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THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

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Notice of Proposed Amendments to By-Laws

March 7, 1932.

TO THE MEMBERS OF

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS:

THE Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of The Institute will be held in Washington, D. C., at the Mayflower Hotel, on April 27, 28, and 29, 1932. At that convention, the Board of Directors of The Institute will offer an amendment to Chapter V of the By-Laws, and the Executive Committee will offer two amendments to Chapter X and one amendment to Chapter XVII thereof. The By-Laws require that the proposed amendments shall be sent to each member of The Institute and notice given of the meeting at which they are to be voted upon. The amendment proposed by the Board is printed on pages 6 to 9, and those proposed by the Executive Committee on pages 9 to 10, of this notice.

The amendment proposed by the Board is the result of exhaustive studies made by The Institute and the States Committee on the Unification of the Architectural Profession. Those committees reached a unanimous agreement on the amendment herewith proposed, to which each member subscribed without qualifications, except in the case of Illinois. The representative of the Illinois Society made a reservation as to the annual dues proposed.

The proposed amendment was then reviewed by the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, and as presented to you herewith, it bears the endorsement of both committees and of this Board.

The members of the Unification Committee for The Institute are:

Frederick H. Meyer of California, Frederick W. Garber of Ohio, Louis LaBeaume of Missouri,

Charles Butler of New York, Edwin Bergstrom, *Chairman*, of California;

and for the State Societies are:

R. M. Trimble for Pennsylvania, Frederick Mathesius, Jr., for New York, Walter R. McCornack for Ohio, Lancelot Sukert for Michigan, Nat G. Walker for Florida, Seymour Williams for New Jersey, Merritt Harrison for Indiana, Tirrell J. Ferrenz for Illinois, Stanley Smith for Washington, and Robert H. Orr, *Chairman*, for California.

The members of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws are:

F. Ellis Jackson (New England Division), Charles H. Higgins (New York Division), George I. Lovatt (Middle Atlantic Division), Nat G. Walker (South Atlantic Division), Chas. S. Schneider (Great Lakes Division), Edward W. Tanner (Central States Division), A. H. Albertson (Western Mountain Division), Charles A. Favrot (Gulf States Division), Albert J. Evers (Sierra Nevada Division), and Edwin Bergstrom, *Chairman*.

The Board urges the adoption of its amendment, for it believes that adoption to be essential to the continued welfare of our profession.

Arguments for the By-Law relating to the state associations are appended as a foreword thereto. Arguments for the amendments proposed by the Executive Committee are appended after those amendments.

Very truly yours,

FRANK C. BALDWIN,

Secretary.

ARGUMENT

The Board of Directors stated to the Sixty-fourth Convention that

ARGUMENT—continued

The exercise of leadership is primarily the function of the national body and always should be. The Institute must lead the architectural thought of the country, and develop general principles and policies which it must promulgate for the general benefit of the public and the architectural profession. Consequently, it cannot act in detail to carry out these policies throughout the forty-eight states, and the state societies that have been developed are agencies which will achieve this result.

The Board feels that the Institute, in collaboration with the state societies, should work out some plan of organization which will give the unattached men in the various communities an opportunity to become members of architectural societies in their states, and by which those state societies shall be related to the Institute in a very definite manner.

The idea of unifying the profession under the leadership of The Institute appealed to the Convention, and it adopted a resolution directing the Board, in collaboration with the existing state societies, "to formulate a plan whereby such societies can be brought into direct unified relationship with The Institute, and to present at the next Convention the necessary recommendations to achieve that result."

In compliance with that direction, the amendment to Chapter V of the By-Laws, set forth in this notice, will be offered by the Board.

The preliminary reports of the Committees on Unification were published to you in the July number of THE OCTAGON. In a foreword thereto written by the Secretary, he set out that the purpose of publishing the preliminary report was to invite your consideration of the reasons for unification and your support of the fundamental principles set out therein.

In compliance with his appeal, more than one-third of the sixty-six chapters filed their comments, with the Committees. The reactions were favorable to a marked degree, and indicated that a unification program based upon the principles set out in the published report would be approved by the membership of The Institute. Because of this indicated support of the Chapters and the State Societies, the Committees consummated their work in the By-Law amendment herewith presented.

The foreword written in July by the Secretary is even more true nine months later. He said:

Civilization is now going through a crisis. Readjustments and new relations are taking place throughout the whole world. When stabilization finally comes in the United States the architectural profession, and the individual architect, will be confronted with conditions of practice and with forms of competition not encountered before. The opinion of many architects is that the profession of architecture, at least in the United States, must be prepared to meet the new conditions if it is to survive as a profession, and if it intends to maintain intellectual command in the building industry. Now is the time to lay the foundation, to prepare for competition, and to make ready for the opportunities of the future.

In numbers the architects are but a handful. Because they are individualists they have so far failed to unite as one professional group under national leadership. At present there

are a multiplicity of independent state, city and county organizations of architects and of draftsmen, and other types of local societies—all of which are uncoordinated and, therefore, a source of confusion to the architectural profession itself, to the building industry, to the community, to the public press, and to the legislative and executive agencies of state and federal governments.

One effect of many uncoordinated local societies is to encourage the individual architect to make small contributions of his time and money to one of them, and to then reach the conclusion that he has thereby fully discharged the obligations which he owes to his community and to his profession.

The architectural profession is too small and too widely scattered, and too sensitive to economic phases and social changes to support multitudinous isolated organizations.

The meetings of the Committees developed without question that the profession and the practice of architecture could be brought to its logical and ultimate position of leadership in the arts of design and in the building industry only by the unified efforts of all who were employed in that practice, and that it was essential to set up and complete without delay an operating organization whereby those efforts could be so coordinated and unified.

It was unanimous that such an organization should be built around The Institute, to the end that The Institute should be strengthened in its national leadership and that the efforts of all those engaged in the practice of architecture within the respective states should be coordinated and unified for the carrying on of the profession.

The acceptance of any policy affecting the profession of architecture throughout all parts of the country has always been unduly slow. The only organization that could formulate these policies was The Institute, and The Institute never has had the machinery to carry these policies to others than its own members.

Neither can The Institute under its present plan of organization ever represent more than a fraction of those who are engaged in the practice of architecture, nor can its chapters scattered throughout the country, representing on an average not more than thirty per cent of the architects in their respective communities, speak with any assurance for the profession in those communities. Nor do its chapters have any organized contact with the architectural draftsmen or with those architects who are not members of The Institute. Although these unaffiliated draftsmen and architects are the men whom presumably it is necessary to reach in order to secure an acceptance locally of the national policies of The Institute and although these men constitute the only field from which The Institute can draw its members, none-the-less The Institute has never had any effective means of reaching them.

The purposes of unification are clear. It will provide an effective means of contact with these practitioners who are not members of The Institute, and a means of making them acquainted

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with the purposes of The Institute and with its policies. It will provide the means and the organization whereby the power and influence of all engaged in the profession of architecture in a given community, whether that be the nation, the state, the county, or the city, can be called forth and exercised for the purpose of guiding the public sentiment on matters affecting the profession, and whereby they can meet, determine, and act on the professional matters and affairs that relate to that community. Unification will result in an effective coordinated and unified use of the efforts of those engaged in the practice of architecture, and at the same time will eliminate duplicated organizations, activities, and expense.

Finally, unification will preserve and enhance all that The Institute has achieved in its seventy-five years of endeavor, its leadership, its distinctive membership, its name and its insignia.

In discussing the various plans of unification, the suggestion that unattached architects or others should be added directly, as individuals, to The Institute under any form of classification of membership was deemed unwise. The Committees and the Board unquestionably agreed that the direct individual memberships in The Institute should remain as at present constituted, and be controlled by selection and election even more carefully than at present. They concurred most strongly in the principle that The Institute always must be predominantly controlled by its individual members. They believe that the plan of unification proposed must result in the enhancement of the quality of The Institute membership, approaching more nearly to the high qualifications advocated so earnestly by those Institute members who desire The Institute to be a severely restricted membership of carefully selected architects. And they submit that the distinction between the architect who is a member of The Institute and the architect who has not been elected to that membership must rest more and more strongly on the character of the work that The Institute member has accomplished; on his professional and moral attitude toward his practice, his obligations and his fellows; and on the reputation he has achieved for integrity and fair dealing in the community in which he lives.

The plan provides a place for the architect who does not subscribe to everything that The Institute requires of its members, and for him who is not prepared or ready to undertake the obligations of Institute membership. It provides that place for him in an organization which has a separate corporate existence from that of The Institute. In that separate organization he must work on professional matters side by side with the Institute member, and it would seem that he

must absorb the viewpoint of the Institute from that contact.

That separate organization is the state association, the recruiting ground for the future members of The Institute.

It is evident that the proposed unification plan provides two organizations functioning in the same field—the state association and its branches and the local chapters of The Institute. In those states where this dual situation has existed for some time, it has become usual for the representatives of the state association and the representatives of the chapter to meet together for a common decision and pronouncement as to local problems, and for a division of the organization work between them.

More and more this division of work has tended to allocate the educational and cultural work to the chapters and the business and legislative work to the state associations. This division of endeavors has been in the minds of the Committee throughout their considerations, and has guided them in allocating the architectural students and the architectural draftsmen in the unified plan.

Hence all have agreed that it will be the duty and responsibility of the chapters within the territories of which are located schools of architecture recognized by The Institute, to look after the architectural students within those schools, and it will be the duty and responsibility of the state associations to look after the architectural draftsmen within their territories. The latter duty you will find incorporated in the proposed amendment, and the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws expects to propose to the Sixty-sixth Convention an amendment relating such chapters definitely to such students, making it their duty to establish student chapters within those schools and their responsibility to maintain such societies as live and organic parts of the unified professional structure.

When that is done, the existing Junior classification of the Institute Membership will be succeeded by the Student Associates of the chapters, and the architectural draftsmen will become the Juniors of the state associations either individually or as organizations, as each state association shall elect.

The proposed plan of unification is not the simplest structure that could be set up, but it continues the familiar forms of Institute organization and membership, even if it adds new elements thereto and modifies some of their administration procedure. It recognizes the existing state associations, but requires them to enlarge their memberships and their responsibilities to the profession, if they elect to become allied with The Institute. It provides an effective contact of The Institute and the State Associa-

tions, but each of the associations will be an independent corporate entity with a membership distinct and entirely separate from that of The Institute, governed under its own By-Laws and rules, and with entire independence of action within its territory so long as it does not nullify or subvert a policy of The Institute.

The state associations, when they comply with the requirements of The Institute, may become organization members of The Institute, entitled to vote at its meetings through duly elected delegates of the association. The number of their votes and delegates is limited to a maximum of one hundred for all state societies and to a maximum of three for any one of them, for it is the intention that the voting power in The Institute shall always remain preponderantly with the individual members.

The state associations will have no interest in the property of The Institute, and as organizations only will be entitled to use the title "State Association of The American Institute of Architects," without abbreviations, as a suffix to their own names. The individual members of the state association may not use any title, words, initials or insignia of The Institute that will imply that they are members, associates or affiliates of The Institute, unless they are actually such members.

There are ten state associations of architects operating at the present time. These ten states

contain two thousand Institute members, about two-thirds of the membership of The Institute. Six of these states contain one-half of the Institute membership. If all of these existing societies should conclude in the near future to become affiliated with The Institute, then it is reasonable to suppose that approximately two-thirds of all of those engaged in the profession of architecture in the United States would be included very soon in the unified plan. Meanwhile other states are ready to organize, waiting for the unification plan. If this eventuates, then the unification of the profession will be accomplished much more quickly than has ever been thought possible.

Seventy-five years ago, The Institute was born. On its seventy-fifth birthday, it is well that it should assume a new role and increased responsibilities to the profession.

The Board and the Committees on Unification urge the adoption of its amendment to Chapter V, resolutions 1 and 2 of this notice. The latter resolution is necessary if the proposed amendment is adopted.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS;
THE INSTITUTE COMMITTEE AND THE STATES COMMITTEES ON THE UNIFICATION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
(In the form of Convention Resolutions)

(1) *Resolved:* That Chapter V of the By-Laws be stricken out and that a new Chapter V be substituted therefor, reading as follows:

CHAPTER V

STATE ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

Article 1. The State Associations.

Section 1. Establishing State Associations.

(a) *State Societies Defined.* A state-wide organization of persons pursuing the profession of architecture within any State is a State Society within the meaning of these By-Laws.

(b) *State Association Members Defined.* The Board of Directors of the Institute may admit any such duly incorporated state society to voting membership in The Institute as a State Association Member, whenever a state society, having duly applied for such membership, is found by the said Board to be eligible therefor and qualified to be admitted thereto. In this Article 1 the state association member is called "state association."

(c) *Establishment.* To accomplish the unification of the profession a state association should be established in every state wherein such an organization does not exist.

