

THE  
OCTAGON

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*A Journal of The American Institute of Architects*

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*Unification of the Architectural Profession*  
*Design in its Relation to Construction*  
*Aid for the Architect - by F. H. A.*  
*Architectural Supervisors Appointed*  
*With the Chapters and State Associations*

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# THE OCTAGON

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## Unification of the Architectural Profession

### Notice to the Membership:

**A** REVIEW of the movement for uniting the entire architectural profession with The American Institute of Architects was printed in the December number of THE OCTAGON. It should be read as a foreword to this notice, which formally places before the members and the chapters a definite program which has as its object the uniting of the architects of the United States in one body, for those purposes so well stated in the Constitution of the Institute, namely, "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."

The last convention very definitely indicated its desire to accomplish a complete unification when it adopted, without a dissenting argument or vote, a resolution offered from the floor, stating:

"The unification of the entire architectural profession in a single strong national organization representing numerically the architects of the country is essential . . . and The American Institute of Architects is the logical nucleus for such an organization . . ." and directing the Board to make changes

(a) "in the organization of The American Institute of Architects so that it will be practicable for all state societies, other unaffiliated architectural organizations, and individuals to affiliate with The American Institute of Architects"; and so that within regional divisions there may be established

(b) "autonomous state divisions . . . which to-

gether will form the national unit, as many chapters being formed within the jurisdiction of the state division as the geographical and numerical requirements dictate, these chapters and state organizations taking the place of the present chapters and unaffiliated organizations."

The Board is carrying out this convention mandate. It created a special committee to study a way and means to bring about the unification prescribed by the convention, and that committee met in Washington and submitted its report to the Executive Committee in December.

At the December meeting of the Executive Committee extended and earnest consideration was given to the report of that committee. The Executive Committee was satisfied that the plan of uniting the profession with the Institute as proposed by the committee would accomplish what the convention directed, and instructed the By-Laws Committee to prepare the necessary amendments.

The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the report of the Committee on Unification of the Architectural Profession, dated December 5, 1934, be accepted, and that the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws be instructed to develop amendments to the By-Laws of the Institute in conformity with this report in order that a complete plan of reorganization may be presented to the next Convention.

*(This action was not an adoption of the report. It was an acceptance, for the purpose of putting the whole matter before the membership.)*

The Unification Committee had before it memoranda concerning a proposed "Code Affiliate" class in the Institute. The Committee understood that this class had been proposed to meet a N. R. A.

requirement that a membership class in the Institute must be open to all who would be subject to the proposed "Code of Fair Competition for the Architects' Division of the Construction Industry," Chapter XVIII of the Code of Fair Competition for the Construction Industry. An amendment has been prepared by the Architects' Code Committee, and if an Architects' Code is issued by N. R. A. that amendment, providing for a "Code Affiliate" class in the Institute, will be offered at the Convention, after due notice in the April number of THE OCTAGON.

The complete report of the Unification Committee is an exhaustive one. It was developed by the Committee after months of correspondence, and at the conclusion of a two-day meeting in Washington on December 3 and 4 at which all members of the Committee were present.

The report was signed by four members of the Committee. A dissenting opinion was submitted by the fifth member of the Committee.

It is not feasible to print herein the Committee report in full, due to its length and to various charts which were incorporated to visualize details of organization—both national and local.

Under the resolution of the Executive Committee the entire unification plan, in the form of amendments to the By-Laws, will be submitted to the membership in the April number of THE OCTAGON, more than thirty days in advance of the Convention. Those amendments will state definitely each proposed change in the existing principles which determine the present organization of the

Institute. It may be said that the proposed changes which are of a fundamental nature are few in number, and that each one will be clearly set forth in a specific By-Law amendment.

Therefore, the purpose of this notice is to lay the basic features of the unification plan before the membership and the chapters, in time to give full opportunity for general discussion prior to the publication of the amendments in the April OCTAGON, and prior to the Convention at which these vital issues must be determined.

Those sections of the majority report of the Unification Committee which relate to the principles involved, and *not* to details, are herein quoted verbatim under the heading "Unification Committee—Majority Report." The dissenting opinion is printed in full.

It is proposed to publish in the April number of THE OCTAGON, in brief form, and in approximately equal space, views of members in favor of unification, and of those opposed.

By Convention time a logical sequence will have been completed in THE OCTAGON, as follows: (1) The history of the unification movement (December); (2) The majority and dissenting reports, from the Unification Committee, with Executive Committee action thereon (February); (3) Views of those for and against; and proposed complete By-Law amendments to put the program into effect (April).

CHARLES T. INGHAM,  
*Secretary.*

## Unification Committee—Majority Report

*(All charts, and sections not containing basic principles, have been omitted.)*

### Committee Duty.

The major duty of our Committee was to devise and recommend a procedure that would bring about the mandates plainly stated by the Convention resolutions *a* and *b*. In short, these mandates were to recommend the necessary changes in the organization of the Institute to change or extend the Institute's membership classes and make it practicable for all individuals and architectural societies to affiliate with the Institute, and to set up state divisions of the Institute and subsidiary chapters within the states to replace the existing organizations.

The Committee was unanimous in its feeling that the memberships now existing in the Institute, and its chapter organization, should be retained with as little disturbance as possible, and that the direction of the Institute's affairs should remain in the hands of its present class of corporate members. Hence the recommendations that follow have been built around that idea, and our Committee believes that a careful analysis of the additional membership classes that are recommended and of the changes in Institute organization within the states, will show that the national organization has been left pretty much as it is.

**Committee's General Conclusions.***(Concerning Juniors, Draftsmen and Students)*

The Committee was unanimous in feeling that the idea behind the present Junior class of the Institute should be retained, but that the class should be extended to include all draftsmen employed by members of Group 1 or Group 2, who aspired to become registered or licensed, and practicing architects, and hence members of the Institute, and should be made definitely a part of the state division and the chapter organizations, with certain restricted privileges and obligations in each. This class of aspirants will include those under mentorship.

The Committee concluded that the draftsmen who were not under mentorship, or who may not aspire to be practicing architects or who have determined that their work does not lie within that domain, should remain, as provided in our present By-Laws, in local organizations created, fostered, and maintained by the several state divisions, or by the State Association Members, as the case may be. Thereby, this group has a direct but restricted participation in local architectural matters, under the direction of the local chapters and the state divisions, or State Association Members, and will not be a membership class of the national body.

For the students in architectural schools, the Committee did not consider it essential or wise, at the present time, to suggest any organization. It felt that, if such organizations became essential, the need for it would be developed as the Institute proceeded with its mentorship idea, and that such student societies undoubtedly would be little clubs within the schools, primarily for good fellowship and for meeting members of the profession.

**Professional Classifications Recommended.**

This Committee recommends, in accord with these general conclusions, and for organization purposes that all those who are engaged in the profession of architecture shall be classified into five groups, as follows:

*Group 1.* Members of the profession who are engaged either in active practice or retired therefrom; or who are teaching in architectural schools recognized by the Institute; or who are registered as architects or are licensed to practice architecture in states requiring such registration or licensing and are employed by members of Groups 1 or 2.

This group corresponds quite generally with the present active membership class of the Institute.

*Group 2.* Members of the profession, whether or not in active practice, who are registered as architects or are licensed to practice architecture in states requiring such registration or licensing, but are not qualified or, if qualified, who may not desire or cannot afford to undertake the full organization obligations of members of Group 1 who become active members of the Institute.

The members of this Group 2 are called "Registrants" in this report.

*Group 3.* Members of the profession who are employed by members of Group 1 or Group 2, who are not under- or post-graduate students in colleges, who are under thirty years of age, and who before thirty years of age aspire to become members of Group 1 or Group 2.

This group, called "Juniors" in this report, comprises those who aspire to active practice, and full membership in the Institute.

*Group 4.* Draftsmen who are employed by members of Groups 1 or 2 or any one engaged in producing materials, appliances, and/or equipment for buildings or in erecting and constructing buildings.

This group will be affiliated with the state and local organizations, but not with this national organization.

*Group 5.* Students in architectural schools, whether under- or post-graduates, or whether travelling under scholarships or otherwise. Employment during vacations or limited periods by members of Groups 1 or 2 will not make the student eligible for either of Groups 3 or 4.

**Organization Plan Recommended.**

The Committee recommends that the organizations through which these five groups shall operate collectively shall consist

- (a) of local chapters within the several states;
- (b) state divisions of the national body; and
- (c) a national body.

It recommends that Groups 1, 2, 3, and 4 shall have varying privileges in the local chapters and state divisions; that Group 5 shall be wards of the local chapters or the state divisions, as local conditions warrant; and that Groups 1, 2, and 3, only, shall have varying privileges in the national body.

It will be noted that no changes are proposed in

the present privileges and obligations of the corporate (active) members of the Institute.

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#### Master Class.

The existing sub-classes of corporate members in the national body are Retired Memberships, Life Memberships, and Fellowships. It is recommended that these classes be retained without change, but that a new sub-class be added. For want of a better name it is called a "Master Class" in this report.

The Master Class is recommended as a means by which the national body can recognize a long period of faithful and unblemished service to the Institute by a corporate member, especially by one who may never hope to achieve the highest reward of Fellowship. The master reward is automatic in the sense that every such member who is found by the Board of the national body to have been a member of the corporate class in good standing for twenty years, not necessarily consecutive, shall *ipso facto* become a member of the Master Class, and be privileged to use that title and the initials M.A.I.A., in addition to all other titles and initials he may be privileged to use as a corporate member.

The Committee also recommends that the Master recognition might be granted by the national board to a corporate member who has given ten years or more of such service and has especially served a state division or a local chapter, on the recommendation of the state division, duly voted by it and the local chapter which has been so served.

The Committee feels that such recognition is needed in the Institute, and that it will enhance the value of the Fellowship honor.

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#### Honorary Classes.

The Committee suggests no changes in the Honorary classes of membership existing in the national body. It does recommend that a state division be permitted to award honorary recognition to laymen residents of the state, for distinguished services within the state to the arts of design or to the profession, but that such awards be not permitted to the local chapters.

The committee also recommends that neither the state division nor the local chapters be permitted to give honorary awards to any member of the profession, such awards to be reserved to the national body. This would not prevent those organizations

from retiring their members, that being a local dues consideration.

#### Regional Divisions.

The Committee recommends that the state divisions be grouped into geographical districts, after the manner of the existing regional divisions. It recommends that each regional district shall be represented on the national Board by a regional director, as at present; that a candidate for each such vacant directorship shall be nominated to the national convention by the plurality vote of a letter-ballot of all members of the state divisions within the district which is about to lose its director; and that the nominees for such candidates shall be named by the various state divisions within the district. The candidates for regional directors must be elected in the national meeting as at present, as such election cannot legally be had otherwise.

