An Appreciation
Code for Architects—Progress Report
Architecture and the New Order
The Architect at the Dinner Table
Architectural Publicity
Standing and Special Committees

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### Secretaries

- T. Walker, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
A MAN whose life was a splendid example of unselfish devotion to his chosen profession and to the common welfare has passed on. It is appropriate that he receive some tribute in the publication of the Institute, even though it be a repetition of the expressed thoughts of those who knew him.

John Lawrence Mauran was born at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1866. He attended the primary and secondary schools, and then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated in architecture in 1889. For a year he travelled and studied in Europe, and then became associated with Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, Boston architects. He remained in their Boston office two years, and was then transferred to the Chicago office where he worked on the Chicago Public Library and the Chicago Art Institute buildings.

In 1893 he was again transferred, this time to the St. Louis office as the representative of the firm, later on being taken into partnership for the work in the St. Louis territory, the firm name being Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge—John Lawrence Mauran, Architects.

In 1900 he organized the firm of Mauran, Russell and Garden, which continued until 1908 when Mr. Garden retired. The firm continued as Mauran and Russell until 1911 when W. de F. Crowell became a member. In 1929 W. Oscar Mullgardt was admitted to the firm, but the name continued as Mauran, Russell and Crowell.

Mr. Mauran was a Fellow of The American Institute of Architects. He was Treasurer of the Institute from 1913 to 1915, and President from 1916 to 1918. He was a member of many national organizations and of many civic groups in St. Louis. His war service was an extensive one to which he gave unsparingly of his time and resources.

His active participation in the architectural development of St. Louis, both as civic leader and as private architect, was an outstanding factor in the progress and development of that city.

He was a member of the Corporation of Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1925 to 1929. Up to the time of his death he was Vice-Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, and Vice-President of the St. Louis Public Library.

He died at Dublin, New Hampshire, on September twenty-third. The entire architectural profession, and particularly The American Institute of Architects, lost a most valuable member.

This brief record would not be complete without an appreciation which appeared as an editorial in the St. Louis Globe Democrat on September twenty-fourth, as follows:

A GREAT ARCHITECT

St. Louis hears with universal regret of the sudden death of John Lawrence Mauran. This city owes much to his architectural genius, his unfailing good taste, his constant devotion to the beautiful, his practical common sense in making beauty serve the ends of utility. For forty years he had been a leader in the promotion of art in the field in which he was a nationally recognized master, his high standing in his profession having been indicated some years ago by his election to the presidency of The American Institute of Architects. Many buildings in St. Louis and elsewhere are the conceptions of his active creative mind, and all of them are enduring monuments to his ability, his keen perception of harmony in line and form, and to the sound principles of honest construction which always guided him. His public activities in St. Louis and for the nation were numerous and varied, and without exception of real value.

But his talents as an artist were no greater than his charms as a man. Quiet and unassuming, he had no desire for the spotlights of publicity or for public acclaim, but wished only to serve capably. He had the qualities that make for warm and lasting friendships. Refinement was marked upon his countenance, as upon his thoughts, his speech and his conduct. Emerson has said that “whoever is open, loyal, true, of humane and affable demeanor, honorable himself and in his judgment of others, faithful to his word as to law, and faithful alike to God and man—such a man is a true gentleman.” And such a man was John Lawrence Mauran. God rest his soul.
Code For Architects—Progress Report

In the September number of The Octagon, page 5, a report was made to the membership on the status of the Code of Fair Competition for Architects, now pending before the National Recovery Administration.

The situation has not materially changed since that report was made. The Code Committee has held regular meetings, in Washington, and has had many conferences with the Administration and with those individuals and groups who have an interest in the Architects' Code.

It is apparent that the codes subordinate to the basic construction code will not be submitted to President Roosevelt for approval until the basic code has been approved.

Stephen F. Voorhees, Chairman of the Committee which has developed the basic construction code, has spent all of his time in Washington—except week-ends—for more than two months. It is hardly necessary to refer to the difficulties encountered in writing a code for the entire construction industry. Mr. Voorhees has done a splendid work, and he and his fellow members on the Basic Code Committee should have the gratitude of all groups engaged in the construction industry. Many difficult problems raised by the construction code have caused delay. They relate to minimum wages, maximum hours, bid peddling practices, and so on. Solutions which will be satisfactory to the major groups concerned are believed to be at hand.

It is hoped that the basic code will be ready for submission to the President by the end of October.

Immediately thereafter the National Recovery Administration will move towards final action on codes for the General Contractors, the Architects, the Engineers, and the Sub-Contractors, in the order named.

William Stanley Parker, Chairman of the Code Committee of the Institute, has kept the Presidents of Chapters and the Presidents of State Associations fully informed concerning the Architects' Code and the difficulties arising from it. The Committee

Legal Contacts in Washington

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in Charge of Public Works, Hon. L. W. Robert, Jr., has made it clear that the private architect needs no legal representative in Washington in presenting his claim for consideration by the Treasury Department. He says:

We have held this matter in abeyance, and have refrained from calling the names of the particular lawyers involved, feeling that they probably had unknowingly made a mistake or were led into a situation which they did not realize might be a reflection on certain Government officials.

We have weighed this matter very carefully and wish to have it dropped at this point, with the suggestion to you, however, that you have published in all of the various architectural and engineering journals the fact that this Department will look with much disfavor on any architects or engineers using such legal connections or otherwise in their efforts to secure professional contracts from this Office. In fact, it would be our disposition to eliminate such architects and engineers from consideration. To begin with, we want to make our selections on the merits of the case, and therefore, representation of this nature would not possibly have any bearing on our selection. We do not want to prejudice the parties concerned, but would very definitely want to let it be known that this sort or practice will be outlawed.
American life is likely soon to experience changes which will greatly affect the national architecture. It may as well be accepted that, however temporary in its design, the National Recovery Act marks the opening of a new social order. The grave predicament which provoked it is so clearly attributable to a demoralized industrial system as to leave this beyond question. It functioned tolerably well in time of incorrigible prosperity but betrayed its tragic weakness in the day of need when capital and the new mechanism together proved too great a load for poor humanity. Not unreasonably there is apprehension as the daring nature of the program appears to involve a hint of disloyalty to the American credo, but it is bound so to shape itself eventually as to put no undue strain on our political orthodoxy. The shifting of the national business to new foundations is, of course, a process which involves embarrassing and violent dislocation.

A Period of Anxiety

There will be an anxious period of readjustment which will no doubt be borne by the American public with the same philosophic temper which during these years of adversity has drawn the surprised attention of the world. The merit of the President's plan, I take it, is not to be weighed by its capacity to recapture the feverish business of 1928, but lies rather in its admirable purpose to create such a dispensation of social justice as shall guarantee to every worker a secure livelihood and an enlarged opportunity for happiness. It is clear that the achievement of these conditions will have interesting reactions on the national culture. The strenuosity of the American life has left little time for the development of many gracious things which we are disposed to envy some of the older civilizations.

