

THE
OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects



The Sixty-seventh Convention - Official Notice

That Boston and Maine Affair

The Architect and Civic Design

Better Housing - The Washington, D. C. Chapter

Meeting of the Executive Committee

With the Chapters and "As of Interest"

Volume 7

JANUARY

1935

Number 1

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE

President ERNEST JOHN RUSSELL, Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.
First Vice-President CHARLES D. MAGINNIS, Statler Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Second Vice-President M. H. FURRINGER, 110 Porter Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.
Secretary CHARLES T. INGHAM, 1211 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Treasurer EDWIN BERGSTROM, Citizens National Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Executive Secretary EDWARD C. KEMPER, The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

For One Year (1934-35)		For Two Years (1934-36)	
RAYMOND J. ASHTON, 313 Vermont Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah (West. Mt. Div.)	RALPH H. CAMERON, P. O. Box 1063, San Antonio, Texas. (Gulf States Div.)		
JAMES O. BETELLE, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Newark, N. J. (Middle Atl. Div.)	WILLIAM T. WARREN, Protective Life Bldg., Birmingham, Ala. (S. Atl. Div.)		
HERBERT E. HEWITT 1600 Peoria Life Bldg. Peoria Ill. (Great Lakes Div.)	DAVID J. WITMER, Architects Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. (Sierra Nevada Div.)		
For Three Years (1934-1937)			
GERRIT J. DeGELLEK, 153 West Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc. (Central States Div.)			
HUBERT G. RIPLEY, 45 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. (New England Div.)			
STEPHEN F. VOORHEES, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. (New York Div.)			

OBJECTS

The objects of this Institute shall be: To organize and unite in fellowship the Architects of the United States of America, to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession, and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society.

PARTICIPATION

FROM ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT CHARLES FOLLEN MCKIM TO THE 37TH CONVENTION

"Looking back over the past two busy years I realize more and more fully how very much the welfare of the profession is bound up in the welfare of the Institute in the work we are called upon to share, how much each member is strengthened by becoming a participator in the work for all.

"As a proof of gratitude for all that I owe the Institute I shall endeavor by every means in my power to further the principles and aims which make it deservedly the National Body."

THE OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects

Published Monthly by

The American Institute of Architects

Executive and Publication Offices, The Octagon, 1741 New York Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Sixty-Seventh Convention

Official Notice to Members.

TIME AND PLACE

THE Sixty-seventh Convention of The American Institute of Architects will be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, May 21, 22, 23, and 24, 1935. It will be noted that this is the first time the Institute is having a convention of four days, rather than three days.

The purpose is to give more time for consideration of Institute affairs, and more time for personal contacts and entertainment.

Information concerning hotel headquarters, reservations, transportation, and the program of events will be given in subsequent notices in THE OCTAGON.

EARLY ELECTION OF DELEGATES

It is highly desirable that each Chapter elect its delegates well in advance of the Convention. Chapter Officers should give immediate attention to this duty. Every Chapter, no matter how small, or how far, away from Milwaukee, should be represented by at least one delegate, in person, when the roll is called on the opening day.

Procedure by the Chapters for the election of delegates and the giving of proxies is outlined in the next section.

PROCEDURE FOR DELEGATES AND PROXIES

By action of the Executive Committee, at its December, 1934, meeting; and with the advice of Counsel as given on this subject in 1933, procedure for electing delegates and giving proxies was determined as set forth in the following

resolutions. The whole purpose is to assure representation from every Chapter and every State Association Member. Any Member of the Institute who is in good standing may be elected to serve as a delegate.

The resolutions of the Executive Committee concerning proxies are:

Whereas, It is desirable that every Chapter and every State Association Member be represented at the 67th Convention, but the continued economic depression makes attendance of many delegates impossible, and all Chapters and State Association Members cannot be represented unless they can utilize their full right of proxy under the By-Laws of the Institute, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee does hereby authorize and declare that any Chapter and/or any State Association Member may be represented at the annual Convention of The American Institute of Architects, to be held in May, 1935, by voting and duly executing its proxy for one or more or all of the delegates to which it is entitled to be represented at such Convention to any duly accredited delegate to such Convention; and each such proxy, when duly accredited to said Convention, shall be voted by the said delegate holding the same; and be it further

Resolved, That the Committee on Credentials at said Convention, if it finds the said proxy to be in due and regular form and duly executed, shall accredit each such proxy to the meeting as qualified to be voted therein and thereat by the said delegate.

NO TAXES OR REFUNDS

Heretofore, a system of taxes and refunds has been in effect for the purpose of equalizing delegates' expenses. This year, on account of unusual conditions, there will not be a Convention tax or refund in any case. Therefore, the financing of travelling expenses strictly becomes a Chapter

matter, or a personal matter with the delegate.

CHAPTER MEETINGS ON CONVENTION BUSINESS

The Secretary takes this occasion to urge upon each Chapter President that he arrange for at least one meeting of his Chapter at which Institute affairs and the current problems of the architectural profession shall be the principal subjects of discussion. As the Convention this year will be held in May, it is recommended that the Chapters designate their April meetings as reserved for subjects which relate to the business of the Institute, and the problems of the architectural profession as a whole.

For reasons which are obvious, the obligations which will rest upon Convention delegates are more significant than usual. This coming Convention will consider and act upon the plan for unifying the architectural profession under the leadership of the Institute. Advance information concerning the subject of unification will appear in full in THE OCTAGON, by the publication of the substance of the report of the Committee on Unification, and by the publication of the proposed amendments to the By-Laws putting the recommendations of that report into effect.

The Convention will receive a frank and up-to-the-minute report from the Committee on Public Works, with particular reference to the relation of the private architect to governmental agencies.

It will receive the report of the Committee on Education, at a session devoted exclusively to that subject.

The Convention will also receive a comprehensive report from the Board of Directors on the general affairs of the Institute and its program; and the usual comprehensive report from the Treasurer on financial conditions.

Chapter officers, delegates, and members are requested to give careful attention to every number of THE OCTAGON published between now and the time of the Convention. By so doing, they will obtain full information about Institute affairs and the issues which must be decided at the Sixty-seventh Convention—likely to become one of the most important in the history of The American Institute of Architects.

For these reasons the obligations which will rest upon Convention delegates are more significant than usual. Each Chapter is urged to send its full quota of delegates if that is possible. If that is not possible, then a part quota, a proxy, or proxies, should be sent. *Under no circumstances should any Chapter be without its full representation in some form.*

NOMINATIONS OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

The Secretary now advises each member of his privilege of nomination by petition, under the procedure indicated in Chapter VI, Article 6, Section 2 of the By-Laws. This section provides that not less than fifteen members, not more than five of whom shall be members of one Chapter, and each of whom shall be in good standing in the Institute, may nominate by petition candidates for the offices of Director and President, Director and First Vice-President, Director and Second-Vice-President, Director and Secretary, and Director and Treasurer, about to become vacant. Each petition shall nominate only one individual.

The By-Laws also provide that not less than fifteen members, not more than five of whom shall be members of one Chapter, and each of whom shall be in good standing in the Institute, and each of whom shall be a member of a chapter within the regional division whereof the term of office of the regional director is about to expire, may nominate a candidate for Regional Director from that Division.

All nominations must be filed with the Secretary of the Institute on or before forty days prior to the opening day of the Convention whereat the election is to take place. (This makes April 10, 1935, the last day for filing nominations.)

The offices and directorships to be filled by election are indicated by the following list:

Officers:

President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Regional Directorships:

Candidates for regional directorships shall be selected from the members of the regional divisions where vacancies are about to occur. Retiring regional Directors are not eligible for immediate re-election.

The three regional Directors to be elected at the coming Convention will represent the three divisions named as follows:

Middle Atlantic Division:

States: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, District of Columbia.

Chapters: Baltimore, Delaware, New Jersey, Northwestern Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton-Wilkes-

Barre, Southern Pennsylvania, Washington, D. C., West Virginia.

Great Lakes Division:

States: Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois (except St. Clair and Madison Counties).

Chapters: Central Illinois, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Eastern Ohio, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Indiana, Kentucky.

Western Mountain Division:

States: Colorado, Washington, Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Alaska.

Chapters: Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington State.

CHARLES T. INGHAM,
Secretary.

That Boston and Maine Affair

Persicos odi, puer, apparatus:

THIS is not a Railroad Story, although in spite of the rapidity and smoothness with which events move, it still must not be confused with "The Flying Yankee," "The Gull," or "The Pine Tree Limited." These three crack B. & M. trains, incidentally, are, like many speakers on Architecture, air conditioned—in part at least.

PART I. BOSTON

New England folk are tradition-minded; it is said they are slow to adopt new theories. They prefer on the whole, the simple life, and as Horace says, ". . . never think plain myrtle either's wear unfitting yours as you wait, mine as I drink in Vine-bower sitting." (*Conington's translation.*) They even look askance at Registration as doctrinarianism and Unification as vexation. All of which gives a reputation for conservatism, which may turn out to be astigmatism, or even archaism. All of which is merely a prelude to a report of the meeting of the Society of Architects at the University Club in Boston, on the evening of January 8, 1935.

To begin at the beginning, the officers of the Boston Chapter laid their plans with foresight and circumspection. The endeavor was to knock down not one, but half a dozen golden apples from the tree of knowledge, with a single missile. So successful were they, that the magnificent total of one hundred and fourteen art lovers were practically bowled over by the completeness of the arrangements, and the flow of post prandial oratory. At one end of the dining hall, an altar to Dionisos was the scene of considerable activity, first and last. It is pleasing to report that there seemed few laggards at the shrine of the benevolent hero who taught the use of the vine, the cultivation of the earth, and the manner of making honey.

The guest of honor and principal speaker was Ernest John Russell, President of the Institute, whom we were most happy to have with us, and his concise, sincere, and altogether human remarks were followed with keen interest by the gathering, augmented by a score or more who had come in to assist after the dinner. H. Daland Chandler, president of the Boston Society, occupied the chair, prefacing his introductions by stating that the primary purpose of the meeting was: (a) to enlist the interest of those about to embark on the troubled and turbulent seas of architectural practice—the upper classmen of the schools of Architecture; (b) the younger men of the profession who had already embarked and found themselves betwixt the Scyllas and Charybdises of the getting of jobs and the doing of them, and (c) the so-called established practitioners, who dazed and bewildered, are wondering what it is that they have established. "All these men," said the chair, "are asking the questions—(1) 'What is the Institute doing, (2) what has it done, and (3) what's it all about, anyhow?'"

Of course, the first two of these questions are readily answerable. Any reasonable person with an open mind could, if he would spend sufficient time in research work, dig out the information by studying the Institute documents, consulting the files of the "Octagon" and reading the "Convention Proceedings" for the past two or three decades. All this takes much time and thought, and architects, with few exceptions, are either too busy scratching around for jobs, or worrying because they have none, to devote themselves wholeheartedly to the burdensome and repetitious task. The third question is in the lap of the gods.