The Committee also recommends that regular regional district meetings be encouraged, and that a regional organization be set up in each such district to hold such meetings, carry on the letter-ballots within the district, and consider district affairs. It suggests that organization might consist of the president of each state division within the district and, in congested districts, the presidents of the various chapters might be added, and that the regional director shall be the executive and presiding officer. These, with a district secretary and treasurer and a district headquarters, will provide a sufficient organization to permit district meetings to be held and district affairs to be developed, efficiently and economically.

#### Delegates to National Meetings.

The Committee finds that all votes in national meetings of the Institute must be cast by corporate members. Hence it recommends that all delegates thereto be corporate members, and that they be apportioned among the state divisions, in proportion to the voting power of each state division in the national body. It suggests that the delegates of each division be nominated by the various chapters within the division, in proportion to their respective voting powers, but that the election be by the state division, by letter-ballot or otherwise.

The Committee also recommends that the aggregate number of delegates in each national meeting be based on the aggregate number of members of Group 1 or Group 2 in good standing in the national body, and that the number of delegates from each state division shall be based on the aggregate

number of members of Group 1 and Group 2 in the division who are in good standing in the Institute, permitting a minimum number of two delegates to each division.

#### State Associations.

If the membership of the Institute is extended as recommended in this report, it may come about that there will be no state association members other than those now existing and those that are about ready for admission. The Committee therefore recommends that this class of organization membership in the Institute be maintained until it is found unnecessary under some other plan for state organizations, and that this class be discontinued thereafter.

#### State Divisions.

As has been indicated in this report the State Divisions are state-wide divisions of the Institute, representing it within the states. Whenever the architect non-Institute members of state associations become Registrant Members, those associations should become State Divisions. A State Division is to all intents and purposes a state chapter of the Institute, comprising all members of the local chapters within the state.

The Committee has indicated no details of the organization of State Divisions because their form of organization must necessarily vary within each state, depending upon the corporate laws of that state and upon the distances within the state. These

organizations and their relations to the chapters within the states must be worked out separately, always on the condition that their by-laws and the by-laws of the chapters must be approved by the national body. The "Compendium of By-Laws for State Associations" will be applicable for state divisions, often with change of names only.

The Committee earnestly recommends that immediate and aggressive steps be taken to set up a State Division in every state, exercising care that competing state divisions and state associations are not set up.

#### Single Dues.

The organization plan recommended by the Committee permits the levying of a single annual state dues, to cover the dues of the national body, the respective state divisions, and the local chapters and even the draftsmen's organizations within the state. There will then be one statement for dues, one collecting agency, and an allocation of the dues received to the organizations wherein the dues originated, as their respective interests appear. The Committee feels that this very desirable objective will be a corollary of the organization plan which will be worked out in the by-laws of the state divisions and local chapters.

RALPH WALKER, JOHN FUGARD,  
FRANKLIN O. ADAMS, AND EDWIN BERGSTROM, *Chairman*,  
*Members, Committee on Unification.*

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## Unification Committee—Dissenting Opinion

THE undersigned member of the Committee on Unification of the Architectural Profession reluctantly dissents from the Committee's recommendation on the ground that that recommendation calls for two classes of membership with similar obligations, similar privileges in the main, except for the right to hold office, but with widely differing dues. To the average member, the difference in privilege would in my opinion be negligible, while the difference in dues would be important. Such a set-up, I believe, as I stated in the Committee's meetings on several occasions, is an entirely unstable one, and would result in draining the Corporate

Member class into the proposed Registrant class to an extent which might seriously injure the Institute. While I am entirely in sympathy with the Committee's desire to extend our influence, I believe that the dangers inherent in its recommendations are too great to justify such good as might reasonably be hoped for.

This objection is not a superficial one, but is one of fundamental principle, and as such, transcends other considerations in my mind.

RALPH W. GRAY,  
*Member, Committee on Unification.*

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## Design in its Relation to Construction

By CHARLES W. KILLAM, F.A.I.A., *Professor of Architecture, Harvard University*

FIRST of all, I must explain why I, a teacher of architectural construction, should say anything at all about architectural design. I do so because I believe design and construction to be inseparable. During a long experience in a large architectural office before I took up teaching we worked that way. I had to fit in with the rest of the organization. I had to know what they were doing and why, and they, in turn, had to work with me when I was doing the structural design. My experience in teaching, where the cooperation has not been so close, confirms me in the belief that neither the practice nor the teaching of design or construction can be carried on successfully without mutual understanding and cooperation. I shall not, therefore, limit myself to details of construction and materials nor even to general principles of construction. It will be more profitable to cover the wider field of design and construction as far as they relate to each other and in so far as they affect each other.

### *The Architect's Function—Definition*

We cannot go far together until we reach some basis of agreement as to the architect's function in the life of today, and we may not agree as to that. In a recent magazine a writer has stated that an "architect's first duty is to create for the enrichment of the aesthetic life of generations." He also says "no great architecture has ever been founded on mere usefulness," that "the ideal of using a minimum of material and labor in a modern building has nothing to do with architecture." He further says that "there is but one criterion of architectural greatness—do we, and will our children's children, receive the same aesthetic excitement out of the buildings we build that we do from the Parthenon, Pantheon or Chartres?" He assumes that the creation of great architecture is our first duty. I cannot believe that this writer has covered the whole ground. A broader view suggests that we have other duties no less inspiring than those he urges. We may have an over supply of some things in this country; we are pitifully under-supplied with decent buildings. It is our business to supply them. Most of our buildings are so inefficiently and uneconomically planned and built that we cannot afford to live, do business, recreate or worship in worthy surroundings. The

homes of nine-tenths of our people lack comforts. They are unbeautiful if not ugly; they are unkempt inside and about, often unsanitary and unsafe. Half of our school buildings are out-of-date, musty, poorly lighted, not entirely safe. Our churches are often the largest and ugliest buildings in our villages, less dignified than our pumping stations.

### *One Masterpiece—A Million Shacks*

It may be true that architects have had little to do with most of these buildings. What are we going to do about it in the future? Is it enough to develop a few great artists who may, once in a lifetime, create a building which gives us the thrill of the Parthenon or Chartres? Suppose we had one such thriller in every state of the Union; should that satisfy us? Consider the drab and desolate domiciles which disgrace the countryside in the middle west, for instance. Or consider the eastern states. Last summer and this I have driven through ten of the northeastern states from the Virginias to Maine. A half-dozen old houses in Alexandria or a dozen manors in the whole state of Virginia cannot redeem the city or the state. It gets better as you leave Pennsylvania and drive toward Maine. Litchfield, Lyme, Farmington, Concord, Cohasset, Camden and Wiscasset show what might be; what should be. In another way; the tenement house of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers on Grand St., New York, contrasted with its slum surroundings, shows one way out for some of our people. If we say that architects cannot improve these conditions; that most of the smaller buildings must be designed by carpenters and many of the larger buildings by contractors, engineers, or realtors, we are throwing away a tremendous opportunity. We should be most interested in the broadest, most socially useful function of the architect. The profession has room for all kinds of abilities, talents and genius, and its field should cover, as nearly as practicable, all the shelters of mankind. To accomplish this we must do, and do well, small buildings and large, must meet the manifold needs of housing, agriculture, industry, education, recreation and religion. The demand for monuments and cathedrals is small, but we live with and suffer every day the affront of inconvenient, uneconomical and ugly buildings. Most of



them must be utilitarian and economical. That in itself has its challenge.

*The Architect's Function—Application*

I base my whole argument on the need for making ourselves as architects so indispensable that we shall be asked to do more of all kinds of building. We must convince the intelligent laymen of our own intelligence. We may have a vision as high as the stars but must keep our feet on the ground. We must have the confidence of our fellows. We must, as far as possible, avoid overcoating our structures in "smart" but ephemeral fashions. We must not do so many things that are hard to explain to the layman; hard to explain even to ourselves in our more sober moments.

If we can agree as to the work before us we may agree that the principal function of the architect today is to plan and direct the execution of building projects so as to produce convenient, safe, economical and durable enclosures for our manifold activities. If he is to be worthy of the name of architect he must also make these buildings appropriate to their uses and environment, expressive of their purposes, and beautiful enough to give pleasure. A few may be inspiring monuments, but very many of them, even the smaller and simpler ones, if well designed, may add to the enjoyment of our environment.

If these premises may be assumed to be correct, in part at least, what should be the relations between design and construction? In the first place I would not call the study of plan, elevation and section "architecture" and all the rest of the training required in an architectural school "baggage." It also seems to me to be unreasonable to segregate in an architects' office a "long-haired" department made up of unmitigated and irresponsible designers who have the first chance to work their untrammelled will on the program, and then to hand over the result to the "short-haired" department, made up of engineers, gifted only with extensive and uncomplimentary vocabularies derogatory to designers. Motor cars and aeroplanes are not designed that way. They are not designed as a body or a fuselage of graceful lines, trimmed with horizontal or vertical steps, wings, tails, bumpers and mudguards to accentuate the height or the length, or to contrast horizontal and vertical lines, or to give scale, or to give interest, or to express something. They are designed first of all to go. Their makers do not build balconies, cornices or vertical corrugations on them which would reduce their speed, nor do

they put a colonnade in front of the windshield to obstruct the view. It is perfectly true that a vehicle and a building are two different things and we must not carry our analogy too far. We certainly do not want our buildings to express motion. We can, however, observe that the vehicle makers progress toward a rational use of forms and materials more rapidly in a decade than architects do in a century. They have not, of course, thrown away all earlier structural principles, forms and materials, nor can we.

We have, then, both the old and the new materials and methods, and we have them in number and variety unexampled in time or place before in the world's history. The master builder, call him what you will, of Greece or Rome, of the Gothic or the Renaissance, even of England and the Continent of a hundred years ago, could and did know his materials and methods because they were few and simple. There were no plumbing, heating or lighting plans, no steel or reinforced concrete. The materials for most buildings were few in number because the difficulties of transportation limited the area from which the builder could draw and, of course, many of the materials now in use were then unknown. The builder, limited for stone, brick or timber to a county in England or to a province on the Continent, became so familiar with the characteristics of his limited list of materials that he handled them naturally, easily and successfully. The local ledge stone used about Philadelphia and Princeton must give the architects who use them over and over again some such thorough familiarity with the material as was common in earlier days. Today we have too many materials to work with. No architect can do enough buildings in each one of this confusing multitude of natural and synthetic materials to become really at home with any of them. It was possible in the early days for one man to be architect, constructor, sculptor and painter besides, in many cases, working in arts and sciences not connected with building at all. It is impossible today. A young man who obtains a thorough professional training with or without some liberal education as a basis, is too old to spend any more time on details of arts or trades. It is futile to suggest that he should go into the shops and on to the jobs until he becomes familiar with the characteristics of each trade by actual working at it. Consider the one trade of ornamental metal, or light iron worker, as we used to call it. He used to work in iron and bronze; now he works in a score of metals. Doing nothing else, he y finds

it difficult to tell us just how all of these metals will act under all conditions. Or consider roofing and flashing. How long would the young architect have to work to gain any worthwhile knowledge of good and bad flashing methods? How many of you know all about flashing?

