

THE
OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects



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Volume 8

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1936

Number 6

CONVENTION NUMBER—REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF ELECTIONS

OFFICERS, 1936-1937

PRESIDENT—Stephen F. Voorhees.....New York, New York
VICE-PRESIDENT—Louis LaBeaume.....St. Louis, Missouri
SECRETARY—Charles T. Ingham.....Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
TREASURER—Edwin Bergstrom.....Los Angeles, California

DIRECTOR, 1936-1937

ILLINOIS-WISCONSIN DIVISION—Gerrit J. DeGelleke.....Milwaukee, Wisconsin

DIRECTORS, 1936-1939

SOUTH ATLANTIC DIVISION—Merrill C. Lee.....Richmond, Virginia
GULF STATES DIVISION—Moise H. Goldstein.....New Orleans, Louisiana
CENTRAL STATES DIVISION—Henry F. Hoit.....Kansas City, Mo.
SIERRA NEVADA DIVISION—Albert J. Evers.....San Francisco, California

FELLOWS

Elected by the Jury of Fellows. Announced at the Convention.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Chapter</i>
Moise H. Goldstein.....	Louisiana	Hardie Phillip.....	New York
Ralph W. Gray.....	Boston	Henry R. Shepley.....	Boston
Walter T. Karcher.....	Philadelphia	Wilbur T. Trueblood.....	St. Louis
Sydney E. Martin.....	Philadelphia	Steward Wagner.....	New York
Horace W. Peaslee.....	Washington	Charles Willing.....	Philadelphia
William G. Perry.....	Boston		

HONORARY MEMBERS

Edward Bruce.....Washington, D. C. Sir Ian MacAlister.....London, England

HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS

Percy E. Thomas.....London, England Paul Vischer.....Switzerland
Emile Maigrot.....Paris, France Alberto Calza Bini.....Italy
Dr. Adolfo Morales de Los Rios, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

THE OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects

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Opening of the Convention

EXTEMPORANEOUS ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT STEPHEN F. VOORHEES

ON behalf of the officers and members of The Board I want to say how delighted we are that such a large number of Institute members and their guests are with us.

I am down on the program for an address, and I have been striving to write one ever since I was elected a year ago, because I have been informed that this is my inaugural address—required by Institute tradition.

Now, having served a year, I have concluded not to give any address at all! I am just going to talk about a few things which I believe concern us in this Convention.

We are, of necessity, winding up the affairs of the administrative year 1935-1936. We are balancing off the gains and losses, the achievements and failures, the hopes realized and the disappointments that we could not avoid. In some respects we are adding to our surplus and in other respects we are drawing on our surplus.

I think that when we get through we will be convinced that we are solvent, not only with respect to finances, which the Treasurer will discuss later, but solvent with respect to the objectives, the spirit, and all of the real things that constitute The American Institute of Architects.

The Board's report, one of the items accomplished by it in the last four days, is available. It contains the views of The Board on many activities that have been underway during the past year, solutions of certain problems, and certain plans for the coming

year. I shall not discuss it in detail because The Board has stated the case much better than I possibly can.

In addition, we are publishing a "Synopsis of Committee Reports." This is a departure from previous years, or perhaps it is a restoration of an old custom discontinued a great many years ago. But in any event we are publishing this year a Synopsis of all committee reports which were received on time, so that the delegates may have in their hands a summary of the work and activities of the committees during the year which we are closing at this Convention. We do it so that you all may know what has been done, and so that you may realize the extent of the work which the committees have performed.

We are entering upon the eightieth year of the life of The Institute. One short year fades into insignificance if we give consideration to that fact. But regardless of that I am calling upon you who compose this meeting of architects; upon the members who are not so fortunate as to be here, and upon the profession as a whole to focus full attention on the future—the coming year, and the coming decade.

Quite obviously, we cannot neglect the past, but I would like to project our thinking ahead to this new year of 1936-1937, and this decade ending in 1945.

Seventy-nine years is a continuous flow of life, so far as The American Institute of Architects is con-

cerned, and another year may be relatively small in relationship to what has gone before—but I believe we are facing some changes, very definite changes, and some social changes which will affect our practice of architecture. We would do well, I believe, if we would focus our attention—not on endeavoring to solve these things today, and not on the thought that we can really read the social significances of our time, but at least definitely forward so far as the immediate future is concerned. Let us make that forward movement a more definite thing at this Convention. Let us see what we can do in this coming year and in this decade before us.

The Institute has been led, and very ably led, in the past. I think that it is gratifying today to know that we have among us here some of those leaders, those leaders whom some have called old, but who themselves insistently proclaim that they are still young, and I accept their view.

At this point, President Voorhees called upon those Past Presidents of The Institute who were present, each of whom arose to accept recognition from the Convention:

- Irving K. Pond, F. A. I. A. (1910-1911) Chicago
 Henry H. Kendall, F. A. I. A. (1920-1922) Boston
 C. Herrick Hammond, F. A. I. A. (1928-1930) Chicago
 Robert D. Kohn, F. A. I. A. (1930-1932) New York.

I think that you will agree that The Institute is truly for the young, and the old and the middle-aged, but it is almost impossible to find the old men. At least I haven't succeeded!

Now, this new year that we are entering into, I think, has another important aspect. We have passed through the decade which preceded 1930, with all of its hectic developments, and then the very, very serious five years of 1930 to 1935. Last year, at Milwaukee, the architects began to emerge from this blanket of depression, and at this Convention we are going to throw it off entirely. Of course I don't believe that we are immediately going to earn large incomes, but I do believe that we are going to throw off all that is left of the depression,

and press forward to greater accomplishment and better living incomes.

I would like to note two numbers in this discussion, one is sixty-eight, and the other is eighty. This is the sixty-eighth Convention, but the eightieth year in the life of The Institute. That discrepancy is due to the fact that conventions have been omitted in some years. We have been through three wars in our life-time, and we have been through at least three major depressions, and some minor ones, when conventions were omitted. But in each case, we have emerged stronger and more determined than ever.

Following the Great War, you will remember that The Institute organized a Post War Committee, which did a master's job in starting The Institute in the decade of 1920 to 1930.

Following this recent depression, which has been more devastating perhaps than the Great War, we gave consideration in The Board to the formation of a post-depression committee, but decided instead to re-organize and consolidate our national committees, and then endeavor to persuade the Chapters, or to stimulate the Chapters, each to take up the job of getting back on the track and going ahead.

That effort on the part of your Board is bearing some fruit today, at this Convention, as shown in the reports before us. If signs do not fail the delegates and members returning to their Chapters will feel an urge and a desire to do something in their respective communities to more rapidly advance the profession of architecture.

The national groups and the national committees can only cover very broad generalities, establish certain broad policies, and give certain general information to the Chapters. But the application, the observation and the experimentation must be done locally, because, after all, architecture and the practice of architecture are colored by local conditions in every respect.

So, I hope in the committee reports, and in the special discussion sessions, that enough information, and enough stimulation may be forthcoming to send every man back to his home Chapter determined to take a personal part in starting his Chapter and his community on the road to better things.

In New York we have housing problems, and so have you in Chicago; while perhaps in Little Rock, you haven't a housing problem in that sense,

but you may have another one that is bothering you down there. Do not feel that you must, in each Chapter, go through the whole category of problems. Instead, pick out the things that can be done, and need to be done in your community. By doing them you will build up not only the Chapter but The American Institute of Architects. After all, the Chapters are The Institute, and their accomplishments advance the profession of architecture nationally as well as locally.

One thing more I would like to say in this respect. I urge you *not* to look to The Octagon for the solution of all of your problems. The Octagon is in Washington, and it has become the favorite past-time all over the country to send local problems to Washington, be they political, social or economic, and then grouch because they are not properly solved. We should not fall into this error with respect to the affairs of the architectural profession. We in The Institute are becoming a little bit infected with this idea, so that we say, well, we have a problem, why not send it down to The Octagon, and let them solve it for us? Then, we have a perfectly good reason for throwing some stones if the solution does not work!

I received a request about two months ago from an architect asking me to send a representative from The Institute to direct, persuade or otherwise convince a Superintendent of Buildings in the City of Chicago that he ought to do certain things.

Just imagine the effect of a representative of The Institute arriving in Chicago to tell a city official what he should do! But this incident is a symptom, and may I urge seriously without finding fault, that after all you can do the job at home because it is right under your noses. You can meet people, you can discuss things personally, and you can solve most of your own problems in Arkansas or in New York as the case may be.

Another thing that I think we have ahead of us in this decade is to give care and attention to the expression of our cultural aspirations, if you will, over and above the simple satisfaction of man's need for shelter in terms of protection and comfort. I believe that we are facing a strong demand, which is now upon us, to give expression to the spiritual things of life.

These spiritual needs of life have a much deeper significance than the physical things, such as the

walls, the floors, the roof, the heating plant, the air conditioning plant, and all of the rest of the gadgets we have devised.

These finer considerations induced us to come to Williamsburg, and I would like, if you will, to consider Williamsburg as a symbol of an early American culture, beautifully expressed in the architecture and in the plans of the city.