Beauty and Democracy

The international concept of an America grossly occupied with the material things of life has significantly persisted in spite of all our effort to invalidate it. A couple of decades ago, Europe would probably have scoffed at the idea that America was likely soon to contribute anything of consequence, for example, to the art of the world. And yet we have achieved in that time an architecture of such independence and authority that there is a disposition to admit even our leadership in this field. The imagination and technical skill by which this new direction has been given to American genius are likely soon to have more spacious opportunity. In the past the talent of the architect has been restricted to the discriminating patron. It has shaped the domesticities of the well-to-do and the monumentalities of the state and church. It has served the higher forms of commerce, and added occasional drama to the skylines of our cities. In the magnitude of the national scene, however, the architect has been a carver of cherry-stones. It is calculated that less than twenty per cent of the buildings erected in the United States have the benefit of his service. Communities enlist it for the greater beauty of their schools and libraries, but neglect it where its larger exercise might secure beautiful cities. Hardly any of our great municipalities have dignified approaches. Many are reached by the railroad through areas of tin-cans and a general litter of discarded things. Chicago with superb enterprise develops a great Fair designed to illustrate a Century of Progress. And yet the visitor from the East is permitted to look out of the car window on either side as he enters on miles of dinginess and squalor—typical of all our large industrial cities.

We have accepted the idea that these disorders are inevitable. Democracy may encourage beauty, but is slow to acknowledge the right to exact it.

Uncontrolled City Growth

Zoning was the first advance in the effort at civic control of individual enterprise. Except Washington only, our cities have grown like Topsy. Occasionally private initiative has operated with intelligence and conscious regard for the communal interest. Too frequently it has been selfish and has hurt grievously. Often it ceases to move at all, and, in this paralysis, we have the slum, a moral and physical cancer which offers a grave challenge to our civilization. In the more rational and disciplined society which is now indicated, the humblest will be made to feel a new sense of responsibility to his community. Private initiative will have to submit to the guidance of the corporate intelligence in the civic and national enterprise with a long view to the general interest.

Skyscraper Dynamics

In the shaping of the city, the architect's concern until now has been impatiently limited to the minor problems of its articulation. He has punctuated the skylines of New York, for example, with skyscrapers without having anything to say about their rationality. As a consequence of their indiscriminate multiplication, the organism of New York is utterly unreasonable. It is fairly realized that the interest of...
the architect might profitably have been invited to
the design of Manhattan itself rather than to the
dramatizing of its units. As it is, the perspective
from Hoboken reveals what a staggering price the
future is to pay for its splendid and engaging dy-
namics. The community planning of the future
will be too scientific to tolerate such chaos. The
skyscraper has been a piquant and picturesque epi-
sode in the evolution of our American architecture
but the signs are unmistakable that its irresponsible
vogue is near an end. In the small town, it had
come to be accepted with unction as the proud
symbol of congestion even when the prairie lay close
behind.

New Order—New Forms

The leisure resulting from the new limits in the
hours of work is bound to have interesting conse-
quences. It will stimulate the gradual withdrawal
of the worker from the immediate neighborhood of
the city even to substantial distance. The country
life of today has no longer the old austerities and
the invitation it offers of freedom and health and
comfort will be accepted eagerly even by the low
wage-earner. This movement will mean a great
development of small housing constructed on prin-
ciples which shall bring the cost of the individual
dwelling to the irreducible minimum. Opportu-
nity will be afforded for demonstrating how in-
genuity in design and material, where assisted by
gracious landscaping, can be made to assemble even
such unpromising units into communities of pos-
itve attraction. The more comfortable domestici-
ties will be affected only less, and the hegira of
apartment dwellers is particularly indicated. Insti-
tutional architecture will, of course, be correspond-
ingly influenced by these reactions. In all this
process of re-adjustment, the element of cost will
figure as a much more vital and determining matter
than it ever did in the luxurious days from which
we have emerged and, whether we like it or not,
traditional sentiment may be expected to give way,
in the sheer interest of cheapness, to the realism of
science. I was astounded this summer to find
churches in the modern idiom under construction
in Rome. Confronting the stately and intimidating
tradition of Michelangelo, it would be hard to
imagine a more startling evidence of the encroach-
ment of the new architectural philosophy. It must
be owned that in the baldness of its statement, func-
tionalism carried little conviction in such a back-
ground. It looked commonplace, trivial, impudent.
But there is something ominous, notwithstanding,
about its presence in that most conservative setting.
The time is so out of joint that we must resign
ourselves to many things which offend old senti-
ments, and those who protest the intellectuality of
the new design may be compelled to embrace it as
a stark compromise with the depleted pocket-book.

The Architect at the Dinner Table

By Reginald Turnor, B.A., A.R.I.B.A.

The architect is habitually good-natured but
gloomy. One imagines that even his de-
tractors, that is to say, almost the entire
non-architectural population, will grant him the
first of these qualities. For where else can be found
a professional man willing to listen with a tolerant
smile to the bantering, ignorant insults which form
the conventional method of holding conversation
with him? Perhaps his gloom springs from his
long endurance of gibes and ridicule, from a sad
despair of ever bringing round the public, his pros-
tpective client, to a more seemly attitude towards
him. Many a member of this obscure but necessary
profession must have been irritated, behind his smile,
by the complacency with which the "ordinary man
or woman" will attack him in public. He cannot,
in public, hit back with any show of force; he must
not lose his sense of humour. Perhaps he is too
disillusioned even to want to argue.
In what used to be known as polite society, a
will not worry over such trivialities as aesthetics and taste, but will unblushingly refer in terms of some disapproval to the incompetence, nay, more, to the morals of the architect.

There is nothing unusual in being told by the ordinary man that he employed an architect who swindled him. This is said half jestingly, half indignantly: This architect deliberately spent far more money belonging to his client than he had any right to do. In fact, he was a thief and an embezzler. More, he charged a higher percentage on the cost of the work than he was entitled to. He should be in prison by rights, but the client was lenient, and generously dismissed him, without taking legal proceedings. So much for the morals of the architect.

Another time, the topic will be the time-honoured joke about the architect who forgot the staircase. Now all architects are used to this one, and regard it with tolerant good humour. They have even acquired a certain affection for it through constant association. Some of them keep a record of how often they have heard it.

They are almost as accustomed to the well-known fact that architects, being for the most part of the male sex, are incapable of designing kitchens and cupboards. They laugh politely. Their doors and windows never fit, and more often than not the architect will place the larder between the boiler and the W.C. Architects are, in fact, not only swindlers and thieves, they are also fools. They do not know their job. If the ordinary man, who has no training and has never thought about architecture, were planning a house, he would do it far better.

Architects are, then, not only knaves and fools, their very existence is unnecessary.

Now all this, to the profession itself is, of course, stale news. They are resigned to it, and pursue their gloomy ways hoping to be allowed to earn enough to keep body and soul together, but never expecting anything but abuse from the outside world.