(d) In this Article 1 the architectural draftsmen are called Juniors and the architects entitled to vote at a meeting of a state association are called State Members.

Section 2. Qualifications for Admission to The Institute.

(a) A state society shall be eligible for admission to The Institute and qualified to be admitted thereto as a state association member, if and when it complies with the requirements for such membership prescribed in this paragraph, to wit:

(a-1) The state association must be an incorporated non-profit membership society or association organized for objects and purposes similar to those of The Institute, and its articles or certificate of incorporation and by-laws and all amendments thereto must be satisfactory to and duly approved by the Board of Directors of The Institute.

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(a-2) It is the intention of these By-Laws that every state association shall be a state society or association representing all persons that actively or otherwise comprise the profession of architecture within the State, in contradistinction to the restricted membership of The Institute. Therefore, the By-Laws of the state association must provide that every architect and architectural draftsman resident within its State shall be eligible for membership in or for association or affiliation with the state association if such person is not engaged in the business of constructing or erecting buildings as a contractor or builder. The said By-Laws must furthermore provide that if the State has licensed a person to practice architecture and/or has registered him as an architect within its territory or if an architect or architectural draftsman within the state is an active member of The Institute, then such license, registration and/or membership shall be prima facie evidence of the eligibility of such person for membership as a state member in the state association.

(a-2-1) The provisions of this paragraph (a-2) shall not be construed to preclude a state association from setting up within itself two or more classes of state members, associates, or affiliates, and fixing the qualifications and privileges for each such class, and/or from judging the conduct of its members, associates and affiliates and/or from terminating the membership, association or affiliation of any thereof in the state association.

(a-3) The by-laws of each state association must provide that the state association shall pay the annual dues required by The Institute, at the time fixed therefor. The amount of such annual dues shall depend on the number of state members and juniors enrolled in the state association on January 1 of each year, and shall be calculated at the rate of \$1.00 per junior and at the rate of \$1.50 per state member, exclusive of those who are active members of The Institute.

(a-4) The said by-laws must provide that the state association may not resign its membership in The Institute unless the resignation has been duly voted by the concurring vote of not less than two-thirds of all voting members of the state association.

(a-5) The said by-laws must contain provisions in addition to those hereinabove prescribed: setting forth,

first: the relations of the state association to and with The Institute;

second: requiring the establishment and carrying on of reciprocal relations and undertakings with the chapters of The Institute within the State;

third: the period of its fiscal year, which must be attuned to that of The Institute;

fourth: requiring the establishment of sub-organizations within the state composed of state members and/or juniors, as and when the welfare of the profession therein shall require;

fifth: that the state association shall support The Institute in its activities, and must not directly or indirectly nullify or subvert its general policies, but that the state association may maintain and exercise the freedom of action of an independent organization with respect to the manner in and extent to which it supports and carries out those general policies.

(a-6) Every state society shall pay an admission fee of \$25.00 to The Institute on its admission thereto as a state association member.

Section 3. Representation of State Associations at Meetings of The Institute.

(a) *Delegates.* Every state association in good standing in The Institute shall be entitled to nominate and elect one or more of its state members as delegate or delegates to represent it at meetings of The Institute and to appoint one such delegate to cast the vote of the state association thereat. In these By-Laws such delegates are called "association delegates."

(a-1) At least one delegate from every state association must be an Institute member in good standing.

(b) *Number of Delegates.* The number of delegates that each state association in good standing shall be entitled to have represent it at meetings of The Institute shall depend upon the number of voting members in the state association on January 1 of each year, and shall be fixed by the Secretary of The Institute, from the reports of the state association for the prior year duly filed in his office.

(b-1) The total number of such delegates to which the state associations will be entitled at any meeting of The Institute shall not exceed one hundred delegates. Until such maximum number is reached, every state association in good standing shall be entitled to be represented by one delegate at any meeting of The Institute; every such state association having more than three hundred and not more than five hundred voting members, shall be entitled to two delegates, and every such state association having more than five hundred voting members shall be entitled to three delegates, which shall be the ultimate number of delegates to which any state association shall be entitled.

Section 4. Voting of State Associations at Meetings of the Institute.

(a) A state association in good standing in The Institute shall be entitled to vote on any question or division at any meeting of The Institute except on one relating to the property of The Institute or its chapters.

(b) The vote or votes of a state association at a meeting of The Institute must be cast as a unit and not otherwise. The procedure of determining the unit vote of a state association shall rest with the state association, and such vote must be cast by a delegate of the state association who is an active member of The Institute in good standing, and has been duly authorized by the state association to cast the vote.

(c) The number of votes that each state association in good standing shall be entitled to cast at meetings of The Institute shall depend upon the number of voting members in the state association on January 1 of each year, and shall be fixed by the Secretary of The Institute from the report of the state association for the prior year, duly filed in his office.

(c-1) The total number of such votes which the state associations will be entitled to cast at any meeting of The Institute shall not exceed one hundred votes. Until such maximum number is reached every state association in good standing shall be entitled to cast one vote at any meeting of The Institute; every such state association having more than three hundred and not more than five hundred voting members shall be entitled to cast two votes thereat; and every such state association having more than five hundred voting members shall be entitled to cast three votes thereat, which shall be the ultimate number of votes to which any state association will be entitled.

Section 5. Determination of Number of Association Delegates and Votes.

(a) Each year the Secretary of The Institute shall determine the number of delegates and the number of votes each state association will be entitled to for the then calendar year, and will give each state association due notice thereof as soon as possible after January 1, but not later than March 1 of each year.

Section 6. Privileges of Non-Voting Association Delegates.

(a) Association delegates that do not cast the votes of state associations need not be active

members of The Institute and shall be entitled to be admitted to any meeting of The Institute and shall have all the privileges of the voting delegates thereat, except that they shall not vote.

Section 7. Interest, Rights and Privileges.

(a) *Property Interests.* A state association shall not have any title to or interest in any property of The Institute and it shall not be liable for any debt or other pecuniary obligation of The Institute, nor shall The Institute have any title to or interest in the property of any state association unless The Institute and the state association shall otherwise agree in writing, nor shall The Institute be liable for any debt or other pecuniary obligation of any state association. The Institute and any state association may act as agent or otherwise, one for the other, for the purpose of collecting and forwarding dues or acting as custodian of funds or otherwise if they duly execute a written agreement to that effect.

(b) *Rights in the Name of The Institute.* A state association, while in good standing in The Institute shall be entitled to and may exercise all the rights to and privileges in certain intangible property of The Institute that are conferred on it by these By-Laws and/or that the Board of Directors of The Institute shall specifically grant to it from time to time. Each state association may use as a suffix to its own name, the title "State Association Member of The American Institute of Architects," but such title or any abbreviation or part thereof shall not be used by any of the members, associates, or affiliates of the state association, nor shall any such member, associate, or affiliate print or otherwise use or cause or permit to be printed or otherwise used any other title or phrase or any initials, seal and/or insignia denoting membership or otherwise in The American Institute of Architects in any manner or for any purpose whatever or to publish or otherwise declare himself a member of The American Institute of Architects unless he shall be an active member of The Institute.

(c) Every state association shall be entitled to three copies of each bulletin, Proceedings and Annuary of The Institute for its files and three copies of each thereof for the files of each of its sub-organizations, and it shall also be entitled to receive the bulletin of The Institute in sufficient numbers to allow the state association to distribute one copy of said bulletin to each of its state members who is not an active member of The Institute and one copy to each of its Juniors who is not an active member of The Institute. The state association may also acquire for its state

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members and juniors such other documents and literature as The Institute shall cause to be published and/or distributed, at and for such terms as the Board of Directors of The Institute shall fix from time to time.

Section 8. Existing State Associations.

(a) The provisions of this Chapter V shall not be construed to require any state association, organized and existing under the provisions of Chapter V before this amendment is effective to dissolve its organization, or to change the form thereof or to relinquish or lessen any of its rights and privileges, but every state association hereafter organized must conform to the requirements of Chapter V of these By-Laws as hereinabove set out in Sections 1 to 7, inclusive, in order to become a part of the Institute body.

There are many paragraphs of the existing By-Laws other than the Chapter hereinabove amended that must be amended in minor details in order that they shall not be inconsistent with the new Chapter V. These amendments are of a clerical or editing nature, and do not change the meaning of any of the amended paragraphs, other than as necessary to be consistent or harmonious with the provisions of the new Chapter V. Instead of submitting these many detailed amendments to the members the Committee suggests that the Executive Committee approve the following procedure and present it to the coming Convention for its adoption:

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

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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

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

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

*"Capital. The Treasurer shall transfer the capital and all unexpended balances of incomes held in the recruiting fund at the time of the adoption of this amendment to the By-Laws, to the capital and income, respectively, of the recruiting fund hereby established, and shall deposit to the capital of the recruiting fund each fee, when and as paid, for admission to membership in the Institute, and for readmission thereto. *Provided, however, that for the fiscal years 1932 and/or 1933 only, the Board of Directors may use the whole or any part of the said admission fees and readmission fees during the said year or years to cure in whole or in part any deficit that exists in the general fund of the Institute at the end of either or both of said years. After the close of the fiscal year 1933 the then Secretary of the Institute shall, and is hereby authorized to delete these two amending sentences from the By-Laws without further action by the Institute."*

ARGUMENT

The income of the Institute that is available for general purposes has been severely curtailed during this period of depression, and it has reached a point where the Board can not hope to balance the budget without more income, unless it ceases to carry on one or perhaps both of the important activities of Public Information and the Structural Service. These are the only activities of the Institute that are financed out of the general funds, other than the general committee work, the general administration work and the meet-

* Matter in italics is new matter.

ings. The educational work of The Institute is financed by income from the special endowment funds and its property is maintained for the greater part by income from similar fund.

The principal sources of income for general purposes are the annual dues and the contract documents. The income from the endowment funds has been steadily maintained so far, but the income from dues in 1931 was \$7,000 less than in 1930 and the income from the documents \$14,300 less. For the first two months of this year 1932 the income from these two sources has been \$8,000 less than for the corresponding period of 1931, and there is every indication that this income will fall further behind as the year continues. If this happens, then there is little hope of improvement in the income of The Institute in 1933.

Recognizing these conditions, the Board materially reduced the appropriations in 1931, and more severely reduced them for 1932 when it revised the budget last November. The Executive Committee at its February meeting further reduced the 1932 appropriations by \$7,000. Whether this will be sufficient is problematical, but the next cut in appropriations must mean the closing of one or both of the two activities named.

The reductions just made by the Executive Committee will affect the coming convention and some of the things planned therefor will be given up. Its Proceedings will not be published and distributed until 1933, when they will be combined with those of the 1933 convention. One meeting of the Executive Committee will be omitted, and meetings of some of the committees dispensed with. The staff at The Octagon will be reduced, and the Executive Secretary has volunteered a material reduction in his salary for the year, which has been accepted. The public information appropriation has been reduced thirty percent, and the traveling, memberships, and certain activities of the Structural Service Department have been almost entirely eliminated. Only a few of the reports will be printed; no payments will be made on the Press liquidation, and The Octagon will be washed instead of being painted.

The Board hopes that these economies will be sufficient to carry The Institute through the year without a deficit, but the Executive Committee suggests that the convention make available additional income for the general fund, for this and the succeeding year, to be used only if a deficit results. The Committee does not desire to change the allocation of the admission fee and the annual dues as they exist under the present By-Laws except in this emergency; therefore, it has imposed the time limit of two years on the reallocation,

and will not use any more of such reallocated funds than it finds necessary to cure a deficit at the end of each of the respective years, and only then after all economies that the Board deems possible have been effected. All of such reallocated funds that are not so used, will be devoted to the original purpose, each year.

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

(5) *Resolved*, That Chapter XVII of the By-Laws of The American Institute of Architects be and hereby is amended by adding thereto a new Section 5 reading as follows:

"Section 5. Amendments by the Board of Directors.

"(a) The Board of Directors of the Institute by the concurring vote of its entire membership or of all but one member thereof, from time to time and without prior notice to the members of The Institute and without further action of The Institute, may amend those parts of the By-Laws that are listed in paragraph (b) of this Section 5. Every such amendment and every such part so amended shall have the same force and effect as if severally amended by the delegates at a meeting of The Institute, and the then Secretary of The Institute shall incorporate the same as amended in these By-Laws as a part thereof.

"(b) The parts of these By-Laws that the Board of Directors may amend in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) of this Section 5 are as follows, to wit:

"(b-1) Chapter XV, Article 4, Section 1, paragraph (a)."

ARGUMENT

The Executive Committee submits that it may be desirable to give the Board discretionary powers with respect to advertising in The Institute publications. The question was brought about by a proposal presented to the Committee, suggesting that THE OCTAGON be opened for the publication of the business-card advertisements of manufacturers of quality materials and products, thereby providing additional revenue for The Institute.

