to conventions, to enable the members of The Jury to attend the conventions at which the fellowships they have awarded are presented. Members advanced at any such Jury meeting will not be apprised of their advancement until about sixty days before the next succeeding convention, to enable them to arrange to be present at that convention to receive their certificates.

The Committee on Professional Practices. The Chairman of this committee, John P. B. Sinkler, and the vice-chairman, George I. Lovatt, continue to conduct the work of this committee in an exceptional manner, painstakingly and conscientiously. Their decisions have been generally accepted, and seldom changed on appeals.

The Judiciary Committee. This is a committee composed of three members of The Board. Albert Harkness was its chairman for 1939. The committee's work is arduous whenever a charge of unprofessional conduct is referred to it for adjudication. Conduct of the cases requires tact, patience and good judgment, and the committee has earned your confidence and commendation.

The Committee on Architectural Competitions. Under the chairmanship of Eric Gugler and the vice-chairman-

ship of H. Daland Chandler, this committee functions whenever the programs of architectural competitions are referred to it. Its advice is valuable to those who are thinking of instituting such competitions and is freely given.

The Investment Committee. Three members of The Board conducted the investment of the funds of The Institute with great skill. Enlargement of the functions of this committee is before you for consideration.

Committee on The Octagon Property. This committee has supervision of The Octagon property and of its repairs and upkeep. Under the chairmanship of Edward W. Donn, Jr., and the vice-chairmanship of Howard Lovewell Cheney, it has the property under constant surveillance and is keeping it in good repair and order.

Committee on By-Laws. This committee functions efficiently under the chairmanship of The Secretary of The Institute. Under direction of The Board, it has prepared the amendments of the by-laws and Standards of Practice which are before you for consideration.

Committee on Standard Contract Documents. The chairman, acting as consultant on contract procedure, reports many inquiries from architects, lawyers, and contractors upon questions of arbitration, fees, bonds and miscellaneous questions.

The committee is continuing its efforts to secure cooperation of the Federal Works Agency for the use of standardized general conditions in federal construction contracts.

The chairman is acting as Institute representative at the revived Joint Conference on Standard Construction Contracts.

The committee recommended to The Board a revised form of construction bond for use in private contracts, which was developed in conference with a committee from leading surety companies, and which removes several unfavorable factors and includes provisions tending to assure more prompt action in case of default.

The Board approved the committee's recommendation in respect to the revised form of bond and expressed a hope that the new form will be available later this year.

Committee on Federal Public Works. The report of this committee presents a review of the regional competitions undertaken by the Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency and of the various bills on public works presented to the Congress during the present session.

The committee has endeavored in all of its contacts to maintain the friendly relations which were formerly established with the Treasury Department. It has em-

phasized to the authorities the advantages of local control of specification writing and supervision and in other ways has urged the advisability of complete services from private architects.

The committee has kept an alert watch on proposed legislation and is following the various bills which are of interest to the profession.

Committee on Foreign Relations. The work of the committee this year is commented on in Part I of this report, under the title, V Pan American Congress of Architects.

Committee on Allied Arts. The report of the Committee on Allied Arts deals specifically with the benefits which these allied fields have received from the building program of the Treasury Department and from the Federal Arts Projects.

The report calls attention to participation by members of The Institute in the activities of museums and schools in the larger centers which sponsor education in painting, sculpture and the crafts, and also noted that invasion of the fields of architectural practice by industrial designers, engineers and decorators poses a problem which our profession must consider.

Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings. The report of this committee indicates that the very valuable work of the Historic American Buildings Survey has resulted in the filing at the Library of Congress of drawings and records of over two thousand three hundred structures of historical significance.

Public interest in this work is manifested by the sale of approximately 6,000 drawings and 4,000 photographs annually.

The survey as a relief project will shortly be concluded, and hope is expressed that the Department of the Interior will provide for a modified continuance of this important work.

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

Whereas, The American Institute of Architects is directly interested in the success of the Historic American Buildings Survey, and heartily approves of what has so far been accomplished; and

Whereas, it seems necessary, in order to carry this undertaking to completion that local relief work be supplemented by a small federal organization; and

Whereas, such organization has been established in the National Park Service and has operated since November, 1939, with highly satisfactory results; therefore, be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects urges the federal government to assure continuation of the federal organization of the Historic American Buildings Survey in the National Park Service, by provision in the budget of the Department of the Interior or by other means.

Committee on Building Costs. The summary of the committee's investigations under the chairmanship of Max Furbringer so far indicates that the work of the committee should be pursued vigorously to ascertain facts leading to definite conclusions. Many factors which bear directly upon the costs of construction today may be scrutinized to good effect and it is hoped that further studies by this committee may produce some valuable conclusions regarding building costs.

Committee on Civic Design. The chairman of this committee, Eliel Saarinen, is engaged in the preparation of a book covering the subject of his committee work. The Board is eagerly awaiting its publication.

Program of Cooperation

The Program of Cooperation of The Institute and The Producers' Council with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to forward the latter's Home Building Service Plan has been going forward with the assistance of The Institute's representatives on the Central Agency Committee. This was referred to in Part I of this report and is brought up at this point so that the convention will consider making a clear statement concerning the cost of the houses which it is interested in developing under the plan. There is some confusion in the minds of the Central Agency Committee as to The Institute's

intention, but the records seem to show that the 1939 convention had in its mind a maximum cost of \$5,000 for the houses when it approved the plan.

The Central Agency Committee calls attention to the fact that this maximum amount may provide a much larger building program in some parts of the United States than in others and that the Home Building Service Plan is in operation, in the Boston area for instance, on a \$7,500 basis.

The Board desires the convention to consider this and declare its intentions with respect to the cost limitations of small houses which it intends should govern The Institute's participation in the plan.

The Board suggests the convention may either declare a flat cost limitation, either with or without size prescriptions, or may leave the limitations in any area to be set by a plebiscite of the members or of all architects in the area.

Actions of The Board on Printed Reports

The thirteen printed reports of committees, as submitted to The Board of Directors, and The Board's action thereon follow.

Respectfully submitted,

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON OBJECTIVES OF COMPONENT ORGANIZATIONS

An exact division of the field of architecture between the chapters of The Institute and the state association members of The Institute is impossible. Obviously both organizations are interested, at least to some extent, in any matter which concerns the profession of architecture, and in major problems a pooling of efforts is desirable.

Reports have been received from the Sub-committee on Objectives of Chapters, and from the Sub-committee on Objectives of State Association Members, upon which the findings, facts and conclusions of this committee are based. The work of these two sub-committees although restricted by the time available has, we feel, been very comprehensive.

In making the following recommendations, the committee does not intend to discourage chapters or state association members from engaging in activities other than those listed, if they so desire. The committee

feels, however, that the type of program appended hereto could be carried on with the least overlapping of effort.

The recommendations are as follows:

THE INSTITUTE CHAPTERS WOULD SEEM TO BE PARTICULARLY FITTED TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:

1. *Ethical Relations in the Profession*
 - (a) Aesthetic.
 - (b) Professional competitions—for the selection of an architect.
2. *Legislation*
 - (c) Legislation—national.
 - (d) Protection of private practice—from encroachment by federal governmental bureaus and others.

3. *Education*

- (e) Student education—such as support of architectural schools, scholarships, design competitions, ateliers.
- (f) Educational competitions—such as those for students, for public service or for the development of a commercial product.

4. *Relations with the Building Industry*

- (g) Recognition of craftsmanship—by medals or honor awards.
- (h) Technical problems—such as use of new materials and standards.
- (i) Business practices—such as office practice, accounting, contracts.

THE STATE ASSOCIATION MEMBERS WOULD SEEM TO BE PARTICULARLY FITTED TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:

5. *Business Relations in the Profession*

- (j) Bulletin.

6. *Legislation*

- (k) Legislation—state
- (l) Registration law enforcement.
- (m) Protection of private practice—from encroachment by state bureaus and others.

THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WOULD SEEM TO BE DESIRABLE FOR BOTH THE CHAPTERS AND THE STATE ASSOCIATION MEMBERS, WORKING THROUGH JOINT COMMITTEES WHENEVER PRACTICABLE:

7. *Ethical Relations in the Professions*

- (n) Ethical standards—as between the architect and the public and the architect and his fellow practitioners.
- (o) Disciplinary actions.
- (p) Personal fellowship.

8. *Business Relations in the Profession*

- (q) Interprofessional relations—by cooperation with engineers, landscape architects, artists.
- (r) Recommended fees.
- (s) Membership.

9. *Relations with the Public*

- (t) Public education—such as lectures, radio broadcasts, exhibitions, publications.
- (u) Honor awards—by professional or lay juries.
- (v) Community development—such as city planning, zoning, housing.

10. *Legislation*

- (w) Legislation—local.
- (x) Protection of private practice—from encroachment by local bureaus and others.

11. *Educational*

- (y) Education of the architect—in professional conduct, business procedure, planning, etc.

12. *Relations with the Building Industry*

- (z) Cooperation with other units of the building industry—such as The Producers' Council, building congresses, labor organizations.

Respectfully submitted,

THE COMMITTEE ON OBJECTIVES OF
COMPONENT ORGANIZATIONS OF
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

By

- (s) CHAS. F. CELLARIUS
- (s) CLEMENT W. FAIRWEATHER
- (s) KENNETH C. BLACK
- (s) FREDERIC A. FLETCHER
- (s) WINSOR SOULE, *Chairman*

May 5, 1940.

Action by The Board of Directors

On the Report of the Committee on Objectives of Component Organizations

The Board feels that the division of activities suggested by the committee will do much to clarify the relationships between chapters and state associations and will eliminate duplication of efforts.

Although the adoption of this suggested pattern is not

mandatory, the wisdom of following it when feasible is evident. The Board urges the serious consideration of its use, and in due course the recommendations will be issued in documentary form.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATE ORGANIZATION*

The duties of the committee are as follows:

The prime duty of the Committee on State Organization shall be

First, to encourage the development of state architectural organizations, and their admission to The Institute as State Association Members;

Second, to promote the development of regional associations of The Institute and the active participation therein of the state association members;

Third, to promote the interest and participation of the state association members in organized professional activities, of the general scopes and within the general spheres prescribed by The Institute for consideration with the activities of chapters.

During the time from its appointment to the latter part of January, 1940, the committee occupied itself with the business of contacting the different state organizations, securing appointments from them of representatives to the committee and trying to hold their interest and keep them informed as to what was being done.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

The Joint Committee on Unification presented its plan of unification to The Executive Committee on November 18, 1939. This was, subsequently, approved in principal and a committee of three, Charles T. Ingham, Clair W. Ditchy, Frederic A. Fletcher, appointed to put the provisions of the plan into terms of changes that would be required in the by-laws to be brought to the convention in May. The committee of three completed its work in Pittsburgh on January 24-25, 1940. A statement was issued by them explaining what had been done and the real activity of this committee dates from that time.

The chairman, with the help of the vice-chairman and the secretary of the committee, laid out a program designed to get the best results possible with the small amount of money in hand.

The program as laid out came under four headings, as follows:

- (1) Dissemination of information and gathering of statistics.
- (2) Completing affiliation of state associations that had filed application for state membership.

(3) Inducing other state associations to apply for state membership.

(4) Organizing state associations in the states not having any.

The work was started under the first heading but almost immediately the committee found itself actively involved under all of the first three.

Under the first heading, the committee sent out an open letter tracing the history of unification and explaining reasons for affiliating. It also sent out bulletins and questionnaires to the state associations. It distributed reprints of the report of the Joint Committee on Unification and explanations of its provisions.

The reaction of the state associations and those in key positions, as they have come to the committee, have been invariably favorable to the general plan of unification presented by the Joint Committee on Unification. One or two state associations have, subsequently, at their annual conventions, passed resolutions approving it. Some criticism was, at first, directed by corporate members at the ratio of increase in state member delegates to the convention, but, since a reduction in this ratio was made, no criticism has reached the committee. Only one definitely unfavorable opinion was received and that came from the Southern California Chapter.

Some state associations, however, strenuously object to the 1 to 70 ratio for state delegates.

The second heading of our program is concerned with the completion of affiliation of state associations that had previously applied. At the time of the last convention application for state association membership had been received from three state associations. These three associations are now full fledged state association members.

The third section is concerned with inducing new applications from state associations. Activity has been hampered in some cases by the inability of the committee to send representatives into the field.

At the time of the 1939 convention, three states, in addition to the three that had made formal application, had corresponded with The Institute and had shown an interest in affiliation by sending in their by-laws to be checked. Two of these have since made formal application for membership and have completed the process, and are waiting only for a general meeting to secure the formal ratification by their respective organizations that is required by The Institute. Seven other

*This report is signed only by the chairman of the committee but presumably represents the opinion of all members of the committee.

state associations have voted to affiliate; five of them have filed their formal application for membership and two of the five have completed the process and are now full fledged state association members.

The process of bringing a state association to membership in The Institute takes time. Since 1937 there has been a Committee on State Organization but its time and efforts up to the 1939 convention had been mainly occupied in gathering statistics and searching for a definite plan that it could recommend.

We have only had that plan since the first of this year and, as a consequence, the profession generally is still rather vague as to just what its implications are. In the circumstances, the average state association must be educated and instructed before it will act. Ordinarily, the fact that a state association has been induced to register a formal vote in favor of affiliation would imply that state association membership will follow as a natural consequence, but, in the present circumstances, we cannot take that view of it.

The committee finds that the average association must be personally conducted every step of the way. In one case an association sent in its by-laws for checking in September, 1939, and has not been heard from since; in another, the chairman sent to The Institute late in March, 1940, the formal application of an association that voted in favor of affiliation in July, 1939.

Under the most favorable circumstances, the process of consummating state association membership takes several months, a formal vote of the entire membership, amendments to by-laws, etc.; and the larger the state the longer it takes.

The committee feels strongly that The Institute needs the state associations, and the profession needs the unified combination of the two, far more at this time than the individual state associations need The Institute, and that leniency, autonomy, and freedom of individual action for state associations should be the watchwords in attempting to bring about affiliation.

Under the fourth section of our program, that of organizing state associations, the committee has been unable to go into this seriously because of lack of funds. Organizing means personal visits and, consequently, the only steps that we have taken in this direction are in the New England District and the Western Mountain District, where preliminary surveys are being made, and in the South Atlantic District where the Regional Director of the District, Mr. Rudolph Weaver, has cooperated to

such good purpose that an organization meeting has already been held in South Carolina.

Mention should also be made of the help given this committee by Messrs. Hunt and Fugard in the Middle West.

The committee has been active, however. Where personal visits could not be made or meetings held, the committee has tried to bridge the gap with correspondence, and the activity is increasing.

The National Picture Today

In all references to numbers of architects in this report we are using the figures compiled by The Institute in July, 1939.

There are 48 states containing a total of 14,198 practicing architects. Adding the District of Columbia, 244 and the dependencies 188, there is a grand total of 14,610 practicing architects within the domain of The American Institute of Architects.

The committee finds that, at this time, there are 24 state-wide associations, not counting the "Washington State Society of Architects" which evidence indicates is not state-wide in character and is not approved of by the Washington State Chapter.

The twenty-four states having state organizations represent 85 per cent of all the practicing architects in the 48 states of the Union.

Of the twenty-four states having state architectural organizations eleven are now state association members of The Institute, four have made formal application and are now in process of completing their membership, and four have voted to affiliate but have not yet filed their formal application. The five state associations remaining of the twenty-four are those in New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Louisiana and Nebraska. Of these five, New York, New Jersey and Virginia report favorable progress, and increasing sentiment in favor of affiliation.

The 24 state associations, in their respective categories, show as follows:

State Association Members of The Institute

1 California	5 Maryland	9 Oklahoma
2 Indiana	6 Michigan	10 Texas
3 Kansas	7 New Hamp.	11 Wisconsin
4 Kentucky	8 Ohio	Total 11

In Process of Affiliation

1 Florida*	3 North Carolina	
2 Illinois	4 Mississippi	Total 4

*Admitted May 14, 1940.

Have Voted to Affiliate

1 Alabama	3 Missouri	
2 Minnesota	4 Pennsylvania	Total 4

Report Favorable Progress

1 New York	2 New Jersey	
(conditionally)	3 Virginia	Total 3

Status Uncertain

1 Louisiana	2 Nebraska	Total 2
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In organizing and carrying on its work the committee has made a chart (marked Schedule A) and a map (marked Schedule B), which it attached to this report. Group 1 on Schedule "A" shows the states already organized; Group 2 shows those that should be organized; and Group 3 shows those that might not support an organization at this time.

The above exposition of the status of the existing state organizations may be interesting, but the most important consideration after all is, doubtless, the attitude of these associations with regard to the national organization. The talk of two national organizations, one The Institute, and the other a national organization of state associations, has quieted down and the attitude of the state associations at this time seems to be to go along, for the present at least, under the plan proposed for unification and see if The Institute really can function as the representative national organization of all the architects.

There is still evidence of considerable prejudice against "The Institute" in some quarters, but the committee believes that this can be overcome, in most cases at least, through explanation and personal contact.

There persists, however, a strong feeling in certain quarters that The Institute is not going as far as it should in showing a disposition to meet the state associations half way in effecting affiliation.

It is conceded that in the matter of upholding Institute codes and standards, control of corporate property and the requirement that the state associations be truly representative, The Institute may reasonably lay down mandatory requirements.

It is conceded that The Institute may reasonably be expected to require that the delegates representing corporate members at conventions be at least equal in number and possibly even exceed in number the delegates from state association members, but the disparity as set forth in the proposed amendments to the by-laws is not considered equitable.

Much trouble has been caused by the mandatory requirement that state association members include draftsmen in their organizations in some states. They insist that as autonomous bodies, this is a matter of internal policy which they can be trusted to look after themselves.

The committee believes that dropping the mandatory requirement that draftsmen be included in state association members would be a wise and far seeing move. Present indications are that this one requirement may well prevent the affiliation of New York, Illinois, and possibly other states, and some of the states accepting it are doing so under protest.

The committee believes that the 1 to 70 ratio of state delegates is inequitable and that it should be 1 to 50 as proposed by the report of the Joint Committee on Unification. This ratio will be acceptable to the state associations.

The 1939 Report of the Committee on State Organization stated that some state associations advocated a national association of state societies and mentioned specifically, Indiana, Maryland, Illinois and Pennsylvania. Indiana and Maryland are now state association members of The Institute; Illinois is in process of affiliation and Pennsylvania has voted to affiliate.

The 1939 report also stated that the New York Association was not interested in affiliation under the existing plan, but the report from New York now indicates a possible majority sentiment in favor of affiliation, if it can be based on a 1 to 50 ratio of delegates and the draftsmen's provision is eliminated.

Future Program

In the opinion of the committee, The Institute now stands on the threshold of a door opening to opportunity in some ways unprecedented in its history. It has an opportunity to attempt to really live up to its stated object to "organize and unite in fellowship the architects of the United States of America."

The work accomplished since the last convention may be characterized as merely a reconnaissance and a preliminary skirmish preceding the real action. The 14,618 architects within its jurisdiction look to it, and to it solely, at this time, as their national organization and it now possesses the means of including within its ranks every one of these men.

The organization of The Institute has stood the test of time. Its structure, composed of chapters, has stood the strain. The very fact that these chapters are local

and selective in character probably accounts for their ability to stick and hold together, but at the same time, it has its weakness, in that the chapters tend toward isolation and lack of interest in national and state affairs and in the welfare of the profession as a whole.

It is believed that the introduction of state associations in The Institute and the organizing of the regional districts, as contemplated by the plan being submitted to the 1940 convention, will draw the chapters from the isolated position occupied by many of them, with a consequent increase in interest and membership. Organization of the districts under the new plan should be completed as rapidly as practicable and membership campaigns should follow in logical sequence.

The work should go on. The Committee on State Organization should be continued, but if this is done, it should not go forth alone; a voice crying in the wilderness. The forces of The Institute should be organized for the effort and rallied to the committee's support.

The Institute possesses the machinery for this. The 10 regional districts, each with a director and a representative of the Membership Committee, are well set up to assist in an organized effort of this character, the

data for which this committee can supply.

The states that should be organized immediately are distributed as follows: Western Mountain District, 4; New England, 3; South Atlantic, 2; Middle Atlantic, 1; Central States, 1; Sierra Nevada, 1. Total 13. (See Schedule "B".)

In connection with continuing the work of this committee, something should be said about finance. It is realized that the funds of The Institute are limited, but the work of this committee cannot be carried on without expense to the members.

The Institute itself should be willing to match their time with the money necessary to carry on the work, to the end that their efforts may be successful and that their time will not be wasted.

One more matter that may be appropriately referred to here. The committee has encountered general feeling on the part of the state associations that The Institute publication should be sent to all the members of state association members in the same way that it is sent to members of the chapters. More than this, there seems to be feeling among the associations that the present publication, THE OCTAGON, is totally inadequate as the official publication of the national organization.

Action by The Board of Directors

On the Report of the Committee on State Organization

The Board recognizes the splendid progress that is being made through the work of The Institute Committee on State Organization and commends the committee for its consistent efforts in forwarding the unification movement.

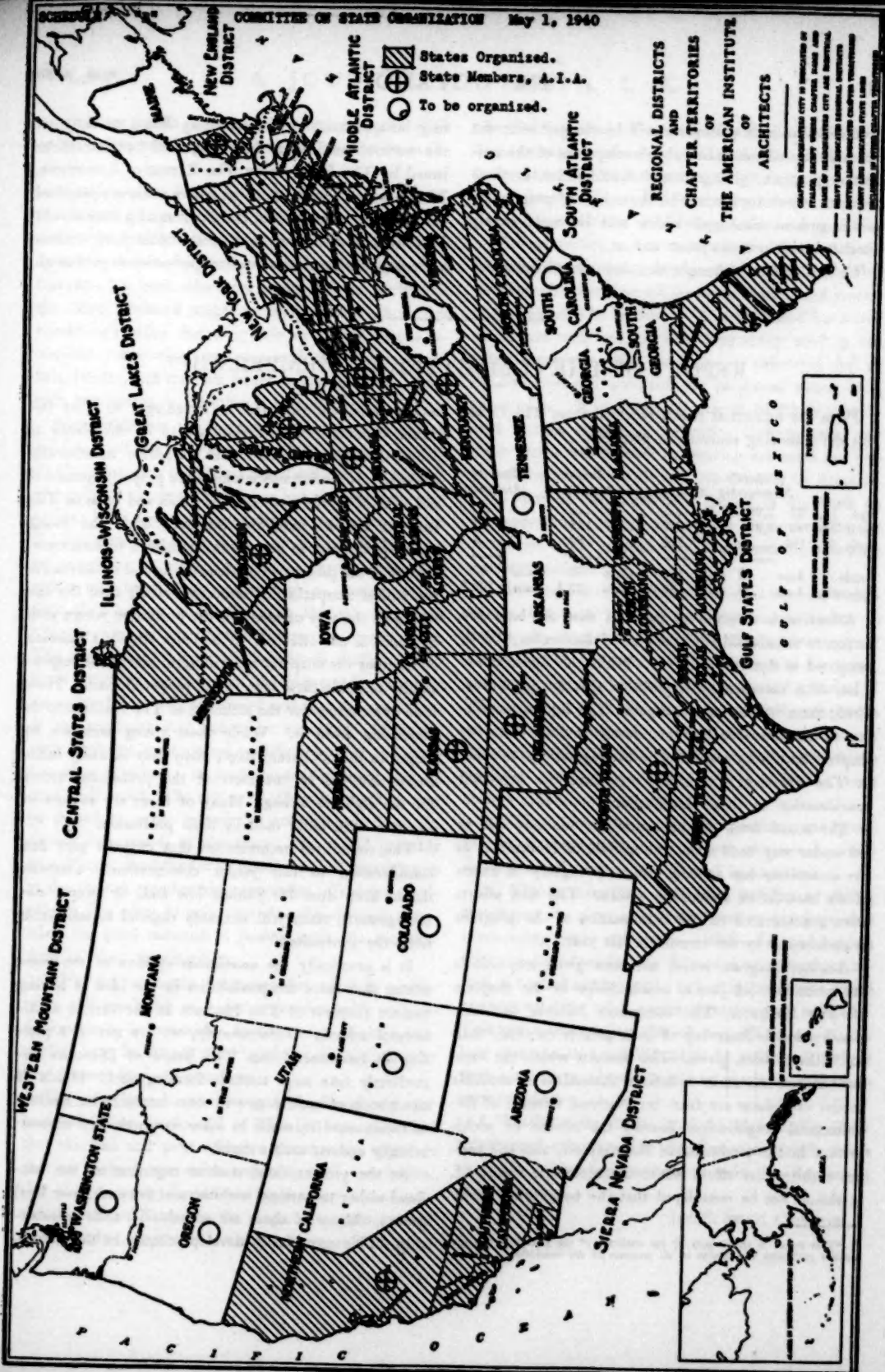
There are now 18 out of 25 existing state associations affiliated or in the process of affiliation with The Institute. This progress has demonstrated that the unification of the profession presents a complex problem, involving certain questions as to the determination of proper procedures which, when followed, will lead to unanimity of agreement and action on the part of members of The Institute.




It has become clear that all localities cannot be dealt with through a single method of organization. Local autonomy must be recognized in order that unification may best be accomplished. In some states, where population densities are great and where a number of chap-

ters may exist, the formation of state organizations may prove the best method. In certain other states, where the boundaries of chapters may be co-terminus with those of the state, it is possible to accomplish unification by extending the privileges of chapter membership in the associate grades to the registered architects of those states. In the latter procedure, however, it is incumbent upon the chapter to be alive to this responsibility, otherwise the objectives of unification will not result.

It is, accordingly, the thought of The Board that deliberate consideration of these problems will be required with each step forward in the unification program in order that the integrity and solidarity of The Institute shall not be impaired.

In order that all of the elements of this problem and all of the varying views may be considered in the unification program, it is the recommendation of The Board that a new committee be created by the incoming Board, to be known as the "Committee on Unification of the



 States Organized.
 State Members, A.I.A.
 To be organized.

REGIONAL DISTRICTS
 AND
 CHAPTER TERRITORIES
 OF
 THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
 OF
 ARCHITECTS

CHAPTERS INDICATED BY CIRCLES IN SHADINGS OF
 VARIOUS COLORS REPRESENT THE NAME AND
 ADDRESS OF THE CHAPTER OFFICE. CHAPTERS
 INDICATED BY CIRCLES WITH A CROSS REPRESENT
 STATES WHICH ARE ORGANIZED THROUGH THE
 NATIONAL BOARD OF ARCHITECTS. CHAPTERS
 INDICATED BY CIRCLES WITH A DOT REPRESENT
 STATES WHICH ARE TO BE ORGANIZED THROUGH
 THE NATIONAL BOARD OF ARCHITECTS.



GULF STATES DISTRICT



WESTERN MOUNTAIN DISTRICT

CENTRAL STATES DISTRICT

ILLINOIS-WISCONSIN DISTRICT

GREAT LAKES DISTRICT

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

MIDDLE ATLANTIC DISTRICT

SOUTH ATLANTIC DISTRICT

GULF STATES DISTRICT

GULF OF MEXICO

SIERRA NEVADA DISTRICT

WASHINGTON STATE

MONTANA

OREGON

CALIFORNIA

UTAH

COLORADO

ARIZONA

NEBRASKA

KANSAS

MISSOURI

ILLINOIS

INDIANA

OHIO

PENNSYLVANIA

MARYLAND

DELAWARE

NEW JERSEY

NEW YORK

CONNECTICUT

MASSACHUSETTS

VERMONT

NORTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA

MISSISSIPPI

LOUISIANA

ALABAMA

FLORIDA

GEORGIA

SOUTH GEORGIA

MISSISSIPPI

ALABAMA

FLORIDA

MISSISSIPPI

ALABAMA

FLORIDA

Profession," which committee will be charged with the responsibility of continuing the development of the unification program, giving careful consideration to those problems which have arisen in the course of progress up to the present time and which will be more closely associated with progress from now on.

To this end it is thought that any committee which

may be appointed by the incoming Board to carry on the work of unification shall be guided by instructions issued by The Board or by The Executive Committee. Their studies should determine which states are prepared for state organization, and the chapters of a state should be consulted as to the need or desirability of a state-wide organization before such organization is promoted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP*

From the numerical report received from The Octagon the following summary is prepared:

	Corporate Membership		Junior Associates		Student Associates	
Sept. 15, '39	2,988					
April 30, '40	2,976	699	138		98	
April 27, '39		514	80		8	
Totals	Loss 8	Gain 185	Gain 58	Gain 90		
Percentage	Loss .26	Gain 36.0	Gain 72.5	Gain 1,120.0		

Attention is directed to the fact that the basis for corporate membership is taken as of September, 1939, compared to April 30 of 1940. While this figure shows a loss of 8 members, it is probable that by September, 1940, there will be an actual gain. The figures pertaining to associate classifications clearly indicate that the chapters have been responsive to the suggestions, as made in The President's messages, regarding the suggested consideration of these classifications.

The actual work of the committee was not able to get under way until about the middle of November, so the committee has actually had only slightly in excess of six months to accomplish results. The first efforts were concentrated on the continuation of the program as undertaken by the committee last year.

Another program which has been given emphasis is the promotion of junior associateships in the chapters of The Institute. The committee believes that this classification is deserving of even greater emphasis than has hitherto been given. The contacts which the various chapters can make to inform themselves of available junior candidates are from the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, the schools of architecture in the territories of the chapters, and the various architectural offices where draftsmen are employed. It should not be considered that the benefits of junior

associateships are confined to advantages to The Institute, although these juniors are to be considered as potential chapter associate and corporate membership material. If junior associateships are properly sponsored and stressed by the chapters, the ideals and ideas of The Institute can be indelibly impressed upon the young members who are to become the architects of tomorrow. Success in the promotion of these ethics and ideals insures the ethical competitor of tomorrow rather than the one who goes the way of many in the profession where such influence is not effected. It becomes largely a question of whether the chapters are willing to accept the responsibility to guide these men in the proper channels. Here is an opportunity for the members of The Institute to do something about it. While these young men are no longer in the adolescent stage, many may be easily influenced and led by members of the profession, either for the right or wrong. Many of them are anxious to associate with older men in their profession.

The committee recommends that chapters give due consideration to this junior classification. Chapters should keep dues for juniors low and, by proper encouragement, many will anxiously respond to association with the profession.

It is practically the unanimous opinion of the committee that there are possibilities in the idea of having student chapters of The Institute in the various architectural schools. Unfortunately, we are not in a position to recommend that The Board of Directors immediately take steps towards forming such. Heads of the schools of architecture in some instances are hesitant to recommend it, while in other instances they enthusiastically endorse such a move.

At the present time, student organizations are confined either to national architectural fraternities or local groups. Many of these are selective in their membership. This occasionally develops cliques in the schools,

*This report is signed only by the chairman of the committee but presumably represents the opinion of all members of the committee.

a procedure which is scarcely conducive to the spirit of the atelier and the best all-inclusive cooperation in the schools.

If such student groups are to be favorably considered, the student groups should be all inclusive so that every architectural student in each school is eligible. It is agreed that selectivity is desirable in membership in The Institute, but such selectivity could well be limited to the more advanced stages in membership. It is this committee's belief that once such an undertaking is attempted, cooperative association with the chapter members, faculty, and students would be strengthened. That such cooperation is desirable is unquestioned.

Associateships in the chapters are strongly championed by The President. He has charged this committee with developing a plan to enlarge this classification, a method of placing it in operation, and to put the plan into execution. This seems the most difficult assignment which the committee has been given. At the present moment we are at loss to present a scheme whereby appreciable results may be obtained, other than to attempt to induce the chapters to use the same methods they have hitherto used to extend their corporate memberships. The requirement for an associateship is similar to that for a corporate membership; the inducements are that no national dues will be assessed and that the experience of the applicant may not be so extended. However, each applicant must possess qualifications for the practice of architecture. In most states this means that he must be licensed. The source of information which may be tapped to secure prospective candidates is from the various state boards of examiners, who would probably be willing to send the list of newly licensed practitioners to the chapter membership committees. It seems pertinent at this point to point out that the chapters themselves are quite supreme in passing upon the qualifications of their associateships.

With the constantly increasing list of state associations, the possibility of wider acquaintanceship of professional men is inevitable. In the rosters of these associations may be found many qualified individuals who may become Institute members.