Does it ever occur to them that this attitude of the public is bad for the profession? We all know that the public’s views on architecture are in its worst interests, but do we realise clearly enough what is its attitude towards architects as men?

Imagine the same situation reproduced with a member of another profession as the butt. The scene is a dinner party anywhere.

A guest has just stated that he is a surgeon. Another guest says:

"The surgeon who operated on me deliberately took pieces out of me that might well have stayed in. It increased his fees, you see."

He smiles, for he is entertaining the whole party, and goes on:

"Not only that, but although it was supposed to be an operation for appendicitis, my appendix was the one thing he forgot to take out."

Everyone smiles. Here the surgeon was both fool and knave. Another guest takes up the cudgels.

"I remember the row I had with a doctor. He charged me twice as much as he’d agreed to for attending my little girl. Besides, she got much worse after the treatment. That’s the trouble with you doctors. You don’t understand a woman’s psychology. You ought all to have women partners."

And so on, and so forth.

Now I want to make it quite clear that in each of these cases, that of the architect and the doctor, all these accusations may be perfectly true. The only difference is that these remarks, often, more often than not, actually are made to the architect and nobody thinks anything of them, while in the case of the surgeon, I imagine, anyone who made them would be considered to be a trifle lacking in tact, downright rude one might almost say, and the dinner party might become something of a frost.

Let me rub it in a little farther. What would be thought of a man who said to a lawyer in public:

"Oh, so you’re a lawyer. All the lawyers I’ve ever known have been blackguards and incompetents."

A little odd, perhaps, just a trifle too outspoken? I think he would be held guilty of unsocial behaviour.

As I said, architects are mostly good-natured men. They do not stand upon their dignity, nor demand a lip service of respect where such is insincere. But they are surely entitled to be taken on their merits, and given a chance to earn the accusation of dishonesty and inefficiency. I cannot feel that architecture will improve while its exponents are assumed to be men of such low calibre. Many of them are fools, I fear, and some perhaps, are knaves, but no one likes to be told to his face that he is probably either or both of these things, on no evidence at all.

(EXIT ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION, London, England.)
Connecticut Has Registration

By George H. Gray, A.I.A.

At the last biennial session of the legislature the Connecticut Chapter finally succeeded in getting legislation for the registration of architects, the culmination of an effort begun in 1925. Governor Cross recently commissioned the five members of the examining board, who straightway met with him to organize, and who elected Everett V. Meeks, New Haven, Chairman; Wm. K. Brooks, Hartford, Vice-Chairman; Edward B. Caldwell, Bridgeport, Secretary; C. F. Townsend and George H. Gray, both of New Haven, are the other members. The attorney general and state comptroller were called in to give opinions for the guidance of the commission.

With regard to the eligibility of architects now in practice, the act reads:

"Any properly qualified person who shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the board that he is exclusively engaged in the practice of architecture at the time this act shall take effect (July 1st) . . . shall be granted a license without examination . . .," provided he make application before September 28th.

The act is not retroactive; it provides for reciprocity with other states maintaining equal standards; applicants, other than those practicing in the state on July 1, 1933, shall be required to pass such examinations as the Board may require, except that a diploma from a recognized school of architecture and three years subsequent experience in a recognized office may be offered as evidence of proficiency, in lieu of an examination.

Difficulties Overcome

A review of the vicissitudes encountered in getting the act on the statute books may, by suggestion at least, be helpful to others. The first bill introduced in 1925, was based on the Institute model form, which followed the New York precedent and put the Board under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education. To this there was strong opposition, as the Board of Education happened to be a storm center of politics. The great length of the proposed law was also objected to. The prevailing practice in Connecticut is to include in such acts only the essentials and to give the commissions wide authority in making their own regulations.

Therefore at the next session of the legislature (1927) we presented a bill based on the Iowa law setting up the board as a separate commission and very briefly stating the essential legal requirements. This measure was defeated because, as we learned later, the Manufacturers' Association had gone on record against the registration of any more occupations and trades, fearing effect on the labor situation. Not wishing to establish a new precedent, they helped to defeat the bill. The situation was explained to the manufacturers, with the result that they became one of our strong backers at the next legislature (1929). Meantime the realtors were opposing registration, as were all the lawyers, who largely make up the legislature, as the lawyers in the small communities of Connecticut are the ones who handle real estate. To register the architects without the realtors seemed to present a political problem. Also, a small coterie of engineers, claiming to represent the entire profession, entered a protest too late for us to combat it. In 1931 the engineers and architects agreed to lay off of new legislation until they could reconcile their claims to certain fields of practice.

In 1933 we consolidated all our arguments, including that of the protection of building investments, which is afforded by legal minimum requirements for architects, and the protection to investors, manufacturers and dealers in building materials afforded by sound specifications and inspection, followed by certificates of proper installation. This is of great importance to all institutions making loans on buildings such as banks, insurance companies, etc.

Final Accomplishment

The final success of our efforts was due, we feel confident, to the fact that we were able to add to the legislative committee of the chapter a member who is in the legislature, Mr. Thomas Ball. His procedure was to take the bill in a tentative form to the party leaders, ask for their suggestions, enlist their interest in it, and finally to arrange a dinner, given by a few architects in key positions to the legislative leaders who were reasonably in sympathy. The evening was spent in discussing the intent of the bill, its phraseology, and all possible points of opposition. This group of legislators, including two architects, talked the matter over informally with other legislators, particularly those on the committee to which the bill was referred for recommendations, with the result that the public hearing was little more than a formality.

The architects of the state were in practically unanimous support of the bill and at our suggestion the Connecticut Architectural League itself sponsored the legislation in 1929.

There are, however, so many to whom we are indebted for assistance during these many years that we regret we cannot here record our appreciation to each individual; but, as chairman of the legislative committee, I do hereby repeat our appreciation to our many friends outside the state as well as within.
THE special committee appointed by President Russell to consider the small house problem in its interim report stresses the importance of making better known the value of architectural service. The need of well directed publicity towards this long has been recognized, though efforts in this field have been rather spasmodic and hence ineffective. Advertising experts tell us that the secret of success in their work is found in constant repetition and keeping one's message continually alive.

Keeping everlastingly at it, is no doubt of prime importance in publicity work. No less important are the means to be employed. Occasionally a series of informative articles written by architects for laymen, have been published by newspapers. However excellent these articles may have been, it is doubtful that they were widely read. Radio talks, as Mr. Eugene Clute suggests in *Pencil Points*, would perhaps have a greater appeal. Mr. Clute recommends especially broadcasts by architects in smaller centers from local stations on topics suited to local needs. He says such broadcasting "is easy, it costs nothing" (an alluring argument these days) "and it can do untold good." Such a radio campaign, if persistently carried on, can no doubt do much to make the public conscious of the many ways in which architects can render valuable service.