Federal Employment of Private Architects

PROGRESS REPORT—By LOUIS LABEAUME, F. A. I. A.

Chairman of the Committee on Public Works

SINCE the introduction of H. R. 6187 in the House of Representatives, by the Honorable Robert A. Green of Florida, and S. 2956 in the Senate by the Honorable David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, the principles embodied in this legislation have received the emphatic endorsement of the entire building industry. Institute Chapters everywhere have recorded their approval of these measures; State Societies likewise have endorsed them, thus making their approval by the members of the architectural profession practically unanimous.

The support and endorsement of the building industry has been spontaneous and enthusiastic. Labor organizations, trade organizations, manufacturers groups, contractors, engineers, real estate boards and Chambers of Commerce have placed themselves on record in favor of the policy of decentralization which the Institute has sponsored.

Other bills, aiming to check bureaucracy and to enable the government to avail itself of the services of competent architects and engineers in various sections of the country, have also been introduced into Congress. These bills have all been referred to the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which the Honorable Fritz G. Lanham of Fort Worth, Texas, is Chairman.

On February 16th, 17th and 19th public hearings were held in Washington where both the proponents and opponents of these measures were given an opportunity to discuss their merits. The Institute Committee on Public Works, represented by its Chairman, filed briefs and introduced witnesses to testify in behalf of the proposed legislation in its various aspects. The Institute witnesses addressed themselves particularly to H. R. 6187, that being the bill with which the architectural profession is most familiar, and the one which it has specifically endorsed. At the same time, however, certain provisions of a bill introduced by the Honorable Clarence J. McLeod of Michigan were approved.

In its opening brief, the Institute outlined the history and the present method of procedure in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. It stressed the importance of the continuance of that Office, and pointed out that H. R. 6187 did not propose its abolition. The Green Bill is designed to make permanent the general policy now being pursued in the Treasury

Department with relation to the employment of outside architects. The number of these now employed under the permissive clause of the present appropriation bills is two hundred and twenty-nine.

The opening brief of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Works stated: "We have stressed, in our bill, the importance of employment on the highest grounds of proven professional ability. Men thus drawn into the service of the government may be depended upon to exercise their highest skill in the operations entrusted to them. Their reputation in the communities in which they live, and expect to continue to practice, would act as a spur to the finest results. They would further be subjected to the check of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. That Office would represent the government as the owner, and would retain full power of supervision and inspection. It is not conceivable that under its vigilant and vigorous supervision, mediocre or inferior work would be tolerated."

On the first day of the hearings the following were present to speak from the architect's viewpoint: Abram Garfield, Cleveland; Ralph Walker, New York; Frederick L. Ackerman, New York; Frederic Child Biggin, Alabama; Frank J. Eurich, Detroit; Press C. Dowler, Pittsburgh. The time did not suffice to give all of these gentlemen an opportunity to speak, but the others submitted written statements for the record, each emphasizing a different phase of the situation.

Mr. Ralph Walker analyzed the government's activities in the light of the experience of his firm as consulting architects for the American Telegraph and Telephone Company. He showed how this great corporation has decentralized its own building operations, with resultant benefits in economy, efficiency and improvement of design. Mr. Ackerman argued for the flexibility which would follow from the employment of men familiar with local traditions, conditions, materials and methods. President Robert D. Kohn also presented valuable testimony at the first day's session.

On Wednesday, February 17th, Mr. L. W. Wallace, Secretary of the American Engineering Council, spoke vigorously for the bill, as did also Mr. W. J. Spencer, Secretary of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. The Associated General Contractors were

represented by Mr. E. J. Harding and Mr. H. E. Foreman; the Producers Council by Mr. F. W. Byington. Mr. E. S. Draper of Charlotte, North Carolina, representing the National Association of Landscape Architects, and Mr. Frederic A. Delano, President of the American Civic Association, also appeared at this session. Both spoke in favor of the bill, but both urged that it be amended so as to provide for the employment of qualified landscape architects. This amendment received the endorsement of the Institute Committee on Public Works, and of other proponents of the bill.

On Friday, February 19th, officials of the Treasury Department were called to present any views in opposition to the proposed legislation. The Honorable Ferry K. Heath, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, explained the workings of his department, and indicated that, inasmuch as the general principles of H. R. 6187 were now

in effect,* no additional legislation is necessary. The Department produced statistics covering projects now under way, and based its chief arguments against the bill on alleged increased cost to the government involved in the employment of outside architects. The Rebuttal Brief answering the main points of the Department's testimony is herewith appended.

The full record of the hearings, including all testimony presented, has been printed and will be considered by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds early in March.

Without attempting to anticipate the action of the above-mentioned Committee, it may be confidently stated that the case presented by the allied branches of the building industry was considered to be sound and reasonable, and based upon the highest grounds of public interest.

* Under a provision of the Keyes-Elliott act, which applies only to the present public building program.

BRIEF

SUBMITTED BY LOUIS LABEAUME, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS, A. I. A.
ANALYSIS AND REBUTTAL OF TESTIMONY INTRODUCED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT ON H. R. 6187

COMPARATIVE COSTS TREASURY DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE ARCHITECTS

The Treasury Department stated that some two hundred and twenty-nine architects, outside of the Department, had been contracted with to prepare plans and specifications for major projects under the present Federal Building Program; that a basic rate of 4.8 per cent governed these employments; Mr. Martin testified further than an additional cost to the Government was involved in checking drawings, items of travelling expense and other incidentals which would bring the total cost of outside architectural services to 5.26 per cent. He further testified that the average cost of production, based upon a period of four years in the Treasury Department, could be stated as 2.7 per cent, thus making a spread between Government costs and outside costs of 2.5 per cent.

Mr. Simon testified, however, that the basic figure of 4.8 per cent was applied to contracts involving a certain cost (the record will show this figure) and that a downward sliding scale operated thereafter. He stated that the average fee thus paid to outside architects had been thereby reduced to something under 4 per cent.

We respectfully call to the attention of the Committee that this average fee may, therefore, rest at a figure between 3.8 per cent and 4 per cent. If 3.8 per cent be the correct amount, then the figure given by Mr. Martin of 5.26 per cent would be reduced to 4.26 per cent, and the spread

between Government costs and outside costs, likewise, reduced from 2.5 per cent to 1.5 per cent.

We submit further, as testimony introduced by the Treasury Department indicated, that where outside services had been contracted for many of the projects involved were not of the so-called standard or stock character; that these outside services had been employed in many instances because of the size or complicated character of the structures involved. Therefore, it may fairly be assumed that the figure of 2.7 per cent used by the Treasury Department as its average cost is based on those projects in the present building program which may be considered as normal or reasonably standardized.

We submit that the cost of production would naturally be lower on such projects where data is at hand, and only slight modifications from one type to another are necessary, than in the case of the complicated and highly specialized projects which have been assigned to outside architects.

In this connection, may we also call the attention of the Committee to Mr. Martin's statement that the Treasury Department's estimate of 2.7 per cent included estimated overhead embracing the items of rent, light, heat, blue printing and other incidentals. Actual costs of this overhead thus appears to be only estimated and is not revealed in definitely established figures.

Thus we feel justified in calling your attention to the fact that the actual disparity between Government costs and outside costs has not been conclusively demonstrated.

Reverting to the testimony offered by witnesses for the architectural profession, the engineers, and the building industry—in favor of the employment of local architects—you will note the stress laid upon the argument that the use of regional or local methods, materials and building practices would offer opportunities for economies in the completed structure which might greatly overbalance any apparent saving claimed by the Department in the cost of the mere production of plans and specifications in Washington.

IS PRESENT LEGISLATION SATISFACTORY?

We understood from the testimony of the Honorable Ferry K. Heath, that the present discretionary powers granted by the Keyes-Elliott amendment could be expected to extend over a period of four or five years. It was stated by Mr. Martin that that proportion of the appropriations authorized but remaining unexpended amounted to \$18,000,000. Mr. Martin subsequently stated that a further sum of some \$248,000,000 (the record will show the exact amount) had been authorized, but that the money had not yet been appropriated.

Are we thus to infer that a total of some \$258,000,000 remains to be expended over a period of four or five years?

Statements issued by the Treasury Department from time to time have indicated that the present Federal Building Program is up to or ahead of schedule and the country had been led to believe that it would be completed by the year 1934, or two years hence. These statements, we believe, are a matter of record.

EFFECT OF H. R. 6187 ON PERSONNEL— SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE

We understood Secretary Heath to state that the passage of H. R. 6187 would probably result in the discharge of some five hundred employees in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Mr. Martin for the Treasury Department submitted schedules showing personnel in the Office, as of January 1, 1929, January 1, 1930, January 1, 1931, and January 1, 1932.

We believe that he stated that on January 1, 1932 (the record will verify), the Department was employing 374 technical assistants and 118 clerical assistants in connection with the present Federal Building Program.

Does the Treasury Department contend that this entire force will be wiped out in view of the fact that H. R. 6187 provides for the retention of all projects costing less than \$50,000 in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury?

It is our understanding that many of the major projects have already been allocated to architects outside of the Department, and of the projects remaining unassigned (some fraction of the total number of 816 cited by Mr. Martin) the great majority are of the smaller type.

THE ABILITY OF THE OUTSIDE ARCHITECT TO INTERPRET LOCAL NEEDS, CONDITIONS, CUSTOMS, SO THAT THEY WILL HARMONIZE WITH THE HISTORICAL BACK- GROUND AND ENVIRONMENT

The record will show considerable testimony supporting this view.

Secretary Heath stated that the personnel in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury had been drawn from all sections of the country, and that, therefore, the Department is qualified to fulfill the objectives sought for by the employment of local or regional architects.

We submit that this personnel at the present date is composed of some 374 technical assistants presumably qualified as draftsmen, engineers and inspectors. Many of them have been drawn from subordinate positions in the offices of local architects to the service of the Government.

Without in any way wishing to reflect on their abilities in the positions they now occupy, we respectfully affirm that the ability to which H. R. 6187 refers is the ability of the architect, himself—in other words, the principal, not the subordinate—to exercise his skill in design and in the interpretation of local and regional needs.

NOTE: This brief is submitted without having had any opportunity to consult the printed record of today's testimony. (February 19, 1932.)

The Sixty-Fifth Convention

AS IT SEEMS TO THE SECRETARY

ADVANCE information concerning the Sixty-fifth Convention was published in the January number of *THE OCTAGON* (page five). Since then the Executive Committee held its February meeting in Washington, at which time the Convention program was further developed.

Elsewhere, in this number of *THE OCTAGON*, will be found statements concerning proposed amendments to the By-Laws, and the discussion which is to take place with regard to Institute endorsement of The Architects' Small House Service Bureau.

Unification of the Architectural Profession

Of the various proposed amendments to the By-Laws, one is of great importance to The Institute, and to the whole architectural profession. It sets up a plan of unification under which the present State Societies of Architects, and others yet to be organized, may be affiliated with The American Institute of Architects.

It is suggested to Chapter Presidents that immediately upon receipt of this number of *THE OCTAGON* they arrange for a chapter meeting to be devoted exclusively to Institute affairs, at which there can be a full discussion of the proposed unification plan. In any such discussion, it would be helpful to have at hand the entire amendments and report which appear herein. They contain answers to many questions that may be asked.

However, there may be other points not fully covered, or on which specific information is desired. In that event, Chapter Officers are requested to communicate direct with the Chairman of the Unification Committee of The Institute, Edwin Bergstrom, Citizens National Bank Building, Los Angeles, California. Any such communications are assured of immediate and definite responses. It is far better to discuss the unification plan and to answer questions about it prior to the convention, than to allow important questions to remain unanswered until the subject as a whole is on the floor of the Convention.

The Architects' Small House Service Bureau

With regard to the Bureau, and the question of Institute endorsement thereof, the statements in this number of *THE OCTAGON* by Seymour Williams, President of the New Jersey Chapter, and by C. V. R. Bogert, Past-President of that Chapter, are self-explanatory. The paragraphs which precede those statements summarize discussion at the recent meeting of the Executive Committee, and record the decision to give proponents and opponents of the Bureau full oppor-

tunity to present their cases to the delegates at the Convention.

Those chapters or members having questions about the operations of the Bureau, or about its set-up, may address the President of the Bureau, William Stanley Parker, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Likewise, if additional information concerning the position of those who are opposed to the Bureau is desired, it can be obtained from Seymour Williams, Woodruff Building, Rahway, New Jersey, or from C. V. R. Bogert, 210 Main Street, Hackensack, New Jersey.

Other Subjects

Many other subjects of importance will come before the Convention, either through the report of the Board of Directors, or in the reports of the Officers.

President Kohn, in his message, will discuss the affairs of The Institute, and what he considers to be the problems of the profession at this time.