The ideal condition would be for the architect to know all of the professions, arts, sciences and industries which he must practice or direct but the ideal is absolutely impossible of attainment. This does not imply that he should ignore all of them except design. It is entirely impossible today for one man to know enough to do the complete work of both the architect and engineer on many kinds of structures. Reinforced concrete, even as used in the simplest building, requires for its economical design not only a knowledge of the mathematical theory involved, but a knowledge of costs. When it comes to the use of the rectangular rigid frames and other statically indeterminate structures, or the reinforced concrete arches and vaulted and domed roofs used abroad, it is entirely unreasonable to expect any architect to possess the mathematical facility and to spend the time necessary to familiarize himself with the theories and practices used in these structures.

Even though the modern architect can know so little of the more difficult theory of structures and can have so little personal experience in manipulating the multitude of materials and methods that swamp him, it does not follow that he should give up and become a narrow specialist, that he should study to "know more and more about less and less" as someone has said. He must, then, become the correlator of the efforts of all the others.

#### *The Architect as the "Correlator"*

The word "correlator" may be distasteful; it may at once bring to mind the energetic go-getter type of executive whose only aim is to get something done quickly and cheaply regardless of whether the something is worth doing or not. The architect, on the other hand, must have as his final accomplishment a convenient plan which functions; an orderly, a beautiful and an expressive arrangement in whole and in detail. He must all through the work weigh the relative importance of convenience and economy in plans, elevations, sections, structural frame, mechanical equipment, ornamental details, and what not. He must give due weight, and only due weight, to all the collaborators involved. He must restrain the heating engineer who wants to make the rentable space a mere decorative

fringe to his boiler room. He must restrain other specialists with over-developed egos. The architect must keep his ultimate aim clearly in mind.

If our work is as complicated as this resumé would make it appear why make it more complicated? Why copy old forms in new materials if it results in sham? Why adopt a new and strange form if it is going to use up all our commission to work it out, and if it results in a higher cost, in this country, at this time, than some simpler and more straightforward scheme? Why overlay our structures with unnecessary things which we have to explain? Are we not on stronger ground if our structural schemes and details are simple, with the designs related to the structure without straining for some effect? That is; should not the design and construction be more closely correlated than they are in many buildings? I am not suggesting that the structure should be given undue consideration. Simplicity, regularity and economy in the structural scheme should not be obtained at the cost of serious interference with the function of the building. Its users throughout the whole life of the building should not be inconvenienced for the sake of a small saving in first cost on the steel or concrete any more than they should be inconvenienced by an unwise prepossession of the designer. Both design and structure should bend to the function.

#### *The Architectural Student Today*

In school the students come to me today to find out how to construct the new forms they have light-heartedly swiped from French, German, Dutch or Scandinavian photographs. In my consulting and advisory practice, some on small work and some on large, some with young architects and some with older ones, I have questioned the students, the young architects and myself as to why some designs, some methods and some materials were used. In my inspection trips to all kinds of buildings for many years, I have often wondered why the complicated and expensive and concealing method was chosen instead of the straightforward method.

I suppose it begins with the student who does not have to consider how his building is to be built. It is assumed, rightly or wrongly, that he would be confused if he were asked to consider anything other than design in plan, elevation and section. If a student has a high portion of a building or a wide span he expresses it by a thick wall or by two walls blacked in solid with a narrow space

between in a watered ink. When the student is asked to work out the structural drawings of such a plan and goes to a building law to find out how thick the walls have to be, he gets a shock. When he tries to design a girder or truss to carry his floor or flat roof across a 50-ft. span in a total depth of 2 ft. he gets another shock. When he attempts to locate the columns which have so generally replaced interior bearing walls he has more troubles. If, like some students, he has had experience in some large offices, he will say that the engineers will find a way to hold it up. Well; they will, but why should they have to?

The other day I saw students' sketches for twelve-story tenement houses. The elevations were the stereotyped modern thing; horizontal lines and too much glass. But the plans showed no suspicion of the fact that a 12-story building has columns, that in general it will have girders from column to column, that it is desirable to have columns opposite each other or in lines, that it is essential to consider these facts at the same time that the plan is being worked out. The students worked as though the rooms were part of a jigsaw puzzle to be fitted together so as to give some excuse for projections at intervals, the projections, of course, to have rounded corners with windows in them.

#### *The Young Architect Today*

The young practicing architect is all too likely to think of his plan either as a decorative arrangement of rooms and circulation or as an ingenious arrangement of spaces to meet the owner's needs or as a chance to try out something which he has admired elsewhere. He does not consider the structural scheme which is to hold up his floors and roof. One advantage of study and practice in structural design, both for the student and the young practitioner, even if he rarely or never does computations himself, is that a structural designer must think in three dimensions. He must see the main supporting elements in the structure. These two musts ought to influence the designer too. A designer with some structural training and familiarity with modern structural schemes can more easily invent ingenious ways of reconciling the needs of plan, elevation, section and structure than an engineer who has had no architectural office experience. Or a designer with little or no training in structural design can make things easier if he has some natural and developed structural sense and a cordially cooperative spirit.

I can illustrate by referring to two recent build-

ings for which I did the structural designs. In one case the architect, with entire disregard of the added cost of the structure, had determined upon certain interior effects which, it was felt, should not be changed at all. The construction was therefore strained to fit it, involving unnecessary time upon my part which had to be paid for, unnecessary fussing to dimension the plan to squeeze in the steel and concrete, and unnecessary care at the job to build in accordance with the ingenious but close-fitting arrangements which had been worked out. Then there had to be a corner window although there was no view which required it, and the type of construction was such that the support of the corner was not simple. Altogether the whole depended much more upon careful detailing, careful workmanship and careful maintenance in the future than was justified.

In the other case the architect had spent a good deal of time working out a plan with a number of offices with no idea as to whether the floor above was to be supported by bearing partitions, columns and girders, or girders running from wall to wall. To any one with structural sense, the use of girders from wall to wall at once suggested itself, but it developed that the piers in the rear wall had no relation to those in the front wall and therefore girders would bear over openings at one end or the other. It also developed that the story height was so low and the windows so close to the ceiling that the girders could not be allowed to bear over windows. The story height could not be increased because it would raise a line which was said to be essential to the beauty of the front elevation. It was not desirable to have the girders project below the low ceiling and with spacings which disregarded the partitions. In this case I persuaded the architect to adopt a regular spacing of partitions, windows and girders which centered a window in each office, a girder on each pier and a partition under each girder. The offices were just as good as before, the windows were all of one size instead of two, the dimensioning was made repetitive, and the execution was simplified for the builder.

#### *The Understanding of the Layman*

In my relations with other architects, and in my inspection trips to all kinds of buildings under construction, questions have occurred to me in regard to large matters and in regard to small details. I always wonder whether these things can be explained to an intelligent layman. Architecture cannot flourish as a mysterious art to be appreciated

only by its practitioners. It cannot justify itself to the ignorant or prejudiced layman but it must justify itself to the intelligent layman. Such a layman can understand a wall, a roof, a wooden post, a brick pier, a stone or reinforced concrete column. He can understand a lintel and an arch. He likes ornament and color better than bareness, and is glad to see these structural elements enriched in relief or color. I doubt if he understands or appreciates the larger projections, pilasters, buttresses, pinnacles, wings, claws and what not with which some modernists thicken and overload the curtain walls of our skeleton buildings, wasting ground area and complicating the steel frame. You may say that the layman is tired of Gothic buttresses and Classic cornices but I wonder if he admires any more the vertical projections like feeble and useless buttresses which the modernist uses, and which run up the front and disappear over the parapet like straps on a trunk. Some of the structural elements must be concealed for fire protection, others for greater convenience, comfort or elegance, but we too often conceal the structural facts with uncalled-for projections, and then the intelligent layman can no longer follow us; we have to explain too much. He does not see why we should waste his money covering up the bones of a twentieth-century structure to make it look like a fifteenth-century shell or to make it look like the latest experiment in the international style.

#### *Examples of Pretensions*

I can illustrate by the following examples.

Why build a large wooden portico by making the columns of 8-in. steel H-sections, fireproofed with concrete, and then surrounded by a wooden stave column 5 ft. in diameter? Why build the entablature and pediment of brick supported on steel lintels, fireproofed with concrete, and then expensively furred out to hold wooden and copper finish. Such a job requires the greatest care if the joints are to remain close in the future, and then it must be painted at frequent intervals forever. Why have the skin of wood just because early Colonial churches used wood? Haven't the times changed? Why not build it of stone? Would it cost any more, considering maintenance costs through the life of the building? Why not let stone do the work and show it? Wouldn't the public like it better? Wouldn't the public be right?

Why build a church tower, copied from a wooden one a hundred years old, but using brick, steel, reinforced concrete, hollow tile, copper and wood, the brick being the only structural material allowed

to show? Why not build the whole tower of wood or stone or brick or concrete and show it? Would it cost any more? Would it not be easier to justify to the intelligent client?

Why block up a church interior with unnecessary columns to form nave and aisles when there is no clerestory to support? The columns are of steel, fireproofed, and covered with wood. They support an imitation vault of metal lath and plaster. They have 6-ft. high pedestals 3-ft. square which interfere with the view of hundreds of people who sit behind them and crane their necks and scowl. Modern construction allows us to truss the roof across the whole breadth of the church easily. Must we put in unnecessary columns to make the room look long? Can we justify such archaeology to any intelligent layman? Some of the highly complicated devices thus used to hide the facts of structure make us wonder whether, after all, a Gothic church, built even today, with vaults, piers and buttresses doing their work without concealment is not a more defensible building.

Why build a dormitory tower of brick, steel, hollow tile, wood and copper, all except the brick being concealed or painted to imitate something else, and then support it over a large room below on steel trusses with steel columns concealed in the outer walls? The tower itself has no practical use and adds to the rent which the poor students must pay forever.