A Modern Instrument

Herein it is ventured to suggest still another modern instrument for informing the public as to the architect's work, namely the motion picture. Movies photographed on 16 mm. film that can be shown on portable projectors, are widely used by manufacturers and industries for publicity purposes. These are often expertly produced and seldom fail to interest the public. One may note the appeal of such pictures at the World's Fair. Whenever exhibits include motion pictures one is always certain to find an audience gathered before it. It is believed that a film dramatizing the architect's work would also attract and hold the attention of the people.

The Typical Clients

The picture might visualize the designing and construction of a moderately priced residence, say one in the $12,000 class. To begin with it might show Mr. and Mrs. Owner, who for years have been gathering "ideas" for their future home. They have so far progressed that Mrs. Owner has drawn some plans, exactly what she wants, excepting that she is in doubt about the stairway. They know a "builder" who would take care of everything and "put up" the house for them. Fortunately they have some friends who know better. Mr. and Mrs. Owner are induced to engage a competent architect and we would then see our hero in action. We would see him in a series of conferences with the owners, working out their individual problem. He would study the site and show how its peculiarities are considered in the design of the house. The evolution of a series of sketches would be seen, floor plans and elevations coming into being. Adjustments necessary for coming within the owners' budget would be indicated. Then would follow the process of translating the approved sketches into working drawings and specifications. The routine of taking bids and the letting of contracts would be shown. In many such ways it could be made convincing how thoroughly the architect earns his fee. The actual construction of the house would then be illustrated from excavating to the last coat of paint, all under the expert supervision of the architect. It would be made clear that only through this supervision of the architect can assurance be had that plans and specifications will be faithfully carried out; that the architect is indispensable during construction as well as previously, ever guarding the owner's interests and making certain that the owner receives value for what he pays. Finally illustrations might be introduced showing the differences between jerry built houses and well constructed ones, the contrast between bad and good design.

The Cost

It goes without saying that the scenario of such a picture would have to be worked out expertly with all the touches of human interest that would keep it from being "dry". There should be nothing amateurish about production and photography. Unlike the suggestion regarding broadcasting from local stations, the production of such a film would require an outlay of money. Yet information obtained from organizations who specialize in the production of such films, gives one reason to believe that the cost need not be prohibitive. In all likelihood it could be covered by the sale of copies of the film. The price per copy could be made reasonable enough so that each of our sixty-seven chapters could subscribe for one. It is also likely that other organizations interested in advancing the cause of good design and construction in home building would wish to make use of this film. The picture would fulfill its purpose most effectively, as it could be shown to countless luncheon clubs, neighborhood associations, women's clubs and all gatherings throughout the country where potential home owners may be found.
Meeting of the Board of Directors

November 18-21, 1933

To the Members of the Institute:

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Institute has been called for November 18, 19, 20, and 21, at The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

The greatly reduced budget of the Institute will not permit the payment of travelling expenses of Directors, and in anticipation of the probability of no quorum a special meeting of the Executive Committee has been called for the same dates. This was the procedure followed in the fall of 1932, under similar conditions.

In addition to the general business of the Institute, the Executive Committee will have before it the Architects' Code; progress reports of the standing and special committees; and the serious situation resulting from the reduced income of the Institute.

So far the Treasurer, with the support of the Officers and the Board, has carried the Institute through the depression without borrowing any money for current operating expenses. The loan received from the Reserve Fund was to settle claims against the Press of the A. I. A. It is the announced intention to continue this policy and to operate the Institute, as a national organization, within the annual income from dues.

In practice this policy is drastic, but in the long run it will serve the best interests of the Institute and the members. Under it the staff at The Octagon has been reduced to the Executive Secretary, a bookkeeper, two stenographers, and a junior clerk, which is equivalent in number to the staff at The Octagon twenty years ago.

Public Works Money—Plain Talk

Editor's Note: The following excerpts are quoted from a recent statement by the Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Administrator of Public Works:

It is now largely in the hands of the mayors of our cities to determine whether the Public Works Program will fully serve its purpose in aiding in the economic recovery of the country.

We can give you money; we can help you to decide what project to undertake; we can assist you with your plans and your specifications and the letting of your contracts; we can aid you in supervising your work; we can meet the charges of the contractors when they fall due; we can even encourage you to speed up your projects. But we cannot do more than this. We cannot decide for you whether you want public works. We cannot make you borrow money from us on favorable terms. We cannot force you to move any faster than you are willing to move.

We are willing to advance you as an outright gift 30 per cent of your outlay for labor and material on an approved plan. We ask you to pay for the balance of the project. But we are willing to help you to finance your share. We will advance you the remaining 70 per cent upon approved security and by approved security I don't mean that we will be as finicky about the security that you may offer as would be the investment bankers with whom you are accustomed to deal. We will lend you this 70 per cent at 4 per cent interest and permit you to amortize it over a period not to exceed 30 years.
To the Members of the Institute:

The reduced budget of the Institute did not permit the publication of the Annuario for the year 1932-1933. Therefore, the membership has had no official notice of the personnel of the Standing and Special Committees elected or appointed to serve for the period between March 15, 1933, (date of the last annual meeting of the Board), and the adjournment of the Convention of 1934 (probably in May).

The Committees of the Institute are numerous and the total personnel is large. With the adjournment of a Convention each special committee is automatically terminated, and its work discontinued or allocated elsewhere—unless the committee is recreated by vote of the Board. The effect is to eliminate unnecessary committees, and to maintain those which are carrying on current activities of definite value.

Committee appropriations in the budget of the Institute have been reduced, in practically every instance, to a nominal basis—most of them amounting to $15.00 a year to pay for letterheads and telegrams.

This means that a large and vitally important part of the work of the Institute is being carried on by devoted members who are willing to contribute both time and money to the common cause. The Officers and Directors are deeply grateful to the committee members for their accomplishments, and for their assistance during this period of stress.

Today, The American Institute of Architects has high standing among the national professional societies, and in public esteem. It has largely overcome the handicaps of limited membership and slender financial resources by means of the loyal and able efforts of the Chairmen and Members of the Standing and Special Committees.