The Treasurer, Edwin Bergstrom, will report on the finances of The Institute, and on the prospects for the future.

The report of the Board of Directors will be submitted by the Secretary.

Report of Committees

The reports of the Standing and Special Committees, as heretofore, will be submitted to the convention through the report of the Board of Directors—with accompanying resolutions or recommendations. The year's work for practically all of the Standing and Special Committees—as those committees are listed in the *Annuary*—will be presented in this manner. Later on, the reports will be made available to the membership, in the Proceedings of 1932, which will be combined with the Proceedings of 1933 as a measure of economy.

Federal Employment of Private Architects

At the San Antonio Convention, some very definite resolutions were adopted with regard to the employment of private architects by the Federal government.

That mandate has been in the hands of the Committee on Public Works for execution. The Chairman of the Committee, Louis LaBeaume, of St. Louis, has reported to the membership at frequent intervals in the columns of *THE OCTAGON*. Attention is called to Mr. LaBeaume's report in this number. He believes that by the time of the Convention the Committee will know the probable fate of legislation now pending in the form of H. R. 6187, a bill which makes mandatory

the employment of private architects and engineers by the Treasury Department, and under certain conditions.

The Daily Program

It is too soon to state exactly the program for the three days. The tentative arrangement is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL TWENTY-SEVENTH:

In the morning, the reports of the President, the Treasurer, and the Board of Directors will be read.

In the afternoon, there will be a special session on the subject of Economics of Site Planning and Housing. Frederick Bigger, Chairman of the Committee on Economics of Site Planning and Housing, will preside.

As part of this session, W. R. B. Willcox, former Director and a Past Vice-President of The Institute (Chairman of a Special Committee on the subject), will present a paper with regard to the effect of taxation on architecture and building projects generally.

The evening session will be devoted to the subject, "What can an architect do in a time of depression." It is hoped to bring out at this meeting many suggestions of practical value to the architect, who is maintaining his office under the trying conditions of the present.

THURSDAY, APRIL TWENTY-EIGHTH:

The morning session will be devoted to the consideration of the plan of unification of the architectural profession, as embodied in the proposed By-Law amendments.

It should be noted that this year the report of the Committee on Credentials will be submitted at 9:30-A. M., Thursday. This means that those who wish to participate in the Convention by voting, must have completed their registration by the close of the evening session on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh.

The luncheon meeting on this day will be under the auspices of the Structural Service Department and The Producers' Council.

The afternoon, it is hoped, may be left open—to permit the delegates to visit the new Federal buildings in Washington, and to otherwise relax from convention business.

The evening session, with Charles Butler, Chairman of the Committee on Education, presiding, will be devoted to the report of the Committee on Education, and to architectural education in all of its aspects.

FRIDAY, APRIL TWENTY-NINTH:

The morning session will continue with the report of the Board of Directors, and the recommendations of the Standing and Special Committees.

In all probability, the luncheon meeting will be a joint one with the landscape architects, sculp-

tors, and mural painters. The Second Vice-President, Horace W. Peaslee, will preside.

The afternoon session will continue with the report of the Board of Directors, and will afford opportunity for discussion of Institute endorsement of The Architects' Small House Service Bureau.

The convention will conclude with the customary dinner. This year, it will be a celebration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of The American Institute of Architects. Distinguished speakers have been invited, and it is hoped to make the occasion an appropriate birthday party. The Institute has a record of achievement and of solidarity which is unique in the annals of professional societies in the United States. It is fitting that the Seventy-fifth Anniversary be observed, and with a considerable amount of both satisfaction and inspiration.

Every Chapter Must Be Represented

Complete information concerning the number of delegates to which each chapter is entitled, the plan for equalization of railroad fares, and hotel reservations, will be sent out more than a month ahead of the Convention—in special communications addressed to the President, to the Secretary, and to the Treasurer of every chapter. Delegate and alternate cards will be furnished.

The Officers of The Institute, and the Board of Directors, join in this appeal to every chapter to see to it that it is represented at the Sixty-fifth convention by just as many delegates as it can send, up to its full quota. If any chapter cannot send a full quota of delegates, then it should make a special effort to send a part quota. If through the vicissitudes of the times, it can send but one delegate, then it should not fail to send that delegate. He can vote the views of his chapter, and can answer for it when the roll is called.

This is indeed a time for unity, a time for mutual support, and a time for courage and determination. These things must be achieved in full measure, so that The Institute can continue its mission of upholding the ideals, the standards of practice, and the general welfare of the architectural profession.

The last of April is usually a beautiful time in Washington. The Mayflower Hotel has been reserved for the exclusive entertainment of delegates of The Institute. The hospitality of the Washington Chapter is assured.

May it be true, when the Sixty-fifth Convention assembles, that every one of the sixty-seven chapters of The American Institute of Architects will be represented thereat by at least one delegate—and in most cases by all the delegates a chapter can send.

FRANK C. BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

A Visit to the South Atlantic Division

PRESIDENT KOHN REPORTS ON HIS SOUTHERN TRIP

AFTER my return from the trip to the Pacific Coast late last fall, the Board of Directors expressed the opinion that on the whole it seemed helpful to the Chapters in various parts of the country to get a good look at the President and to hear him talk. The Board did not give its reasons for believing this. Perhaps they thought it worth while paying his travelling expenses in order to keep him so occupied that he could not otherwise interfere with the orderly procedure of the Institute. Be that as it may, encouraged by various (solicited) invitations, I started off again early in February and this time in a southerly direction.

At Jacksonville.

At noon on Saturday, the 5th of February, I was welcomed at Jacksonville by a very pleasant delegation of Florida architects, headed by Mellen C. Greeley and including such good friends as Bernard Close, Kenyon Drake and Jefferson Powell. After feeding me on Pensacola oysters and rock crabs, they took me down by way of the beach to St. Augustine, filled that particular afternoon with blooming roses, hibiscus and sunshine, but sadly bare of hotel guests. After an inspection of that really beautiful courtyard of the Ponce de Leon, the company moved back to Jacksonville where there was a very gay dinner with a dozen or more Institute members from various parts of Florida, followed by an evening session with perhaps thirty architects, many of them not members of the Institute. It was really an admirable showing for a meeting called at such short notice and most creditable to the officers of the Florida North Chapter. Rudolph Weaver, Henry June, my old friend Robert Spencer, and some of the students from Professor Weaver's School of Architecture at the University of Florida came from Gainesville; and former Director Nat Walker came all the way from Fort Myers. Not the least interesting part of the evening to me was to hear the admirable speech made by one Edward C. Kemper of Washington, who happened to be vacationing at Orlando and drove up to attend this meeting. After it was all over those who were present said that the conference was well worth while. And it certainly was to the President.

At Birmingham.

Late on the following Sunday night I arrived in Birmingham and was greeted by a delegation

consisting of William T. Warren, Hugh Martin and Regional Director Franklin C. Adams, who had come over from Tampa to join me at that point of my trip. The President was cheered up after his long railway trip from Jacksonville by the warmth of the hospitality dispensed that evening at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Martin. The following day there was an inspection of the delightful residential suburbs of Birmingham, visits to architects' offices and a most agreeable luncheon party at one of the country clubs. The Alabama Chapter meeting in the evening was held at the Birmingham Country Club. This time the delightful pre-meeting hospitality was dispensed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Warren. These occasions in the South have a certain spiritual quality that is most engaging and which supplements the inexplicable charm of the Southern ladies. The Chapter meeting itself at dinner was a splendid turnout. They, too, had invited all of the architects of the neighborhood. In the unavoidable absence of the President of the Chapter, Mr. Biggin, Mr. Warren presided and thirty-five or forty architects were present at the discussion which followed. Franklin Adams made an excellent talk, and Mr. Warren maintained the high standard which the Institute knows so well since his appearance at the San Antonio meeting. The President did his stuff in the usual fashion. They always applaud the President. Perhaps they think they must?

At Atlanta.

That night Regional Director Adams and I hopped over to Atlanta. After duly settling down in a magnificent royal suite at the Atlanta-Biltmore (by the courtesy of the hotel, not at the expense of the Institute) the Regional Director and the President were duly waited on by a committee of old friends. Hal F. Hentz, R. S. Pringle, William Sayward, Richard Alger, and others escorted them around the city and delivered them in good shape in time for a really admirable luncheon meeting at the Biltmore. The long dining room was well filled with representative architects of Atlanta and the neighborhood, including Rudolph Adler, Ten Eyck Brown, John Dillon, Francis Smith, Eugene Wachendorf and such veterans as Thomas Morgan, whom it was a great privilege to meet again. Once more the President felt that he had received from his contacts with these architects quite as much helpful knowledge as he could possibly have

given. In the afternoon there was a visit and address to the students of the Georgia Technology under the auspices of Prof. Bush-Brown. In the evening a little informal dinner with a few of the Chapter members preceded the usual rush for the night train, this time for Savannah.

At Savannah.

These people in the south seem to make nothing of getting up at any hour of the morning to meet some visitor. Regional Director Adams and I were met at the train in Savannah at some unholy hour of the morning by Morton Levy, Arthur Comer and one or two others. Savannah is part of the old south with all the charm that that implies, so that after seeing the sights there was a pre-lunch dispensation of hospitality at the house of one of their friends, which was quite up to the best traditions. There followed a really admirable meeting at the De Soto Hotel called by the architects to promote the preservation of Savannah's historic buildings. Probably a hundred were present, representing city plan interests, the Parks and Gardens associations, the art museum and similar civic causes. Here, too, the architects were very well represented and included old friends like Percy Sugden and practically every architect in the city. The President was asked to talk on the possibilities and the importance of preserving the character of a city through the control of building development, with zoning laws and through architectural control committees. Although the usual lunch hour in Savannah is two o'clock, the President's travelling program (and his failure to know of this custom) had caused them to ask that the lunch be held at 12:30. The Savannah people were not only

courteous enough to come to the meeting but actually behaved as if they liked it. The architects said afterwards that the meeting had helped them to advance certain protective measures that were important but also placed them in the right light before the public of Savannah as leaders in such movements. Immediately after the adjournment of the meeting the President of the Institute was invited into the adjoining banquet hall where the Rotarians were in session and there repeated part of his earlier talk.

At Charleston.

In Savannah, Regional Director Adams and I parted company. Mr. Adams was to return the following day to Tampa. Most generous of his time, C. W. Bergen of the South Georgia Chapter personally autotomobiled me over to Charleston late in the afternoon in time to attend a dinner meeting of the Committee for the Preservation of Charleston at the house of President Albert Simons of the South Carolina Chapter. The following day we had an opportunity once more to look over the really splendid architectural exhibit which Charleston presents. There was a noon meeting of some of the members of the Committee on the Preservation of Charleston at the Hayward House and certain plans were then developed by which The American Institute of Architects can be of more help to the local committee of citizens which is working under such difficulties to save their threatened buildings. The Institute here too (in Charleston) has a small group of devoted members bravely maintaining its standards and upholding its work.

Altogether this trip south was a most encouraging one—for the President.

In Opposition to the Institute Endorsement of the Small House Service Bureau

AT THE meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors held at the Octagon on February 27th, two briefs, regarding the Institute's relations with The Small House Service Bureau, were read by Cornelius V. R. Bogert and Seymour Williams, Past President and President respectively of the New Jersey Chapter. As it appeared to these Chapter representatives that the Institute's

bulletin had not previously been open to them, the Committee voted that the two briefs should be printed in somewhat abbreviated form in THE OCTAGON without comment, criticism or reply. The abbreviations made in each document have had the approval of the authors.

The first brief (presented to the Executive Committee by Mr. Bogert) states that the endorsement of the Small House Service Bureau

by the Institute is detrimental to the architectural profession, because the actual work of the Bureau is at variance with the original purpose, misleads the public into believing that good architecture can come from stock plans, thereby belittles the individual architect and can not avoid in its publicity affecting those people who can well afford to pay for and should employ a competent architect. The brief continues as follows:

"Why should the Institute endeavor to abolish a bureau which designs public buildings and at the same time endorse a bureau which designs private buildings? If it is true in the one case that public buildings can be better designed by individual architects, why is it not true with regard to private buildings also?"

"Although the advertisements of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau illustrate small homes, they never fail to carry the fact that the Bureau itself is endorsed by The American Institute of Architects and the Institute becomes a party to the stock plan idea of architectural practice.

"The New Jersey Chapter's attention is repeatedly called to Bureau advertisements appearing in the press and magazines. A typical example is to be found in a magazine just published by a building and loan association in the vicinity of New York. This contains the illustration of a moderately sized house which may be considered to have educational value. For those to whom it does not appeal, however, the reader is informed that the Bureau has over three hundred others in every type of construction and design, plans and specifications for any one of which may be procured at moderate cost. It further states that questions regarding home building will be answered at no cost and that the Bureau which dispenses these cheap plans and free advice is endorsed by The American Institute of Architects.

