

THE
OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects



The American Architectural Foundation
The Washington Scene
1943 Annual Meeting of The Institute — Final Notices
Planning for Urban Redevelopment
Post-War Programs — of the Chapters
Progress Report of the Committee on Public Information
Appreciation of Henry H. Kendall, Past President
Notice of By-law Amendment
The Department of Technical Services

Volume 15

APRIL

Number 4

1943

FINAL NOTICES OF THE 1943 ANNUAL MEETING

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OFFICERS

(Terms expire 1943)

R. H. SHREVE, President

11 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

WALTER R. MACCORNACK, Vice-President
77 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

CHARLES T. INGHAM, Secretary
1211 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RAYMOND J. ASHTON, Treasurer
312 Beneficial Life Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

(Terms expire 1943)

PETER BRUST, 135 W. Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin..... Illinois-Wisconsin District
H. DALAND CHANDLER, 126 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts..... New England District
GEORGE BAIN CUMMINGS, 99 Collier Street, Binghamton, New York..... New York District

(Terms expire 1944)

G. CORNER FERNHAGEN, 325 No. Charles St., Baltimore, Maryland..... Middle Atlantic District
CHARLES F. CELLARIUS, 906 St. Paul Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio..... Great Lakes District
HARLAN THOMAS..... Western Mountain District
(Oct. 1 to June 14) School of Architecture, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
(June 15 to Oct. 1) C/o Stiliquamish Country Club, Arlington, Washington

(Terms expire 1945)

KENNETH E. WISCHMEYER, 911 Locust St., St. Louis, Missouri..... Central States District
HENRY H. GUTTERSON, 2922 Garber St., Berkeley, California..... Sierra-Nevada District
MILTON B. MCGINTY, 2017 West Gray Avenue, Houston, Texas..... Gulf States District
ALBERT SIMONS, 17 State St., Charleston, South Carolina..... South Atlantic District

STATE ASSOCIATION DIRECTOR

(Term expires 1944)

MATTHEW W. DEL GAUDIO, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

(1942-1943)

R. H. SHREVE, Chairman

CHARLES T. INGHAM, Secretary

RAYMOND J. ASHTON

MATTHEW W. DEL GAUDIO

KENNETH E. WISCHMEYER

HEADQUARTERS

1741 New York Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

EDWARD C. KEMPER, Executive Secretary

THEODORE IRVING COE, Technical Secretary

HENRY F. WITHEY, Biographer, 15031 Ventura Blvd., Sherman Oaks, California

THE OCTAGON, A Journal of The American Institute of Architects. Published Monthly by The American Institute of Architects. Executive and Publication Offices, The Octagon, 1741 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Twenty-five Cents the Copy. \$1 per year. (Foreign \$2.) Checks or Money Orders should be made payable to The American Institute of Architects. All communications should be sent to The Secretary. Entered as second-class matter, February 9, 1929, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C.

THE OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Executive and Publication Offices, The Octagon, 1741 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Official Office in the State of New York, 115 E. 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

The American Architectural Foundation

UNDER the pressure of the world happenings of today, sensing the dislocations of our accustomed paths of practice and facing questionings as to our relationship to an unknown social economy ahead, there should be inspiration for us in a stake which The Institute has driven in advance to mark the path and steady the foothold of those who contemplate new difficulties in after-the-war practice.

Much of the historic strength of The Institute has its foundations in the bequests placed in its keeping by comrades now gone, to be administered for all time in the interest of the architects of the nation. Our duty as trustees to safeguard these funds, and to distribute well the income from them, is a source of inspiration and a challenge to our qualities of leadership. Such funds should be protected and where possible should be augmented. But what was once a simple benefaction is now an object of interest to the searching fingers of taxation which tangle the process of giving in the net of governmental regulations.

These conditions, professional concern as to the future, awareness of the source of some of The Institute's strength in the past and as of today, and the necessity for determining sound procedure in its administrative functions, were brought to the center of The Board's deliberations last year by a letter to The President from Mr. Albert Kahn, written shortly before his death.

Mr. Kahn wrote, in part:

* * *

"Something has been going through my mind which I want to put up to you.

"I cannot help but think that The Institute would

do a tremendous good to the profession if *more frequent* recognition were given members for outstanding work. Three or four awards a year, with accompanying publicity, would, I believe, do a lot towards making the public more Architect-minded. The Pulitzer prizes, the Hollywood awards, those of the Academy of Arts and Letters, undoubtedly do much good for their respective fields."

* * *

Mr. Kahn followed this statement with an offer to give \$10,000 to be used by The Institute "for adequate prizes" which he hoped "would accomplish the same good for the entire profession."

Thereafter events moved rapidly. Mr. Kahn died only a short time later. There followed at once completion by his associates of the gift now standing in his memory and the incorporation of The American Architectural Foundation in the care of which has been placed the \$10,000, to await opportunity after the war to put into effect the plan which had been developed with Mr. Kahn's approval. In the post-war period, over a number of years, this sum will be expended through a series of awards to be made by The Foundation in recognition of meritorious professional work by architects throughout the nation.

The Foundation constitutes an entity through which to receive and administer gifts or legacies for the purpose of providing educational documents of advantage to the profession of architecture and the allied arts and sciences; to distribute rewards or honors for meritorious professional work, and to maintain scholarships or professorships which shall advance the standards of the practice of architecture;

to establish and maintain in the structure of The Octagon House an historic monument devoted to purposes of education and to do such other things of like character and purpose as may be possible. All of this program is more easily to be realized on a tax-free basis through the Foundation than would be the case through The Institute. There are in the organization thus established advantages potentially of great importance to the profession.

It would not do justice to Mr. Kahn's gift to record it and its purpose of benefiting the architects without recalling at the same time something of those standards in his practice of architecture which Mr. Kahn set for himself and which he considered obligatory upon all of us. He insisted keenly and constantly on the right of the architects of the

nation to be well-paid for their services. To this principle of proper compensation he coupled a declaration that they should give each for his part such value in advice, technical documents and supervision as would leave no question of the soundness of the contention that "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

We should have today less discussion of the status of the profession in the work of our times if we were equipped and alert as was Albert Kahn to take advantage of our opportunities.

The Institute hopes that through full discussion of a policy of "preparedness" at the annual meeting at Cincinnati the architect may put himself in a better position to achieve a measure of public recognition consistent with his worth.

R. H. SHREVE, *President.*

The Washington Scene

BY D. K. ESTE FISHER, JR.

Washington Representative, A.I.A.

Forum of Opinion

The Officers and the Washington Representative receive many letters of a critical nature, pro and con, on various aspects of the profession and The Institute's activities. Believing that some of these will prove stimulating to the membership, we will publish, occasionally, excerpts which seem timely. It will be readily understood that some of these will have to be anonymous, because of the authors' official positions.

The following, dealing with the architect's general position in the present-day picture, bring out points to which the membership should give serious thought, and it is hoped that such matters will be thoroughly aired in the annual meeting:

A member of The Institute in one of the Texas chapters for many years, responded in 1940 to the call from the Army for men with construction experience, was commissioned a Major and assigned to the Office of the Constructing Quartermaster, in charge of construction at one of the largest air fields. He conceived and laid out the plan of the original project and later additions. Early in 1941 he was promoted to Lt. Col., C.E., and became architect

on the Board of Advisors to the Zone Constructing Quartermaster. This office had charge of all construction in the Corps Area, one of the largest in extent and in number and size of projects; this office later became the office of the District Engineer, C.E. Since that time this officer has been promoted to Colonel, C.E., and is now in the theatre of operations as Regimental and Post Commander. His experience and opportunities for observation give weight to his opinions, expressed to us as follows:

"The War Department gave every consideration and every advantage to the profession by establishing the Architect-Engineer Contracts, naming our profession first in the title. In but very few instances did I find that the Architects were even interested in this opportunity to enter the emergency program, which was presented to them on a silver platter, or if interested it was more in a spirit of curiosity. They seemed to have not the least conception of what to do, nor what it was all about, until after the peak of the program had passed; Then they became frantic when they realized that their opportunities had gone. Their first reaction seemed to be that there was nothing in the program that concerned them, and if there was, that someone should call upon them and present the job to them.

"The Engineers, on the other hand, had studied the

problems of the expansion of the Army and industry before the expansion was authorized and knew the pulse of operation of those responsible for its execution, so that when the time came for the execution of the work, they were ready with a plan of expansion of their own organizations for handling the enormous volume, and hired architects who should have been sitting in as partners of the firms.

"I cannot refrain from criticism of the past prolonged policy of our Institute, which has had a powerful influence upon the members, emphasizing the aesthetic side of the profession to the sacrifice of the hard, cold practical business side. This has been true for years and the influence has spread to the educational institutions. It has handicapped our solution of the small house problem, the 'free-plan' service; the architect-builder has flourished under our stiff-neck attitude both in residential work and in industrial and commercial work. And it has been the downfall of the Architect in the present war emergency program which has had the largest amount of funds available at any time in the history of the world.

"I most strenuously recommend that an immediate reversal of our past policy be put into effect, by education, in order that the profession may still recover by participating in the post-war program in a practical, simple, comprehensive manner that will appear economically sound to those responsible for its execution; that the necessity for a practical attitude be instilled into the individuals of the profession and that they be jarred loose from their past complacency and be made to realize that a great revolutionary change is coming about, whether they go with it or not, and that the future Architect must be capable of handling future problems. If this is not done the profession is doomed to absorption by one that can see the light.

"The profession must be awakened to the necessity for rapid revolutionary educational drives to shake them down to earth, to sand, gravel, cement and water rather than 'possibilities of design in precast concrete'; to the recognition of available materials rather than 'it can't be done except the way I want it'; of becoming familiar with the design of utilities rather than 'let the engineers do it'; of knowing the construction problems in the field rather than letting the contractor worry about them."

The Regional Director of O.C.D. in an East Coast Region writes as follows of architects employed by that governmental agency:

"* * * I am happy to say that within my limited experience with architects, I have found that their training in connection with analyzing problems and planning their solution has fitted them to deal with problems other than those which are usually associated with their special field of architecture. My experience with men from the engineering profession has also borne out the fact that training in logical thinking in one field can be made to apply advantageously in another field.

"There are at the present time, seven architects em-

ployed in this office, and from reports which I have received from their immediate superiors, I can say that each is giving satisfactory service to the war effort in a field which is not directly connected with the profession of architecture."