Their names should be known to the entire membership. Their cooperation and advice should be sought when occasion arises. Therefore, the current list of Committees, as elected by the Board at the last meeting or as appointed by President Russell subsequent thereto, is published as follows.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (1)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ernest John Russell</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank C. Baldwin</td>
<td>Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin Berstrom</td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles D. Maginnis</td>
<td>Boston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horace W. Praslee</td>
<td>Washington</td>
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</table>

**INVESTMENT COMMITTEE (3)**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edwin Berstrom, Chairman</td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James O. Betelle</td>
<td>Newark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David J. Witmer</td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
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**FINANCE COMMITTEE (4)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles H. Higgins (2 yrs.) Chairman</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edwin Berstrom (3 yrs.)</td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles A. Fayrot (1 yr.)</td>
<td>New Orleans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George H. Gray (4 yrs.)</td>
<td>New Haven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Everett Waid (5 yrs.)</td>
<td>New York</td>
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</table>

**BOARD OF EXAMINERS (2)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward W. Donn, Jr., Chairman</td>
<td>Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert F. Beresford</td>
<td>Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick V. Murphy</td>
<td>Washington</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**The Jury of Fellows**

**One Year:**
- Edwin H. Hewitt  
  Minneapolis
- Wm. J. Sayward  
  Atlanta

**Two Years:**
- Myron Hunt  
  Los Angeles
- Abram Garfield  
  Cleveland

**Three Years:**
- Paul A. Davis, III  
  Philadelphia
- Henry H. Kendall  
  Boston
Standing Committees

PRACTICE (5)

John P. B. Sirkler, Chairman,
Architects' Building, Philadelphia

Chas. T. Ingham, Vice-Chairman, Pittsburgh

CHAPTER REPRESENTATIVES

Alabama ........ Hugh Martin
Albany ........ Thos. L. Gleason
Arkansas ...... Theo. M. Sanders
Baltimore ...... William G. Noltin
Boston ........ C. N. Cogswell
Brooklyn ...... Alexander Mackintosh
Buffalo ........ Robert North
Central Illinois J. W. Rozer
Central New York George B. Cummings
Chicago ...... Melville C. Chatten
Cincinnati ... Stanley Matthews
Cleveland ...... J. W. Thomas, Jr.
Colorado ...... Frank Frewn, Jr.
Columbus ...... H. Dwight Smith
Connecticut .... Douglas Orr
Dayton ......... George Hermann
Delaware ....... John M. Liptak
Detroit .......... Henry F. Stanton
Eastern Ohio ..... Morris W. Scheibel
Florida Central ... Franch J. Kennard
Florida North .... Jefferson D. Powell
Florida South ... Gro. L. Pfeiffer
Georgia .......... Wm. J. Sayward
Grand Rapids ..... William H. Potter
Indiana .......... Arthur Bohn
Iowa ............ Earl E. Jones
Kansas ......... Charles W. Shaver
Kansas City ...... Edward W. Tanner
Kentucky ......... O. P. Ward
Louisiana ...... Chas. A. Favrot
Madison .......... Frank Riley
Minnesota ...... Wm. W. Tyrie
Mississippi ...... N. W. Overstreet
Montana .......... Fred. A. Brinkman
Nebraska ...... H. W. Mosimms
New Jersey ...... Clement W. Fairweather
New York ........ F. L. Ackerman
North Carolina ... James B. Lynch
North Louisiana ... C. W. King
North Texas ...... Otto H. Lang
Northern California Harris C. Allen
Northwestern Penna.. W. W. Metters
Oklahoma .......... Leon B. Senter
Oregon .......... W. G. Holford
Philadelphia ...... George I. Lovatt
Pittsburgh ...... R. M. Trimbles
Rhode Island ...... Russell H. Shaw
San Diego ...... Wm. Templeton Johnson

PRACTICE—Continued

Santa Barbara ........ E. Keith Lockard
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre ... Charles L. Levy
South Carolina .......... H. D. Harrall
South Georgia .......... Henrik WALLIN
South Texas .......... Alfred C. Finn
Southern California ... J. E. Allison
Southern Pennsylvania .. Reinhardt DEMPwolf
St. Louis ........ Wibur T. Trueblood
St. Paul ........... Stirling Horner
Tennessee .......... Louis H. Bull
Toledo .......... Chas. A. Langdon
Utah .......... Edward O. Anderson
Virginia .......... Chas. J. Calrow
Washington, D. C. .... Frank Upton
Washington State .... Royt. F. McClelland
West Texas .......... R. Vander STRATEN
West Virginia .......... Carl Reger
Wisconsin .......... Thomas L. ROSE

JUDICIARY (6)

Frederick M. Mann, Chairman
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wm. T. Warren .......... Birmingham
David J. Witmer .......... Los Angeles

CONTRACTS (7)

T. E. Snook, Chairman
259 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Wm. Stanley Parker, Vice-Chairman, Boston

Atlee B. Ayres .......... San Antonio
James O. Bettele .......... Newark
Chas. W. Dawson .......... Corpus Christi
H. R. Dowsewell .......... New York
Branam V. Gambler .......... Detroit
John Graham .......... Seattle
Lester W. Hurd .......... San Francisco
Eugene S. Klein .......... St. Louis
William Richards .......... Los Angeles
Richard E. Schmidt .......... Chicago
William W. Tyrie .......... Minneapolis

ALLIED ARTS (8)

Ely Jacques Kahn, Chairman
2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Wm. Jones Smith, Vice-Chairman, Chicago

Charles L. Borie, Jr. .... Philadelphia
Arthur Brown, Jr. .......... San Francisco
Moise H. Goldstein ......... New Orleans
Edwin H. Hewitt .......... Minneapolis
Louis LaBreauma .......... St. Louis
Hubert G. Ripley .......... Boston
Elie Saarinen .......... Detroit
Francis P. Sullivan .......... Washington
Ralph T. Walker .......... New York
Wm. W. Wurster .......... San Francisco
A JOURNAL OF THE A. I. A.

PUBLIC WORKS (9)

Louis LaBeaume, Chairman
315 No. Seventh St., St. Louis

Executive Committee

Louis LaBeaume .................. St. Louis
Charles Butler .................. New York
Charles D. Maginnis ............. Boston

Frederick L. Ackerman ......... New York
G. Frederick Ashley ............. San Francisco
James O. Betelle ................. New York
N. Max Dunning ................. Chicago
Frank Ehrich, Jr. ............... Detroit
Robert K. Fuller ............... Denver
Frederick G. German ............ Duluth
Henry C. Hebb ................. Nashville
Myron Hunt ..................... Los Angeles
Ralph C. Kempston .............. Columbus
Ellis F. Lawrence .............. Portland, Ore.
Allison Owen ................... New Orleans
Harry I. Schenck ............... Dayton
R. H. Shreve ..................... New York
Nat G. Walker .................. Fort Myers

BUILDING (10)

D. Everett Ward, Chairman
One Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Dwight James Baum, Vice-Chairman, New York

CHAPTER REPRESENTATIVES

Alabama ......................... George B. Rogers
Albany .......................... W. C. Longley
Arkansas ......................... Eugene J. Stern
Baltimore ......................... D. K. E. Fisher, Jr.
Boston ......................... Charles D. Maginnis
Brooklyn ......................... Charles C. Wagner
Buffalo .......................... A. Hart Hopkins
Central Illinois .................. Frank N. Emerson
Central New York ............. Melvin L. King
Chicago .......................... N. Max Dunning
Cincinnati ..................... Ernest Pickering
Cleveland ...................... Edward G. Conrad
Colorado ...................... Wm. E. Fisher
Columbus ....................... Geo. H. Bulford
Connecticut .................. A. Raymond Ellis
Dayton .......................... Harry I. Schenck
Delaware ...................... G. Morris Whiteside (II)
Detroit ........................ H. J. Maxwell Grylls
Eastern Ohio .................. Walter J. Carfield
Florida Central ............. John W. Vickery
Florida North ................. Rudolph Weaver
Florida South .................. L. Phillips Clarke
Georgia ...................... Lewis E. Cooce, Jr.
Grand Rapids .................. Harry L. Mead
Hawaii .......................... C. W. Dickey
Indiana ........................ Arthur Born
Iowa ............................ Amos B. Emery
Kansas ........................ Charles W. Shaver
Kansas City .................... Edward W. Tanner