The committee is not thoroughly impressed with the so-called "silent attraction" of The Institute. We feel that the best and most effective membership appeal is that the chapters take active leadership in the profession, that their meetings be interesting to insure attendance, that the officers elected to the chapter be aggressive and sound leaders, that the national officers and directors

take definite stand on matters of policy, whether they be concerning membership, public relations, or what not. It should not be overlooked that we are living in a modern business world, and that any organization, to compete with conditions, must be aggressive and persistent.

The committee wishes to express its appreciation for the excellent Institute document No. 285, informing the profession and laity of the aims, objects, and accomplishments of The Institute. This document has served its purpose well and has been extensively used by the entire committee. The committee is informed that an equally important document of vocational nature is in preparation. It recommends that it be freely distributed to high schools in the entire United States, and hopes that it will succeed in securing not more but better architectural students and practitioners in America.

In view of the experiences gained in the work on this committee through letters and personal visits, the committee wishes to present to The Board the following recommendations:

1. It reiterates the recommendation of last year's committee that some form of publicity be undertaken to inform the practitioners and laity of the advantages of employing the architect, to inform them as to his duties, and to publicize the accomplishments and policies of The Institute. The committee is practically unanimous in its opinion that the publicity phase of architecture has been neglected. It therefore recommends that a publicity campaign be undertaken immediately, even though expense may be considerable.

2. That The Board study the problems and possibilities of the formation of student chapters at architectural schools, where it is desired by them.

3. That a committee study the problem of aiding the chapters to carry on more interesting meetings, thus encouraging better attendance. While financial support might make impossible the formation of a speakers bureau, a central agency might be set up to provide sound pictures or slides of a nature interesting to architects. This committee realizes that chapter officers are usually busy men and that such aid might be welcomed if there were some place where it could be obtained by a minimum of effort.

4. That to make the work of the Membership Committee most effective, The Board should provide funds to enable committee members to visit the chapters in their regions.

JOE E. SMAY, *Chairman.*

April 30, 1940.

Action by The Board of Directors
on the Report of the Committee on Membership

The statistics relating to membership may be interpreted as indicating an increase of membership in, and of affiliation with The Institute. Interest in associate and junior associate classifications has led to considerable gains in these categories, and investigation has shown that the classification of student associates or the establishment of student chapters offers a potential and commendable field for extension of The Institute's influence.

Regarding the four recommendations which the committee makes, The Board has taken the following action:

1. The matter of publicity is scheduled for round-table discussion by the convention.
2. The Board approves and directs the committee to give further study to the subject of student associates or student chapters.
3. The subject of more interesting meetings has been referred to the Sub-committee on Objectives of Chapters.
4. The appropriation of funds for visits to chapters by members of the Membership Committee and for the distribution of document No. 285 to high school students has been referred to the incoming Board.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES*

The committee has had a relatively short time in which to carry out any important work and this report can be only one of such progress as has been made.

The committee last year submitted a report to The Board which included an exhaustive and well considered list of questions which it was proposed might be sent to members of The Institute, generally hoping for informative replies.

However, with the emphasis placed this year upon the possible setting up of local schedules of practice and fees by all chapters, it seemed from the outset that it would be highly desirable to obtain from such chapters as already have them the available data along these lines.

Such a program seemed proper so that, *first*, no chapter would be urged to do something that it had already done, and, *second*, such data as was available might be studied as a guide to any suggestions that the committee might later see fit to make.

The results to date of the attempt to collect such material indicate that there is a fruitful field for study of the whole matter, with a possibility of developing a unified method of describing variations of the basic fee or fees as affected by the complexity of the work involved.

It is the opinion of the committee that it may be

possible to develop a basic form which might be acceptable to all chapters but which would be colored in its details by local conditions.

The appeal of the committee members to the various chapters in their districts has resulted in the receipt to date of eleven schedules in use by various chapters and state associations, and information from twenty-four chapters that no schedules are published.

Some of the chapters which have not published schedules have indicated they would be interested in the development of such material.

It probably will be desirable, when the study is further advanced, to send questionnaires to individuals or to the chapters, seeking opinions on such controversial matters as may develop but the study is not far enough advanced to predict just what may be the nature of the questions.

The committee has not done anything definite on this phase of the committee's work. It feels that data for an intelligent survey of the matters involved may be obtainable only from a questionnaire, and that such a procedure should be coincident with or follow any questionnaire that may be sent out with reference to practice and fees.

The chapters and state associations from which schedules have been received are as follows:

*This report is signed only by the chairman of the committee but presumably represents the opinion of all members of the committee.

Boston.
 Buffalo.*†
 State Association of California Architects.*† (Includes Southern Section and Northern Section of the Association and the Southern California Chapter and the Northern California Chapter.)
 Illinois Society of Architects.
 Indiana Chapter, and Indiana Society of Architects.*†
 Kansas Society of Architects, "Code of Practice" only.
 Michigan Society of Architects.*†
 Minnesota Association of Architects.*
 New York Chapter.
 Oregon Chapter.*†
 Washington State Chapter.*†

The chapters from which replies have been received indicating that they have no published schedules are as follows:

Albany	Colorado
Brooklyn	Columbus
Central New York	Connecticut
Chicago	Detroit
Cleveland	Eastern Ohio

*All-inclusive Fee. †Descriptive sliding scale of fees.

Florida Central	Nebraska
Florida North	Oklahoma
Florida South	South Carolina
Georgia	St. Louis
Grand Rapids	Utah
Iowa	Virginia
Maine	Westchester

No replies were received from the other chapters.

Since the recommendations of The Board as to basic minimum fees, paragraph 29 of Part III of the Standards of Practice, "The Architect's Fee," which The Board is submitting to the convention for adoption, provide that the cost of mechanical engineering and electrical engineering services are to be paid for by the owner in addition to the minimum fee, thereby continuing the present provisions of The Institute documents relating to fees, it seems desirable to call attention to the fact that several of the chapters from which the committee has received published schedules, make their fee all-inclusive as noted in the body of the report above.

HENRY C. ROBBINS,
Chairman.

April 29, 1940

Action by The Board of Directors On the Report of the Committee on Architectural Services

The Board recognizes the desirability of establishing a uniformity of procedure in the methods of architectural practice, both with regard to fees and the standards observed in the production of drawings and specifications and the performance of other services.

The Committee on Architectural Services is amassing

valuable data on this subject. The importance of defining for the public as well as for the profession, the form, extent, value and other characteristics of architectural services, cannot be too greatly stressed. The cooperation of all chapters and state associations with the committee is urged.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATE AND MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS*

Seven short months have passed since the committee submitted its first report on State and Municipal Public Works. Again convention dates approach with a call for a second report of progress.

In the time elapsed correspondence between committee members indicates an increasing interest and serious concern in the problem before them. As stated in the former report, these difficulties are most acute in the largest centers of population. There bureaucratic pro-

fessional practice is most deeply entrenched. The architect "on his own" is being harder pressed, and crowded back into an ever narrowing field. He is losing his business and the public is not receiving fullest value possible in service or quality of design in public buildings.

Reports from committee members indicate, in the profession at large, a need for increased breadth of vision and understanding to the end that our own pettiness as individuals may be controlled in the interests of better public buildings.

An observation made by the committee indicates that

*This report is signed only by the chairman of the committee but presumably represents the opinion of all members of the committee.

much of our difficulty with political units arises out of our own methods of trying to secure commissions. We do so, as so many individuals, each watching his own interests, and fearful that a fellow practitioner may gain an advantage. When public works are proposed by various boards, board members are harassed by architects soliciting the work. The records show that out of such circumstances bureaus usually have their beginning. To avoid embarrassment of facing competing architects, boards say: "Let us set up our own bureau, do our own designing and be rid of this contention and criticism of our action."

After such a start is made, the growth of every political bureau is steady. Through it politicians discover another avenue for political patronage. Bureaucratic employes must then make themselves secure by so reporting as to establish their own efficiency, and magnify their own value at the expense of men in private practice. It is the belief of the committee that every bureau if examined thoroughly will show work done at a higher cost, and, not infrequently, construction not of highest order.

The committee recommends, when public boards award commissions to capable architects in private practice, that in each such instance the chapter in the territory address a letter of commendation to the awarding board. A similar letter from leading competitors in the same locality would relieve public servants of the now general embarrassment they experience after contracting with private architects.

As a rule, all public works have a slow birth and are seldom originally conceived by governing political units. Most public enterprise has its beginning in non-political organizations. Chambers of Commerce, Parent-Teacher Associations, luncheon clubs, social welfare groups, and various organized units of society usually conceive and nurse the need for projects until the pressure of their growth forces states, counties, cities, and school districts to take action. To these organizations the chapters in The Institute should be guides and organizations to which those interested in public development will naturally look for intelligent discussion of public programs. Every such project that is announced by the press, or even rumor, should be taken into the chapter for consideration as to its public worth. Chapter aid should be proffered where investigation of the project proves it will contribute to public welfare.

In our former report, the committee directed attention to bureaucratic architecture as it exists in the or-

ganizations of large corporations. The committee further pointed out that many public bodies are taking license by reason of the existence of such bureaus. The committee recommends that chapters attack this problem too, for today corporations generally are very sensitive to public opinion. They are guarding very carefully their public relations. Where large corporations employ private architects when they might set up their own bureaus, the committee advises that the chapters send them letters of commendation for their public spiritedness in dealing with private architects.

The architect's position would be greatly improved in his own locality if chapters generally would adopt a policy of officially and publicly commending their own members for worthwhile achievement.

It is commonly reported, and often by men most familiar with bureaucratic practice, that such practices are carried on at expense to the taxpayer, with costs in excess of those for similar service through private practice. One committee member reports: "We have material in our hands that leads us to believe that this department (a public architectural bureau) has operated in a very uneconomical way. In some instances the cost of doing the work apparently exceeded 20 per cent." Another member directs attention to similar conditions in the territory of his chapter and proposes an audit and investigation of conditions in bureaus in his territory as an advisable procedure.

When chapters are undertaking such investigations, the committee recommends that the chapters receive Institute Board approval, and that the investigations be carried on to the point of definitely determining relative costs. Such investigations should not be made with any announced hope of uncovering graft nor as a designed attack on the New Deal or any political group. Each should be a straightforward cost analysis in the interest of public economy. These investigations should consider costs of bureaucratic operation over "lean and fat" years: therein only will true costs be revealed. After the facts are determined, the committee recommends that The Institute furnish every chapter with the record and direct every chapter's attention to the conclusions and to take such action which such facts justify. The committee offers its services for the preparation of such a report, but recommends that The Octagon forward it to the members.

As a definite move in a campaign against architectural designing bureaus the committee proposes that The Institute furnish tangible aid to one chapter or one state

association member in auditing a state or city bureau. The chapter or state association member receiving such aid to be selected by The Board, or by your committee at The Board's request.

The committee finds too that ambitious young men in the profession aid in the establishment of architectural bureaus. Too frequently these men regard The Institute as a professionally political body used at times to make secure certain of the men older in practice. Whether such notions be true or false or to what extent they may be justified is not, for the purpose of this report, a problem before the committee. The notion is a contributing factor. The committee therefore recommends that The Institute officially reach further down in the ranks of its own organization, so that the younger men may more fully understand its power, appreciate its true aims, and be inspired to more active and personal participation in its growth.

It is to be noted in Institute conventions that representation is too largely confined to the same individuals. This observation does not imply any fault on the part of The Institute, but simply recognizes the fact that, as in any organization, the load of "carrying on" falls on the shoulders of a few individuals who year after year give of themselves for the common good. As the base of Institute representation becomes widened, The Institute will be vital and more and more of service to each architect as an individual. The move towards cooperation with state associations is in the opinion of the committee a great step in aiding the abolition of bureaucratic architecture.

To achieve this end and definitely aid in the establishment of better public relations, and further, to assist public officials in obtaining a proper understanding of the functions and responsibility of an architect, the committee recommends that a series of regional conferences be held throughout the country.

Each such conference should be under the direction of the regional director of the region in which the conference is held. With the cooperation of the Committee on Public Information, The Publicist of The Institute, and The Octagon, the program should be planned. Such a program should be two-fold. *First*, for the architect, to impress him with an understanding of his obligation to the public; *second*, indirectly but very positively for the public, that it may be led to understand the importance of the architect and how much may be expected from complete architectural service.

Such conferences should be of two or three days'

duration, with public officials invited as guests. At least one meeting should be held with the general public invited. With the proper advance publicity, such a meeting should stimulate public interest and be invaluable to the profession. In populous centers, such conferences should be held in districts as small as the territories of individual chapters.

The committee commends the work of the districts wherein such meetings have been held. The committee has at hand a reprint from the weekly bulletin of the Michigan Society of Architects, edited by Talmage C. Hughes, under the caption, "Progress Toward Public Relations." It recommends that every chapter procure copies of this reprint for consideration and action.

Recently, William Emerson, Fellow of the A.I.A., toured the western states delivering lectures under the Waid Educational Fund. His contribution to better public relations was of definite value, particularly when it was made available to the public.

Out of these conferences chapter stimulation should come, and chapters will cooperate more actively with the various Institute committees. Architects of ability would better understand their shortcomings in community life and would begin to see how, through chapter public service, public works would be much more apt to return to the man in private practice.

The Institute should urge architects to seek appointments as members of various boards related to zoning, planning, building codes, etc. Again, the committee directs attention to the fact that this seeking should not be as individuals, but as group activity. It repeats the comment made in the previous report: that the chapters throughout the country should solicit or even demand architectural representation on such boards, and where such responsibility is accepted by any individual architect, he should do so unselfishly, with a determination to not participate in any degree in the work which may come through the board on which he serves.

The committee recommends that each chapter in areas where bureaucratic architecture is practiced proffer its services to governmental boards in the preparation of a list of architects qualified for public work by training, experience, and ability, and also as advisors in selecting architects who may win commissions by competition. In each such case, if the winner is an architect of limited experience, the chapter should proffer to aid in the selection of a qualified consultant of experience and training sufficient to guide the winner in the execution of his design and supervision.

Architectural committees with a well prepared case should wait on governors, mayors, and public bodies generally and offer an earnest plea for the employment of the private architect. Where such a plea is made, The Institute should "stand by" ready to aid as an organization. The committee offers its service to such groups and will furnish all possible aid in such a campaign.

Where trade schools exist in any regular school system, or night schools for adult education, or where there are N.Y.A. groups doing federal work, architects through their chapters should make themselves available as advisors, counselors, and instructors, in order to develop an understanding of the importance of the architect in the construction field.

The committee urges every chapter to acquaint itself

thoroughly with all the architectural bureaus that already exist in its territory. If the course recommended by this report is adopted, the growth of such bureaus may be retarded or stopped entirely.

In concluding this report, the committee again advises caution, not to the point of inactivity, but rather to the end that a wise course might be charted. It recognizes that antagonism usually puts the opponent in a defensive position so that his first steps are to secure himself in that position.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON STATE AND MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS,

By **RAYMOND J. ASHTON,**

Chairman.

April 30, 1940

Action by The Board of Directors

On the Report of the Committee on State and Municipal Public Works

The profession at large has been aware of encroachments by government bureaus in the fields of private practice.

The report of the Committee on State and Municipal Public Works presents a lucid analysis of this situation. The report is not directed at those bureaus whose sole function is the preparation of building programs and similar supervisory duties, but it concerns rather those

bureaus which usurp the functions of the architect in private practice, to the detriment not only of the architectural profession but also of the public good.

The Board recommends this excellent report for the perusal of every architect and emphasizes the declared position of The American Institute of Architects against the undertaking of planning and designing of buildings by governmental bureaus.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

This report covers the work of the committee since the convention in Washington, September, 1939. As this is a period of eight months instead of the usual year, it represents a somewhat restricted program. Also owing to conditions in Europe, it has not been practical either to award the Delano and Aldrich and Henry Adams Scholarships, or to carry out the awards made last year for them.

As a recompense for the restriction of its activities in these respects, the committee has been called upon to consider an unusually large number of future problems. A considerable part of our activities having been predetermined by past committees, we have in turn devoted part of our own attention to problems and policies that may affect future committees.

Dr. William Emerson and Mr. Clarence C. Zantinger, former members and chairmen of the Committee

on Education, have been of great assistance to the committee and have devoted considerable time to its work, especially in matters relating to the Carnegie Courses and the Delano and Aldrich Scholarship.

BUSINESS CARRIED OVER FROM THE PRECEDING COMMITTEE

Delano and Aldrich Scholarship

Scholar for 1939—The matter of having the scholar released from military service is still under discussion. It is tied up with the matter of future appointments during the present war, which will be discussed later.

Henry Adams Scholarship

Mr. Arthur P. Herrman was appointed to this scholarship for travel and study in Europe. His scholarship

may be held in abeyance until travel conditions are again practical.

Bannister Bibliography

It was decided last year to hold the sum of \$500.00 for Professor Bannister, to assist in the issuance of his "Bibliography of Mediaeval Work." Professor Bannister may complete and publish this Bibliography this Fall, so that this will come under the program of the committee for 1940-41.

Waid Lectures for 1939

This year's committee inherited the lectures that had been outlined by last year's committee and authorized by the directors last year, with the necessary appropriations. The organization of these lectures under regional sub-committees was fully reported in the final report of Mr. Zantzinger last year. The lecturers have been engaged and lectures have been or will be given. The Pacific Coast lectures have already been completed and others are now under way.

Carnegie Foundation Courses

The Carnegie Courses form a part of the program of The American Institute of Architects in its effort to assist in the education of the public in the appreciation of Fine and Applied Arts, and are for the present financed by the Carnegie Corporation.

Early in January the recommendation of the Education Committee that the Carnegie Courses be carried out this year as they have been in the past was accepted and the following appropriations were made by The Board of Directors for this purpose:

Harvard University	\$4,000.00
University of Oregon	3,500.00
University of Pennsylvania	1,000.00
University of Cincinnati	1,000.00
Total	\$9,500.00

The directors of the courses at these institutions were notified to proceed and each member of the sub-committee was asked to act as consultant and to be responsible for the committee's relation to one of the courses. Ex-officio member, Chairman Bakewell, was assigned the University of Oregon; Mr. C. Clark Zantzinger, Jr., the University of Pennsylvania; Mr. George Young, Jr., the University of Cincinnati, and Mr. J. E. Clapp, Harvard University.

This was done with the idea that each member of the sub-committee might thus be more familiar with at least a portion of the work that was being done and be

in a better position to make suggestions for carrying on the courses next year.

University of Cincinnati—The fundamental purpose of these courses is very well expressed in the circular of the University of Cincinnati that the course offers "to teachers of art, material which they can take back to their communities and schools and which may contribute to the better teaching of art appreciation."

The course is under the direction of Professor E. Pickering of the Department of Architecture and is entitled "Carnegie Course in the Appreciation and Significance of the Arts." The course includes lectures, discussions and trips to the Cincinnati and Dayton museums. Ten scholarships are offered which give the equivalent of free tuition and registration fees. Other qualified students are admitted upon payment of the customary fees.

University of Pennsylvania—The course at Pennsylvania in Art Appreciation is under the direction of Dean George Simpson Koyl of the School of Fine Arts. From its appropriation the school allots a sum as an addition to the salary paid Professor S. Lane Faison of Williams College, a visiting lecturer in art history, to take charge of the group formed by the granting of fifteen scholarships. The course is entitled "Art in the Social Fabric" and is designed primarily for teachers and supervisors of art education. The appropriation also covers the purchase of duplicate books for the use of the students.

University of Oregon—Oregon follows a precedent established at Chicago and Harvard of forming a group of twenty students under the charge of a director who plans their courses, discussions, special lectures and trips. Each scholarship holder is expected to contribute \$50.00 toward his or her expenses. With the exception that no traveling expenses are paid in excess of \$50.00, all tuition, living and traveling expenses are covered.

It may be that more of the time of the group is taken up by the practice of drawing, painting and modeling than is desirable, as the purpose of these courses is not so much to develop the technique of a practitioner of the arts as to broaden the horizon of teachers so that they may influence a larger number of their student body in art. Some such practice is justified as any student understands creative art better for some attempts of his own.

This year the group has been formed largely of school teachers from Oregon, California, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Minnesota and Washington, and is under the charge of Dean Ellis Lawrence and Mr. W. R. B. Willcox.

Harvard University—Fifty-five students have applied for the scholarships at the Harvard Summer School. The committee feels that with a little more publicity one hundred and fifty would apply for the opportunity that is offered at Harvard. Apparently the applicants only hear of these scholarships by word of mouth, vague rumors, and the alertness of certain directors of schools such as the Institute of Fine Arts at New York University and the Division of Fine Arts at the Pennsylvania State College.

The applicants this year are well qualified and quite widely distributed, as they come from Alabama, California, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia. One is from the British West Indies.

The students will be organized under the direction of a chairman whom they will elect in order to hold such weekly discussions as will best promote their common needs. The group will be under the constant direction of Mr. Frederick B. Robinson of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The courses in history and practice of art will be chosen from the summer school schedule. Round table discussions are held once a week and special lectures on two afternoons a week. On Saturdays special trips and visits to museums are held. Luncheon meetings of special groups within the general group are held and private conferences with individual students are arranged.

Of the fifty-five who have applied, fourteen are former scholarship holders who testify most eloquently to the benefits they have received from their previous courses, but, with the idea of spreading the benefits as widely as possible, former students are seldom re-appointed.

Each scholar agrees during the course of the following year to give lectures and teach in the field of appreciation and significance of the fine arts.

Extension of Carnegie Courses Limited—The directors of the courses at these four universities have been told that the Carnegie Corporation support will be extended only for three more years after 1940 and that they should be interested with the committee in considering ways and means of insuring their continuance.

Dolano and Aldrich Scholarship for 1940

The war in Europe has upset the active use of these funds to provide means for a foreign artist to visit this

country. Mr. Bailleau, the student selected for 1939 by the Paris Committee, has not been able to come. The committee feels that, as the intent of the donors of the fund was that the French should primarily benefit from this gift, the income be allowed to accumulate for the time and be added to the principal.

With the hope that the French government might consider the possibility of permitting arrangements to be made to allow one student a year to come to this country, it was suggested to the Paris Committee that they might tell us how best to approach the proper authorities for this purpose. M. Gromort of the Paris Committee, however, feels that no student of merit would care to leave France in the present crisis. It has, however, been suggested to M. Gromort that a student of the character of the previous scholars would be a splendid representative of France to come among us just now, and from this point of view it might seem a patriotic duty for him to perform.

Henry Adams Scholarship

The inaccessibility of the great examples of 13th Century architecture in which Henry Adams was particularly interested has made travel study of this period impractical. As the amount available is not large, it may be well to allow it to accumulate for the time being. A special committee has been appointed by Mr. George Young, Jr., President of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, at the request of last year's committee, to study this question and make recommendations, and it is possible that some valuable ideas may come from them.

Milton B. Medary Scholarship

This scholarship, following an established custom, is awarded every second year, and the committee has followed this precedent, so that no scholarship has been awarded this year.

School Medals

As the schools make their nominations for these medals at the last moment and just before the end of the school term, there is very little time for the committee to make the awards; in fact, in many cases it would be impossible to send the nominations to the members of the committee and receive their ballots of approval in time for commencement day. Also the nominations come in at different times so that it would either be necessary to take a great many ballots or else allow nomi-

nations to accumulate, neither of which courses is very practical. The committee members as a consequence voted unanimously to accept the nominations of the various school faculties and approve them in advance, and requested The Secretary of The Institute to act for the committee in this matter, notifying the various schools, requesting them to nominate their favored candidate, and after his nomination was made to automatically make the award for the committee. Some eight nominations have already been made.

1940 Waid Lectures

These lectures for 1940 were delivered by Dr. William Emerson. They were made the occasion of contacts with various colleges and chapters included in the itinerary, by which renewed enthusiasm in Institute affairs has been aroused. The series was completed on April 3rd and Dr. Emerson is preparing a report. The lectures were very successful, and fulfilled the desirable purpose of reaching many out of the way places that rarely have the opportunity to discuss Institute affairs with one so well versed as Dr. Emerson. Letters have been received from a number of these places, expressing thanks and appreciation.

Following the request of the committee it has been decided that a record should be kept of the Waid lectures where possible. Unfortunately the 1939 lecturers were appointed without it being stipulated that we should receive copies of their lectures. However, they have been requested to furnish such copies and it is probable that some of them will do so. Dr. Emerson's lectures were given in the nature or more or less informal talks, arranged to suit the particular school or chapter that he was addressing, so that it may not be practical to obtain records of them. However, we do expect to be able to make a start at collecting the lectures and gradually a standard may be built up. As most of these lectures are illustrated, their context is not fully intelligible without the illustrations.

INVESTIGATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

Recommendations for future uses of Waid Education Fund

The committee has considered the various uses to which the Waid Fund could be put, and which of these would be most desirable as additional activities. The committee has assumed that the Waid lectures will be continued, and that these proposed new activities will supplement the lectures, either alternating with them or

running along with them. The committee has considered and voted upon three schemes:

Scheme 1: Magazine articles or essays on similar subjects to those given in the lectures, a competition being held for the best article and cash prizes being given. This competition to be judged by the editorial department of the magazine and representatives of the committee acting together; one or more of the best papers to be published.

Scheme 2: Broadcast talks over a national hook-up.

Scheme 3: Moving picture lectures. A lecturer of distinction to deliver the lectures in a regular talking picture, accompanied by a series of pictures, all properly synchronized.

A tentative contact was made with a magazine of very high standing on Scheme 1 and there is no question but that satisfactory arrangements can be made to publish the best article and perhaps several of the best.

A national broadcasting company was approached and they are eager to put on such a broadcast on their educational program, as a series of 26 weekly numbers of 15 minutes. The company would sell architectural prints illustrating the talks at cost, advertising these prints in advance so that anyone interested could send 50c to \$1.00 each month to get the four sets of illustrations for the four lectures of that month. The broadcasts would be dramatized, a small group of two or three personages of the period discussing the work of that period, and at the end of the discussion a lecturer would read a short paper describing the salient features of the period, and showing how the illustrations explained these features. The cost of the broadcast would be confined to the preparation of the script and the short talk and the payment of actors, which is not a large sum. It would be well within our funds. The difficulty lies in the immense amount of work involved in order to keep control of the broadcast and keep it dignified and really instructive. To do it properly would require almost all of one man's time for six months, assuming that the proper man could be found.

No estimate has been made of the cost of the movie lectures, nor has a program been worked out. It should be possible to arrange a series that would be well worth while, and as they could be repeated in different places for several years, it might be worth while to put more than one year's income into them.

The vote of the committee was not entirely conclusive. All thought the magazine article a proper use and 7 members so considered the broadcast, while only 5 so

considered the movie lecture and 4 preferred the movie lecture to either of the other schemes. Considering the difficulties in the way of both broadcast and movie lecture, and also the fact that the magazine article was the only scheme to which no opposition was raised, the magazine article is probably the most practical scheme of the three. However, the actual decision as to these future uses will have to be made by future committees. The Board of Directors is requested to take the necessary steps to make the execution of these schemes possible and at the same time to express its opinion of their feasibility and advisability.

Preparation for State Examinations for Admission to Practice

Some correspondence has been received on this subject and apparently there are already such courses in several localities. A sub-committee has been appointed to study this question but has not as yet made any report. It must be realized that it will take considerable time to organize any new courses of this kind. The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards is taking an interest in the college graduate during his period of probation and preparation for a certificate to practice, and it is probable that the best results can be obtained in cooperation with the registration boards. The movement should be extended to include not only college graduates but also draftsmen who have not been able to obtain college training.

Architectural Clinics

It has been proposed that The Institute look into the question of establishing clinics to discuss and study various architectural problems. An eminent authority on each subject would be asked to present and explain that subject, giving a short course covering special features. These clinics would be held locally, the conductor traveling from place to place. The architects in each locality would be asked to pay some fixed amount for admission to the course, with the idea that it might be made self-supporting. This is a very interesting suggestion, but it is the opinion of the chairman of this committee that it would involve so much work and attention that it would be impossible for any committee charged with other duties to undertake it. It should be the work of a special Institute committee concerned with this one duty and no other. The Committee on Education could well cooperate with this committee and render any assistance in its power to make its work successful.

Beaux Arts Institute of Design

The committee, so far this year, has neglected this important work. It is especially valuable in that it helps the draftsmen who are unable to attend college in obtaining education in architecture and design. It has also undoubtedly done much toward establishing a uniformly high standard in design in our colleges. When the committee has available next year a full year period, that work will be considered.

The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards

Several of the aims of the committee are the same as those of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. The profession has provided the machinery for licensing architects, and examining candidates as to their qualifications. The Institute also has a great interest in seeing that these candidates have opportunity to properly prepare themselves for these examinations, especially such as are not able to take full college courses. The Secretary of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards has recently compiled a list of 1939 graduates of our colleges, grouped according to chapters in the territories of which colleges are located and has sent copies to all chapters, asking them to assist in obtaining mentors for these young graduates and seeing that they obtain proper advice and assistance up to the time when they obtain their license. We hope that the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards will also cooperate in the preparation of non-graduate candidates. This, of course, will require a somewhat different program in addition to the one already undertaken by them.

Accrediting of Architectural Schools

Accrediting of architectural schools is, of course, entirely independent of the Education Committee, but after the National Architectural Accrediting Board has definitely set up its system, it will doubtless automatically help to solve some of our problems. The relation of the school to the profession and the proportion of graduates to the number that can be absorbed by the profession will immediately be affected and favorably, by a rise in standards, such as accrediting should bring about.

The Mentor

It will be noted in the paragraph entitled "The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards,"

that the Council is interesting itself in this very valuable activity. This is a matter that requires the attention of the local chapters, but the committee should keep the matter before these.

Publication Royalties Donated

Royalties from publishing their book "The Significance of the Fine Arts" has been donated to The Institute by Messrs. Zantzing, Barber, Ittner, Nimmons, Emerson and Butler.

This fund will be known as "The Significance of the Fine Arts Fund" and the royalties heretofore received have been turned over to the Committee on Education for its use ever since this book was originally published

by the donors. The committee wishes to take advantage of this occasion to express its appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

John Bakewell, Jr., *Chairman*

James Ford Clapp

Nathaniel Cortlandt Curtis

Jefferson M. Hamilton

Allen Holmes Kimball

Jerrold Loebel

G. Meredith Musick

John Noble Richards

George Young, Jr.

C. Clark Zantzing, Jr.

Action by The Board of Directors

On the Report of the Committee on Education

The Committee on Education has ably carried forward the former activities of this committee. The groundwork of those activities has been well laid over the years and the committee is studying ways to enlarge, but not disturb that base. It is examining ways of building thereon new activities and of expanding the old ones. It is stopping to ascertain what philosophies are directing that education; to take account of where education in architecture is headed. It is enquiring whether those philosophies are bringing out the qualities that the next generation of architects should have to carry on our art and to win for themselves, by rendering able and understanding service, the place and importance in society that our profession must have to maintain its independent practice.

The explorations of the committee have not yet progressed to definite conclusions, for the few short months since last convention have not given sufficient time for

that. But they are finding fields which The Institute activities have not entered, and are exploring ways and means for doing so.

These matters will be presented to the convention at its Friday morning meeting. What is to be presented there will be informative and provocative. The prevailing philosophies of teaching will be set out by the heads of various schools of architecture. Whither those philosophies are leading will be deduced by those who listen. It is not probable that any final conclusions can or should be reached, but from the exposition it is expected that further data will be derived to use for future planning.

The Board feels that the committee is advancing well into the future status of architecture; forthright and with great vision. It feels that this is an appropriate occasion to refer to the monumental contribution which Messrs. William Emerson and C. C. Zantzing have made to this committee and to express its confidence in the work of their successors.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STRUCTURAL SERVICE

The functions of the committee were defined as follows:

"*First*, To maintain an effective contact and an active collaboration with the producers of and the dealers in materials of construction and the equipment of buildings, and with those engaged in developing an efficient and economical use of such materials and equipment;

"*Second*, To maintain an effective contact with federal governmental authorities preparing building codes or safety codes relating to the construction of buildings;

"*Third*, To perform other duties consistent with the general duties stated above which are assigned to the committee by The Board.

"*Fourth*, The special duty of the committee, until its

report to The Board in April, shall be to develop plans for making the committee and the output of the committee of immediate usefulness to the members."

One useful field of collaboration between producers and architects would be for the producers to authorize the National Bureau of Standards, the universities, and all other testing agencies to publish freely the results of all tests and experiments, comparative or otherwise, with trade names, so that architects could specify materials and equipment on a basis of comparative values as shown by unbiased scientific investigation.