A. V. McIver, A.I.A., President of the Montana Chapter, writes to his Director in protest of the view of the profession expressed in Bulletin No. 18:

"* * * I hear so often of the old bugaboo about the engineers being the chosen people and that nobody wants the architects. If that be true, and I doubt it, whose fault is it? It would mean somewhere we have fallen down. Having taken a combined course in civil engineering and architecture and having practiced in both fields, perhaps I view the situation in a different light. The government has treated the architect with some degree of fairness in keeping the word 'architect' before the public and in giving the major projects of the war program to architects. The firms doing professional work are known as Architect-Engineers, even tho the work is strictly engineering. The important and complicated projects have all been under the direction of architects.

"As you know, I have until recently been connected with the Corps of Engineers doing special work with architect-engineers. I came to know many architects from all over the country. The great majority of them were splendid and fully realized the problem. Some were still living in the 'good old days', with flares of temperament, demanding comfortable quarters and offices, and with utter disregard for procedure, speed, substitution of materials, standardization, etc., and some had a distinct loathing for their presence on the projects. Unfortunately, these few cried longer and louder than the rest and created a bad impression on those in charge. Others stayed at home and practiced wishful thinking. Any architect who has the right to use the word after his name can find gainful occupation in the war program. Maybe it won't be in the sanctum of his own office and perhaps he won't be the boss, but at least he can earn a comfortable living. Who wants more under these conditions?

"Those who cry that architecture is a decadent profession are 100% wrong. It isn't possible for one generation to have such an ill effect on the oldest of the arts. As an art and a science it is the symbol of life, as we understand life, and the forerunner of culture. Out of the embers of this holocaust will come a new and lasting culture tried by fire. The wounds have been too deep for civilization to regain its balance and poise without a specialist. Such a specialist must needs be the architect. His training entitles him to the task. The profession should take stock of itself, broaden its field of knowledge, feel the surge of the new freedom of life itself, and then take its rightful place and lead—not 'just go along'.

"I realize that the average architect has not the opportunity to perform the grand opus. Some of us haven't the background, the education, the vision or the will, but we

can all adhere to the eternal fitness of things. The profession as a whole can slowly blend from a palette of politics, economics, religion, science, and art an understandable picture of life. I believe this is possible. * * *

Lorentz Schmidt, A.I.A., of Wichita, Kansas, writes:

"* * * All the work that I, (or any of the other Wichita Architects) have had during the past year has been sub-contracted from the Engineers instead of having our contract direct with the Government.

"Frankly I feel that the leadership of The Institute for many years has resulted in the lack of confidence that the large building interests have in the practicability of the Architectural profession.

"After all, any organization or individual with a large amount of money to spend is vitally interested in the sound judgment and practical ideas of the individual that is going to direct the spending of so large a sum of money.

"I need not tell you how The Institute looked upon the work of Albert Kahn until the last year or two. Yet I would rather leave the contribution that Albert Kahn has left to this country than any other Architect that I have ever known anything about. Mr. Kahn was not afraid to emphasize the engineering side of the profession.

"I am glad to say that in Kansas the situation confronting the Architects is infinitely better than it was in 1915 when I opened my office in Wichita. That condition has come about because of the continued effort on the part of a group of architects in this state to constantly improve the services of an architect in every phase of construction instead of emphasizing the artistic side only. We have also tried to enter into the community life of our various cities and many of us have been successful in bringing about a very much improved position for our profession. * * *

V. A. Matteson, F.A.I.A., of Chicago, writes:

"* * * We need not only 're-educate the laity'. We need, through The Institute, the Societies, the Schools, and every possible means to re-educate ourselves, and to educate future architects along different lines.

"A dividing line between engineers and architects should never have been drawn. Unfortunately this was largely our own doing, and was made legal by State registration laws. An engineer is an architect with an emphasis on construction, while an architect is an engineer (often a poor one) with emphasis on the artistic. At least this is what it should be.

"We do not know what the future after the war will develop, but let us hope that the division between the architect and the engineer will disappear. If it does not

there is danger that the architect will disappear or turn into a mere picture maker,—something that public officials seem to think he is already."

R. C. Weinberg, A.I.A., of New York, writes:

"* * * For any group of people, whether they be members of a brick-layers' union, or members of a professional society, such as A.I.A., to use up time, energy, money, transportation, communication facilities, and even the minimum of office supplies, scurrying around to plead the 'rights' and privileges of his special group, seems to me wholly out of order. I, for one, do not wish to participate in any activity directed to 'securing recognition of the Architect in the coming program of Post War Reconstruction' because I feel so strongly that the recognition of any one of the important professions which will have to take part in the rebuilding of our cities depends upon the *ability of the members of that profession to contribute what is needed*, and not in high pressure publicity to call attention to their existence.

"Recent experience that some of us have had in trying to bring architects as a group into the picture when important civic controversies seemed to need the architect's viewpoint, have convinced us that the majority of our profession are so woefully stuck in their hide-bound way of doing things that they have become quite out of touch with the realities of public affairs, particularly governmental procedures, and that unless or until architects as a whole are more familiar with the objectives and methods of public officials, they cannot lay claim to any more 'recognition' than they may already be getting. If and when, therefore, the A.I.A. asks for special dues to assist in the education of its own members in the processes of Government, municipal, state, and federal, and in an understanding of community problems, I shall be glad to contribute generously. * * *

F. W. Dunn, A.I.A., of St. Louis, writes:

"* * * If, during a war, we do not furnish evidence that we are deserving of better than the reputation of visionary and artistic antiquarian which seems to have been assigned to us, there will be great difficulty earning any other name in the post-war world.

"It might interest and please you to know that it has been the policy of the — — — Company, to employ an architect as coordinator of construction for each of their big projects in the industrial expansion program which is now approaching completion. From my personal experience, you are quite right when you say that the assumption of such responsibilities on the part of each member of our profession would do much to cause a reassessment on the part of public opinion regarding the breadth of our functions and capabilities."

The Seventy-fifth Annual Meeting of The Institute

FINAL OFFICIAL NOTICE TO MEMBERS

PREVIOUS notices concerning the seventy-fifth annual meeting of The Institute to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 26, 27 and 28, 1943, have appeared in the February and March numbers of THE OCTAGON of this year.

This April number of THE OCTAGON is used for the final advance notices of the annual meeting because it is mailed on or about April 25th, whereas the May number will not be mailed until after the middle of May.

Herein will be found notices and information concerning nominations for office, the tentative program, numbers of delegates from chapters and state association members, hotel reservations, and other matters—all of which are now timely and relevant. This procedure meets the by-law requirements with respect to certain time limits, and also gives ample opportunity to the corporate members, chapters, and state association members to consider the affairs and the policies of The Institute, and to select delegates who will represent their views in the discussions to be had and in the decisions to be made in Cincinnati.

The Secretary recommends to each chapter of The Institute that if possible it hold a meeting between now and May 15, for consideration of Institute affairs which will come before the annual meeting for action.

Chapters are requested to send their lists of delegates to THE OCTAGON as rapidly as such lists are completed. It helps materially in the work of the Credentials Committee to have the names of the delegates in advance.

The matters called to your attention in this official notice under the sub-headings which follow are self-explanatory.

CHARLES T. INGHAM, *Secretary*

Registration at the Annual Meeting

Delegates, members and guests should register with the Credentials and Registration Committee upon arrival at the Netherland Plaza hotel in Cincinnati.

For the convenience of those arriving on Tuesday, May 25, the Credentials and Registration Committee will be on duty at the Netherland Plaza hotel from 4:00 to 10:00 P.M. of that day. Registration

of delegates, members and guests will continue on Wednesday, May 26, from 9:00 A.M. until 4:00 P.M., at which time registration records will be closed. Prompt registration upon arrival at the hotel will assist the committee and will save your time.

Registration Fee

As heretofore, and in accord with a resolution adopted by The Board at its recent semi-annual meeting, a registration fee of \$5.00 will be charged those who register at the 1943 annual meeting, subject to such exceptions with respect to guests, speakers and others as The Secretary or the Committee on Credentials may make.

Program, Documents and Tickets

The official program, with complete information concerning procedure; all documents, including The Board's report, The Treasurer's report, and such tickets of admission as may be required—will be available during or after the registration period.

Meetings Before, During and After the Annual Meeting

Board of Directors—Annual Meeting:

The Netherland Plaza hotel on May 22, 23 and 24.

Communications for The Board at this meeting should be addressed to The Secretary of The Institute at The Octagon and be received by him not later than May 15—prior to the closing of the agenda of The Board.

Board of Directors—Organization Meeting:

At the Netherland Plaza hotel on May 29, 1943.

Communications for The Board at this meeting should be addressed to The Secretary of The Institute, care of the Netherland Plaza hotel, and be received by him not later than 9:00 A.M. on May 29—prior to the opening of the meeting.

Associations and Other Groups

Meetings of associations and other groups, at the Netherland Plaza hotel unless otherwise stated in the official program, will be held as follows:

Conference of State Associations of Architects— May 26. (See official notice in this OCTAGON.)

Associations and Other Groups—Continued

The Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture—May 25.

The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards—May 25.

The National Architectural Accrediting Board—May 23, 24, and 25.

The American Architectural Foundation, Inc.—May 24.

The Producers' Council, Inc.—May 25, 26, and 27.

Breakfast Meeting of Chapter Presidents—at 8:00 A.M. on Thursday, May 27.

(See official notices elsewhere in this OCTAGON.)

Further information concerning the programs of these various meetings may be obtained from the secretaries of the respective groups, will be printed in official programs, or will be posted in the hotel.

Transportation—Hotel Headquarters

This 1943 annual meeting will be primarily devoted to "The Architectural Profession and War Service" and to "The Architectural Profession in the Post-War Era." In addition, action will be taken on the business of The Institute which must be transacted in order to maintain its functions as the national society of the architectural profession.

Delegates and corporate members who plan to attend should make their transportation reservations at an early date, and with a willingness to accept such accommodations as may be available.

As previously stated, the Netherland Plaza hotel,

Cincinnati, Ohio, will be the official headquarters of the annual meeting. All business sessions of the annual meeting will be held in that hotel unless otherwise stated in the final program. The hotel will accommodate under its own roof, to the extent of available space, those who make room reservations in advance, but has reserved the right to allocate reservations to other nearby first-class hotels if that is necessary.