Why build the same kind of a tower and bring its ponderous supporting brick piers down into the busiest part of the building? Is it any defense for the architect to say that he wants to express the tower in the plan? How many people look carefully at the tower from outside and then hurry inside to check up to see whether it is expressed in plan?

Why build great towers with setbacks far too large for any reasonable thinning of the wall toward the top, and then support these telescoping walls by concealed and expensive steel or reinforced concrete girders?

Why build an office building with setbacks far too small to equal a bay of framing or a bay of offices or a bank of elevators so that the setback walls have to be supported on heavy girders or trusses instead of directly by a line of columns?

Why design an office building, supposedly modern in design, but with loggias with hollow piers 10 ft. square when we know, and the man in the street has seen, that buildings 40 stories high can be supported by steel columns 16 ins. square? Why

span the openings to this loggia with stone arches when we all know that the load is carried by steel girders above? Why form the ceiling of stone vaulting suspended, stone by stone, from the steel framework above?

Why cantilever the outer walls of a building several feet beyond the columns so as to gain continuous horizontal glass? How much light is gained by setting the column 4 ft. in from the glass instead of setting it in the outer wall in the conventional manner? Is it any less sinful to set a reinforced concrete column 4 ft. inside the glass line than to set a Corinthian marble column 4 ft. outside the glass line? Admittedly there is a reduction in the bending moment in the end span of reinforced concrete when continuity is provided by this overhanging cantilever. Is this saving enough to pay for the extra bother of the columns in the rentable space? Will the columns be convenient in an apartment house, an office building, or in a factory? We have never before welcomed a large number of interior columns. Why arrange an extra line of these nuisances in an inconvenient place a few feet inside the windows? Is emphasis of horizontal lines worth it? Is the excessive glass area easy to shade in summer? Is it easy to heat the room in winter? Does it add unnecessarily to the cost of washing? Have all American office buildings and apartments got to look like the Van Nelle tobacco factory at Rotterdam? Why? When the Worcester Pressed Steel Co. builds an all-glass building at Worcester and the Simonds Saw Co. builds a factory without any windows at all at Fitchburg 25 miles away, which is right? Is either right except as an advertisement? Whose advertisement; the owner's or the architect's?

#### *Form—Function—Effect*

I have watched the construction of modern high buildings and have seen the elaboration of steel work required to support fluted, channeled and pilastered walls with masonry over openings cut into jagged forms which were neither lintels nor arches. I have seen great carved stones hoisted hundreds of feet in the air, set expensively, and never seen again except by the stenographer in the nearest office building or by the passengers on the harbor steamers.

I have watched the building of great churches, some in the old way, scorning modern methods, resisting the thrust of a vaulted ceiling by ten times as much masonry as is required to support a modern fireproof ceiling. As I have watched the stones set in place at great heights, slowly, by expensive

labor, and as I have recalled all the preliminary processes of design, detailing, shop drawings, cutting and shipment of these great blocks, I have wondered whether the final effect justifies the effort, or whether far less effort, using our facilities of today, might not produce a finer effect and one which would be more understandable by the layman.

I have watched the building of other great churches where modern steel or reinforced concrete was concealed in stone piers and buttresses and with vaulting ribs hung up to steel. I wondered how much enjoyment the man in the street gets from buttresses and colonnades anyway; whether that is the way to make religion real to him; whether he understands what we are trying to do.

I have watched the building of a great library, with slender steel columns doing the work, and ponderous and expensive walls and buttresses providing the scenery, with small windows filled with stained glass to keep out the light; all very expensive and aping medieval castles which were certainly not devoted to the reading of books.

I have watched the construction of public buildings with great stone columns supported on steel beams over the first story and with the entablature above the columns supported by complicated steel struts, lintels and anchors. Great cornices or parapets made a whole story dark. They cost thousands of dollars and kept out the light. Wouldn't ten thousand dollars' worth of good sculpture be made to express more clearly the purpose of the particular building than one hundred thousand dollars' worth of columns and modillions? Who loves a hundred modillions anyway?

Why reproduce wooden truss forms in reinforced concrete, textured and colored to deceive? Why cover steel trusses with plaster to imitate wooden trusses? Why build ancient but illogical forms of wooden trusses held up by concealed steel or with their thrusts resisted by steel or reinforced concrete concealed in the buttresses? Why suspend a wholly false wooden truss from a steel truss concealed in the ceiling space?

Some builders in the past constructed all-brick buildings because that was the only material their province produced, but why should we subject ourselves to their limitations with our wealth of materials today? As bricks can be moulded now in automatic machines with 8-brick gang moulds, why use bricks so special that they have to be moulded by hand one at a time and then have to be touched up before burning or be ground after burning?

In connection with the subject of materials, the

more I see of government buildings, Federal, state or municipal, the more I am convinced that we spend far too much public money in this country on granite, marble or limestone, on columns and cornices, on extravagant lobbies, on unnecessarily expensive materials and on over-elaborate interiors. We waste this money surrounding thousands of clerks with magnificence which is in ill accord with their salaries or with their importance, and is entirely out of line with accommodations furnished similar clerks in private employ. We waste this money on buildings like schools, for instance, which house the ever-changing methods of education. We waste it on the lesser postoffices, courthouses and custom houses. Such buildings should not be built for the centuries—they should be torn down in a generation and new buildings built to better house changing methods. Every wasted dollar spent in the first place makes it harder to scrap the expensive but obsolete building when it should be replaced. The politicians who require that Federal buildings in New England must be built of granite at an additional cost of 10% because granite is a New England product would do better to spend that

extra 10% to improve the disgraceful housing in this country.

In the case of some memorials and a few public buildings planned for a distinguished use and a long life, fine, expensive and durable materials are justified. Such buildings also deserve the best sculpture, paintings and, in some cases, landscape treatment, all by masters, and all individually expressive of the purpose of the particular building. To me the exterior of Paul Cret's Folger Library at Washington with its restrained and beautiful architecture and its individually pertinent sculpture, is far more interesting than all the countless columns of the Capitol.

If the examples which I have described complicate our construction, increase costs, divorce design from construction and depart from reality too much; if they remove our work too far from the understanding and sympathy of the intelligent layman, what constructive suggestions can be considered?

*(Part II of Professor Killam's Article will appear in the March number of THE OCTAGON.)*

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## The Thirteenth International Congress of Architects

AT THE request of George Oakley Totten, Jr., A. I. A., member of the Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Architects, notice is given concerning the thirteenth International Congress. Major Totten writes as follows:

I am enclosing, herewith, an account of a meeting of the Permanent Committee, I. C. A., to be held in Paris, January 19, 1935, which I trust you will publish in THE OCTAGON. It will be seen from this that preparations are then to be made for the next I. C. A., which will be held in Rome, September 22, 1935.

At the last Congress held in Budapest in 1930, it was voted to hold the next Congress in America, but owing to the world depression, the American Section of the Permanent Committee did not feel that the time was propitious to invite the Architects of the world to our shores. In consequence, at the last meeting of the Permanent Committee which was held in Paris in June, the

Italians tendered their invitation. So the next great Congress will be held in the Eternal City.

In 1910, the Italian Architects held a Congress in Rome. It was attended by Architects from many parts of the world, and the inaugural meeting was held in one of the beautiful Michael Angelo rooms of the Capitol.

Many American Architects were present at the last meeting, and it is hoped by our Committee that many more will attend the coming Congress in September, 1935.

A visit to Rome is delightful and instructive at any time, but to visit this fascinating city at the time of a great International Congress of Architects, is the opportunity and privilege of a lifetime.

The Institute would be glad to have the names of any members who may be planning to be in Italy during the sessions of this Congress, which begin on September 22, 1935.

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## Aid for the Architect—By F. H. A.

### "Better Housing."

Every architect who has the slightest interest in the development of the program of the Federal Housing Administration in his community, and a desire to participate therein, should enter his name on the mailing list to receive "Better Housing."

This weekly publication, well printed and freely illustrated, is issued by the Field Division of F. H. A.

There is no subscription charge to the architect. All that he has to do is to ask that his name be placed on the list to receive this valuable weekly magazine. In writing he should use his professional letterhead.

Address the Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C.

### Special Publications.

As of February 15 the printed publications issued by F. H. A., and of special interest to architects, are as follows:

#### GENERAL, AND TITLE I—MODERNIZING

**Community Campaign—How Your City can get the greatest Benefit from the National Housing Act.**

**Architects, Contractors, Building Supply Dealers, and Others—An Opportunity and a Responsibility.**

**The National Housing Act—How Owners of**

**Homes and Business Property can secure the Benefits of the Act.**

**Community Planning—Suggestions to Building and Planning Officials, City Planning and Housing Commissions, Architects, and Others.**

**Farm Property Improvement.**

**Fourteen Answers—to questions often asked by those who wish to modernize or build.**

#### TITLE II—NEW CONSTRUCTION

**Mutual Mortgage Insurance—Regulations and Procedure (Circular No. 1).**

**Property Standards—Requirements for Mortgage Insurance under Title II (Circular No. 2).**

**Low-Cost Housing—Insurance of Mortgages on Low-Cost Housing Projects (Circular No. 3).**

**Operative Builders—Information Concerning Insurance of Mortgages and Related Data (Circular No. 4).**

**Subdivision Development—Standards for the Insurance of Mortgages on Properties located in undeveloped subdivisions (Circular No. 5).**

These brochures contain data of great value to the architect who is discussing remodeling or new building projects with prospective clients. To secure one or more of these titles, free of charge, address the Housing Administration, Washington, D. C., give the complete title of each document desired, and use your letterhead.

## Architectural Supervisors Appointed By F. H. A.

**A**FTER an intensive course in real estate valuation and related subjects, held in Washington, fifty-eight architects, representing many sections of the country, have been formally appointed Chief Architectural Supervisors by the Federal Housing Administration.

These appointments complete an organization for the handling of applications for insurance of mortgages on new homes, and for the refinancing of old mortgages. The architects thus appointed, for the states indicated, are as follows:

#### CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL SUPERVISORS

##### *Alabama, Birmingham*

William T. Warren  
2103 3rd Avenue N.

##### *Arizona, Phoenix*

Leslie J. Mahoney  
704 Heard Bldg.

##### *Arkansas, Little Rock*

George H. Wittenburg  
403 Donaghey Bldg.

##### *California, San Francisco*

Albert J. Evers  
1722 Russ Building

##### *California, Los Angeles*

David J. Witmer  
756 South Spring Street

##### *Colorado, Denver*

George H. Williamson  
729 U. S. Natl. Bank Bldg.