The chair then called on Henry H. Kendall, Past President of the Institute, who introduced Mr. Russell with the wonted suavity and felicity of expression that characterises all his utterances. (*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, is one of the few Latin phrases I am able to construe without the

aid of a lexicon, and it is particularly applicable to our genial Past President whose happy faculty it is to say just the right word at the right time.)

Mr. Russell spoke at some length. He presented the case for the Institute with unusual conciseness and a clarity of vision that evoked a spontaneous and sympathetic response from his auditors. In fact, one of the speakers who had come prepared to express himself in no uncritical mood, prefaced his remarks later by stating that as he listened, he felt himself sinking lower and lower, until as he sat in his chair, he could barely see over the tablecloth. He was a pretty tall man at that, by name William Colleary, but he let us have his speech nevertheless, and it was a corker, sizzling-hot, like the Welsh rarebits in the diner of the "Pine Tree Ltd.," right from the shoulder. He had us all in delighted roars, quoted Martial or Cicero, I'm not sure which, and translated it too, right off the bat. We loved him, and there was no one who appreciated his remarks more than E. J. Russell, and said so emphatically. They're kindred souls, those two. I'd love to see Bill (everybody seems to call him that, so I trust he'll pardon the liberty,) in action on the Convention floor. It seemed to us like listening to a debate between Daniel Webster and Kubla Khan, and that Jack and Bill were both going up the hill, but from different sides. There are many rolling stones to trip the unwary footstep; may they meet at the top.

It would be difficult adequately to quote the remarks without giving them substantially in full,—I only wish you could all have heard them,—but one illuminating statement of the President's should be taken to heart by every member of the Institute. He said that the Board, in the endeavor to relieve the financial stringency, reduced the annual dues from \$25.00 to \$15.00, with the immediate result that actually, fewer paid at fifteen than had done so at twenty-five. "Sometimes," the speaker exploded, "you get so goddam mad!" There was a spontaneous burst of applause, and I'm sure that if any delinquents were present, which seems almost incredible (sic), their dues are undoubtedly liquidated ere now. For, as all know, it is manifestly impossible to wage any struggle at all, or even perform the most elementary functions in the Service of Supply, without ammunition. Mr. Colleary was quick to grasp the point, and even offered to collect twenty-five cents a week from all architects irrespective of affiliations, to furnish the sinews of war. (N. B. Webster defines sinew as: 2. That which provides strength or power.)

Dean Emerson, than whom nobody is better loved, or listened to with greater pleasure, spoke briefly on the exceedingly interesting work the Committee on Education is doing and has done for a number of years. This committee is fortunate in having the income of several trust funds to carry on its policies, consequently its activities are exceptional in not being curtailed. We are still enabled to lead the neophyte to the Pierian Spring, even though the Font of the Helicon is but a tiny trickle.

Morris Maloney, who with others came way from Springfield to attend the meeting, presented an interesting and illuminating picture of conditions in the Western part of the State. They're doing constructive work in their district, and the Western Massachusetts Chapter is now in process of organization. The chair announced that at the conclusion Mr. Russell would be glad to answer questions, and while we were within earshot, the only question we remember hearing, repeated by many was: "How's my friend Louis La Beaume? Give him my love."

The meeting had by now far exceeded the time limit, and in order not to keep guests and members from New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the State of Maine, spending the dog-watch exceeding the speed limit on icy highways, the chair declared the meeting adjourned. Professor Huddleston stowed a score or so away in rumbles and tonneaus and whisked off for Concord. Petes Jackson and Geddes were a bit late in starting, and we lost track completely of Albert Harkness and Robert Monahan. We hope, however, for the best. Messrs. Gray and Hamilton decided that New Haven was a little too much to attempt, and put up at one of our exclusive hosteleries. *O fecundi calices, quem non facere disertum!* (That's from memory, with apologies to Bill.)

PART II. MAINE

Up bright and early Wednesday morning at 11:56. The President of the Institute, the President of the Boston Chapter, and the Regional Director of the New England Division,—most orotund and mouth-filling title,—met at the local Deux Magots for a hair of the dog and a cup of clam boullion, after which they sank back in the luxuriously upholstered chairs of the partially air-conditioned Parlor Car attached to the regular one-fifteen Portland Express. The journey was without incident, all three dozing quietly with an occasional cigarette between dozes. John Thomas, who had spent the early morning hours navigating

his barque through the mists and fog of the Newburyport turnpike, was on hand to greet us at the Portland Station, and saw us safely installed at the Lafayette Hotel, the meeting place of the new-born Chapter. For the first time in eighty years, the State of Maine has cast off the shackles of the Great Drought. Although this new freedom is scarcely a fortnight old, our hosts were most hospitable and we managed very well, what with one thing and another. The Lafayette is a perfectly bully place for solid comfort. Large, spacious, high studded rooms and lobbies, enormous lavatories, bath tubs almost big enough to swim in, excellent service, good food and most reasonable in price withall; what more could the heart desire? An air of permanence, unhurried calm, solicitous attention without pretence or flurry, pervades its immaculate Victorian corridors and salons. Here is a typical good old New England Institution, like Young's or the Parker House in Boston used to be before they were swept away by the march of Progress (sic., No. 2). Long may it wave,—the Lafayette we mean, not the march of Progress.

After a most pleasant and enjoyable dinner, Mr. Chandler as President of the Boston Chapter called the meeting to order, stating its purpose and introducing Mr. Russell. The Portland Press-Herald of January 10 reported the occasion so well and concisely that I quote it in full:

John Calvin Stevens of Portland was elected president as the Maine Chapter, American Institute of Architects, organized and was given its charter by the national president at a dinner meeting in the Lafayette Hotel Wednesday evening. Other officers elected were C. Parker Crowell of Bangor, vice-president; and Philip S. Wadsworth, Portland, secretary and treasurer.

Formal presentation of the charter was made to Mr. Thomas, temporary chairman, by Hubert G. Ripley of Boston, regional director of the national organization. He received it from Ernest Russell of St. Louis, President of the American Institute of Architects. Mr. Russell discussed the problems of the profession and told of the activities of the American Institute, especially through its Washington committees. H. Daland Chandler, President of the Boston Chapter, welcomed the new group.

Charter members of the Maine Chapter, besides the officers, are John P. Thomas, John Howard Stevens and Josiah Tubby, Portland; and Walter Lancaster, Bangor. Others present were George M. Williamson, Maine F. H. A. administrator and member of the Colorado chapter; Henry W. Stevens, John Calvin Stevens, 2nd, and Alexander Bower.

The Institute is to be congratulated in having in the State of Maine the type of men who form the nucleus of its Chapter. John Calvin Stevens is not

only an architect whose name is so well known to the entire profession that he is almost an institution in himself, he is, besides, a sensitive artist and a painter of distinction; friend and contemporary of such men as Carrere, Peabody, Coolidge, Longfellow, Walker, Austin, and others whose names are household words. His son and grandson are following in his footsteps. The others are all fine fellows, men of high standard and proven ability.

Portland is a sweet, lovely city, prosperous, clean as a hound's tooth, as Waddy Longfellow might say, and possessing in addition to fine parkways and public squares, many old and new monuments of Architecture that give it an air of distinction unusual in an American City. It is easy to reach, but hard to get away from, fortunately, as Chandler and I found. We took a short trip via a couple of Louis LaBeaume's steamboats before breakfast, the next morning; afterwards being shown about the town a bit until train time through the courtesy of Stevens père et fils. (I can quote French too—a little.) I'm sure President Russell, who graciously postponed his departure from New England for a day in order to attend the installation of the Maine Chapter, was like all of us, most pleased and deeply impressed by his visit, the hospitality of our hosts, and the dignity of the occasion.

To complete the record, we append the citation at the presentation of the charter on Wednesday evening, January 9, 1935.

"The formation of the State of Maine Chapter is a most encouraging and heartening portent for the immediate future of the architects of New England. This step will not only be greatly to the advantage of the architects of the State of Maine, but its influence will also be felt throughout the country. This is unification in its fullest significance and I believe it the proper and logical method of accomplishing that end.

"Local self-government combined with the adoption of national standards and ideals is the democratic principle upon which this country has developed for three hundred years. While its cultural growth has not always kept pace with its industrial growth, the action you have taken in the State of Maine is evidence that New England has faith in the future and that the architectural profession here is healthy, optimistic and united.

"Once again history is repeating itself. As the Massachusetts Bay Colony was the parent of the State of Maine, so the Boston Society of Architects is happy and proud to bestow its blessing on the new-born child."

HUBERT G. RIPLEY.

The Architect and Civic Design

By THOMAS ADAMS, F. R. I. B. A.

By courtesy of the Journal of The Royal Institute of British Architects

THE TOWN PLANNING SYSTEM

BECAUSE the term "town planning" has come to mean so many things to different people, it has almost become meaningless as a name for the art of planning towns. Especially in England the term has become a generic one, to designate all activities that lie within the scope of town planning legislation. These activities are mainly concerned with developing a system of standardised planning according to rules or model clauses, rather than with developing creative design to meet the special conditions of any place, time and circumstances. The preparation and carrying out of plans, with the centralised administrative machinery under which these operations are controlled, is gradually making town planning merely an extension of the by-law system for controlling development. As it becomes more and more the name for a "system," it is desirable that another name be found for the technique of town planning as an art and a science.

The name "civic design" is already in use at Liverpool University and perhaps no better exists to define the *art* as distinct from the mere *act* or legalised *system* of town planning.

THE PLACE OF THE ARCHITECT IN TOWN PLANNING

It is well to recognise this distinction and seek to establish "civic design" as the name for those aspects of town planning in which the architect is interested. Since 1910, when the Royal Institute called together eminent architects and others to what has remained the greatest town planning conference held in this century, the place of the architect in the town planning system of this country has been weakened, or, at least, not been strengthened. He is put on advisory committees or panels to help town planners and local authorities on aesthetic questions connected with buildings. This, however, limits his function to criticising and suggesting modifications in building design rather than taking part as a collaborator in making a complete civic design.

In one phase of town planning, which, curiously enough, is not generally recognised as part of the town planning system, the architect still has to be employed as the dominant person. He designs

the public and semi-public buildings and, in some cases, is permitted to plan government and civic centres in towns. The civic centres of Cardiff and Southampton are examples of comprehensive planning within limited boundaries, and the new government centre in Edinburgh is another. But such groups are designed either by selected architects or in competition, and the whole design is carried out without any collaboration between the architect and those who are making the so-called "Town Planning Scheme." Either or both the local authority and the architect keep the question of the design of the public buildings distinct from the town plan. This is the general experience, although there may be instances to the contrary.

It is inevitable that our town planning must continue to be piecemeal and lacking in true artistic qualities when the related parts of towns are dealt with by different professional groups—one dealing with the architecture of the principal buildings, one with the engineering problems of highway and street planning, and one, comprising town planning officers, dealing with zoning regulations in relation to limited parts of the architectural and street planning that are allowed to come under their jurisdiction.