"The Chapter maintains that the Institute should withdraw its endorsement from any such form of publicity, whether it be that of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau or any other stock plan selling agency. The 3000 shareholders in this particular Building and Loan Association would probably not be interested in the type of house shown, as they are of the better-class of citizens, but they cannot fail to be impressed with the statement that the Bureau has over 300 other designs readily procurable and that questions are answered free of charge. This is only one of many instances in which the Bureau is misleading the public as to the proper functions of an architect and circulating that misinformation among the very people to whom,

we feel the Board will agree, it was never intended to reach.

"To make the matter more embarrassing to the architects in this particular vicinity, the local society is circularizing the loan institutions, pointing out the advantages to be gained by having a competent architect identified with the propositions on which the institution's funds are invested. They are also endeavoring to make clear to the public the proper functions of an architect and the service he can render to his client and to the community. How much better it would be if the Institute would endorse this form of publicity, rather than hamper it by endorsing the sale of stock plans.

"The Chapter feels that the first step, and a vital one, is for the Institute to withdraw its sponsorship of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau and then oppose all stock-plan schemes as being misleading to the public as to the proper functions of an architect."

The request is then made that all communications favorable or unfavorable to Bureau endorsement be given equal publicity and that announcement be made by the Board to the membership that the withdrawal of the endorsement will be voted on at the coming Convention.

The second brief (presented to the Executive Committee by Mr. Williams) makes specific reference to a contract about to be made by the Small House Service Bureau with the National Homes Finance Corporation, the general terms of which were tentatively approved by the Board at its November meeting in Louisville. The brief also takes exception to the treatment by the Board of communications addressed to it regarding the Small House Service Bureau and the failure of the Secretary to report certain important actions of the Board in "THE OCTAGON" summary of its transactions, as for instance the tentative approval by the Board of the contract just referred to. The writer contended that the fact that the full minutes are open to members' inspection at The Octagon is quite inadequate. He maintains, moreover, that Mr. Kohn ignored the protest of the New Jersey Chapter against the packing of the Committee on Design of President Hoover's Conference on Home Building and Ownership with Bureau proponents headed by William Stanley Parker as President of the Bureau. As a result of the inspection of the full minutes of the Board, the brief proceeds:

"One item in particular—the agreement between the Bureau and the National Homes Finance Corporation—the New Jersey Chapter

begs the Executive Board will consider most fully and give the widest publicity of it to the membership of the Institute before taking action, if the Board still decides that following its pronouncement of the 1923 Convention, in which it stated, 'it assumed no more responsibility for the Bureau's specific elements of service' than it did of the 'individual members of the Institute,' and that it assumed 'no interest in or approval of any specific acts of the Bureau in the development of its operation nor any financial interest or control whatever,' the Board can consistently approve or disapprove the Agreement between the Bureau and the National Homes Finance Corporation.

"We ask that you consider the proposed agreement as a matter of policy and precedent as affecting the architectural practice of every Institute member and the great membership of local societies and organizations who are not yet in the Institute but who represent the balance of the profession. If this proposed agreement between the Bureau and a finance corporation will be beneficial, why exclude architects who are not members of the Bureau from participation in its benefits?"

"The New Jersey Chapter feels that the Executive Board cannot because of its pronouncement of the 1923 Convention approve this specific act of the Bureau in the development of its operation and further that in the case the Board could take action, it should disapprove any agreement such as the one proposed, which is an alliance of the Bureau with a corporation to finance the construction of small houses; the retail distribution of its building materials and the selling of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau stock plans exclusively by and permitting these agents or retail distributors of lumber to advertise themselves as 'Agents for the Architects' Small House Service Bureau, Inc.,' endorsed by The American Institute of Architects, with the statement that supervision by architects will be provided at the rate of 1½% of the cost of construction. When the lumber dealer in my town can say that, I no longer want to be connected with the Institute.

"The New Jersey Chapter feels that the welfare of the profession at large must be the first consideration of the Board of Directors of the Institute, and how is it being safeguarded when following only the tentative approval of this Agreement by the Board, national publicity was at once given the proposal by its proponents in the following widely quoted language: 'A new program has been set-up for coping with the breakdown of the old order and providing a smoother running vehicle for the building industry in the coming era. * * * One of the most potent factors for reviving home building

is the present availability of architects to home builders at *small fees.*' What a slogan to be sponsored by The American Institute of Architects—'*Small Fees!!!*'

"Has the Board of Directors of the Institute the right to approve, even tentatively any agreement which will give any Bureau the right to broadcast throughout the Nation that architects are now available at cut-rate fees with supervision of somebody else's plans as low as 1½%? Certainly not! But, if the Board of Directors thinks it has such a right and if they continue to ignore any communications relating to the Architects' Small House Service Bureau which are opposed to the Institute's connection with the Bureau, then the Board of Directors may and will find that its own Institute, composed of its members, will demand that our Board of Directors do their own thinking on this subject and wake up to the realization that it is downright impertinence on the part of the favored Small House Service Bureau to say through any channel, because of a tentative approval, that it represents the architectural profession nationally and that we are now being led around by the nose and our services are available at small fees.

"If the Bureau is to be permitted to hook-up under this plan and give a set of stock plans free with a load of lumber, with supervision by a Bureau architect for 1½%, it certainly affects and touches the legitimate activities of practicing architects outside the Bureau, and because of this the Bureau should not be either endorsed or affiliated with the only national organization of our profession, which is supposed to stand for the highest professional ideals.

"There are eight Chapters of our Institute who have passed resolutions requesting the withdrawal of Institute affiliation and support of the Bureau and in our metropolitan area around New York City there are fourteen architectural organizations, eight of them in New Jersey, with a potential Institute membership, who have also passed similar resolutions. These societies are very active and are closely observing the policies of the Institute as they affect their practice and will never unify with the Institute, to fight for the Institute, Bureaus doing large buildings, as long as the Institute continues to foster one Bureau within its membership to do small buildings.

"We, therefore, beg that the Executive Board withhold its approval of this Agreement referred to until it may be presented to the Chapters of the Institute and then that it be approved only by Convention action. There is sufficient precedent for this procedure in presenting the matter which we again state is of paramount general interest.

"And we further request that the Board admonish the Architects' Small House Service

Bureau that it may not under any circumstances release for publicity purposes of any nature any matter before the Institute pending final approval."

The Executive Committee of the Board thanked Messrs. Bogert and Williams for their personal

presentation of the contentions of the New Jersey Chapter and announced that in considering the program for the April Convention of the Institute, the Board had already agreed on an arrangement whereby proponents and opponents, through chosen representatives, would debate the Institute's endorsement of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau.

The Structural Service Department

F. LEO. SMITH, TECHNICAL SECRETARY

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

Research and Architecture.

Technical research and scientific investigations in themselves accomplish nothing. They merely establish a basis for the practical application of their findings to human needs and requirements.

Research is not progress except as it may indicate possibilities for the development of materials, devices or methods which will benefit humanity.

It is the function of the architect to translate the technology of science as it relates to building into terms of completed structures, aesthetically conceived, substantially assembled and properly planned for their intended use and occupancy.

Architecture as an art cannot survive unless the architect as an artist has a thorough knowledge of his medium of expression. His completed picture must be more than a paper dream. He must make an intelligent selection of suitable materials and skillfully direct their assembly.

Technical reports and authoritative data on recent developments in the science of building are available to Institute members through the Structural Service Department.

Cubing Buildings—Revision of Document.

A. I. A. Doc. 239 on Cubic Contents of Buildings was last revised in May, 1928. Since that time numerous requests for interpretation have been received, and amendments urged.

At the November, 1931 meeting of the Board of Directors of the Institute, the Structural Service Department was authorized and directed to study this document and to secure suggestions for revision.

In view of the importance of this subject to the building industry, Institute members are requested to give careful consideration to the present document, which now reads as follows:

CUBIC CONTENTS OF BUILDINGS—A STANDARD METHOD OF CALCULATION AND FORM OF STATEMENT

DEFINITION OF "STANDARD CUBIC CONTENTS":

The cubic content (cube or cubage) of a building is the actual cubic space enclosed within the outer surfaces of the outside or enclosing walls and contained between the outer surfaces of the roof and six inches below the finished surfaces of the lowest floors.

INTERPRETATION:

The above definition requires the cube of dormers, pent houses, vaults, pits, enclosed porches and other enclosed appendages to be included as a part of the cube of the building. It does not include the cube of courts or light shafts, open at the top, or the cube of outside steps, cornices, parapets, or open porches or loggias.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The following items shall be listed separately:

(a) Cube of enclosed courts or light shafts open at top, measured from outside face of enclosing walls and from six inches below the finished floor or paving to top of enclosing walls.

(b) Cube of open porches measured from outside face of wall, outside face of columns, finished floor and finished roof.

It is recommended that the following items also be listed separately:

(a) Square foot area of all stoops, balconies and terraces.

(b) Memoranda, or brief description, of caissons, piling, special foundations, or features, if any.

EXPLANATION:

The above specification of "Standard Cubic Contents" is adopted as a method of conveying exact basic facts about a given building to all interested so that they may be subject to verification without misunderstanding. The basic facts should be the same to all. Each will use the figure in his own way. Valuations per cubic foot will vary with classification of the building, with quality as specified or executed, according to the judgment and purpose of the individual appraiser.

EXAMPLES:

Cubic contents of buildings shall be stated clearly in form suggested by the following examples:

Office Building of Mr. Blank at Blank Address:
 Standard Cubic Contents 1,750,000 cu. ft.
 Supplementary information
 Allowance for caisson foundations 150,000 cu. ft.

Residence of Mr. Blank at Blank Address:
 Standard Cubic Contents 18,500 cu. ft.
 Supplementary information
 Open porches 1,500 cu. ft.
 Terraces 200 sq. ft.

NOTE:—This document supersedes the first edition, A. I. A. Document No. 215. The methods of cubing contained in the Competition Code, and elsewhere, will be harmonized in principle with the standard method above described. Comments, criticisms, and suggestions for improvement are invited. This Document is issued by authority of the Board of Directors, May 15, 1928.

Suggestions for amendments should be sent to the Technical Secretary of the Structural Service Department, The Octagon, Washington, D. C., not later than April 1st in order that a proposed revision may be presented to the Board of Directors at its pre-convention meeting.

Cross Connections.

Millions of dollars are spent each year in treating water to make it safe for human consumption. Ordinarily this water reaches the consumer without contamination and is suitable and safe for its intended purpose.

The water supply piping in a building is normally under pressure which prevents sewage and wastes returning from the fixture to the water supply system. Since plumbing fixtures are the terminals of the water supply system and the beginning of the sewerage system, improperly designed fixtures permit wastes to be drawn into the water supply piping either by siphonage or gravity.

When the joining of a water supply pipe to a fixture makes possible the transfer of sewage or waste from that fixture to the supply piping it is known as a cross connection. The type of fixture, the location of the water supply inlet, the position

of the overflow or waste outlet, the supply pipe between the valve and the fixture and the location of the valve are all factors which must be considered in eliminating the possibility of contamination.

The plumbing industry is interested in the solution of this vital problem. The Research Committee of the American Society of Sanitary Engineering has selected this subject for investigation and tests. Wm. C. Groeniger, Consulting Sanitary Engineer of Columbus, Ohio, Chairman of this committee, in a recent report on cross connections presented a comprehensive outline of the problems involved. This paper is serving as a basis for further study of the subject.

The Structural Service Department of the Institute is cooperating with the American Society of Sanitary Engineering in this work.

Concrete of Light Weight Aggregates.

An investigation of concrete made with light weight aggregates was recently conducted by The Engineering Experimental Station of the University of Illinois under a cooperative agreement with the Western Brick Company, Danville, Illinois, manufacturers of Haydite aggregate. A complete report of these tests and the conclusions reached are contained in Engineering Experiment Station Bulletin No. 237, copies of which may be obtained from the Engineering Experiment Station, Urbana, Illinois.

Tests were made to determine the properties of the aggregates themselves and of concrete made with these aggregates. Gravel, limestone and sand were used in tests to parallel those made with Haydite aggregate.

The design of reinforced Haydite concrete differs from the usual design principally because of two features—lightness in weight and low modulus of elasticity. The first permits large reductions in dead load over ordinary concrete, thus making possible a reduction in size of members of a floor system, or increases in spans, as well as decreasing the loads to be carried by columns and footings. The effect of low modulus of elasticity in a reinforced concrete flexural member is to lower the neutral axis and to require a higher percentage of steel as balanced reinforcement. At the same time the depth of member may be decreased so that the saving in concrete quantities will more than offset the increase in steel requirements.

The Physical Properties of Cast Stone.