##### *Connecticut, Hartford*

Philip N. Sunderland  
125 Trumbull St., R. 301

##### *Delaware, Wilmington*

G. M. Whiteside  
504 Industrial Trust Bldg.  
10th and Orange Streets

##### *Florida, Jacksonville*

Jefferson D. Powell  
1512 Lynch Building

##### *Georgia, Atlanta*

Hal Fitzgerald Hentz  
505 First Natl. Bank Bldg.

##### *Idaho, Boise*

Frederick C. Hummell  
401 Idaho Bldg.

##### *Illinois, Chicago*

John C. Merrill  
134 N. La Salle St., R. 206

## CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL SUPERVISORS—Continued

<i>Illinois</i> , Springfield Ralph W. Varney 620 Illinois Building	<i>Missouri</i> , St. Louis Wilbur T. Trueblood 913 Ambassador Bldg.	<i>North Dakota</i> , Bismarck Ira L. Rush 10 Eltinge Building	<i>Texas</i> , Fort Worth Wiley G. Clarkson 910 First Nat'l. Bank Bldg. 7th and Houston Sts.
<i>Indiana</i> , Indianapolis George C. Wright 809 Continental Bldg. 17 N. Meridian Street	<i>Missouri</i> , Kansas City William H. Saylor 710 R. A. Long Building	<i>Ohio</i> , Cleveland George R. Harris 808 Bulkley Building	<i>Texas</i> , Dallas James Bruce Cheek 912 Magnolia Building
<i>Iowa</i> , Des Moines Charles A. Watrous 418 Old Federal Bldg.	<i>Montana</i> , Helena Sigvald L. Berg United States Assay Bldg.	<i>Ohio</i> , Columbus Walter E. Pettit 708-714 Hartman Bldg.	<i>Texas</i> , San Antonio Raymond Phelps 509 Frost Bank Bldg.
<i>Kansas</i> , Topeka Ben H. Byrnes 309 Federal Building	<i>Nebraska</i> , Omaha Alan McDonald 670 Saunders-Kennedy Bldg.	<i>Oklahoma</i> , Tulsa Arthur M. Atkinson 822 National Bank Bldg.	<i>Texas</i> , Houston E. E. Gose 1627 Shell Building
<i>Kentucky</i> , Louisville Ossian P. Ward 416 Federal Building	<i>Nevada</i> , Reno George Asmead Ferris Old Federal Bldg.	<i>Oklahoma</i> , Oklahoma City Thomas L. Sorey 433-444 Key Building	<i>Utah</i> , Salt Lake City Edward O. Anderson 1109 First Nat'l. Bank Bldg.
<i>Louisiana</i> , New Orleans Solis Seiferth 1106 Hibernia Bank Bldg.	<i>New Hampshire</i> , Concord James R. Killkelly 9 Capitol Street	<i>Oregon</i> , Portland William G. Holford 420 Park Building	<i>Vermont</i> , Burlington (No Supervisor) 206 Bank Street
<i>Maine</i> , Portland Philip S. Wadsworth 477 Congress Street	<i>New Jersey</i> , Newark Neil J. Convery 505 Industrial Office Bldg.	<i>Pennsylvania</i> , Philadelphia Charles Lewis Borie, 3rd 1638 Fidelity-Phila. Tr. B.	<i>Virginia</i> , Richmond Merrill C. Lee 1430 Central Nat'l. Bank B.
<i>Maryland</i> , Baltimore William Gordon Beecher 917 Fidelity Bldg.	<i>New Mexico</i> , Santa Fe A. Leicester Hyde 301 Lencic Bldg.	<i>Pennsylvania</i> , Pittsburgh Raymond M. Marlier Rm. 934-36 New Fed. Bldg. 7th and Grant Street	<i>Washington</i> , Seattle A. H. Albertson 1813 Exchange Bldg.
<i>Massachusetts</i> , Boston John T. Whitmore 10 Post Office Square	<i>New York</i> , New York City Frederick Mathesius Rm. 1780, 11 West 42nd St.	<i>Rhode Island</i> , Providence Albert Harkness 17 Exchange Place	<i>West Virginia</i> , Parkersburg H. Rus Warne 405 Union Trust Bldg.
<i>Michigan</i> , Detroit Lancelot Sukert 1174 First Nat'l. Bank Bldg.	<i>New York</i> , Albany Clarence H. Gardinier 74 Chapel Street	<i>South Carolina</i> , Charleston Albert Simons 712 Peoples Office Building	<i>Wisconsin</i> , Milwaukee Roger C. Kirchoff 2003 Mariner Tower
<i>Minnesota</i> , Minneapolis Edwin H. Hewitt 200 Roanoke Building	<i>New York</i> , Buffalo John J. Wade 728 Marine Trust Bldg.	<i>South Dakota</i> , Sioux Falls H. J. Spitznagle Citizens Bank Bldg.	<i>Wyoming</i> , Cheyenne W. M. Dubois Post Office Building
<i>Mississippi</i> , Jackson Frank Fort 212 Lamar Life Bldg.	<i>North Carolina</i> , Asheville Louis H. Asbury Haywood Building 46 Haywood Street	<i>Tennessee</i> , Memphis Joe T. Wallace 210 Federal Bldg.	<i>Washington</i> , D. C. (No Supervisor listed)

Immediately following the announcement of the first of these appointments, the Secretary of the Institute addressed a letter of November 28, 1934, to the President of each Chapter, in which he urged close cooperation between the Chapter and the Architectural Supervisor for its territory. It was suggested that a special meeting of the Chapter be devoted to the F. H. A. program, and that the Architectural Supervisor be invited to attend. The

Secretary's letter concluded with the following paragraph:

"It is vital that this opportunity for opening the field of small house construction to the architectural profession, and for the early employment of many architects under the F. H. A. program be developed to the fullest extent by every Chapter of the Institute."



## Delano and Aldrich Scholarship Award

**RAYMOND LOPEZ**, Pupil of Azema & Tournaire, French Government Diploma 1928, has been awarded the Delano and Aldrich Scholarship.

Winner of Chenavard prize, one of the most important prizes offered in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, he has also received a gold medal at the Salon and is therefore Hors Concours. He was awarded a gold medal at the Barcelona Exhibition in 1925.

As a City planner Mr. Lopez prepared the plan of development for the City of Nevers in Eastern France, well known to the American Expeditionary Force. He has recently completed plans for a new 1000 bed hospital for the City of Brest, of which the construction is to be begun on his return to France in the early spring.

He is the author of a reconstruction of the lost continent of Atlantis, his work being based on the Greek texts of Plato, and the studies of various savants. This work was crowned by the Superior Council of Fine Arts and won for its author a traveling scholarship in Italy. Mr. Lopez has also travelled in Spain, Holland, Austria and England.

Mr. Lopez is accompanied by his wife, a painter, who has already received a gold medal at the Salon des Artistes Francais. For her mural decoration for a church in Brittany she was awarded this year the National Prize for Painting, the most important of the traveling scholarships, this being the first time it has been awarded to a woman.

After spending two weeks in New York Mr. and Mrs. Lopez travelled to the west visiting Princeton, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Chicago and Detroit. They also visited the Grand Canyon, and spent some time at Santa Fe and Taos returning by way of San Antonio, New Orleans, Charleston and Washington. After a second visit to New York, with trips to New Haven and Boston, they expect to return to France in the latter part of February, where Mr. Lopez is planning to deliver lectures under the auspices of the French Committee for the Delano and Aldrich Scholarship on the aesthetic aspect of New York, and on American hospitals, of which he is making a special study in the course of his trip.

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## Pilgrimage to Natchez

**THE** Pilgrimage week at Natchez for 1935 has been set from March 31 to April 7, inclusive.

Members of the Institute have a special invitation, as follows:

"Step into the past with Natchez!

"The Natchez Garden Club invites you to come to Natchez during 'The Pilgrimage,' which starts Sunday, March 31st, continuing through Sunday, April 7th. At this time Natchez will recreate the days of the Old South. Twenty-two ante-bellum houses will be open to the public and priceless treasures of a by-gone era may be seen.

"You will be welcomed by ladies in hoop skirts, girls in bonnets and pantelettes, and by typical

southern colonels. You may enjoy real southern cooking served by black mammies.

"Special entertainments are planned for each evening.—Old fashioned balls in ante-bellum houses and other colorful events of the past will be re-enacted.

"A complete tour of the houses offered by the Natchez Garden Club requires two days for which a nominal fee is charged. There are two tours each day, making four tours in all.

"For further information write Mrs. Balfour Miller, Natchez, Miss., General Chairman of pilgrimage activities."

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## Notice—Meeting of the Executive Committee

**THE** next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Institute will be held at The Octagon, in Washington, on March 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Members and Chapters having matters for the

attention of the Executive Committee should address them to the Secretary of the Institute at The Octagon for receipt there not later than March 25—as the agenda is closed as of that date.

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## Fourth Annual Meeting of the Construction League

THIS meeting was held in Washington on January 26.

Representatives from each of the twenty organization members of the League were present.

The American Institute of Architects was represented by its President, E. J. Russell, and by Stephen F. Voorhees, Director of the New York Division.

The objectives of the League were reviewed, and stated to be as follows:

The construction industry, in order to improve its service to the public and create an agency through which it might cooperate with other organizations, counsel with government and present its views to the public, organized The Construction League of the United States, representative of professional and trade associations in the industry, and set for it the following objectives:

1. To coordinate all groups in the construction industry.

2. To act as spokesman for the industry in relations with the public and with public officials.

3. To cooperate with other groups which, constantly or from time to time, may have interests in common with construction.

4. To carry on promotional and educational work of common benefit.

5. To conduct investigations aimed to develop measures for stabilizing the industry, eliminating waste and improving the service rendered the public.

6. To encourage legislation that will help improve the service of the industry to the public and oppose legislation detrimental thereto.

7. To take such measures and action as may be necessary or desirable from time to time to carry these objectives into effect.

8. To cooperate in improving relations between employers and employees.

## Illinois Community Planning Conference

ON January 17 the second Illinois Community Planning Conference was held at the College of Fine and Applied Arts, University of Illinois, Urbana. The meetings, presided over by Professor Otto G. Schaffer, Head of the Department of Landscape Architecture and Dean Rexford Newcomb, Director of the recently established Bureau of Community Planning, were attended by municipal officials, planning experts, members of the State Housing Commission and of the State Planning Commission, I. E. R. C. survey staffs, social workers, and interested laymen.