We hope you will avoid any thought that we are advocating the Georgian style of that particular period as a national architectural style. Not at all. I think that the job done in 1705 was a magnificent one. I think in other sections of this country we also have beautiful expressions of the culture of other times. These places, and Williamsburg are a challenge to us. Our job at the present time is to give an interpretation to our cultural movements, economic, political, educational, and religious; all of those things that go to make up the culture or the civilization of a people at a certain time and a certain place.

I think that you will all agree that there is great turmoil in the social body, in the minds of the people. Architects cannot refuse to recognize this. We also have our experimenting to do. In addition to making buildings safe, protective, and comfortable, we must with equal effort strive hard to give proper expression to the culture of our times.

True architectural expression does not come as a by-product of putting together sufficient walls, and roofs, with efficient equipment for heating, lighting and ventilating. To all of that must be added this other thing, this thing that makes one plus one equal three—an intangible spiritual quality, one of the hardest things in the world to achieve but, after all, the most important.

So, if Williamsburg is a challenge, I hope that tomorrow when we begin our sessions in Phi Beta Kappa Hall, representing the educational phase of that culture; and then move to Bruton Parish Church for the noon-day service and address, the religious symbol; and then in the afternoon to the Capitol Building, the Justice Building, and the Palace, I hope that the whole picture will key us up to our own responsibilities, in our time and our place, to do our work as well as those old builders did theirs.

Maybe our responsibilities are greater. It is difficult to interpret the present culture, to know

what it is all about, and I am sure that the great complexities of materials and methods of construction are confusing. Perhaps, relatively speaking, we are no worse off than were the Architects in the seventeenth or eighteenth century. Anyway, whether we are or not, I believe that we are just as able to meet the challenge of modern civilization.

Williamsburg represents an interpretation of the past, of a culture two hundred years old. We have here in this hotel a very small exhibition, relatively speaking, but a comprehensive one, showing some of the present day expressions that have been developed by contemporary designers. The Committee on Allied Arts, of which Ely Jacques Kahn is Chairman, has assembled what I consider to be a remarkable exhibition—considering the time and the place and all of the other difficulties surrounding it. That exhibition is to illustrate what is being done today, in the matter of giving architectural expression to our culture and our times.

We have not introduced this exhibition as an

antidote to Williamsburg. It is supplemental, and speaks only for today. I particularly want to praise and to commend the committee, and Mr. Kahn, its chairman. He has been here ten days working on this job, and if Ralph Walker were not my partner, I would equally commend him. A more comprehensive statement about the exhibition will come before you formally later in the session.

In concluding this rambling talk, may I express the firm belief that we can and will carry on. We can move The Institute forward, in accordance with the objectives of the men who seventy-nine years ago, facing many similar problems, organized our body for these purposes:

"To organize and unite in fellowship the Architects of the United States of America,

"To combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession, and

"To make the profession of ever increasing service to society."

The Edward Langley Scholarship

AT the session of the Convention devoted to Architectural Education, announcement was made concerning the Edward Langley Scholarship.

This fund of \$104,000 has been received by The Institute from the estate of the late Edward Langley, A. I. A., of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

It will be administered by a committee of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the terms of the will.

Selection of students probably will be made this summer so that the purposes of the fund may be served as early as possible.

Mr. Langley was born in Toronto, Canada, and was a graduate of the University of Toronto. He was the son of the late Edward Langley of the old architectural firm of Langley, Langley and Burke, and a cousin of Charles E. Langley of the present Toronto firm of Langley and Howland, Architects. He became a member of The Institute and the Philadelphia Chapter in 1908, and when the Scranton-Wilkes Barre Chapter was organized in 1922, was transferred thereto.

He practiced architecture in Scranton for about thirty years and during that time designed and

supervised the erection of several of the largest buildings in that city.

That portion of the will relating to the establishment of the scholarship reads as follows:

"All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate, real personal and mixed wherever situated at the time of my death, I hereby give, devise and bequeath unto The American Institute of Architects, incorporated under the laws of New York State, its successors and assigns, for the establishment of an architectural scholarship, to be known as the 'Edward Langley Scholarship.'

"My said estate so devised and bequeathed to The American Institute of Architects shall be invested by the said American Institute of Architects and the principal thereof shall be maintained in perpetuity, and the income to be derived therefrom shall be used for scholarship purposes and particularly in the aid of students, residents of the United States and Canada, in the study of architecture, and said fund to be administered by a committee to be appointed by the Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects, from the said Board of Directors."

Report of The Board of Directors

(To the Sixty-eighth Convention of The American Institute of Architects, Old Point Comfort and Williamsburg, Virginia, May, 5, 6, 7, 8, 1936.)

(1) Introduction

The report of The Board of Directors to the Sixty-eighth Convention of The American Institute of Architects, considered in conjunction with the separately printed Synopses of Committee Reports, brings to the attention of the delegates the activities of The Institute since the last convention, and suggests for the coming year those lines of endeavor which, in the judgment of The Board, will best promote the efforts of The Institute to increase the value of its service to the profession and to society.

The Board is in accord with the objective of The President to make this a forward looking convention that will stimulate a long range program with respect to the major problems of the profession.

The actions of the Convention determine the policies of The Institute. It is therefore the obligation of delegates to give thoughtful consideration to the recommendations made by The Board and to all other matters coming before the Convention in order that the actions taken will reflect the best judgment as well as the majority opinion of the chapter representatives.

The accomplishments of the American colonists, as exemplified by the Williamsburg restoration, should inspire us with ambition to deal with the architectural problems of our day as successfully as they, with their limited opportunities, met the challenge of their times.

(2) Committees

The standing and special committees continue to perform an invaluable service for The Institute. Their devotion to its interests and to the welfare of the profession, as shown by the loyal and effective performance of duties throughout the entire year, is in large measure responsible for the accomplishments of The Institute, and for its standing as one of the leading professional societies of the country.

The Board herein places before the Convention the titles of the standing and special committees and the names of their chairmen. It is not feasible to

include the complete personnels of the committees, but they will appear in due course in THE OCTAGON.

The titles of the committees and the names of their chairmen are as follows:

STANDING AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

COMMITTEES	CHAIRMEN
Investment	Edwin Bergstrom
Finance	Edwin Bergstrom
Practice	John P. B. Sinkler
Judiciary	William T. Warren
Contracts	Wm. Stanley Parker
Allied Arts	Ely Jacques Kahn
Public Works	Francis P. Sullivan
Building	D. Everett Waid
Education	William Emerson
Competitions	Egerton Swartwout
Public Information	Wm. Harmon Beers
Structural Service	N. Max Dunning
Preservation of Historic Buildings	Leicester B. Holland
Registrations Laws	Emery Stanford Hall
City and Regional Planning.....	Eliel Saarinen
National Capital	Francis P. Sullivan
Foreign Relations	Julian Clarence Levi
By-laws	Edwin Bergstrom
Standard Accounting	Edwin Bergstrom
Honor Awards	David J. Witmer
Membership	Ralph T. Walker
Schedule of Charges.....	M. H. Furbringer
State Societies	John R. Fugard
Filing System for Architectural Plates	Wilbur H. Tusler
Construction Industry Relations...	Wm. Stanley Parker
Housing	Richmond H. Shreve
Convention Program	William G. Nolting
History of the Institute.....	Hobart B. Upjohn

(3) Committee Reports

The standing and special committees of The Institute make their annual reports to The Board of Directors covering the year of work that follows the preceding convention.

These reports have an important bearing on the affairs of The Institute. They have been considered in detail by The Board of Directors at its annual meeting in Washington, April 30 to May 3, inclusive, and the action taken with respect to recommendations contained in many of the reports are separately presented in this report.

This year the separately printed and issued Synopses of Committee Reports will make available to the Convention, and later to chapters and individual members, constructive suggestions for the year of work which begins with this convention, at the same time giving recognition to the effective and loyal work of the committees.

In this connection mention should be made of those committees whose work has to do with the internal operating affairs of The Institute, and are not included in the Synopses. They are the Investment, Judiciary, and By-laws Committees, and The Board of Examiners.

The progress reports of other committees, whose programs are inactive or held in abeyance for lack of funds, are not included. These are the Committees on Finance, Honor Awards, Standard Accounting, and Schedule of Charges.

The report of the Committee on Convention Program is evidenced in the arrangements for the Convention.

The reports of the Committees on Public Information and on State Societies were delayed, and therefore are not recorded in the Synopses.

(4) State Association Members

The Board finds a strong sentiment for State Association membership is developing within a growing number of states. The need for a united state-wide protective influence is especially felt when the various legislatures meet: between their meetings, many services for the profession and for the construction industry await the doing. Young as they are, the State Association Members are an essential and vital force in the service of the profession, functioning steadily in those professional matters in which the Chapters are not equipped to enter.

The number of these associations grows slowly, for there is no reason why they should develop rapidly. The organization work entailed is very exacting of time and patience. It appears necessary to break through apathy, prejudice and traditions, as well as to demonstrate the essentiality of the Association before it is accepted by the profession. The Institute member rarely understands the objective of The Institute in creating these association memberships nor realizes their peculiar opportunity to forward the profession and the Institute.