Professor C. H. Reilly says where the architect, using the word in its broadest meaning, should stand, rather than where he does stand, when he writes as follows:—

"Now vast areas are everywhere being cleared, replanned and rebuilt, not to gain a better return for any individual, but a better life for whole sections of the community. Towns as complete units are being zoned to-day for their occupation, factories here, dwellings there, while their life and efficiency is seen to depend on the plan of their road structure. The town planner, who is merely the architect writ large, the architect that is thinking in larger units, is becoming amongst us more and more the master mind, whatever name he may be given."*

I do not know where any such large schemes of replanning and rebuilding are being carried out in England, nor where comprehensive and effective zoning is being done by architect or engineer town

* *Listener*, 7 November 1934, page 758.

planners, although there are widespread efforts in developing the system of planning.

It is not my purpose to criticise present conditions or assign blame for the lack of architectural collaboration in town planning. I merely draw attention to the fact that if we are to get co-ordinated design of the rebuilding of towns, we must have more emphasis on architectural phases and more collaboration from trained architects in the whole field of town planning.

For the key-note of what is needed in town planning one has to turn from voluminous expert statements to the few words spoken by *His Majesty the King* in opening the Royal Institute building. They are worth repeating over and over again:—

"To-day, as the importance of co-ordination in the whole field of building becomes ever more clearly recognised, it is the great task of the Royal Institute to make the profession of architecture increasingly useful to the community. In an age when millions of men and women spend their lives in a world of streets, the shaping of these calls for thought, skill and imagination. Every building, whether it be a cathedral or a factory, a shop or a city hall, forms part of a prospect on which many eyes will rest; and the designer of the humblest dwelling has a duty not only to those who live in it, but to those who pass by.

"The provision of better homes for very many of my people is an urgent social need in which the Institute has taken a deep interest. The subject is one for experts with wide knowledge and a broad outlook.

"Your members have also given consideration to the problems raised by the rapid spread of building along new roads and in country places of special beauty. To focus the collective thought of the profession on questions such as these is one of the many services rendered by the Institute."

Here we have the proper understanding of civic design in which the city street is conceived as a composition of both buildings and surfaces of open areas, and leads us to the logical conception of the town and its expanding suburbs as being primarily a grouping of buildings combined with traffic ways and parks designed to serve the uses of the buildings, rather than as a grouping of highways and streets along whose frontages we permit a more or less incongruous development of building to occur. It is this latter conception that governs most town planning effort to-day, and leads both to the error of traffic experts in placing the chief blame for ribbon development on owners of land alone, instead of on the combination of

defective highway planning, lack of proper organisation of the functional arrangement of towns and haphazard building.

So far as it has to be admitted that town planning efforts have failed to bring more order, convenience and beauty into our towns, it is not due to lack of vigilance or of expenditure of money in planning, but rather to certain defects in the line of approach that is followed and failure to employ art in planning. True art is consistent with true economy, and the want of the first has led to wasteful disorder and extravagance. To get more art in planning we must have more collaboration between the architect and the municipal engineer in developing a code of principles to govern the preparation of town planning schemes, and more discretion given to men that are trained to town plan to apply their intelligence to the solution of problems.

POSSIBLE ACTION BY THE INSTITUTE

The questions raised in this article should be considered by both the Town Planning Institute and the R. I. B. A. The action of the two bodies should be cooperative and not conflicting. More architects should interest themselves in the T. P. I., and in the system of town planning as pursued in this country. When they have the opportunity to design groups of public buildings, architects should draw attention to the importance of relating these groups to the general plan of the town in which they are situated—and the same applies to large housing and slum clearance schemes.

There is need also for action within the Institute itself, and it is this action that is most urgent. It should form a Standing Committee on Civic Design which should devote itself to the consideration of the problem of the relation of the architect to town planning as it should be. It should prepare a statement of principles as a guide to teaching of civic design and as a basis for advising Parliament and Local Authorities on question of policy. The whole question of the relation of the architect to town planning needs to be investigated. He should be guided as to how to lead where he now has to follow. There need be no conflict with any part of the existing organisation within the Institute. The present Town Planning Committee of the Institute has enough work to do to act as a "watchdog" in connection with current problems arising under existing town planning legislation and practice. The suggested Committee on Civic Design should be free of any duties to deal with current problems

except in so far as it needs to study them in order to arrive at sound conclusions on principles. It should co-operate with the Standing Committees on Art and Science, but confine its attention to the design of towns. It should set out to discover how to secure coordination in the building of towns in all phases of their development and means of communication.

It is not enough to claim for the architect that his training in design and in the exercise of foresight are more needed in town planning. He has to show why and how he is needed to be called upon as a collaborator, not in the later, but in the initial stages of preparing plans, in order to secure that the proper approach is made to the solution of the general problem of town building in all its aspects. It will take long study on the part of a Committee and much education of public opinion to prove the need of reinforcing the system of town planning by more art in town planning and building.

COMMENT - LETTER OF SIR RAYMOND UNWIN

Wyldes, North End, N. W. 3.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R. I. B. A.—

SIR,—Mr. Thomas Adams' paper opens up an important subject in regard to Town Planning. The city presents to the Planner a problem in design just as much as does the erection of a cottage or a cathedral. True, the extent of special subjects which must be studied and problems which must be solved in connection with a city plan are far greater than can arise in connection with any one building; but this fact so far from diminishing the importance of the final element of design really serves to emphasise that importance. It really increases the necessity for bringing in the highest designing faculty to harmonise in one comprehensive design the various requirements and contributions which may be made by the economist, the traffic expert, the sociologist, the surveyor, the engineer and many others.

It seems to me that we do not recognise sufficiently the special function of the Designer. I prefer the word "Designer" to that of "Planner" for two reasons: first, that the thinking and imagination must all work in three demensions rather than two; and often even in four, for the time element is frequently essential; second, because the meaning of the word "planning" has been so widely extended that it is now often used to include the formation of a policy; whereas the function of the Designer is not to frame a policy

but to create for it a suitable environment and expression upon the available land.

The essential contribution of the Designer is that of thinking and imagining in terms of relations and proportions. He is able to bring harmony and orderly pattern out of what must otherwise be a chaos of conflicting demands and interests. Men's minds differ widely, and few men can combine the high degree of scientific accuracy needed in many of the separate specialist requirements with that degree of concentration on the relationship of things, rather than on their properties, which the Designer must cultivate if he is to be able to create a civic harmony of a higher order.

If by Art is meant the finding of a beautiful expression for the environment of the community, then I would say that this cannot in any sense be dissociated from the use and convenience; and it is no less an essential of any complete design.

Art cannot be compounded in a mixture, like a chemical prescription:—

To 80 per cent of Utility add 20 per cent of Art in one case; to 80 per cent of Art add 20 per cent of Utility in another. Beauty must grow out of the beautiful satisfaction of the utilities, as the pleasure in use will grow out of the harmony with which this satisfaction is attained.

Use and Beauty are in no sense the same thing. They are simply inseparable parts of any complete and harmonious solution of a problem in design. It is the man who can contribute this element of design over the wide range covered by Town Planning that is most urgently needed. While we must gratefully accept him, whenever he may come, we are more likely to find him among those who have been long trained in the principles of design; that is, among the Architects, and I entirely agree with Dr. Adams that the expert in the application of a legalistic system of Town Planning is hardly likely to be best fitted to contribute this function of design.—Yours faithfully,

RAYMOND UNWIN [F.].

COMMENT - EDITORIAL IN JOURNAL
OF THE R. I. B. A.

We wish to call attention to two authoritative and stimulating contributions to this number of the JOURNAL. The first is an article by Dr. Thomas Adams on "The Architect and Civic Design," in which he calls attention to the danger that town planning as a creative art calling for the closest attention of architects as

well as specialist town planners may become sterilised by our present-day preoccupation with the administrative side rather than the design side. He suggests among other things that the phrase "Civic design" is really more descriptive of the full aspect of town planning "as an art and a science" than the usual phrase "Town planning." The point is of real importance and has an even wider application than that given to it by Dr. Adams. At all times when the majority of skilled practitioners are engaged in the day-to-day work of applying a system, there is danger that the no less essential work of research, which is what we understand Dr. Adams means by his

phrase town planning "as in art and a science," is likely to get too little consideration. The article ends with suggestions for possible action by the Institute. Sir Raymond Unwin has sent a letter of commentary on Dr. Adams's article, which is printed immediately following it in the correspondence columns. One might be inclined to ask whether even "Civic design" is a wide enough term. It excludes the whole aspect of rural planning which is now almost as much as town planning within the architect's province and certainly should be included in any comprehensive term to cover the conception of planning as a whole.

Competition—Federal Reserve Board Building

BY CHARLES BUTTER, F. A. I. A.

AT this time, when there has been so much justified criticism of the Government's treatment of the profession, it is a satisfaction to be able to report approval by the Committee on Competitions of the program for the selection of an Architect for the proposed building for the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

The building in question is to be erected on Constitution Avenue adjacent to the National Academy of Sciences, designed by the late Bertram G. Goodhue.

The program, prepared by Dean Everett V. Meeks, of Yale University, School of Fine Arts, provides for a building of white marble, to conform to the material of its neighbors.

An interesting clause in the program states that "it is further suggested that the use of columns, pediments and other similar forms may be omitted and should be restricted to a minimum consistent with the character of the building, as described."

This would appear to indicate that the reign of the column and pediment is nearing its close, even in Washington.

The conditions set up by the Board seem reasonable, although one is permitted to express the hope that the Architect will finally be authorized to employ his own mechanical engineers and do his own superintendence, both of these questions having been left in abeyance in the program.

The Jury of Award consists of Dean William Emerson of Boston, Messrs. John W. Cross and John Mead Howells of New York, Frederic A. Delano, Chairman of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and Adolph C. Miller, Member of the Federal Reserve Board, of Washington.

The Competitors selected, nine in number, are Messrs. Arthur Brown, Jr., of San Francisco, Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbott of Boston, Paul Philippe Cret of Philadelphia, Delano and Aldrich, John Russell Pope, James Gamble Rogers, Egerton Swartwout and York and Sawyer of New York, and Holabird and Root of Chicago.

Better Housing—The Washington D.C. Chapter

BY E. PHILIP SCHREIER, ASSOCIATE
Chairman, Committee on Programs for Chapter Meetings

PROMPTED by the tone of "optimism" and "action" contained in the article written by W. O. Mullgardt, President of the St. Louis Chapter, (December issue of THE OCTAGON) and struck by the similarity of that Chapter's program and our own, I am taking the liberty of addressing a communication to The Octagon outlining the activities of the Washington, D. C., Chapter so far this year.