(Personnel Continued—Next Column)

Building—Continued

Kentucky ....................... Ossian P. Ward
Louisiana ...................... Solis Sheueth
Madison ......................... Arthur Peabody
Minnesota ..................... Edwin H. Hewitt
Mississippi .................... W. N. Overstreet
Montana ....................... Chandler C. Cochran
Nebraska ...................... Wm. L. Younkin
New Jersey ..................... Henry Bacchin
New York ....................... Dwight James Baum
North Carolina ............... James B. Lynch
North Carolina ............... Samuel G. Wiener
North Carolina ............... Harry A. Overbeck
No. California .................. Frederick G. Meyer
New Jersey ..................... C. Paxton Cody
Ohio .................................... Leonard H. Bailey
Oregon .......................... Folger Johnson
Philadelphia ................... Horace Wells Sellers
Pittsburgh ..................... Sidney F. Heckert
Rhode Island ................... Robert C. N. Monahan
San Diego ...................... John S. Siebert
Santa Barbara .................. Wm. Soule
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre ........ Thomas A. Foster
South Carolina ................ Wm. D. Marshall
South Carolina ................ Wm. D. Marshall
South Carolina ................ Wm. D. Marshall
South Carolina ................ Wm. D. Marshall
South Carolina ................ Wm. D. Marshall
Virginia .......................... Wm. C. Noland
Washington State ............ Roland E. Borhek
West Texas ................. Emmett T. Jackson
West Virginia .................. Carleton C. Wood
Wisconsin ...................... Henry C. Hengel

At Large

Grosvener Atterbury ............ New York
Dwight James Baum ............. New York
Harvey Wiley Corbett .......... New York
Wm. M. Kendall ................. New York
Everett V. Meeks ............... New Haven
Edward P. Mellon .............. New York
J. R. Rockart .................. New York
James Gamble Rogers ............ New York
Joseph Van Vleck ............. New York

EDUCATION (11)

Charles Butler, Chairman
56 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.

William Emerson, Vice-Chairman, Boston

Executive Council

Charles Butler, Chairman ........ New York
William Emerson ................ Boston
Ellis F. Lawrence ............ Portland, Ore.

(Personnel Continued—Next Page)
**Education—Continued**

**Sub-committee on Architectural Education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. C. Zantzinger</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis Labaume</td>
<td>St. Louis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everett V. Meeks</td>
<td>New Haven</td>
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**Sub-committee on General Education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ellis F. Lawrence</td>
<td>Portland, Ore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WM. Pope Barney</td>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Butler</td>
<td>New York</td>
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**Sub-committee on Public Appreciation of the Arts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>George C. Nimmons</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Emerson</td>
<td>Boston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Richardson</td>
<td>Boston</td>
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**Honorary Members**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ely Jacques Kahn, Director, Dept. of Architecture, Beaux-Arts Institute of Design</td>
<td>New York, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellis F. Lawrence, President of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, Failing Building, Portland, Oregon.</td>
<td></td>
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**Competitions (12)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egerton Swartwout</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. W. Rice (New Eng. Div.), Vice-Chairman</td>
<td>Boston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Butler (New York Div.)</td>
<td>New York</td>
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**Public Information (13)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harvey Wiley Corbett, Vice-Chairman</td>
<td>New York</td>
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**One Year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gerald L. Kaufman</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William T. Warren</td>
<td>Birmingham</td>
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**Two Years**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dwight James Baum</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey Wiley Corbett</td>
<td>New York</td>
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**Three Years**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William Harmon Beers</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert J. Evers</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
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**Sub-committee on Architectural Periodicals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benjamin Franklin Betts, Chairman</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(This sub-committee is composed of the Editors of the principal architectural magazines.)

**Special Committees**

**Structural Service (14)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. Max Dunning, Chairman</td>
<td>1210 Kimball Building, Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. L. Smith, Technical Secretary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Octagon, Washington, D. C.</td>
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</table>

**Advisory Council**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N. Max Dunning, Chairman</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephen F. Voorhees</td>
<td>J. C. Bollenbacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louis A. Walsh</td>
<td>Frederick W. Garber</td>
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**Cooperating Members**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F. W. Morse, President, The Producers' Council, Inc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. P. Byington, Chairman, Board of Directors, The Producers' Council, Inc.</td>
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**Chapter Representatives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>H. B. Wheelock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>Dr. W. M. Collier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>Theodore M. Sanders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore</td>
<td>R. E. Lee Taylor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Francis V. Bullfinch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>Robert F. Schiemer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
<td>Arthur H. Hoddick</td>
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**Structural Service—Continued**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Central Illinois</td>
<td>L. H. Provine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central New York</td>
<td>George Young, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>T. D. E. Jenney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cincinnati</td>
<td>Gustave W. Deitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland</td>
<td>Walter R. McCormack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>Harry W. J. Edrington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus</td>
<td>Kyle W. Armstrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>William E. Hunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dayton</td>
<td>Harry J. Williams</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>John Francis Mullins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>W. G. Malcolmson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Ohio</td>
<td>Charles F. Owley</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida Central</td>
<td>John W. Vickery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida North</td>
<td>H. J. Klutho</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida South</td>
<td>George L. Pyeffer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Ernest D. Ivey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Rapids</td>
<td>Warren L. Rindge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Wm. C. Furer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>Merritt Harrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Ralph Arnold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>Chester M. Routledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City</td>
<td>Albert S. Owen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A JOURNAL OF THE A. I. A.

Structural Service—Continued

Kentucky
Louisiana
Madison
Minnesota
Mississippi
Montana
Nebraska
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
North Louisiana
North Texas
No. California
N. W. Pennsylvania
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
North Louisiana
North Texas
No. California
No. Pennsylvania
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Rhode Island
San Diego
Santa Barbara
Scranton-Wilk-Barre
South Carolina
South Georgia
South Texas
Southern California
Southern Oregon
South Pennsylvania
St. Louis
St. Paul
Tennessee
Toledo
Utah
Virginia
Washington, D. C.
Washington State
West Texas
West Virginia
Wisconsin

Historic Buildings—Continued

Connecticut
Dayton
Delaware
Detroit
Eastern Ohio
Florida Central
Florida North
Florida South
Georgia
Grand Rapids
Hawaii
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kansas City
Kentucky
Louisiana
Madison
Minnesota
Mississippi
Montana
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
North Louisiana
North Texas
No. California
No. Pennsylvania
Ohio
Oregon
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Rhode Island
San Diego
Santa Barbara
Scranton-Wilk-Barre
South Carolina
South Georgia
South Texas
Southern California
Southern Oregon
South Pennsylvania
St. Louis
St. Paul
Tennessee
Toledo
Utah
Virginia
Washington, D. C.
Washington State
West Texas
West Virginia
Wisconsin

Preservation of Historic Buildings (15)

Leicester B. Holland, Chairman
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

E. W. Down, Jr., Vice-Chairman, Washington, D. C.

Chapter Representatives

Alabama
Albany
Arkansas
Baltimore
Boston
Brooklyn
Buffalo
Central Illinois
Central New York
Chicago
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Colorado
Columbus

Connecticut
Dayton
Delaware
Detroit
Eastern Ohio
Florida Central
Florida North
Florida South
Georgia
Grand Rapids
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Committee for Safeguarding Charleston

Architecture (15A)

Thomas R. Waring, Chairman, Charleston
(Editors, Charleston Evening Post)

Harrison Randolph, President, College of Charleston.