The Bureau of Community Planning, under the auspices of which the Conference was held, is purely a public-service and educational agency designed to stimulate and promote public interest and intelligent procedure in the planning of Illinois communities. It is empowered—

To carry on research in the field of Community Planning.

To gather data in this field and make background surveys pertinent to the intelligent planning of Illinois communities.

To summarize and bring to the attention of the people of the state the results of such research, surveys and investigations.

To offer certain consultation services to Illinois communities which wish to organize or develop local planning agencies or facilities.

The staff of the Bureau has now been completed and is proceeding to the development of the activities for which the Bureau was established.

To those interested in utilizing the facilities of the Bureau for the solution of local planning problems, it is to be pointed out that whereas the Bureau will aid to the fullest extent within its powers, it is *not* the intention of those in charge to do actual physical planning, or specific communities, or to offer the technical services in the preparation of such plans ordinarily performed by trained professional planners. There are, however, many ways in which the research and educational facilities of the University may be made effective in ordering the affairs of Illinois communities and in the consequent enrichment of life in that State.

## Contact With Durable Goods Industries

PRESIDENT Russell has appointed William G. Nolting, F.A.I.A., of Baltimore, as Councillor, to serve in a liaison capacity between the Durable Goods Industries Committee and The American

Institute of Architects. Mr. Nolting is a member of the Architects' Code Committee, and thoroughly familiar with the many factors involved in his new assignment.

## Endorsement of the Architect

**M**ANY members of the architectural profession have noted with appreciation the action of various outstanding manufacturers of high quality products—in commending to the public the services of the architect and the value of architectural service.

Two notable recent examples are:

The Otis Elevator Company—whose current advertisements in *FORTUNE*, *TIME*, and *BUSINESS WEEK* prominently display a box statement, reading thus "Consult your Architect—a relatively small expenditure on building modernization is solving the tenantry problem for many building owners. Your architect can show you how a modernization appropriation can be used to advantage."

Also, the American Radiator Company in a recent announcement calls attention to their February broadcast, and to Graham McNamee's message in behalf of the Architect.

Others are likewise giving recognition to that community of interest which exists between the

architect and the maker of quality building materials and products.

On this subject the Editor of the American Architect says:

"From time to time building material producers have given the public good advice either in their advertising or radio broadcasts. Among these may be mentioned Johns-Manville and the American Rolling Mills. The General Electric Company has recently inaugurated an American Home radio program. It is broadcast over the NBC national network at 12:15 E.S.T. on Sundays. The first program made frequent mention of the architect.

"In Texas, the Texas Retail Lumber Association sponsors a weekly radio program. Emphasis is placed on the desirability of home builders engaging an architect to help plan and advise them on their building problems.

"All these efforts are commendable and deserve appreciation of the entire architectural profession."

## Plan for Stimulating Private Construction

**A** MOST interesting suggestion has been made by Gordon Allen, A. I. A., of the Boston Chapter, as follows:

An idea has been presented to us that we believe should be of great interest to every one connected directly or indirectly with the construction industry—architects, builders, manufacturers of building materials, skilled and unskilled craftsmen, and those interested in economic recovery.

The idea is that legislation be passed permitting the deduction from income of all moneys spent on construction either by individuals or corporations before computing Federal Income Taxes—proper evidence of the expense to accompany returns. To put this plan into effect should be simple and the results would, we believe, be immediate. It would accomplish much that the government is trying to do without the necessary delays attendant on government undertakings. A time limit of three to five years should be provided, perhaps on a sliding scale.

The loss of income to the government would, we believe, be more than made up by savings in the dole and by increased corporate income taxes. Towns would

benefit from increased taxes. No delays or confusion would be present over land values.

Only to the extent that the plan succeeds would the government lose income and to the extent of its success its expenses for relief would be lessened and its income from corporate taxes increased.

It may interest you to know that this plan has been considered and approved by Mr. Stuart Chase, an acknowledged authority on economics.

The principle here involved was discussed at the meeting of the Construction League of the United States, held in Knoxville, Tennessee, in December, and the following statement adopted:

That, in order to encourage investment of private capital in construction, consideration be given to legislation permitting deduction from gross income of amounts invested during a given period in construction and durable goods and providing also, for a limited period, for exemption of real estate improvements from taxation.

These suggestions should have full consideration when revisions of Federal and State taxation laws are under discussion.

## With the Chapters and State Associations

(Excerpts from minutes, bulletins, and reports)

### Baltimore.

The annual meeting of the Chapter on January 22 was preceded by a dinner at the Hamilton Street Club.

President Nolting reported on the year's activities of the Chapter, and was followed by the Secretary and Treasurer who also reported.

Mr. Edmunds reported for the Registration Law Committee. He stated that the bill was to be introduced on January 23, and the Chapter members were asked to hold themselves in readiness to act when called upon.

The report for the Committee on Parks and Parkways was read. The Chapter voted to join the Maryland Outdoor Congress.

### Boston.

The meeting, on January 8, was called to order by President Chandler at 3:00 P. M., in the Library of the Boston Architectural Club. He announced the subject of the meeting, "The Draft of the Registration Law," and called upon Mr. Watts to read the draft of the law drawn by his Committee.

Mr. C. Howard Walker spoke on the subject of registration. He said, "I don't represent anything but myself. I oppose any legislation which will coerce this profession." He expressed himself against any law for registration of architects, particularly one which would put the question of whether or not a man is fit to practice architecture in the hands of any political board.

Mr. George Gray, of the Connecticut Chapter, was called upon to tell of the working of the new Connecticut law for registration. He stated that their law has been successful; that it does not prohibit the *practice* of architecture by one who has not a certificate, but prohibits the use of the *title* of "architect."

Mr. Parker, in answer to Mr. Walker's statement, said, "My impression is that in the 37 states in which there is a law, there is a rather high standard in the make-up of the registration boards. Also, any registration law looks towards the future."

Upon the motion by Mr. Parker that the bill for the registration of architects be submitted by the Chapter to this Legislature, the vote was twenty-five in favor and two against.

The meeting then adjourned to assemble later for

the dinner at the University Club at 6:30 P. M.

Among the guests present were Ernest J. Russell, President of the A. I. A., H. H. Kendall, former President, H. Daland Chandler, President of the Chapter; Messrs. Gray and Hamilton of Connecticut, Jackson and Geddes from Rhode Island, Thomas from Maine, Huddleston from New Hampshire and Mr. Maloney of Springfield. Members of the Chapter, together with delegations of students from Harvard, M. I. T. and the atelier members of the Architectural Club, brought the number up to over one hundred.

President Chandler expressed his pleasure at this "family" gathering of the younger as well as the older men, and explained that the purpose of the meeting was to answer the question so often raised: "What is the Institute doing and why should we join it?"—and called upon Mr. H. H. Kendall, one of the older and most beloved men of the profession, to introduce President Russell.

Mr. Kendall in a graceful speech said that some of the firmest friends he had were made through the Institute, among them President Russell, who was on the Board of Directors when he was President.

When President Russell rose to speak there was much acclaim by the entire audience, who rose *en masse* to greet him. He said that he was going to try and answer these questions: Why is there an A. I. A.? What does it do? Why is there a national organization? The Institute, said he, studies the conditions of the profession, endeavoring to equalize them and bring them into conformity; and such has been the success of its efforts in this field that throughout the profession its code of practice and charges is cited as standard and basic in the courts of law.

The officers and directors of the A. I. A. carry out policies outlined and established by the Conventions from year to year. Criticism of the Institute is wholesome, for criticism means that we have a live organization, therefore criticisms are welcomed.

President Russell then spoke more specifically of the organization. He outlined the work of the standing committees, and their achievements.

President Chandler then called on Mr. William B. Colleary, who said in part: "To counteract the impression on the public conveyed by the negligent attitude of the government and the public's own

apathy, we need a potent and constant selling program, over the radio and in the newspapers by architects as an organization." "There is a great need of sane selfishness on our part," he said. "We will have powerful allies; the entire building industry, the utility companies, the banks, the insurance companies, and the fair-play-loving public."

Mr. Morris W. Maloney of Springfield spoke of the conditions in the western part of Massachusetts. Twenty-five architects formed a society to discourage the competition offered by the lumber companies and the show window companies, and had been surprisingly successful in fortifying their standing in the city.

And so the meeting closed with the happy thought expressed by the President that with this warming of the hearts of young and old, this more intimate *camaraderie* of the profession, a truly happy new year lay ahead for all.

#### Buffalo.

The Chapter's annual meeting, January 15th, received the report of the Relations Committee—reported to be the most active committee of the past year. It worked hard to combine the architect with the contractor and with labor, to fight the depression. The Architects and Engineers Advisory Council was formed of men appointed by the Buffalo section of the American Society of Civil Engineers and by the Chapter for the express purpose of studying problems pertaining to Buffalo's master plan. It was reported to have been most active in many affairs of city-wide interest and importance.

At the Board of Directors meeting on January 22nd, President Wade started off the evening's proceedings with an informal talk on the general poor business ability of the average architect. He cited the dormant condition of the building industry, stating that the financial depression, together with the overbuilt condition of the country has created a double depression in this industry. As a result, he said, business is the order of the day in architecture. Architects have got to stop considering themselves as primarily professional men. They must be more purely business men. They must count on the little things.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Schmill disagreed with this, believing that when the fee drops the service should remain the same. They also disagreed with his feeling that small houses are to be the order of the day, both men expressing their belief that big buildings would soon be built in Buffalo again.

The interesting discussion continued, pro and con.

To cooperate with the program of the Federal Housing Administration, Mr. Wade suggested the establishment of an architectural clinic. It was decided to further develop the whole plan for consideration at another meeting of the members.

#### Central New York.

President Randall has submitted the following report of the Chapter's annual meeting at the Onondago Hotel in Syracuse on January 19th:

The meeting was well attended and over 40 sat down for lunch, every city being well represented. The Louis Room of this hotel is particularly well adapted for meetings of this type and was given additional charm by an exhibit of students' work from the Architectural Department of Syracuse University.

The sessions were arranged in a very practical way, with first session called at 11:30 A. M. when all routine matters were brought before the meeting and approved; the popular lunch served at 1 P. M., with the afternoon session given over to the speakers, and both proved themselves to be very interesting and instructive.