I say "taking the liberty" because I know not what sacred tradition I may be violating by writing to that worthy Journal as a mere Chapter Associate—although being privileged to read it, since I receive a copy every month, I feel safe in assuming that I am privileged to write to it.

I believe that we all must have seen the "hand-writing on the wall" in the summer of '34 and decided, forthwith, that the inauguration of the Federal Housing Administration Program, moreso than any other New Deal legislation, would have a direct bearing on the profession of Architecture, at least as a means of acquainting the public with the functions and service of the Architect.

Surely we in Washington felt it, perhaps because it originated on our very doorsteps, and therefore made haste to become conversant with it by devoting the first Chapter meeting of the year to that subject.

We were fortunate, too, because of our location, to find a wealth of material and talent available and were able to call upon representatives from the F. H. A. as well as the Washington Better Housing Campaign to admit us, figuratively, to the ground floor of activities.

The Better Housing Campaign was not, however, new to us for we were already well represented on the various committees of that organization, thanks to the splendid work of Arthur B. Heaton, A. I. A., as Director of the "Renovize Washington" Campaign in 1933 when Washington was treated to the demonstration of re-modelling of a delapidated house on the block (now a Park) where the Old Poli's Theatre stood. The design for re-modelling was based on the prize-winning scheme of Louis Justement, A. I. A. selected by a competition held for that purpose.

Not content merely to *hear* about the F. H. A. program at the first meeting, we devoted the second

regular meeting of the year to an "open forum" of discussion on ways and means whereby the Washington Chapter might co-operate, to advantage, in the local drives under the administration of Title I.

This "Pow-wow" resulted in the preparation of an exhibition of "before and after" photographs of local re-modelling work for display in a booth at the B. H. C. Exposition which was held in a vacant Bus Terminal on Pennsylvania Avenue near Sixth Street from November 26, to December 8.

Throughout the Exposition there was a member of the Chapter in attendance at the booth from 2 to 5 each afternoon, and 7 to 9:30 each evening. This attendant not only gave information about architectural service with particular reference to Title I but also distributed a pamphlet containing a list of reputable and competent architects from which the public might choose for their work.

The Exposition opened rather informally with James A. Moffett, Federal Housing Administrator; John Poole, Executive Director of the Washington Better Housing Campaign; Irwin S. Porter, A. I. A., President of the Chapter; Arthur B. Heaton, A. I. A., Director of Renovizing and Planning of the B. H. C.; and many of the Chapter members taking part.

The Chapter booth was, without doubt, very popular, not only because it was the first booth one encountered upon entering the Exposition but, also, because it was interesting and informative. Since the close of the show this exhibit of photographs has been set up at the B. H. C. headquarters as a permanent display.

Now all of this activity was, we felt, only the beginning. Realizing that there would be no great volume of work for the Architect through the operation of Title I, but looking upon it as a necessary step toward the successful development of Title II, we were convinced of its being an excellent investment from the standpoint of time devoted to it.

Then, in anticipation of a market for our services under the administration of Title II, the Chapter voted at the December meeting to conduct an exhibition of new house designs which might be opened simultaneously with the B. H. C. drive about the first part of February. Needless to say, the men are in a feverish state of preparation for this exhibit.

In planning the exhibition we are preparing one

featured booth which will be entitled "The Story of the Architect" which will contain all work pertaining to a complete, hypothetical house project, displaying in sequence the work of preparation, step by step, through preliminary sketches, working drawings, specifications, details, contracts (using A. I. A. Standard Documents) and including complete F. H. A. loan application forms, correctly filled out—all to be based on an actual bid price obtained on the documents thus prepared.

This exhibit, coupled with the continued presence of an architect, should certainly tell the story of the service which the Architect is prepared to give, however seldom he may be called upon to give it.

Thus it should be evident that we, too, of the Washington Chapter, "Have become tired" (if I may quote from Mr. Mullgardt's article) "of sitting in a pasture with a pail between our knees, waiting for the cow to back up and deliver" and we propose to see that if the "cow" lacks "feeding" and thus, priming, it will be through no fault of ours.

To make certain, too, that the future product of this symbolic "cow" shall contain a higher content of "cream" for the public as well as for the

architect, we have now turned our attention to the strengthening of our Architects Registration Law—so that the advent of better times may find us more strongly fortified than ever for the maintenance of the "aesthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession" to the end that it may be of "Ever-increasing service to the public"—the quotation being one of the stated objects of the Institute.

I cannot close without remarking on the course of our January meeting. After the regular business of the meeting had been disposed of the balance of the evening was given over to an "open forum" discussion on the subject "What is going to happen to the Architect and the Profession during the Next Ten Years."

The predictions which followed the opening of this discussion may be best described by saying that two distinct schools of thought developed; one represented by the "Gloomy Gusses" and the other by the "Cheerful Little Earfuls."

It was, all things considered, an excellent discussion, thanks to both the Gloom and the Cheer, and many fine thoughts were brought out which, if considered seriously, are bound to improve the conduct of a private practice in Architecture.

Amendment of Circular on Architectural Competitions

THE Chairman of the Standing Committee on Competitions, Egerton Swartwout, of New York, calls the attention of the membership to an amendment to the Circular of Information on Architectural Competitions.

That Circular appears in full beginning on page 105 of the new *Annuary*.

The amendment adopted by the Executive Committee of the Institute, on the recommendation of the Committee on Competitions, is as follows:

Under Article 13, section (b), change the

second paragraph, first sentence, to read:

"The president of the Chapter is ex-officio chairman of the sub-committee, one member of which he appoints. The third member is appointed by the President of the Institute to serve until his successor is appointed."

This modification will be called to the personal attention of each Chapter President, and he will be requested to nominate, to the President of the Institute, a third member of the Sub-Committee on Competitions for the Chapter.

American Academy in Rome—New Director

MR. Chester H. Aldrich, F. A. I. A., newly appointed Director of the American Academy in Rome, expects to enter on his duties there in September, of this year.

Mr. Aldrich is deeply concerned in further developing the influence and opportunities of the American Academy in Rome, and in making it a live centre for activities in the various fields of creative art and scholarship. He hopes it may become not only a home for the talented young

men who go there as Fellows, but also a place in which visiting artists and scholars, as well as those of Italy, will meet to study and exchange their ideas. As to the Fellows themselves, while they are stimulated by daily contact with the best work of the past, and removed from the fleeting fashions of the day in art, they will certainly be ready to attack their own problems with both the highest ideals of beauty and a free spirit of adventure.

Meeting of the Executive Committee

December, 1934

TO THE MEMBERSHIP:

In place of the customary fall meeting of the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the Executive Committee was held at The Octagon, in December. This substitution was made necessary by lack of Institute funds with which to meet the expenses of a full meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Executive Committee effectively disposed of much Institute business which had accumulated since the meeting of the Board of Directors in the spring.

Various matters acted upon by the Committee are epitomized in the following paragraphs, with resolutions adopted or summaries thereof. The complete Minutes record a total of 154 items of business, with 136 resolutions adopted. These, of course, include many items of a routine nature,

such as elections, resignations, reinstatements, and other status cases which, under the basic law of the Institute, must be acted upon by the Board or Executive Committee.

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

Any member of the Institute may obtain complete information concerning action on any subject considered by the Executive Committee, by addressing a request to the Secretary. The Minutes of each meeting of the Board of Directors, and of the Executive Committee, are open at The Octagon to all members.

CHARLES T. INGHAM,
Secretary.

Time and Place of Meeting

December 10, 11, 12, and 13, 1934, at The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

Members Present

The President, Ernest John Russell; the First Vice-President, Charles D. Maginnis; the Secretary, Frank C. Baldwin; the Treasurer, Edwin Bergstrom; and Regional Director, Stephen F. Voorhees. These five constitute the Executive Committee.

Others present but not voting were Hubert G. Ripley, Director of the New England Division, and Charles T. Ingham, of Pittsburgh, a former Director.

The Second Vice-President of the Institute, M. H. Furbringer, was present but not voting at the evening session on December 10 and at part of the afternoon session on December 13.

The Executive Secretary, was also present.

Resignation of the Secretary—Frank C. Baldwin
Reported in the December OCTAGON.

Election of the Secretary—Charles T. Ingham
Reported in the December OCTAGON.

Regional Divisions—Reports of Directors

Reports were submitted from the various Regional Directors, concerning conditions in

their Division, the work of the Chapters, and related matters. These reports were considered in connection with the work of the Executive Committee throughout the sessions. The President expressed his appreciation of the work of the Directors.

Standing and Special Committees—Appointments

The President reported that since the May Board meeting he had completed the appointment of personnels of the Standing and Special Committees, to serve until the close of the Sixty-seventh Convention.

In all, there are 43 of these committees, with a total personnel of 822 members.

The Secretary reported that complete instructions had been sent to the Chairman of each Committee, covering the requirements for the year's work.

Committees—Progress Reports

The Secretary stated that under the established procedure of the Institute the Special and Standing Committees make two reports—namely, Progress Reports (to the Board at the semi-annual meeting); and Final Reports (to the Board at the annual meeting).

He said that full information concerning the requirements for the submission of these reports

had been transmitted to each Committee Chairman.

The Secretary then submitted the Progress Reports of the Standing and Special Committees, which were taken up in order and acted upon, in some cases with other matters relevant to the work of the committees.

Schedule of Charges—Proposed Amendment to Section 6

The report of the Committee on Contracts referred to a suit in New Jersey in which the court decided that the architect should receive additional compensation for work done under sub-contracts, but reduced the amount thereof from 4% to 1½% because of the use of the word "usually" in section 6 of the Schedule of Charges.

The Committee recommended that the Schedule be amended by deleting the word "usually."

Resolved, That the recommendation of the Committee on Contracts in favor of omitting the word "usually" from Section 6 of the Schedule of Charges be referred to the Committee on Schedule of Charges, with a request for a report thereon.

Competition Code, Section 13—Amended Reported elsewhere in this number.

Unification of Architectural Profession

The background of this report appears in the December number of THE OCTAGON. The substance of the report of the Unification Committee will be printed in full, with Executive Committee action thereon, in February.

Public Works—Report—Program

This subject received extended consideration. A review of the activities of the Institute in Washington, of the program adopted for future action, and announcement of the appointment of Francis P. Sullivan, of Washington, D. C., to the Chairmanship of the Public Works Committee were covered in full in a confidential letter to each member of the Institute, under date of December 12, 1934. (Any member who failed to receive that communication should ask for it.)

Competition Code and the Architects' Charges

A letter was presented from the Architectural Adviser in a large building competition. He desired to know if the 6% minimum was a mandatory condition in a competition program.

The Secretary was instructed to advise him that the 6% is not mandatory but that the Executive

Committee expresses the hope that good practice and established custom with respect to 6% as a minimum can be maintained in competition programs.

Federal Housing Administration—Recognition of Private Architects

The President reported his conference with Director Moffett, of the Federal Housing Administration, immediately after his appointment; and subsequent meetings between Mr. Moffett and representatives of the Institute.