(Personnel Continued—Next Column)
Safeguarding Charleston—Continued
Junttan Murcutt, Attorney and Chairman of Directors of the South Carolina National Bank.

Mrs. Cesare Anpreini (nee Eliza Ruger Dunkin), of Charleston.

Carrain Agston Das, U.S. Army, President, Society for the Preservation of Old Dwellings of Charleston.

E. Milby Burton, Director, Charleston Museum.

Alfred Huger, Attorney, Charleston.

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  - Gunter Building, San Antonio, Texas

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(Personal Continued—Next Page)
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THE OCTAGON

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JAMES O. BETELLE . . . . Newark
The Producers’ Council—Membership Campaign

THE efforts of The Producers’ Council, Inc., to extend its membership to include a greater number of manufacturers of quality building materials and equipment, are most encouraging. A preliminary survey of companies and associations eligible for membership in the Council indicates that there are approximately two-hundred and seventy producers of recognized standing in the building industry, who might be considered. These are scattered throughout the country in one hundred cities and twenty-six states. Each of the organizations selected has been sent an outline of the aims and objectives of the Council together with an invitation to join.

Although the membership campaign is just getting under way, replies have been received from more than sixty prospects, the majority advising that they were giving careful consideration to the invitation. Eight new members have been elected since the publication of the list which appeared in the September number of The Ocracon, as follows:

- Kohler Company, Kohler, Wisconsin.
- The Casement Hardware Company, Chicago, Illinois.
- The Paraffine Companies, Inc., San Francisco, California.
With the Chapters

Albany

There was considerable discussion, at the September meeting, with regard to establishing yearly awards to architects and builders for meritorious work of different classes, as in other cities. All agreed that the matter should be studied and President Ward was asked to secure data and to appoint a committee to report on a scheme.

It was suggested, also, that a series of articles be prepared, pointing out buildings of merit, both old and new, with descriptive material giving names in such a way as to avoid all hint of personal advertising, but bringing the architect before the public as an essential factor to the success of all good building. The selections of the buildings to be so covered would be made by a revolving committee consisting of Chapter members and prominent citizens.

Boston

At the annual meeting, C. H. Blackall made announcement of the award of the Rotch Travelling Scholarship. Mr. George Stephen Lewis was winner of the competition, the design of a National Institute of Geography. Mr. Lewis was for four years a student at the Boston Architectural Club and for two years a scholarship holder at Harvard University. Mr. Nembhard N. Culin was winner of the second prize. Other prizes for the current year, including the James Templeton Kelley Fellowship, were awarded. The Chamberlin Prize was won by J. A. Walker, M.I.T.; F. W. Chandler Prize No. 1 was not awarded. Prize No. 2 was won by J. W. Mihnos, M.I.T.; No. 3 by D. Petrie, M.I.T.; No. 4 by W. I. Hathon, M.I.T.; No. 5 by J. A. McKeon, M.I.T. The Boston Society of Architects Prizes of $50.00 each were awarded to R. G. Cerny, Harvard; N. E. McConnell, M.I.T.; and Miss H. Weld, M.I.T. The Society’s Week-End Prizes were awarded as follows: 1st Prize—S. Shuman, B.A.C. and 2nd Prize—A. O. Willauer, Harvard.

C. Howard Walker spoke about F. W. Chandler, in whose honor the Chandler Prizes were given. His talk was inspiring. Dean Emerson of the Architectural School of M.I.T. then spoke. He was followed by C. C. Zantzinger, of Philadelphia, one of the jurors on the Rotch Competition; and by Ely Jacques Kahn, Director of the Department of Architecture, Beaux Arts Institute of Design.

Chicago

The Chairman of the Program Committee, Pierre Blouke, outlined the possible programs for the future, at the September meeting of the Chapter. He presented the matter of a special day devoted to
architecture by the group in charge of the Illinois Host House at the Century of Progress, who had requested the Chapter to assist in preparing a program on architecture in connection with a program of one week devoted to the State of Illinois. Following a discussion it was decided to assist this group and to participate in the program on Saturday, September 30.

The program as finally developed for the day included an address on “Illinois Pioneer Architecture”, by Earl H. Reed, Jr., Head of the Department of Architecture, Armour Institute of Technology, and an address on “Architecture of A Century of Progress”, by Thomas Eddy Talmadge, Chairman of the Illinois State Art Commission.

Detroit

The discussion at the recent joint meeting with the Michigan Society of Architects centered around the advisability of a comprehensive and correlated city plan for the future growth of Detroit and how such a plan might be secured. D. H. Williams gave the highlights of a pamphlet which is to be circulated throughout Detroit, in connection with the present political campaign. The pamphlet describes the need of such a plan and is endorsed by leading candidates now running for office.

The sense of the meeting was that a long range plan for the city’s future growth should be developed, correlating all of the services of the city such as water supply, sewage, transportation, parks, etc., and including future plans for street widenings and such other elements of proper municipal zoning for land use as are possible and will contribute to the stabilization of land values. Mindful of the fact that an intelligent comprehensive plan of the city’s future growth requires years to develop, it was agreed that the city be requested to appoint a Site Survey Committee so that locations of projects now under consideration will be made with reference to possible future developments. It was suggested that this action expressing the views of the architects be presented by President Gamber to the Mayor, Council, Wayne County Board of Supervisors, Engineers Administrative Board of Public Works Administration, and the press.

Personal Notes—From the Bulletin of the Michigan Society:

Furniture designed by Owen A. Luckenbach, Architect, which has all the honesty, simplicity and charm of the pioneer days in America is being made by Royal Oak craftsmen with the white pine of Michigan. These pieces, executed in the work shop of Gerard Ward, artist, and director of the Detroit galleries, are made in the spirit of the pioneer days when cabinet makers made furniture out of the material at hand to fit the needs of sturdy American homes.