The non-Institute members of the State Associations are the potential members of The Institute. One develops into the other by personal contacts, through mutual respect and confidence. The State Association provides the common meeting place where that respect and confidence is built up. Hence it is important that State Associations should be developed. The Board trusts that every chapter and member in each state will do everything possible to organize a state association in his state if there is not one, and to aid the association if there is one. Our four Association Members have brought nearly two thousand non-Institute members under the influence of The Institute. Add this number to the number of The Institute members, and you will find that The Institute now actually represents nearly 50% of the commonly accepted number of architects in the United States.

(5) New Regional District

The 1935 Convention authorized The Board to create a new Regional District, the tenth.

The Board, after canvassing the various districts, decided to take Wisconsin from the Central States District and Illinois from the Great Lakes District and combine them as the Illinois-Wisconsin Division. Incidental thereto, the small area in southern Illinois formerly within the territory of the St. Louis Chapter was made a part of Illinois so that the new district would coincide with the state lines.

The new district will have more than the average architectural population and will contain four important chapters; Chicago, Central Illinois, Wisconsin and Madison.

(6) Regional Plan of Washington

The Board endorses the recommendation of the Committee on the National Capital regarding the Baltimore Chapter's projects for a regional plan for the territory surrounding the National Capital

and urges that the following resolution be passed by this Convention:

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects favors the study of the Regional Plan of the approaches to the National Capital, including the area between Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis, and the further extension of the study to the areas to the north and south of the District of Columbia, and urges that it be undertaken by the Federal Government in cooperation with the States of Maryland and Virginia.

This resolution was adopted.

(7) Architectural Service for Small Houses

The Convention of 1935 decided that the Committee on Small Houses should study the development of a possible method of offering architectural service in the field of the small house. By authority of the Board of Directors this work was undertaken by the Committee on Housing, and the Convention of 1936 is to have an opportunity of considering the preliminary steps that have been taken, the nature of the organizations and methods that have been employed, the significance and value of cooperating with governmental, financial and business agencies interested in small house development, and the possibility that the profession may in this field increase its service to society by improving standards of design and construction and supporting sound financial practice.

The problem is one which can be studied only through a long-term survey of the opportunity and the demand for such service. It is the judgment of the Board that this study should be continued.

(8) Housing

In the field of housing at large, The Board endorses the opinion of the Committee on Housing that progress will be most effectively made by concentrating in the localities concerned the initiation, development, ownership and management of projects intended to provide low cost housing. Federal Government functions should be limited to those which guide and aid all localities, and inter-relate one region with another in accordance with a national plan of action.

It is further the judgment of The Board that The Institute should develop its study of the possibility of providing housing relief through social security measures favoring direct aid by tenant-rent-subsidy as distinguished from structure-capital-subsidy; the

Federal, State and local government agencies to combine in providing funds for such a program, to be administered through a local organization.

(9) Architectural Education

The continuing value of the work of the Committee on Education in preserving and nourishing the ideals on which The Institute was founded is manifest in its report.

This report, which was read at the evening session on Thursday, May 7, deals with the activities made possible by the grant of the Carnegie Corporation and other funds available to the Committee.

The close cooperation between the Committee and the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards cannot fail in its purpose to better prepare students for architectural practice.

Through the initiative of the Committee the presence at this convention of a group of representative students from twenty-five schools of architecture has been assured.

The accomplishments of the Committee during the past year and its program for the coming year will be fully discussed at the Thursday evening session which all delegates are urged to attend.

The Board offers the following resolution:

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects, in Sixty-Eighth Convention assembled, expresses to the Carnegie Corporation great appreciation of the generous gift of funds made annually by the Corporation for a period of years, and disbursed through the Committee on Education, for the purpose of aiding The Institute in its education program.

This resolution was adopted.

(10) Finances of The Institute

The Treasurer's report gives a complete picture of the finances of The Institute and the manner in which the income has been expended. It shows the condition of The Institute to be sound, and even more substantial than it has been for some time past. It shows that the money expended has been kept within the income received, thereby increasing the net worth of The Institute more than \$1,200.00. It shows substantial increases in the capital of the endowment funds and in the income derived therefrom, so that the activities supported by such income have not been curtailed. Finally it shows The Insti-

tute has no indebtedness other than some inter-fund borrowing and that its financial foundations have been solidly laid for the beginning of an increased activity in usefulness.

The report brings out that The Institute acts as the trustee of its endowment and other fixed funds. The Board desires to stress that point. None of those funds, except one that pays for about one-half the cost of maintaining The Octagon property, nor any of the income derived from those funds can be used for paying any of the expense of running The Institute and carrying on its general activity.

Many members seem not to understand this and continue to wonder how The Institute can be so poor when it apparently has so much money.

The report also shows the liberal response of the Chapters to the appeal made to the 1935 Convention for funds to supplement the depleted funds of The Institute. That response was very timely and the money so given was a substantial factor in successfully carrying on The Institute last year.

The Board draws attention to the results of the termination notices sent to the members at the end of last year in accordance with the directions of the 66th Convention. Approximately 44% of those to whom the notices were sent paid their full indebtedness in cash, and 20% paid their full indebtedness by cash supplemented by notes. These payments eliminated more than 50% of the amount in default. Three percent of those receiving notices requested remission of their dues and The Board has acted on each such appeal. The Board submits that it is very significant of the coherence of The Institute that only 11% of the membership permitted their memberships to lapse, and that the 359 memberships terminated represented only the normal number of terminations for the five years during which no terminations occurred on account of non-payment of Institute dues. It is gratifying that so many members who have written concerning the notice have entirely approved the action of The Institute.

Surveys made by the Regional Directors of the chapters within their districts show that the entire membership situation has been greatly clarified and the general morale brightened by the apparently stern measure. Many chapters report that they expect to have a larger membership than ever by the

end of the year, in spite of the losses they have sustained. Many affected by the notice are being reinstated, and The Board is certain that as the year goes into an increased architectural activity that the greater part of the 359 members will return. That the action undoubtedly will prove to be a tonic is indicated by the amount of dues paid so far this year, and by the fact that an unexpected number of those who have not been able to pay this year's dues in full have indicated that they expect to make full payment before the end of the year. This shows decidedly that the architectural profession is looking up and forward to increased activity, which is confirmed by the fact that sales of the standard contract documents during this first quarter of 1936 are about 20% greater than for the first three months of 1935. The volume of sales of these documents is an accurate barometer of the state of architectural activity throughout the country.

For the first time during these five long years The Board definitely believes that the architectural profession can face the immediate future with entire confidence.

(11) Exhibition of Craftsmanship

The Board hereby expresses its appreciation of the work of the Committee on Allied Arts in organizing and presenting the Exhibition of Craftsmanship at this Convention, and directs attention to the suggestions to chapters of The Institute contained in the Synopses of Committee Reports.

(12) International Exposition, Paris, France

In concluding its report on the International Exposition of "Arts and Techniques" in Modern Life, to be held in Paris, France, in 1937, the Committee on Foreign Relations proposes the following resolutions which The Board now offers to the Convention:

Whereas, The American Institute of Architects in Sixty-Seventh Convention assembled, passed a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate the proper procedure that will be most helpful to the success of this Exposition, to formulate plans for possible cooperation, and to report to the 1936 Convention; and

Whereas, The Committee on Foreign Relations has submitted to The Board of Directors said procedure and plans in its progress report of November, 1935, with an account of its accomplishments to that date; and

Whereas, This report was approved by The Board at its meeting in December, 1935; and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States of America, by joint resolution, has accepted the invitation of the Government of France to participate in the International Exposition of "Arts and Techniques" in Modern Life—in Paris in 1937; therefore, be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects, in Sixty-Eighth Convention assembled, approves of the action of its Committee on Foreign Relations, and be it further

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects urges the cooperation of national and other organizations in the Allied Arts, Crafts and Industries, to the end that truly representative, well selected exhibits be sent from this country; and be it further

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects offers its cooperation to the government of the United States of America and to the Commissioner General, for the creation of an official pavilion of the greatest beauty and dignity, and in the formation of official and other exhibits which shall be truly representative of the best that this country can produce.

This resolution was adopted.

(13) By-law Amendments

The Board again presents its amendments to the By-laws for your approval and adoption. The last convention combined the Constitution and the By-laws into one document, amended the provisions relating to State Association Members and to Fellowships, abolished the office of the Second Vice President, empowered The Board to create a new Regional District, established the title "Member Emeritus" to supersede the title "Retired Member", and directed that the other amendments offered to that Convention be revised by The Board and presented to the Sixty-eighth Convention. No amendments to any of the provisions adopted by the Sixty-seventh Convention are now proposed.

Every section, article and chapter of the proposed amendments was reviewed and considered by The Board at its meeting last November. As now presented to you they represent the decisions of that meeting, and only the more important are referred to in this report.

The "amendments as to form" presented to the Sixty-seventh Convention were made by The Board at its November meeting, in order that the time of the Sixty-eighth Convention could be given over to other activities than making by-law amendments. The unamended provisions, and those containing the

amendments made by The Board, were sent to the membership on the blue sheets in the March OCTAGON.