As to contact with federal governmental authorities preparing building or safety codes:

There seems to be no need of action by the committee because both The Institute and the National Bureau of Standards are already represented on the Building Code Correlating Committee of the American Standards Association which has been working on a proposed code for several years. The representatives of The Institute on this Correlating Committee have not asked for the opinions of this committee.

As to the special duty of the committee to develop plans for making the output of the committee of immediate usefulness to the members:

One function of the committee might be to furnish information to the members on technical matters. Such information might be obtained from several sources. One source would be articles in technical periodicals or reports of tests or experiments by government, university or other testing agencies. No architect can possibly afford to obtain all of these reports nor can he afford the time to go to libraries, and no one library will receive all of the reports. At most, the architect will see only a very small number of these reports and he will find most of them too long to be helpful when writing a specification, generally in a hurry. A mere listing of such articles and reports is of little use. Nor is a statement of what they discuss of much more use. What is needed is a short statement of conclusions to aid in writing specifications.

One technical periodical is arranging to have government publications reviewed but the scope of these reviews is not yet apparent. But it would be better for The Institute to do this work. However, it would be impracticable to expect a committee of ten men from all parts of the country to write out condensations of such reports. As in the case of possible collaboration with producers discussed above, the work should be done by a paid full-time technical man aided by an advisory

committee of architects particularly well informed upon different methods or materials.

A serious defect in the reports of the National Bureau of Standards on building materials is the fact that no trade names are published when comparative results of different commercial products are given. One reason why the trade names are not published is that the producers may change the composition of the material from that tested so that the test report is no longer exact. The Bureau does, however, give these trade names to the federal agencies which, through the Central Housing Committee, is assisting the Bureau in its program of research on "Building Materials and Structures." If the trade names are given to these federal building agencies and if they find them useful there seems to be no reason why the same information should not be given to the building industry as a whole. That is, the taxpayers who support the federal agencies have as much need and right to obtain information as the agencies which they support.

Admitting that the producer might use a Bureau report as an aid in his sales efforts even though he changed the composition from that tested, this difficulty might be overcome by requiring the producer to have the material tested again and perhaps to require certification that the material conformed to an identified test.

In this connection the Bureau's certification plan in connection with federal specifications is of interest. The Bureau cooperates in the work of 70 committees in the preparation of about 1,250 "Federal Specifications," hundreds of which apply to building materials. In order to enable purchasers to be sure that they are obtaining materials which conform to the specifications the Bureau operates a "Certification Plan" by which it maintains a list of "Willing-to-Certify" sources of supplies conforming to many but not all of the federal specifications. Some specifications for building materials are included, but not many. An architect can obtain from the Bureau lists of producers who will, upon request, certify that their material conforms to the given federal specification.

Choice of materials to be specified would be somewhat simplified if standards could be established. A movement in this direction was the Boren Bill, H. R. 6652, introduced in the House in June, 1939, but not passed. It proposed that the Bureau of Standards should be authorized to establish and publish standards as an aid to purchasers. Investigations and tests would be a basis for the establishment of a standard or of grades

A, B, C, etc. Producers manufacturing articles complying with the standards would label such articles accordingly.

The Bureau of Standards B M S reports would be much more useful if more summaries were given. For instance, tables of comparative resistance of different wall constructions to compression, racking, etc. It is necessary now to read through sixteen different reports and to make up one's own comparative tables. If reports on heat insulation and fire resistance of these different constructions are made later, compact comparative tables should summarize the conclusions and combine them in comparative tables in one report similar to the tables on heat conductivities and conductances in the "Guide" of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

To accomplish the additional work suggested above and to free it from too much dependence upon contributions of producers the Bureau would need additional appropriations. The Institute and other factors in the construction industries might well urge such appropriations, especially because of the magnitude of the construction industry and the relatively small sum spent by the government to help it in research. The Institute should not however urge appropriations for any government agency engaged in either investigation or construction unless provision is made for technical advisory committees made up in part of men not in the public service. The Central Housing Committee Subcommittee on Technical Research, for instance, is assisting the program of Building Materials and Structures Reports now being carried out by the Bureau of Standards but it is made up wholly of government employees. An advisory committee made up of professional men not in the government employ would prevent such an investigation from becoming too narrow or too theoretical and would surely insist that findings should be made available to the whole building industry. The criticisms of the B M S reports herein are given to illustrate the kind of improvements which a professional advisory committee might recommend.

Other reports like those of the Department of Agriculture or the University of Illinois, for instance, and technical articles in trade journals to which architects are not likely to subscribe, should be made useful to the profession. Besides government bureaus and university laboratories, there are other sources of information available. Organizations of maintenance men having charge of office buildings, government buildings, large state or

educational institutions, industrial plants and others accumulate information on performance of materials which they publish in their periodicals or discuss in their conventions.

But abstracting technical articles and reports currently available is not enough. All governmental building agencies should freely put their experience at the service of the building industry as a whole. Federal bureaus with experience gained from constructing and maintaining great numbers of buildings ought to publish far more information than they do as to the results of their experience. They ought to publicize their failures as well as their successes, not only in matters of design, but the failures and successes of materials, mentioning the materials by name. In spite of some attempts to exchange experiences between the agencies themselves there seemed to be less cooperation in Washington than there should be. There is still less cooperation with the building industry as a whole in supplying information.

As for legal attack from producers whose materials were criticized, the experience of the American Medical Association in publishing reports on proprietary preparations and the experience of consumer organizations in publishing comparative reports on materials and equipment by name would seem to show that we need not fear damage suits in any attempts to find out and report the facts. Here again cooperation of the producers might assure us of immunity from legal trouble from them.

It would take time, patience and good judgment to affect changes in the practices of the Washington building and research agencies so as to obtain their cooperation in the plan for dissemination of information outlined above. Besides some natural personal disinclination to change there would be departmental regulations or even Congressional statutes to be modified or amended.

Another and very important function of the committee might be to gather information from architects themselves as to how materials and methods had worked out in practice. A report telling how a material had performed after several years in actual use is an invaluable addition to information furnished by laboratory tests. The question is whether architects would cooperate to give this kind of information. One method of gathering this information is to find out first what subjects the architects feel to be most in need of investigation. For instance, a questionnaire sent out to the members of the Boston Chapter resulted in ten who

suggested that air conditioning be investigated, ten wanted to know about glass in various forms, nine about floor coverings, eight about wall boards, seven about insulation, seven about paints and varying numbers about other materials, totalling about forty in all. The Committee on Materials and Methods of the chapter will next send out a notice to all members of the chapter asking for their experience, successful or unsuccessful, with insulating materials, hoping for definite details as to the materials and the circumstances. Such an inquiry as to the experience of architects could be well conducted by a committee on materials and methods of each chapter.

It would be most useful if investigation of one particular material or method were started each month simultaneously by all chapters willing to participate because some of the materials act differently in different parts of the country. The reports gathered by each chapter, after local correlation, might then be forwarded to the Technical Secretary, or the Structural Service Committee of The Institute, whichever develops to be the better procedure. That Secretary or committee might ask the producer of the material for more information as to his product, including results of tests if available. The Secretary or committee might then submit the findings to The Producers' Council which, in turn, might submit them to a committee formed for the purpose to check them from the producer's point of view. The producers might well ask for further particulars in case of reports of failures. A report which had resulted from this procedure ought to be of more value than a salesman's talk, a single laboratory report, a single architect's complaint or other incomplete information.

It is not proposed that The Institute establish any testing laboratory or research organization of its own. Our numbers and financial ability do not justify starting competition with the organizations already available. But The Institute can furnish what many laboratories cannot furnish, that is, review by a committee experienced in putting materials together, selected for their fitness to supply this practical point of view in correlating results of tests and research.

It would gather technical information from all available sources, condense it into useful form, evaluate conflicting claims, and disseminate the useful part of all of

this information in condensed form as widely as possible. It might collaborate in developing an efficient and economical use of materials and equipment as in the first paragraph of the instructions to this committee. Such a department would be particularly useful in passing upon new materials. The average architect generally does not have time to check such new materials adequately and in many cases may lack the aptitude for such a check. In such a case he might call upon the committee for a report; that committee would then call on the producer for all data necessary to form an opinion, and the report thus formulated could be sent to all architects, not simply to the architect asking for the report.

This committee would obtain cooperation from Institute members more freely than could an outside organization and all prestige would accrue to The Institute alone. Its headquarters should be at The Octagon. This is especially desirable to be in close touch with the numerous sources of information in Washington. Washington is also nearer what might be called the center of gravity of the area of large building activity than New York or Chicago for instance, and this is important because the department ought to be so located as to be conveniently reached by producers and others who wished personal conferences with the technical staff. To make such personal conferences still more convenient the technical secretary or his assistant might maintain part-time days at desks in New York and Chicago, for instance.

This report as a whole covers a wide field of suggested action but the committee does not urge that all of this field be covered at first. If any of the suggestions seem worth carrying out a start can be made without too much expense and then, if found worth while, other suggestions can be carried out.

CHARLES W. KILLAM, *Chairman*
ABRAHAM LEVY, *Vice-Chairman*
ALFRED E. BARNES
JOHN COBB DENNIS
HARRY A. HERZOG
WALTER G. JAMESON
HENRY A. MARTIN
N. W. OVERSTREET
ROY PLACE
JOHN C. THORNTON

April 30, 1940.

Action by The Board of Directors On the Report of the Committee on Structural Service

The Board commends highly the report of the Committee on Structural Service as being a comprehensive statement covering a broad field of activity in the construction industry in which there is opportunity for definite service by The Institute and its chapters.

In this service the laboratory facilities of the various educational institutions of the country should be available for research work on building materials and for the preparation of reports of fact with respect to materials and methods of construction.

The rapid development of new materials and construction methods has centered attention on the inadequacy of building codes in general to provide for the application of new inventions to building construction. A re-study of the building codes of the country with a view to the adoption of basic codes that would be applicable not only to individual states but which might be extended beyond their boundary lines is urgently needed. When developed, such basic codes may be made effective through the passage of legislative enabling acts which would delegate to non-political, technical boards

the duty of prescribing detailed regulations consistent with the police powers to regulate for safety, health and welfare.

A strong cooperative movement is essential to the success of such an undertaking. It should include, in addition to The American Institute of Architects, the American Society for Testing Materials, the National Bureau of Standards, The Producers' Council, engineering societies, labor, financial institutions and various civic and technical bodies having a logical interest in this movement.

The committee refers to the fitness of The Institute organization to condense, evaluate and disseminate the results of the suggested research, but does not urge that an attempt be made to cover at once the whole field of suggested action. The Board is of the opinion that the report of this committee points the way to a further extension of The Institute's services to the profession and to the public, and urges the cooperation of the chapters in the work that the committee has so ably outlined.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION LAWS*

There are now forty states operating under registration laws for architects, in addition to the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico.

The states remaining without registration laws are as follows: Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, Vermont and Wyoming.

All of these states, with the possible exception of Vermont, are making a definite effort to pass registration laws, and the committee has provided each of these with such information and assistance as it is able, financially and otherwise, to offer.

Therefore, the requirement for registration has become an established part of the profession of architecture in the United States.

This does not mean that the work of the Committee on Registration Laws is completed, for it is frequently assisting architects and their state committees with preparing amended registration laws and doing what it can

to assist in the passage of laws in the eight states remaining without architectural registration laws.

Now that there are architectural registration requirements in the major portion of the country, there should be a more serious consideration of the problems resulting from registration, of the methods of improvement in the field, of the opportunities which registration presents to the profession and The Institute, and, more important still, of the obligations thereby pressed upon us.

Some of these important considerations which should now be studied and carefully dealt with are the following:

(a) The system of "reciprocity" concerning matters pertaining to out-of-state practice. These should be simplified and made more practical, if possible.

(b) A national examination for entrance to practice should be more carefully studied and simplified.

(c) The so-called mentor system of preparing students and graduates for the national examination should be broadened or give way to something more practical.

(d) The newly created national architectural accred-

*This report is signed only by the chairman of the committee but presumably represents the opinion of all members of the committee.

iting board should, with the full cooperation of all concerned, begin its work and carry out its mission.

(e) The various state examining boards should continue and enlarge their efforts to develop the best possible examinations.

(f) An effort should be made to determine the qualifications and peculiar talents of the most successful architects, and these findings used in determining the kind of examinations to be given and the kind of schools we need.

(g) *More important still*, The Institute and the profession generally should take a more definite interest in obtaining appointment of the very highest type of members of our profession to memberships on the state examining boards. All future architects must pass through these boards on the way to an architectural career, and all other work of these boards relating to preparation for practice will fail to achieve the desired results unless more attention is given to this one matter than has ever yet been given.

Many of the above things are now, and during the past few years have been, considered by various committees and authorities, including the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards under the able leadership of the late Emory Stanford Hall, F.A.I.A. His unselfish services to The Institute and the profession should be long remembered. We render him our tribute.

The Committee on Preparation for Architectural Practice, composed of members of the Institute Committee on Education, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, and the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, has been considering many of these problems, and the newly created Architectural Accrediting Board, of necessity, will consider many of them in conjunction with its difficult task.

Our committee has often stressed, however, the need and importance of more general interest and cooperation of members of The Institute outside the college men and The Board members, in order that efforts to set up a more qualified profession might have the benefit of a qualified, disinterested viewpoint.

It seems evident, in other words, that it is time for examination of our entire system of training and preparing men for the practice of architecture, and that this is the joint opportunity and responsibility of the

schools, the state boards, and The Institute, and not of any one of them alone.

An interesting and important prelude to a future harmonious and cooperative effort is to be found in the program of the convention for Friday morning, May 24th, in Louisville.

The Committee on Registration Laws has assisted in helping to bring about the program of Friday morning, although limitation of the committee's functions does not in any manner, to date, place it in a position to represent The Institute more formally with respect to registration problems which are so closely related to the whole program of preparation for practice.

It is to be hoped that the outcome of this program of Friday morning, and the related work of the various committees, will tend to focus attention more directly on the whole registration problem, not only as it pertains to preliminary training in the schools, but more specifically to bring about a coordinated and harmonious effort to train men for the architectural profession in a manner which may, after thorough study, be proclaimed as the combined conclusions of the schools, the registration boards, and the most successful of our present day architects.

The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, of course, is not a part of The Institute, but it has been officially recognized by it as the organization properly constituted to handle matters pertaining to the registration boards.

For this and other reasons too obvious to mention The Institute has a vital interest in the National Council.

The committee recommends that The Institute Board recognize the importance of the Council and its work and itself consider the advisability of relocating the Council office and make recommendations.

The committee recommends that fresh efforts be made in practically all of the states to amend their architectural registration laws to permit better enforcement, more freedom in providing uniformity of action by state examining boards *after* such laws are in effect, to the end that such laws should regulate the practice of architecture and not merely the title of "architect," as is still the case in many states.

C. JULIAN OBERWARTH,
Chairman.

April 30, 1940

Action by The Board of Directors
On the Report of the Committee on Registration Laws

It is interesting to note how many states now have registration laws governing the practice of architecture and the progress that has been made in establishing generally a higher standard of qualification for practice.

The committee's report reveals a comprehensive canvass of all matters which affect the maintenance and improvement of standards for registration and indicates a

justifiable hope that in the near future all states will have enacted registration laws.

Emphasis has been placed upon the necessity for continuing activity on the part of the committee to bring about a strengthening of those laws which have apparent weaknesses in them and to cooperate with other agencies interested in the improvement of preparation and training for architectural registration.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL
DEPRECIATION AND ENHANCEMENT

One of the most important problems before the country today is that of salvaging the depreciated areas of our urban regions. Members of The American Institute of Architects, individually and collectively as professional men and as citizens, cannot afford to ignore these conditions and their causes. They cannot fail to see the need to take an active part in the formulation of sound, economical and aesthetically satisfying solutions of the problems. It is extremely unlikely that they can render valuable service if they defer an expression of interest coupled with actual activity.

In the latter part of this report are a few references which offer encouragement. Intensive studies of the problems have been launched in several cities. These efforts, and certain aspects of city and regional planning, are not given further attention in this report. But it is important to note here that the participants include:

- (a) Those concerned with the ownership and management of real estate;
- (b) Money-lending and fiduciary agencies;
- (c) Insurance companies;
- (d) Those who are concerned officially and unofficially with local government, and taxation;
- (e) The legal profession; and, last but not least,
- (f) The architectural profession.

No one of these groups by itself has a completely adequate agency for dealing with these complex problems. Therefore, architects will not be alone in having much to learn. They must step over the lines which hitherto have circumscribed their private professional practice. A long and arduous cooperative job must be undertaken, which will involve beginning at the beginning and stay-

ing with it. If architects do this, in the regions where they live and practice, they can share the mutual respect which comes from serious cooperative effort in the public interest. They will demonstrate the axiom that successful aesthetic results derive only from sound and economical solutions of practical problems. It will be possible then to point out effectively the beneficial economic results which accompany a successful combination of functional and aesthetic design. Whether or not architects assume leadership will be largely a question of personality and ability.

This committee recommends

1—*With respect to policy*

that The American Institute of Architects adopt a policy of cooperating with others in the study of the causes and conditions of depreciation and blight, particularly in the country's urban regions, and of possible means of encouraging rehabilitation and stabilization;

2—*With respect to a national committee*

that The Institute create, for the foregoing purpose, a special committee, to continue for not less than three years without change of membership, and thereafter continue with the replacement of one member each year; and that the committee finally be discontinued only when sufficient advancement has been made or conditions have so changed that a modification of The Institute's policy is deemed desirable;

3—*With respect to chapter activity*

that the chapters of The Institute be urged to give formal approval to The Institute policy herein recommended and, pursuant thereto, create active committees to deal cooperatively with others in those local civic affairs which concern city planning, and more especially in the study of the causes and possible means of rehabilitation of slum, blighted and deteriorated areas;

4—*With respect to the individual architect*

that the individual members of The Institute be urged to study the problems of this field, so that they may

- (a) broaden their knowledge of the causes of depreciation and blight, and of the problems of rehabilitation, enhancement and stabilization—together with the economic and legal measures which may be utilized to solve these problems and secure improvement;
- (b) equip themselves to make the architect's peculiarly important contribution to the joint study of the conditions in, and the problems of, depreciated areas, by local civic organizations and planning agencies;
- (c) cooperate with other professional, technical and lay members of these local bodies, in the initial study of such areas and their problems, so as to share continuously in the process of self-education which that joint study will involve, and thus to earn the respect of their associates and to open avenues of further joint activity and possible leadership;
- (d) actively work for recognition of the essential truth that a contribution of aesthetic importance can be made only by those who also participate in defining the problem to be solved, and in the preparation of adequate plans for public and private improvement—including plans for neighborhoods or larger urban and suburban areas;
- (e) appreciate very early the basic significance of these facts—(1) that modern motor highways facilitate the shifting of population with concurrent shifting of property valuations from one locality to another; (2) that this creates instability and uncertainty in the tax base from which revenues for public improvement must be secured; (3) that the mere beautification of

any highway, be it on the surface or elevated, is not a substitute for the proper placement of that highway in relation to the regional pattern and its specifically correct functional design.

Significant Beginnings

The successful replanning and improvement of a neighborhood is not practicable unless the property owners are persuaded to agree—a result which can occur rarely if ever without slow and careful negotiation. If this present committee's recommendations are approved, bulletins could be issued to inform The Institute members concerning legal and administrative measures which might be used in dealing with separate property interests.

In 1938 the State of New York granted powers for "the clearance, replanning, reconstruction and rehabilitation of substandard and insanitary areas." The New York City planning commission officially may designate such areas and declare them suitable for replanning and improvement. A bill not yet passed by New York State (last legislative session, Senate Int. 1333) would create an entity capable of carrying out an effective local plan and, when that plan has received approval of a city planning commission, a redevelopment corporation could use the power of eminent domain to prevent a minority of property owners from interfering with its execution.

A great deal of special state legislation has been passed dealing with the mortgage situation. Old mortgage claims and other types of liens are obstacles to planning and executing improvements. Mortgage conferences have been organized to consider stabilization of values in depreciated areas. In almost all states the laws regulate fiduciary organizations which hold mortgages. The need has been found for special legislation to give discretion to this type of fiduciary, so that properties may be exchanged in depreciated areas, and mortgages may be exchanged for stock or other shares of interest in improvements planned on a large scale. (New York, Chapter 52 of 1909, Section 278-A.)

There has been set up recently, under the sponsorship of the National Association of Real Estate Boards but as a separate and distinct body, the "Urban Land Institute of the National Real Estate Foundation." It is a non-profit Illinois corporation organized "for the purpose of conducting research and carrying on educational activities in the field of urban real property and community building." Much more can be told about this in future reports.

Also worthy of extended explanation later are (1) various studies in New York City affecting depreciated areas composed largely of non-residential properties; (2) a current Baltimore enterprise involving cooperative study of dominantly owner-occupied residential properties in which good and bad mortgages are held by private money-lending institutions, the Home Owners'

Loan Corporation and the Federal Housing Administration; and (3) undertakings, with local and national backing, now developing in Chicago and Cleveland.

Frederick Bigger, *Chairman*
Arthur C. Holden,
Charles Henry Cheney,
Frederick W. Garber,

William Lescaze,
Charles Dana Loomis,
Horace W. Peaslee.

May 1, 1940.

Action by The Board of Directors

On the Report of the Committee on Regional Depreciation and Enhancement

This committee has undertaken the investigation of one of the important and comprehensive subjects before the planners of America today. In the judgment of The Board there is nothing so significant, particularly with respect to our communities of the future, as the study of the neighborhoods that compose the communities and their influences on them. The depreciation and enhancement of neighborhoods are determining elements of the welfare of the community.

The committee is directing the attention of architects to the effects that plans and designs of individual buildings may have on the neighborhoods in which the buildings are located, and, conversely, the effect that use and occupancy of the buildings of the neighborhoods may have on the values of the individual buildings and the community. It is directing the viewpoint of architects to a larger horizon and a greater field.

The committee is making definite recommendations as to the policies of The Institute with respect to this larger field, and as to how the chapters may be activated to promote these policies, and what the individual architect may do therefor.

The subject is one of advance planning for a long term activity, and its importance indicates that the convention should consider and act upon it. Hence The Board is referring the entire subject and the determina-

tion of a general policy, and the extent that chapters and individual architects may be expected to take part in carrying out that policy, to a round table discussion at the convention, to be presided over by Mr. Frederick Bigger, chairman of the committee. The Board expects at this round table an extended and general discussion of all matters concerning the depreciation and enhancement of neighborhoods and communities, and as to what should be the profession's participation.

Mr. Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Vice President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, has been asked to lay before the round table the purposes and plans of the "Urban Land Institute of the National Real Estate Foundation," which is to be very much concerned with the development of community neighborhoods. Out of the discussion, The Board expects definite conclusions which the chairman of the round table can lay before the convention for consideration on the morning following the round table discussion.

Because of this reference of the whole subject to the convention, The Board is offering no specific resolutions, but it expresses to this convention its complete sympathy with the objectives of the committee's study and its recommendations. It will definitely continue the committee and assist it in carrying out the policies that the convention determines.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION*

The Committee on Public Information believes, as formerly, that a really comprehensive program of information and instruction must depend on the chapters telling their own local public persistently, both the news about architecture and what architects are doing and what is generally news, too—what an architect does for his client.

So the committee has tried to tell the chapters that the news most acceptable to the press and the public must always be local news about local events and local people, and if the public is ever to know the architect and his work, it must be largely accomplished by the chapters themselves and by the membership at large.

Because of necessary financial restrictions the committee has tried by economy and by foregoing some valuable activities to carry on a useful work, but the amount available for the committee work of public information, of course, makes accomplishment, commensurate with what might be done and ought to be done, difficult.

Perhaps we are too close to "Public Information" to have an unbiased perspective, but as we have personal contact and considerable correspondence with architects, we get the impression that architects generally consider the "education of the public" not only as of greatest importance to the welfare of the profession, but architects in many parts of this country have the idea that because the architect is something of an unknown quantity to the public, architectural work of many kinds is slowly slipping into the hands of others, and that the necessity of the participation of the architect in building is less and less required. Whether this position is justified we are not here passing an opinion, but we do feel that the situation merits the careful thought of The Board.

The committee has been asked what would constitute an effective program. We would like to refer to many of the things that the committee has been trying to do for the past three years, as mentioned later in this report, and say that what has been attempted in a small way ought to be carried on in larger scope, extended and improved, and new items added when funds permit. Among the most important of these we might mention the preparation of a series of brochures on the services of the architect for a very wide distribution to banks and loaning institutions, for home shows, architectural exhibitions, for the use of architects with prospective

clients, etc. Visiting the chapters by the committee members, each in his regional district, is also of importance, but cannot be done to any extent until such time as it may be possible to pay travelling expenses. But after our personal contact with architects, particularly in our smaller cities, and after a deal of correspondence, the committee has arrived at the opinion that our present approach to the problem is necessarily inadequate—it is the approach of correspondence—essential is the approach of contact. Paraphrasing the Chinese proverb—one contact is worth a thousand letters.

Further, in meeting with Institute members personally in some of the smaller cities, the chairman has been impressed with the lack of understanding of what constitutes public information and how public information may be conducted, and so he is led to believe that the imparting of any stimulating degree of enthusiasm for public information must be done largely through the spoken word and by personal impression. He has also found that the points of contact that many of these architects in the smaller communities have with The Institute are so few and so impersonal that vital interest and loyalty is often slight.

Not only is this true in public information but the committee is persuaded that the whole spirit of The Institute as well as the story and the value of its accomplishments, must be more generally carried to our members through personal contact.

In considering how this might be brought about, we quite naturally turn first to The Institute's own loyal supporters. It is possible that something may be done by organized effort; why not try it?

But it is the conviction of many that there should be appointed by The Institute, through the concerted action and financing by the chapters, a salaried officer of capability and personality, perhaps for part time service, who could in cooperation with our Publicist bring The Institute to the chapters and members, as well as public information to the public.

We think that this, too, merits some consideration.

To try to stimulate the interest of the chapters and to give them practical assistance, the work of the committee has been largely as follows: It has been fortunate that our vice-chairman, Talmage Hughes, who edits the *Weekly Bulletin* of the Michigan Society of Architects, has kindly published articles, news items, information, which the committee has wanted to provide to our local

*This report is signed only by the chairman of the committee but presumably represents the opinion of all members of the committee.

representatives in all of our chapters, and has made this material available by putting on his mailing list the names of our local representatives, also the names of the officers of The Institute. Mr. Hughes and the Michigan Society have our gratitude.

Further, a revised and extended "Suggested Work Program" has been sent to the local representatives of the committee in the chapters, giving many suggestions of possible methods and activities.

There has been a continuous sale and some free distribution of The Institute brochure, "The Services of the Architect." One thousand copies were recently distributed by the Kentucky Chapter at its Home Show. The text of the brochure has also been carried in a number of publications, notably, a brochure on Better Houses, one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies of which are being distributed.

Articles for local publication or suggestions for locally written articles have been sent to our local representatives. We have stressed particularly the necessity of locally written articles, or at least a local color being given to more general articles.

Mr. Grady, Publicist of The Institute, has as usual given out for The Institute public information in his remarkably efficient way.

A somewhat extensive correspondence has been carried on by the chairman in answer to requests for suggestions and information from the chapters and members.

Material for a page on public information has been provided for THE OCTAGON.

Particularly have there been numerous requests from the chapters for suggestions and information in regard to group advertising.

A number of our chapters have recently adopted this method of telling the public about the value of the architect, and we have found that in this and other connections the passing along of information of successful methods from chapter to chapter has apparently been very helpful. The committee should expand this "clearing house" idea.

From the word had from some of the chapters and members, the committee has been led to hope that perhaps it has helped to stir some new interest. From letters and reports we learn that a number of our chapters now have comprehensive public information programs and are conducting the work with great efficiency; this has encouraged the committee. But, however this may be, we clearly see that the need is imperative, and that the chapters and the membership of The Institute have a right to expect practical assistance and inspiration from the parent body, and we strongly feel that to meet this demand the work of the committee must go on this coming year with renewed vigor and enthusiasm.

WILLIAM ORR LUDLOW, Chairman

May 1, 1940

Action by The Board of Directors On the Report of the Committee on Public Information

The Board recognizes there is a need for maintaining a close relationship between the profession and the public and of appraising the public of the services which the profession is qualified to render and the public's need for that information and that service. It is also aware of the increasing demand of the profession that such publicity be provided. The committee has offered a definite program for the future; The President is speaking of the subject in his message to the convention; The Publicist of The Institute, Mr. Grady, has an important contribution to make; chapters and state association members are definitely working on this subject.

Funds are required, beyond the present capacity of The Institute, and its chapters and state associations to provide. Where and how may the funds be obtained?

The subject is so pertinent and important that The Board is putting it before the convention:

First—At a meeting of the chapter officers, state delegates, and chairman and members of the Committee on Public Information, and The Publicist, at a luncheon on Wednesday noon. The discussion at this luncheon will be preliminary to the round table discussion in the afternoon.

Second—At a round table discussion on Wednesday afternoon, at which Mr. Edmund R. Purves will pre-

side. The broad subject of the round table will be "The Relations of the Architectural Profession to Society." Public information is an important by-subject of this.

The discussion at the round table will include considerations of all the suggestions noted above and others that will certainly develop from the discussion. From all these there should come forth a definite policy and a

plan for carrying it out, which the chairman of the round table may lay before the convention the next morning.

Hence The Board is not offering any definite resolutions, but reiterates its complete approval of the desirability of a definite and workable public information program, that will be a single program, with a single directing head, responsible to The Board.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE OCTAGON

PART TWO

On February 28 the Committee on Revision of THE OCTAGON presented to The Executive Committee a preliminary report. This covered fully the data which the committee had gathered. It explained that adoption of any definite plan of revision was dependent upon a means of income which the committee was unable to determine. It stated certain alternatives and asked advice of The Board. This progress report is Part One of this report.*

The Executive Committee notified this committee that they could not advise them as to what report they should present, and The President suggested that the committee should set out in its report its best judgment as to the type of publication that should be put out by The Institute without consideration of income.

Your committee therefore respectfully submits herewith the second part of its report consisting of its proposals for revisions of THE OCTAGON. It asks that these be considered in connection with the preliminary one of February 28 which contains the reasons back of these suggestions, and that the two be Part One and Part Two of the completed report.

In so far as there are records, criticism of THE Oc-

TAGON appears to be inversely as the age of the member. Older men turn nostalgic eyes toward the good old days of the Journal or hesitate to criticize, knowing the difficulties. Young men are outspoken in adverse comment. The everlasting leaven in youth continues to render the accepted unacceptable, just as when, in Egypt, "There came a king who knew not Joseph." Wherefore this committee recommends that in any further study of this matter a group of young men, including associate members, be fully advised and asked to make suggestions.

The committee wishes to say that while it is strongly in favor of certain revision, its investigations have left it with a high opinion of the accomplishments of the present OCTAGON under the handicaps of its limited income and the limited time available for its editorial work. So much so that it does not expect that any great changes can be attained without some increase in time invested and in the budget.

The almost universal source of income of journals is advertising. Therefore this committee investigated this possibility as already reported in Part One. The use of advertising would require that the by-laws of The Institute be amended.

The committee is divided as to the desirability or advisability in principle of a policy of unlimited advertising. However, its investigations indicate no assurance that such a course would supply income to offset expense. On the contrary, the experience of other journals shows, under present conditions at least, probabilities of an indeterminate loss in excess of the present expenses of THE OCTAGON. Therefore it has not felt called upon to reach a majority decision upon this question of a modification of the by-laws.

The committee has suggested in Part One certain possibilities of income through a limited plan of advertising.

*PART ONE of the Report of the Committee on Revision of THE OCTAGON consists of 66 typewritten pages and represents a prodigious amount of work on the part of the committee. It comprises data concerning the following subjects:

(1) A re-analysis of the 1934 Institute questionnaire relating to THE OCTAGON.

Three hundred of these questionnaires were sent out and two hundred and twenty-six replies were received. The comment of the committee is as follows:

"The answers are highly favorable to THE OCTAGON; but this, in itself, is not proof that it could not be modified to advantage."

(2) Considerable financial data as to publishing costs, derived from numerous sources.

(3) Many opinions from members and others concerning an enlarged magazine and with respect to advertising.

PART ONE is not printed because much of the data it contains is of such a confidential nature that it cannot be disseminated. It will remain, however, the basic document for study by those whose duty it may become to carry on the publishing of an expanded OCTAGON or a new magazine.

The report of the committee properly comprises both PART ONE and PART TWO, but all essential conclusions and recommendations of the committee are set out in PART TWO, which is printed herewith.