The first speaker was Robert D. Kohn, the new President of the Council of Registered Architects, and by the way, this very interesting speaker gave a talk to the University students at the College in the morning before our meeting. Mr. Kohn, as usual, made a fine impression showing his activities while in Washington in Government service. In his talk, among many points brought out, he accentuated the fact that the architect should make himself more conspicuous and be part of the scheme that brings the job in, instead of quietly waiting for something to turn up. A feature that he deplored in present set-up was the Government employing private Architects on a meagre salary and requiring them to go to Washington to live. After these particular jobs are finished, what is going to happen to them? After Mr. Kohn's talk he was followed by C. H. Gardinier of Albany, N. Y., representing the Federal Housing Administration, who on getting up deplored the fact that he had to follow a man of Mr. Kohn's eloquence. The gentleman in a quiet orderly way gave a mighty good talk and told the members present many points on the working of the Federal Housing Administration.

The Spring Meeting, no doubt, will be in Rochester, N. Y., and possibly may be a joint meeting with Buffalo Chapter. This meeting will be practically a Council meeting.

Chicago.

The Chicago Chapter's January 8 meeting was field day for the local officials of the FHA before the architects. This division of the Government's plan to put money in circulation was represented by Carroll H. Sudler, District Director; Leo A. Cotter, Chief Underwriter; Percy E. Wagner, Chief Valuator; John O. Merrill, A. I. A., Architectural Supervisor. All breathed enthusiasm and confidence in the plan and since they are all Chicago men, known to many of their hearers, there was little or no restraint.

Mr. Sudler, suave and smiling as always, explained that the Government's plan of recovery was like a square; the first side was the HOLC, the second FERA, the third PWA Housing Division, and, to complete the square, the FHA. Mr. Sudler gloried in the publicity achieved for the FHA plan and brought with him newspapers where he displayed full page announcements. Title II of the FHA was the burden of the evening's song by all the speakers, and Title III was explained to be the provision for the establishment of a National Mortgage Association to handle the loans made by individual banks under Government insurance. Mr. Sudler read a paper to explain features of Title II, an explanation that architects also will find lucidly and concisely presented in the article by Miles L. Colean in the December "American Architect."

Mr. Cotter was short, precise, direct, pointing to the slogan adopted for their work—"Fitness—Function—Durability."

Mr. Wagner's talk followed, and he in turn was followed by Mr. Merrill, an officer of the Chapter, always serious and never smiling, taking pains to explain that design and building standards had been laid down that would be followed religiously; that supervision at the building supplementing the architects' was included; that the architect's fee, he judged, would be the regular established fee. He explained the procedure of the submission of plans to obtain the approval of at least the architectural examiners.

President Hall, as chairman, then invited discussion from the floor, stating he looked for no grey-haired speakers. It was youth he wanted to have speak. Nevertheless, some grey heads bobbed up as speakers—*From the Monthly Bulletin of the Illinois Society of Architects.*

Cincinnati.

The December meeting of the Chapter was held at the Fireside Inn on December 18. President Schulte presided.

Poetry opened the meeting. The poem was dedicated to the demonstration house sponsored by the Chapter, was relative to the same and was read by the worthy President with proper emotional inflection.

Descending from the sublime mood of poetry to prosaic necessities, the business before the meeting was taken up.

After the reading and approval of the Code of Ethics of the Master Carpenters' Association, a discussion of the architect and the small house absorbed the remainder of the evening. The discussion was generally participated in and proved highly interesting and instructive.

A proposal was made to dedicate one meeting to an exchange of office procedure methods that the best and cheapest methods might be determined. Throughout the discussion it was emphasized that the architect must meet the budget of the small house owner and must learn to economize in as many ways as possible consistent with good practice.

In the words of the Secretary, "The final fade-out leaves the humble secretary with the remembrance of Ed. Kruckemeyer executing a right-cross upon an imaginary builder with unscrupulous character, while the worthy president lead with his left to the chin of the incubus of public ignorance."

At another meeting of the Chapter, Mr. Potter rose from his position of dignified silence to make an epochal proposal. A flowery, even wordy, introduction led to the proposal proper—that a water-color club be established. Development of the theme brought forth a committee composed of three inscrutables, Garber, Dennison and Potter, for the examination of applicants. Strict requirements were laid down by Mr. Potter, namely, three water-colors, to have been executed (but not necessarily hung) within the last twenty-four months. An annual or semi-annual show would be held in the market stall on Fountain Square or in some other appropriate place.

Upon this proposal Mr. Zettel's enthusiasm reached such bounds that he was with difficulty restrained.

It was officially recommended that Mr. Potter be instructed to proceed with the organization of his band of puddlers in paint.

The Chapter gave Mr. Zettel a vote of thanks for the delightful exhibition of his water-colors of the southwestern subjects which added so greatly to the interest of the evening.

**Columbus.**

The first monthly meeting, with an attendance of twenty-seven, was an excellent start for the new year.

Starting with the February meeting the Chapter will inaugurate a series of educational discussions on the "Principles of Professional Practice." This program is intended to foster any architects and the common understanding for the conduct, procedure, and service rendered by the profession. Success as a profession will depend largely on the architects' cooperation and coordination of these fundamentals.

Announcement was made of the appointment by the Governor of a new member to the State Board of Examiners of Architects, namely Franz Warner of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Warner is an architect of sound professional standing and his appointment received the approbation of the local architects.

Professor Chubb also suggested that an effort be made to bring about more active service from the State Board of Building Standards through proper appropriations from the Legislature. This Board was formed some years ago for the purpose of examining materials and equipment, not mentioned in the State Building Codes, or which had been developed after the approval and adoption of the codes by the Legislature, but which could be considered as equivalent to code requirements. It is felt that the advantages toward building economies should be retained through the active functioning of this Board.

The Chapter is working with other organizations to assist the Federal Housing Administration program to move a small house to the central part of the city and there remodel it so that the general public may examine the progress of typical small house renovation and remodelling from day to day, together with an examination of costs.

**Michigan Society of Architects.**

The Twenty-first Annual Convention of the Michigan Society of Architects will be held in Detroit, March 15th and 16th, it was decided at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors. This was done after suspending the by-laws, which provide that the convention shall be held in February. The reason for the change was to have the convention during the Detroit and Michigan Exposition at Convention Hall, designated as the "Little World's Fair," and at which there will be a division devoted to Building and Home Construction.

While it has been the custom to hold the con-

vention alternately in Detroit and other Michigan cities, and, while it has been held here for the past two years, it was decided that the Little World's Fair was decidedly the most important consideration from the standpoint of attendance, publicity, etc.

It is expected that a representative from the Federal Housing Administration at Washington will be the principal speaker, and that the subject will pertain to the small house and modernization.

In this connection, some time prior to the convention, there are to be two old houses moved into Washington Boulevard. One will be left in its dilapidated state and the other, a duplicate, will be modernized. Branson V. Gamber and Clair W. Ditchy are the architectural representatives on this committee and D. Allen Wright will make plans for the modernization.

Later this will be followed by an information booth at the Exposition for the Federal Housing Administration. Branson Gamber has prepared plans for the construction of a material example of the F. H. A. insignia, which is a small house in a circle. The house will be large enough to serve as an information booth.

It is to be hoped that with the increased interest in housing, the small house, and modernization, the convention this year will take on added importance and attendance.

**Georgia.**

The President reported, at the January meeting, that upon the inception of the Better Housing Campaign covering renovation the Chapter cooperated with the Chamber of Commerce through representatives on the various committees in the analysis of the scope of the work to be done and in assuring the backing of the building industry.

In inaugurating the Model House Program the Chapter was asked for assistance. After a conference with the committee an offer was accepted for the preparation of the necessary plans and specifications as the Chapter's donation to the project. Messrs. Cooper and Cooper very generously performed this service, representing the Chapter throughout the entire operation with very satisfactory results in every respect. The Chapter also subscribed \$100.00 toward the expense of the campaign.

In reporting on the work of the Committee on Public Information, Samuel Cooper, Chairman, said that the Renovising Campaign had netted the Chapter and architects generally more publicity than any other event in several years. The Cham-

ber of Commerce had set up a huge billboard at the Model House setting forth among other things the part the Chapter had played in the project and that very friendly relationship had developed with the Chamber which was actively cooperating to direct renovating work developing under the campaign into the hands of the Chapter members.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to invite all former members of the Chapter to attend as guests all meetings of the Chapter during the first half of the current year.

At the February meeting, Mr. Singleton, guest of the Chapter and member of the firm of Wiedeman and Singleton, Engineers, read a copy of the bill pending before the Georgia Legislature on the question of registration of engineers by the State. After the reading of the bill, he asked the meeting for suggestions and criticisms.

It was moved that a committee be appointed to study the bill and offer constructive suggestions. Mr. Bush-Brown offered an amendment to the motion that the bill be approved in principle by the Chapter, and that the committee be instructed to offer any suggestions they considered necessary as regards those portions of the bill having some possible effect on the practice of architecture. The motion carried, and Messrs. Ivey, Wachendorff, Morgan, and McLaughlin were appointed to serve on the committee.

#### Northern California.

At the regular meeting of the Chapter in November, the following matters were considered and acted upon:

A report pertaining to a Modernization Exhibit was presented by the Exhibit Committee and discussed. A motion by Mr. Garren with amendment by Mr. Bakewell asked that the Committee reconsider its report and authorized it to proceed immediately to bring about an exhibit of creditable size and merit in which would be included worthy commercial work as well as residential. The motion was carried unanimously.

Requirements for government underwriting on new homes under Title II of the National Housing Act were outlined by Mr. Evers. The Chapter members were advised that design, location and adequate contract documents will bring preferment in the financing; also that coverage will be restricted to 30% on interior lots and 40% on corners.

The program was presented by the Committee on Education under the direction of Mr. Irving F. Morrow, Chairman.

Stating that at the last Convention of the Institute a new program on education was adopted and referred to the Chapters with reference to the preparation to practice architecture, Mr. Morrow carefully explained the six-point instruction in this respect.

Reaction to this plan was expressed by the following members, representative of institutions directly concerned with the training or examination for the practice of architecture:

Mr. Warren C. Perry, Director of the School of Architecture of the University of California, admitting that the schools cannot pretend that their graduates are fitted for practice, stated that they, at least, are sent forth with a fair conception of the aims which are paramount in the profession.

Mr. Edward L. Frick, representing the Beaux Arts School of Design through the San Francisco Architectural Club, spoke of the opportunity therein offered to draftsmen who have no chance to attend a university. He recommended that the Chapter establish a closer contact with the club in helping these men along.

Mr. Chas. F. B. Roeth, Member of the State Board of Architectural Examiners, would hesitate to suggest that the local Board accept the standards of the National Council of Registration Boards because this State is in advance of many others in its requirements and holds its candidates to higher standards than those of the Council.

With mention of the importance of proper guidance during apprenticeship, he deplored a laxity in schools to inculcate a higher sense of professional integrity in students which would remain with them during their later training and practice.