The Board eliminated all provisions that it deemed to be rules and placed them in the "Rules of the Board," except in the very few instances where it was more consistent to keep them in the By-laws. The Board eliminated all classes of membership rejected by the Sixty-seventh Convention, transferred most of the matter included under "Committees" to the "Rules", and reduced the number of administration committees to the minimum. It eliminated all provisions setting up regional district organizations but retained a provision enabling The Board to organize them whenever it deemed it to the best interests of The Institute and the district to do so.

The Board retained the associates in the chapters, but increased the qualifications for that associateship, still requiring the associates to conform to all Institute rules and codes. The Board also incorporated provisions giving the chapters the right to establish junior associateships as a permanent class in the chapters.

The Board left the provisions relating to delegates and meetings of The Institute substantially as they were offered to the Sixty-seventh Convention, but Institute Counsel has advised that amendments relating to proxies and the quorum are in some respects inconsistent with the New York laws, and amendments to clear this difficulty will be offered by The Board from the floor. Other amendments suggested by Counsel, and some amendments proposed by chapters and committee chairmen since the publication of the proposed amendments, have been approved by The Board and will also be offered by it from the floor.

The Board has given long study to the amendments which it proposes to you. They will correct many inconsistencies in the present by-laws, and make for more efficient administration of the affairs of The Institute, but far more, they will be the foundation of a stronger, more unified organization, yet decentralized to give to the chapters the freedom of action they must have in their territories as integral units of The Institute; an Institute that can become truly representative of the profession and that will be a more effectual promoter of its objects and a more zealous guardian of its tradition.

(14) Construction Industry Relations

The Short Form of Contract is a new standard document of The Institute, developed by the Construction Industry Relations Committee. It was perfected in cooperation with representatives of the Federal Housing Administration, Home Owners' Loan Corporation and representatives of the Housing Committee. The Board believes the new document will be useful and popular for minor building projects.

The fifth edition of the Standard Documents is in the making. The revision of these involves securing approval of many organizations and committees, and these are being secured.

Other activities of the Committee and its future program are set forth in the Synopses of Committee Reports.

(15) Public Information

The Committee on Public Information reports the outstanding development in public information in architecture during the past year has been the sudden reawakening of interest in the myriad phases of architecture, construction, and real estate in the leading news centers of the country. To the office of the Publicist this movement has brought an avalanche of requests for advice and aid.

The publicity process in recent months has been one of converting data concerned with the advantages to a client of consulting an architect into statements of policy and action that serve public need and merit attention in the press.

The report states that activities by the architects have aimed at getting more business. Statements sent to the Publicist have often been a direct appeal for advertising, whereas if the architect placed his case on higher grounds, the same result could be reached with added fruits of prestige and valid service to society. Eager listeners would be multiplied.

The primary function of the office of the Publicist is to publicize The Institute. The exercise of this function presupposes Institute activity which gives rise to public information, or, in the idiom of the press, news.

The Board herein records its appreciation of the continuous and energetic work of this Committee and the Publicist, and urgently requests the coopera-

tion of all chapters in the Committee's efforts to further the interests of the profession.

(16) Nominations of Honorary Members

The Board submits to the Convention the following nominations for election to Honorary Membership:

Edward Bruce, painter, of Washington, D. C.

Sir Ian MacAlister, Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, London, England.

Their names will appear on the election ballots.

(17) Nominations of Honorary Corresponding Members

On recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Relations, The Board submits to the Convention the following nominations for Honorary Corresponding Membership:

Percy E. Thomas, of London, England, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Paul Vischer, of Switzerland, President of the Permanent International Committee on Architects.

Emile Maigrot, of Paris, France, Secretary-General and President of the Societe des Architectes Diplomes pour le Gouvernement.

Alberto Calza Bini, of Italy, President of the 13th International Congress of Architects, held in Rome, Italy, September, 1935.

Dr. Adolfo Morales de Los Rios, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, past President of the Institute de Architectos de Brazil.

These names will appear on the election ballots.

(18) Historic American Buildings Survey

The Board records its appreciation of the work of the Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings in connection with the continuance of the Historic American Buildings Survey, begun in 1934 by the National Park Service with the aid and counsel of The Institute, which has become, by official agreement, a joint enterprise of the Park Service, The Institute, and the Library of Congress.

This project has afforded opportunity for the employment of architects and architectural draftsmen during the period of comparative inactivity in architects' offices.

Appropriate letters of appreciation have been sent to the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Harold L. Ickes; the Director of the National Park Service, Mr. A. B. Caemmerer; and to the Headquarters' Staff of the Historic American Buildings Survey under Mr. John P. O'Neill, Jr., for the enthusiasm, energy and intelligence with which the present campaign of the survey has been initiated and prosecuted.

(19) The Relation Between the Architectural Profession and Government Construction Bureaus

The Board has followed with interest the progress of the conferences being held between the Committee on Public Works and the officials of the Treasury Department, in pursuance of the resolution of the last Convention on this subject. It believes that they offer an encouraging prospect for the establishment of a satisfactory basis of understanding between the architects of the country and the government officials having charge of public work, and that they should be continued until a definite agreement has been reached or until all points on which mutual accord cannot be established are clearly defined.

The proposal advocated by certain members that The Institute go on record as advocating the competition as the best method of selecting architects for public work is referred to the Convention for discussion and for any action which it may consider advisable, having regard to the situation set forth in the report of the Committee on Public Works.

(20) The Producers' Council

The Producers' Council continues its long established and effective program of cooperation with the architectural profession.

Members of the Council, in their literature and public announcements, are urging the employment of competent architectural service by those about to undertake building projects.

The report of the Council to The Board of The Institute shows increasing membership, and encouraging prospects for the future.

The Board again commends to the chapters a full measure of support of the Producers' Council Clubs now so effectively organized in many cities.

(21) Membership Statistics

	Dec. 31, 1935	May 2, 1936
<i>Active Members</i>		
Fellows	300	305
Members	2,801	2,525
State Association Members.....	4	4
<i>Honoraries</i>		
Honorary Members	90	87
Honorary Corresponding Members..	49	49
Juniors	73	74
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,317	3,044
Associates of Chapters.....	601	621
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	3,918	3,665

Changes in Membership

	Jan. 1, 1935 to Dec. 31, 1935	May 27, 1935 to May 2, 1936
Active Members elected.....	131	156
Active Members reinstated.....	24	28
State Association Members.....	2	0
Juniors admitted	15	10
Honorary Members elected.....	2	2
Honorary Corresponding Members elected	0	0
<i>Advancements</i>		
Active Members advanced to Fellowship	10	11
<i>Deaths</i>		
Active Fellows	14	18
Active Members	35	33
Honorary Members	2	3
Honorary Corresponding Members..	1	1
<i>Resignations and Terminations</i>		
Active Members resigned.....	24	7
Active Fellows terminated.....	0	1
Active Members terminated.....	45	373
Junior Memberships terminated and expired	20	18
<i>Gains and Losses</i>		
Active Members, elected and reinstated	155	184
Active Members, terminated—all causes	118	432
<i>Net Gain</i>		
In Active Members.....	37	—
<i>Net Loss</i>		
In Active Members.....	—	248
In Juniors	5	8

The Treasurer's Report To The 68th Convention

May 5, 1936.

THE Treasurer submits to you his report of the financial operations of The Institute during 1935 and of its financial condition at the close of that year. His books have been audited by Price, Waterhouse & Co., and their audit is on file at The Octagon.

Financial Condition

The financial condition of The Institute at the close of 1935 is shown in * Table 1 of this report. Net worth gained \$1,254.35, as compared with a loss of \$3,285.96 in 1934. Since 1930 the loss in net worth has been only \$2,506.27. The accounts payable have cash reserves to pay them. The notes payable are inter-fund borrowings, not bank loans, and the note to the Emergency Loan Fund has been repaid in full during this first quarter of 1936. All cash on hand that is carried into 1936 is earmarked to cover 1935 deferred operations, and none is carried over for general operating expenses. The Institute will have to function during 1936 within the amount earned for operations during that year.

Income

The Treasurer recalls to you that the income received by The Institute each year is of two kinds: *first*, that derived from dues, sales, rents, interest and similar sources, which may be used for general operating purposes and, *second*, that derived from gifts and from the investment of endowment and similar funds, which may be used only for the purposes fixed by the creators of the funds.

The first kind of income fluctuates widely in amount from year to year and The Board must continually fit the scope of the activities of The Institute to the varying amounts, or The Institute will run into debt. The Board determines the manner of spending the first kind of income and for what it shall be spent, within the limits of the By-laws.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Various sections and tables, some of them relating to special funds, have been omitted. Printed copies of this report as distributed at the Convention may be had on request.

* Not included herein.