As to this also, this committee is somewhat divided. In view of the suggestion that we report without consideration as to income, no thought has been given to this subject beyond what appears in Part One.

However, it is the considered decision of this committee that a large income and consequent large expense, while humanly alluring, are not essential to the publication of an interesting and influential journal.

It admits that, given the income, in a journal of many pages, with ample illustration, it is easier to include something for everybody. However, as many members have told us, the purpose of THE OCTAGON is not to compete with commercial architectural magazines, but to provide interest, information and inspiration for the architectural profession through the journal of The American Institute of Architects.

This committee believes that this is an intellectual rather than a physical problem, and a difficult one; but one fully as possible of solution in a small journal as in a large one. It favors few but well chosen words, and chapter and regional reports stress that THE OCTAGON should not be long if it is to be read by the members.

This committee recommends therefore the continuance of a monthly OCTAGON which shall contain itself (at least for some time) within a maximum of thirty-two pages with perhaps one exceptional illustration. Some have asked that it again be called the Journal.

The vital difference proposed is that THE OCTAGON (or Journal) shall have a full time salaried editor and assistant. The difference lies not so much in the employment of trained technical experience as in the fact that at least two persons devote their entire time, energies and intellects and make careers of the editing of our journal.

This seems the least amount of effort that can be expected to produce a journal adequate to the needs of The Institute and the potentialities of The Institute's mentor and herald. It seems to this committee all that the members can hope to add at this time to The Institute's expenses, and it is our belief that The Board can and will find a method of financing if it is convinced of the need for the expenditure.

The Board would formulate a theory of the duties and responsibilities of Institute publisher, Institute business manager and the editorial control, and the way in which these three shall be interlocked in order to function smoothly. The Institute would keep in close touch with its policies through its appointed officers, without interference with editorial initiative.

It is obvious that if this plan were adopted, the selection of an editor would come first in order that his advice might be obtained in setting up any program, and the details would be worked out with him. This committee therefore might close its report upon this recommendation.

But The Institute, as publisher, would find it desirable (and probably essential) to furnish its editor with a statement of its purposes and policies. With these the editor must be in complete sympathy and from them he would draw guidance in his direction of the journal.

And as the committee has been devoting considerable thought to the type of journal which would best satisfy the membership, it has felt that a statement which attempted to sum up its opinion of the aims of such a publication might be of some help to The Board in case the committee's suggestion was adopted.

Therefore, the following comments are offered as a supplement, at the risk of boring The Board with ideas already evident to them and in the hope that they may later prove suggestive.

A. The readers to whom THE OCTAGON must appeal are listed, in the order of their importance, briefly as follows:

- (a) Members of The Institute and Associates—Architects.
- (b) Members of State Associations—Architects.
- (c) Prospective Members—Architects.
- (d) Prospective Members—Students in Architectural Schools.
- (e) Architects, in general.
- (f) Those interested in the arts and in the building industry.

The present circulation of THE OCTAGON, almost entirely among Institute members, is about 3,500. The potential circulation is put at 10,000 to 15,000.

It is most important that THE OCTAGON shall be of interest to prospective members and so keep The Institute constantly before them.

It is desirable that THE OCTAGON shall, because of its many practical obligations, present itself to its readers as a journal interested in the arts and in architecture as an art. This Committee believes that next to self interest the most potent mastic in binding architectural aggregates is their sense of community in a common art.

Item (a) requires no explanation.

Item (b) represents an increasing body of architects grouped under influential state associations. Whatever

one's opinion on the subject of unification, there can be little argument on the desirability of proving to state associations the advantages and qualities of leadership of The Institute. THE OCTAGON should be an important factor. We are in receipt of a letter from Frederic Fletcher, Chairman of the Committee on State Organization, setting forth a strong desire of the state associations that each of their members receive a copy of THE OCTAGON.

Items (c) and (e) are likewise evident.

As to Item (d), this committee feels strongly the need of means of contact of The Institute with the students in architectural schools. It sees great possibilities for this through a department in THE OCTAGON to work with the students and the schools themselves. It has sounded out a number of deans and feels that there is an opportunity now being neglected.

Item (f) will not greatly affect circulation one way or another but the quality of the journal will influence outside opinion of The Institute. As an instance—it might be that the journal's opinions on aesthetic subjects were of such value that art departments of libraries and museums would be logical subscribers.

B. Methods of appeal are here listed under four headings as follows:

1. It must be interesting.
2. It must present certain information.
3. It must have inspiration.
4. It must have a certain cultural significance.

Following are comments upon these headings.

1. We doubt if any rules can be laid down for being interesting, but certain factors may be helpful.

- a. The type of editorial mind.
- b. The adoption of an individual editorial style.
- c. The choice of subject.
- d. The timeliness of subjects.
- e. The talent of the editor in gathering his material and selecting his authors of opinions or articles.
- f. Presentation of topics which lead to discussions and correspondence.
- g. Introduction of personalities where appropriate.
- h. A leaven of humor.

2. It must contain accurate information of various sorts, to wit:

- a. Information about The Institute, committees, chapters, conventions and items of special interest.
- b. Information of value to architects in their practice.
- c. Information about building materials and methods.

d. Information on special matters of interest to the profession. These will be largely national in aspect but may have local application.

e. Any other information of value not properly covered in the architectural magazines.

THE OCTAGON should present to the members, each month, a concise and interesting picture of the activities of The Institute, through its various committees (including The Executive) and its chapters. It should do this with the following objectives in mind:

1. The presentation of brief digests of normal committee activities where these are of interest rather than matters of routine.

2. A well edited report of the convention including the reports of committees and items of personal interest.

3. Presentation of the work of committees where these are of especial interest or importance to members. This presentation to be of an analytical as well as informative nature and include statements of chairmen where essential; so that the members may know not only the action determined but understand something of the reasons for that action.

4. To maintain an active correspondence between The Octagon and the various chapters and print chapter activities briefly in each issue, so edited that they shall have not only a personal application and be of moment to the individual chapters, but form a distinct pattern essential to the entire scheme and of interest to all.

5. All of the above to be carried forward with chapter cooperation so that it may become a practice to present these resumes of national activities at chapter meetings.

The success of such policies would mean that members might be induced to follow with understanding and interest, month by month, the workings of The Institute. They cannot do that without becoming aware of its vitality and value.

6. To accomplish this, matters must be presented in an arresting and interesting manner and, if possible, strung lightly together upon a thread of continuity.

In addition to the information presented in committee, convention and chapter notes, THE OCTAGON should carry professional information of help to architects, without regard to membership.

This falls into two groups; first, information of permanent and continuing importance to all, such as methods of construction, office practice, etc., and second, matters of temporary importance, such as competitions, federal projects, industrial relations and the like. For

this latter group, information must above all be timely.

Space will not permit an extended exposition; but for the latter, references to sources of information which have been determined and verified will be of value to those vitally interested.

In the former group, every architect is interested first in any information which will enable him to increase his clientele or operate his office more efficiently. This is more particularly true of architects practicing in more scattered communities, and seeing less of other architects.

It should be the aim of THE OCTAGON to keep fully informed on such matters as they appear in publications and to initiate information and discussion among members. Space will not permit publication of much of this material in THE OCTAGON and it should therefore be presented where necessary by reference and brief review, somewhat as abstracts are prepared for technical societies. The more isolated practitioner must be borne in mind.

The architect's second personal interest in professional matters is probably in new materials and construction methods. THE OCTAGON cannot attempt to compete with the regular magazines in presenting this information. However, it can and should attempt to cull interesting items from these magazines and bring them to the architect's attention with references for further information for those interested.

The architect's most frequent unselfish interest in his profession is an art. The architectural magazines provide him with material for his scrap books, for study and for discussion. It should be the duty of THE OCTAGON to so present the artistic phases of the profession as to supplement the work of the magazine as these are lacking. Perhaps this will be on the editorial page or with well-chosen articles or discussions. There again the timing is important as well as the breadth of the philosophic background.

It is assumed that as these informative features are developed, much of it will come from editorial association with the work of various committees within The Institute and in other allied societies.

It is hoped that a thorough exploitation of this opportunity to make architects turn to and depend upon this journal will result in a service auxiliary to THE OCTAGON itself, perhaps in the form of loose-leaf sheets or bulletins of the cheapest sort for which the member may

pay the cost of production. Such an added service may require added assistance which might be a part of such cost.

3. It must have a certain quality of inspiration without the taint of exhortation.

a. Inspiration toward more efficient service of the architect to his client, as the root of his ethics.

b. Inspiration toward the highest ethical standards in his dealings with clients and competitors, as the flower.

c. Inspiration to extend his own reputation and influence, and this would be the fruit.

d. Inspiration toward a finer quality in design.

The editorial page and the selection of certain articles will have to do with these aspects. And much will rest on the flavor of the journal as a whole. It is present in THE OCTAGON and we would hope to see it intensified.

4. There should be a wide cultural outlook based on a solid philosophy, standards accepted without need of argument, judgments rendered with tolerance and a touch of humor and a taste having its sources in lessons learned and perhaps forgotten.

All this is to be hoped for rather than expected; but the editor's skillful use of those personalities among the architects which tend to exemplify these qualities will advance such a hope if the editor himself cannot produce along the desired effect.

This committee does not anticipate that the ideals set forth here can be attained, but it is of the opinion that they should be avowed and reiterated as necessary. It believes that with some trial and error the ideals can be approached in practice and that the sum of such near hits will be sufficient to develop a journal upon which members may become dependent for guidance and inspiration. It holds that an essential ingredient now lacking is the complete, undivided attention of a trained, competent, and enthusiastic editorial staff.

A. L. HARMON, *Chairman*

D. KNICKERBACKER BOYD

ABRAM GARFIELD

GOLDWIN GOLDSMITH

ARTHUR B. HOLMES

ELLIS F. LAWRENCE

HUBERT G. RIPLEY

DAVID J. WITMER

April 23, 1940.

Action by The Board of Directors

On the Report of the Committee on Revision of THE OCTAGON

The Board is particularly impressed by the thorough, analytical report of this committee concerning a subject which has engaged the serious attention of many members of The Institute.

The committee has carefully considered and set forth all of the logical possibilities for improving the present

publication and these have received the thoughtful attention of The Board, which approves the substance of the report and refers it to the incoming Board to study ways and means of putting into effect the recommendations which the committee makes.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS*

The duties of the committee are "to foster and promote an ever closer, amicable, cooperative, and practical relationship between architects and contractors and the labor used in the construction and erection of buildings."

Funds being limited, each individual has undertaken the responsibility of organizing and stimulating activity in his particular district, correlating the work entirely by means of correspondence.

Three circular letters were issued by the chairman to each member of the committee, containing a request for information on the following nine subjects:

- (1) *Monopolistic Practices* (alleged or proven)
- (2) *Labor Costs* (average or excessive)
- (3) *Labor Relations* (describe whether favorable or otherwise)
- (4) *Building Congresses* (if existing, describe their influence; if not, mention what possibilities exist)
- (5) *Housing* (construction costs)
- (6) *Separate Contracts* (obtain expression from local A.I.A. chapters)
- (7) *C.I.O. Activities* (have they appeared in the construction industry locally and with what effect?)
- (8) *Blueprints* (report consensus of local opinion, relative to a reasonable limit under percentage fee)
- (9) *Scale of Heating Plans* (ascertain local opinion on this subject).

Conscious of limitations imposed by the short season,

*This report is signed only by the chairman of the committee but presumably represents the opinion of all members of the committee.

the chairman has obtained as much information as possible on the various subjects outlined.

(1) *Monopolistic Practices*: At least forty (40) civil actions have been undertaken by the federal government through the Department of Justice, embracing many of the important centers. These actions appear to indicate definite irregularities in the construction industry. Various accounts of these activities have been reported by members of this committee, some of which implied that federal action is having a salutary effect upon local costs.

Certain exceptions to these irregular conditions appear in reports from Boston, Fort Worth, Columbus, and the South Atlantic District of The Institute.

(2) *Labor Costs*: Labor costs appear to be regulated by the A. F. of L. in the larger centers and seem reasonably stable in those localities. Average wage rates are indicated at a substantially higher level in New York, Chicago, and Washington, D. C.

A disposition toward lower wage scales is evident, applied to residential work in the outlying areas of the large cities, with seemingly the tacit recognition of the A. F. of L.

Costs for residential construction are reported at substantially lower levels from areas which are not subject to organized labor, notably the South Atlantic and Gulf States Districts of The Institute.

Analyses of small dwelling costs, proportionately allocating the percentage relating to finance, labor costs, materials, etc., are worthy of attention. For instance, the Department of Labor states the distribution of the building dollar as follows:

Masonry	\$15.31
Glazing	.25
Cement and concrete	11.64
Structural steel	9.91
Plumbing	9.31
Carpentry	6.31
Waterproofing, roofing and sheet metal	1.36
Tile and terrazzo	1.45
Engineering-supervision	1.75
Architect's fee	1.77
Equipment	2.30
Lathing and plastering	5.84
Heating and ventilating	4.53
Manufactured metal products	3.73
Builder's fee	5.47
Financial and other charges	4.26
Electric, electrical fixtures, excavating, grading, elevator, painting and decorating	14.72
	<hr/>
	\$100.00

(3) *Labor Relations:* Relations with labor in the construction industry may be reported as generally indicating marked improvement in all the regional districts of The Institute. Closely related to the preceding subject, it reflects those same variations which are governed by locality. The South Atlantic District appears to have less than the average number of union organizations in the buildings trades, which makes the problem of jurisdictional disputes in that district insignificant.

The federal government in its current investigation has been apparently uncovering some instances where building trades participate in "policies of restraint" and such cases have been the subject of indictments. Jurisdictional disputes generally seem to be substantially minimized and an important step in the interests of labor is the selection of William P. Carrol as national referee who reports that disputes in the industry have "been reduced 80%."

(4) *Building Congresses:* The basic philosophy of the building congress idea appears to meet with favor throughout the country with the possible exception of the Pacific coast districts, where close affiliation exists between the industry, local and state chambers of commerce. Reports of a need for building congresses have been received by the chairman from New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan and the South Atlantic District. A strong Wisconsin Building Congress unit has been formed at Milwaukee recently with a member of this committee as president. With both federal officials and prominent members of the laity recommending a policy of local "referees" in the construction industry, the fundamental idea of the building congress would seem to come into its own.

(5) *Housing:* There will be no attempt in this report to refer to costs of large scale housing projects such as

those undertaken by the U.S.H.A. By and large, it seems evident from reports throughout the country submitted to the chairman that labor costs on this type of buildings have been generally stabilized through understandings between local authorities and the A. F. of L., by which prevailing rates of wages may be established in advance, to cover at least a period of one year.

Low cost private dwelling construction varies in its intensity, according to locality. Placing one side for the moment those areas not affected by organized labor, living cost increases seem to be in most cases accompanied by increases in prevailing wages. *Taxes on the construction industry* (in one state they amount to 11%), *unreasonable labor wage scales* applied to dwelling construction in some areas, *legislative restraints* (inimical conditions in the building codes), *mechanical improvements* (non-essentials not consonant with the minimum requirements for safety and sanitation),—all appear to be culpable factors where excessive costs appear.

Average costs of small house construction, according to building permits, in eight metropolitan areas are represented to be as follows, in the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the year 1938. This is the most recent analysis available and indicates that homes are not yet within the reach of incomes which are limited to rentals around \$30.00 per month.

Minneapolis - St. Paul	\$4,414
New York and New Jersey	4,626
Pittsburgh	4,927
Philadelphia	5,088
Detroit	5,167
Cincinnati	5,638
Chicago	5,987
Cleveland	6,431

(6) The committee has made a further canvass of the chapters and the answers indicate that there is no unanimity of opinion in The Institute as to established practices of making separate contracts for sub-trades. The trend of the answers may indicate that in some of the regional districts of The Institute there is strong predilection to a single contract.

Relating to the question of construction contracts, the national convention of the American General Contractors at Memphis this year adopted resolutions relating to provisions of those contracts and to building practices which the committee understands is before The Board of The Institute for consideration. The committee has collected information for The Board on these matters.

Summary: The committee recognizes the limitations of this report, due in large part to the brief space

of time between the seventy-first and the seventy-second conventions. It has, however, come to these definite conclusions:

That The Institute cooperate and assist to the full limit of its capacities in the abolition of *monopolistic practices* wherever known to exist.

That questions of *labor costs* and *labor relations* be further explored by The Institute in cooperation with governmental departments and with bodies recognized as impartial forces, if possible enlisting the assistance of some foundation in furnishing adequate funds for the explorations.

In conclusion, be it said that the chairman of this committee recognizes the whole hearted cooperation of the members, whose tireless attention and detailed information furnished throughout the past season has made this report possible.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Committee on Industrial Relations
TRAVIS GOWER WALSH,
Chairman.

May 6, 1940

Action by The Board of Directors On the Report of the Committee on Industrial Relations

The report which the committee submits embraces an exhaustive review of all phases of its subject. In general it indicates a stabilization of conditions affecting labor costs, an elimination of many of the unsatisfactory conditions and misunderstandings which have created disputes in the industry in the past, and a tendency toward a more positive control to expose and suppress irregularities and abuses.

In the matter of the request by the Heating, Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors' Association to discourage the use of 1/16" scale drawings, The Board has referred this subject to the attention of the Committee on Architectural Services.

Regarding monopolistic practices, The Board is on record as approving the abolition of such practices.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROCEDURE OF THE INSTITUTE

Preface

Your special committee was appointed July 25, 1939, to function under the resolution 28-E-5-39, said resolution being as follows:

"That a special committee be appointed by The President to survey the present disciplinary procedure of The Institute and all other procedures involving actions affecting the professional and personal status of members within the society, with a view to expediting and simplifying those procedures."

Personnel of Committee

Albert J. Evers, Northern California
Mellen C. Greeley, Florida North
William G. Nolting, Baltimore
Robert B. O'Connor, New York
Edward D. Pierre, Indiana
Frederick J. Woodbridge, New York
Gerrit J. de Gelleke, Wisconsin, *Chairman*

Activities

At the request of the chairman, The Octagon forwarded to each member of the committee copies of documents which concern the procedure of The Institute as they affect the corporate member.

The chairman corresponded with the members of the committee, but in the time between the appointment of the committee and the meeting of The Board of Directors in September, 1939, it was impossible to formulate opinions and prepare a progress report.

A meeting of the committee was held during the convention of the A.I.A. in September, 1939, in Washington, which was attended by the following members:

Mellen C. Greeley, Florida North
William G. Nolting, Baltimore
Edward D. Pierre, Indiana
Gerrit J. de Gelleke, Wisconsin, *Chairman*

In October, 1939, the committee was reappointed for the year 1940, and further, there was referred to the

committee the resolution adopted by the seventy-first convention of The Institute:

"Resolved, as the sense of the meeting of the seventy-first convention of The American Institute of Architects, that The Board of Directors immediately simplify its business procedure."

General Statements

From letters received and statements of members, the general opinion appears to be as follows:

Section 1

The printed communications, reports, and standards issued are lengthy and confusing.

A great amount of work has been performed in the line of printed documents, all undoubtedly in the spirit of helpfulness and in the interest of The Institute, which is appreciated by your committee, but we are of the opinion that this item of printed documents has unconsciously gained momentum until we have arrived at a stage where the amount of material issued is confusing and the cost considerable.

This can be demonstrated by reviewing some of the items.

The annual reports requested from chapter and state association members consist of six sheets for each report, with detailed lists to be filled out in reference to the number of Institute members, and a list of the names of members. Inasmuch as all details and information in reference to Institute members is on file at The Octagon and the chapter must depend on The Institute for this information, why request all this information in the chapter and state association member reports? It would be interesting to know whether The Institute has been successful in getting these reports filled out and what use they have made of the information obtained in the detailed lists of Institute members, etc.

Again, document No. 262, By-Laws for a State Association of Architects (*a compendium*) including Foreword and Comments consists of 66 pages, the contents leading to discussion and dissension as to its intent and purpose, while at the same time a statement is made on page (b) of the foreword that The Institute will approve by-laws of an association only if such by-laws provide, among other things, that

1. Association is state wide;
2. It is a non profit society "created to promote the esthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession, and to make the profession of ever increasing service to society";
3. An individual membership in the association is

open to every architect living or practicing within the state;

4. An individual or other form of voting membership is open to every draftsman subject to employment by the architects practicing and living within the state;

5. It may apply for and maintain membership in The Institute, providing for the payment of the admission fees and annual dues on account thereof and designating its "voting members" as required by The Institute by-laws.

If these five paragraphs are the mandatory requirements of The Institute for the by-laws of a state association, why carry on for 66 pages in "a compendium?" The Standard Form of Chapter By-laws contains 27 pages, a difference of 39 pages, and the standard form could not be used as an example of concise expression.

The foregoing statements are not made in a spirit of fault finding, but rather in a spirit of helpful criticism with the hope that the work of The Institute may be strengthened and be more efficient.

Section 2

(a) The chapters are in the field of action and in close touch with conditions, therefore consideration should be given to a system of increased chapter rights.

(b) The membership should be increased to approach the qualified membership of the profession by accepting into The Institute any architect registered by examination in any state having a qualified state board of registration and endorsed by the chapter in the district in which the applicant resides.

(c) The chapter being able to quickly obtain evidence and ascertain facts, more responsibility should be placed on chapters in reference to disciplinary matters, resulting in quicker decisions and fewer cases taken to The Judiciary Committee.

Your committee believes that the statements contained in section 2, paragraphs (a), (b) and (c), are expressed because the by-laws of The Institute and the information issued have not been studied and incorrect conclusions formed.

Ref. paragraph (a): Chapters are a part of the national organization but are privileged to act, in chapter matters, independently, being restrained only by general principles which affect the whole body of architects.

Ref. paragraph (b): In accordance with the by-laws of The Institute (See chapter II, article 1, section 2-(a)) an applicant for membership in The Institute can be considered only if the chapter does not object to his admission. If, however, the chapter (See chapter II,

article 1, section 2(c), (c-1), (c-2), by-laws of The Institute) does not take any action in the matter, neither approving or objecting, then The Board of Examiners of The Institute, after two notices to the chapter, can act without action of the chapter. A chapter in that case has surrendered its rights and has no cause for complaint.

Chapter II, article 1, section 3(b-1), by-laws of The Institute, provides the Board of Examiners with the power to waive further examination if the applicant is registered by examination in a state having a satisfactory examination conducted by a state board of registration or if the applicant presents a certificate of registration issued to him by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

Ref. paragraph (c): When there has been presented in writing a formal charge of any alleged unprofessional conduct on the part of any member or members of The Institute, there can be no other way of proceeding with the case than through the channels outlined in the by-laws of The Institute, viz., A.I.A. Committee on Practice and Judiciary Committee. Such a case has gone too far for local adjustment. However, sane thought and action will often clear up a situation before it has proceeded to this point. In a great many instances, complaints are a matter of misunderstandings and can be clarified before developing to a point of a formal complaint. In some instances, however, the conduct of a member cannot be explained, and it is to the best interest of the architects to have the alleged misconduct investigated by an unprejudiced body and a judgment rendered. To arrive at a fair verdict necessarily requires time, but this cannot be avoided.

Recommendations

(a) Your committee is of the opinion that The Institute in all its printed communications, reports, standards, etc., should make every effort to be clear, definite, and above all concise, thereby securing the assurance that the papers will be read and understood, and therefore receiving better cooperation from members and secretaries of chapters.

(b) The structure of The Institute requires no change to conform to the suggestions of increased chapter rights and increased membership by accepting applicants registered by state examinations; these objectives can be arrived at if the members will read and study the by-laws that form the structure and if those charged with the administration of the chapter and The Institute will pursue a course that is understandable to all, that will encourage the interest, service, and loyalty of the

members, all in a spirit of cooperation to strengthen and advance the work of The Institute.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT J. EVERS
 MELLEN C. GREELEY
 WILLIAM G. NOLTING
 EDWARD D. PIERRE
 FREDERICK J. WOODBRIDGE
 GERRIT J. DE GELLEKE, *Chairman*

Addenda

The foregoing report, dated February 5, 1940, was submitted to the members of the committee and replies received from Messrs. Evers, Greeley, Nolting, Pierre, and Woodbridge, all of whom concur in the report, with the following additional suggestions, which have not been acted on and are submitted only as information:

(a) Proposers for members to be in the nature of "sponsors," with the A.I.A. documents for membership indicating that it is the sponsor's duty to assist and supervise, in fact, take the responsibility for the filling out of the application, seeing that it is in proper form and sent to the proper place.

(b) Change chapter by-laws, article 13—section 4-(b). The word "may" in the second line to be changed to "shall." It will then read:

"The Executive Committee, in executive session, shall conduct an informal hearing of any complaint, etc."

(c) All preliminaries in connection with applications to be taken care of by the chapters, i.e., applications filed with the chapter (and not with The Institute). The chapter can then broadcast the name to its members, interview the candidate and get the approval of the committee, after which it sends the application to Washington, together with its recommendations.

(d) A.I.A. Board of Examiners to meet at stated intervals, say four times a year, and chapter procedure be made to coordinate with this plan.

(e) A small leaflet to be published summarizing the objects and advantages of The Institute, various forms of membership, qualifications and dues. It should be very concise and omit ideals. It should state definitely who is eligible for each class of membership, what the dues are, when and how to join and to whom to apply.

Mr. Pierre's letter stated: "If I have anything to add, will forward same to Washington," and if such a letter is received it will be added to this report.

Action by The Board of Directors

On the Report of the Committee on Procedure of The Institute

This committee, appointed to consider ways and means of expediting and simplifying procedures of The Institute, submitted a report outlining suggested improvements in such matters as the form of communications, reports, statements, applications, etc.

Several of the suggestions submitted have already been anticipated by The Board, and The Board has authorized the continuance of the committee with instructions to extend its studies and particularize its recommendations.

Excerpts from The Treasurer's Report

To The Seventy-second Convention of The American Institute of Architects

JOHN R. FUGARD, TREASURER

THE Treasurer submits his report of the financial operations of The Institute during 1939 and of its financial condition at the close of that year. The regular audit of The Treasurer's books and records has been made by Price, Waterhouse & Co. and is on file at The Octagon.

The report is in its customary form, comprising the Balance Sheet, (Table 1), with its supporting schedules; the statement of the General Fund operations, setting out income received and expenditures made during the year, (Tables 2 and 3), and the statement of operations of the Special Funds and their condition, (Table 4).

As heretofore, The Treasurer calls to your attention that the income of the Special Funds can be used only for the purposes prescribed by the creators of the funds, designated in (Table 3) as "Prescribed Purposes." These funds are grouped in three general classes:

1. the Reserve Funds, which protect the solvency of The Institute;
2. the Endowment Funds, which are, (a), for purposes to do with the general activities of The Institute or, (b), for educational purposes;
3. the Temporary Funds, which are donated for current or special purposes.

THE GENERAL FUND

The condition of the General Fund of The Institute at the close of December 31, 1939, is shown in columns 3 and 9 of the Balance Sheet, (Table 1); of the Special Funds, in columns 4, 10 and 11; of the combined funds, in columns 5 and 12. For comparison, the condition of the combined funds for 1938 is shown in columns 6 and 13.

THE GENERAL FUND—FINANCIAL CONDITION (Table 1, columns 3 and 9)

The General Fund Assets were			
Current Assets: Cash	\$11,471.75		
Inventories	14,469.79		
Accounts receivable	918.29	\$ 26,859.83	
Fixed Assets: Real Property, Improvements, Furniture, etc.		140,939.85	
Deferred Charges, New Building		9,635.55	
			\$177,435.23
Total General Fund Assets			
The General Fund Liabilities were			
Accounts payable		\$ 7,019.58	
Deferred credits and special reserves		15,914.01	
			\$ 22,933.59
Surplus: net worth		154,501.64	
			\$177,435.23
Total General Fund Liabilities			

The accounts payable, the deferred credits, and the special reserves, exclusive of the account, "expenses of New Building," have cash in hand to cover them. The new building expense account represents money expended from the Temporary Fund, "Administration Building and Endowment Fund."

THE GENERAL FUND—GENERAL OPERATIONS (Table 2)

The General Fund Income was			
Dues	\$47,760.49	Documents	\$21,799.67
Structural Service	\$3,499.94	Special dues	\$6,998.00
other items	\$8,625.41		
Total income			\$88,683.51
The General Fund Outgo was for			
Meetings	\$20,323.72	general administration	\$28,845.92
property maintenance	\$2,939.99	publishing	\$12,992.95
structural service department	\$6,216.78	public information department	\$6,110.91
committees	\$9,164.17	other items	\$1,885.80
appropriations forwarded	\$1,700.00	Total outgo	\$90,180.24
General Fund Operating Loss			1,496.73
			\$88,683.51

The operating loss of \$1,496.73 for the year was reduced by an adjustment of the furniture and fixtures account, to a net loss of \$1,456.90, as compared with a net gain of \$3,087.54 in 1938.

It is also to be noted that the income from dues in 1939 was nearly \$2,000.00 more than in 1938, whereas the income from the sale of documents was only \$240.74 more than for the previous year.

For comparison, the income and expenditures, for general purposes, for the year 1939 and the four preceding years are shown in *Table A* which follows:

TABLE A

General Fund for General Purposes	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935
Income	\$88,683.51 ¹	\$78,984.78 ¹	\$78,714.80 ¹	\$87,435.05	\$56,827.07
Expenditures	90,180.24	76,851.23	76,787.47	77,314.97	55,593.42
Gross Gain or Loss (—)	-\$1,496.73	+\$2,133.55	+\$1,927.33	+\$10,120.08	+\$1,233.65

¹Includes no dues for prior years.

A synopsis of the principal items of income for 1939 and the four previous years, is shown in *Table B* which follows:

TABLE B

Income from

Year	Members	Sale of Documents	Structural Service Department	Other Sources	Total Income
1935	\$27,182.10 ²	\$20,349.18	\$300.00	\$8,995.79 ³	\$56,827.07
1936	49,792.59	28,551.57 ⁴	300.00	8,790.89 ⁴	87,435.05
1937	44,756.31 ²	28,111.93 ⁵	600.00	5,247.46 ⁶	78,714.80
1938	45,740.17 ²	21,558.93 ⁵	2,000.00	9,685.68 ⁶	78,984.78
1939	54,758.49 ²	21,799.67 ⁵	3,499.94	8,625.41 ⁶	88,683.51

¹Current dues only—previous years include current dues and dues for prior years.

²Includes one dollar per annual dues normally placed in general reserve.

³Includes cash forwarded from 1935 but not proceeds of \$4,000 loan.

⁴Includes revenue from convention.

⁵Net—without discounts.

⁶Includes cash forwarded from previous year.

⁷Includes special dues of \$6,998.00.

The principal items of expenditures for 1939 and the four preceding years, are shown in *Table C* which follows:

TABLE C

Expended for

Year	Meetings	Documents ¹	Structural Service Department	Public Information Department	Committees
1935	\$11,097.73	\$15,912.63 ²	\$ 404.15	\$2,583.11	\$3,045.13 ³
1936	16,683.90	17,126.46 ²	1,039.96	2,331.13	1,788.95 ³
1937	13,017.19	17,395.99 ²	3,555.53	3,885.36	3,268.88 ³
1938	14,010.93	13,527.29 ²	5,088.80	6,761.49	6,006.84
1939	20,325.72 ²	12,992.95 ²	6,216.78	6,110.91	8,492.12 ⁴

¹Includes expense of publishing THE OCTAGON at about \$4,500 per year.

²Exclusive of allocations from chapter gifts.

³Exclusive of discounts.

⁴Includes Committee on International Congress of Architects \$1,517.14

⁵Includes increased expenses on account of convention and new State Association Representative.

THE GENERAL FUND—PRESCRIBED OPERATIONS (Table 3)

The total money used for prescribed purposes in 1939 was \$37,119.17, as compared with \$31,118.14 during the previous year. This sum was made up of transfers of \$6,332.42 from the General Fund to the

Reserve and other Endowment Funds, and of \$30,786.75 from the Special Funds income for purposes of the Special Funds.