All requests for room reservations should be sent direct to the Netherland Plaza, with assurance that desirable accommodations will be available—provided such requests reach the hotel *not later than May 20, 1943.*

Your reservation should refer to the annual meeting of The Institute, should specify the type and price of room desired, should state the date and time of arrival, and should request a confirmation.

Those making reservations that are received by the Netherland Plaza *later than May 20* may not find rooms as desirable as those reserved before the deadline.

Hotel Rates

The rates at the Netherland Plaza are as follows:

Single room and bath for one person \$3.50 to \$5.00 per day.

Double room (double bed) and bath for two persons—\$6.00 to \$8.00 per day.

Double room (twin beds) and bath for two persons—\$6.50 to \$8.00 per day.

Suites, including living room, bedroom and bath for one or two persons—\$11.00 to \$15.00 per day.

Notice of Nominations by Petition

The offices and directorships to become vacant at the time of the seventy-fifth annual meeting are those of President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

An official notice concerning the nominations and the procedure for making them appeared in the February number of THE OCTAGON.

All nominations received at The Octagon on or before April 15—which was the last day for filing nominations by petition—are listed herein.

These nominations were made in accordance with

the provisions of chapter V, article 4, section 1 (a-1) of the by-laws and are as follows:

For President and Director:

Raymond J. Ashton, Salt Lake City, Utah.

By members of the Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Central New York, Georgia, New Orleans, New York, North Texas, Pittsburgh, South Carolina, Southern California, Utah, Virginia and West Virginia Chapters.

Notice of Nominations by Petition—Continued**For Vice-President and Director:**

Walter R. MacCornack, Cambridge, Mass.

By members of the Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans and Utah Chapters.

For Secretary and Director:

Alexander C. Robinson, III, Cleveland, Ohio.

By members of the Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Iowa, Pittsburgh, Toledo, Utah and Virginia Chapters.

Ralph Walker, New York, N. Y.

By members of the Boston, Central New York, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia, Rhode Island, and St. Louis Chapters.

For Treasurer and Director:

James R. Edmunds, Jr., Baltimore, Maryland.

By members of the Baltimore, Boston, Central New York, Cincinnati, Georgia, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia and Washington, D. C. Chapters.

Tentative Program of the 1943 Annual Meeting

Order of Events**WEDNESDAY, MAY TWENTY-SIXTH****Morning Session**

The President, R. H. Shreve, Presiding

9:00 A.M. Registration continued.

10:00 A.M. Opening of the annual meeting.

Welcome address.

*A Statement by The President including references to the report of The Board and the report of The Treasurer.

11:30 A.M. Institute business—(Items on which a roll-call vote is not anticipated).

Luncheon

Charles F. Cellarius, Regional Director, Presiding

1:00 P.M. Under the auspices of the Great Lakes District.

Afternoon Session

Captain Matthew W. Del Gaudio Presiding

The Architectural Profession
and War Service.

2:30 P.M. Speakers—

(Prominent speakers, who will debate the prob-

Wednesday, May twenty-sixth—Continued

lems which confront the architectural profession.)

Open forum.

4:00 P.M. Registration closes.

5:00 P.M. The President's reception.

Evening Session

No formal events of the annual meeting of The Institute are scheduled

8:00 P.M. The Annual Conference of the State Associations. All architects are invited.

THURSDAY, MAY TWENTY-SEVENTH**Morning Session**

The President, R. H. Shreve, Presiding

9:30 A.M. Report of Committee on Credentials
Nomination of Officers and Directors.

10:00 A.M. The Report of the State Association
Director, Captain Matthew W. Del Gaudio.

The Architectural Profession
in the Post-War Era.

The Vice-President, Walter R. MacCornack,
Presiding

11:00 A.M. Report of the Committee on Post-
War Reconstruction, by the Chairman,
Walter R. MacCornack.

Discussion led by representatives of Labor, Industry, Government, Planning and Finance.

* The reports of The Board and The Treasurer will be available in printed form.

Thursday, May twenty-seventh—Continued**Luncheon**

R. H. Shreve Presiding

1:00 P.M. Joint Luncheon of The Institute and
The Producers' Council, Inc.

Afternoon Session

The Vice-President, Walter R. MacCornack,
Presiding

Continuation—The Architectural Profession
in the Post-War Era.

Open Forum—Questions and Answers.

2:00 P.M. Polls open (polls close at 9:00 P.M.)

Evening Session

8:00 P.M. The Annual Dinner.

Conferring of Honorary Memberships.

Conferring of Fellowships.

An invited speaker.

FRIDAY, MAY TWENTY-EIGHTH**Morning Session**

The President, R. H. Shreve, Presiding

9:00 A.M. Business Session.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Action on Board's Report; Treasurer's Report.

Luncheon

1:00 P.M. No luncheon meetings scheduled.

Afternoon Session

The President Presiding

2:30 P.M. Unfinished Business.

New Business.

Open Forum—Questions and Answers.

Report of Tellers—Announcement of Elections
of Officers and Directors.

Adjournment—*sine die*.

Evening Session

No evening sessions are scheduled.

Notice of Conference of State Associations of Architects

THE annual Conference of State Associations affiliated with The American Institute of Architects will be held on May 26, 1943, at the Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Each state association member is invited to send delegates to this conference. These delegates will also represent their state associations at the annual meeting of The American Institute of Architects, to be held in Cincinnati on May 26, 27, and 28, 1943.

Every state association member in good standing is entitled to one delegate, *plus* one delegate for every fifty members in good standing in excess of twenty-five—as of January 1 of the current year.

The past year has been very successful in the matter of unification. Differences of opinion are gradually approaching the minimum, and there is more and fuller cooperation between architects.

We are preparing for a new world, and one in which the architect is expected to take a prominent place. Many things have been learned through the

hard school of experience, and we must have an exchange of ideas, learn the problems of others, and strive for a solution of the many difficulties that have beset us in the past.

The program, subject to change, is as follows:

- 1—Roll call
- 2—History and future of state associations
- 3—Unification, and the many methods being adopted to effectuate it
- 4—Uniform registration laws
- 5—Uniform Building Codes (Needed now more than ever before)
- 6—Participation in public works (municipal, state, national)
- 7—National defense
- 8—Civilian protection
- 9—Post-war planning
- 10—Preparation of the architect for the world of tomorrow

Conference of State Associations—Continued

All state associations not affiliated with The Institute may send representatives to the conference. We welcome their suggestions. These representatives will be entitled to all privileges of delegates at the state association conference.

Comments and criticism from the state associa-

tion officers in respect to the proposed program will be welcome.

We shall also appreciate being advised as to the number of delegates which each state association will send.

We hope for your cooperation.

M. W. DEL GAUDIO,
State Association Director, A.I.A.

Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture

The annual meeting of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture is tentatively scheduled to meet at the hotel Netherland Plaza on the day preceding the annual meeting of The A.I.A., Tuesday, May 25.

An invitation is extended to faculty members of

schools, members of The Institute and others interested in architectural education, to attend the Association meeting.

Matters of immediate concern to the schools and to the profession are to be considered.

PAUL WEIGEL, *Secretary, A.C.S.A.*

National Council of Architectural Registration Boards

The twenty-second annual convention of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards will be held at the Netherland Plaza hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio, Tuesday, May 25, 1943.

The N.C.A.R.B. Executive Committee, Board of Review, and various committees will meet at the Netherland Plaza hotel on Monday, May 24.

WILLIAM L. PERKINS, *Secretary, N.C.A.R.B.*

The National Architectural Accrediting Board

The annual meeting of the National Architectural Accrediting Board will be held at the Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, starting at 2:00 P.M., Sunday, May 23, and continuing until the

business is finished.

Communications should be addressed to C. H. Cowgill, Blacksburg, Virginia.

C. H. COWGILL, *Secretary, N.A.A.B.*

The Producers' Council, Inc.

The 1943 annual meeting of The Producers' Council will be held in the Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 25, 26, and 27.

Further information concerning the program of

the Council meetings and subjects to be considered may be obtained from the undersigned.

JAMES W. FOLLIN, *Managing Director,*
815 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Notice of Number of Delegates

NOTICE OF NUMBER OF DELEGATES TO 1943 ANNUAL MEETING

MAY 26, 27, AND 28, 1943, CINCINNATI, OHIO. AS OF APRIL 1, 1943

The Secretary hereby gives notice to the members of each chapter of the number of member delegates they are entitled to have represent them, and the total number of votes they are entitled to have cast for them, at the 1943 annual meeting of The American Institute of Architects to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 26, 27, and 28, 1943 and gives notice to each state association member of the number of state delegates it is entitled to have represent it, and the total number of votes each of the state association members is entitled to have cast for it, at the said meeting.

The number of member delegates and the total number of votes in each case is based on the number of members of the chapter who are in good standing, according to the records in the office of The Secretary on April 1, 1943.

The number of state delegates is determined by the number of voting members in each state association member as of January 1, 1943.

ELECTING MEMBER DELEGATES

Electing delegates is an important duty of membership in The Institute, for both member and state delegates are in effect the proxies of the members, authorized to act for them at Institute meetings. Member delegates represent the individual members of The Institute and not its chapters, whereas state delegates represent their organizations and not the individual members of their organizations. Consequently the methods of electing them are not the same.

Appointments of member delegates by chapter executive committees and assumptions of delegations by officers of chapters, *ex officio* in any manner, do not constitute an election by members.

The secretary or the president of the chapter must certify the election of the member delegates, certifying them in the order of their election up to the full number that are entitled to be accredited to represent the members of the chapter. Each certification will be on a card obtained from The Secretary of The Institute and each elected delegate must present his certification card to the credentials committee at the annual meeting.

A member delegate cannot transfer his certification to any other delegate or member nor transfer his right to vote to any other delegate.

The Institute, by providing the following procedures, has assured the members of each chapter who are entitled to be represented at a meeting that they may be so represented under any circumstances that may arise;

(a) If only one member delegate from a chapter is accredited to the meeting he will be accredited to cast the total number of votes that the members of the chapter are entitled to have cast for them;

(b) If the members of a chapter cannot be represented at the meeting by one of themselves duly elected a member delegate, then they may be represented by a member delegate from another chapter or by an officer or director of The Institute, who may cast the total number of votes which the members of that chapter are entitled to have cast for them; *provided*, that such other member delegate, officer, or director has been duly elected for that purpose by the chapter members and his election has been duly certified by the secretary or the president of the chapter.