But of the second kind of income and of the funds from which it is derived, The Board acts only as trustee. Fortunately, The Board has been able to maintain that income in such amounts that it has been able to award the scholarships, carry on the lectures, and perform the services specified in each instance by the creators of the funds, without curtailment. Because of this latter fact the Treasurer finds many members who cannot understand why they should be constantly reminded of their defaulted dues, when apparently The Institute has such an abundance of funds. That is why he dwells for a moment in each report to recall to you how necessary it is for the members to maintain and increase the first kind of income, the one without which The Institute could not operate.

Operating Results

The Treasurer wants first to point out what occurred during 1935 to the first kind of income. Its story is set out in the books and the tables of this report under the heading of "The General Fund" which appears herein as Table 2.

The Institute received about \$57,953 of operating income in 1935, exclusive of borrowed money and cash carried over from the prior year. This income was approximately \$13,670 more than the operating income received in 1934, and in spite of the fact that about \$130 less was received for 1935 dues and fees than was received for dues and fees in 1934. The increased income came entirely from greater payments of defaulted dues, from increased sales of documents and books, from increased rents, and from gifts from chapters.

The amount of defaulted dues paid was \$11,882.00, almost exactly \$4,195 more than was paid in 1934. This increase was the result of the convention action in 1934 which fixed December 31, 1935 as the final date when members in default could retain their memberships. As required by that action, notices of impending terminations of memberships were sent to 1022 members, representing a total default of \$31,659.08. Within forty-five days after sending the notice 447 of these members paid

their delinquent amounts in full, aggregating \$8,852.25, and 195 members paid cash installments on their delinquent accounts and gave their notes for the balances owed by them. The Board, at its meeting just held, remitted \$550.00 in defaulted dues for 16 members.

The recapitulated results of the notices of termination were that The Institute received \$10,427.75 in cash and \$5,865.75 in notes, and 359 members permitted their memberships to terminate. These memberships were the first and only ones terminated since 1931 because of default of dues to The Institute, and their number, averaged over that five year period, is scarcely more than would have been normal for the period. The Board is happy over this, for its whole effort during these trying years has been to retain the membership intact so far as could possibly be done, at whatever loss of income. These recent terminations represent a loss of only 11% of its members during the entire five years of depression, a record which The Treasurer thinks no other similar organization can better.

The total income available for running The Institute during 1935 was \$63,680.01. \$5,727.27 of this was cash carried over from 1934, \$27,202.12 was from the sales of documents, \$15,300.10 came from current dues, \$11,882.00 came from the payment of defaulted dues, \$3,173.59 from rents and interest, \$300.00 from structural service, and \$94.93 from miscellaneous sources.

How did The Board spend the increased operating income?

The increased income permitted it to hold its semi-annual meeting again, the first year since 1931 in which there has been money enough to permit The Board to hold its full number of meetings. One result of these cancelled meetings has been that some of the regional directors have had only three Board meetings to attend during their entire three year terms, instead of the nine meetings they would have attended under normal circumstances. Decidedly this has been the loss of The Institute.

The increased income also permitted the holding of the full number of Executive Committee meetings for the first time since 1929.

The increased income permitted the President and the Regional Directors to visit some of the chapters. These visits bring the problems and objectives of The Institute to the members better than any other method so far devised. They are extremely valuable to The Institute, but the lack of funds had almost terminated them.

The increased income permitted The Board to

restore the wage rates of the clerical assistants at The Octagon to the rates obtaining before the cuts were made. This restoration has been well deserved, for each of those assistants loyally and efficiently performed double tasks for the lowered wage. A part of the money given by the chapters has provided an Assistant to the Executive Secretary until June of this year; after that the salary must be paid from the general funds. An Assistant Executive Secretary is so important that the position should not again be allowed to become vacant. Next there should be brought back to The Octagon some of the clerical assistants that are so sorely needed.

* * *

The Board used the balance of the increased income to pay the unexpected costs of printing the additional contract documents required to meet the sales demand, to pay the costs of printing the standard accounting documents, to pay for audits and counsel, and for conducting various activities made possible by the chapter gifts.

The total cost of operating The Institute during 1935 was \$62,446.36, which was \$1,233.65 less than the income received for operating purposes. This was the operating gain for the year, a part of the net worth gain.

These facts and others as to operations are shown in Table 2 of this report and in Tables A, B, and C which follow. Table A epitomizes the results shown in Table 2 and in Tables B and C, and the latter tables show, respectively, the operating income and the sources from which it was derived and the operating outgo for 1935 and the six years immediately prior thereto.

TABLE A

GENERAL FUND	From	From	From
	January 1 to December 31, 1935	January 1 to December 31, 1934	January 1 to December 31, 1933
Income for General Purposes.....	\$63,680.01	\$50,678.07	\$51,238.40
Expenditures for General Purposes.....	62,446.36	\$51,474.37	\$51,122.42
Gross Gain or Loss.....	(G)\$1,233.65	(L)\$796.30	(G)\$115.98

TABLE B

Year	Income From Members	Income From Sale of		Income From other Sources	Total Income
		Documents	Structural Service		
1930....	\$70,588.88	\$29,808.37	\$4,082.18	\$1,551.98	\$106,121.41
1931....	64,329.44	15,607.02	3,999.96	1,287.30	85,223.72
1932....	51,376.93 ¹	10,113.74	4,000.00	5,399.48	70,890.15
1933....	35,842.02 ¹	7,933.98	2,300.00	5,262.45	51,338.40
1934....	23,118.99 ²	15,292.90	825.00	11,741.18 ³	50,678.07
1935....	27,182.10 ²	27,202.12	300.00	8,995.79 ⁴	63,680.01

¹ Includes initiation fees and one dollar per annual dues normally placed in general reserve.

² Includes one dollar per annual dues normally placed in general reserve.

³ Includes proceeds of \$4,500 loan and \$2,000 cash forwarded from 1934.

⁴ Includes cash forwarded from 1935 but not proceeds of \$4,000 loan.

TABLE C

Year	Expended for Meetings	Expended for Property Main- tenance ¹	Expended Sales Expense		Expended for Public infor- mation	Expended for Com- mittees
			Documents ²	Structural Service		
1930.....	\$18,348.85	\$6,718.01	\$28,962.65	\$11,412.61	\$9,427.50	\$4,999.33
1931.....	16,984.27	7,463.53	17,910.59	11,815.76	10,952.70	6,913.64
1932.....	8,790.53	6,885.46	11,671.71	8,797.43	5,186.11	8,569.48
1933.....	5,470.96 ³	6,297.07	8,677.06	4,370.04	3,454.53	2,602.51
1934.....	7,429.38	5,912.32	12,697.87	825.40	2,938.73	3,365.45
1935.....	11,097.73	5,766.61	20,765.57	404.15	2,683.11	3,046.13 ⁴

¹ Income from Property Maintenance Fund, balance from General Fund.

² Includes expense of publishing OCTAGON at about \$4,500 per year.

³ No convention held.

⁴ Exclusive of allocations from chapter gifts.

Table B sets out several interesting things. For instance, the income from current and defaulted dues is about 75% of that received in 1933 and about 37½% of that received in 1930, whereas the total income for 1935 is 124% of the total income of 1933 and only 60% of that of 1930. Again, the table shows that the sales of documents and books last year were almost 350% greater than in 1933 and nearly 98% of the sales in 1930; an evidence that there is some building being done somewhere, which, if it is in the hands of the architects, should make it easier for a number of our members in 1936.

Total sales of documents and books last year amounted to \$27,202.12; \$24,083.76 of this was from sales of the Standard Contract documents. The cost of sales was \$20,765.50, so there was a gain of \$6,436.62. The sales of Professional Contract documents amounted to \$991.53; of The Standard Filing System and Index, \$341.27; of the Standard Accounting System, \$353.64; of the books published by the Press, \$407.20; and of the Handbook, \$607.04. The recital of these sales indicates how important an element they are of The Institute income; without them during the last five years The Institute could not have maintained The Octagon or its staff.

The fluctuations in the income from Structural Service are clearly shown in Table B. The receipts of \$4,082 in 1930 have dwindled to \$300 in 1935. Table C, setting out the other side of the picture, shows that the expenses of that department have been decreased from \$11,412 in 1930 to \$404 in 1935.

Endowment and Other Special Funds

The Treasurer wants now to discuss the second type of income and its sources.

The sources of the second type of income are the endowments and the other special funds of The In-

stitute. Of these the principal funds are the General Reserve Fund, the General Endowment Fund, the Property Maintenance Fund, the Waid Education Fund, the Henry Adams Fund, the Delano and Aldrich Fund, the Milton B. Medary Fund, and the Louis H. Sullivan Fund. There are seven other endowment funds and several temporary funds. The temporary funds are income funds generally derived year by year from gifts, although the money subscribed for the administration building and its endowment, amounting to \$67,594, is carried as a temporary fund. The other funds have capital accounts, and that capital is invested by The Board. Therefrom is derived the income that pays for the educational and scholarship work carried on in the name of The Institute.

The capital of the General Reserve Fund is \$38,722; of this \$20,000 is maintained as the Emergency Loan Fund, from which The Board may borrow under extraordinary circumstances, and \$17,500 is maintained as the Life Membership Reserve Fund, wherein are held all life membership fees during the lives of the life members.