THE SPECIAL FUNDS

THE SPECIAL FUNDS—FINANCIAL CONDITION (Table 1, Columns 4, 10, 11)

The Special Funds Assets were	
Cash and Accumulated Income	\$ 22,329.36
Temporary Funds Cash	142,070.19
Receivables	12,757.72
Securities (at cost)	415,163.77
Temporary Funds—Securities (at cost)	40,425.00
Libraries (appraised)	29,102.20
Total Special Funds Assets	\$661,848.24
The Special Funds Liabilities were	
Capital of funds	\$442,324.64
Items of accumulated income	7,986.02
Temporary Funds Capital and accumulated income	210,723.56
Temporary Funds—accounts payable	814.02
Total Special Funds Liabilities	\$661,848.24

THE SPECIAL FUNDS—OPERATIONS (Table 4)

The total income earned during the year by the Special Funds capital was \$26,074.55, and the amount of income and capital donated and transferred to the Special Funds, including the gifts of two Waid Trust Funds and the educational grant from the Carnegie Corporation, was \$162,273.16 as compared with \$23,912.24 transferred in 1939. Of these sums, \$29,679.53 was used for the purposes of the funds; \$2,093.49 was used to pay for administering the funds; \$43,492.63 was transferred to the accumulated incomes, and \$113,082.06 was transferred to the capitals of the funds.

The subscriptions to the Administration Building and Library Fund are carried as one of the temporary funds. The total subscriptions to this fund, including the Waid Trust Fund of \$66,892.09, total \$179,327.09. The cash paid on all subscriptions during the year was \$5,018.29, plus the Waid Trust Fund, making a total of cash received to December 31, 1939 of \$142,529.39.

The accumulated capital of the General Reserve and Endowment Funds is compared with the four previous years in *Table D* which follows:

TABLE D

(Exclusive of Temporary Funds)

CAPITAL	At Dec. 31, 1939	At Dec. 31, 1938	At Dec. 31, 1937	At Dec. 31, 1936	At Dec. 31, 1935
Cash and Notes	\$ 14,555.40	\$ 18,292.54	\$ 27,437.55	\$ 30,148.26	\$ 21,198.14
Securities at cost	386,768.51	390,856.71	401,272.59	370,919.06	206,267.65
Totals	\$401,323.91	\$409,149.25	\$428,710.14	\$401,067.32	\$227,465.79
*Annual earned income	\$24,832.72	\$23,655.01	\$22,515.98	\$17,800.56	\$13,106.87

¹Interest and dividends only (exclusive of temporary funds, royalties, gifts and transfers).

COMBINED GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

The current assets of the General Fund, and the cash and receivables of the Special Funds, combined, was \$204,017.10 at the close of the year, as compared with \$120,990.12 at the close of the previous year; the cost of the investments was \$455,588.77, as compared with \$390,856.71, and the total assets were \$839,283.47, as compared with \$690,409.09.

The net worth was \$154,501.64, as compared with \$155,958.54 a year ago, a loss of \$1,456.90. The total capital of the Special Funds was \$612,435.26, as compared with the capital of \$506,459.48 in 1938. This marked increase in the Special Funds was due to the receipt of two trust funds, from Dan Everett Waid, amounting to \$66,892.09 and \$28,295.26. The total income earned by the Special Funds in 1939 was \$1,177.71 more than in 1938.

The statements show The Institute is in a solid financial condition, and this should be attributed particularly to The Board's insistence that its appropriations be kept within the income of the year.

Gifts

The following gifts to The Institute have been received since the last convention, September, 1939, to December 31, 1939:

1. <i>Dan Everett Waid—Trust Fund:</i> Contribution to the building operations of The Institute, and to the maintenance of its buildings _____	\$66,892.09*
2. <i>Dan Everett Waid—Trust Fund:</i> To be used for the general purposes of The Institute _____	28,295.26*
3. <i>William Emerson, George C. Nimmons, C. C. Zantwinger, Wm. B. Itzner, Charles But- ler, and Mrs. Donn Barber:</i> For expenses of Education Committee _____	23.10
Total _____	\$95,210.45*

*Plus an interest in residuary estate.

Remission of Dues

The dues of 12 members were remitted, and 10 of these were made Members Emeriti.

Defaults in Dues

Special attention is called to the fact that 2,601 members, 88.6 per cent of the membership of The Institute, paid their dues in full in 1939, which was approximately the same as the percentage of members who paid their dues in 1938.

On December 31, 60 members, as compared with 59 of the previous year, carried under suspension for twelve months and in default for two years, terminated their memberships by failing to remove their suspensions: they owed The Institute \$2,444.25.

On December 31, 87 members suspended their memberships, owing for the 1939 period \$1,522.00. In 1938, 159 memberships were suspended, owing \$3,260.75.

Changes in Membership

The changes in corporate membership during the year were as follows:

Members elected and readmitted _____	198
Members resigned, died or had their memberships otherwise terminated _____	143
Net gain in membership _____	55

The increase in associates of chapters, as shown by the 56 chapters who have reported, was as follows:

Associates _____	185
Junior Associates _____	58
Student Associates _____	89
	332

Conclusion

The Treasurer believes, on account of the recent gifts, that The Institute is on a more sound financial basis than it has been heretofore. During the eight months since the last statement was made, the financial position has again been strengthened. The membership has once more demonstrated that The Institute is a fundamental institution of the profession, and continues in its unfailing support.

Your new Treasurer has embarked upon a journey of grave responsibility, and is not unmindful of the confidence which you and your Board of Directors have entrusted in him through the custodianship of the funds of The Institute. This is a sacred trust, and will be so regarded.

For Edwin Bergstrom, former incumbent of this office, The Treasurer holds a profound admiration, for it is only through his untiring efforts, his far-seeing vision, his boundless energy and utmost devotion to The Institute, that this office has reached its present state of financial security.

TABLE 1
BALANCE SHEET
as of December 31, 1939
Totals of Consolidated Funds only, for 1938

ASSETS	Schedule	Consolidated Funds			General Fund	Special Funds Accumulated		Consolidated Funds	
		As of December 31, 1939	As of December 31, 1938	As of December 31, 1939		Income	Capital	As of December 31, 1939	As of December 31, 1938
CASH <i>Restricted</i> <i>Unrestricted</i> ¹	A1	\$11,471.75 10,754.75 717.00	\$175,871.30	\$104,453.50	\$ 7,019.58 7,019.58	\$ 814.02 814.02	none	none	\$ 3,134.28
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE From others than Members					none	none	none	none	none
NOTES RECEIVABLE From Members, \$227.50 less reserves, \$227.50 (for de- railleurs) due For Life Memberships From General Fund From others than members	A3	918.29	1,756.01	1,756.19	10,318.26 9,635.55 135.41 35.00 542.10	none none none none none	none	none	9,263.75
INVENTORY Books and Invis- ible, less reserves for break- ing and shipping Supplies	A5	14,469.79	14,180.43		5,575.75 1,197.00 2,462.00 166.75 1,750.00	none none none none none	none	none	11,390.20
DEFERRED CHARGES New Building Expenses Octagon—Historic Monument Securities, at cost	A6	12,962.86 1,506.03			154,501.64 155,928.54	none none	none	none	155,958.54
INVESTMENTS Securities, at cost	A7	9,635.55 9,570.47 65.08	9,635.55	8,560.04	(1) 1,456.00				
FIXED ASSETS Real Estate—The Octagon (as appraised, 1920) Improvements—The Octagon (as appraised)	A7	140,939.85 80,509.50	455,588.77	390,856.71	\$177,435.23				
Purchases and Fishers (at nominal value) Octagon Refurnishing Other furniture and fixtures Press Photographs and Negatives Octagon Library (as appraised)	A5	25,000.00 28,498.31 14,525.06 15,773.25 6,932.04	170,042.05	170,002.22	none none none none none	none none none none none	43,132.19 4,132.19 20,000.00 15,000.00	45,132.19	18,727.44
COPYRIGHTS	A5	29,102.20	29,102.20		none	none	none	none	(-111,712.37)
TOTAL ASSETS		\$177,435.23	\$839,281.47	\$690,409.09	\$177,435.23	\$49,412.98	\$612,435.26	\$839,281.47	\$690,409.09
LIABILITIES AND FUNDS									
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE <i>Accounts due</i>									
NOTES PAYABLE									
SPECIAL RESERVE Expenses of New Building Cash for New Building Pur- poses Called Bonds of Press Repayable on Press Books									
DEFERRED CREDITS Applications Pending Dues received in advance Other items in advance Appropriations forwarded									
NET WORTH As of Jan. 1, 1939 Gains or Loss Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1939									
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH									
FUNDS									
GENERAL RESERVE General Reserve Fund Emergency Loan Fund Life Membership Reserve Fund									
FLUCTUATION RESERVE (For amortizing securities at par)									
OTHER SPECIAL FUNDS (As Endowment Funds) The Temporary Funds (except new building) (includes Wild Trust Fund No. 2) New Building Fund (includes Wild Trust Fund No. 1)									
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUNDS									

¹Available for specific purposes only.
Available for general purposes.

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE A-1
as of December 31, 1939
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS

	1		2		3		4		5		6	
	General Fund		Special Funds		Totals		Income		Capital		Totals	
	Restricted	Unrestricted	Income	Capital								
PETTY CASH	\$ 75.00											\$ 75.00
RIGGS NATIONAL BANK												
Dues paid in advance	10,544.34	\$ 717.00	\$ 149.79									11,411.13
Octagon subscriptions paid in advance	2,442.00											
Rent paid in advance	104.25											
Applications pending	62.50											
Bond Redemption	1,197.00											
Royalties on Press Books	25.00											
Accounts payable \$7,019.58 less accounts receivable \$912.25	542.30											
Appropriations forwarded:	6,101.29											
Washington Fund—lectures												
Carnegie Corporation	50.00											
AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY												
Special Funds, Principal			8,024.17	\$14,155.40								22,179.57
Special Funds, Income			7,986.02	14,055.40								
Magazine of The Institute				100.00								
The Emerson, Niemann, Zentlinger, Itiner, Butler and Mrs. Dean Barber Fund			58.15									
THE WASHINGTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY												
Octagon Library and Administration Building	115.41			143,070.19								143,205.60
Administration Building and Endowment Bk. Acct.	135.41			75,172.10								142,692.09
Wald Trust Estate No. 1												
TOTAL CASH	\$10,754.75	\$ 717.00	\$8,171.96	\$156,221.59								\$175,871.30

SCHEDULE A-5
As of December 31, 1939
GENERAL INVENTORIES

	As of December 31, 1939
INVENTORY—at cost	
DOCUMENTS, BOOKS AND INSIGNIA	
Documents	\$12,962.86
The Octagon	\$1,667.30
The Proceedings	
The American Architect	
Standard Contract Documents	740.35
Professional Contract Documents	100.47
Miscellaneous Documents	74.39
Filing System and Index	48.85
Plans Filing System	6.19
Standard Accounting Forms	655.12
Books—less \$739.94 returns for binding and shipping	\$10,481.32
The Monograph of The Octagon	2,970.00
Caravan Graniter Goods, Architect	2,443.20
Charters, B. C. on Idea	3,679.01
Associations, B. C. on Idea	659.50
A System of Architectural Ornament	
Manual of Accounting	512.52
Accounting Binders, Labels, Tabs	\$ 403.51
Insignia	\$ 40.00
Stock for printing The Octagon	\$ 176.73
SUPPLIES (at cost)	\$ 1,506.93
Janitor's, Gardener's	\$ 49.00
Office	1,457.93
TOTAL INVENTORY	\$14,469.79

	As of December 31, 1939
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES (at sound value)	
Portraits and Furnishings	\$20,449.71
Antiques	6,350.00
Fixtures	1,492.60
TOTAL	\$28,292.31
THE OCTAGON LIBRARY	
Dean Barber Library	\$ 4,500.00
Richard Morris Hunt Library	20,000.00
A. W. Benson Library	2,000.00
Guy Erskine Library	1,000.00
Frank C. Baldwin Library	1,000.00
C. D. Longhorns Library	200.00
Library Catalogue	402.20
TOTAL	\$29,102.20

SCHEDULE A-3
As of December 31, 1939
NOTES RECEIVABLE

Life Membership Hines	\$400.00
Members' Hines 927.50	
less reserve of 227.50	
TOTAL	\$400.00

SCHEDULE A-6 As of December 31, 1939 DEFERRED CHARGES	
ADMINISTRATION AND LIBRARY BUILDING EXPENSES	
Attorney's Fees	\$ 25.00
Preliminary Sketches	4,337.85
Scale Model	879.00
Subscription Expenses	310.32
Architect's Expenses	461.29
Miscellaneous Expenses	19.50
Payroll and General Administration	9,341.71
Expenses	296.00
Project Administration	990.00
TOTAL	\$9,370.47
OCTAGON-HISTORIC MONUMENT EXPENSES	
Committee on Subscriptions	\$ 6.25
Architect's Expenses	58.83
TOTAL	\$65.08

TABLE 2—THE GENERAL FUND
For the administration and maintenance of The Institute and its property
OPERATING STATEMENT
Period from January 1, 1938, to December 31, 1939

OUTGO

INCOME

	INCOME		OUTGO	
	1	2	1	2
	1939	1938	1939	1938
CASH FORWARDED		\$ 5,372.84		\$20,323.72
MEMBERS				10,770.60
Life Members, from Life Membership Reserve	\$ 1,507.49	45,740.17	Convention	\$14,010.93
Corporate Members	54,758.49	756.46	Board and Executive Committee	5,876.09
Juniors	781.26	44,227.46	Regional Meetings	7,491.56
State Association Members	40.00	125.00	State Association Representation and Director	295.22
Special Dues—Int'l. Congress	422.90	451.25	PROPERTY MAINTENANCE	1,778.97
GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND	6,998.00		Less paid by Property Maintenance Fund	\$9,111.23
	1,750.00		and Gift	6,778.24
PAYMENTS ON DEFAULTED DUES			GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	
SALES			Gross General Administration	\$50,365.07
Printing and Publishing	25,314.61	21,586.93	Distributed General Administration	21,519.15
Structural Service	21,799.67	2,000.00	NET GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	28,845.92
Incidents	3,499.94	50.00	RECRUITING	
RENTS	1,710.00	1,920.00	Less paid by Recruiting Fund	\$1,241.60
INTEREST ON NOTES AND BANK BALANCES				526.59
WAID TRUST FUNDS AND ESTATE	470.67	383.95	PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	12,992.95
GIFTS TO MEET CURRENT INSTITUTE EXPENSES	75.00		STRUCTURAL SERVICE DEPT.	6,316.78
CONVENTION	12.00	100.00	PUBLIC INFORMATION DEPT.	6,110.91
OTHER SOURCES	2,958.05	1,623.00	COMMITTEES	9,164.17
TOTALS	\$88,681.51	\$78,984.78	OCTAGON LIBRARY AND COLLECTIONS	500.00
Operating Gain or Loss	(L) 1,496.73 (G) 2,131.55	\$76,851.23	SPECIAL FUNDS	72.78
	\$90,180.24		Less paid by Special Funds	\$1,904.78
Operating Gain or Loss, at above	(L) \$1,496.73 (G) \$2,131.55		APPROPRIATIONS FORWARDED	1,700.00
Transferred from Table 3	none		OTHER GENERAL PURPOSES	595.92
Add additions or deductions on Furniture and Fixtures	(G) 36.83 (G) 953.99		TOTALS	\$90,180.24
NET OPERATING GAIN OR LOSS (to Net Worth)	(L) \$1,459.90 (G) \$3,087.54			

TABLE 3—THE GENERAL FUND—PRESCRIBED PURPOSES
 For the administration of the special funds and the carrying on of the special activities prescribed by the donors of the special funds or the By-laws
OPERATING STATEMENT
 Period from January 1, 1938 to December 31, 1939

INCOME		OUTGO		
1	2	1	2	3
FOR PRESCRIBED PURPOSES	1939	FOR PRESCRIBED PURPOSES	1939	1938
CASH FORWARDED FOR SPECIAL FUND PURPOSES	\$1,987.66	SPECIAL FUNDS	\$6,332.42	\$6,419.97
MEMBERS		Recruiting—Administration Fee	1,034.00	880.00
Annual Dues	6,332.42	General Reserve—Annual Dues	5,298.42	5,539.57
Deferred Dues	2,472.59			
Administration Fee	2,825.23	FOR PURPOSES OF SPECIAL FUNDS		
	1,034.00	General Administration	\$ 1,904.78	24,351.28
SPECIAL FUNDS		Less paid by General Fund	72.78	1,922.00
The Reservoir (except Life Membership Re-		Property Maintenance	\$ 9,112.23	3,141.49
duces)	37,723.58	Less paid by General Fund	2,539.99	456.39
The Reservoir (except Life Membership Re-		Education	717.10	
duces)	85.00	Less paid by General Fund	\$12,205.58	16,717.75
Endowment Funds (except General Endowment)	13,459.28	Wald Education—Scholarships	2,750.00	
Temporary Funds (except Wald Estates)	14,189.50	Henry Adams Fund—Scholarships	2,444.33	
		Delano and Aldrich Fund—Scholarship	550.00	
		Milton B. Medary Scholarship Fund—Scholarship	400.00	
		Edna Langley Scholarship Fund—Scholarship		
ADMINISTRATION AND LIBRARY BUILDING	1,016.68	Carnegie Foundation—Ars Curias	4,200.00	
		Octagon Library and Collections	9,189.50	76.20
		Appropriation balances forwarded	92.22	1,927.66
OCTAGON—HISTORIC MONUMENT	58.83	ADMINISTRATION AND LIBRARY BUILDING	1,010.43	346.89
		OCTAGON—HISTORIC MONUMENT	65.08	
TOTAL INCOME FOR PRESCRIBED PURPOSES	\$17,119.17	APPROPRIATIONS FORWARDED	**2,159.10	
Operating Cash or Less	none	TOTAL OUTGO FOR PRESCRIBED PURPOSES	\$37,119.17	\$31,118.14
	\$37,119.17			

**Balance of Wald Gift transferred to his subscription to the new building \$2,159.10

*Appropriations forwarded:
 General Fund for Wald Fund purposes \$ 50.00
 Wald Education Fund—accumulated income 450.00
 Henry Adams Fund—accumulated income 787.66

TABLE 4
THE SPECIAL FUNDS—OPERATING STATEMENT
For year beginning January 1 and ending December 31, 1939

ACCT. No.	SPECIAL FUNDS	INCOME			OUTGO			NET INCOME	ACCUMULATED INCOME	ACCUMULATED CAPITAL
		TRANSFER from General or Reserve Fund	DONATED	EARNED Interest and Dividends Royalties	GROSS INCOME	Transfer to General Fund Administration	Transfer to General Fund			
F 1	FLUCTUATION RESERVE FUND.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
R 2	THE GENERAL RESERVE FUND	5,398.42		1,932.79	7,331.21	85.00	7,416.21	6,404.95	41,132.39	8,132.39
R 3	General Reserve	5,398.42		1,106.53	6,504.95	85.00	6,589.95	6,404.95	20,000.00	20,000.00
	Emergency Loan			826.26	826.26		826.26		15,000.00	15,000.00
	Life Membership Reserve									
E 1	THE ENDOWMENT FUNDS	1,734.00		19,175.03	21,654.41	1,747.00	13,452.08	2,894.74	7,965.02	410,994.68
E 2	General Endowment			3,113.25	2,113.25	220.00	1,769.00	143.25	42,800.19	42,800.19
E 3	Property Maintenance			5,495.58	3,135.94	585.00	3,226.44	1,014.00	72,325.57	72,325.57
E 4	Reserve	1,034.00		526.59	1,560.59		526.59		11,374.00	11,374.00
E 5	Contingent			84.44	84.44		84.44		1,758.85	1,758.85
E 6	The Otisgen Library	500.00		71.78	571.78		92.82	472.96	130,777.97	130,777.97
E 7	General Scholarship			506.06	306.06		306.06	306.06	6,509.41	6,509.41
E 8	Wald Education			453.41	453.41		453.41	453.41	9,496.31	9,496.31
E 9	Henry Adams			2,748.16	2,748.16		2,748.16	2,748.16	21,079.25	21,079.25
E 10	Louis H. Sullivan			1,130.28	1,130.28		1,130.28	1,130.28	22,300.00	22,300.00
E 11	Wald Education			87.55	87.55		87.55	87.55	1,826.59	1,826.59
E 12	Dulano and Aldrich			1,608.53	1,608.53		1,608.53	1,608.53	52,532.70	52,532.70
E 13	Structural Service			25.33	25.33		25.33	25.33	52.59	52.59
E 14	Misses M. M. M. M.			2.12	2.12		2.12	2.12	5,491.43	5,491.43
E 15	Edward Lemley Scholarship	2,000.00		274.94	4,047.25	600.00	4,300.00	1,147.25	3,569.35	110,000.00
T 1-0	THE TEMPORARY FUNDS		155,240.74	406.45	155,737.19	261.49	15,486.19	40,597.89	40,612.94	170,110.68
T 5-0	Gifts: The Carnegie Corporation: Lectures The Emerson, Niemann, Zant- inger, Illinois, Butler and Mrs. Don Barber		50,000.00	-235.71	49,764.29		9,149.50	40,574.79	40,574.79	
6-0	Chicago		23.10		23.10		12.00	23.10	38.15	
2-0	Mitchellson Building and En- dowment Fund		5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00			
2-A-0	The Wald Trust Estate No 1		5,018.29	732.16	5,750.45	261.49	470.47	5,018.29	5,018.29	75,637.29
3-0	The Magazine of The Institute		66,892.09		66,892.09		814.02	66,078.07	66,078.07	100.00
4-0	The Wald Trust Estate No 2		28,295.26		28,295.26		28,295.26	28,295.26	28,295.26	28,295.26
	TOTALS	\$7,032.42	\$155,240.74	\$25,139.17	\$180,347.71	\$2,093.49	\$29,679.53	\$43,492.63	\$48,598.96	\$612,435.36

*After transfer of \$2,000 to General Endowment Fund.
\$259,102.20 of this is net value of libraries.

\$1918 appropriation not used in 1939 \$450.00.
\$1918 appropriation not used in 1939 \$787.66.
from 1918.

Resolutions

ADOPTED BY THE SEVENTY-SECOND CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Resolutions adopted by the seventy-second convention held in Louisville, Kentucky, May 21, 22, 23, and 24, 1940, are recorded as follows in the order of adoption. Motions of a routine or parliamentary nature are not included. The complete transcript of the proceedings of the convention are available at The Octagon to any corporate member of The Institute who may desire to inspect it.

—CHARLES T. INGHAM, *Secretary*.

AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS

1. Annual Dues of Corporate Members.

Resolved, That the seventy-second annual convention of The American Institute of Architects hereby adopts the amendments of chapter 1, article 2, section 3, of the by-laws of The Institute as the said amendments appear in The Secretary's Notice of Amendments dated April 20, 1940, and the said by-laws hereby are declared amended accordingly.

2. Relating to Property Maintenance Funds.

Resolved, That the seventy-second annual convention of The American Institute of Architects hereby adopts the amendments of chapter X, article 13, section 5, of the by-laws of The Institute, as the said amendments appear in The Secretary's Notice of Amendments dated April 20, 1940, and the said by-laws hereby are declared amended accordingly.

3. Relating to the Property of The Institute.

Resolved, That the seventy-second annual convention of The American Institute of Architects hereby adopts the amendments of chapter X, articles 2 and 3, of the by-laws of The Institute, as the said amendments appear in The Secretary's Notice of Amendments dated April 20, 1940, and the said by-laws hereby are declared amended accordingly.

4. Relating to Fine Arts Medal.

Resolved, That the seventy-second annual convention of The American Institute of Architects hereby adopts the amendments of chapter XIV, article 2, sections 1 and 2, of the by-laws of The Institute, as the said amendments appear in The Secretary's Notice of Amendments dated April 20, 1940, and the said by-laws hereby are declared amended accordingly.

5. Relating to Endorsements.

Resolved, That the seventy-second annual convention

of The American Institute of Architects hereby adopts the amendments of chapter XVI, article 6, section 1, of the by-laws of The Institute, as the said amendments appear in The Secretary's Notice of Amendments dated April 20, 1940, and the said by-laws hereby are declared amended.

6. Relating to Hearing Charges of Unprofessional Conduct.

Resolved, That the seventy-second annual convention of The American Institute of Architects hereby adopts the amendments of chapter XIII, article 2, of the by-laws of The Institute as the said amendments appear in The Secretary's Notice of Amendments dated April 20, 1940, and the said by-laws are hereby declared amended accordingly.

7. Relating to State Association Members.

Resolved, That the seventy-second annual convention of The American Institute of Architects hereby adopts the amendments of chapter 1, article 2, section 3, of the by-laws of The Institute, as the said amendments appear in The Secretary's Notice of Amendments dated April 20, 1940, and amended by this convention, and the said by-laws hereby are declared amended accordingly.

The convention amendment was to delete the words "or associates" in line 6 of the published amendment.

7a. Resolved, That the seventy-second annual convention of The American Institute of Architects hereby adopts the amendments of chapter II, article 2, section 2, of the by-laws of The Institute, as the said amendments appear in The Secretary's Notice of Amendments dated April 20, 1940, and amended by this convention, and the said by-laws are hereby declared amended accordingly.

The convention amendment was to change the word "as" to "if" in line 4 and to delete the brackets from lines 4 and 6, of paragraph *fourth* of the published amendment.

7b. Resolved, That the seventy-second annual convention of The American Institute of Architects, hereby adopts the amendments of chapter II, article 2, section 8, of the by-laws of The Institute, as the said amendments appear in The Secretary's Notice of Amendments dated April 20, 1940, and amended by this convention, and the said by-laws hereby are declared amended accordingly.

The convention amendment was to delete the last six words of paragraph (a-1) of the published amendment.

7c. Resolved, That the seventy-second annual convention of The American Institute of Architects hereby adopts the amendments of chapter IV, article 2, of the by-laws of The Institute, as the said amendments appear in The Secretary's Notice of Amendments dated April 20, 1940, and amended by this convention, and the said by-laws hereby are declared amended accordingly.

The convention amendment was to add the words "except where a region is coterminous with the territory of a state" to paragraph (a) of section 1 and to change the word "members" to "director" in line 1, substitute the words "shall call" for "may hold" after the word "Institute" in line 2, and change the word "the" to "any" before the word "annual" in line 3 of paragraph (a) of section 4, of the published amendment.

8. Relating to Nominations of Regional Directors.

Resolved, That the seventy-second annual convention of The American Institute of Architects, hereby adopts the amendments of chapter VI, article 4, section 1, of the by-laws of The Institute, as the said amendments appear in The Secretary's Notice of Amendments dated April 20, 1940, and amended by this convention, and the said by-laws hereby are declared amended accordingly.

The convention amendment was to add to paragraph (b) of section 1 as published a provision requiring The Board to write into the amendment as published a clause fixing the time of sending The Secretary's notice at not less than 60 days prior to the convention.

9. Relating to Editing of By-laws.

Resolved, That the seventy-second annual convention

of The American Institute of Architects hereby authorizes and directs The Secretary of The Institute to edit the by-laws of The Institute for the purpose of making the form and text thereof consistent in principle and in detail with the amendments of the said by-laws adopted by this seventy-second annual convention of The Institute.

STANDARDS OF PRACTICE

ADOPTING PARTS II AND III

Resolved, That the seventy-second annual convention of The American Institute of Architects hereby adopts the Part II and Part III of the Standards of Practice of The Institute as said parts were published in The Secretary's Notice of Amendments of the Standards of Practice and as amended by this convention, and the said Standards of Practice, amended to include said Parts II and III, are hereby declared to be the Standards of Practice of The Institute concerning the duties and responsibilities of the individual members of The American Institute of Architects, the methods by which architects can be selected and basic minimum architectural fees prescribed in chapter XIII, article 1, section 2, of the by-laws.

The convention amendments were to delete paragraph 7 of Part II; to add the words "on the project" after the word "research" in line 4 of paragraph 3; to add the word "model" after the word "drawing" and the words "of any nature" after the word "sketch" in line 5 of paragraph 3 of Part II, on pages 22 and 23 of the published amendments.

MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS

Resolution on Historic Buildings Survey.

Whereas, The American Institute of Architects is directly interested in the success of the Historic American Buildings Survey, and heartily approves of what has so far been accomplished; and

Whereas, It seems necessary, in order to carry this undertaking to completion that local relief work be supplemented by a small federal organization; and

Whereas, Such organization has been established in the National Park Service and has operated since November, 1939, with highly satisfactory results; therefore be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects urges the federal government to assure continuation of the federal organization of the Historic American

Buildings Survey in the National Park Service, by provision in the budget of the Department of the Interior or by other means.

Cooperation with The Producers' Council and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Whereas, The Institute has agreed to cooperate with The Producers' Council "to promote architectural service in small home building" and the specifying and use of quality building materials and equipment with competent supervision of construction, and

Whereas, The Institute by the terms of its stated objects, must inevitably assist and support any activity that tends to make the profession of increasing service to society, and

Whereas, The conditions of architectural service, the technique of construction and mortgage lending practices vary greatly in the various chapter territories, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this round table on housing endorses and urges the continuance of the cooperative effort of The Institute and The Producers' Council in the small home field, and be it further

Resolved, That all details of local programs related to this effort should be determined by the architects of the locality, so as to insure that they meet best the needs of the local house building industry, the ultimate purchaser and the mortgage lending agencies, and that the Central Agency Committee in charge of the Program of Cooperation with The Federal Home Loan Bank Board aid such local efforts in every possible way so that they may conform, as far as practicable, to a common pattern and to satisfactory standards of design and construction, recognizing, however, that upon the local architects rests the prime responsibility for and control of such details as to make them conform to local requirements, to the end that the individual architect may obtain the fullest opportunity to provide his professional service in this field.

Investigation of Fields of Practice of Architects.

Whereas, Comprehensive service to society by the architectural profession implies the acceptance and development by the profession of all the avenues of endeavor open to architects because of their unique and special training and experience which can be accepted by them without loss of their professional prestige; and

Whereas, Traditional limitations of service as recognized today appear to restrict architects from applying their talents to their fullest potentialities; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the seventy-second annual convention of The American Institute of Architects states its belief that a searching investigation should be made of the potentialities of the profession, with a view to broadening its horizons in order that it may more ably serve society and provide for its members fields of endeavor beyond the limitations recognized today; and be it further

Resolved, That The President of The Institute be requested to refer this matter to a committee for the purpose of conducting this investigation and study and to report its conclusions and recommendations to the seventy-third convention in 1941.

Land Use.

Resolved, By the seventy-second annual convention of The American Institute of Architects with respect to land use and the activities of the profession with respect thereto, as follows:

1. *With respect to policy*—That The American Institute of Architects adopt a policy of cooperating with others in the study of the causes and conditions of depreciation and blight, particularly in the country's urban regions, and of possible means of encouraging rehabilitation and stabilization;

2. *With respect to a national committee*—That The Institute create, for the foregoing purpose, a special committee, to continue for not less than three years without change of membership, and thereafter continue with the replacement of one member each year; and that the committee finally be discontinued only when sufficient advancement has been made or conditions have so changed that a modification of The Institute's policy is deemed desirable;

3. *With respect to chapter activity*—That the chapters of The Institute be urged to give formal approval to The Institute policy herein recommended and, pursuant thereto, create active committees to deal cooperatively with others in those local civic affairs which concern city planning, and more especially in the study of the causes and possible means of rehabilitation of blighted and deteriorated areas;

4. *With respect to the individual architect*—That the individual members of The Institute be urged to study the problems of this field, so that they may

(a) broaden their knowledge of the causes of depreciation and blight, and of the problems of rehabilitation, enhancement and stabilization—together with the economic and legal measures which may be utilized to solve these problems and secure improvement;

(b) equip themselves to make the architect's peculiarly important contribution to the joint study of the conditions in, and the problems of, depreciated areas, by local civic organizations and planning agencies;

(c) cooperate with other professional, technical and lay members of these local bodies, in the initial study of such areas and their problems, so as to share continuously in the process of self-education which that joint study will involve, and thus to earn the respect of their associates and to open avenues of further joint activity and possible leadership;

(d) actively work for recognition of the essential truth that a contribution of aesthetic importance can be made only by those who also participate in defining the problem to be solved, and in the preparation of adequate plans for public and private improvement—including plans for neighborhoods or larger urban and suburban areas;

(e) appreciate very early the basic significance of these facts—(1) that modern motor highways facilitate the shifting of population with concurrent shifting of property valuations from one locality to another; (2) that this creates instability and uncertainty in the tax base from which revenues for public improvement must be secured; (3) that the mere beautification of any highway, be it on the surface or elevated, is not a substitute for the proper placement of that highway in relation to the regional pattern and its specifically correct functional design.

and be it further

Resolved, That The Board of Directors, at its discretion, reconstitute the Committee on Regional Depreciation and Enhancement as the Committee on Land Use, and that the membership of the committee consist of members who collectively are familiar with and experienced in the study of all phases of the field.