CHARLES T. INGHAM,
Secretary

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
NAMES OF CHAPTERS BY STATES	Number of MEMBER DELEGATES entitled to be elected by the members of each Chapter named in Column 1; <i>As of April 1</i>	Total Number of VOTES that may be cast for the members of each Chapter named. <i>As of April 1</i>
<i>Alabama</i>		
Alabama.....	3	3
<i>Arizona</i>		
Arizona.....	1	1
<i>Arkansas</i>		
Arkansas.....	2	2
<i>California</i>		
Central Valley Chapter of California.....	1	1
Northern California.....	6	6
Southern California.....	7	7
San Diego.....	2	2
Santa Barbara.....	1	1
<i>Colorado</i>		
Colorado.....	3	3
<i>Connecticut</i>		
Connecticut.....	4	4
<i>Delaware</i>		
Delaware.....	2	2
<i>District of Columbia</i>		
Washington, D. C.....	7	7
<i>Florida</i>		
Florida Central.....	1	1
Florida North.....	2	2
Florida South.....	4	4
<i>Georgia</i>		
Georgia.....	3	3
South Georgia.....	1	1
<i>Territory of Hawaii</i>		
Hawaii.....	1	1
<i>Idaho</i>		
In territory of Utah and Wash- ington State Chapters.....	—	—
<i>Illinois</i>		
Central Illinois.....	2	2
Chicago.....	10	10
<i>Indiana</i>		
Indiana.....	4	4
<i>Iowa</i>		
Iowa.....	3	3
<i>Kansas</i>		
Kansas.....	2	2
<i>Kentucky</i>		
Kentucky.....	3	3
<i>Louisiana</i>		
New Orleans.....	2	2
North Louisiana.....	1	1
<i>Maine</i>		
Maine.....	1	1
<i>Maryland</i>		
Baltimore.....	6	6
<i>Massachusetts</i>		
Boston.....	10	10

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
<i>Michigan</i>			<i>Virginia</i>		
Detroit.....	10	10	Virginia.....	4	4
Grand Rapids.....	3	3	<i>Washington</i>		
<i>Minnesota</i>			Spokane.....	1	1
Minnesota.....	3	3	Washington State.....	5	5
St. Paul.....	1	1	<i>West Virginia</i>		
<i>Mississippi</i>			West Virginia.....	2	2
Mississippi.....	2	2	<i>Wisconsin</i>		
<i>Missouri</i>			Wisconsin.....	5	5
Kansas City.....	3	3	<i>Wyoming</i>		
St. Louis.....	5	5	In territory of Colo- rado Chapter.....	—	—
<i>Montana</i>			Totals.....	247	247
Montana.....	1	1			
<i>Nebraska</i>					
Nebraska.....	1	1			
<i>Nevada</i>					
In territory of Northern California Chapter.....	—	—			
<i>New Hampshire</i>					
In territory of Boston Chapter.....	—	—			
<i>New Jersey</i>					
New Jersey.....	6	6			
<i>New Mexico</i>					
In territory of Colo- rado Chapter.....	—	—			
<i>New York</i>					
Albany.....	2	2			
Brooklyn.....	3	3			
Buffalo.....	3	3			
Central New York.....	5	5			
New York.....	15	15			
Westchester.....	1	1			
<i>North Carolina</i>					
North Carolina.....	2	2			
<i>North Dakota</i>					
In territory of Min- nesota Chapter.....	—	—			
<i>Ohio</i>					
Cincinnati.....	4	4			
Cleveland.....	6	6			
Columbus.....	5	5			
Dayton.....	3	3			
Eastern Ohio.....	2	2			
Toledo.....	2	2			
<i>Oklahoma</i>					
Oklahoma.....	2	2			
<i>Oregon</i>					
Oregon.....	4	4			
<i>Pennsylvania</i>					
Central Pennsylvania.....	3	3			
Northeastern Pennsylvania.....	1	1			
Northwestern Pennsylvania.....	1	1			
Philadelphia.....	10	10			
Pittsburgh.....	6	6			
<i>Rhode Island</i>					
Rhode Island.....	3	3			
<i>South Carolina</i>					
South Carolina.....	1	1			
<i>South Dakota</i>					
In territory of Min- nesota Chapter.....	—	—			
<i>Tennessee</i>					
Tennessee.....	3	3			
<i>Texas</i>					
Central Texas.....	2	2			
North Texas.....	3	3			
South Texas.....	4	4			
West Texas.....	2	2			
<i>Utah</i>					
Utah.....	2	2			
<i>Vermont</i>					
In territory of Boston Chapter.....	—	—			

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	Number of STATE DELEGATES entitled to represent each state association member named in Column 1; if in good standing	Total Number of VOTES that may be cast as a unit by dele- gate repre- senting each state assoc- iation mem- ber in good standing
NAMES OF STATE ASSOCIATION MEMBERS		
The Alabama Association of Architects.....	1	1
State Association of California Architects.....	7	7
Florida Association of Architects.....	2	2
Illinois Society of Architects.....	3	3
Indiana Society of Architects.....	2	2
The Kansas Society of Architects.....	1	1
*Association of Kentucky Archi- tects.....	1	1
Maryland Society of Architects.....	2	2
Massachusetts State Association of Architects.....	5	5
Michigan Society of Architects.....	7	7
*Minnesota Association of Archi- tects.....	2	2
Mississippi Association of Archi- tects.....	1	1
The Missouri Association of Architects.....	1	1
New Hampshire Society of Archi- tects.....	1	1
*The New York State Associa- tion.....	13	13
The North Carolina Association of Architects.....	3	3
Architects Society of Ohio.....	4	4
*The Oklahoma Association of Architects.....	1	1
Pennsylvania Association of Architects.....	5	5
*The Texas Society of Architects.....	5	5
The Virginia Society of Archi- tects.....	2	2
The State Association of Wis- consin Architects.....	2	2
Totals.....	71	71

NOTE: The unit vote of a state association member must be cast by a corporate member of The Institute.
* Have not filed required lists of members or membership data.

Planning for Urban Redevelopment

GROUP DESIGN—AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE ABILITIES OF THE ARCHITECT

The following text is Part II of the report of The Institute's Committee on Post-War Reconstruction, which will be submitted to the annual meeting in Cincinnati at the session on "The Architectural Profession in the Post-War Era," to be held on Thursday, May 27, 1943.

I. INTRODUCTORY

The Need for Redevelopment

(1) The need for urban redevelopment has long been self-evident.

(2) Action does not necessarily follow, merely because a need exists. It takes courage to make a man brave. It takes wisdom to decide upon a course of action. The bombing of European cities has apparently stirred Englishmen to plan for the rebuilding of urban areas in harmony with the needs of modern society.

(3) After the war, Americans will not be able to afford to have their ways of living and working hampered by city patterns that have outlived their usefulness. Americans are beginning to realize that large-scale design and large-scale rebuilding must be employed to bring the depreciated and decaying central areas of our cities up to a modern state of efficiency.

(4) Large-scale replanning in America does not mean planning by a dictator who knows how to give the people what is good for them. Planning in America means fundamentally the establishing of harmonious relationships between the individual and the community of which he is a part.

Democratic planning means individual initiative attuned to the responsiveness of the group.

Note: To a large extent a workable technique for city planning has been evolving under the leadership of a new type of planner, relatively few of whom have so far been recruited from the architectural profession. Architects should familiarize themselves with the progress that has been made in city planning.

For Urban Redevelopment it is essential to plan in terms of the group and the locality. Relatively little progress has as yet been made in the development of an adequate technique. Here lies not only a field of virgin opportunity for architects, but a means for entering and making themselves useful in the larger fields of City Planning, Industrial Planning, and Social Planning. (See Parts I and III of this report, which will be subsequently released.)

The Problem

(5) The advent of the automobile, the creation of good roads and express highways have accelerated the revolution in our concepts of the use of land—urban, suburban, and rural. Improvements in transportation during the past forty years have stimulated two distinct trends:—

- (a) concentration and intensive use of land at strategic points in the city
- (b) a movement for decentralization and dispersion. These movements have produced over-concentration and congestion surrounded by rings of neglected and decaying properties.

(6) All types of cities have experienced some phase of these movements, and in all types of cities and towns will be found the neglected and blighted areas close to the business centers. In addition, all cities where growth has taken place have witnessed a rapid growth around the perimeter, often unregulated and frequently of a type which creates blight and many difficult problems occasioned by the transfer of land from rural and agricultural uses into suburban residential or industrial uses.

(7) Unregulated urban growth has created economic and financial problems, which demand attention. A cause which has contributed to the chaotic growth has been the fact that the development of real estate has proceeded almost entirely on the basis of the development of single plots of property for individual ownership. Only in rare cases has effective planning been done on a group or locality basis. Expert opinion is now pretty well agreed that growth by small units, unrelated to the larger whole of district, neighborhood, and the city, is responsible for the present condition of great areas of blighted properties which are found in nearly all American cities.

It seems apparent that any comprehensive scheme for replanning and redevelopment must recognize

the necessity for changing the point of view in planning from the basis of the individual property to the basis of the locality and to planning for groups of properties and groups of buildings, instead of for the individual building and the individual plot.

II. PLACE OF THE ARCHITECT IN REPLANNING

(8) While the architect, together with his confrere, the engineer, has been recognized for years as the maker of plans and the leader in the design field, it is nevertheless difficult for him to take the initiative unless he can cooperate with those other groups in the community whose activities have shaped the development of our cities.

(9) In the first place, we must recognize that planning is necessary. Next, owners of property must realize that they cannot plan their own properties without recognizing their relation to other properties. Movement of pedestrians and vehicles within the city depends on plans made by the incorporated municipality. It is the established task of the municipality to maintain the streets and public services that are needed. Originally, cities took over and maintained as streets such paths and rights of way as the public found it necessary to utilize, or such street areas as the property owners found it convenient to turn over to the city for public communication. In early stages of development, most communities establish relationships as a result of habit or instinct. In our great modern cities, these services are so intricate that their details must be worked out by experts long in advance. Projects for water supply, sewers, rapid transit, have become an important part of the municipal task. In some cities the distribution of gas and electricity is a municipal service, although in most cases gas, electricity, telephone and telegraph communication, and often rapid transit, are services performed by public utility companies under charter from the city.