The Reserve Fund, except the life membership part, has been accumulated since the Press liquidation wiped out the former reserve fund. Borrowings from the loan fund have been made several times during these years; without them The Institute could not have financed itself.

The capital of the endowment funds is \$235,749.64.

The amount held as temporary funds is \$68,898.18, comprising \$67,594.00 held in the administration building and endowment fund, \$100.00 set aside as a foundation for the magazine of The Institute, and \$1,204.18 of miscellaneous items of special funds income. \$28,119.09 was donated to the temporary funds in 1935, of which \$18,500.00 was given by the Carnegie Corporation.

The total of the capital of all funds and of the accumulated income in the temporary funds is \$325,766.17.

The royalties earned in 1935 were \$464.42 from the sale of the Henry Adams book and \$84.80 from the sale of the Louis H. Sullivan books. The interest and dividends earned, inclusive of interest received on the temporary funds on deposit, were \$14,694.90, of which \$13,106.87 was earned by the capitals of the reserve and the endowment funds. The latter amount compares with \$11,524.00 earned in 1934, and with \$10,253.58 earned in 1933.

• • •

"New Building" Subscriptions

There has been no change in the "New Building" subscriptions, as of December 31, 1935, which stand at \$112,810.00. Cash received on subscriptions during the year was \$5,210.00, making the total of cash received to December 31, 1935, \$67,594.00. The total cash expended to the same date for preliminary work, using funds donated specifically therefor, amounted to \$7,533.58.

Gifts

The gifts of cash or securities received and deposited by the Treasurer, including Chapter gifts to April 20, 1936, aggregated \$23,290.15. (The names of the donors of these gifts and the disbursements therefrom are listed in full in the official copy of the Treasurer's report, on file at The Octagon.)

Memberships

The number of Active Members on January 1, 1935, was 3,064. On January 1, 1936, after giving effect to the terminations for default of dues, the number was 2,742. There were 4 State Association Members, 90 Honorary Members, 49 Corresponding Members and 73 Juniors.

Chapters reported 601 Associates; State Association Members reported 1,896 non-Institute members.

The changes in the membership rolls during 1936 are set out in Table F. (*Not included herein.*)

The net loss of Active Members was 322. The net loss of Juniors was 5. The gain of State Association Members was 2. The loss of Honorary Corresponding Members was 1.

The First Quarter of the New Year

The year 1936 has begun well. There are practically no dues in default, sufficient dues have been paid to assure at least as much operating income as last year when the gifts from the Chapters were so opportune, and the sales of documents are daily exceeding the sales of a year ago. That gives courage to plan ahead.

The endowment funds have substantially increased during the first quarter of this year. The \$275,210 of securities listed as of January 1, was increased during the quarter and has been further increased this month to \$401,000.00 by additions to the endowment funds.

Looking Ahead

The foreword of this Convention is "Looking Ahead", but the Treasurer's report has been entirely a backward glance. Apparently, it is an incongruous element, and the Treasurer will not be disappointed if you do not give his report much consideration for he was forewarned when the President announced to the Chapters in March that you would not concern yourselves particularly with reports of the accomplishments of the last year.

However, the Treasurer is certain the President will agree that future actions cannot be undertaken soundly until definite need for them has grown out of former experiences, until they have been completely thought through, until their costs have been adequately counted, and until the way of paying those costs has been provided. Perhaps it may be that the plans begun by this Convention can be carried forward the more surely because of the backward glances.

The Institute is not unprepared for the renaissance. During these latter years it has been laying a solid foundation for beginning an increased activity and usefulness. It has demonstrated its coherence under the most adverse circumstances. It has set its finances in order and is without indebtedness. It has strengthened its basic laws and broadened its base to include within its influence the entire architectural profession. It has prepared the way to knit the profession closely in organized endeavor and to coordinate with the construction industry as never before. It is completely ready to assume the new responsibilities and to carry out the new plans that you begin today.

EDWIN BERGSTROM,
Treasurer.

TABLE 2—THE GENERAL FUND
For the administration and maintenance of the Institute and its property.

OPERATING STATEMENT
Period from January 1, 1934 to December 31, 1935

OUTGO

INCOME

	INCOME		OUTGO	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
CASH FORWARDED				
MEMBERS				
Life Members, from Life Membership Receipts.....	\$5,727.27	\$ 2,000.00	\$11,097.73	\$7,429.38
Life Members, from Life Membership Receipts.....	15,360.10	18,431.94	2,404.87	2,250.07
Life Members, from Life Membership Receipts.....	719.85	816.24	8,647.55	5,999.66
Life Members, from Life Membership Receipts.....	12,999.75	12,997.00	43.37	70.65
Life Members, from Life Membership Receipts.....	1,113.00	1,184.00	2,839.99	2,935.83
Life Members, from Life Membership Receipts.....	247.50	495.00		
Life Members, from Life Membership Receipts.....	226.00	115.00		
GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND				
PAYMENTS ON DEFAULTED DUES.....	none	none		
SALES.....	11,882.00	7,087.76		
Publishing and Printing.....	27,532.12	15,892.90		
Structural Service.....	27,202.12	15,292.00		
Insurgis.....	300.00	525.00		
Insurgis.....	30.00	5.00		
INTEREST ON BANK BALANCES				
RENTS.....	1,315.32	1,437.15		
GIFTS TO MEET CURRENT INSTITUTE EXPENSES.....	1,958.27	970.76		
THE SPECIAL FUNDS.....	81.80	205.00		
Proceeds from Emergency Loan Fund.....		4,500.00		
OTHER SOURCES.....		4,500.00		
TOTAL	13.13	2,833.28		
Operating Gain or Loss.....	\$63,680.01	\$50,678.07		
Operating Gain or Loss.....	Gain 1233.65	Loss 796.30		
Operating Gain or Loss.....	\$62,446.36	\$51,474.37		
Operating Gain or Loss, at above.....	Gain \$1,233.65	Loss \$706.30		
Transferred from Table 3.....	Gain 599.62	Gain none		
Add additions or deductions on Furniture and Fixtures.....	Loss 578.02	Gain 667.48		
Transferred to General Reserve Fund (from 1935).....		5,157.14		
NET OPERATING GAIN OR LOSS (to Net Worth)	Gain \$1,254.35	Loss \$3,235.96		
MEETINGS.....				
Conventions.....				
Board and Executive Committee.....				
Regional Meetings.....				
PROPERTY MAINTENANCE.....				
Less paid by Property Maintenance Fund.....				
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.....				
Gross General Administration.....				
Distributed General Administration.....				
Net GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.....				
RECRUITING.....				
Less paid by Recruiting Fund.....				
PUBLISHING AND PRINTING.....				
STRUCTURAL SERVICE.....				
PUBLIC INFORMATION.....				
EDUCATION.....				
Less paid by Special Funds.....				
COMMITTEE—Less paid by Gifts.....				
OCTAGON LIBRARY AND COLLECTIONS.....				
Less paid by Special Funds.....				
SPECIAL FUNDS.....				
ARCHITECTS CODE.....				
Less paid by Code Authority.....				
ROYALTIES, INTEREST, NOTES REPAID.....				
STATE ASSOCIATIONS.....				
CONSTRUCTION LEAGUE OF THE U.S. RESERVE FOR REPAYMENT OF LOAN TO EMERGENCY LOAN FUND.....				
OTHER GENERAL PURPOSES.....				
APPROPRIATIONS TO 1935 INCOME.....				
TOTAL				

Synopses of Committee Reports

[To the Sixty-eighth Convention of The American Institute of Architects, Old Point Comfort and Williamsburg, Virginia, May 5, 6, 7, 8, 1936]

OUT of the experience of many years The Institute has developed a plan of organization to accomplish its objectives. That plan recognizes two phases of Institute activities:—one national and the other local.

Its national affairs are the responsibility of the Officers, the Directors and the national committees.

Its local affairs are the responsibility of the Chapters, their officers, committees and members.

Chapter action is equally as important as national action. In fact, except in a few special cases, the national responsibility can not be discharged effectively unless the Chapters perform efficiently. Strong chapters and vigorous chapter action are the foundations for a strong Institute.

The Standing and Special Committees of The Institute compose three major groups whose duties relate to: Service to Members, Service to the Profession, and Service to Society.

The personnel and the duties of these committees are established by The Board and the President.

Each committee makes periodic reports to The Board, of which the most important is the report to The Board at the meeting which precedes the Convention.

Institute funds will not permit the publication of the Committee reports in full.

Those reports relating primarily to external affairs have been epitomized in this synopsis.

The purpose is twofold:

To review and give recognition to the effective and loyal work of the Committees, and

To make available to Chapters and individual members constructive suggestions for the year of work which begins with this Convention.

The contents of this document are commended to every Chapter and to every member.

Each Chapter is The American Institute of Architects in its own community. It is charged with the general welfare of the architectural profession in that community. It is charged with the duty of vigorous action on behalf of the

architectural profession, and on behalf of the public.

Chapter committees with functions similar to those of Institute committees will find herein helpful suggestions for local activity.