Unification of the Architectural Profession

Whereas, The conference of state associations held on May 20 and 21, commended the initiative taken by The Institute in promoting the welfare of the practicing architects of the country and bringing them together in good fellowship, and its appointment of the State Organization Committee to promote the interest and participation of the various state associations in organized professional activities; and

Whereas, The Board of The Institute has commended that committee for its successful work in bringing together over twenty state organizations and has thanked the members of the committee for their personal efforts

toward this unification; and

Whereas, The conference has stated that it is now more than ever evident that the profession is in need of as complete a unification as is practicable; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the seventy-second annual convention of The American Institute of Architects expresses its hope and desire that this work shall continue with no restrictive limitations beyond those already determined by the present Institute by-laws; and be it further

Resolved, That the forces of The Institute be organized for this effort so that its work may continue with even greater effectiveness.

Architectural Services in National Emergency.

Whereas, The federal government has begun a national defense program, which among other things will require a large outlay of public money for the extension of existing buildings and the construction of new ones; and

Whereas, The federal government has availed itself of the services of the architectural profession heretofore in the development of emergency building programs, and the profession is now serving the government on many public projects of various natures; and

Whereas, The profession of architecture is desirous of aiding the government in its emergency building program in whatever capacity its practitioners can best serve; therefore, be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects in the seventy-second convention assembled in Louisville, Kentucky, May 24, 1940, respectfully offers to the President of the United States and the administrators and executives of the various departments of the federal government, its full cooperation in the national defense program, and its services, individually or otherwise as the government may deem best for any individual project, for designing the building work arising out of the defense program and supervising its construction, and commits to the government the full cooperation, talents, and best services of the profession for this work.

Fifth Pan-American Congress of Architects.

1. *Whereas*, The Fifth Pan American Congress of Architects has recommended (THEME 1) "the creation of autonomous official institutes" to coordinate permanent factual research in and the teaching and practice of town planning in all the countries of the Americas; and

Whereas, Such coordination of national and regional problems in the United States can be of the greatest

value to the nation; therefore be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects, in seventy-second convention assembled, recommends to its Boards of Directors the consideration of the Congress recommendations and their reference to a proper committee, to encourage bringing together of governmental, educational and technical experts and organizations now active in this field for the purpose of a preliminary study of the possibilities of the situation.

2. *Whereas*, The Fifth Pan American Congress of Architects has recommended (THEME 2) "there shall be created in each American Republic a National Housing Institute" within the framework of the appropriate federal department; and

Whereas, A definite housing policy adaptable to the different portions of this country is greatly to be desired; therefore be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects in seventy-second convention assembled, recommends to its Board of Directors that it explore the possible application of the "Conclusions" (THEME 2) to conditions in this country.

3. *Whereas*, The Fifth Pan American Congress of Architects has recommended (THEME 3) certain standards and rules for the holding of public competitions; therefore be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects in seventy-second convention assembled, refers to its Board of Directors for consideration the principles to govern architectural competitions set forth in THEME 3.

4. *Whereas*, The Fifth Pan American Congress of Architects has recommended (THEME 4) a clarification in the relations and responsibilities of the architect and the technical experts; therefore be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects in seventy-second convention assembled, refers to its Board of Directors for consideration the "Conclusions" on THEME 4.

5. *Whereas*, The Fifth Pan American Congress of Architects has recommended (THEME 5) an extension in the study of technical specialties "as complementary studies of specialization in the architectural schools"; therefore be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects in seventy-second convention assembled, refers to its Board of Directors for consideration the "Conclusions" on THEME 5.

6. *Whereas*, The Fifth Pan American Congress of Architects has recommended (THEME 6) "the crea-

tion of Institutes of the History of American Architecture connected with the respective professorships of history in the faculties of schools in American Architecture"; therefore be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects in seventy-second convention assembled, refers to its Board of Directors for consideration the "Conclusions" on THEME 6.

7. *Whereas*, Participation in the Pan American Congress of Architects is of value to the profession and is in harmony with the policy of the United States government to foster cultural relations between the countries of the Americas; therefore be it

Resolved, That The Board of Directors constitute the American Section of the Pan American Congress of Architects as a Committee of The Institute; and be it further

Resolved, That The Board of Directors confer with the Department of State and the Pan American Union, encouraging the establishment of a permanent basis for adequate representation at meetings of the Pan American Congresses and their exhibitions, with provisions for the proper financing of same.

Chapter Associates and Institute Meetings.

Resolved, That The Board of Directors be requested to study the question of proper representation of chapter associate members at meetings of The Institute by means of duly accredited delegates and to prepare amendments to the by-laws as necessary to put the above into effect, for presentation to the 1941 convention for adoption.

Independent Actions by Chapters.

Whereas, The Board of Directors and the regional directors may be embarrassed by independent actions of various chapters in affairs outside of their respective regional territories; and

Whereas, A solid front and a cohesive organization is essential to the welfare of the chapters and The Institute; therefore be it

Resolved, That any chapter which contemplates action in affairs outside its territory forthwith shall notify its regional director and The Secretary of The Institute of the contemplated action.

Architectural Services and the F.H.A.

Whereas, The Federal Housing Administration has constituted a very definite agency for the improvement of minimum standards of design and construction for the small house and has developed a method of ap-

praisal which gives credit and value to good design, plan and construction; and

Whereas, The Federal Housing Administration is the only mortgage insurance organization recognized by banking and insurance departments of many of our states; and

Whereas, The lending institutions now realize that good design as well as sound construction are essential to prevent premature obsolescence and depreciation and that such design and construction can be obtained only with the help of qualified architects; and

Whereas, There are many qualified architects who would welcome this work on a fee basis commensurate with services rendered; be it

Resolved, As the sense of the meeting, that The American Institute of Architects, in seventy-second convention assembled, direct its efforts to induce the Federal Housing Administration

(a) to require all lending institutions to base their loan commitments for modernization, new buildings and rehabilitation work on plans and specifications prepared by qualified architects;

(b) to require that the supervision of such work shall be done by qualified architects, and that their certification shall be honored for payments to contractors and as notices that the construction standards of the Federal Housing Administration have been adhered to;

(c) to induce the Federal Housing Administration to confine its inspection service to a final inspection of the work when completed;

(d) to require that if the project is one sponsored by a development builder that certification as to compliance shall be made by an architect who shall be independently employed by the lending institution and not be an employee of the development builder.

Attendance of Students at Conventions.

Resolved, That The Board, if it has the funds available, appropriate annually a sum, not to exceed \$500.00 for the purpose of enabling students of architecture within an accessible radius of the convention to attend its meetings; and be it further

Resolved, That this sum be under the auspices and direction of the Committee on Education, in accordance with the instructions of The Board.

Destruction of Architectural Masterpieces.

Whereas, The American Institute of Architects, in seventy-second convention assembled, wishes to voice its sorrow and concern at the loss of human life and the destruction of great architectural masterpieces resulting

from the invasion of and attacks on countries rich in the notable architectural monuments; and

Whereas, This convention wishes to express its sympathy with the peoples of these nations in the irreparable loss of the treasures that we have always considered as a part of our own heritage; therefore be it

Resolved, That The Board of Directors be requested to draw up a suitable expression of such sentiments and sympathy and that such expression be forwarded to the architectural bodies, the departments of fine arts or of public monuments and other interested authorities of those countries thus afflicted and to our own State Department, to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and to other appropriate governmental agencies in order that they may be aware of our interest and concern.

Endorsement of Bill Extending U.S.H.A. Program.

Whereas, There is now before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives of the Congress, Senate Bill S. 591, authorizing the United States Housing Authority to extend the low rent housing program set up by the United States Housing Act; and

Whereas, The United States Housing Authority has administered its program effectively and efficiently; and

Whereas, There is a vital and insistent further need for the benefits of slum clearance and low rent housing in many communities; and

Whereas, A continuing program for correcting unsafe and insanitary housing conditions of both urban and rural communities is urgently needed; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the seventy-second annual convention of The American Institute of Architects hereby urges the Congress to enact into law Senate Bill S. 591; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, the chairman of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, and to the author of the Bill.

New Horizons for the Architectural Profession.

Whereas, The theme of this convention has been "New Horizons" for the architectural profession; and

Whereas, All sessions have demonstrated the desirability of greater participation by architects in civic affairs and the need of closer contacts with the public; therefore be it

Resolved, That The Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects is hereby requested to ar-

range for providing means for the furtherance of these expanded activities, if such means can be found.

Resolution of Thanks.

Resolved, The seventy-second convention of The American Institute of Architects extends its sincere thanks to all those who have cooperated in extending hospitality to this convention and its delegates and guests; special thanks being given to Ossian P. Ward and his fellow members of the greetings committee, to Miss Louise Leland and the members of her ladies' entertainment committee, to Thomas Nolan and his aides on the dinner committee, to President Elliott Lea of the Kentucky Chapter and to President Hugh Meri-

weather of the Association of Kentucky Architects, and to the members of the other convention committees; and

To the Pendennis Club for use of its delightful club and its hospitality; and

To the Rock Creek Riding Club for the use of its club and its sponsorship of the horse show and barbecue presented for the entertainment of our delegates and guests on May 23; and

To the Management of The Brown Hotel for its consideration of our comfort and its constant endeavors to make the convention a success, and for its putting on the notable horse show and barbecue at the riding club for our entertainment.

Dedication

BY HUBERT G. RIPLEY

WRITING to the Corinthians, the Apostle Paul said: "As a wise architect, I have laid the foundation; and another buildeth thereon."

Three quarters of a century ago, a small group of men imbued with courage and vision, founded The American Institute of Architects. The announced purpose of the Founders of The Institute are the same now as they were in 1857. Today, its membership and affiliates number some six or eight thousand, scattered throughout the United States from the Virgin Islands to Hawaii and the Philippines in the Far East, from the Rio Grande in the South to Point Barrow in Alaska. While unification of the entire architectural profession is still for the future, that goal, so earnestly striven for throughout the years, is not far removed.

Mere mention of the name Kentucky, Gateway of the South, causes the pulse to quicken at the memory of the heroic deeds of the early settlers. Her hardy pioneers, her distinguished statesmen, writers and poets, her scenic marvels, her traditional hospitality, entitle this fair daughter of the Old Dominion to be called: "Lovelier than the lovely dame that bore you."

Around 1730—when Kentucky and Virginia were still one Commonwealth,—the first Raleigh Tavern was built in Williamsburg. Above the fireplace in the Apollo Room was an inscription dedicating the hostelry to *Jollity, the Offspring of Wisdom and Good Living*. Bearing in mind that just beyond the confines of the message a vast untamed wilderness stretched for endless miles, it is significant that, during the period of their early struggles with the forces of nature, our colonial forefathers found time for gracious living and the amen-

ities of the spirit that minister to the "hunger that ennobles art."

Architecture, in its greater moments a visible symbol of harmony and rhythm, is euphoniously expressed by the master-craftsman. It supplies a spiritual pabulum which mankind craves. It is both a joyous and a divine art, a lenitive without which life would be drab indeed. It is joyous because the draughtsman whistles while he works, it is divine because the aesthetic emotion aroused in the bosom of the beholder of a masterpiece, is like unto the unheard music of the spheres.

In this many-sided profession of ours, there are many minds united for a common purpose, many and various ideas on policies, administrative, ethical, and aesthetic. It is well that this is so, for out of many minds comes wisdom.

In striving for the unattainable, ideals sometimes become clouded. New canons of criticism are constantly arising, but the wise architect is guided by the inner gleam of the divine masters whose works are timeless, and he heedeth how he builds upon the foundations that have been laid for him.

Founded in belief and faith, this well-loved profession of ours is dedicated to the advancement of fellowship among the architects of the United States, to the cause of architectural education, and to promote its efficiency in the arts of design and construction, so that it may become of ever increasing service to society.

Let us then dedicate this meeting to those who have left us this priceless heritage; to the joy of achievement; to the joy of living; to the architect, of whom the poet so gallantly sings when he penned the line:

"He is the Prophet . . . who challenges the Pleiades."

The Profession of Architecture and Society

ADDRESS OF CHARLES D. MAGINNIS

A REASONABLE delicacy obliges me to say that I accepted my part in this program only upon the assurance that our hosts of Louisville were definitely unsympathetic with my desire to be for once a silent participant. Even if I entertained more accommodating opinions than I do about the articulateness of the time, my instinct would have particularly warned me to still a voice too familiar of late to the ears of The Institute. I have, besides, a perhaps morbid dread of inviting the sort of discomfiture that must have come to the famous statesman when he was accused of being intoxicated by the exuberance of his own verbosity. When I finally banished these misgivings, I found some consolation in the thought that I could now speak to you out of that sense of restored innocence which comes to one who has parted with sophisticated responsibility. As a reaction to the complicated sort of thinking associated with Institute office, my mind had lapsed into a delightful vacuity when it was aroused by my strenuous successor in the interest of this present hour. He appointed the topic with an obvious confidence in its capacity to prevail against the characteristic distractions of a convention and indeed to gratify not only a professional but a public curiosity. Conscious of the mist which at present envelops our architectural thought and the pepperness of the present professional temper, the piquancy of the idea that I might be capable of this double entertainment was irresistible. I am pleased at least that the experiment is set for these peaceful hours that precede the opening of hostilities.

The architect was not always a gregarious person. Even as we are sensible of the stimulation which such a meeting as this holds for ourselves and our interest, we are well aware that Michelangelo never frequented conventions nor did service on architectural committees. Withdrawn under the dominion of his own spirit, he was completely absorbed in the play of his prodigious personality. It is true he had an irritable sense of certain impudent rivalries but he regarded all talents than his own with Olympian condescension. Living in a time when competition was apparently accepted as a valid method of selecting an architect, the principle singularly did not offend him. Occasionally, indeed, he seems to have participated under circumstances which would easily today have involved him in charges of un-

professional conduct. In the account of these episodes I find that history makes no reference whatever to the presence of professional advisers. In our present rectitude we are bound to take account of this disedification, were it only to qualify the awful formidableness of the great man. When we take note of the lonely habit of genius in those distant days, the amenities of this occasion are curiously significant. The architects of America, without obvious attempt to measure their own individual condescensions, are met this morning in Kentucky, ingenuously inspired by the high and familiar resolve to advance the interest of the profession and make it of increased value to society. As presumably there is little change in human nature since the time when Michelangelo used to visit a magnificent scorn on his contemporaries, I should like to think that, underneath the serenity of this convention, there is still a capacity for that fine passion. I have no thought in this of exciting the delegates by memories of Florentine blades but rather to offer them the satisfaction of perceiving the singularly genial and disciplined instincts of the modern profession.

We are all familiar with the literary concept of the relation between architecture and society. It implies an accord so intimate that at first blush nothing seems more obvious than that the public should be actually present at the birth of architectural ideas, just as the ladies should be brought into consultation before the issue of the new hats. And while we are regarding life for the moment at such close range, it is in no frolicsome spirit that I speculate, in reference to the millinery, as to whether the ladies are a cause or only a consequence. Is feminine style a psychological impulse of its great constituency or just the tyranny of dressmakers? If we look thoughtfully enough at the efflorescence of spring fashion, we should find implications for us considerably deeper than our pocketbooks. For clearly the business of establishing the mutual responsibilities of architecture and society holds a similar perplexity.

In the large perspective of things we need not raise any anxious question about the relevance of architecture even in a day of tragedy. Like Religion, Art is a concern of the spirit from which man may not turn away if he means to find his world again. The expression of his instinct for order and beauty—it has always been

one of the superior virtues of his civilization, a process of mind and hand in which he exercises a creative and consequently Divine faculty, at once the mark of his origin and his high destiny.

Architecture has been critically acclaimed as the greatest of the Fine Arts. Its capacity to minister to the common need was never a disqualification but only another nobility. The obligation that it has laid upon the world through the centuries is too great for measurement. What, for instance, that is admirable would remain of Europe if we took from it the product of the architectural imagination? Its great cities are phenomena of its long commercial and political history, but they come to the vision of the mind first of all as symbols of that art that has covered the earth with graciousness. In its terms man fashioned the memorials of his intellectual and spiritual life and we trace by means of these the course of his expanding faculties in the operation of a law that has made architecture the most eloquent witness of his civilization.

What a pale vision written history would have given us of the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome! How realize the Middle Ages without the actuality of its Gothic cathedrals which in their ancient beauty still articulate the landscapes of France and England? And the momentous era of the Renaissance when Art became engrossed with itself and man began to glorify his own consequence—how far less intelligible would be the process of the new humanism had we lost the spectacle of the great palaces! And then the drama of the industrial revolution and the emerging genius of machinery towards its triumph in our own day. Only architecture holds all the pattern of it.

When we turn to consider the contemporary relationship of architecture to society, we are disconcerted by a peculiar sense of their estrangement. We observe it in the disposition of organized art to rail at the lay insensibility. And yet publics have always been the same. Michelangelo complained about the unresponsiveness of his generation. Time was when this inertia did not trouble us. We could look without envy on the hysteria of musical and dramatic publics. Didn't the song die with the singer? Only the great building lived on into the centuries. Alas for this advantage! By a scientific perversity our music and drama are being canned for the further entertainment of posterity and confusing echoes are forever to pursue us down the corridors of time. It was Whistler, an early debunker

of history, who protested in his famous lecture at Oxford that Art never had a sympathetic and understanding public.

"Listen!" he said. "There never was an artistic period. There never was an Art-loving nation.

"In the beginning, men went forth each day—some to do battle, some to the chase; others, again, to dig and to delve in the field—all that they might gain and live, or lose and die. Until there was found among them one, differing from the rest, whose pursuits attracted him not, and so he stayed by the tents with the women, and traced strange devices with a burnt stick upon a gourd.

"This man, who took no joy in the ways of his brethren—who cared not for conquest, and fretted in the field—this designer of quaint pattern—this deviser of the beautiful—who perceived in Nature about him curious curvings, as faces are seen in the fire—this dreamer apart was the first artist.

"And when, from the field and from afar, there came back the people, they took the gourd—and drank from out of it.

"And presently there came to this man another—and, in time, others—of like nature, chosen by the Gods—and so they worked together; and soon they fashioned from the moistened earth, forms resembling the gourd. And with the power of creation, the heirloom of the artist, presently they went beyond the slovenly suggestion of Nature, and the first vase was born in beautiful proportion.

"And the toilers tilled, and were athirst; and the heroes returned from fresh victories, to rejoice and to feast; and all drank alike from the artists' goblets, fashioned cunningly, taking no note the while of the craftsman's pride, and understanding not his glory in his work; drinking at the cup, not from choice, not from a consciousness that it was beautiful, but because, forsooth, there was none other!

"And time, with more state, brought more capacity for luxury, and it became well that men should dwell in large houses, and rest upon couches, and eat at tables; whereupon the artist, with his artificers, built palaces, and filled them with furniture, beautiful in proportion and lovely to look upon.

"And the people lived in marvels of art—and ate and drank out of masterpieces—for there was nothing else to eat and to drink out of, and no bad buildings to live in; no article of daily life, of luxury, or of neces-

sity, that had not been handed down from the design of the master, and made by his workmen.

"And the people questioned not, and had nothing to say in the matter."

History is full of the tragedies of this detachment. Was not Petrarch forced to beg the candles by the light of which he penned the famous sonnets to his Laura? It was not in his lifetime that the world perceived the merits of a modest Dutchman named Vermeer, but an art museum has since paid but a little short of half a million for one of his little paintings. While he lived he was compelled to mortgage a full dozen of them to liquidate an urgent debt to his baker. In our own day we have witnessed the ironic vindication of Van Gogh and Cezanne whose posthumous significances now crowd the galleries with a dotting and possessive public. Architects, I fear, must be satisfied with an intellectual acknowledgment of their importance, for it is clearly the world's most characteristic perversity that, in the address to the public emotions, the gladiator and the reigning favorite of the footlights invariably steal the show. That the society which is to appraise our own generation is not born yet is sufficiently indicated, even if some of us perceive already the omens of our invalidation. In the face of this defective synchronism, how is the poor architect to relate himself to that potent and unpredictable society which is following with its fateful judgments so far behind him? Is he to play false with a present public which pays the bills that he may coquette with its successor in the hope of immortality? Posterity used to look after itself, but, if present omens are significant, no laurels are waiting, but maybe the sword of Damocles, for those who have been satisfied to make terms with contemporary taste. For those the ordinary rewards of virtue must suffice. Henry Ford indicates the tempo of the modern world when, speaking of manufacture, he says that everything is out of date almost as soon as it is made. What an exciting and formidable idea that must be to the architects who have turned to factories for the sustenance of the new design!

One grows a little dizzy at the thought of how our venerable interest will behave under the pressure of so fugitive a principle. At least Archeology cannot comfortably linger in that terrifying immediacy and Architecture, left alone with its machine, may take on at last that perfect integrity which would rid us of architectural philosophers. We must not, however, forget the capriciousness of history in these speculations. We have seen

that men and principles have frequently lain long forgotten in it only to come at last to startling validation. Today we are absorbed by the precociousness of science. Nor need we wait till tomorrow to bring us the apprehension that something critical is missing to the symmetry of our social order. It is not strange if thoughtful people begin to question the complete validity of the modern world. As we sit in the midst of our triumphant mechanisms, alarmed now at their capability for our own destruction, we may well doubt the wisdom of leaving civilization to the engineers.

In the present confusion of professional thought, it seems a particularly unfavorable moment to question the general understanding. Architecture for generations has been speaking with a hundred tongues while we have prayed for a vernacular to rid us of the babel. It is presented now, a strange and limited instrument not made for dreams. Go to! Shall we dream no more because we have found properties in ferro-concrete? Or is the mood of dreams but another superstition to be dissipated in the chilly ether of mathematics? While the old-fashioned among us feel the hard strain upon our orthodoxies, we detect something genial in this new aesthetic even as we are moved to tears when we observe it in its bitter moods. It is then we ponder rather anxiously whether this can indeed be art that offers so mean a place to the imagination. Perhaps Heaven in due time may indulge me one earthly curiosity, for I am keen to know the fortunes of this strange adventure. With all the potency of professional initiative, will the weight of intellectual conviction be enough to carry it to the favor of a people who as yet detect so little in it of pertinence and so much of puzzlement? Is it conceivable, after all, something of that awful power is ours which the milliners have long wielded over the heads of our submissive wives and daughters? Can we, too, impose our will upon society? I have just enough humor to protect me from prophecy. Years hence in our convention halls it may well be that the memory of these apprehensions will serve to provide only a superior amusement. I shall be safe at least from that discomfiture. There is just enough unsettlement in the circumstance that some talents I esteem are in revolt so that perhaps there is being inscrutably prepared a larger gift for Architecture than I am yet ready to acknowledge.

In the past the genius of the architect, when it was not identified with the interests of the Church or the State, was largely at the service of the rich. From that

tradition he is now suffering innocently. So far as I know, history has no instance of an architect who scorned a client because he was a prince and millionaires today are generally treated without discourtesy. That the favor of architecture, however, is now to be brought to the common man is dramatically significant. The social consciousness which holds this promise is already an active influence in all the big communities of the nation. Inspired as it was in a time of economic predicament, it might have been a more honorable solicitude had it moved us in the days of our national well-being. But the response of public sentiment, when it did come, was a revelation of the sincerity of the American impulse. The efficiency with which government brought its implications to an immediate correction of the slum deserves, I believe, the commendation of the country. That was a problem which clearly called for this direct address. The slum is a cancer, a social threat whose sinister implications have been anxiously known to Europe for generations. If there be some disposed to question whether even this is an interest that should make more than a passing challenge to official responsibility, they may well be content to rest it there till there is evidence of the capacity and the disposition of the community to undertake it. But slum clearance is only the pathological phase of the new movement which aims at bringing comfort and beauty to all the modest domesticities of the nation. Left for generations completely to the exploitation of the jerry-builder, the small home in the aggregate had grown to such far-reaching and aggressive ugliness as to have become a disfigurement of the American scene and a reproach to our social idealism.

The architects of this country have been alive to the challenge presented in the new concept, even as they perceived that a sympathetic response would bring embarrassment to the professional tradition. The problems of its adjustment, admittedly difficult, were at once accepted as a large responsibility of The American Institute and the issue of that study, I am sure, will take satisfactory account of the conflicting realities.

This is a day of service for the common weal and the

architect holds a precious gift. It would have ill become us to sit apart, cloistered in our own righteousness, in the presence of this expanding social drama. We should rejoice instead that the opportunity has arisen to bring architecture to so patriotic a relationship. We have long fretted that its title to this more spacious place in American life has had so inadequate a recognition. In the magnitude of the national panorama there is shockingly revealed how narrow till now have been the limits of its privilege. Our centres of population have been left to grow as if no law were superior to that of individual and corporate self-interest, with the consequence that as a nation our cities do us little credit. We arrive each morning from our proud suburbs into a clutter of unregulated commercialism resigned to the idea that business must be an ugliness. There the eye is submitted to an assault from every direction by pestiferous proclamations of competitive business in an ingenuity that, it is hoped, may soon be perceived as a public nuisance. We are all aware that men have things to sell and that the city is the reasonable place to sell them, but why the shouting? Is it not the inevitable logic of the process that one must always yell louder than the rest, so we have an ever-mounting raucousness that must ultimately be unendurable? Of the felicity with which commerce can express itself this company needs no reminder for its more reasonable enterprise has made for probably the best accomplishment of American architecture. But that impudent business warfare that is daily waged in our streets and reaches out into the heart of our landscapes is an infliction which should carry particular offense to the architectural intelligence.

The public mind must be educated to a more active understanding that beauty is not a dispensible element of human culture and that those communities are unworthy which fail to cherish it as a vital and conscious responsibility. With this perception will come a new discipline which must draw heavily upon those talents that are peculiarly the prerogative of your profession. For it is only by these that the principles of order and grace can be brought impressively to our civilization.

Citations of Members Advanced to Fellowship

THE American Institute of Architects, at its seventy-second convention on May 21, 1940, advanced twelve of its members to the distinguished honor of fellowship.

Our profession has been well served by these men. Their contributions to design, research, literature, education and public service fulfill the exacting criteria of a vital architecture.

FRANKLIN OLIVER ADAMS—*Florida Central Chapter.*

Admitted to The Institute in 1921, has been advanced to fellowship in The American Institute of Architects for his contributions to the advancement of the profession of architecture in design and in public service. His long and distinguished work for The Institute as a member of its Board of Directors, as chairman and member of various committees, and as member and officer of his chapter and state association, has been an inspiration to Institute members who so greatly appreciate all that he has done. His architectural practice has been a credit to the profession; his ethical standards have been of the highest, and he has set a splendid example of professional integrity in his city and in his state.

FRANK CHOUTEAU BROWN—*Boston Chapter.*

Admitted to The Institute in 1909, has been advanced to fellowship in The American Institute of Architects for his contribution to the profession in the field of literature, historical research, public service and service to The Institute. His name is associated with "Letters and Lettering," "White Pine Series," "The Architectural Review" and more recently with administration of the Historical American Buildings Survey, as Regional Supervisor of North Atlantic States in which capacity he has produced conspicuous and valuable results. A thoughtful and sincere practitioner, versed in the allied arts, especially those of the stage, and active over an extended period in the affairs of both his chapter and The Institute, he well merits this recognition of his various abilities.

MARCUS ROBINSON BURROWES—*Detroit Chapter.*

Admitted to The Institute in 1909, has been advanced to fellowship in The American Institute of Architects for distinction in design, excellence of exe-

cuted work, skill and taste in appropriate use of building materials, and for his interest in stimulating public appreciation and understanding of the professional ideals in The American Institute of Architects and for his devoted service to the chapter and Institute in civic affairs.

MILES LANIER COLEAN—*Chicago Chapter.*

Admitted to The Institute in 1929, has been advanced to fellowship in The American Institute of Architects for his splendid record as Assistant Administrator of the Federal Housing Administration and his contribution in standardization and economy of design elements for small houses and the development of neighborhood requirements for home communities, resulting in a definite advance in public appreciation of the value and desirability of architectural service.

FRANCIS PIERPONT DAVIS—*Southern California Chapter.*

Admitted to The Institute in 1916, has been advanced to fellowship in The American Institute of Architects for his rare ability and good taste as a designer; for his untiring and constructive interest in public service and his contribution to the profession in upholding the high ideals of The American Institute of Architects. Honored by being appointed President of the Southern California Chapter 1928-29, a member of the Municipal Art Commission of the City of Los Angeles and recipient of the distinguished honor award in architecture by the Southern California Chapter in 1927.

FRANK JOSEPH FORSTER—*New York Chapter.*

Admitted to The Institute in 1926, has been advanced to fellowship in The American Institute of Architects for achievement in his contributions to the profession in architectural design and literature. Long considered by his fellow practitioners as distinctly individual through his approach in the field of domestic architecture to the projects with which he has been entrusted. Producer of unusual and interesting compositions, free from subservience to any period or style, he has made for himself a reputation as student of materials that in his hands have become tools with which to fashion his completed works. Twice recipient of the

Silver Medal of the Architectural League of New York and of medals and honorable mention in other instances.

MERRILL CLIFFORD LEE—Virginia Chapter.

Admitted to The Institute in 1920, has been advanced to fellowship in The American Institute of Architects for distinguished achievement in the service of The Institute, for accomplishment in architectural design and for public service. The high quality of his architectural design has set a standard which is consistent with the tradition of his State and with modern requirements. His work in The Institute has been expressed through long years of devoted service to the Virginia Chapter, as a member of The Board of Directors and many Institute committees; his contribution to public service as a member of the Williamsburg Architects' Advisory Commission, the Richmond City Planning Commission, the Board of Directors of the National Academy of Sciences and Fine Arts.

PHILIP BROOKS MAHER—Chicago Chapter.

Admitted to The Institute in 1924, has been advanced to fellowship in The American Institute of Architects for distinction in design and for the unusual high quality of executed work, for his contribution to the profession as a member of the Advisory Design Committee of the Treasury Department and his devotion to the principles of The American Institute of Architects and his chapter.

REXFORD NEWCOMB—Central Illinois Chapter.

Admitted to The Institute in 1922, has been advanced to fellowship in The American Institute of Architects for his unusual and devoted service to architectural education and for his literary contributions to architectural understanding and education and because of his continued activity in the interests of the profession, The Institute and chapter.

LIVINGSTON SMITH—Philadelphia Chapter.

Admitted to The Institute in 1921, has been advanced to fellowship in The American Institute of Architects for distinction in design, and for his loyalty to those ideals of professional conduct for which The American Institute of Architects stands, and because of his long and continued activity in the interest of his profession.

GUY STUDY—St. Louis Chapter.

Admitted to The Institute in 1926, has been advanced to fellowship in The American Institute of Architects for the uniform excellence of design and the high standard of his executed work and for his devotion to student education and his literary contribution to architecture.

WALTER E. WARE—Utah Chapter.

Admitted to The Institute in 1921, a pioneer settler of Salt Lake City who, in spite of humble beginnings, achieved distinction in his profession, has been advanced to fellowship in The American Institute of Architects for the high quality of his executed work, for his loyalty to the professional ideals of The American Institute of Architects and for his long and continued activities in the interest of the profession, student draftsmen, the building industry and civic affairs.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—BY PIERPONT DAVIS

The Jury of Fellows has seen fit to bestow upon us the coveted honor of fellowship.

We are deeply appreciative of that honor. When we consider the membership of that body and their achievements, we are humble.

If we have, by our efforts, advanced the cause of The Institute, and have carried forward the art to which we have dedicated our lives, we are proud.

We accept the responsibilities the advancement of fellowship has imposed upon us, and pledge you our best thought and energies to maintain its high standards.

Reminiscences of Louisville

BY CHARLES M. STOTZ WITH SKETCHES BY ROBERT SCHMERTZ

WHEN Secretary Ingham asked me to report the highlights of the 1940 convention, I felt like the little boy at the circus when he was asked to water the elephants—delighted but intimidated. However, these rambling notes of the Louisville exposure have been written with the comfortable knowledge that the essential business of the convention will be duly recorded and circularized.

¶ To fully understand and appreciate the significance of The American Institute of Architects, every architect must attend a convention. The earlier in his career this experience comes, the better. It would be an excellent idea if the delegates, except perhaps the president and secretary of each chapter, were required to be rotated each year so that as many different architects as possible could have this opportunity.