Mr. John Bakewell, Jr., spoke of the relationship between the architect and his draftsmen. He felt that the man in the office learns mostly from his companions to a certain stage of being a good draftsman. To this point, the architect, directly, or indirectly through his staff, has been instrumental in his development but for further grounding he must thereafter supplement with higher instruction in university or atelier.

Mr. Perry afterward pointed out that in certain offices of higher caliber, mentorship is not as important as for those men—many of them able—who drift from office to office through inconstancy of work.

A general discussion of the subject followed these talks until adjournment.



**Philadelphia.**

A luncheon meeting of the Chapter was held on January 17. After the luncheon, President Zantzingler stated that the Executive Committee had authorized the carrying out of the induction ceremony for the two members of the Institute present at the meeting. Accordingly, the two new members, Messrs. John Graham, Jr., and Charles North, arose and after having been introduced by the Secretary and their sponsor, Mr. Brockie, the President read the form of welcome.

President Zantzingler then called the attention of the meeting to the business of the day, namely, the position of the architectural profession in regard to the general economic situation. He introduced Charles T. Ingham, Secretary of the A. I. A.

Mr. Ingham spoke particularly with regard to two subjects which, he stated, would no doubt receive a great deal of attention at the next Convention—Federal Public Works and the By-Laws changes necessitated by the program for unification of the architectural profession. In this connection, he said it was interesting to note how Institute activities seem to operate in cycles. We have heard a lot in recent years about cycles of depression and recovery and it is because periods of depression have always been followed by periods of expansion that we have a hopeful outlook toward the future. While reading an Historical Sketch of the A. I. A. a few days ago, by Glenn Brown, for many years Secretary of the Institute, Mr. Ingham said he could not fail to note a certain parallel of the problems of many years ago with those of today. It was written in 1907, nearly thirty years ago, and sketched the history of the Institute from 1857 to that date. He read certain paragraphs from the Historical Sketch, relating to efforts to obtain legislation for the employment of architects, and the efforts of the Institute toward improving the character of government architecture; also a paragraph relating to unification when the Western Association of Architects combined forces with The American Institute of Architects.

In concluding, Mr. Ingham extended the greetings of President Russell, who, in a letter referring to the meeting, said: "I hope you and Kemper will tell them the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Mr. Zantzingler then introduced the Executive Secretary of the Institute, who spoke briefly on the following subjects: Status of the Institute as a National Organization, Institute Finances, The Architects' Code, Unification of the Profession,

Public Works, THE OCTAGON (the monthly bulletin), the Convention of 1935, and "What do I get for my \$15.00?" He also responded to a number of questions on these and other subjects.

**Pittsburgh.**

The annual meeting of the Chapter was held on January 15, at the Harvard-Yale-Princeton Club.

Mr. Schwab made the annual address as President, giving a summary of the year's activities. The address was well received.

The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports followed, and then reports of the various committees.

After the reading of the report of the Committee on National Housing Act, President Schwab asked for comments from E. B. Lee, District Director of the Federal Housing Administration. Mr. Lee responded with a general discussion of the subject.

It was moved by Nirdlinger (Stotz) that the Chapter furnish 3000 copies of "When You Build" to the local F. H. A. office for distribution, and to include therein the roster of the members of the Chapter.

Mr. Lee offered a suggestion that an organization be formed to serve the people who want to take advantage of Title II of the National Housing Act. President Schwab announced that additional members would be named to the Special Housing Committee (Ingham, Chairman) for further action and suggestions.

It was moved by Reutti (Smith) that the Pittsburgh Chapter recommend to Governor Earle that Charles T. Ingham be appointed to the State Board of Examiners of Architects and that the State Association be advised of the Chapter action and urged to do likewise.

**Rhode Island.**

The February meeting of the Chapter was the occasion of a dinner at The Art Club.

Following the dinner, made even more enjoyable by the contribution of some bottles of Italian wine by Col. Dyer, the Chapter listened to an address by C. Grant LaFarge, after which there was a general discussion.

Mr. LaFarge spoke on "Appreciation of Art and Architecture" as directly applied to education, and those present went on record as believing this meeting to be one of the high spots in the Chapter's history.

It was voted that the thanks and appreciation of the Chapter be given to Mr. LaFarge for his ad-

dress of distinguished quality that was both eloquent and scholarly, a presentation of the subject that was searching, pertinent, full of thought and above all, human.

#### South Carolina.

A very successful annual meeting of the Chapter was held at Charleston on January 26th, at the Gibbes Art Gallery. It was well attended by the members, several architects invited as guests, the Chairman of the State Board of Architectural Examiners, Professors and Assistant Professors of Clemson College, the State Director, Assistant Director, Federal Housing Administration, as well as the Chief Underwriter, and County Administrator of the F. H. A.

President Simons made a short address welcoming the members and guests and spoke on resuming with greater energy the activities of the Chapter, urging a larger membership and the need for aggressive political activities to prevent legislation and activities harmful to the interests of the profession; and on the possibilities of the Federal Housing Administration as a help to renewed building activities.

The Secretary's report followed, citing the work of his office in general and his activities as a member of the State Building Council in formulating a State Building Code, and as District Officer of the H. A. B. S. Regarding membership, he reported an increase of 30% since the last annual report to the Institute in April, 1934, with prospects of additional Institute and Chapter members.

Later in the meeting, Rudolph E. Lee, Chairman of the State Board of Architectural Examiners, pointed out various weak points in the existing registration law of the State and submitted certain recommended changes in the law which it was desired to place before the Legislature. He urged the Chapter to cooperate in securing passage of these amendments.

Mr. Lee then extended an invitation to meet as the guests of the Architectural Department of Clemson College in April. The invitation was received with thanks and referred to the Executive Committee.

Professor Anderson, Associate Professor of Design at Clemson College, made a short talk, urging the cooperation of the Chapter with the architectural school.

At the afternoon session, newly-elected Presi-

dent Lapham introduced Mr. John Mead Howells, F. A. I. A., of New York, and asked him to speak. Mr. Howells gave an interesting talk on the relations between the Government and the individual architect and the National Fine Arts Commission of which he is a member.

Mr. H. E. Bailey, State Director of the F. H. A., addressed the meeting on the relationship between the F. H. A., the banks and the client seeking a loan, and the part to be played by the architect and the fee architect connected therewith. Upon completion of his address, various questions were asked by the members.

Upon adjournment of the meeting, the local architects escorted the various visiting architects to historic buildings of interest around Charleston.

#### Wisconsin.

The entire membership of the Chapter is looking forward to next May when the Institute will be entertained here in Milwaukee. It has been many years since a convention has been held in the northwest states. Both Chicago and Minneapolis have had their turn, but never Milwaukee. This convention will bring approximately 400 delegates, members and their ladies to Milwaukee. It is a very dignified body, and their deliberations are intensely interesting to the professional man. The Milwaukee boys will spare neither time nor effort in making the convention outstanding in every way. The Board of Directors will begin their deliberations here at least a week in advance of the opening of the convention proper. The Association of Collegiate Schools and The Producers' Council will also hold their annual gatherings here at the same time.

This should be an event extraordinary for Milwaukee and one that will have a far reaching effect in putting the architects before the people of the community. These conventions have always had great news value and the papers will undoubtedly give this one the space it deserves.

William G. Herbst, the general convention chairman, is hard at work and has been for some time past. Very shortly the committee assignments will be announced, and then the entire membership of the Chapter will be at work. It is a big job.

Finally let it be said that the Milwaukee architects are planning to take a vacation next May "en masse." Watch them put the job across.—From the *Wisconsin Architect*.

## Members Elected—May 17 to December 31, 1934

<i>Baltimore Chapter</i> .....	LUCIEN ERNEST DAMIEN GAUDREAU
<i>Boston Chapter</i> .....	JOHN FREEMAN BRADLEY, KINGSLEY D. CHURCH, JOHN ALONZO RUSSELL
<i>Central Illinois Chapter</i> .....	ELBERT I. HARRISON, WALTER GUY JAMESON, EARL C. WORTHINGTON
<i>Central New York Chapter</i> .....	HERBERT H. BOHACKET, HENRY A. MARTIN, FRED B. O'CONNOR, WALTER VARS WIARD
<i>Chicago Chapter</i> .....	MONROE R. SANDEL, LOUIS SKIDMORE, FRANK CHARLES STARR, W. LINDSAY SUTER, ALEXIS A. ZAKHAROFF
<i>Connecticut Chapter</i> .....	MILES H. MANN, JR., WILLIAM WEBB SUNDER- LAND
<i>Detroit Chapter</i> .....	CORNELIUS L. T. GABLER
<i>Florida Central Chapter</i> .....	FRANK A. PARZIALE
<i>Florida North Chapter</i> .....	PHILIP FRANCIS KENNARD
<i>Florida South Chapter</i> .....	ROBERT FITCH SMITH
<i>Georgia Chapter</i> .....	JOSEPH WALTER COOPER, JR., SAMUEL INMAN COOPER, ROBERT BROWN LOGAN
<i>Hawaii Chapter</i> .....	RAYMOND L. MORRIS, CLAUDE ALBON STIEHL
<i>Indiana Chapter</i> .....	HARRY INGE JOHNSTONE
<i>Kansas Chapter</i> .....	RAY L. GAMBLE
<i>Kansas City Chapter</i> .....	MAURICE CARROLL
<i>Mississippi Chapter</i> .....	EUGENE D. DRUMMOND
<i>New Jersey Chapter</i> .....	DAVID HARTWELL LUDLOW
<i>New York Chapter</i> .....	WILLIAM F. R. BALLARD, A. MUSGRAVE HYDE, CHARLES E. O'HARA, JR., GEOFFREY PLATT, JAMES DAVIDSON STEPHEN, BURNETT COBURN TURNER
<i>Northern California Chapter</i> .....	WILLIAM B. FARLOW, ERNEST E. WEIHE
<i>Philadelphia Chapter</i> .....	JOHN GRAHAM, JR., CHARLES H. NORTH
<i>South Carolina Chapter</i> .....	J. WHITNEY CUNNINGHAM, RALPH LITTLE, JOHN ALEXANDER MCPHERSON
<i>Southern California Chapter</i> .....	EARL T. HEITSCHMIDT, JOSEPH KAISER
<i>Southern Pennsylvania Chapter</i> ...	JOSEPH LESHER STEELE
<i>Washington, D. C. Chapter</i> .....	THOMAS RIVES EDWARDS
<i>West Texas Chapter</i> .....	WERNER WILLIAM DORNBERGER

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