Limitations of Planning Commissions

(10) Until recently the common councils or governing bodies in American cities have been responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the public services. As the complications of cities have increased, it has been found necessary to create professional planning commissions composed of trained technicians. To these commissions have fallen not only the responsibility for planning for the expansion

and growth of modern cities, but the even more delicate responsibility for replanning the older sections of the cities to provide the improved facilities needed for modern life. We have learned that there is more to this than working out procedures for street widenings.

(11) Although a struggle was necessary to prove the need for city planning commissions, their usefulness is now generally accepted. Actually, the master plan made by the commission is the pattern within which the public and private interests must operate. It establishes the framework; others must act to fill in the details which concern them. (See above) There is tendency, nevertheless, on the part of some, especially owners of property, to feel that all needed planning is the responsibility of the official city planning commission. Where the size of a municipality is great, it should be obvious that to do a complete job of planning, including the replanning and reconstruction of whole areas of private properties, would require a staff so large as to be unwieldy and destructive to initiative. It is accordingly becoming evident that in order to maintain initiative and in order to provide for the details of the city plan, some technique must be developed which will permit local groups of property owners and the local citizenry to undertake the task of analysis of their own districts, with which they are familiar, and enable them to suggest plans to their planning commission for the redevelopment of these localities. This is necessary, on the one hand, to bring all neighborhoods into conformity with modern standards of life, and on the other hand, to restore them as useful parts of the city as a whole. The city planning commission can then coordinate these district plans into a pattern for the matured city plan.

Can the Architect Find a Client Interested in Group Design?

(12) It must be recognized that city growth requires continual change and adaptation. This applies to private properties and services as well as public services. Where the process of adaptation lags, imagination is required to solve the problem that has held back development. Architects are by their nature trained to analyze a problem, to distinguish between the elements which make for growth and decay, and then to offer a solution. Architects are accustomed to perform these services for the individual patron and the individual property

holder. They possess technical training which fits them to take the next step and to coordinate the design of groups of properties. There is one important reason why architects cannot apply their analytical skill to the problems which have smothered the development of certain localities within the city and caused a blight which is harmful to the development of the whole municipality. This one reason lies in the fact that architects have not yet found clients with the capacity to employ them to make plans for bridging the gap between the individual property owner and the incorporated city. Who, therefore, is to retain the architect and set him to studying the many problem areas which exist within the confines of every American city? The answer is that just as soon as the public becomes aware that the architect has services of value to offer and that he can aid in the solution of problems of group designs, then will be found a way to make use of his services. The first task, therefore, which confronts the architect is to demonstrate his usefulness in the field of group design, and to win popular interest in this field of activity.

(13) Architects should recognize that they must assume initial responsibility and expense in order to demonstrate their competence to undertake the solution of problems of locality design, and to demonstrate that an intelligent locality plan is the soundest basis for urban redevelopment.

(14) It is possible that as technical skill is developed, public funds may also become available for planning the redevelopment of local areas. But at the outset it will be necessary to depend upon meagre voluntary contributions and the resources of the participating architects. Eventually those architects who benefit from the design of individual buildings and projects actually constructed in a program of urban redevelopment should recognize the need for providing adequate compensation for the architects and engineers who put their energies to the formulation of the locality plan. This will ultimately call for special consideration by The Institute and perhaps the formulation of a new code of procedure.

III. PROCEDURE RECOMMENDED FOR CHAPTERS OF A. I. A.

(15) The A. I. A. Committee on Post-war Reconstruction recommends to the consideration of

the individual chapters, the development of a technique that will bring architects actively into the field of local district planning, and train them to take their part in the task of urban redevelopment.

(16) It Is Recommended:

(a) That the various chapters hold a series of meetings for studying the city plan. Architects will find that they have been in the minority among those who have attempted to analyze the problems of the city as a whole and to outline plans to guide its future growth.

(b) As a result of these meetings architects should recognize that the city is a composite of areas and localities, each of which may show varied degrees of homogeneity. With the help of those who have studied the problem, architects should designate areas for replanning and redevelopment.

(c) After receiving trial suggestions, and after obtaining the benefit of conference and constructive criticism, the chapters should undertake the responsibility of assigning architects or groups of architects to take charge of the formulation of plans for the redevelopment of designated critical areas. Selections should be made on the basis of recognized technical competence.

(17) In order to aid the development of the technique during the preliminary negotiations, a specific area should be selected where the presence of a self-evident problem, such as congestion at a bridgehead, can be used as a case study. The solution of the traffic difficulties around the bridgehead should be made the means for approaching some of the related problems less evident to the public, such as redistribution of open space, real estate control, taxation, and finance. This will lead to general and specific studies of land use and building bulk, living standards, methods of construction, building finance, and possible revision of the building code and zoning ordinances.

(18) It should be made clear that the case study, which is used for the development of a technique, should lead to participation by the architect members of the chapter in analyses of other problems and of other areas. For this reason, it is emphasized that the architects of the chapter be urged to submit to a committee or to the chapter, suggestions for the study of municipal problems in particular localities. After discussion, individual architects,

or architects in groups, preferably not to exceed three, should undertake the responsibility for the development of the several problem areas which appear to offer fields for study. As coordinators, architects should recognize and find a way to call into consultation experts in related fields.

(19) Architects who enter the field of civic design will find that in different parts of the United States the practice of city planning has reached varied stages of development. A few states have been backward in passing necessary enabling legislation. The types of planning commissions that have been established vary both in authority and competence. Almost everywhere will be found a conflict between the political area in which a commission exercises jurisdiction and the wider area which is covered by the social and economic activities of the community. Technically, most city planning commissions are charged with the performance of two distinct functions. These are:

- a) the making of the Master Plan
- b) the custody of the Official City Map

(20) The Master Plan is a collection of ideas respecting future developments, which has been coordinated into a pattern definite enough to serve as a guide for future growth, and yet free enough to be adaptable to conditions not possible to foresee. The Master Plan is not intended as a working plan, as architects understand the term, but is more of a check list or "sketch plan" designating desirable public improvements, highways, transportation, services, etc., with little or no specific provisions except for zoning showing the relation of private property to the skeleton outline of public facilities. It is the architects' province to give definition to the skeleton. It is the architects' opportunity to make large scale group plans for areas, districts, and neighborhoods. Otherwise, the so-called "Master Plan" will remain a mere "rudimentary sketch."

(21) The official city map is, in contrast, a plan giving precise and complete information with respect to size and location of all public utilities and improvements, the boundaries of all rights of way and public spaces, and the official record of all platings of private property. It is the definite record of all specific authorizations and completed public services.

Independent Studies in Cooperation with City Planning Commission

(22) All City Planning Commissions are anxious to stimulate public interest in the development of the Master Plan. The committee believes that it is incumbent upon the chapters of the A.I.A. to aid their membership to develop a technique of group planning. Chapters should call on their members as individual practicing architects to submit to the chapter at least one proposal apiece for study of a specific municipal problem. Although it should be made clear that architects should be free to suggest the study of a functional problem which may be of city-wide value, preference at the beginning might be given to the statement of the problem of a homogeneous local area, its relation to the city as a whole, and recommendations for the development of a plan for the locality.

(23) For a long time The Institute has recommended in general terms that architects should interest themselves actively in civic affairs. It is believed that the time has come when The Board of Directors might sanction a more definite policy. The following course of action is suggested:

- (a) That local chapters take an active part in urging their membership to submit proposals for the study of locality planning problems;
- (b) That on the basis of the proposals submitted, architects be selected who have revealed the capacity to analyze urban problems and to formulate a program of solution;
- (c) That the chapters should divide the cities within their territory into local planning areas and recognize in each the leadership of an architect who has demonstrated his capacity to handle the type of problems involved;
- (d) The chapters should encourage the work of members who undertake group planning, by critical discussion and advice rendered either through committees or seminar type meetings. The public should be made to understand that every architect assigned to study the plan of a locality may draw upon the combined experience and research of the profession;

- (e) The leadership in each chapter should promote contacts with the official planning commission and aid in coordinating local district planning with the general pattern of the Master Plan. In areas where official planning commissions do not exist, the chapters should, by showing the value of local planning as a means for improving group relationships, be able to demonstrate to the public the need for official planning boards to represent the interests of the community at large;
- (f) Chapters should emphasize the importance of intelligent liaison with other groups interested in urban redevelopment. These should include city officials, especially engineers, and planning commissions, local civic groups, owners of property, mortgage interests, public groups, including churches, schools, chambers of commerce.

Formulation of Plans

(24) To initiate the idea of group planning it would probably be best to study a trial or experimental area in order to develop a technique. It may be found possible on the other hand to publish a report containing programs for the development of several local areas. These should be accompanied by diagrammatic sketches and preliminary outline of the various factors which must be dealt with in order to arrive at a solution. This report should be the group work of the chapter but it should specifically credit the individual architects to whom the study of specific neighborhood or local problems has been assigned.

(25) The publication of such a report should go far toward enlisting the financial support that will be needed to carry the work to the next stage in planning. The appeal to community chests, neighborhood and civic organizations, volunteer contributions should be considered. When architects have demonstrated the value of such a program they should be able to win financial support from property owners, and mortgagees. They ought also in time to find that fees for consultation and advance planning will be forthcoming from city planning commissions, local governmental bodies, and civic and property interests.

IV. NOTES ON COLLATERAL PROBLEMS, WHICH MUST BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A LOCALITY PLAN

(26) Even though funds are not available to make detailed analysis and recommendation regarding collateral problems, architects who undertake urban redevelopment studies, especially those which are carried beyond the stage of mere statement of the problem, should familiarize themselves with the advances that have been made in the study of collateral problems.

(a) The problems of density, bad land use, depreciation and obsolescence must be studied. Through the Federal Census and through Real Property Inventories, much data has been gathered on the economic, social, and physical condition of residential properties.

(b) Improved methods for the control and ownership of property are essential. The consequences of unbridled speculation must be dealt with. Although protection of the rights of the individual must be recognized, they must be properly coordinated with the rights enjoyed in common with members of the community.

(c) Methods of property transfer and assembly must be simplified.

(d) Machinery must be devised for the interpretation, modification and administration of restrictions and easements and other covenants set up for the maintenance of community standards.

(e) Zoning should be realistic and interpreted in the interest of dynamic standards adaptable to the reasonable development of the community.