These conferences were helpful in bringing about recognition of the value of architectural service by the Housing Administration, as reported to the membership in the November number of THE OCTAGON.

The Secretary said that a letter of November 28 was sent to the President of each Chapter, with accompanying document on the Architects' Relation to the Better Housing Program of F. H. A., under Title I. Copies of that letter were sent to the fifty odd architectural supervisors appointed by F. H. A.—in order to secure full coordination between them and the chapters.

Mr. Baldwin said that a second letter, and statement, on the Relation of the Architect to Title II, New Construction, is to be sent later.

Resolved, That the report of the President, and the Secretary, with respect to cooperation between the Federal Housing Administration and the Institute, be accepted and approved.

Home Owners' Loan Corporation—Recognition of Private Architects

The President and the Secretary reported conferences with officials of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, particularly with Mr. Pierre Blouke, Architect Adviser of the Corporation—with respect to recognition of the value of architectural service in the furtherance of the general program of the Corporation. They said that the general policy of the Corporation had been satisfactory in this regard.

Mr. Baldwin stated that some criticism had been expressed by architects with respect to the scale of fees paid for architectural services in some localities.

Mr. Blouke's letter of December 4, in comment on the subject of fees, and its enclosure—Memorandum of a meeting held in Washington on September 18 and 19—were read.

There was extended discussion of the architect's fee, and the services which he could render for the small amounts borrowers can afford to pay.

Resolved, That the report of the President, and the Secretary with regard to recognition of the architectural profession by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation be accepted and approved, and that the Executive Committee express its thanks to Mr. Pierre Blouke, Architect Adviser of the Corporation, for his letter of December 4 with respect to the policy of the Corporation.

*Invitation from Director of Housing Division—
P. W. A.*

The Secretary presented an invitation from Colonel Horatio B. Hackett, Director of the Housing Division of P. W. A., to the Executive Committee, to meet at his office and inspect their work and operations.

The invitation was accepted, and on the following day all members of the Executive Committee visited the Housing Division, met with Colonel Hackett and his assistants, and spent a most interesting hour there.

*Federal Emergency Relief Administration—
Employment of Architects*

The President reported the correspondence published in the October number of THE OCTAGON under the title of "Self-Preservation," the purpose of which was to advise the members and chapters to protect themselves during the present winter against exploitation of the architectural profession under local work programs sponsored by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

He said that the position of the Institute as established in the winter of 1933-34 and as urged upon F. E. R. A. is that architects and architectural draftsmen on relief rolls should not be used under any circumstances to compete with architects not on such rolls. He pointed out that officials of F. E. R. A. have stated that such a policy will not be approved or supported by that Administration during the present winter.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to send a letter to Chapter Presidents making reference to the statement in THE OCTAGON, supplementing it with additional information, and calling upon the Chapters to protect their members from the direct competition of those on relief rolls.

In the opinion of the Executive Committee this matter is one particularly calling for chapter action, to supplement action taken by the Institute in Washington.

Architectural Fees for Housing Work

There was discussion of architectural fees under the various housing programs now operated by the Federal government. The recommenda-

tions of the Institute to F. H. A., H. O. L. C., F. E. R. A., and others were reviewed. It was pointed out that all that the Institute could do in Washington in securing recognition of adequate architectural fees had been done, and that vigorous local action by Chapters and individual members was essential to prevent local abuses in the matter of fees.

The Secretary said this point had been emphasized in the November number of THE OCTAGON, with special reference to the F. H. A. projects.

*Selection of Architects for Public Works—
By Competition*

The Sixty-sixth Convention instructed the Board of Directors to request the proper committee to prepare a plan of procedure whereby The American Institute of Architects may give a direct method to all public bodies for selecting architects and equitably distributing the work.

The Secretary said that this resolution had not been submitted to the Committee on Competitions for action because he deemed it essential that such transmission be accompanied by definite instructions from the Board with respect to the possible effect of the proposed document on the established competition documents of the Institute.

The Secretary then read a letter of December 4 from the Southern California Chapter with accompanying document, entitled "Form of Competition for the Selection of Architects for the Design of Public Buildings," with accompanying resolutions of a large number of registered architects in the State of California and practicing in Southern California, with regard to methods for selection of architects for public building projects.

Other documents submitted were—letter from the Northern California Chapter with accompanying copy of letter from that Chapter to the Southern California Chapter; and excerpt from the minutes of the October 30 meeting of the Northern California Chapter with regard to a standard competitive method of selecting architects for public buildings.

There was extended discussion of the problems involved in the selection of private architects by public officials, to perform public work.

Resolved, That the Convention resolution with respect to methods of selecting architects for public work, and the correspondence from the Northern and Southern California Chapters, be referred to the Committee on Competitions for report to the Board at the Annual Meeting.

Bibliography of Cathedrals

Letters of May 23 and November 1, with regard to a "Bibliography of Cathedrals" to be prepared under the direction of Dr. H. H. B. Meyer, of the Library of Congress, for the National Cathedral Association of Washington, D. C., were submitted.

The President said he had stated to Mr. Meyer that he hoped that endorsement might be given.

Resolved, That the proposal to develop a bibliography of cathedrals be approved as a desirable thing, and that the question of specific endorsement of the project submitted by Dr. H. H. B. Meyer be referred to the Committee on Education for action, but no imprint of Institute approval should be sanctioned.

Exhibition of Architectural League—In 1935

The Secretary reported a letter of October 19 and later telegrams from A. Loomis Harmon, President of the Architectural League of New York, in which he requested the Institute to sponsor the architectural exhibition to be held at the Grand Central Palace, in New York, in 1935.

Mr. Harmon asked that the Institute sponsor the exhibition, and adopt a resolution similar to that passed by the Board at its meeting in May, 1930.

Whereas, The Architectural League of New York has requested the cooperation of The American Institute of Architects and its sponsorship in connection with the Architectural Exhibition of the League, to be held in 1935; and

Whereas, The participation of the Institute in this Exhibition is warranted by the special circumstances under which it is to be held; therefore be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects approves of the holding of the 1935 Architectural Exhibition at the Grand Central Palace in New York under the joint auspices of The American Institute of Architects and the Architectural League of New York.

National Council of Architectural Registration Boards—Recognition by Institute

A letter of December 3 was presented from C. C. Zantlinger, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Architectural Education of the Committee on Education. It stated that in developing the relationships of the Committee on Education with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, it became evident that the Council will wish to print new documents for general circulation.

It was suggested that the heading of these documents might contain the following statement:

"In cooperation with The American Institute of Architects."

Resolved, That in accord with a letter of December 3 from the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Architectural Education of the Committee on Education, the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards be authorized to use on its letterheads and documents the legend, "In cooperation with The American Institute of Architects."

Prison Equipment—Proposed Specification Conditions

Special conditions applicable to prison equipment were submitted by the Prison Equipment Research Bureau, with a request for Institute approval thereof.

Resolved, That under the established general policies of the Institute, the Executive Committee regrets that it cannot approve or endorse special conditions applicable to prison equipment, as submitted by the Prison Equipment Research Bureau.

Architects' Small House Service Bureau—Withdrawal of Approval

The Sixty-sixth Convention of the Institute directed that the Institute's endorsement of The Architects' Small House Service Bureau be withdrawn, as soon as practicable and fair to do so, but not later than December 31, 1934.

In this connection, a letter of July 5 from William Stanley Parker, of Boston, was read. Action was as follows:

Whereas, The Sixty-sixth Convention of The American Institute of Architects directed that all interest, title and rights in The Architects' Small House Service Bureau, of the United States, Incorporated, be cancelled and terminated as of May 19, 1934, and the said Service Bureau was thereupon notified to that effect; and

Whereas, The Institute is not a stockholder in said Bureau, nor has any tangible rights therein other than to nominate Directors to the Board of the Bureau; be it

Resolved, That the Institute will not now or hereafter make any further nominations to said Board and the Directors nominated by the Institute now serving may continue to act until their successors are elected, but not later than six months from the date of the adoption of this resolution.

The Architectural Service Corporation of Maryland

Letters of November 17 and December 3, with accompanying draft of certificate of incorporation for the Architectural Service Corporation of Maryland, were presented—from William G. Nolting, President of the Baltimore Chapter, who stated that the Chapter has examined the plan of the corporation, endorses the scheme, and

offers its moral support to the venture—subject to the approval of The American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Nolting further stated that the Chapter would exercise a supervisory control over the activities of the corporation as to service to be rendered, the charges therefor, and matters of design.

One of the purposes to be served is the employment of the architectural profession under Title II of the Federal Housing Act.

Messrs. William G. Nolting, R. E. Lee Taylor, Wm. H. Emory, and E. H. Glidden of the Baltimore Chapter, met with the Executive Committee.

Mr. Taylor presented the case as briefly outlined above.

There was extended discussion. Questions were answered, and the delegation withdrew.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee commends the Baltimore Chapter for its efforts to render a service in the field of the small house design and construction, as evidenced by the proposal to create the Architectural Service Corporation of Maryland. The Executive Committee regards this as an interesting experiment but finds that it is not empowered to give the desired endorsement or approval on behalf of The American Institute of Architects.

Condition of The Octagon Property

The Secretary stated that he wished to record, as one of his final official acts, a notice to the Board with respect to the condition of The Octagon property, the home of The American Institute of Architects.

He said that while The Octagon and its out-buildings are in good structural condition, they are far from creditable to the Institute and the architectural profession.

The Octagon is so located on the plan of Washington as to invite constantly the attention of a critical public, and a critical national administration.

The impression of the visitor to The Octagon is one of disappointment. The use of the building for office work is incongruous. Except for the drawing room, the rooms are filled with office equipment and file cases, or are unfurnished.

As the building was designed as a residence, its daily use, year in and year out, for the work of The American Institute of Architects is gradually destroying it.

The architectural and historic significance of The Octagon is such that the Institute occupies to a large extent the position of a trustee for posterity. It should not indefinitely continue to use

The Octagon and its environs for purposes for which they were not intended, and for purposes which are detrimental to their preservation and appearance.

He said that continued delay in restoring the exterior and interior of the building, and establishing it as an historic monument, was in effect hypocritical or at best inconsistent, in view of many things which the Institute has urged upon others in like positions of trusteeship.

He urged that the Board recommend to the next Convention that steps be taken to restore The Octagon property as an historic monument, to relieve it of taxation, and to locate the active headquarters of the Institute in an adjoining building, or in office space elsewhere in the city of Washington.

Resolved, That the statement by the Secretary with regard to the condition of The Octagon property be referred to the Building Committee for consideration and such action as it may deem proper.

Convention Program—Election of Proxies, Etc.

Reported elsewhere in this number of THE OCTAGON.

Jury of Fellows—Meeting

Extended consideration was given to the work of the Jury of Fellows, and to the significance of its awards.