A study of the physical properties of cast stone was recently undertaken by the Bureau of Standards for the purpose of securing reliable data on the subject as a basis for a specification for the Federal Specifications Board. Both the producers and users of this material had indi-

cated that a more thorough knowledge of its properties would be of interest and value.

Tests were made on samples representative of the usual methods of fabrication including a wide variety of aggregates. Resistance to freezing and thawing varied from complete destruction of the least resistant specimen in the twenty-fifth cycle to the most resistant specimen that first showed signs of disintegration at the one thousand four hundred and fiftieth cycle. Correlation between the resistance to freezing and other physical properties was very poor.

The compressive strengths varied from 1,550 to 21,720 pounds per square inch and the forty-eight hour absorption varied from 2.0 to 13.1 percent.

These tests indicated that the specification prepared for cast stone assures that any sample accepted will very probably be of good quality.

Who has the Biggest Panels?

The Joint Trade Relations Committee of the Face Brick Industry has recently called attention to the tremendous expense involved in the construction of sample brick panels. In one instance one hundred panels of face brick, each containing two hundred brick laid in mortar, totaling twenty thousand brick, were built in a row measuring three-tenths of a mile although only one manufacturer and his dealer could secure the order. The time and money wasted in such an effort is extremely foolish.

The Committee recommends the use of portable panels and the discontinuance of the construction of brick panels at the building site to relieve the industry of this tremendous item of unnecessary expense.

Three sizes of portable panels have been approved by the Joint Trade Relations Committee in order to standardize dimensions and presentation. Such standardization tends to eliminate that strange rivalry between manufacturers in making "bigger and better" panels in the hope than an advantage may be thus secured over competitors.

The cooperation of the architects in minimizing the expense incidental to the selection of brick is essential.

Patent Sustained on Underfloor Duct System.

The District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New York has sustained patent No. 1592548 covering an underfloor duct system for electrical wiring. Claims under the patent were also held to be infringed in the case of Walker vs. Austin and Moore, Inc.

The Court found that the patent was an improvement over prior patents cited in that it eliminates the inconvenience, noise and expense in the installation of the system and avoids cutting of the floor to make connections with outlets.

"Wood, Lumber and Timbers."

Through the courtesy of W. L. Chandler we have recently placed in our technical library a copy of Volume I of the Chandler Cyclopedic on "Wood, Lumber and Timbers." This publication was written by Phillips A. Hayward, B.S., M.S., Counsel of the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the U. S. Department of Commerce, and is the first of a series intended to cover the field of commodity buying. It consists of 521 pages, profusely illustrated with half-tones and line-drawings, and includes useful graphs, charts and maps.

This cyclopedic contains chapters on how to choose the right species for any purpose, how to select the proper size for best delivery and price, how to determine the proper grade for a given use, and how to identify all commercial woods. These subjects are of special interest to the architect. It also contains a cross index of 3,600 items for the purpose of assisting in locating information of an unusual character.

Published by Chandler Cyclopedic, 55 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y. Price \$10.00.

"Planning for Good Acoustics."

Many factors must be considered in connection with the satisfactory solution of problems in acoustics. While some of the most important elements are fundamental and have been recognized in intelligently designed structures of all periods, modern building technique has introduced many new complications which have led in some instances to acoustic failures.

A new book on this subject, entitled "Planning for Good Acoustics," by Hope Bagenal, A. R. I. B. A. and Alex. Wood, D.Sc., M.A. should be a welcome addition to the architect's library. The authors have covered the subject in considerable detail, including the historical development of acoustics in addition to technical data and its application to design problems. The volume is profusely illustrated.

Published by E. P. Dutton and Company, Inc., 300 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Heating and Ventilating Guide.

The 1932 Guide of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, now available, contains information regarding the significant advances made in technical research, manufacturing and engineering and contracting practice during the past year. This edition covers recent developments in air conditioning, automatic temperature and humidity control, new types of radiators and new applications of fuel for heating and hot water supply and many other subjects of interest and value to the architect.

Published by the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, 51 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. Price \$5.00.

Institute Dues

A STATEMENT BY THE TREASURER, EDWIN BERGSTROM

AS PART of the nation, the architectural profession is now in the third year of an economic depression of great severity. The effects upon the practice and upon the personal fortunes of every member of The Institute are too well known to need comment here. In this brief statement, the purpose of which is to discuss the question of Institute dues with particular reference to those whose memberships have been discontinued, there should be full recognition of the loyalty and personal sacrifices made by those members who have paid their dues regularly to The Institute in order that it might carry on the work which it is doing for architecture and architects.

The Board of Directors, and the Treasurer, are keenly aware of these conditions. Likewise, they are greatly encouraged by the record of devotion which has been established by the entire membership of the Institute throughout the country.

However, many of our members who had faithfully met their financial obligations to The Institute and their chapters in 1931 found it increasingly difficult to continue in 1932. The long period of business depression was a heavy tax upon their reserves. The Board realized that some of these members, at the end of 1931, were confronted with financial difficulties which made it impossible for them to meet their obligations to The Institute.

The Board realizes that such members are deserving of every aid it can give them. Invariably it has extended, and will continue to extend, the time of making their payments long beyond the period contemplated under the By-laws; but there are no ways or means by which The Institute can carry indefinitely its members in default. There finally comes a time when The Institute, from its seventy-five years of dues-collecting experience, knows that the member is accumulating an indebtedness which he will not meet, or if he does meet it, that it will entail a burden which he probably should not have undertaken.

The Board knows, if it permitted members who owe \$50.00 to increase their indebtedness to \$75.00, as must automatically happen on the first day of January each year, that ultimately The Institute will lose those members and that less than five per cent of them will return; it also knows, when a member owes \$100.00, that he will neither pay nor return. On the other hand it knows, if a member is not permitted to owe more than \$25.00, that the number of members who pay, or having defaulted will return, will be greater than would be the case if they owed the larger amounts.

The Board always hesitates to deny a member the privileges of The Institute because he cannot

meet his financial obligations to it, and it never does so until after it has written to him more than once, nor without giving him and the chapter of which he is a member ample notice of the default and of the liability that incurs if the default continues. Nor has it ever failed to heed a chapter's request for leniency in any particular case, and to comply with it when it could do so in fairness to the entire membership.

It is apparent that the local officers of the chapter have the opportunity of knowing the circumstances of their own members better than anyone in Washington. They know or can learn the real circumstances of their members and ascertain those actually deserving of help; and they can help those members much better than can The Institute.

The Board has never refused to accept the notes of members to liquidate their defaulted dues, although it is aware that some of those notes will not be paid. In some of the chapters, it has been the practice of those members who can afford to do so to advance money to pay the defaulted dues of such deserving members either as private loans or by a revolving fund, like a scholarship fund. The latter method will be found simple, and the funds can be easily set up by contributions in times of plenty. More of the chapters should establish these revolving funds. The private loan will be paid if the member was worthy of the loan; the note to The Institute is too impersonal.

Often the chapters can remit the chapter dues and enable a member to be carried through his Institute year, and as a final aid, both The Institute and the chapter can remit, particularly if the membership is of long standing.

These times bring out that the member desires to hold on to his Institute Membership after he seems to have given up everything else, and that knowledge makes it very hard for the Board to act in the manner it is convinced is best for the member and The Institute. The Board cannot emphasize too strongly that it is really aiding a member financially when it refuses to let him continue a membership that it feels is an ever-increasing burden to him.

The memberships terminated during the past year on account of defaulted dues have not been so many as might have been expected, considering the business conditions.

The Board hopes that the members who have had to drop out will speedily find their circumstances such that they may soon return. Their indebtedness can be paid in installments so small that they be not onerous in any case, and the return will in every way be made very easy and simple.

With the Chapters

EXTRACTS FROM CHAPTER MINUTES AND REPORTS

Boston Chapter—Report of S. Bruce Elwell.

The Chairman of the Committee on Public Information of the Boston Chapter reports as follows:

"With the funds available the visible results have been as satisfactory as could be expected. The most important results, however, of our campaign cannot be measured, for they concern the increase of interest by our own members; the education of the public to architecture and architectural practice; and the increasing experience of this committee on the very technical and specialized subject of Publicity.

"Although we are not able to complete the program we outlined at the beginning of the year, so much of it has been accomplished that we can look for definite results, and the committee next year will be in a position to take up the work without the preliminaries which we have had to go through and will be in a good position to get immediate action.

"Attached is the Financial Summary for this year, showing a balance of \$169.00 to be turned back to the Society, to help pay the expenses of the War Memorial Competition investigation—a work of publicity that is very much worthwhile."

Buffalo Chapter—Recent Meetings.

"Karl Schmill, President of the chapter, gave a short resume of the work done during the year by the Chapter and also the work of the Council of Registered Architects of the State of New York.

"Louis Greenstein made a preliminary report of work done in conjunction with the Builders Association Exchange and the Associated General Contractors of America, upon the new ordinance of the City of Buffalo on new schedule of fees for building permits.

"Harry Hudson reported a visit to the Mayor of Buffalo by a special committee of the Buffalo Chapter (Harry F. Hudson, Benning C. Buell, Edwin P. Bacon, and Karl Schmill) February 10th, to protest the practice of municipal employees, who are expected to give full time to city work and who are qualified and registered architects, doing private work in competition with regular practising architects in the City of Buffalo, contrary to the express provision of the Buffalo City Ordinances.

"The Mayor agreed fully with the attitude of the Chapter, asked that a letter be written to him detailing as far as possible the complaint, with any tangible evidence of the protested practice to be had and stated that no such viola-

tions were occurring at present or would occur in future if it were possible to get evidence enough for proper action."

Cincinnati Chapter—January Meeting.

"The Chapter approved the resolution of the Ohio State Association of Architects opposing the adoption of any standard ventilating code until such time as an agreement between recognized authorities has been reached regarding the minimum requirements for ventilation."

Dayton Chapter—February Meeting.

The minutes received at The Octagon covering the February meeting of the Dayton Chapter were brief and to the point. They indicate that at the February meeting the Chapter considered such matters as home heating units, employment of private architects by the Federal Government, changes in the zoning laws of Dayton, The Architects' Small House Service Bureau, Membership, etc.

Detroit Chapter—Letter.

In place of the Honor Award Exhibit, the Detroit Chapter, in a letter to architects, stated that "it is now proposed to hold at the Institute of Arts for a period of ten days, beginning with March 15, 1932, an exhibition of Architects' sketches.

"These sketches may be office studies, sketches of architectural monuments made at home or abroad, summer sketches, office sketches of proposed buildings, sketch studies of interesting bits of architectural detail, etc., and they may be in any medium, pencil, charcoal, water colour, pastel, pen and ink, etc.

"The object of the exhibition is mainly to portray to the general public, the creative and artistic side of the profession.

"The entrants in this exhibition will be limited to architects of this district and draftsmen in their employ or recently in their employ."

Georgia Chapter—January Meeting.

"Thomas H. Morgan read a history, which he had written of the Georgia Chapter of the A. I. A. It is a most interesting and valuable document and is to be used as a part of the General History of the American Institute of Architects.

"Richard W. Alger then invited the Chapter to attend a social gathering at his house on January 20th and with the inspiration of the history read by Mr. Morgan, it was hoped that this gathering would further the good feeling among the members as existed in the early days of the Chapter."

Kentucky Chapter—Recent Meetings.

"G. M. Grimes (President of the Chapter) brought up the subject matter of the meeting: 'Bidding Practice'—The membership was in receipt of a letter from the Building Congress, containing recommendations for bidding procedure, as drafted by its special committee, and which contained four points to be considered.

"After a lengthy general discussion by all members present, it was generally believed, that because of its many intricate details, and because of the different systems in force in the various architects' offices, it would be impossible to agree on all points in the recommendation. Upon motion of W. Edwin Glossop, seconded by E. T. Hutchings, it was resolved to write the Building Congress, that due to these differences of opinion among the architects, the Chapter would rather not accept the Building Congress' recommendations in their entirety, but that we were in accord with any system that would bring about a better relationship between the general contractors and the sub-contractors.

"Upon this motion, the following resolution was adopted:

"That the Kentucky Chapter of the American Institute of Architects is in sympathy with any move that will better the business relations between the sub-contractors and the general contractors; therefore be it resolved that we heartily recommend that each architect shall request that the general contractor get his sub-bids in writing, and they shall submit to the architect a list of his proposed sub-contractors at the time of or before the letting of the contract to him.

"Ossian P. Ward brought up the matter of wage reductions in the building trades * * *. Thomas J. Nolan gave a review of the work done by the Louisville Building Congress with reference to this subject: opinions expressed by other members were to the effect that there must be some adjustment among certain trades to balance the trend of business recovery.