To three young collaborators, whose projects were worked out at Cranbrook Academy of Arts, went 1,000 Belgian francs and the distinction of being the only American prizewinners in the recent regional planning competition sponsored by the city of Antwerp for development of an area along the banks of the Escaut River. They were James Timpson, East Orange, N. J., William Turnbull, Far Hills, N. J., and Carl Fiess, Cleveland.

Malcolm R. Stirton has just returned from Europe where he spent the past year in study as the recipient of the George G. Booth Traveling Fellowship from the University of Michigan. He also holds The American Institute of Architects’ school medal at the University for 1932.

Hawaii

In a letter of September 7 to the Secretary of the Institute, Hart Wood, President of the Hawaii Chapter says:

“We have tried so far to the best of our ability to cooperate; to do anything that is within our ability to help in putting over this N. R. A. program, or that will help the Institute in promoting the cause of good architecture.

“We have tried to reply promptly to all communications when replies were called for and to maintain an alert attitude in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the profession. We are more jealous perhaps than you on the mainland can realize, of our status as a territorial unit of the U. S. and as a result grasp with eagerness all opportunities to give tangible expression of our appreciation of this status. Whatever we can do in our small way, I can assure you will be done with enthusiasm and dispatch.

“Ours is a small chapter but probably few in the Institute rate as high in the proportion of architects included in its membership and the average attendance at meetings. We have recently changed to a semi-monthly schedule because of the amount of interest and of business requiring attention. The meetings do not drag and close promptly at 1:30 o’clock.

“We cherish the hope that sometime—when the N. R. A. gets to functioning perhaps—it may be possible to hold an Institute convention in Hawaii.

“With the best aloha from the Hawaii Chapter to you and to President Russell and to the Institute.”
Monsieur H. Walbert, the new Delano and Aldrich Scholar, arrived in New York on September 26th on the "de Grasse". M. Walbert has already received the French Government Diploma. In the course of his studies at the Ecole des Beaux Arts he was awarded five medals and the Gaudet Prize. In 1928 and 1929 he served as architect of an archaeological expedition to Irak. Last year he received the Blumenthal prize, founded by George Blumenthal, Esq., of New York, to encourage French art and letters.

This year he was awarded the Silver Medal of the Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement. M. Walbert is at present Professor of Water Colors at the American School of Art at Fontainebleau.

Housing Convention in Chicago

The National Association for Better Housing, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, are having an important convention in Chicago, October 31 and November 1, at the Union League Club. They advised that they would welcome the appointment of a committee to represent the Institute at the meeting. Accordingly, President Russell asked John C. Bollenbacher, of Chicago, to accept appointment as Chairman of a Committee, and to appoint fellow committee members to assist him in participation in this housing convention.

Allied Architects and Engineers of Michigan

H. A. O'Dell, President of the Michigan Society of Architects, said he had recently heard it stated by an eastern architect that he knew of no city where there was the spirit of comradery among architects as in Detroit. The Tuesday luncheon forums are an example of this. Without that spirit, the idea of the Allied Architects and Engineers group, which is now an assured fact, would have arrived nowhere. It is, also, quite in step with the New Deal.

When this idea was first suggested, a combined meeting was held of the Directors of the Detroit Chapter and the Michigan Society of Architects with the officers of the Engineering Societies. Progress seemed slow until the idea was well discussed and finally a method of procedure was decided upon which was published in the Bulletin of August first. Branson V. Gamber, for the Chapter, and H. A. O'Dell, for the Michigan Society of Architects, were appointed a committee to name a list of Detroit architects to submit to the Directors, for charter members.

There is much for this group to do. The past history of many public City and County buildings, as seen through the eyes of City Planning and Architecture, leaves much to be desired.

Having in mind the several large projects of an architectural and engineering nature contemplated by the City and County of Wayne, made possible under the N. R. A., the influence of this group should go far to prevent the previous and still prevailing hit and miss method of building "all over the lot" and with so little conception of a future Detroit. There has been a lack of vision, and not much breadth of plan. The foresight shown by the Cleveland municipality, as compared to others, is but one example.

If this group can work together it will spread the work over a greater number of offices, thus making it an important forward step from a welfare angle, which is so vital to so many at this time.—From the Weekly Bulletin, Michigan Society of Architects.

State Association of Wisconsin Architects

At the meeting of District No. 7 of the State Association of Wisconsin Architects, Leigh Hunt, who was the choice of the State Society, Wisconsin Chapter and Madison Chapter of the A.I.A. as their representative on an advisory committee to be appointed, talked on the work of the Board of the State Association in contacting the Governor and his advisors. He stated that many trips had been made to the capitol in the interest of the resident Wisconsin architects, urging their participation in any work which may result from the N. R. A. program. They were assured that only resident Wisconsin architects would be engaged for projects to be built there and that the state work for which plans had not already been completed would be given to private architects. They referred to the state work, the University of Wisconsin and the Normal schools. The work involved in municipalities that are members of the Bureau of Municipalities are to be awarded by the towns or cities to architects selected by them. These trips have been made without expense to the State Association.

Carl Eschweiler, Chairman, outlined the Medal of Award Exhibition of District No. 7, urging the men to send in photographs of residential and public work which shall include schools, churches, museums, clubs, government buildings, etc. The committee is very anxious to get as many exhibits as possible from each architect and strongly urged every one to participate. The exhibit will be held at the Milwaukee Art Institute and with the cooperation of every member of the District the Committee felt that it could be made an outstanding event and create a great deal of interest.—From the "Wisconsin Architect."
Applications for Membership

October 25, 1933.

Notice to Members of the Institute:

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

Alabama Chapter: Moreland Griffith Smith
Albany Chapter: Quentin F. Haig
Baltimore Chapter: Francis Haynes Jencks
Brooklyn Chapter: August Henry Galow
Boston Chapter: Elizabeth Greenleaf Pattee, J. Hampden Robb, Philip Shirley Wadsworth
Cleveland Chapter: Carl Andrew Nau
Colorado Chapter: J. K. Monroe
Florida North Chapter: Frederick Anton Henderich
Madison Chapter: Joseph D. Livermore
Nebraska Chapter: Kenneth H. Gedney
New Jersey Chapter: Samuel F. Swales
New York Chapter: Alfred Morton Githens, Lucian E. Smith
Philadelphia Chapter: William Allen Dunn
West Texas Chapter: Charles T. Aubin

You are invited, as directed by the By-Laws, to send privileged communications before November 25, 1933, on the eligibility of the candidates for the information and guidance of the members of the Board of Directors on their final ballot. No applicant will be finally passed upon should any Chapter request, within the thirty-day period, an extension of time for purpose of investigation.

Frank C. Baldwin,
Secretary.
BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS

STANDARD CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

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<td>General Conditions without Agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agreement without General Conditions</td>
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MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

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BOOKS

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<tr>
<td>Handbook of Architectural Practice</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Autobiography of an Idea—Louis H. Sullivan</td>
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<tr>
<td>A System of Architectural Ornament—Louis H. Sullivan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue—Architect and Master of Many Arts</td>
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