¶ Emerson (Ralph Waldo, not Billie) said that a complete man is not to be found; we are all different parts of him. Only an orchestra renders the full richness of a single note, modeled by many instruments. Similarly, it is only at a convention that the complete architect is to be found. He speaks from a hundred mouths. The drawl of the South, the clipped accents of New England, local color from all sections of the country enrich his many sided personality. Four days in the company of this national architect is an experience at once humbling and inspiring—a further strengthening of faith in the profession.

¶ In retrospect, we especially cherish the memory of those little groups in the lobby or at the breakfast table, in the tap room or on a little side trip about town or country, playing hookey from the convention. Architects who have been just a name become real persons with whom such chance meetings may lead to lifelong friendships. The amenities of the profession, the architects' hobbies and foibles take on a new glow. The affairs of The Institute are discussed with a candor and feeling that none but the more courageous exhibit from the floor. Many a cogent idea has been born in these informal groups.

¶ The official opening on Tuesday morning was blessed with warm sunny weather. President Bergstrom, after a few remarks, gave us an introductory program of unusual appeal—a sort of Boston sandwich, Hubert Rip-

ley's dedication being the top layer and Charles Maginnis' keynote address, the bottom. The filling was largely Louisville and we shall deal with that before returning to the Literate Twins of the Back Bay Country.

Mr. Lea, President of the Kentucky Chapter, concluded his brief, deft word of welcome by introducing "the official countenance of Louisville," Mayor Joe Schultz, who announced that Louisville was enjoying one of its typical days of good weather. "In fact," said he, "Kentucky, like California, often enjoys such typical weather."

We then ascended to the top rung of authority and circumstance by receiving the greetings of the Governor of Kentucky himself, by proxy. The proxy, or prexy of the Kentucky State Association, Mr. Meriweather, gave a spirited assurance of welcome. "Our Kentucky lime water, cold and clear, rich in calcium, seems to go right into your bones. You feel as though you were Man O'War. When our lime water is drunk in its amber state, treated with Kentucky sunshine, then you *know* you are Man O'War." We were not just to make ourselves at home in the old hackneyed way. With an air of disarming earnestness he announced, "You own the State. Gentlemen, Kentucky is yours."

Twelve members were made Fellows in a simple, impressive ceremony. The neophytes, conducted by members of The Jury of Fellows to the rostrum, appeared to be slightly embarrassed in this moment of professional achievement. What greater satisfaction for an architect than to receive this mark of success from the hands of those best qualified to judge of his worthiness—his fellow architects.

The personalities of Hubert Ripley and Charles Maginnis have added spice to many an architectural gathering and their presence at the convention was welcome news. It is not given to many to express themselves as felicitously as these two gentlemen from Boston. And speaking as architects to architects, they have the particular capacity for saying the things that stimulate and delight us. It was, therefore, fitting that they should establish the tone of the meeting.

Ripley reminded us that around 1730, when Kentucky and Virginia were one, Raleigh Tavern at Williamsburg was dedicated to "Jollity, Offspring of Wis-

dom and Good Living." He dedicated the meeting to those who have left us this precious heritage of good living.

Maginnis, ever alive to the moment's suggestion, said when he approached the speakers' stand and contemplated the microphone which had not yet been properly adjusted, "I have on my right a bit of modernism which does not appear to be functional." The architect, said Maginnis, had not always been a gregarious person. Michelangelo did not frequent conventions or serve on architectural committees; in fact, he viewed all talents but his own with Olympian condescension. Such phrases as his comment on the role of architecture as a record of history—"Only architecture holds all the pattern of it"—attest his mastery of expression. The audience hung on each word and will re-live that pleasure in reading the draft of his address in this issue.

¶ On Wednesday morning, President Bergstrom, in his message, presented a concise analysis of problems now confronting the profession. Without display and with sober, thoughtful approach, he indicated a program of future action. We were, as usual, impressed with his sincerity and sense of the responsibility imposed by his position of trust. His able leadership will be even more appreciated in the troubled times apparently now ahead of us.

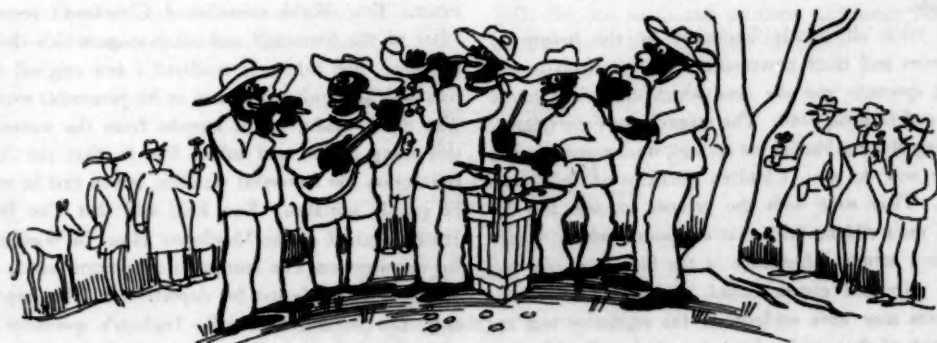
¶ On Wednesday afternoon the ladies of the convention were afforded an opportunity to visit some of the gardens and old houses in Louisville. This proved to be a memorable event and their enthusiastic descriptions made us all wish that we had been included.

¶ The round tables of Wednesday afternoon and evening brought out much discussion of great interest and led to a number of significant resolutions, all of which will be reported. As official reviewer of events, I felt

again like the little boy at the circus scanning simultaneous action in five rings and seeing none well. I thought the Table F discussion led by Ned Purves of particular interest, the subject being "The Relationship of the Architectural Profession to Society."

For some of the speakers on this program, it was a repeat performance from the Regional Conference of the Middle Atlantic District held at Hershey in April. I was particularly impressed on that occasion by comment from Walter H. Thomas and Colonel William N. Taylor (one of the few non-Kentucky Colonels in attendance at Louisville). Thomas held up Paul Cret as his ideal. In him, Thomas found a sane blending of the traditional and the modern. As with all great architects, architecture is not only his profession but his hobby as well. Colonel Taylor viewed the architect's status in society today in the cold light of lay judgment. He deprecated the traditional attitude that architecture is primarily an art and all architects are artists. As a result of this assumption, industrial and commercial leaders only come to architects for professional advice in that field in which architects claim to excel, the artistic aspects of architecture. If we persist in this, architects will continue to be passed up in favor of the engineers. The field of leadership in and coordination of the many elements of large projects has yet to be claimed by the architect.

¶ The most serious highlight of the convention was the talk by Dr. Constantine E. McGuire. His verbal masonry had only a thin buttering of mortar, but we accorded a profound attention to his realistic picture of our economic past, present, and future. No Pollyanna was Dr. McGuire but rather a plain-spoken prophet who gave us the pill without the candy coating. He dealt without indirection of the decline in population



of European and American peoples, the consequences of increased life expectancy, the acceleration of spending and taxation, the return to the city and its rehabilitation; the vision of a far distant but eventually inevitable federation of world states.

The nearest Dr. McGuire came to any degree of reassurance was when he said—"are we simply at one of those moments when the tempo of change is accelerated, when some staggering crescendo seems to be almost upon us, only to have the tension suddenly relax, and the movement proceed with serene composure, as confident as it is uncomplicated." He dealt with statistics in a familiar, almost poetic vein. His article bears careful study.

¶ The ubiquitous Ed Kemper came and went like the will-o-the-wisp. Here a short earnest head-to-head conversation, there a split second handshake, now a hasty visit to his office harem at the hall table, then a lightning conference with the management; always pleasant, imperturbable, efficient. He fully complies with plans and specifications for a model executive secretary.

¶ Frank Chouteau Brown, one of our new fellows and Historic American Buildings expert from Boston, confided that Israel Putnam's ornate *chalet de jardin* was found to have been a portion of a discarded church steeple, complete with modillions, dentils, and other grace notes of the period.

¶ The social highlight of the convention was the horse show and barbecue at the Rock Creek Riding Club where our Louisville hosts showed us a real slice of Kentucky life. Seven bus loads of architects and their gals gathered about the outdoor show ring. Low grey clouds occasionally delivered a fine mist-like rain on the assemblage—but who cared! Someone commented on the wear and tear of horse back riding but added that three days on a hard convention chair required an equal fortitude.

We were all greatly impressed by the beauty of the horses and their movements. One particularly engaging spectacle was the class which comprised brood mares and foals of 1940. The magnificent little fellows, bouncing about as though on springs, were worth coming a long way to see. Children participated in several classes. They rode with the greatest of ease and accepted their ribbons with that composure which, I suppose, is a natural inheritance in the blue grass country.

We witnessed eleven classes. Some of the visiting architects may have understood the subtleties and refinements of the occasion but most of us read with some

perplexity from the program such items as "class limited to junior five-gaited stallions, mare, or gelding—must walk, trot, canter, rack, and slow gait—slow gait may be running walk, fox trot, or step in pace."

There was no doubt about the ability of the architects to appreciate the barbecue which followed. The reserved air of the show ring vanished and, as Foster had it, we were "all merry, all happy, and bright." A line of white coated dark gentlemen mixed or, as Trav Walsh has it, "built" juleps with astounding rapidity—to the vast satisfaction of the delegation which wandered over the damp lawn in the cool grey evening. As the fragrance of the julep assailed the nose and the bourbon warmed the innards, the delegation formed a great circle to witness a *divertissement de la Sud*, six young picanninies in straw hats and overalls. They produced a lively syncopation although they had but one legitimate musical instrument among them—a guitar. With the aid of bazoos, a jug, a fruit crate bearing tin cans, cymbal and drum, and occasional vocal interpolations, they exuded a frenzied and joyful sound that awakened an equally hearty response.

At length a rain of coins assuaged their professional thirst and the architects turned to the trestles creaking under their load of barbecued beef, pork, and lamb, burgoo, southern potato salad and delicacies no end. By the time the evening was over the refreshments had been sublimated into song and laughter which left its circuitous trail in the chill night air as the seven buses wound their way back to The Brown Hotel.

¶ After we came back from the barbecue, Thursday night, a few of us had a song fest on the roof of The Brown. Ripley produced Oscar Enders' "Stofa D'Italiano" which was rendered with exquisite feeling by the entire company. There was a background of banjo by Bob Schmertz of Pittsburgh and my own Italian Wur-litzer. Trav Walsh contributed Cleveland's immortal "Star of the Evening" and other songs which shall be nameless. Bob Schmertz rendered a few original numbers with an architectural slant in his personable manner. The casual reader might suppose from the account of this rump session and others like it, that the A.I.A. convention was somewhat maudlin, but in that he would be greatly mistaken. Ken Reid said that The Brown Hotel inquired of the Mayflower Hotel in Washington for comment on The Institute's convention habits. We were given a triple star for deportment. They reported only two breakages, Charlie Ingham's spectacles and Clair Ditchy's high C.

¶ The Association of Kentucky Architects maintained a continuous welcome at The Old Kentucky Homestead, a room in neighboring Henry Clay Hotel, where they dispensed hospitality from noon to midnight. Visiting architects were further rewarded with a souvenir backscratcher, doubtless to be used on clients who had grown restless about their projects while the architects were absent in Louisville. We were furnished with the only recognizable replica of the traditional Kentucky Colonel.

¶ I had the enviable experience of sitting with a group in the tap room between Aalto of Finland, who had just passed through the blood bath of the Finnish-Russian war, and Hubert Ripley, who had with so much graciousness dedicated the convention to our precious heritage of good living. How would you make conversation under the circumstances? I asked Aalto what architecture in America impressed him most in his current tour. It was the mining towns of the West. "Zey are magneficent! Ze mother was Colonial but ze father was of ze West. Zair you have ze true American architecture. What possibilities!"

¶ Bob Schmertz was preoccupied during part of the convention and finally came up with this little parody, an expression of great relief on his face.

"The sun shines bright on our new Kentucky home

'Tis summer, the bankers are gey—

There's a mortgage tight on my new Kentucky home

Insured by the F.H.A.

The young folks roll on the 'B and better' floor

All merry, all happy and bright;

No hard times knock on our Curtis-Morgan door

And we ain't scared of Frank Lloyd Wright.

Chorus

Weep no more, my lady,

Oh, weep no more today;

Everything's all right by our new Kentucky home

For we have only twenty years to pay."

¶ Ken Reid regaled some of us with a little affair known as the "Children's Hour," immediately preceding the banquet on Friday night. This occasion was made memorable by the serving of a punch known as "Ward Eight," reminiscent of the Boston convention. The banquet was most pleasant, an excellent dinner and unusually good music. There were no speeches although Bill Warren of Alabama regaled us with some thoroughly Southern humor. As a finale to the convention President Bergstrom announced that actual construction was soon to begin on The Institute's administration building adjacent to The Octagon in Washington. Lantern slides of the plans and an Eggers rendering of the exterior were shown of this much needed building as developed by Waid, Eggers, and Baum. We assume that this news with illustrations will be circulated among The Institute members in due course.

¶ While the convention was in session, tragic news from Europe screamed from the headlines of Louisville newspapers, like a death's head at the feast. When Aalto spoke briefly to us of his saddened Finland, this modern catastrophe was abruptly brought to a focus. His pathetic picture of a half million homeless, the thought of Finland's courageous determination to heal her wounds and build a new life on the ruins about her—this was the somberest highlight of the convention.

¶ Many resolutions of importance to the profession were passed and it would be impossible and unnecessary to report them in this place. However, there is one which should be repeated. "Resolved, By this convention, That its sincere thanks be and are hereby extended to all those who have offered their cooperation and hospitality to the A.I.A. at its 72nd convention in Louisville, Kentucky, and thereby contributed to the satisfactions accruing to the delegates and guests. . ."

Louisville did itself proud in providing thoughtfully for our needs and pleasures and made the background for a memory to be cherished.



Trends of Our Time and the Trend of Our Times

ADDRESS OF DR. CONSTANTINE E. MCGUIRE

I HAVE entitled these observations "Trends of our Time and the Trend of our Times" quite deliberately. It is not a play upon words. The attempt to summarize, even briefly, the outstanding characteristics which an analytical appraisal of men's aims and acts is likely to encounter, leads to rather desolate and shapeless confusion unless we succeed in perceiving the general pattern which the process of living, whether individual or social, is taking. To the profession whose members instinctively balance comprehensive perspective with methodical analysis of detail, the effort to establish the long view out of objective consideration of the forces which affect life in our day should require neither definition nor apology. To this extent, however, I desire to limit the scope of what I submit to you here this morning. I shall try to bring out the bearing of these considerations upon the conditions under which architects must expect to carry on their work over the immediate, as well as the long-range future, with reference chiefly to that immediate, and that long-range future in the United States chiefly, but by no means exclusively; for your profession is singularly free from exaggerated deference to the significance of political frontiers, and conscious of the essential unity of the nature and responsibility of the profession everywhere and at all time.

May I now offer a simple sketch of what I propose to attempt by way of analysis and synthesis? Society, for which you and I work, in order that we may ourselves continue to live, consists of people. I shall therefore discuss as briefly as possible the trend of population in the current years, and from the secular perspective as well. But society consists not only of people demographically, that is, numerically, classified and measured, but also of people organized in the widest diversity of classifications along social and political lines. Society, in that sense, consists of states and of groups within states, or cutting across the territorial borders of states. States have their own vital principle, and their own mortality experience, related intimately to the vitality and mortality of the interests and aspirations that unite groups within the political jurisdiction of the state. The state, therefore, must be the object of some consideration. What is the trend of the political organization of mankind in the period we are traversing,

what is to be that trend of the future? Will the state succeed in eliminating every last social, cultural and spiritual group which stands between it and the individual, and reduce the individual, thus isolated and defenseless, to merely numerical significance? But these groups of men whose thoughts and acts respond to social, intellectual, moral interest and objective at least as much as to the compulsion of political loyalty—how are they faring, and in what shape will they survive? Is this the early twilight for the patrimony of moral tradition and social sanction we have received from the past, or is it rather the dawn of a new period of reorganization and readaptation of men to the physical and social world in which they live? Or is it both—and are we simply at one of those moments when the tempo of change is accelerated, when some staggering crescendo seems to be almost upon us, only to have the tension suddenly relax, and the movement proceed with serene composure, as confident as it is uncomplicated?

About two thousand million human beings are now living on this planet. The number is not capable of being stated with precision, for the methods of enumeration, and the times of enumeration differ widely. The total is probably greater than it was at the end of the nineteenth century; how much greater, one cannot say. The aggregate population of Africa may be slightly less than it was forty years ago, although it has perhaps regained some of the loss in total population which it seems to have experienced in preceding centuries. Some of the people of Asia, and notably those of the vast area we call China, have either slowed down materially in the last century and a half, or have actually declined in total numbers. Wherever the control of pestilence and famine has become effective, as in much of India and Japan, Asia's population has seemed to grow rapidly; but the reproductive rate has tended even more rapidly to fall. The growth of population in Australasia has been chiefly dependent upon immigration, for the pre-European populations of Australasia tend to diminish, and the third generation of Europeans barely achieves replacement.

One long, irregular arm of the great land-mass of Eurasia stretches to the west, and provides something over a fifth of the race with space in which to be born

and nurtured. Into that great peninsula of Asia which we call Europe flows, in the form of raw materials or partly fabricated goods, much of the production of the rest of the world; from it, much of the manufactured apparatus of economic life. From Europe, too, has come, in the last three centuries, the great bulk of the population of this western hemisphere. Roughly, something between an eighth and a seventh of the world's population live in this hemisphere; and their ancestry is predominantly European. The population of the western hemisphere that is predominantly indigenous,—the so-called Indians of North and South America—is relatively small—surely not as much as a fifth of the total; and the population predominantly African in ancestry is less. Mixtures of both these elements with Europeans are, of course, widely prevalent. But the population of European origin, derived from the migration of seventy or eighty millions of settlers since the end of the fifteenth century, but particularly since the early seventeenth century, and especially in the century between the end of the generation of European wars running from 1792 to 1815, and the beginning of the war of 1914-1918, furnishes the paramount element in the economic and social life of the hemisphere.

Populations in Europe, and populations of European origin in America, in Africa, in the Pacific, show the most diverse rates of reproduction. In general, their tendency is one of decided retardation. Even the third generation of European origin in the basin of the Plata River, where large families had prevailed in earlier periods, is manifesting the same tendency to shift rapidly in age distribution that has characterized the United States for a half century. In Europe itself, there are several countries where the number of female children born each year has been steadily below the number which would have to be born in order that the number of women within the reproductive years, a generation later, should be sufficient to provide the same number of children, at least. Statistically speaking, the number of females surviving one year of life is the most important factor in the trend of population. If there is a large proportion of the population represented in the number of females between 15 and 45 years, there is at least the statistical possibility of an expansion of that population on a substantial scale. If, however, for various reasons, the annual addition to that total of women within the child-bearing ages tends to fall slowly or sharply behind the number of women passing beyond that age-group, or failing to survive those

years, the population increase will fall off, and eventually cease.

Other factors, too, are important in determining the rate of population growth. The wide fluctuations in mortality and the conditions under which marriage is contracted, the duration of marriage, the prevalence of divorce, the social position of illegitimacy, and similar physical and social elements have some influence in determining the rate. Psychological factors, such as the confidence of men in the durability of the social system, their attitude towards the state, and their concepts of religion, play an important part, likewise—perhaps a part as important as that of purely biological factors. The sudden effect of great scientific discoveries may have an incalculable influence, as, for example, those of Pasteur and his contemporaries in prolonging the average duration of life, the scientific improvement of agricultural yield, the provision with profitable occupations of great numbers of families through mineral discoveries and the use of their production, and so on.

So much, then, for the general trend of population, particularly among the populations of predominantly European origin in the two hemispheres. If we may consider some of the divisions of the population of European origin in Europe itself, we are led to notice at the outset the fact that those peoples loosely classified as Slavic or Slavonic are still showing a true increase in numbers, that is to say, the number of female children surviving one year of life is sufficiently great to warrant us in expecting an increase in the aggregate number of those peoples as far ahead as it is at all reasonable to measure such things. Now this is true of no other large branch of what are loosely called the peoples of the white race. Here and there among some of the other European peoples or their offshoots in the western hemisphere, there may be found minute areas where steady growth in the sense just indicated is revealed. By and large, however, the Europeans and their descendants on the fringes of other continents and inland as well have reached the point of virtual stabilization or have gone beyond and already face the adjustment involved in a parabola of declining numbers.

Throughout Europe during the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first decade of this, and in the western hemisphere in the first two decades of this century there was so large a number of births and there was so marked a shrinkage in the rate of mortality that the generation of persons capable of parenthood now existing among the European populations and those

of European origin exceeds any such number on record. There then set in, however, so sharp a decline in fertility that within a very short time, over large stretches of Europe and the areas populated by the descendants of Europeans, the decline in the aggregate population is utterly inevitable. Taking the latest British estimates available, for example, it appears that there is a deficit of roughly one-fifth in the number of females born, under the number that would be required just to maintain the population in balance. Grave as that figure may be for Great Britain, it is matched and even exceeded in certain continental countries. The fifth decade of this century, commencing next January, will almost certainly witness a slight decline in the total numbers of various peoples in Europe offset so far as the whole European population is concerned, however, by the likelihood of a continuation in the increase of the Slavic peoples.

So far as the United States is concerned, the census of 1940 will probably bring us some rather startling surprises. The population predominantly of European origin in the United States will be found in all likelihood to be at or just below the level of true reproduction; in other words, before the fifth decade of the century has ended, the population of European origin, that is to say, what we call loosely the white population of the United States, will witness for the first time an excess of deaths over births. It is conceivable, though not so certain, that the total population will witness the same turning point several years later, perhaps, than the "white" population. More important still will be the swift change that we shall discover to have taken place in the age composition of our population. Whereas approximately a sixth of the total population were over fifty years of age in 1920, and approximately a fifth in 1930, we shall doubtless find that hardly less than a fourth of our population was fifty years of age or older this year. This amounts to saying that in the very short span of twenty years, speaking relatively, we shall have moved up to the point where nearly a quarter of the population have passed beyond the ages of reproduction and have passed into that period of diminishing productivity, of greater consumption proportionally of the amount actually produced per capita. A shift of this sort implies that before two decades more have passed the proportion of those over fifty years of age will markedly exceed the proportion under twenty. Regardless of the rate at which this process picks up speed or slows down, it is undeniably a process of aging that

we are experiencing. The remarkable contribution of medicine in checking infection and in getting the best of one constitutional disease after another has prolonged the duration of life and greatly improved the expectancy of survival. Half a century ago, in the northeastern part of the United States, the male child who survived one year of life could be expected reasonably to reach the age of 40 years, and the female that of 43. Forty years later that expectancy had risen above sixty years in both cases and when computations are made on the basis of the results of the census now in course, we may reasonably suppose that the expectancy of life comparable with the figures I have just given will be in the neighborhood of six and a half decades for the male or female child surviving one year of life. How much improvement can be expected in this regard will depend upon what medicine can do, particularly with the great degenerative groups of disease which set up a formidable barrier for those beyond middle life—the cancer group, the cardiac group, diabetes and nephritis. The medical sciences may find ways of checking the degenerative process in several of these groups as it has done with diabetes. Whether improbable or not, it is at least conceivable that mortality may be reduced for many years to come in those portions of the world free from famine and war. That the upper limits upon fertility will be removed is, however, even more improbable, so that any gain in total numbers incidental to the further prolongation of the duration of life will hardly mean any contribution to the population through an increase in replacement.

The rise in the proportion of the upper age groups to the total population implies a rise in the total of dependency in the population as a whole for a relatively large number of elderly people involves more dependency than a relatively large number of children. The amount of invalidism is obviously greater in the one case than in the other; and the requirement of service from those in the middle groups of ages is at least as great. You have witnessed, no doubt, in some of the larger cities the already striking decline in the so-called school population. Ten years from now places for qualified teachers will fall substantially below the supply, and that condition is likely to be aggravated in subsequent years. The number of hospitals and institutions generally available for those physically or mentally afflicted is certain to increase in inverse ratio to the decline in the demand for school facilities; for one of the definite consequences of the prolongation in the duration of life

is the survival of a great number of persons who are hovering near the edge of permanent disability, physical or mental, and who eventually become wholly dependent upon public or private institutional maintenance. But it is primarily in its effect upon the shift in dwelling accommodations that this gradual transformation of the composition of the population is of primary interest to your profession. As the median age—that age above and below which you have the same number of population—rises, and the number of children in each household tends to decline, the requirements for dwelling space are likewise less, however much this shrinkage in the need of or desire for space is retarded by a large per capita national income. Whether or not marriage is delayed, the tendency to seek individual household accommodations rather than to be satisfied with relatively small housing facilities in multiple dwelling units is likely to become the dominating characteristic, particularly of larger communities. This does not show, naturally, in the rural areas in anything like the same fashion that it does in cities of the first, second and third rank. The metropolitan area has from time immemorial been conspicuous in its relative sterility. Calculations were made some years ago for Berlin, the result of which was to show that if the population of that city were to maintain its same rate of replacement and its same mortality rate for one century and none of the persons in the city were to leave it and none other to enter, at the close of that century its present population of more than four millions would have shrunk to less than one hundred thousand. Comparable calculations could be made for other great cities, including metropolitan New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington. In proportion, of course, as countries tend to be industrialized and a steady smaller number of the total population lives in rural areas, there are fewer sources from which migration can start into the big cities to keep up their numbers. The pressure from outside, therefore, in demand for housing facilities tends, so far as the demographic side is concerned, to diminish.

The interests of peoples predominantly comprising the more mature are markedly different from those of peoples the bulk of whose population have not passed the fourth decade of life. Forty years after our Constitution was adopted, the median age was somewhere in the middle twenties, in all likelihood; that is to say, there were probably as many inhabitants below 26 years of age as there were above that age. Today there are probably as many people in this republic over 38 years of age

as there are less than that age. What is true in our case is even more strikingly true in western and northern Europe. Populations so composed tend to be interested in security, security for the individual, for the group, for the nation. They set less store upon freedom of enterprise, upon opportunity for expansion, individual or national, than do the peoples of predominantly younger composition. The accumulation of capital, for the individual or for groups, is less a concern than the assured income. The provision of new capital, particularly for the very largest enterprises, tends to be left to the State. The readiness to accept collectivist theories is more pronounced than can be the case in the relatively younger population, despite the deceptive appearances at times of such phenomena as the Communist episode among the largest of the Slavic peoples which we have been witnessing for the last quarter century. Collectivism in the form of state socialism is more acceptable to peoples of predominantly upper age groups, even though the relatively low standards of living and the dire poverty of the masses in populations of relatively younger age composition may make possible the acceptance for a time at least of collectivist theory.

It is time to turn to the position of the state because of its tremendous influence upon the habits of thoughts of men and their acts, particularly in the field of special interest to your profession. We have in the world today more than eighty independent states enjoying nominal sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction over areas of the widest diversity in extent and natural condition of climate, fertility, means of transportation, and other essential circumstances. These states have also the widest variety of organization and of effectiveness of actual administrative supervision. Indeed, they rest upon altogether different sanctions and political philosophy. But they have in common the fundamental assumption that their requirements shall be met through the imposition of a first lien upon all the earning power of those subject to them. Whether they undertake a wide variety of enlightened services, charitable, educational, and of other sorts, or confine their concept of the public interest to the maintenance of a military governing class, the sovereign states of the world collect a substantial portion of the total money income or goods income of their peoples from one year to the next and convert it to the purposes respectively pursued.

This is the last year of the fourth decade of the twentieth century. It is a fitting time to review the political and economic tendencies of a long period of

transition which is at least a quarter century in process. Just after the turn out of the nineteenth into the twentieth century, the impact of social theory upon governmental responsibility which first had been felt in central Europe so far as any really large-scale effects were perceptible, began to involve the rapid increase in public debt and the rapid increase in the number of public services. In the half dozen years before the beginning of the war of 1914-1918, the government of Great Britain rapidly took on more and more responsibility for the marginal population, that is to say, it undertook to look after those believed to be incapable of maintaining by their own unaided will and effort a minimum standard of living. From the end of the war of 1914-1918 down to this moment that tendency has been accelerated. After the war of 1914-1918, the tremendous process of readjustment of economic and social interests began. Significantly enough, it was in the countries that had capitulated that the changes were most pronounced, and the socialization of property most rapid. One or another form of Marxian socialism or state socialism had prevailed now for twenty years among all the belligerents in the war of 1914-1918. Wherever the prospect of the future was most heavily clouded, the revolutionary process was most sweeping and met with least opposition. Populations concerned only with relieving themselves from an intolerable future, and shell shocked by the wiping-out of the middle class, gave up any shadowy figment of political liberty and even civil rights, in return for some meager economic security, some employment with a daily wage and the provision of a minimum amount of food and shelter. Property rights crumbled and gave way quickly under the pressure of overwhelming social despair and the loss of the vision of progress and the triumph of inexorable demands on the part of the state for the satisfaction of war indemnities and the like. Whatever else began to live through a period of sunset in 1914, certainly the position and the rights of the creditor must be so described, and one of those long swings of social and economic tendencies seems then to have set in during which creditor classes generally lose every battle in which they engage and the times favor the debtor interest.

This is not mere philosophical speculation. Consider the picture of public finance which comes right home to your occupation as it does to mine and which is the prevailing threat in the process of mortgaging future income in order that marginal populations may survive,

in order that a minimum security may be provided for all. When this calendar year of 1940 will have ended, we shall have had eleven consecutive years in this country during which the sovereign central government will have spent every twenty-four hours more than seven million dollars in excess of its non-borrowed revenue. During the current fiscal year which will end next month, the federal government is spending materially more than eleven million dollars, in excess of its non-borrowed revenues, every twenty-four hours. Great Britain is engaged in a struggle which is costing her, on the average, seven million pounds sterling a day. That represents an amount nearly as great as two-thirds of the average daily total cash income of the British population. The deficits of England and France together during the past winter and present spring are equivalent to not less than forty millions of dollars each day. On the basis of material gathered in the financial yearbooks of the League of Nations, and such dependable current information as one may consult, it is reasonable to suppose that day in and day out in 1940, the sovereign states of the world are spending in excess of their revenue something in the order of one hundred million dollars. That fantastic figure would represent the value of three million ounces of gold at the statutory price now fixed by the Treasury of the United States. But the world produces no such amount of gold as 3,000,000 ounces each day. On the basis of its production of gold in 1939, the daily average is somewhere in the neighborhood of 110,000 to 115,000 ounces. Consequently, the aggregate deficit operations of the sovereign states of the world are involved in a mortgage upon future earning power at a rate each day fairly to be expressed as representing twenty-five times the present value of the gold produced that day. That tremendous gap must be bridged and will be bridged, of course. The bridge may consist of disguised formulas and devices of repudiation of indebtedness, it may be bridged and doubtless in large part will be bridged by the resort to other types of sanction for the issue of currency than the gold standard—such as the use of silver by the populations of Asia or the resort to arbitrary concepts derived from Marxian socialism based on the calculations of the productive capacity of each man during each hour—the present backing of the currency of Germany. Finally, the gap will be bridged by the revaluation of gold in general so as to charge a larger number of dollars against each given quantitative unit of gold. The depreciation of currency through the rise of prices or through acts

of revaluation by states has only begun. I regret to be obliged to state this view but I see nothing to gain from turning away from the true significance of the underlying trend. Prices have risen in other ages over a long period of time or a relatively short period of time, as the case may have been, for all sorts of reasons. Mankind has survived and managed to carry on creative and productive work. But incalculable damage has been wrought in the process of revaluation and each time that these tremendous price revolutions have occurred, whole strata of the population have been ground out of independence of economic life and reduced to some purely secondary role, either pushed down to compose a rural peasantry or an urban proletariat, or gradually pulverized into the material from which an intelligent functional class has been drawn.

The most terrific impact of this pressure of the state, particularly of the benevolent and well-intentioned state, upon the portion of society subject to its jurisdiction, is felt through fiscal machinery. It is the weight of taxation which is heaviest. The more the state undertakes to absorb the shocks consequent upon its own blunders, the more costly and complicated its apparatus becomes. In 1929, about one-sixteenth of the total cash income of the United States was taken from the people by tax collectors of local, state and national authority. Today we have over 177,000 independent tax collecting units or authorities in the republic and they are taking more than a fifth and not far short of a quarter of the aggregate cash income of our people during 1939 and 1940. And when 1949 and 1950 come around, I venture the prediction to you that they will be taking a proportion of the aggregate cash income then received by the total population a good deal nearer to one-half than it will be to one-fourth. As things stand today, we lag considerably behind our cousins in Europe and even our more remote relatives in Asia. More than two-thirds of the cash income of the people under the authority of the German Reich is absorbed in taxation and as of the present spring, all of western Europe is rapidly overtaking this German model.