"There followed a general discussion regarding the report that Sears-Roebuck Co. was preparing to enter the architectural field in Louisville, especially in the erection of residences. Considerable discussion was devoted to this matter, as to what effect this will have on the profession. It was generally felt that there was nothing that could be done to prevent it, excepting to try to discourage approval of their programme by the local Board of Trade, etc."

Minnesota Chapter—Recent Meetings.

"Louis Bersback reported on the Allied Industry program whose representatives have held meetings in Minneapolis, Duluth, and Mankato, it being the purpose of these meetings to reach and consolidate the various branches of the Building Industry in the State of Minnesota, towards a more active and definite plan to develop the welfare of the Allied groups. Mr. J. D.

Marshall, of the Associated General Contractors, prepared a prospectus outlining the program before this committee, and after Mr. Bersback touched on the high spots of this work, the Chapter moved to endorse the program in principle."

Among the many items coming before the Chapter at its meeting February 18, the following received consideration: (a) Contractors making plans for buildings; (b) Election of Chapter representatives to serve on the Board of Directors of the Minnesota Federation of Architectural and Engineering Societies.

At the close of the business session Robert T. Jones, Chairman of the Program Committee, presented Mr. Francis B. Barton, Professor of Romance Languages of the University of Minnesota.

"Mr. Barton took us on an imaginary trip through the Riffian Corridor of Morocco, through cities that border on deserts and mountains of paradise, through winding streets where many dark skinned maidens hanging out of windows beckoned to the passerby. We drove along beautiful country roads and encountered camel and mule trains as well as the inevitable Fords. Mr. Barton's description of the life and customs of these people in that far-away land, were most vividly presented."

Nebraska Chapter—The Future.

"To predict what the future may do to our economic system is beyond our feeble effort, but it is certain that the future of architecture is bound up with our economic future. One of the most fascinating aspects of history is its study as it is reflected in architecture. If a community or a nation is poor, if it has no surplus to spend, it ceases to be interested in what it knows is out of reach. It is a reproach to architecture, philosophically considered, that the great bulk of our architectural heritage was made possible by concentrated wealth in the hands of a minority. The only time in history that we know of when whole nations fell in love with architecture, and great buildings grew out of the pooling of their labor was in the years of Europe's religious fervor—the 'Ages of Faith.' Perhaps a new vision of community effort may grow out of the present period of disillusionment. If we are wise enough to shift our personal desires from 'getting' to 'being' we may be wise enough to bend our economic efforts to that end. If we can build a worthier civilization out of our past experience, architecture will have its good and ample share of the achievement." (*The Bulletin of the Nebraska Chapter.*)

New Jersey Chapter—January Meeting.

"Major W. I. Lincoln Adams gave an address on 'Preservation of the Historical Architecture of New Jersey.' Major Adams' wide knowledge of the subject, both as to the location of the best examples and his technical skill in describing them made the address of absorbing interest, and prolonged discussion followed it in which Arthur B. Holmes, Charles H. Darsh, and others participated. The President announced his intention of appointing a committee for the purpose of listing the historic buildings in the State."

Northern California Chapter—January Meeting.

At the January meeting of the Northern California Chapter—which meeting "was . . . a dinner and reception tendered to the newly appointed members of the San Francisco Art Commission. . . .—consideration was given to the organized effort to secure the restoration of the town of San Juan Bautista. Expressive of its attitude in this matter, the Chapter adopted the following resolution which was introduced by Mr. John B. McCool, Chairman of the Historic Landmarks Committee:

"Whereas, the mission and town of San Juan Bautista constitute a monument and landmark valuable for artistic and historic consideration, and

"Whereas, an effort is now being made to accomplish the preservation and restoration of the mission and town of San Juan Bautista, therefore:

"Be it Resolved, that in regular meeting assembled, the Northern California Chapter, American Institute of Architects, registers its appreciation and in every way desires to cooperate in this movement:

"And Be It Further Resolved, that the Chapter thru its committee on Historic Landmarks will offer competent architectural advice in connection with the state-wide enterprise."

Oregon Chapter—February Meeting.

The meeting of the Oregon Chapter, February 16, took steps to carry out a program similar to that emphasized by the Public Works Section of President Hoover's Committee for the Relief of Unemployment, as indicated in the first paragraph of the following quotation from the minutes of that meeting:

"Charles Dearman James, in behalf of the Civic Building Service Bureau, asked that architects knowing of owners who might build if they had more encouragement, report that information to the Bureau as it might be able to bring the necessary pressure to start action. This invitation is hereby extended to all members.

"Mr. Hogue, Mr. Van Snider, and Mr. Herman (of the West Coast Lumber Association and guests of the Chapter) gave instructive talks dealing chiefly with moisture content of lumber. They exhibited a machine which instantly measured the moisture content by electrical resistance and told of their observations and experiments. Mr. Herman extends a cordial invitation to architects to visit his laboratory at 708 Milwaukee Avenue."

Philadelphia Chapter—Recent Meetings.

"Mr. Martin spoke on the work of the Unemployment Committee. This work has been excellent and a substantial sum of money raised, and work will be made for some thirty-five needy draftsmen. These men are classified according to the condition of their financial resources and the condition of their families and the money distributed in proportion to the urgency of each case.

"It was felt that where one member of a firm is a member of the A. I. A., that all members of that firm, with exception of junior members, should belong to the A. I. A. It was felt that there should be no time limit set on associate memberships where those holding them did not have sufficient income to warrant their belonging to the Institute. It was decided, in view of the discussion, to ask that the question of qualifications for associate memberships in the A. I. A. be reconsidered at the Annual Convention in 1932."

Pittsburgh Chapter—Annual Meeting.

"Retiring President Bigger expressed appreciation of the honor and privilege of having served the Chapter, and spoke of his pleasure in working with his associates on the Board. He said that the Board had tried to conduct the Chapter business efficiently, with a minimum of machinery, but with the maintenance of careful minutes and records. He thought such work seemed more ambitious and terrifying than it really is, urged that the Chapter members generally understand and support the needed minimum of machinery, and read a brief set-up of the separate functions of the Board and the Chapter. The set-up is recorded herewith:

MINIMUM OF MACHINERY FOR PITTSBURGH CHAPTER, A. I. A

- A—Essential Minimum is that required to,
- (a) maintain proper coordination with Institute,
 - (b) transact efficiently routine business.

b—This minimum requires some separation of functions,

1. Chapter Membership—in Meetings should have
 - a—freedom for general discussions,
 - b—determination of policies, after study and recommendation by Board or committees,
 - c—fellowship and entertainment,
 - d—privilege of not being bored.
2. Board of Directors should
 - a—assure coordination with Institute,
 - b—settle all minor business,
 - c—study and recommend to Chapter for consideration and action all major items of business and all matters of policy,
 - d—receive all committee reports for its own action, for reference to Chapter with Board recommendation, or reference to Chapter without recommendation,
 - e—keep accurate and precise written record of all action, both for efficient reference of same to Chapter and for information of any inquiring Chapter member or other proper inquirer,
 - f—supervise all matters having to do with public information,
 - g—for the foregoing purposes, quickly determine and recommend for Chapter Amendment of Constitution and By-Laws, unless the prospective Unification Program indicates this be postponed to permit entirely new document to be devised by Institute."

West Texas Chapter—February Meeting.

"A report was given by Emmett T. Jackson on the recent meeting of representatives of the three Texas chapters, A. I. A., A. G. C., and Builders Exchanges, held with the Directors of the A & M College at Houston, January 24th. The subject at the meeting consisted mainly of the stating of facts and requests, by the bodies interested in the construction, for the Board of Directors to change their present policy and employ practicing Architects on all future buildings, and advertise for competitive bids through General Contractors. The Board of Directors deferred action until their meeting to be held February 12th. It was also announced that a permanent organization had

been completed consisting of one representative from each of the Texas chapters, A. I. A., A. G. C., and Builders' Exchanges, to investigate all other work where there has been any tendency to take work from practicing architects and general contractors into State, institution or government departments.

"It was suggested that the President call a joint meeting of the Liaison Committee, Publicity Committee, Representatives of the A. G. C. and Builders Exchange, to work out some feasible method of combating the local speculative home builders and the adverse publicity given architects and contractors by these builders."

Wisconsin Chapter—January Meeting.

"After the Chapter Minutes had been considered and acted upon, the guest of the evening was then introduced, namely: Clarence W. Farrier, of Chicago, president of the Chicago Chapter and the director of design of Century of Progress of the Chicago International Exposition.

"Mr. Farrier held his audience for well over an hour. His topic was the buildings which are being erected in Burnham Park for the International Exposition to be held in Chicago in 1933. His splendid slides showing the views of these ultra modernistic buildings drew many comments from the audience. All in all it was an hour of revelations whether one agreed with this new phase of architectural development or not.

"Mr. Farrier was warmly commended for his able presentation."

Washington State Chapter—February Meeting.

The following paragraphs are from the Report of the Committee on Education of the Washington State Chapter at the Annual Meeting:

"Charles Butler, Chairman of the A. I. A. Committee on Education, strongly urged that individual members of the Chapter volunteer to give talks on the appreciation of art in high schools throughout the country and suggests the following subjects:

- Modern Architecture in America.
- Examples of Good Local Building.
- What Is An Architect, His Duties, Education, Training and Rewards?

"He further states that in Philadelphia and Boston the Educational Committees have circulated architectural exhibitions in the high schools.

"The Committee does not feel that the Washington State Chapter has failed to bear its share in educating the public and many such talks and architectural circulating exhibitions have been held in the schools which has aided greatly the understanding of the purpose of the architect and the objects of his profession. The Committee is now in the midst of furthering this very object."

The Detroit Building Congress

FROM A REPORT BY W. G. MALCOMSON, F. A. I. A., *President of the Congress*

THE Detroit Building Congress was formed to merge, unify and strengthen the aims, purposes and activities of the many organizations either directly or indirectly connected with building. It was organized in 1931 by a group of individuals interested in advancing the welfare of the construction industry and the public. A great many meetings were held, during which a Constitution was adopted and a permanent organization effected. The purposes of the Congress, as outlined in the Constitution are:

To encourage construction and its allied industries in any proper manner, to harmonize group activities and services by means agreeable to and in the interest of the public and the industry and conformable to law and good ethics and to promote such sound economic practices and standards as will benefit the public, conserve property values and stabilize the industry.

About forty organizations and associations allied with the Building Industry of Detroit and now affiliated with the Congress. It is provided in the Constitution that the control and management of the business and affairs of the Congress shall be vested in a Board of Representatives consisting of one representative and one alternative from each of the member groups or associations. The active management of the affairs of the Congress, subject to the control and direction of the Board of Representatives, is vested in a Board of Governors consisting of nine members, one each from the nine divisions into which the Congress has been divided. These divisions are:

Design, General Builders, Real Estate, Builders, General, Sub-Contractors, Dealers and Manufacturers, Owners, and Financial.

The Congress has the following officers: a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary-Treasurer elected by and from the Board of Governors, and also a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and a Secretary of the Board of Representatives.

Some of the activities of the Congress, taken from the report of the Plan and Scope Committee which has been formally adopted by the Board of Representatives, include the coordination and correlation of activities of member groups and associations; study of the real estate mortgage bond situation in an attempt to devise and suggest better methods for safeguarding the interests of owners, bond holders, purchasers and the public in general; study of home financing costs; preparation of a code of standards of grading for home buildings; survey of building to include absolescence, blighted areas, tenancy, quality and cost, and general housing conditions; study of uses and abuses of the present bidding systems, etc. A number of these activities have already been entered into.

At a recent general meeting of the Congress, and its friends, held at the Book-Cadillac Hotel, in Detroit, an address was delivered by Robert D. Kohn, President of the American Institute of Architects and former President of the New York Building Congress. The meeting was then given over to an open forum discussion which was of great value to all present.

Items of Interest

Architecture as a Career.

Dr. Walter J. Greenleaf, specialist in higher education of the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, has revised the leaflet on architecture, to embody suggestions made by architects after the publication of the first edition.

Dr. Greenleaf has been considerate enough to revise this leaflet in accordance with the recommendations of leading architects in the profession, and of Charles Butler, chairman of the Institute's Committee on Education.

The leaflet on architecture not only briefly describes architecture as a career, its opportunities, compensation and limitations, but it lists the American Colleges having courses in architecture, the number of students enrolled, the degrees granted and the minimum annual expense for professional training in those schools.

This leaflet may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at five cents per copy. Quantity rates will be quoted by him on request.

Rendezvous.

The San Francisco Advisors (an administrative body of the Association of San Francisco composed of fifteen advisors, with Dodge A. Riedy, Chairman) have decided to initiate a scheme of round-table meetings for architects. Arrangements have been made for weekly meetings at the Plaza Hotel on Thursday at noon. No effort will be made to have set programs or speakers. The object is simply to establish a rendezvous where architects, either resident or visiting, may go for an inexpensive lunch in company with their fellows. (*The Bulletin of the Northern Section—The State Association of California Architects.*)

Princeton Prizes in Architecture.