It is hoped that this synopsis will serve as a valuable guide to Chapters and their committees, and to individual members in the year of work which begins with the adjournment of the Sixty-eighth Convention.

This number of The Octagon records Convention resolutions on subjects covered by Committee reports. Those resolutions should be read and kept in mind—as supplementary to this synopsis.

Committee on Practice
John P. B. Sinkler, Chairman

Synopsis of Report.

In recent years the question has frequently been raised as to the intent of Article 6 of the Principles of Professional Practice, on the subject of advertising.

Apparently a clarification was needed. The Committee prepared a statement which was approved by The Board and printed in the December 1935, number of THE OCTAGON, under the title "Advertising," which concluded as follows:

"The Institute has declared itself as looking with disapproval on the publication of the work of its members in any publication supported in any way by advertisements, except in regular magazines, and the Committee on Practice must henceforth consider such practice as unprofessional conduct and so report to the Judiciary Committee the cases brought to the attention of the Committee."

The Committee continues to receive inquiries as to the right of a member to use the seal of The Institute on his letterhead, office signs, etc. The question was submitted to The Board, which ruled "that inasmuch as the seal of The Institute is not the property of the individual it should not be used in connection with a member's work or privately."

During the year three cases involving charges of unprofessional conduct were considered, on evidence presented. The Committee found that a prima facie case had been made in each instance and so reported to the Judiciary Committee.

Committee on Allied Arts
Ely Jacques Kahn, Chairman.

Synopsis of Report

The Committee has been in close touch with federal and local activities pertaining to various art projects under Government auspices. A School of Decorative Arts is progressing in New York, to test the possibilities of wide training for a large group of artists.

A major activity of the Committee has been the organization of the exhibition of craftsmanship to be held at the Convention.

The Chapters of The Institute should act on the principle that material of fine quality is available in various parts of the country—fine furniture, textiles, glass, pottery, etc.—the materials that enter into the finished structure. In every locality it is the duty of the profession to recognize and encourage good design in these fields. There is opportunity for architects to help in supervision, as well as in design.

Local Chapters should sponsor exhibitions of material, whether such collections refer to building materials or manufactured articles. The architects should be taking a leading part in this expanding field. Other designers, very often men with more business acumen than artistic judgment, are already taking the front rank largely due to the passive attitude shown by the architects. Such activity by the architects would merit support from the professional journals, and would receive a public response.

Committee on Public Works
Francis P. Sullivan, Chairman

Synopsis of Report

In accordance with the resolution passed at the last Convention, the Committee on Public Works tendered to the Secretary of the Treasury the advice and cooperation of The American Institute of Architects in attaining the highest standard of

planning, design and construction in public buildings.

This offer of cooperation was cordially received by the Secretary, who asked that representatives of The Institute confer with representatives of his Department and discuss the subject in detail.

A meeting was accordingly held, attended by the members of the Committee on Public Works on behalf of The Institute and by the Director of Procurement and a large group of officials, architects and consultants connected with the Procurement Division, on behalf of the Treasury Department. After a general discussion it was agreed that a subcommittee of representatives of both conferees prepare agenda covering the considerations entering into the problem of the design and construction of public buildings so that a complete understanding of the problem involved might be had.

The following agenda were agreed upon and formed the bases of a series of conferences extending over several months:

Topics for Discussion

Treasury Department—The American Institute of Architects

I. PREAMBLE—PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE.

II. ESSENTIALS REQUIRED FOR GOOD PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE:

(a) A proper relationship should be established between administrative control and technical service.

(b) Technical features involved in the design and construction of public buildings should be united under the continuous direction of an architect who should be the controlling and coordinating authority until the completion of the operation.

(c) The architect should be of proven experience and ability.

(d) The selection of materials and methods of construction should be dictated solely by their suitability for the purpose intended.

(e) The plan, design and construction of the building should be adapted to its purpose, the conditions of the site and its environment.

(f) Ample time is required for the satisfactory solution of the problem of planning a building and this should be recognized and allowed.

(g) Preliminary studies in sufficient detail to form the basis of a reliable estimate of cost should

be prepared before determining the limit of cost of a building.

III. CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN PROVIDING FOR THESE ESSENTIALS:

(a) Are permanent governmental architectural agencies necessary and, if so, what should be their organization and functions?

(b) Can the best interests of the Government be served without the employment of outside architects?

(c) What, if any, obstacles to the attainment of good architecture are caused by unnecessary governmental restrictions?

(d) Where private architects are employed for Government work, in what manner should they be selected?

(e) What should be the governing factors in the selection of materials and methods?

(f) What are the advantages and disadvantages of:

1. Mass production methods;
2. Standardization of repetitive details?

(g) Should the character of the architect's services vary according to the size and importance of the building?

(h) How is the architect's most effective relation to the Government affected by emergency conditions where the expeditious employment of men in the construction industry is a determining factor?

(i) To what extent can the principles of advance planning be applied to public buildings?

(j) Is it desirable:

1. That the authorization for the construction of buildings be made in advance of the appropriations?

2. That appropriations for technical services be made in advance of appropriations for construction;

3. That appropriations for purchase of sites be made in advance of appropriations for construction?

(k) What is the most effective relationship between the architects for public buildings and the engineering profession?

(l) What is the most effective relationship between the architects for public buildings and the practitioners of the allied arts of landscape architecture, mural painting and sculpture?

The discussion of the questions set forth in this document is still continuing at the time of the preparation of this report. The complexity of the questions encountered and the fact that no definite conclusions have yet been reached regarding some of them prevents a detailed report at this time.

The Committee feels, however, that distinct progress has been made toward a mutual understanding of the points of view of the architectural profession and the officials concerned with public buildings; that the Secretary's action in initiating the conference has placed The Institute in a position where it can materially advance the cause of good architecture and that there is little doubt that the result will be to clear away many of the obstacles which have, in the past, hampered the architects of public buildings in the endeavor to attain the high level of planning, design and construction which is appropriate for them.

While the progress of these discussions may appear to some to be unduly deliberate, it must be realized that the situation which now exists is a development of many years and cannot be remedied in a day.

There has been referred to the Committee for comment a document prepared by certain members of The Institute, proposing that The Institute go on record as favoring competitions as the most desirable means of selecting architects for public work. The Committee feels that this proposal involves serious dangers.

It feels, moreover, that the adoption of such a policy by the coming Convention would be of little practical effect and might seriously embarrass the Committee in its attempt to work out a practical method of selecting architects for public work.

It is the recommendation of the Committee that the discussions now in progress be continued with a view to developing a satisfactory and comprehensive solution of the problem, and that pending their completion no policy be adopted by The Institute or the Convention which would limit the Committee in its endeavor to work out the most advantageous relationship between the architectural profession and governmental agencies.

Reports received from the Public Works Representatives of the various Chapters indicate that much effective work has been done in the States and municipalities along lines parallel to those

which have been pursued by The Institute Committee on Public Works in its contacts with the Federal Government. The Detroit, Alabama, South Texas and Rhode Island Chapters have been particularly successful in preventing action which would have unfavorably affected the planning of local public work. The majority of Chapter Representatives have furnished no report regarding the activities within their territory.

The Committee desires to point out again that the problems of national and local public works are inseparable and that action by the Public Works Committee of The Institute must be supplemented by local action of the Chapters.

The Committee again desires to call attention to the fact that the broad scope of Government activities makes it impossible for an individual member of The Institute to give to the Public Works program the continuous attention and contact necessary to keep abreast with the daily developments and changes in the policies and methods of the various Departments, and it believes that this matter cannot be effectively handled in its entirety until sufficient funds are available to employ a paid representative who will give his whole time to the work under the direction of the Committee.

Building Committee

D. Everett Waid, Chairman

Synopsis of Report.

The Building Committee is working on a program the purpose of which is to disseminate general information concerning The Octagon property.

It hopes by means of this program to secure help from patrons of architecture, to the end that the building and grounds may be put into proper condition and adequately maintained.

The Committee points out that renewed interest in The Octagon on the part of the membership and the architectural profession is essential to the success of this effort.

Committee on Education

William Emerson, Chairman

Synopsis of Report.

REGISTRATION:

In the opinion of the Committee no one of its major interests is more essential to the future of the

architectural profession than the carrying into effective operation of the program for registration, as developed by its Sub-Committee on Preparation for Practice. Splendid cooperation has been rendered by the Education Committees of the Chapters, the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, and the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design.

It is believed that in the near future architectural students will present themselves for registration with a sound background of education in a school of architecture, or a careful training in an office—in each case supplemented by a supervised period of three years' experience on the practical essentials of architectural practice.

USE OF FUNDS:

The gifts of the Carnegie Corporation and the incomes from the Waid Fund and the Henry Adams Fund have been of great assistance in raising the standard of art teaching, in bettering the public understanding of art appreciation, and in enhancing the standing of the architectural profession.

CARNEGIE FUND:

The Carnegie Corporation, continuing the generosity of past years, made a grant of \$12,000 to The Institute for a continuation of the scholarships to art teachers in schools and colleges, which enable them to improve their qualifications by attending summer courses at Harvard University and the University of Oregon. Letters from these students continue to bear evidence to the advantages which they have derived from these summer courses.