(f) Effort should be directed toward improving the system of building finance. A study should be made of existing mortgage procedure. Proposals should be drawn up for utilizing recent legislation permitting the composition of mortgage debt.*

(g) Recommendations should be advanced for improving the basis for the assessment of the real estate tax. A special effort should be made to work out a proposal for an equitable tax basis for the area studied.

(h) Local chapters should compile and distribute bibliographies of data dealing with urban planning and urban properties.

* Several members of the Committee point out that the collateral problems herein referred to must be dealt with in greater detail in another part of this report.

(27) Several states have already enacted legislation known as Urban Redevelopment laws—namely, New York, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan. It is the purpose of this legislation to create entities capable of undertaking both large-scale design and

large-scale construction or management. Legislation has also been passed, notably in New York State, which should facilitate the composition of mortgages, which have constituted such a difficult problem in blighted areas.

Post-War Programs—Of the Chapters

THE post-war program of the Washington, D. C. Chapter was published in the January number of *THE OCTAGON* under the title "Organization of the Planning Committee of the Washington, D. C. Chapter."

"Bibliography on Planning—Part I" developed by Albert Charles Schweizer, Chairman of the Washington, D. C. Planning Committee, was published in the March number of *THE OCTAGON*.

In this April number will be found a record of activities in the field of post-war planning by three other wide-awake chapters; namely, Pittsburgh, Southern California, and Washington State. The energy and initiative of these chapters is commended to those chapters of The Institute, which are yet to get going.

The Pittsburgh Chapter—from report by Allan H. Neal, President.

At our annual meeting in January it was announced that post-war planning would be the Chapter's major activity for 1943 and shortly afterwards a seven-man committee was appointed—Church, Harrold, Hoffman, Ingham, Reid, Schmertz and Raymond Fisher, Chairman. This committee immediately rolled up their sleeves and went to work. We discussed the problem and came to some conclusions as follows:

- 1—The public must be made aware of the necessity for post-war planning.
- 2—Politicians, industrialists, business men and planners are aware of this necessity and are becoming apprehensive of the approaching time when they will have to be ready with solutions for this problem. The architects can contribute immeasurably to these solutions and they must see to it that they have the opportunity to do so and prepare themselves for the responsibilities which the opportunity will place upon them.
- 3—By self-education, diligent study and earnest leadership, the architects must prepare themselves for this responsibility. A series of lectures and a

course of study in planning, economics, sociology, etc., at Carnegie Institute of Technology is being contemplated to help provide this.

- 4—Collaboration later with other allied groups such as planning commissions, government agencies, engineers, realtors, bankers, economists, contractors, Producers' Councils, Chamber of Commerce, etc., must be devised.
- 5—There must be mutual cooperation with The Institute Committee on Post-War Reconstruction and other chapter programs.
- 6—Federal and State legislation must be sponsored and supported. Membership on planning commissions created by such legislation must be demanded for architects.
- 7—All architects must be made aware of the implications, complexities and magnitude of a post-war planning program. As a profession we are trained planners with a cultural background, who know how to coordinate the work of allied professions and the building trades. We must find out where we can implement the work of other groups to the best advantage. We must take stock of ourselves, cast aside our pomposity and quit lamenting that we are not properly recognized. We must contribute the Vision and Imagination of which we are capable. *We must awaken to the paramount fact that our profession is confronted with a challenge.*

These conclusions were presented to the architects at the regular March meeting of the Chapter at the Pittsburgh Architectural Club, to which we invited members of the Pennsylvania Association of Architects and the Pittsburgh Architectural Club and all other architects. Almost 100 architects turned out for this meeting—the largest meeting we have ever held in Pittsburgh. Talks were given by Willard H. Buente, Chief Engineer of the Pittsburgh Planning Commission; Park H. Martin, Planner of the Allegheny County Planning Commission and F. A. Pitkin, Exec. Director of the Pennsylvania State Planning Board. These gentlemen gave us a very informative report on what has been done by these agencies to date and what is being planned. We must take over from this point on. We have our challenge, let us gird for battle.

The Southern California Chapter—*from report by Samuel E. Lunden, President.*

Last year the emphasis was on *war activities*. This year the emphasis will be on *long range planning*. During the last year Sumner Spaulding led our planning group, known as the Commandos, in a program of self-education. This committee, one of the most active, met weekly to hear well-known speakers and to discuss ways and means of furthering post-war planning. This year we propose to continue this work on a broader scale. In the course of my discussions on long-range planning with leaders in the east, Professor Frederick Adams, head of the courses in Regional and City Planning at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, recommended that definite courses of study be made a part of our seminar work, with members making reports on specific assignments. The meetings of our members should be supplemented by seminars to include representatives of all interested groups, such as bankers, realtors, economists and representatives of government agencies. The participants in such seminars would gain a broad concept of the problems involved.

Some citizens are demanding that a complete post-war plan be prepared immediately, not realizing that much study is required and that it will take a number of years to produce satisfactory results. It will be recalled that our Chapter worked for three years to complete the civic center plan, which represents only a small part of the over-all plan for this region. We must recognize that in the development of a regional plan, economics forces play a great part. This is not a job for architects alone. It is a job for every organized phase of community life. Many organizations already have active post-war committees. The Institute Post-War Planning Committee has been active in promoting participation by leading national groups. These groups have in turn instructed their regional and local offices to participate in this program. Such groups as the bankers through the Clearing House Association, the Association of General Contractors, The Producers Council and the Chamber of Commerce are alive to the issue and anxious to collaborate with other groups in the development of the post-war world.

The Greater Los Angeles Citizens Council:

In our own community a group known as the greater Los Angeles Citizens Council, has raised a considerable sum of money to be used in a five-year program, to be carried out under the direction of the City and County planning agencies, but with an independent staff of technicians. Already members of our Chapter are serving in this new organization. With the wealth of information, data, surveys, etc., at hand being correlated under the able direction of such men as Charles Bennett, Director of the City Planning Commission, and Arthur Adams of the County Regional Planning Commission, we can expect rapid progress in the development of a plan for our community.

The Architect's Place in This Program:

Perhaps you are asking yourselves, where does the architect fit into this picture? That is a fair question. The answer is that we intend to find out where we can implement the work of other groups to the best advantage. Our Chapter is a free agent which recognizes no geographical or political boundaries. As a profession, we are trained planners with a broad cultural background. We know how to coordinate the work of allied professions and of the many trades in the building industry. We consider ourselves as well equipped for this job as any other group. What we lack we propose to attain by self-education. We firmly believe that members of the Southern California Chapter are equipped to play a leading role in the development of the regional plan for this community. We have the successful completion of the civic and administrative center plan to point to as a precedent for future activity. The degree to which we participate and the success of our efforts will depend on the extent to which the individual members participate in the program. We must be willing to give liberally of our time, if we are to play an effective part in this program.

The Chapter Regional Planning Committee:

The committee which will direct our long-range planning program will be known as the "Regional Planning Committee of the Southern California Chapter." It will be led by Herbert Powell, our vice-president. The directing committee includes Robert Derrah, who is a member of the Chamber of Commerce Long-Range Planning Committee; John C. Austin, a past member of the State Planning Commission; Richard Neutra, member of the State Planning Commission and Chairman of the Commandos; Henry Eggers, Vice-Chairman of the Commandos; William Schuchardt, member of the Los Angeles City Planning Commission and a Director of the Greater Los Angeles Citizens' Housing Council; Sumner Spaulding, former Chairman of our Civic Center and Long-Range Planning Committees.

Several Approaches to the Problem:

In the development of a chapter program, the following methods of approaching the problem are submitted for consideration:

1. *Education:* (a) Educate our own members; (b) Hold seminars jointly with collaborating technical groups; (c) Educate the public to the problems involved.
2. *Collaboration:* Develop a program of collaboration with other groups which have their own post-war planning committees, including: (a) Greater Los Angeles Citizens' Council; (b) City Planning Commission; (c) County Regional Planning Commission; (d) State Planning Commission; (e) Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; (f) National Planning Agencies.
3. *Scope:* Determine the scope and area of our study of the region. The scope might include social and

economic problems, taxation, financing and legislation in addition to physical planning. The area should include the entire coastal basin from the mountains to the sea, from Santa Barbara on the North to San Diego on the South. It is suggested that both the Santa Barbara and San Diego Chapters collaborate with us in the development of their own area.

4. *Chapter Groups:* Ascertain interest of members in various phases of planning, as: (a) freeways and highways; (b) transportation, rapid transit; (c) an airport system; (d) harbors and water traffic; (e) land use; (f) zoning; (g) building codes and policing; (h) residential areas; (i) housing, public and private; (j) commercial areas, downtown, Hollywood, Wilshire; (k) industrial areas, central, harbor area, new Steel Center; (l) special problems such as Bunker Hill; (m) Governmental centers—civic and administrative center for Los Angeles, Long Beach, Glendale, etc.; (n) recreational facilities, parks and parkways, public playgrounds, greenbelts; (o) beaches and pleasure harbors; (p) medical, health centers; (q) educational system; (r) financing; (s) taxation; (t) legislation; (u) social problems; (v) public works; (w) public utilities; (x) plans for outlying cities; (y) plans for metropolitan Los Angeles; (z) the overall plans for the region.

5. *Exploratory Studies:* These members or groups should conduct exploratory studies of their specific problem. These studies would contribute to the practical education of the individual in the problem and will equip

him for a commission in preparing complete studies for an actual problem or area.

6. *Authority:* Study ways and means of obtaining official approval of a definite authority or committee which will be able to act on the plans in an official capacity. The Committee of Nine which had jurisdiction over the Civic Center development might be used as a pattern for a regional planning authority.

Conclusion

It is recognized that the problem is one of great magnitude. It is definitely a five-year undertaking at a minimum. We cannot say with any degree of accuracy what role we will play in the overall picture. We realize that it is a complex problem requiring the best brains of our community, including educators, political scientists, economists, social welfare specialists, realtors, bankers, engineers and architects. It is our purpose to apply our training to this problem and to prepare ourselves by diligent study to give such leadership to this program as might be to the best interest of the community of which we are a part. Our members who have turned to war activities for the duration we are sure will give their moral support to such a program. The rest of us will turn our efforts to the creation of plans for a post-war community which will provide for an orderly transition from war to peace. In this way we will be doing our part in the *winning of the war* by having plans ready for *winning the peace*.

Progress Report of the Committee on Public Information

THIS report, under date of November 5, 1942, was considered and acted upon by The Board of Directors of The Institute at its meeting in November, 1942.