Two competitive prizes of Eight Hundred Dollars (\$800) each, in the School of Architecture, Princeton University, are announced for the year 1932-33. The purpose of these prizes is to permit men of unusual ability, who desire to complete their professional training, to profit by the opportunities offered by the School of Architecture, the Department of Art and Archaeology, and the Graduate School, of Princeton University.

The Prizes will be awarded as the result of a Competition in Design to be held from 9.00 a. m. May 20, 1932, to 9.00 a. m. May 30, 1932. The right is reserved to withhold either or both awards in case no candidates are considered to have reached the required standard. The winners will devote the following school year to the study of Advanced Architectural Design, and such other subjects as they may elect. They are exempt from tuition fees.

Candidates for these Prizes shall be unmarried male citizens, not less than twenty-one nor more than thirty years of age on September 1, 1932, who have been employed as draftsmen in architects' offices for not less than three years, or who have otherwise demonstrated their ability in Architectural Design.

Applicants to enter the competition for the Prizes must be filed on or before April 20, 1932.

For application blanks and regulations governing the Competition and Award, address the Director, School of Architecture, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

Rotch Travelling Scholarship Announcement.

Preliminary examinations for the Rotch Travelling Scholarship will be held on April 4 and 5, 1932. There will be sketches "en loge" April 11 and 13, open to all who are eligible under rules of the Scholarship. From the logistes there will be made a selection as follows, who will be admitted to the Final Competition, April 16:

If the logistes number up to and including ten, four will be selected;

If from eleven to fifteen inclusive, five will be selected;

If from sixteen to twenty inclusive, six will be selected.

Any candidate who has entered the finals twice, will be admitted without taking the "en loge" sketches.

The award will be made on recommendation of a jury, and the candidate chosen will be given the Scholarship for a time to be determined by the Committee in consultation with the winner.

The amount of the prize is \$3,000. The Boston Society of Architects has offered a second prize of \$100, to be awarded to the candidate placed second.

For further information address C. H. Blackall, Secretary of the Rotch Travelling Scholarship, 31 West Street, Boston, Mass.

The Buhl Foundation Project in Pittsburgh.

Frederick Bigger, Chairman of the Institute's Committee on Economics of Site Planning and Housing, contributed a very interesting article to the October number of THE OCTAGON, entitled "More Limited Dividend Housing—The Buhl Foundation Project in Pittsburgh." Great interest is being displayed by the public in the Foundation's community which is known as "Chatham Village." The following is quoted from a Pittsburgh newspaper of January 25, in regard to this project:

"More than 15,000 persons, despite murky skies and cold weather, yesterday visited Chatham Village, the Buhl Foundation's model community in Mt. Washington. Hundreds began to arrive as early as 10 o'clock, the hour the homes are opened for Sunday inspection, and as the day progressed the crowds became larger. The efforts of eight policemen were not enough to untangle the thousands of autos that jammed Liberty bridge and Mt. Washington boulevard all day with slowly moving lines of traffic. Parties from Ohio and West Virginia, interested in Pittsburgh's unusual housing plan, were among the visitors."

Unemployment Relief in New York.

Julian Clarence Levi, Chairman of the Architect's Emergency Committee for the Region of New York, announces that five hundred needy architects have secured work through the Committee, and that projects affording additional employment are being planned.

Seventeen hundred unemployed architects and architectural draftsmen have registered at the headquarters maintained by the Committee, and many of these men have found employment. Some have been employed in stores and offices, others as salesmen, and some are spending the winter in the country repairing estates, country clubs, summer homes, etc.

Many architectural organizations in New York State are cooperating with this Committee in the splendid work it has undertaken.

Unemployment Relief in Boston.

Announcement has been received of the organization of The Emergency Planning and Research Bureau, Inc., by the Boston Chapter of the Institute and the Engineering Societies of Boston. The object of this Bureau is to secure employment for members of the architectural and engineering groups who are critically in need of help. The immediate project is the development of plans for public improvements for Boston and the surrounding region, including sites for the rehabilitation of depreciated properties and districts, as well as plans and research for the normal extension of public improvements.

The program of the Bureau has received the endorsement of the Mayor of Boston, and of the City Planning Board of that city.

A copy of this unemployment relief plan may be obtained by addressing the Emergency Planning and Research Bureau, 60 Batterymarch Street, (Fourth Floor), Boston, Mass.

Advice and Counsel in the Planning, Designing and Construction of Public Buildings.

The Committee on Public Information of the State Association of California Architects has recently issued a document entitled "Advice and Counsel in the Planning, Designing and Construction of Public Buildings: a discussion of the Services by the Architect."

The Association is willing to supply other associations and chapters with this document. The cost would be for the paper and printing, i.e., \$14.00 per one thousand; \$21.00 per two thousand; and \$37.50 per five thousand. A small charge would be made for changing the text from any California reference to the name of the state or chapter desired, four such references appear in the document.

For further information letters should be addressed to C. H. Miller, Secretary, The State Association of California Architects (Northern Section), 557 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

Roadside Structures and Scenic Features.

President Kohn recently appointed, at the instance of Walter H. Thomas, Chairman of the Committee on Roadside Structures and Scenic Features, a sub-committee of the Committee on Roadside Structures, composed of Horace W. Peaslee of Washington, D. C.; R. E. Lee Taylor of Baltimore, Maryland; Finlay Forbes Ferguson of Norfolk, Virginia; and Alfred V. du Pont of Wilmington, Delaware.

National Advisory Council on School Building Problems.

The Third Annual Conference of the National Advisory Council on School Building Problems was held in the Auditorium of the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., on February 24th. Mr. William John Cooper, United States

Commissioner of Education, was the Chairman of the conference.

Committee on Practice—St. Louis Appointment.

President Kohn has appointed Wilbur T. Trueblood, of the St. Louis Chapter, to act as the representative of that Chapter on the Institute's Standing Committee on Practice.

Construction League of the United States.

The General Assembly meeting of the Construction League of the United States will take place at the Statler Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri, on March 21-22, 1932. All of the member organizations and prospective member organizations have been invited to attend the meeting. Robert D. Kohn, General Chairman of the League will preside. Eugene S. Klein, President of the St. Louis Chapter of The Institute, is Chairman of the Reception Committee.

British Architects' Conference—1932.

A notice has been received from the Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, stating that the annual Conference of British Architects will take place at Manchester, England, from June 15 to 18 inclusive. The Manchester Society of Architects will be the hosts of the Conference.

The R. I. B. A. has extended an invitation to members of The American Institute of Architects, who may be travelling in England at that time, to be present at the various functions of the Conference. The Conference will be largely of a social character, and ladies may be present as guests of members.

Copies of the programme with full particulars will be sent to any interested member upon request addressed to Mr. Ian MacAlister, Secretary, R. I. B. A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W. 1.

Advertising By the Architect—A Clarification.

On page 10 of the December number of THE OCTAGON there appeared a section entitled "Advertising by the Architect," which was an extract from the Minutes of the November meeting of the Board of Directors. The first paragraph contained the following reference—"under the title of 'Building Progress,' or like title, which contained more or less interesting matter about the practice of architecture, as well as illustrations of executed work."

This reference has caused some confusion, and should be clarified. The well known magazine "Architectural Progress," published in Cincinnati, is not the sponsor of the pamphlet in question, and has no connection with it.

"How to Select an Architect."

To the great mass of American home-builders the question of the selection of an architect is undoubtedly a new and difficult problem. Their

lack of knowledge on this question probably accounts in a large measure for the ready acceptance of the speculative-built house. It is reasonable to assume that very little experience in home building is accumulated by the individual, for that is not an experience that lends itself readily to repetition among the great middle class of American citizens.

The Boston Chapter is rendering a valuable service in this respect which other Chapters might find it advantageous to the profession and to the public to follow.

The Boston Chapter, through S. Bruce Elwell, Chairman of its Committee on Public Information, has described its new publication, "How to Select an Architect," as follows:

"A bulletin explaining in simple, non-technical language how to select the architect best qualified to solve your building problem. For use in connection with public, semi-public, and residential work."

If any member, or Chapter, is interested in this document, copies may be obtained by addressing the Boston Society of Architects, 16 Somerset Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Ethical Standards.

(Letter by the President of the Kansas Chapter, Charles W. Shaver, to a manufacturer of construction material.)

"In your letter of December 16th, which you have no doubt mailed to a number of architects throughout the country, you outline certain engineering services which you offer to architects in the preparation of their plans for buildings.

"It is decidedly the opinion of the membership of the Kansas Chapter of The American Institute of Architects that this practice of yours, and several other companies, is an injustice to the legitimate practicing architects of recognized standing. It interferes with the maintenance of the ethical standards established by our profession, which operate to the mutual benefit of all individuals and companies allied to the building industry.

"It should be apparent to at least the majority of well organized companies, such as yours, that you cannot benefit one hundred per cent from the good effected by the legitimate architects in upholding these certain ethical standards, and at the same time put forth individual company methods in a 'Side track campaign' which directly conflicts with the architects' attempts to keep the building industry in a creditable position of progress. * * * *"

Exhibition of Modern Architecture.

An Exhibition of Modern Architecture was opened on February 10, 1932, by the Museum of Modern Art, at its galleries, 730 Fifth Avenue,

New York City. The Exhibition, which will continue until March 23rd, shows by means of American and European models and by enlarged photographs of executed work, the latest world developments in modern architecture.

This exhibition, which has been in preparation since December, 1930, will make a three years' tour of the United States after its closing in New York. The following cities will be included in the itinerary; Philadelphia, Hartford, Los Angeles, Buffalo, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Toledo, Rochester, Worcester, and Cambridge.

Reduced Population—Effect on Construction.

Thomas S. Holden, Vice-President, in Charge of Statistics and Research of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, has prepared a comprehensive brochure on the effect of reduced population growth on construction demands, which was printed in the January issues of The Architectural Record and General Building Contractor.

The following paragraphs from this article are believed to be of particular interest to architects:

Factual study of the relationship between construction demand and population growth leads to the following conclusions:

1. If current population trends continue, the automatic increase of building demand, which has in the past enabled us to rely on individualistic speculative building projects to fill our needs and which has automatically lifted us out of depressions, tends to disappear.

2. Increased building activity will continue to accompany important new industrial, economic and social developments.

3. As opportunities for speculative real estate and building developments gradually dwindle away, the building industry will of necessity develop a sound economic plan, whose opportunities for substantial progress are real but impossible to estimate today.

The change in trend of population growth is a challenge and an opportunity. We have always relied upon the methods of the frontier trading post and the mining camp to build the towns and cities of America. We are not satisfied with the results. We should not mourn the passing of a dying era, even though the transition to a newer and better one is a little painful. We can rebuild our cities and towns into civilized communities if we will only have the patience to plan intelligently and pay as we go.

In short, the day of individualistic planning is on the wane. Building demand of the future will be carefully created on the basis of community planning and community cooperation. The architect who can take the lead in creating community plans and in developing community technique will be the one to whom business will naturally flow.

Applications for Membership

March 9, 1932.

Notice to Members of the Institute:

The names of the following applicants may come before the Board of Directors, or its Executive Committee, for action on their admission to the Institute, and, if elected, the applicants will be assigned to the Chapters indicated:

<i>Albany Chapter</i>	-----	HANNS PAUL WEBER
<i>Boston Chapter</i>	-----	GEORGE FRANCIS FREDERICK
<i>Chicago Chapter</i>	-----	JOHN HOWARD RAFTERY
<i>Connecticut Chapter</i>	-----	WILLIAM E. BUTLER, WILLIAM J. PROVOOST
<i>Georgia Chapter</i>	-----	J. WARREN ARMISTEAD, JR.
<i>Kansas Chapter</i>	-----	LINUS BURR SMITH
<i>New York Chapter</i>	-----	ROY F. HAMMOND
<i>Philadelphia Chapter</i>	-----	THOMAS PYM COPE
<i>St. Paul Chapter</i>	-----	GERALD A. ANDERSON

You are invited, as directed by the By-laws, to send privileged communications before April 9, 1932, on the eligibility of the candidates for the information and guidance of the members of the Board of Directors in their final ballot. No applicant will be finally passed upon should any Chapter request, within the thirty-day period, an extension of time for purpose of investigation.

FRANK C. BALDWIN, *Secretary.*

Members Elected From January 1, 1932, to March 1, 1932

<i>Chicago Chapter</i>	-----	ALFRED SHAW
<i>Cleveland Chapter</i>	-----	FRANCIS K. DRAZ, J. ELMER REEB, GEORGE CARSON SMITH
<i>New Jersey Chapter</i>	-----	ARNOLD VOORHEES COOK
<i>New York Chapter</i>	-----	WILLIAM G. THAYER, JR.