Consider some of the ways in which the effect of taxation will be felt in the field of new construction, with which you and your successors are now and will later be concerned. Here is one way that may not have occurred to some of you. The effect of taxation upon the automobile and the fuels which it consumes has already been a matter of comment for some years in this country, but few people realize how much more

drastic the effect of taxation in that respect is in Europe. Down to the outbreak of the current hostilities, and for some years, only very wealthy men have maintained and currently used private automobiles. The majority of other persons have made very little use of the private cars which they own and have returned to the use of the motorbus, the street car, the suburban train, using the private automobile for the summer vacation or a long week-end holiday or some comparable purpose. There is good reason to believe that the burden of taxation is primarily responsible for this tendency. It has had the effect of emphasizing the return of population from suburban life to the areas within city limits, and so far as Europe is concerned it has stimulated the rehabilitation of blighted areas and the development of multiple housing. It is not unreasonable to expect that the same experience will await us. Heavy as the tax burden on the automobile and on the fuels used in it may have been, we are likely to find that it will become steadily more expensive in all sorts of direct or interstitial ways to operate a private car, particularly between the suburbs of large cities and their metropolitan centers. Community methods of communication will be relied upon to an increasing extent over the next decade and suburban populations will tend, particularly in the case of one child and two children families, to glide back into city life, particularly where the large scale and systematic recovery of blighted areas—after some intermediate transition as parking lots and the like—makes possible the development of multiple housing within relatively short distances of places of employment. Conceivably, in certain centers, like the lower half of Manhattan Island, for example, the transformation will be relatively very rapid, when measured against the extraordinary stagnation of the last decade.

The state always acts in contemplation of immortality and yet its chance of survival has, if anything, tended to decline. It surprises one to be told that there is only one state of any consequence in the world that has had two centuries of uninterrupted life at the present time, namely, the British government, which may fairly be dated from the constitutional organization perfected just about 200 years ago by Robert Walpole. The next oldest state, certainly of importance in the world, is our own republic. Considerably junior to both are the third and fourth and other states of the world in terms of age. The thing that has caused the breakdown of states, considered historically, has been not so much their invasion and conquest as it has been their exhaust-

ion in the effort to carry out tasks with which they are fundamentally incompetent to deal. They try to reconcile the theory of economic expansion and the accumulation of wealth, and the lifting of standards of spending, and the improvement of levels of intellectual quality with ideals of individual freedom and a great measure of civil protection of individual interests, individual economic liberty of action, and the like. The conciliation of these inherently diversified interests is never successful. The state breaks down in its effort to take care of things which seem upon careful analysis to run counter to each other beyond all compromise. What the state succeeds in doing in the end is to impose a virtual deprivation of freedom of contract and freedom of movement—perhaps even freedom of belief—upon the majority of those who must carry on the tasks of production and exchange of goods. The ideal of public authority seems at all times to be that of determining to the last degree the legal status of each individual in the nation, regulating the extent of his personal freedom of contract and assuming for him the trusteeship over the price of his services now and in the future. In this process the state threatens to grind the family out of existence and everything else that stands in its way. And yet in all of this the state seems animated by the most humane objectives, the utmost desire to provide wide improvement in the standard of living and uplifting of the population, the relief of distress, and a more abundant life for the largest number of people.

Sixteen years ago, in a paper that I read on a certain occasion, I remarked that just as the city states of antiquity had taken many centuries of anguish and turmoil to evolve into the territorial states of the middle ages and modern times, just so is the world destined to go through a period no less protracted in its transition from many dozen of territorial states to some political unification of mankind toward which we grope dimly, but the foundation for which can not even be imagined in our day. This struggle to which I have just alluded between individual freedom of contract and the rigid legal status of the individual will certainly occupy all the generations immediately after us.

It is only the most passing allusion that I can make in closing to the type of spiritual and group loyalties which pervade the masses of people subject to political

jurisdiction, often crossing territorial boundaries and even embracing the widest varieties of mankind. My reference to these factors earlier in these remarks indicated to you how various they might be in my conception of society. There is, for example, the tremendous struggle of class interest in itself intimately bound up with the shifts in age and sex composition of the population, hastening or retarding the costly process of mechanization and in turn being stimulated or checked by that same investment or transformation of effort and material into means of production. The factor of invention is of course properly to be included here, for invention creates new social interests and even group loyalties in very short order, such as the effect upon public taste of the advent of the motion picture and the radio, in the shape of a great democratization, if you will, of culture, which carries with it some benefits but corresponding risks. Closely related to the social consequences of invention is what the sociologists are now beginning to call transculturation, the shift over to a new type of cultivation due to the domestication of a new product or the development of a new calling. You will perceive how great the variety of our problems must be with which a steadily more complicated world will have to deal in proportion as new responsibilities are assumed, greater concentration of authority effected.

These tendencies of our time blend into one underlying trend of times past and times to come, a trend toward massive movements and perhaps greater momentum of social change when change is speeded up than has been experienced for many centuries past. The unification through immediate means of communication of great masses of people animated by the same general social outlook upon security as the highest principle of public order does not in itself guarantee prolonged tranquillity because economic and social equilibrium could be achieved only if there were a relatively widespread sense of responsibility among the principal peoples of mankind, a responsibility resting upon a sort of aristocracy of character and intellect and, broadly speaking, the same sort of outlook upon life and the function of the state; but the peoples of the world are far too disparate in experience, in tradition and, in the last analysis, in their prospect of survivorship, to make any such optimistic development thinkable.

Notice of Adoption of Standards of Practice

TO THE CORPORATE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS:

The seventy-second convention of The Institute on May 23, 1940, adopted PARTS II AND III of the Standards of Practice of The American Institute of Architects. PARTS II AND III, with PART I previously adopted, comprise and become the Standards of Practice of The Institute, to which every corporate member subscribes and agrees to uphold and abide by in his practice and works.

Any deviation by a corporate member from any of the Standards of Practice of The Institute or from any of the rules supplementing the said Standards or any action by him that is detrimental to the best interests of the profession and The Institute shall be deemed to be *unprofessional conduct* on his part and *ipso facto* he shall be subject to discipline by The Institute. If he is found guilty thereof he may be admonished, reprimanded or censured and if he is found guilty of any procedure set out in paragraph 8 of PART I of the

said Standards his membership may be suspended or terminated. (*By-laws: chapter XIII, article 2, section 1.*)

The Standards of Practice are published and noticed to the members on the pages that follow. They also are available to the members in separate form—*A.I.A. Document No. 300.*

The former *Principles of Professional Practice* (*A.I.A. Document No. 225*), the *Schedule of Proper Minimum Charges and Details of Service to be Rendered* (*A.I.A. Document No. 177*), the provisions (paragraphs 1 and 12) of *Architectural Competitions—A Circular of Information* (*A.I.A. Document No. 213*), and other provisions of Institute rules, regulations, documents, and literature conflicting or not in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Practice as published below are voided and superseded by the Standards of Practice published below.

The *Circular of Information* is being revised to conform in all particulars and will be available later in the year.

CHARLES T. INGHAM, *Secretary.*

THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

PART I

1. The profession of architecture is an old and honorable profession and its successful practice requires imagination, sound judgment, a long training in the art of design and the science of construction and related matters, ability to apply them practically and economically, and scrupulous integrity. Its practitioners should command the confidence and respect of their fellow practitioners, of their clients and all who contribute to the building operations, and of the communities in which they reside and practice.

2. The profession is one of the factors of the building industry and for its livelihood depends on those who build; but of all factors of the industry it is unique in that it does not obtain its livelihood from the sale of labor or materials of construction but from fees for

rendering professional services. Such services are personal services, founded on mutual trust between those who render them and those for whom they are rendered and on the principle that the best interest of those to whom the services are rendered is paramount.

3. Advice and counsel constitute the services of the profession. Given in verbal, written, or graphic form, they are normally rendered in order that buildings with their equipment and the areas about them, in addition to being well suited to their purposes, well planned for health, safety, and efficient operation and economical maintenance, and soundly constructed of materials and by methods most appropriate and economical for their particular uses, shall have a beauty and distinction that lift them above the commonplace.

4. It is the purpose of the profession of architecture to render such services from the beginning to the completion of a project.

5. The fulfillment of that purpose is forwarded or retarded every time an architect performs an architectural service. If he renders the highest quality of service he is capable of giving, he enhances the importance and usefulness of the profession; if he fails to do so, he depreciates them and discredits the purposes of the profession. Particularly should his drawings, specifications, and other documents be complete, definite and clear concerning his intentions, the scope of the contractors' work, the materials and methods of construction to be used therefor, and the conditions under which the construction work is to be completed and paid for.

6. Architects should unite in fellowship with the other members of the profession in their professional organizations and do their full share of the work of those organizations. They should accept mentorship of the young men who are entering the profession, leading them to a full understanding of the functions, duties, and responsibilities of architects. They should inspire the loyal interest of their employees, providing suitable working conditions for them, requiring them to render competent and efficient services, and paying them adequate and just compensation therefor. They should seek opportunities to be of constructive service in civic affairs and to the best of their abilities advance the safety, health, and well-being of the community in which they reside, by promoting therein the appreciation of good design, the value of good construction, and the proper placement of structures and the adequate development and adornment of the areas about them.

7. Every architect should, as a member of that profession, do his full part to forward the objectives and maintain the dignity and solidarity of his profession. It is incumbent on him in the conduct of his practice not only to maintain a wholly professional attitude towards those he serves, towards those who assist him in his practice and in giving form to his conceptions, towards his fellow architects, and towards the members of other professions and the practitioners of other arts, but also

to respect punctiliously the hall-marks that distinguish professional practice from non-professional enterprise.

8. The hall-marks of a profession can not be particularized in any document but certain procedures by an architect would be distinctly inimical to the profession of architecture, such as:

(a) Offering his services on any basis other than that of competence and experience;

(b) Supplanting or attempting to supplant another architect after definite steps have been taken by a client toward employing the other architect;

(c) Engaging in the business of construction contracting during his practice as an architect;

(d) Investing in any enterprise or having any business relations or personal interests that may tend to discredit his freedom to act impartially and independently in the best interests of those who depend on his judgment and acts;

(e) Making knowingly any deceptive statement to a client of the probable cost of his building project or of the time of its completion;

(f) Making any guarantee of the cost or the time of completion of any project or of the performance of any construction contract;

(g) Accepting or taking compensation, fees, or other valuable considerations in connection with his practice from others than his clients;

(h) Giving prejudiced advice, making unjust decisions or unwarranted interpretation of documents prepared by him, or failing to guard the interests of all engaged in the construction work, that full value under the contracts shall be given and received;

(i) Permitting the publishing of obtrusive or ostentatious advertising of his practice or achievements;

(j) Maliciously injuring the professional reputation, prospects or practice of a fellow architect;

(k) Taking part in any architectural competition any condition of which The Institute deems contrary to the best interests of the public, the profession, or of any of those directly concerned.

(l) Committing any act detrimental to the best interests of the profession.

PART II

THE SELECTION OF AN ARCHITECT

1. The architect's relationship with his client will be satisfactory only if it is based on mutual trust, respect, and integrity.

SELECTING AN ARCHITECT BY DIRECT SELECTION

2. The simplest and quickest way of engaging an architect is by direct selection. Thereunder the prospective client engages his architect directly in a written agreement for an agreed fee as soon as he is satisfied as to the architect's good standing in his profession and community, his ability in design and competence in construction, and his practical efficiency, business capacity and good judgment.

SELECTING AN ARCHITECT BY AN ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

3. An architectural competition is established whenever two or more architects make available to a prospective client, or anyone acting in his behalf, any research on his project or conclusion based thereon or any drawing, model or sketch of any nature or any reproduction or copy thereof made for the project.

4. Sometimes, because of the exigencies of laws or other reasons, the prospective client cannot, or does not, desire to select his architect directly. In that event, he may use an architectural competition, but if he uses that method then he does not make the selection himself but delegates it to a competition jury and agrees to employ the architect whom the jury designates the winner of the competition. The jury, however, cannot consider whether or not the architect selected will be personally agreeable to the client nor take into consideration whether or not the architect's professional experience will be satisfactory to him, so the client should assure himself on these points either by limiting the com-

petition to architects of whose compatibility and professional qualifications he has assured himself or by making it a condition of the competition that any competitor who does not so qualify may or shall associate himself with an architect who does.

5. Such a competition should be conducted under conditions that will attract architects of ability, be equitable to all concerned, provide a competent, fair and impartial judgment, and bring out the best results for the client. To accomplish these things, it is essential that the competition embrace a *professional adviser* to advise the client and conduct the procedure of the competition; a *written program* of the competition, constituting a contract between the client and the competitors; *anonymity* of submission; a *judgment* by an expert and unprejudiced jury; and, if the competition is for a definite project on a definite site and unless barred from doing so by law or legal restraint, an *agreement to employ* the winner of the competition as the architect of the project to perform the architectural services described and to pay him the fee stated in the program.

6. The essentials stated above must be set out in the program of the competition and all conditions of the competition must be equitable to all concerned before members of The American Institute of Architects enter it. To assure that such is the case, The Institute will scrutinize the programs of architectural competitions that are to be held within its domain and come to its knowledge and will approve such thereof as it finds worthy and in compliance with the prescribed conditions. As soon as, but not before, such approval is given to a competition program members of The Institute may take part in the competition in any capacity, if invited.

PART III

THE ARCHITECT'S SERVICES, FEES, AND CONTRACTS

A—THE ARCHITECT'S SERVICES

NORMAL ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

1. The architectural services described below are those normally rendered by architects on building projects and contemplated to be performed under the forms of contract published by The Institute. The services

vary in detail according to the type, character, extent, and location of the project but none of them can be omitted or lessened without detriment to the project. They are performed in sequence as the project develops, generally in four main stages: the Preliminary Stage, the

Basic Drawing Stage, the Working Drawing Stage, and the Construction Stage.

THE PRELIMINARY STAGE

2. During the Preliminary Stage, the client should outline to the architect his ideas of the project and discuss with him its purposes, its general plan and design, its feasibility, location, environs, general type of construction and equipment, the time necessary to build it, its probable useful life and cost, and the means of financing it.

3. When the minds of the architect and his client have met on these essential matters, the architect writes them into a memorandum called the *Program* of the project, for the acceptance of his client. When the client accepts the program, the architect's Preliminary Stage Services are completed.

THE BASIC DRAWING STAGE

4. Based on the accepted program, the architect makes his general studies of the project, to determine the plan and design and the relevant data he will recommend to his client. He investigates various possibilities of design, placement on site, materials, methods of construction and equipment, familiarizes himself with efficient methods of operating the project for its purposes, and examines laws and ordinances and rules and regulations of governmental authorities and of insurance carriers for their effect.

5. When his studies have progressed to the point that warrant it, the architect makes the *Basic Drawings*. These are at small scale, sufficient to illustrate his conclusions and clearly fix the general plan and design in all essentials. He then prepares *Recommendations* to supplement the drawings, calling attention to the significance of the elements of the design, describing the general type of construction, material and equipment he recommends for it, setting out an estimate of the time it should take to do the construction work properly under normal conditions and an estimate of the probable cost of the project, based on such basic drawings and recommendations and the then current prices of labor and materials.

6. The architect should submit the basic drawings and recommendations to his client for study and approval and reach an agreement with him on all essential elements. He should not begin his services of the Working Drawing Stage until that agreement has been reached

and the client has approved the basic drawings and recommendations.

When the client approves the basic drawings and recommendations, the architect's Basic Drawing Stage Services are completed.

THE WORKING DRAWING STAGE

7. During the Working Drawing Stage the architect develops the working drawings, specifications, general conditions and bid forms. These technical instruments are the tangible expressions of the architect's ideas from which the cost of the project can be established and the building constructed.

When the working drawings and specifications are in shape for the construction work or, with the bid forms, for taking bids for the work, as the case may be, the services of the Working Drawing Stage are completed.

8. *Working Drawings* should be logical developments of the approved basic drawings and the *Specifications* logical developments of the approved recommendations as further study indicates improvements therein, and they should not vary essentially therefrom except by consent of the client. The working drawings should include all essential architectural and engineering drawings, all essential drawings and lists of surface treatments and coverings, sculptures, and improvements of the site areas, and all essential scale details. Generally, they should show plans, elevations and sections of the structures and details of the work and indicate the various materials and where and how they are to be used whereas the *Specifications* should describe the types and qualities of the materials and finish and the general manner of their construction, assemblage and erection. The two documents should complement and supplement each other.

9. *The General Conditions* are supplementary to both working drawings and specifications and should set out the conditions under which the work described should be done.

10. *The Bid Forms* are prepared by the architect for use by bidders. The architect advises his client concerning the qualifications of those who are to be invited to bid and issues the notices and bid forms to those invited. Unless laws otherwise require, he receives the bids, sealed, for his client and advises him concerning the acceptance thereof.

Such bid services will be performed in the interim between the Working Drawing Stage and the Construction Stage as a part of the Normal Architectural Services.

11. *Blue Prints and Specifications.* The architect's drawings and specifications for a project are his instruments of service and as such are and remain his property at all times. As a part of his Normal Architectural Services he should furnish one copy of each drawing and specification to his client. All other copies for bidders, construction purposes, permits, records, or other purposes are loaned and the cost of making and delivering such copies should be paid by the client as a construction expense.

THE CONSTRUCTION STAGE

12. The Construction Stage is the period during which the work designed and specified or purchased for the client by the architect is fabricated and erected or installed, and the services performed by the architect during that stage are many. The principal ones are outlined below.

13. *Construction Contracts.* When a contractor's bid is accepted by the client, the architect prepares the terms, conditions, and forms of contract therefor, and the forms of the other instruments that usually are a part of the contract.

14. *Supervision.* As soon as a construction contract is awarded, the architect begins supervision of the construction, erection and finishing of the project and the installation of its equipment, keeping the client apprised of the progress and condition of the work.

15. He visits the work from time to time, endeavoring to aid the contractors and obtain full performances of their contracts without delay or error. He makes the essential full-size details and approves the contractors' shop drawings submitted to him when he finds the work illustrated is in compliance with the contract.

16. If required, he will provide a clerk-of-the-works or continuous superintendence of those parts of the work that need it. Payment for such clerk or superintendence should be additional to any percentage or lump sum fee.

17. *Contract Changes.* If any change is found necessary in the construction work or in the time of its completion or in any other provision of any construction contract, the architect should prepare a *Modification of Contract* describing the change, its cost, and its effect on the time of completion of the contract and should obtain thereon the signatures of the client and the contractor affected. In such manner, the architect should keep all contracts current as to work, price, time, and conditions.

18. *Certificates for Payments.* The construction

contracts should provide that every contractor, before any payment is made to him by the client, must obtain a certificate from the architect stating that the payment is due and its amount and present the certificate to the client for payment. The architect keeps accurate current records of all contract prices, the amounts thereof he has certificated for payment, and the balances to be certified.

19. *Acceptance of Contracts.* When the architect is satisfied that a contractor has fulfilled the terms of his contract, he accepts the contractor's work for the client and issues his statement to that effect, filing the statement with the client and contractor and with the sureties and insurance carriers of the work, and in the public record when that is required.

20. When all contracts for the project under the architect's supervision are accepted by him, the services normally rendered by him are completed.

ADDITIONAL SERVICES

21. Services additional to those which the architect normally renders are often performed by him for his client, for which he should charge and be paid compensation in addition to the fee for performing his Normal Architectural Services. Such additional services and compensation should be set out in the architect's contract so far as the likelihood of the services can be anticipated. Otherwise the additional compensation should be agreed with the client before the additional services are rendered.

22. The most usual of these additional services are as follows:

(a) The construction of projects often requires the services of clerks-of-the-works and every project at times needs continuous superintendence, particularly when steel or other framework or masonry, concrete or other plastic materials are being placed. To supplement his regular supervision, the architect will provide such clerks-of-the-works when required and such continuous superintendence when needed, for which he should charge and be paid therefor a stated sum or at a stated rate in addition to his regular fee.

(b) The architect or his assistants, in discharge of his duties under the contract, may be required to leave the locality of his office; in which event the architect should be reimbursed for traveling and subsistence expenses for himself and assistants. The locality of the office should be prescribed in the contract.

(c) The client may require the architect to advise regarding the purchase or installation of materials or work not designed by him; in which event the architect should charge and be paid therefor a stated amount or at a stated rate.

(d) The architect may be required to appear as expert witness or otherwise to act as the representative of the client; in which event the architect should charge and be paid therefor a stated amount or at a stated rate, proportionate to the importance of the question or work involved.

(e) The client may require the architect to design furniture, fixtures, and decorative work, each of which requires him to render services in excess of his normal services. If he performs the services, he should charge and be paid therefor a stated amount or at a stated rate.

(f) Any change in the building project after the basic drawings are approved, any delay in its completion, any change in a contract for the project, any

damage to the project by the elements or other casualty, the insolvency or delinquency of any contractor or the client, will require the architect to render services additional to his normal services. In any of these events, he should charge and be paid a commensurate compensation for the additional services he is required to perform.

SPECIAL SERVICES

23. Special services in connection with associateships with other architects or members of the allied professions are often performed by architects in lieu of those described as normal or additional services.

The value of the architect's advice and counsel as consultant, supervisor or associate lies in his especial competence and experience on projects of the nature of the one under consideration. Each of them is an important and useful service, of growing importance. The compensation should be commensurate with the services performed.

B—THE ARCHITECT'S FEE

24. The architect's compensation should be adequate to recompense him profitably for rendering his best services. He who accepts lesser amounts because of the exigencies of competition or other circumstances may provide inferior services for a time but cannot continue doing so without affecting unfavorably his professional standing and that of every other architect and the profession. Architects have a service to render society that no other profession can offer.

25. The conditions of locale, site, size, occupancy, and construction are different for every building and since these conditions affect and govern the scope of the services required to be performed by the architect and the time, detail, and cost involved in performing them, only the architect directly in contact with a given project is in a position to know the conditions he must meet and the scope of services he will be required to perform and the amount it should cost him to perform them and to determine the amount of fee that will fairly compensate him for performing the services.

26. Obviously, in determining the fee the following things must be taken into consideration:

(a) The local prices affecting the architect's living expenses and the costs of performing his services;

(b) The site of the project and its contours, and its distance from the architect's office;

(c) The nature of the project, whether new con-

struction, repairs, remodeling, furniture, fixtures, decoration, etc.;

(d) The occupancy of the building and the extent of its subdivisions and equipment;

(e) The nature and manner of the construction, whether wood, concrete, masonry or steel and whether constructed by day labor or under more than a single lump sum contract;

(f) The period over which the construction work is to extend;

(g) Unusual conditions under which the architect must perform his services;

(h) The competence and experience of the architect.

27. Because all of the foregoing things must be considered in determining the amount of each fee, it is evident that an appropriate fee in any given case could not be universally applied and that it is not possible to set up amounts in any schedule that could be proper or mandatory compensation for performing architectural services under all circumstances.

28. For the general guidance of the profession The American Institute of Architects has set up a schedule of basic fees which experience has proven to be the minimum compensation that any architect in The Institute domain, who has not especial experience or skill on the project, should charge and be paid for performing Normal Architectural Services as described in Part III-A

of these Standards, under the conditions which govern the determination of the fee. Such basic fees are generally accepted by the courts as authoritative and appropriate.

29. As a guide to their members, many chapters of The Institute have developed local schedules of basic minimum fees, based on the conditions prevailing in their respective territories and on The Institute's schedule, adjusting the latter to reflect the local conditions that could not be comprehended in the nation-wide schedule.

BASIC MINIMUM FEES

30. In the schedules, the basic minimum fees are expressed as percentages of the costs of the projects, for that is the only practical way of generalizing compensations that depend on so many conditions. Each published basic fee is based on the assumptions that Normal Architectural Services are to be performed for a building project conditioned as follows:

- (a) that the project is located on an approximately level site, with no unusual site conditions;
- (b) that it has no unusual features of construction;
- (c) that it is a new structure, built of new materials;
- (d) that it is to be constructed under a single contract, for a lump sum;
- (e) that it is not to be used for residential or institutional purposes or for mixed occupancy;
- (f) that it has no unusual conditions which may prolong the period of construction beyond a normal period.

31. A proper basic minimum fee that an architect should charge and be paid for performing Normal Architectural Services described in PART III-A of these Standards under the project conditions prescribed in paragraph 30 above is 6% plus the architect's costs of providing competent heating, ventilating, mechanical and electrical engineering services.

The amount of each fee should be computed on the total cost of the completed project.

32. Those who use the published basic minimum fees should consider the assumptions made in establishing them and fully understand that every published fee is subject to adjustment in every case where the actual service or project conditions, or both, vary from the assumed ones and that no such published fee is assumed to be an adequate compensation for an architect who is especially qualified by demonstrated ability and long experience for service on any particular project.

33. If architects perform Normal Architectural Services under project conditions differing from those described in paragraph 30 above or if they perform any Additional Services or Special Services described in PART III-A of these Standards, then it is proper that they should charge and be paid a fee adjusted to the actual conditions and increased services.

34. If virtually the entire project is to be constructed under separate contracts rather than under a single contract, then the architect is required to perform the services necessary to coordinate the various trades and works at the project. Such services are additional to the Normal Architectural Services on which the basic minimum fees are based and the architect should charge and be paid additional fees for performing such additional services.

(a) Under the conditions stated, such additional compensation normally should be not less than 4% of the total cost of the completed project.

(b) If the mechanical and electrical works only are done under separate contracts, then the additional services are less involved and the additional 4% compensation should be computed on the amounts of the separate contracts.

35. The amount of a fee should not be reduced because of the use of any old materials, of materials furnished below market cost, of labor furnished at less than the prevailing rate, or on account of any penalties, liquidated damages, or other sums withheld temporarily or otherwise from payments to contractors.

INSTALLMENT PAYMENTS

36. During the architects' performances of their services, they should be paid installments of their fees at monthly or other regular intervals as their services progress. The installments paid to the architect should *aggregate* at the end of each such stage as follows:

(a) upon completion of the Preliminary Stage, a sum equal to not less than *one-twelfth* of his estimated total fee;

(b) upon completion of the Basic Drawing Stage, a sum, (a)+(b), equal to not less than *one-third* of his estimated total fee;

(c) upon completion of the Working Drawing Stage, a sum, (a)+(b)+(c), equal to not less than *three-quarters* of his estimated total fee; and

(d) at the close of the Construction Stage, the *balance* of his total fee.

C—THE ARCHITECT'S CONTRACT

37. The architect should always have a written agreement with his client.

38. The architect's contract should set out the nature and scope of the client's project, its site and location, and the time within which it is intended to complete it; describe the services to be performed by the architect and fix the compensation to be paid therefor; fix the amount of each installment of the compensation and the time at which it is to be paid; describe the special and additional services the client may require the architect to perform and fix the additional compensation to be paid him therefor; set out the things to be done by the client; fix the conditions under which the contract may be terminated prior to the completion of the architect's services and the amount to be paid the architect on such termination; fix the conditions under which the contract may be assigned, who is to continue it in case of the death or disability of the architect, etc.

39. The architect's contract should provide that the client will pay for and furnish the architect with a complete and accurate survey of the building site, showing the grades and lines of streets, pavements and adjoining properties, the rights, restrictions, easements, boundaries and contours of the building site, and full information as to sewer, water, gas and electric services to the site.

The contract should also provide that the client will pay for soil borings or soil test pits and for chemical, mechanical, or other tests, when the architect deems such borings, pits, or tests are necessary.

40. If the project is abandoned by the client or if the architect or the client find their relationship has become incompatible, then the agreement between them very properly may be terminated.

In the event the contract is terminated or the project

is suspended or abandoned temporarily, the architect should charge and be paid on account of his services amounts not less than as follows:

(a) If the program of the project has been approved and the architect has *not* begun the preparation of the basic drawings, he should charge and be paid an amount equal to not less than *one-twelfth* of his estimated total fee;

(b) If the architect has completed the basic drawings and recommendations, he should charge and be paid an amount aggregating not less than *one-third* of his estimated total fee;

(c) If the architect has substantially completed the working drawings and specifications, he should charge and be paid an amount aggregating not less than *three-quarters* of his estimated total fee;

If he has begun but has not completed the working drawings and specifications to that extent, then he should charge and be paid an aggregate amount equal to the full amount set out under (b) above plus an additional amount that will reimburse him in full for his costs and overhead expenses on the project subsequent to starting the working drawings plus an amount equal to not less than *one-quarter* of the said costs and expenses;

(d) If the contract is terminated or the project is suspended or abandoned, after construction work has been started but before it is substantially completed, the architect should charge and be paid his total fee, less the amount the architect estimates will be his cost of completing his services;

(e) If the contract is terminated or the project is suspended or abandoned, after the construction work is substantially completed, the architect should charge and be paid his total fee.

The New Administration and Library Building

The Board announces it has awarded the construction contracts for a new headquarters building for The Institute. Unless unforeseen delays occur, the building will be ready for occupancy before the end of the year.

The construction of the building at this time was made possible through a trust fund established in 1936 by Past President Dan Everett Waid, to complete his subscription for the building. His gifts aggregate almost four-fifths of its cost.

The building will be built within the funds available and its upkeep has been provided for by a separate maintenance fund.

The final plans, which Mr. Waid approved before his death, contemplate a two-story and basement building, adequate for the administration purposes of The

Institute for some years to come. The building is L-shaped, fronting on The Octagon garden. With the stable it acts as a background for the garden. It does not impinge on the original Octagon property nor contemplate any use of the stable.

The building is entered from New York Avenue, and all its principal rooms look onto the garden. It has been designed by Dan Everett Waid, Dwight James Baum and Otto R. Eggers—Mr. Eggers carrying on after the death of his two associates.

As soon as the new building is completed The Institute will vacate The Octagon as headquarters and thereafter maintain it as an historic monument open to the public and available for occasional use by The Institute.

A complete description of the new administration building, illustrations of its plans and facades, will be carried in a later issue of THE OCTAGON.

Dues of New Members

The seventy-second convention amended the by-laws to permit The Board to grade the annual dues of new corporate members over a period of years by making their annual dues for the first year \$5.00, for the second year \$10.00, for the third year \$15.00, for the fourth year \$20.00, and for the fifth year \$25.00 if the regular dues are that amount.

The annual dues of members had been fixed for 1940, and The Board could not change those for members admitted in 1940. As a matter of equity, however,

to those admitted between May 21, 1940 and January 1, 1941, The Board will apportion the \$20.00 dues they are required to pay for 1940 as follows:

- \$5.00 will pay their 1940 annual dues in full
- 10.00 will pay their 1941 annual dues in full
- 5.00 will be credited on their 1942 annual dues of \$15.00. They will be billed for \$10.00 for 1942.

The grading of dues is not applicable to readmitted members.

CHARLES T. INGHAM, *Secretary*.

Appreciation of the Kentucky Chapter

The Kentucky Chapter wishes to take this opportunity to express its gratitude to The Institute for giving it the privilege of acting as host to the seventy-second convention, and to thank the numbers of you who came here, thereby assuring its success. We feel that the publicity contingent with the convention has been of inestimable value to the profession in this local-

ity and to the Kentucky Chapter.

We particularly appreciate the pleasure of meeting and talking with our fellow practitioners from other sections of the country. Our only hope is that we may again, in the not too distant future, have the privilege of being hosts to an Institute convention.

BERGMAN S. LETZLER, *Secretary*

Convention Attendance Statistics

SEVENTY-SECOND CONVENTION <i>Louisville, Ky., May, 1940</i>	SEVENTY-FIRST CONVENTION <i>Washington, D. C., Sept., 1939</i>	SEVENTIETH CONVENTION <i>New Orleans, La., April, 1938</i>	SIXTY-NINTH CONVENTION <i>Boston, Mass., June, 1937</i>
Delegates _____ 205	Delegates _____ 223	Delegates _____ 216	Delegates _____ 181
Members and Guests _____ 309	Members and Guests _____ 467	Members and Guests _____ 456	Members and Guests _____ 364
Producers' Council _____ 80	Producers' Council _____ 62	Producers' Council _____ 54	Producers' Council _____ 50
Total _____ 594	Total _____ 752	Total _____ 726	Total _____ 595

Members of the press present at the seventy-second convention included representatives of the New York Times, Louisville Morning Courier-Journal, Louisville Times, Architectural Forum, Architectural Record, and Pencil Points.

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