The Board took the following action:

"Resolved, That a special committee be appointed by The President to investigate the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Public Information, dated November 5, 1942, and to report to The Board for its information in reporting to the annual meeting of The Institute in 1943."

The Board further directed that the report of the Committee on Public Information be summarized and published in THE OCTAGON with the above resolution.

The report is not a long one, but its proposals contemplate the reversal of a long established Institute policy which excludes advertising from the pages of THE OCTAGON. If the report were summarized full justice might not be done to the rec-

ommendations of the Committee on Public Information. Therefore, the report is published in full herein, beginning on the next page.

In accord with the resolution above quoted, The Board of Directors will make a report to the 1943 annual meeting of The Institute in May on the proposals contained in the report of the Committee on Public Information.

Meanwhile, President Shreve has appointed a special committee to review the recommendations of the report, with particular reference to commercial advertising in THE OCTAGON. That special committee, consisting of A. L. Harmon, Talmage C. Hughes, Edgar I. Williams, and Kenneth E. Wischmeyer, Chairman, will report to The Board and The Board in turn will report to the annual meeting of The Institute.

CHARLES T. INGHAM, *Secretary*

PROGRESS REPORT, THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS:

November 5, 1942.

1. As a result of a resolution passed at the 74th annual meeting of The Institute, your committee was requested to submit to The Board a report and recommendations on a comprehensive and long-range public information program, and means of implementing such a program.
2. Since it was not feasible to call a meeting of the committee, a canvass by mail was made of some 300, including committee members, presidents, secretaries and local representatives of chapters and state association members, and others. From replies a tentative draft of a report was prepared and mailed to the 300. Forty-five replies were received, representing a majority of states. They were unanimously in favor of the proposal, differing only in details, which suggestions have been incorporated in this report.
3. In the past our committee has tried to tell architects how to publicize the profession, either as individuals or as chapters and public information committees; in other words, to educate the architects to educate the public. Their reactions seem to be, "You do it for us."
4. Successful campaigns have not been those that put the initiative solely on the individual members. They are preoccupied with their professional duties; they want such things done for them and we believe they are willing to pay for them.
5. In planning a comprehensive long-range public information program, no half-way measures will suffice. During the long history of The Institute the probability is that every possible element, good and bad, for an inexpensive public information program has been promulgated at one time or another, and no shining, super-clever panacea can now be expected.
6. At the outset we should like to make the observation that there is nothing of greater importance to The Institute, or that would be of greater benefit to its members. A comprehensive public information program undoubtedly would do more than anything else to increase membership in The Institute. This would provide means to extend the program, which would further increase membership, and so on.
7. Let us not be concerned with details, with long lists of the many activities that might be entered into by chapters in order to publicize the profession favorably—but with the broader aspects of how a really acceptable, adequate and creditable program might be accomplished.
8. To begin with, The Institute is not selling itself to its members. Much good work is being done, of which members know little. Reports reaching members are too few and too late. This is a fundamental weakness which should be corrected at the beginning of any comprehensive public information program.
9. Some years ago the Michigan Society of Architects, for instance, was going along in an indifferent way. With only a hundred or so members, and dues low, it did not seem possible to keep the members informed of what was being done. Then a weekly bulletin was started, as an experiment, and before the end of the first year the Society was flooded with applications for membership, and voluntary contributions of over \$1200; this without any campaign, and before the bulletin was out of the mimeographed stage. It was mailed to members and non-members, since the latter provided opportunity for expansion. Aside from revenue from new members, voluntary contributions amounted to an average of two dollars for every architect registered in the State. Now the Michigan Society of Architects has 545 members out of a possible 724, or 75%.
10. This principle applied nationally would place The Institute in a strong position, by reason of members and non-members being willing to support a program they have long wanted and, even more, by greatly increasing Institute membership. In advertising in its publication, The Institute has a potential earning power that is undreamed of, which could easily lead to other fields, such as a national builders' show—or rather a real architects' show—that might become as important as the national automobile show. Such a planned program could eventually make possible the services of the best man available to do for the architectural profession what Dr. Fishbein is doing for the medical profession, and to enter into all of the activities incidental to a comprehensive public information program.
11. This procedure should, in due time, finance radio publicity, such as other professions have had. The National Broadcasting Company has already agreed to give the time for thirteen one-half hour, evening broadcasts on a weekly schedule, provided the profession pays the costs incidental to production. These costs would amount to a total between \$4,000 and \$7,000, depending on how well the program is done. The time alone, which they would give, would ordinarily sell for \$3,000 per broadcast, or a total of \$39,000.
12. Certainly, an important part of a comprehensive public information program would be the services of a professional publicist, and it would appear that his offices and functions might well be practically one and the same as those of the editor and publisher. In fact, by mailing the publication weekly to principal newspapers throughout the country, after contacts have been made with editors, would, in itself, accomplish a great deal in this direction.

13. Such a weekly, published by The Institute, could be made personal, intimate and interesting. In addition to articles and material of a national scope, local groups could use it as their own to carry announcements of meetings, reports, etc. If this is not done more and more state societies are likely to start their own publications, which would tend to create disunity.
14. Instead of THE OCTAGON being an item of expense, it would become the source of considerable revenue, a means of increasing membership and the instrument of a real comprehensive and long-range public information program. It would not be the whole program, but the first step, that of informing and "selling" the membership, providing material for local public information programs and, most important, providing funds for the other stages of the program, the more advanced of which could be planned more intelligently by The Board and the committee as the plan progresses.
15. We cannot too strongly emphasize the effect this should have on Institute membership. For instance, it is safe to say that an issue in the form of a "Who's Who in American Architecture," with photographs and biographies of all Institute members, with additional distribution to newspapers, libraries, public officials and others, could make an appeal to prospective members that would double Institute membership in one year.
16. A few of our members have expressed the belief that now is not the time for such a program, that we should wait until after the war. Every successful program has anticipated conditions. Advertising men do not wait until their clients are faced with the problem of making sales immediately or going out of business. This would certainly not be long-range planning. There are indications that the war may last several years yet and, in the meantime, architects need encouragement and help. They should be informed as to how they can fit into present and future plans, that we have one task that comes first—that of winning the war—and after that to help rebuild the world into a better place in which to live. Such a program at this time would be most effective, because the public knows that we have nothing to sell.
17. To quote one of the members of our committee, "To help defray costs, we see no valid reasons for not carrying producers' advertising, as do the Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, or Hygeia for the medical profession." We believe that advertising is necessary to successful publications, not only from the point of view of financing, but from that of interest as well.
18. The bugaboo of advertising in a publication owned by the architectural profession fades in the light of

value received. If advertisers do not receive dollar-for-dollar value it is wrong and the advertising should not be accepted. If they do, there is no problem.

Estimate for First Year:

Printing	\$10,920
Office help	3,600
Postage	300
Engravings	1,000
Supplies	1,000
Rent	900
Miscellaneous	500
Sales commissions	10,000
Editorial	10,000
	<hr/>
	38,220
Gross Income	30,000
	<hr/>
	8,220
Present cost of	
THE OCTAGON	5,500
	<hr/>
	2,720

19. As against this, the publication would be mailed to all members of The Institute at no additional cost, representing a subscription price of about one dollar. Additional subscriptions could be sold to draftsmen, producers and others and, as the budget would permit, mailing extended to include non-member architects.
20. The second year there should be a profit of about \$2500, and thereafter corresponding yearly increases, until soon the main objective, that of a comprehensive, continuous, long-range public information program, in all of its phases, could be accomplished. Initial capital required should be only enough to cover a three-months' period of sales and organization work, say \$5,000. At the end of that period, it should be possible to present contracts for advertising to justify the foregoing budget, and to begin publication. Until, and unless, this is done the maximum outlay would be \$5000.
21. Believing that the profession of architecture today is largely concerned with business, and that this side of the profession should be impressed upon the public, we recommend that The Institute Board immediately appoint a committee to study, report and submit definite proposals on issuing for The Institute such a publication.

Respectfully submitted,

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION,

TALMAGE C. HUGHES, *Chairman*.

Henry Hubbard Kendall

By HARRY J. CARLSON

WHEN a man reaches his three score years and ten, it is something. When he reaches his four score and eight and leaves this life at that age after a successful career and leaves it without one person having hate or fear or envy towards him, then there must have been something in that life that was unusual and that calls for comment.

All the above could be said of our late colleague, Harry Kendall—for so we all called him. The writer met him first some fifty-four years ago, almost immediately upon H. H.'s return from Washington, where he had gone after preliminary architectural training at M.I.T. and in the office of that delightful old Roman, William G. Preston.

In Washington he had been in the office of the Government Architect and he had worked his way up until he became first assistant in charge of the office of specifications, working drawings and superintendence. And all this was well done, as we can see to this day, in the well-built architectural monstrosities designed by Mullet & Bell.

Politics in those days were no better than they are now—probably worse; and the time came when the first assistant was asked to do something that his conscience would not allow. He refused, resigned, and started practice for a short time in Washington, but family matters made it necessary for him to live in Massachusetts. The office was given up and a new one started in Boston where his practice grew until it finally developed into one of the largest hospital-designing offices of the country.

When we first met in '89 he greeted me with the now well-known smile and twinkle and said "Hal a hated rival."

Well, we have been friendly rivals and more than that, friendly friends for all these years. Intimately so, for he was my Sunday School teacher, and we were fellow Trustees in the same church, neighbors and table clubmates for over thirty years. I made drawings in his office and after my return from Paris studies I even built a building for him as contractor.

Henry Hubbard Kendall (1855-1943). Became a member of The American Institute of Architects in 1900 and a Fellow in 1913.

I well remember when I discovered that one of the cornice stones of this building was broken and the mason foreman said "I can fix it so that it never will be seen." And he did fix it beautifully but I felt I must show it to H. H. He smiled and said "Harry, you don't want to go by this building for the next forty years and see a patch, for it will show." So a new stone was cut, and now, fifty years later, I am almost daily going by that building and thankful that there is no patch.

Soon after H. H. started practice in Boston he was urged to attend the meetings of the A.I.A. Chapter. His answer was very definite. "I should be glad to attend the meetings but your meeting night is Friday and that is the night of my Prayer Meeting so I cannot be with you." Soon after, the meeting night of the B.S.A. was changed and he did attend—he took part—he became President of the Society—and later President of The American Institute of Architects (one of the highest honors that can be given to an American architect).