It was directed that the appropriation for the Jury, in the 1935 budget, be increased sufficiently to permit the Jury to hold a meeting in Washington well in advance of the Convention for the purpose of electing members to Fellowship.

Advertising

At the meeting of the Board in May, a letter of January 24 from John Calvin Stevens, of the Boston Chapter, was considered and referred to the Committee on Practice for report. It proposed an amendment to Article 6 of the Principles of Professional Practice, that "nor will it permit others to solicit such advertisements or other support."

The Chairman of the Committee on Practice, John P. B. Sinkler, responded to Mr. Stevens, and his letter of September 25 was read.

Resolved, That the proposed amendment to Article 6 of the Principles of Professional Practice, reading "nor will he permit others to solicit such advertisements or other support" be approved and recommended to the Convention in the Board's Report for adoption.

Advertising—Monographs Supported By

The Secretary read correspondence on this subject:

(1) Letter of December 4 from the Acting Secretary of the New York Chapter, transmitting a report of the Committee on Professional Practice of the Chapter and related correspondence, with respect to the publication of a brochure containing advertising. The position of the Executive Committee of the Chapter, adverse to the issuance of such catalogues, was brought forcefully to the attention of the Institute, urging that prompt and definite action be taken.

The letter of the Chapter concluded with the statement "that if the Institute had taken a definite and decisive stand on this matter in the past all of the present unfortunate occurrences would have been avoided."

With reference to this, the Secretary read a reply of December 7, to the Acting Secretary of the Chapter, by the Executive Secretary.

He then submitted to the Executive Committee the extensive and complete record of action by the Boards and Conventions, beginning with 1917—all of which condemned the issuance of catalogues of the type under consideration.

(2) Letter of December 3 from the Architectural Catalog Company, requesting opportunity to be heard in the matter, with copy of the Secretary's reply to the effect that such opportunity would be given if the Executive Committee was of the opinion that an interview was necessary or desirable.

It was the view of the Committee that an interview was unnecessary.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee sees no reason for changing the long established position of the Institute as expressed in its Principles of Professional Practice, and in various pronouncements by the Convention and the Board of Directors, to the effect that the architect "will not take part or give any assistance in obtaining advertisements or other support towards meeting the expense of any publication illustrating his work."

The Secretary was requested to advise the New York Chapter and the Architectural Catalog Company accordingly.

Gifts

The Secretary and the Treasurer reported various gifts to the Institute. These were appropriately acknowledged and a full report thereon will be made to the Convention.

Report of the Treasurer

The Treasurer made a report on the financial affairs of the Institute for the year 1934, and offered a revised budget for the year 1935—drawn with due regard to the further reduced income of the Institute.

(As heretofore, the Treasurer will submit a comprehensive printed report to the Convention. Copies of the report made to the last Convention are available on request.)

Filing System

Correspondence was presented from the Chairman of the Committee on Filing System for Architectural Plates, W. H. Tusler.

He recommended that the Institute consider the publication and distribution of separator cards and folders, to be used in connection with the Standard Filing System for Architectural Plates and Articles.

An alternative suggestion was that an office supply company might be willing to issue such separators and folders on a royalty basis.

Resolved, That the issuance of separator cards and folders for the Standard Filing System for Architectural Plates and Articles, or the making of an agreement with an independent company for the issuance of such cards and folders on a royalty or other basis, be left in the hands of the Officers with power.

Application for Charter—Maine

The Secretary presented the fully signed petition of seven members of the Institute residing and practicing in Maine, for a charter as the Maine Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, with the State of Maine as territory within its jurisdiction. The petition was accompanied by a proposed draft of Constitution and By-Laws, in accordance with the form recommended by the Institute.

The Boston Chapter, to whom the territory has been assigned heretofore, has granted its approval of the formation of such a Chapter, and relinquished its jurisdiction over the territory included in the State of Maine.

Resolved, That a charter of Chapter Membership be issued to the Maine Chapter, effective December 10, 1934, with the entire State of Maine as territory, and that that territory and all Institute members residing therein be and hereby are transferred from the Boston Chapter, or other Chapters to which they may be assigned, to the Maine Chapter, effective December 10, 1934.

(See the report on the installation of the Maine Chapter—by Hubert G. Ripley—in this number.)

Future Meetings

Spring Meeting of Executive Committee

In Washington, D. C., on March 26, 27, 28, and 29.

Annual Meeting of the Board

Immediately preceding the Convention—in Milwaukee, on May 14, 15, 16, and 17.

Organization Meeting of the Board

Immediately after the Convention, in Milwaukee, on May 25 and 26.

Reinstatements

The Secretary reported that in accord with instructions of the Board he had sent original letters under date of November 7 to 165 former members who were dropped for non-payment of dues.

Each was advised of the adjustment plan for the reduction of dues, and of other conditions, and in each case copies were sent to the President and Secretary of the Chapter and to the Regional Director.

The report was accepted.

Resignations—On Account of Financial Difficulties

The Secretary reported that in accord with directions of the Board at its last meeting he had addressed personal letters of September 6 to 34 Institute members whose resignations were submitted some time past on account of financial difficulties. Most of them were in good standing at the time of submission of the resignation. These cases have been pending a long time, and appear to be hopeless.

A list of those who wished their resignations to stand was submitted.

These resignations were accepted with regret, subject to the approval of the Chapter in each case, and as of December 31.

Members Elected

Several groups of applicants were elected, either finally or conditionally. Announcements of their names and Chapter assignments will be made in THE OCTAGON at appropriate intervals.

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 P. M. on December 13, 1934.

With the Chapters

Brooklyn's Fortieth Anniversary.

The Brooklyn Chapter celebrated its fortieth anniversary on Monday the 17th of December, 1934, with a dinner and entertainment at its usual rendezvous on Flatbush Avenue.

Fifty-three persons [all men] sat down to dine at seven o'clock, with Herbert C. Bowman, President. Mr. Bowman gave a brief history of the organization of the Chapter from the architectural section of the Brooklyn Institute, its first charter being dated 10 August 1894, and its incorporation dated 18 September 1899.

Of the thirteen men who were its charter members, only William C. Hough still lives. This dinner was held in his honor, and he wrote that he would come from his mountain home at Enfield, New Hampshire, to attend it. But at the last moment a telegram advised that he was unable to be present. Nevertheless, a strong cane made of snakewood, with a silver band and some engraving on it, was presented to him in absentia, and will be shipped to him later. This was quite an impressive ceremony.

Lester B. Pope, Chairman of the Historic Houses Committee, read minutes of our meeting of ten years ago, in which our lack of a Central Public Library in Brooklyn, was condemned. [It still is.] Then the usual flashlight photograph was taken.

George Francis Kiess, Secretary, read the articles of incorporation of the Chapter, for the benefit of the younger fry.

Wilson C. Ely, President of the New Jersey Chapter, spoke, as did Maxwell A. Cantor, President of the Architects Club of Brooklyn, Robert Teichman, former President of the Long Island Society of Architects, and James C. Boudreau, Director of the School of Fine and Applied Arts of Pratt Institute. Mr. Philip Newell Youtz, Director of the Brooklyn Museum, was present but did not speak. Then our cold soup came in. But since it had been preceded by several courses of the old 1908 "Brooklyn Chapter Cocktail", this was commended as a joke.

During the succeeding really hot courses, eleven former Presidents of our Chapter were called

upon to stand up and take a bow, including: Alexander Mackintosh, William P. Bannister, Carroll H. Pratt, T. Edward Snook, John B. Slee, William H. Gompert, Thomas E. Snook, Jr., Arthur R. Koch, Robert H. Bryson, Charles C. Wagner, and William A. Sanders. This dignified array caused some of our younger members to gaze in awe upon such a revered assemblage.

Stephen A. Dodge, Vice-President, was called upon to explain how he and his partner William A. Morrison (also present) could remain partners in architecture for thirty-six years, and still be on speaking terms with each other.

William P. Bannister, Secretary of the New York State Board of Examiners, was extolled for having a partner for twenty-five years until his partner died.

John Philip Voelker was hailed as the Chapter's oldest living member, seventy-nine years old and still practising.

Kenneth Murchison, of the Manhattan Chapter, then humorously told how he happened to recently drift from practising architecture into the Vice-President's chair of a savings bank. He said it was because he said nothing and people thereby thought a great intellect lodged behind his serious mein. But you know Ken's volubility.

Hans Meyer, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, together with his partner Joe Mathieu, his brother Carl Mathieu, Harvey Enders, John Lawes and Joe Jackson, kept the evening's entertainment bright and fast with ridiculous improvisations, heart-rending solos, and serious male quartets, accompanied on the piano. It was wonderful music, and only Hans Meyer could perform as such an excellent master of ceremonies.

The subject of architecture was taboo at this anniversary, so, as Amos 'n Andy said: "Why bring that up".

Columbus Chapter.

Apparently, there is no lack of professional enthusiasm in the Columbus Chapter, even though there is lack of professional occupation in the Columbus area of the Institute.

The annual meeting of the Chapter, which was held at the offices of the Allied Architects' Association in the American Insurance Union Citadel on December 17, was attended by forty-six members and guests. The principal business of the meeting, together with the annual report of the President—very brief indeed—from the very nature of things, was the election of officers for 1935. Of greater interest, however, was a brief exposition on the local aspects of the Federal

Housing Activities, by Walter E. Pettit, newly appointed Architectural Director for the Southern District of Ohio and a new member of the Institute.

Included in attendance at the meeting were several out-of-town members of the Institute, among whom were John W. Thomas of Cleveland, now Regional Director of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation; Lester Redding of Mansfield, State Director of the same Corporation and member of the Ohio State Board of Architects' Examiners; J. W. Everhard of the Cleveland Chapter, now with the Engineer Corps of the War Department, located at Zanesville with the Muskingum Valley Conservancy District; and Samuel F. Swales, of the New Jersey Chapter.

The generally depressed spirit of the times in general and of the construction industry in particular was not reflected by the spirit of the evening. The evening's program began with a "Dutch" lunch and after speeches and balloting, it ended with participation in several forms of recreation, including table tennis and cards, and for the artistically inclined there was included a sketch class for which poses were provided by a charming model from the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts.

Connecticut.

The Annual Meeting of the Chapter was held at the University Club, in December.

President Orr explained that Mr. Hubert Ripley, Regional Director, who was scheduled as guest of honor, was unavoidably detained in Washington and that Benjamin F. Betts, Editor of the "American Architect", was expected in time for the dinner, as guest.

A letter was read from the Director of the New York Architects' Emergency Committee's Alteration Exhibition, offering the loan of their "Exhibition of Remodelled Buildings" in the spring. The Secretary was instructed to write and arrange for dates when it could be shown in Hartford and New Haven. On account of the concurrence of F. H. A. campaigns, the members thought this would be valuable publicity; some suggested the addition of work by Chapter members to supplement the exhibition.

Mr. George H. Gray suggested the Chapter appoint a committee to confer with State F. E. R. A. officials regarding architectural commissions.