One of his friends writes as follows about his actions as President of the A.I.A. "No matter how controversial the subject might be with which he had to deal, the wisdom, but more than that, the humility, with which he met the issues did much to smooth out the differences and make the contestants accept his judgment on what was the right professional thing to do."

To give an instance—while he was President there came before him two bitterly opposed factions, seemingly at hopeless odds. But in his questioning the President brought out the relations that should govern professional men in their dealings with one another. Towards the close of a long debate the leader of one of the delegations said something as follows. "Mr. President, this group of mine has learned a great deal this evening, we have learned from you, for instance, the way a man of principle should try to understand opinions that differ from his own; after the example you have given us of the way a professional gentleman should behave, I should be ashamed not to agree to waive what I thought were my immovable convictions, in favor of examining the matter anew. We will sit down

with the other group and we will compose our differences."

On another occasion President Kendall presided over a meeting of The Board of Directors of the A.I.A. during a hearing of an appeal from the decision of The Judiciary Committee, recommending that one of the best-known architects in the country be expelled from membership in The Institute for unprofessional conduct. The appeal was presented by an array of legal talent the like of which had never before appeared before The Board. The closing argument was presented by no less than the President of the leading Bar Association in this country. In closing, this internationally-known attorney appealed to The Board in somewhat these terms: "Gentlemen, it appears from the record, and I speak from my own knowledge because I was involved, that this architect, whose case you are considering, before doing the acts with which he is charged, consulted his attorney with regard to his legal rights. That attorney told him that he had the right to do the things which he did do in his relations with this other architect. Now I hold that, when a professional man consults his attorney and is advised by him that he has a legal right to do certain things and the man in good faith follows

that advice, no professional body has the right to convict him of unprofessional conduct." The distinguished attorney sat down and there was a complete silence until Mr. Kendall said, "Mr. —, I want to be quite sure that I heard you correctly. Would you mind repeating that statement?" The distinguished attorney got up and, very red in the face, repeated the same words. "Thank you" said Mr. Kendall, with his most gracious manner, bowing the distinguished attorney out of the room. "I hardly thought that I had heard you a right." Incidentally, following his departure, The Board promptly voted to confirm the conviction without a dissenting voice.

I hope the above described incidents will help to show the character of the man. Our profession, every profession, the whole world, needs such men as Mr. Kendall to show us all that standards are not limits that we may approach without danger of the law, but rather beacons to light us to new fields of brotherly usefulness.

Such was our friend, Harry Kendall; a man's man—virile—resourceful—successful—but above all this, wise and with a sense of humor that tried with all Christian humility to deal rightly with all, great or small.

Notice of By-Law Amendment

At the 1942 annual meeting of The Institute in Detroit, the following resolution, as printed in the July, 1942, number of THE OCTAGON, was adopted:

"Non-liability of Members of The Investment and Property Committee: *Resolved*, That the seventy-fourth annual meeting of The American Institute of Architects hereby adopts an amendment of chapter X, article 3, section 3 of the by-laws of The Institute to relieve the members of The Investment and Property Committee of personal liability and the said by-laws are hereby declared amended accordingly, effective June 26, 1942."

When the amended by-laws were published in the December, 1942, number of THE OCTAGON, effort was made to comply with the above resolution by striking out the words "be responsible for and" from the previous by-law text which placed responsibility upon the members of The Investment and Property committee.

Subsequently, that committee, through its chairman, Gerrit J. de Gelleke, pointed out that the

intention of the resolution above quoted would be better served if the amendment were stated in positive terms.

This matter came before The Executive Committee at its meeting in March, 1943, and the committee directed that pursuant to the resolution adopted at the 1942 annual meeting the next edition of the by-laws contain a new paragraph reading as follows:

"(a-) Non-liability: The members of The Investment and Property Committee shall not be personally liable for any decrease of the capital, surplus, income, balance or reserve of any fund, or account resulting from any of their acts performed in good faith."

Accordingly, notice is given that the above amendment, complying with the resolution adopted by the 1942 annual meeting of The Institute, and effective June 26, 1942, is a part of the by-laws of The Institute and those by-laws are amended accordingly.

CHARLES T. INGHAM, *Secretary*

The Department of Technical Services—Notes

BY THEODORE IRVING COE, TECHNICAL SECRETARY

Safe Means of Egress—An Opportunity for Service

The tragic loss of life in Boston's Coconut Grove Night Club fire, prompted the Executive Committee of the Boston Chapter of The Institute, and representatives of the Massachusetts State Association of Architects, acting jointly, to present a resolution to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts urging the appointment of a competent committee, "To investigate and consider the broad question of public safety in all types of buildings from the social, legislative, and scientific view-point, recognizing it not only as a State but as a National problem."

The Governor acted promptly on this recommendation and appointed a "Governor's Committee on Building Codes and Policies in Massachusetts", with William R. Greeley, President of the Boston Chapter, A.I.A., as Chairman.

In accepting this assignment, the committee undertook, "to assemble factual data and technical materials on a State-wide basis for the assistance of the Legislature in considering revision of laws pertaining to the safety of our citizens in places of assembly."

"Following numerous inspections throughout the State, and conference with local officials and others interested, the committee made its report to the Governor with recommendations for the correction of conditions prejudicial to public safety in places of public assembly.

It is gratifying to record the action taken by members of the architectural profession in support of more adequate protection to life in all types of buildings, and particularly places of assembly.

The field of legislative requirements and restrictions necessary to provide reasonable safety to life, particularly in places of assembly, affords the architect an opportunity for a logical professional service in the public interest, the acceptance and effective discharge of which cannot fail to enhance the prestige of the profession in public esteem.

Every fire involving serious loss of life reveals conditions, the correction of which would have reduced, if not prevented, the loss of life.

Many of these elements of prevention and correction are translatable into legislative protection,

but all too often the action to enact such legislation is not taken due to the absence of initiative and the cooperative effort such action requires to insure a successful result.

The public has come to expect that adequate measures of structural and sanitary safety will be applied to structures generally, and, largely because of public opinion, there is little difficulty in the application and enforcement of these elements of safety.

That the public is not equally aware of the need for safe means of egress, particularly from places of assembly, is illustrated by the following quotation from the above mentioned report:

"A few days ago the Chairman attended a large gathering on the second floor of a public building of all-wood construction. Before going up to the platform to speak he went to the emergency exits both of which proved to be barred so that they could not have been used. The audience tittered, as if they had no serious concern with the exits and as if examining them was a quaint idea."

The public, not without justification, appears to assume that the established state and local building, health, and similar agencies, have provided adequate safety measures, and that when places of assembly are approved, they are in all respects safe for such use and occupancy.

It requires only a cursory examination of the factors and conditions which have contributed to loss of life as the result of fire, especially if accompanied by panic, to realize the inadequacy of the elements of protection afforded by many building codes.

The provisions of building codes, generally, are minimum requirements which give first consideration to structural safety, fire-resistive construction, and sanitation.

So far as safe means of egress are concerned, many codes appear to assume that if a structure cannot be destroyed by fire, its occupants will be equally fortunate.

While technical compliance with such minimum requirements will insure the issuance of building permits, the means of egress required for a contemplated occupancy may, in an emergency, prove inadequate for the actual occupancy of the building, unless the means of egress are based upon the potential

occupancy of floor areas and not upon a less intensive occupancy of available floor space.

Architects should be particularly concerned with the development and adoption of every possible measure of protection for the safeguarding of human life within buildings, and their professional training and experience should prove of material assistance in the solution of the problems involved in the practical application of these safeguards.

The constructive action of members of the profession in Massachusetts serves to direct attention to the opportunity which is presented for the leadership of architects in this much needed and worthwhile public service.

Cooperation of the Architect with Technical Committees

The Technical Sectional Committees of the American Society for Testing Materials, American Standards Association, National Bureau of Standards, National Fire Protection Association, and U. S. Chamber of Commerce, have made a notable contribution to the welfare of the construction industry through the development of appropriate standards and specifications for building materials and technics of construction.

These have served an increasingly useful purpose in pre-war construction activities and have been of value and use to many of the governmental agencies concerned with the war construction effort.

The participation of the architect, as the representative of the consumer, has been solicited and welcomed in this cooperative activity and, in many instances, the architect has been of material and helpful assistance by reason of his many sided experience with materials and their uses.

As this cooperative work has proceeded and grown in importance, the participation of the architect has become more widely publicized, for committee activities bring the architect into closer touch with other groups within the industry and provide an opportunity to reveal capabilities not confined to the field of design.

By reason of the particular character of the subject matter assigned to certain technical committees, on which The Institute has representation, it is to be expected the contribution of the architect will be necessarily limited, but the subject matter of no committee is not without value to some phase of construction and to the consuming public on whose

behalf the architect has been designated to act as representative and spokesman.

This cooperative effort represents another phase of public service in which the architect is afforded an opportunity to participate, and The Institute is now represented on 91 of the sectional and joint committees sponsored by the above named organizations.

The Producers' Council, Inc.

The following have recently been elected to membership in The Council:

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Toledo, Ohio, with G. E. Gregory, Director of Sales, as Official Representative.

Universal Zonolite Insulation Co., 135 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois, with Thomas H. Coulter, General Sales Manager, as Official Representative.

J. A. Zurn Manufacturing Co., Erie, Pa., with M. A. Zurn, President, as Official Representative.

Industrial Fire Brigades

The "Industrial Fire Brigades Training Manual", recently issued by the National Fire Protection Association, provides a useful and comprehensive guide for those interested in preventing and fighting fires in industrial plants.

The well-illustrated and described details of permanently installed fire extinguisher equipment are of interest to architects and engineers who plan buildings for industrial purposes.

Many details of the subject matter apply equally to buildings for other than industrial occupancy.

Copies of the 176 page, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 11", Manual may be obtained from the N.F.P.A., 60 Battery March Street, Boston, Massachusetts—\$1.50 each.

A New Lead Floor Flange

Lead Industries Association has adopted a standard specification for the manufacture of new hard lead closet floor flanges.

Manufacturers will be licensed and flanges meeting this specification will bear the Lead Industries' Seal of Approval.

Refinements in manufacturing have made it possible to reduce the total weight of the flange, the outer rim of which must be $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in thickness and the total weight not less than 1 pound, 9 ounces.