Mr. Betts spoke on the F. H. A. and on Chapter publicity. He ventured the opinion that the F. H. A. holds the greatest opportunity for archi-

pects so far devised by the Administration, and pointed out that, the Government having finally recognized the economic value of the architect, the public would be greatly influenced in the same direction. The speaker stated that the public, through the rules of the F. H. A., will have to adopt higher standards of design than heretofore.

In connection with publicity, Mr. Betts called attention to this being the psychological time for aggressive group publicity by architects. He mentioned the publicity campaign being conducted by certain magazines, reaching between 200,000 and 2,000,000 readers, and passed around copies of the booklet "When You Build", also issued by his publishers. Upon completion of his talk, Mr. Betts was given a vote of thanks by the Chapter.

President Orr announced the Publicity Committee as follows: Messrs. Sunderland, Gray, Ellis, and Hamilton, and suggested that the committee profit by some of Mr. Betts' timely suggestions. Mr. Ellis suggested central building display offices in all larger cities for dissemination of information to prospective home owners and further proposed that architects take turns at serving these bureaus one day a week to answer questions and to give people free advice. This will be given further study by the Committee.

As a fitting conclusion, Mr. Sunderland (recently appointed to the staff of the State F. H. A.) gave a very clear-cut explanation of the function of the F. H. A. plan, qualification of property and of owners to obtain loans, issuance of insurance, and relation between "cost" and "value". Inevitable red tape has been cut to a minimum, and rather stringent rules laid down for an owner to obtain an F. H. A. loan.

Dayton.

At the recent meeting of the Chapter a Committee composed of A. Pretzinger and George Hermann was appointed to formulate plans for a memorial to Louis Lott, who died on November 12.

Mr. Sam Davis, Secretary of the Dayton Builders' Exchange, outlined plans for the formation of the Construction League of Dayton, consisting of architects, engineers, contractors, supply and material dealers, and all others interested in the building industry. It was moved that the Chapter endorse the plan and render it support.

There was a discussion of the slum clearance project in Dayton, in which Mr. Harlan stated

that plans were developing satisfactorily and prospects were good for Dayton securing the necessary funds.

Detroit.

The meeting at La Casa Loma on November 30 was preceded by a dinner at 6:30 p.m.

President Palmer told of the generous gift of much of their time by Messrs. Ditchy and Gamber toward recognition of the architects in the campaign being waged by the Board of Commerce to get citizens to apply for loans for modernizing their homes.

By action of the directors of the M. S. A. and the A. I. A. it was decided to hire an architect to give full time to the job of advisor to prospective clients, or information seekers, etc. President Palmer reported that D. J. V. Snyder had accepted the job of interviewing the public in connection with this work.

President Palmer reported that recent action of the Board of Directors of both the Chapter and the M. S. A. was to the effect that the standards of the profession should not be lowered. He then called upon Professor Lorch, the speaker of the evening, to speak regarding the work of the Chapter and the Institute Committees on Education. Palmer asked Professor Lorch to introduce this important subject to the Chapter and invited every member present to participate in the discussion which would follow.

Professor Lorch explained the Mentor System, which the Institute is sponsoring, giving the requirements, etc. for taking the examination given by the N. C. A. R. B.

The Mentor System was discussed by many members present and various questions were asked Professor Lorch covering practically all of the important phases of this subject. Those present seemed generally to agree that this new method of obtaining registration by the Mentor System, which would provide registration in any state of the union, was highly desirable and should be supported by the Chapter.

President Palmer read a letter from Mr. E. M. Walker, Secretary of the Michigan State Board of Examiners for Architects, Engineers and Surveyors regarding the appointment of an advisory committee of the Chapter which should work with the State Board.

Mr. Herman moved that a committee be created to be known as the Committee on Relations with the State Board of Examiners of Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, and that the Michigan Society of Architects be requested

to appoint a like committee, the two to act jointly in the capacity of all relations with the State Board. Also that the President instruct the committee that the policy of the Chapter is hereby understood to favor the strict enforcement of the Registration Act particularly by regular written examination.

Mr. Sukert, on request of President Palmer, spoke of his appointment by the Federal Housing Administration. He gave much interesting information regarding this work and the possibilities which it possesses for reviving the building industry. He told of the school he attended in Washington for those who had been appointed to serve in the F. H. A. and stressed the important part which the architect is being given.

Kentucky.

All Chapter business was dispensed with at the November meeting, and the evening devoted to a dinner, and a lecture by Dean Rexford Newcomb, Dean of the College of Fine Arts of the University of Illinois.

The Arts Club, which has recently been re-decorated under the direction of Frederic L. Morgan, a member of the Kentucky Chapter, was an ideal place for such a meeting, which proved a success in every way. A simple but delightful dinner was served about seven o'clock, after which the tables were moved and chairs arranged to accommodate not only those attending the dinner but forty or more who arrived at eight o'clock to attend the lecture by Dean Newcomb.

President Epping introduced Frederic L. Morgan, who attended the University of Illinois at the same time as Rexford Newcomb, and who has maintained a friendship with him ever since. It was really through the influence and suggestion of Mr. Morgan that Dr. Newcomb visited and traveled through Kentucky, inspecting and gathering data on Kentucky architecture. Mr. Morgan accompanied Dr. Newcomb on several of his trips and assisted him in selecting and gathering his material.

Dr. Newcomb then held the audience intensely interested for an hour or more with a most delightful talk on "Kentucky Architecture" illustrated with slides. He concluded his talk with a statement of his impressions of the modern trend in architecture.

Northwestern Pennsylvania.

The annual meeting of the Chapter was held on January 5th, at Erie, Pa. The list of guests

included the draftsmen and workers of the Historical Buildings Survey, historians, and others connected with the survey, and a member of the editorial staff of the Dispatch-Herald Publishing Company, who showed pictures of many beautiful old buildings in this section, giving the history connected with them. The early part of the meeting was devoted to short talks on the work of the Historical Survey, and the buildings that were to be preserved. At the close of the program a buffet luncheon was served by some of the ladies of the group, which was greatly enjoyed. The Chapter then met in executive session and transacted the business at hand.

A report was made of the cooperation of the Chapter with the builders and supply dealers in Erie to put across the remodeling campaign initiated by the Government. Several meetings were held with them and everything possible was done to help stimulate the building industry. The Chapter furnished many articles and "before and after" photographs for the newspapers, chiefly done by its President, Walter Monahan.

Several projects were prepared and submitted to the County R. W. D. Administrator in order to give the members and draftsmen something to do. At the present time work is progressing on the Historical Building Survey, providing work to about forty architects, draftsmen, and others, and further projects will follow.

The Chapter believes it can see some signs of improvement over last year at this time, and is encouraged to look forward hopefully to the coming year.

Oregon.

At the November meeting, W. H. Crowell, Chairman of the Committee on Professional Practice and Competitions, made the following report relative to a program for making publicity awards for merit in architectural work:

"This committee, in accordance with instructions voted at the September Chapter meeting, has made inquiry of other chapters and has certain recommendations to make. Our information is that only the New York Chapter and the Southern California Chapter have made awards of this nature in the past few years. We have a letter from President Ralph Walker of the New York Chapter explaining their aims and methods.

"This committee recommends that the Oregon Chapter, at its annual meeting each year, make Awards of Merit to Architects, or firms of Architects, for distinguished work completed during the

year preceding the awards. The award should be in the form of a certificate, or other suitable token, and the work or works on which the award is made, together with the owner's name, should be set forth therein, also the considerations which governed the Jury in making the award. There should be no classification of work, such as dwellings, churches, etc., but awards should be made on any work which the Jury may decide has real merit. It is advisable that the idea of competition be eliminated, and no distinctions such as "best", "second best", etc., should be made in the awards. No arbitrary restrictions should be put upon the Jury as to the number of awards. If no meritorious work is found, no awards should be made. The Jury should consist of five members, one the President of the Chapter as chairman and four elected at the annual meeting in the same manner as Chapter officers. Four favorable votes should be necessary for an award. It is the belief of this committee that if these awards are given considerable publicity the public will be interested in the cause of the architect and better architecture will be furthered."

The report was accepted.

It was moved that the report be amended to provide that a Jury be appointed by the President to make awards for 1934 at the January, 1935, meeting. The amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended was passed.

Santa Barbara.

Due to urgent F. H. A. business, the scheduled meeting to be held in Santa Maria was transferred to Santa Barbara.

Guests of the evening were Messrs. Tom Storke and Louis Lancaster.

President Crawford turned the meeting over to Russell Ray, primarily for N. H. A. business. Mr. Ray gave a brief outline on the progress of the N. H. A. Model House. After a general discussion it was suggested that the Chapter act as architect for both the remodeled model house and the new model house. The method of organizing a suitable program and the establishing of a fee for architectural services in connection with the model houses was generally discussed. The main point that needed a solution was, should the services be donated or should the regular fee be charged?

It was moved by Mr. Burket that this Chapter appoint a committee to prepare a competition program for a new model house. It was amended by Mr. Howell that the architects gamble their services in connection with same. The motion with the amendment carried. President Crawford then appointed Messrs. Lockard, Soule, and Armitage on the Committee, with Mr. Lockard as Chairman.

Mr. Storke stated that he had property on which four or five model houses could be built. He said that he would be willing to put in the lots if the architects, contractors, materialmen, etc., were willing to put in their part of the work at cost. The houses were then to be sold at auction and the costs, and profits, if any, were to be prorated.

President Crawford invited the Chapter to Santa Maria for the next regular meeting in January.

As of Interest

Chicago Architects Appointed by P. W. A.

Recent announcement by Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes, of the appointment of architects for the design of one of the Chicago Low Cost Housing and Slum Clearance projects, is of interest to Detroit in that the procedure may possibly be reemployed for the appointment of architects in the latter city for the Federal Housing project there.

With a view to spreading the benefits of architectural employment to as many firms as possible, the work has been delegated to ten firms and individuals. There will be a major group consisting of Mundie & Jensen; Armstrong, Furst

& Tilton; John Holabird; Ernest A. Grunsfeld, Jr., and Philip Maher.

An associate group composed of Ralph Huszagh; Chester Walcott; Fred Hodgdon; John Merrill; and Melville Chatten will collaborate with the major group, on the so-called Southwest project. Another group of ten firms will be chosen to design the South Side project. Each of these projects will cost approximately \$12,500,000.

At the time of their selection, the architects were asked to name from themselves one person to act as chairman to coordinate the work. By unanimous vote, John Holabird was elected to act as director.

In addition to the architectural groups, Mr. Ickes announced that mechanical engineering for the project will be handled by the firm of Rich, Neiler & Rich. Mr. F. J. Thielbar, at present in charge of rewriting the Building Code for the City of Chicago, will be consultant on codes and ordinances.

A site plan consultant, a structural engineer, and a landscape architect will be selected for the project. Cooperating with all groups will be a general liaison committee of four members well known in Chicago in the fields of real estate and housing. They are Arthur Bohnen of the Chicago Real Estate Board; John Fugard and Miss Elizabeth Wood, of the Chicago Metropolitan Housing Council; and Coleman Woodbury, secretary of the Illinois State Housing Board.

(By G. Frank Corder, in *Weekly Bulletin, Michigan Society of Architects.*)

Milan's Triennial International Exhibition.

Announcement has been made of the Sixth International Exhibition of Modern, Decorative and Industrial Art and of Modern Architecture, in Milan—May to October, 1936.

"The section devoted to Architecture, which must be considered as an eminently social art, will place on view buildings and building plans which represent the most notable and significant achievement in this direction during the last three years, either in Italy or abroad. In this respect, special attention has been paid to the needs of the large town.

"This general review of what has been done will be introduced by a well-organized exhibition of architectural materials, and will be completed by the following specialized sections: sporting architecture; theatre and cinema architecture; garden architecture; Mediterranean architecture.

"The last named will consist of a collection, in documentary form, of the most typical specimens of 'minor' architecture, giving particular prominence to those plans and designs which are more in touch with modern taste."

Building Exits Code.

The third edition of the Building Exits Code sponsored by the National Fire Protection Association is now off the press. The text includes the amendments to the 1929 edition adopted by the Association at the 1934 annual meeting on recommendation of the Committee on Safety to Life. This Code includes standards on stairs and stair enclosures, outside stairs (fire escapes), ramps, horizontal exits, doors, aisles and corridors,

elevators and escalators, slide escapes, alarm systems, fire exit drills, and signs and lighting. General exit requirements are given with chapters specifying detailed application to the following occupancies: department stores, schools, factories, hospitals and sanitariums, places of public assembly. This Code is available from the Executive Office of the Association at 75c per copy. Address: 60 Battery March Street, Boston, Mass.

A Housing Program for the United States.

A most interesting statement of the major aspects of the housing problem in the United States has been issued under the above title by the National Association of Housing Officials, 850 East 58th Street, Chicago, Ill. Copies will be sent to architects especially interested in housing who will write for them at the address indicated.

Conference on Slum Clearance and Rehousing.

In his first message to the Seventy-fourth Congress, President Roosevelt specified slum clearance and rehousing as an integral part of the new public works plan of the Administration, confirming his previous pledges that this work would continue. With this added assurance from the President that the program initiated by the Housing Division, P. W. A., will continue, the second national conference on slum clearance and rehousing was held at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C., January 18-20, under the auspices of the National Public Housing Conference of New York.

During the conference special attention was given to the need for state housing authority legislation in the entire country. It was planned to discuss policies which, over a period of years, have been developed abroad, to extract the best they have to offer for local application. Municipal housing authority legislation for those states still without such enabling acts was the focus for the efforts of the conference toward formulating a continuing policy of federal-municipal cooperation.

Dwellings for Lowest Incomes.

This publication, edited by the International Congress for New Building, Zurich, is based on the 2nd Congress and on an Exhibition by the Municipal Office of Architecture in Francfort o. M. It contains one hundred plans of dwellings for lowest incomes in houses for one, two or several parties in all countries. All plans are uniformly drawn out, scale 1:100, with furniture, and

completed by situations, sections, short reports and data on floor areas, window areas, cubic volumes, number of beds, etc. Publisher: Julius Hoffman, Stuttgart. Price RM 6.80.

Book of the School.

The Architectural Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania has sent to The Octagon a copy of its attractive "Book of the School", 1874-1934. It contains a Message of Greeting by Warren P. Laird; and other articles, "The Policy of the School" by Dean George S. Koyl; "History of the School" by Edwin Bateman Morris; "The Cultural Influence of the Study of Architecture" by Leicester B. Holland; "Design" by Paul P. Cret; "Prizes and Awards" by Donald M. Kirkpatrick; "The Draughting Room" by Alfred Bendiner; "The Campus" by William J. H. Hough. Many beautiful photographs of the executed work of alumni members are included, and a complete "Alumni Record".

The Buhl Foundation—Grant.

The Foundation made a grant of \$6,500 to the Pittsburgh Chapter of the A. I. A. for a survey of early architecture of western Pennsylvania. In its review of five years ending June 30, 1933, it is stated:

The spirit of the people is revealed not merely in its political, social, and economic organizations, but in the buildings it provides to shelter its public institutions, its workshops, its homes, and all the pursuits that make up everyday living. It is not only interesting, but profitable, to contemplate the degree to which a people's culture is affected by its architecture and the degree to which its architecture is determined by its cultural standards and hard necessities. In a new land carved out of a frontier, sermons may be found in the humblest abodes. They reveal to the inquiring student the conditions of life which determine in large measure the form and substance of every structure. They reveal also the aspirations of the people, the kind of living toward which they strove, for the achievement of which no peril was too great to bear and no hardship too severe to endure.

The early homes and public buildings of Western Pennsylvania, we may believe, have to tell an inspiring story, a tale of hardship and devotion, of courage and persistence, of strength and religious fealty to a great faith. To study them is to come to a better understanding of the kind of living that went on here a century or more ago, and to a better compre-

hension of the minds and hearts of those who established what has grown to be the industrial heart of America.

Comparable stories have been told, more or less adequately for the older regions of the eastern seaboard of the United States. But in the busy march of time the great gateway to the west has been neglected by the historian and the architect alike. To enable this story to be assembled and to be told, the Foundation has made a grant to the Pittsburgh Chapter of The American Institute of Architects in the sum of \$6,500. This grant is intended to provide for the measuring of significant buildings, for their reproduction in drawings and in photographs, and for the interpretation of this material in text.

National Resources Board Proposes Gigantic Program.

The National Resources Board has submitted its first report to the President. The report carries this significance: It is the first attempt in our National history to make an inventory of our National assets and of the problems related thereto. It draws together for the first time, also, the foresight of the various planning agencies of the government and suggests a method for future cooperation.

The Board does not propose an economic plan in the usual sense of that term. Rather, it deals with conservation and utilization of natural resources, the creation of a permanent public works administration and the establishment of a national planning board. The latter would coordinate the various projects recommended and also would be authorized to plan for the future. The whole comprehensive program, it appears, is intended to be so geared as to take up automatically and completely the slack in business activity and employment in times of depression.

The federal machinery proposed to carry out the program is (1) the creation under the board of a permanent land planning section and a permanent water planning section; (2) the establishment of a permanent Public Works Administration to prepare a six-year budget of constructive or longer-range program of public works; (3) the establishment of a national planning board consisting of five members appointed by the President to serve as a general staff.

Copies of this report are available at 25c each from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.—*Civic Comment, November-December, 1934.*

Applications for Membership

February 15, 1935.

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>Boston Chapter</i>	EDWARD MELVILLE BRIDGE, PHILIP DANA ORCUTT
<i>Central New York Chapter</i>	CARL RICHARD STEPHANY
<i>Chicago Chapter</i>	HENRY DUBIN, JERROLD LOEBL, HENRY L. NEWHOUSE, II, LAWRENCE B. PERKINS, NORMAN J. SCHLOSSMAN
<i>Colorado Chapter</i>	A. LEICESTER HYDE, EARL C. MORRIS
<i>Columbus Chapter</i>	EFFLO EUGENE EGGERT, WALTER E. PETTIT
<i>Delaware Chapter</i>	EDWARD MORRIS ROSENFELD, JAMES HARRISON WILSON THOMPSON, EDWIN YOUNG
<i>Detroit Chapter</i>	JEAN HÉBRARD
<i>Florida South Chapter</i>	THOMAS ADDISON BRUNO, CLARENCE EDWIN SHEFFIELD
<i>Indiana Chapter</i>	ARTHUR GLENN BACON, JOHN ROBERT KELLEY
<i>Kansas Chapter</i>	RAYMOND A. COOLIDGE, T. R. GRIEST, THOMAS LARRICK
<i>Kansas City Chapter</i>	J. EVERETT JOHNS
<i>Mississippi Chapter</i>	JUAN GUSTAVE LANDRY
<i>New Jersey Chapter</i>	ALLAN F. KAMSTRA, ANDREW GREGORY OGDEN
<i>New York Chapter</i>	CHARLES FAIRCHILD FULLER, ARCHIE PROTOPAPAS
<i>Northern California Chapter</i>	HERVEY PARKE CLARK, HOWARD MOÏSE, JOHN DAVIS YOUNG
<i>Philadelphia Chapter</i>	GEORGE BROOKE ROBERTS
<i>St. Louis Chapter</i>	EMIL H. NIEMANN
<i>South Texas Chapter</i>	CAMERON DOUGLAS FAIRCHILD, MILTON B. MCGINTY, ARTHUR KYLE STONE, EUGENE WERLIN
<i>Toledo Chapter</i>	THOMAS D. BEST, WILLIS A. VOGEL
<i>West Texas Chapter</i>	BARTLETT COCKE

You are invited, as directed by the By-laws, to send privileged communications before March 23, 1935, on the eligibility of the candidates for the information and guidance of the members of the Board of Directors on 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.

CHARLES T. INGHAM, *Secretary.*

BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS

STANDARD CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

Agreement and General Conditions in cover.....	\$0.50
General Conditions without Agreement.....	.35
Agreement without General Conditions.....	.15
Bond of Suretyship.....	.10
Form of Sub-Contract.....	.10
Letter of Acceptance of Subcontractor's Proposal10
Cover (heavy paper with valuable notes).....	.02
Complete set in cover.....	.75

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

Agenda for Architects.....	\$.40
Review of the Standard Documents.....	1.00
Standard Filing System.....	.50
Alphabetical Index to Standard Filing System.....	.50
Standard Filing System and Alphabetical Index (combined)	1.00
Filing System for Architectural Plates (new).....	1.00

BOOKS

HANDBOOK OF ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE.....	\$5.00
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN IDEA— <i>Louis H. Sullivan</i>	3.00
A SYSTEM OF ARCHITECTURAL ORNAMENT— <i>Louis H. Sullivan</i>	15.00
CHARLESTON, S. C. (Vol. I—Octagon Library of Early American Architecture).....	20.00
BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE—ARCHITECT AND MASTER OF MANY ARTS.....	30.00

A discount of twenty-five per cent is given to members of the Institute, on the Handbook, and on the Standard Contract Documents in lots of 100 or more, when ordered direct from THE OCTAGON.

Transportation prepaid on order amounting to \$1.00 or more net. Orders, communications and remittances (checks, money-orders, cash or stamps) should be sent to The American Institute of Architects, The Octagon, 1741 N. Y. Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

WHEN YOU USE THESE DOCUMENTS YOU SERVE YOUR OWN INTEREST
AND YOU HELP THE INSTITUTE.

60
5
5
0
0
0
02
75

40
00
50
50
00
00

00
00
00
00
00

k,
m

ns.
ti-