WAID FUND:

The income from the fund established by D. Everett Waid, Past President of The Institute, continues to be of incalculable value in the work of the Committee on Education. Year by year it enables the Committee to send speakers and lecturers to schools and colleges, chapters and clubs, throughout the country. These speakers carry a personal message concerning the activities, purposes and standards of the architectural profession.

HENRY ADAMS FUND:

The royalties which continue to come from "Mont Saint Michel and Chartres," by Henry Adams—and now a classic,—make possible continu-

ing tribute to the donor, Henry Adams, and to Ralph Adams Cram who suggested the gift.

Two copies of the book, and the School Medal of The Institute are awarded each year to honor students in the leading school of architecture. In many cases presentations of these awards have become established ceremonies in the commencement exercises of universities and colleges.

The Henry Adams Fund has also provided income from which to establish a scholarship for the study of Christian medieval architecture; and has enabled The Institute to make a gift to The Byzantine Institute for aiding the restoration of the mosaics of Sancta Sophia in Constantinople.

DELANO AND ALDRICH SCHOLARSHIP:

The Delano and Aldrich Scholarship is now well established and results each year in a tour of the United States by a young French Architect, selected under the requirements of the Committee on Education.

MEDARY SCHOLARSHIP:

The income from the Medary Scholarship Fund has been used to give post-graduate work each year to the holder of the Scholarship. The Committee repeats its recommendation that in view of the high regard in which the name of Milton B. Medary, Past President of The Institute, is held by the profession it is eminently desirable that the capital of this fund be increased so that a sum equivalent to a full tuition scholarship may be realized.

BEAUX-ARTS INSTITUTE OF DESIGN:

The Committee records its opinion that while there no longer exists such a conspicuous need for the valuable services hitherto rendered by the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, due to the improvement in the nature and quality of the teaching in the schools of architecture, nevertheless, the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design continues to serve a useful purpose in the educational field of the country—particularly in more advanced work and for those students who are not able to secure collegiate training.

STUDENTS AT WILLIAMSBURG:

Through a gift fund placed at the disposal of the Committee it has been possible to arrange for visits to Williamsburg at the time of the Convention of representative students from twenty-six schools of architecture. It is believed that these visits will im-

press upon the student guests the value to them in their future work of a knowledge and understanding of the past, as well as an appreciation of the nature and quality of The Institute's contribution to their professional future.

CONCLUSION:

The report concludes with emphasis on a point made in its progress report to The Board—calling for the recognition of beauty as an element essential to architectural service. The Committee restates its position in the following paragraph:

"Recognizing that we owe much to the sincerity of purpose underlying the best of contemporary architecture and that its determination to avoid the imitative hypocrisy of the immediate past and to express honestly the construction and function of their new buildings is intrinsically admirable; we find all too often that the achievement of these objectives appears to satisfy our modern designers. In consequence, we are confronted by buildings that, while true and logical expressions of purpose and structure, are devoid of that life giving quality that we call beauty. They lack a beauty that is inherent in the design itself, not a mere surface treatment applied to the structure, but an expression of the charm or distinction that differentiates architecture from building. For this quality we beseech the sustained effort of our fellows, believing that only thus can we hope to gain for architecture the recognition that it so richly deserves."

SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

C. C. Zantzinger, Chairman

Synopsis of Report.

This sub-committee of the Committee on Education, and acting on its behalf, has continued active correspondence with the sixty-eight chapters of The Institute for the purpose of accumulating information about the conditions of architectural practice throughout the country. The chapters have exhibited a splendid interest and many of them are establishing and developing The Institute plan for aiding the young man in his preparation for practice.

N. C. A. R. B. DOCUMENTS:

At the beginning of the year all chapters were supplied with the four documents of the National

Council of Architectural Registration Boards, as follows:

- No. 14—Concerning the Council
- No. 15—The Mentor: Concerning His Duties
- No. 16—Concerning the Junior Examination
- No. 17—Concerning the Senior Examination

These documents constitute a complete exposition of the "Mentor" plan, and should receive the interest and support of every architect.

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE:

The documents of the Council were likewise sent to sixty-one schools of architecture, of which twenty-nine are members of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. Many letters of commendation and many inquiries have been received. Fifteen of the schools are in active contact with the Sub-Committee.

REGISTRATION:

Registration continues to make progress. Several additional State Boards are seeking membership in the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. One Chapter reports the failure of a state registration law, and another has held up the introduction of such a law. A major objective of the Sub-Committee is to bring about recognition of the examinations of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards by all State Boards—as the equivalent of their own examinations. The advantages of this form of national registration are obvious. With the united effort of the architectural profession the objective can be accomplished. Every Chapter is urged to make this one of its principal activities during the coming year.

FINANCIAL:

The financing of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards presents a difficult problem. The Sub-Committee estimates that \$10,000 per year, for a period of three years, would be adequate. It is hoped to secure these funds from one of the Foundations, as similar assistance has been given to the professions of law and medicine. The fact that such aid is not yet assured will prove a serious handicap to the work of the Council. An emergency exists which must be met by the architectural profession, or by some one in a position to act for it by giving financial aid.

CHAPTER ACTIVITY:

The Chapters of The Institute continue to show great interest and activity in connection with archi-

tectural education. Of the sixty-eight chapters, all but four have been in correspondence with the Sub-Committee. Of the remainder, it can be reported that fifty-three are really engaged in active programs related to the subject of architectural education, which proves conclusively that the profession as a body is behind this movement which was launched by Convention action in 1934.

Committee on Competitions Egerton Swartwout, Chairman

Synopsis of Report.

An increasing number of architectural competitions, indicative of improved building activity, has been acted upon by the Committee. The report lists these competitions and the action taken upon each of them.

During the past year a new statement, approved by The Board and entitled "The Duties, Precedents and Rulings of the Committee on Competitions" was issued in the October, 1935, number of THE OCTAGON. It has proved helpful in a number of instances.

In March, a document entitled "Architectural Competitions for Public Buildings" was submitted to the Committee for comment and report to The Board. It was the judgment of the Committee that inasmuch as this proposal concerned a broad question of Institute policy, and not the conduct of competitions in general, it was beyond the power of the Committee officially to make any report or recommendation upon it.

Various rulings for the guidance of local groups have been made during the year.

In the case of an Ohio competition, the program limited participation to Institute members. The propriety of this limitation was questioned. The Professional Advisor was informed that while such limitation was contrary to Institute policy and should not be encouraged for obvious reasons, nevertheless, it was the prerogative of the owner to insist on such limitation if he so desired.

In other cases, rulings were as follows:

(a) Membership on The Institute Committee on Competitions, or on the Sub-Committee on Competitions in any Chapter "does not disbar participation in a competition which has been approved by that particular Committee";

(b) "The Professional Advisor can be present at the judgment, but has no vote, nor should he take any part in the proceedings. Under no circumstances can he give to the Jury any information not contained in the program or answers to competitors, nor any advice nor any expression of his own opinion." This was in answer to an inquiry as to the propriety of the Professional Advisor acting as a member of the Jury, and with respect to any definite ruling disbaring him from so serving.

The Committee has considered the proposed By-law amendments with respect to competitions, and has made recommendations thereon which were transmitted to The Board.

Committee on Structural Service
N. Max Dunning, Chairman

Synopsis of Report.

It is impossible to carry on the work of the Structural Service Department on an adequate basis until funds become available.

During the years of the depression it is probable that greater advances have been made in the production of building materials, methods, devices, and new construction technique than during any other similar period in our history—to all of which architects have made notable contributions.

There have been lacking, however, during this period the organized contacts which the Structural Service Committee and Department could have provided, and did provide previous to 1931. Those contacts would be of inestimable value now in guiding new developments and in disseminating information pertaining to them.

The Institute, largely through courtesy, has retained its representation on a great number of committees having to do with research and standards. Members of The Institute have been asked to accept assignments for this committee work and have done so—thereby making a substantial contribution to the profession and the public good.

The Committee recommends that during the coming year every effort be made to continue these contacts with major technical associations and societies.

There is greatly awakened interest in The Producers' Council, and further growth in membership in the Producers' Council Clubs. This seems to be evidence that with the improvement of business in

the building industry, the producers of building material will take cognizance again of the value of the contact between The Producers' Council and The American Institute of Architects, through the Structural Service Committee.

While the work of the Committee and the service it renders to The Producers' Council has been greatly diminished during recent years the experience during those years has definitely shown that the principle upon which this affiliation was founded is sound, and that active contacts will be resumed in probably a greater and more beneficial degree than ever before as soon as the financial position of The Institute makes expansion possible.

Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings
Leicester B. Holland, Chairman

Synopsis of Report.

The major activity of this Committee since the last Convention, and for the two years previous, has been in connection with the Historic American Buildings Survey. This undertaking, originally launched by the National Park Service with the aid of and counsel of The Institute, has become by official agreement a joint enterprise of the Park Service, The Institute and the Library of Congress.

In the reorganization last year the survey districts were equated with those of The Institute Chapters and the members of your Committee from the various Chapters were appointed district officers of the Survey by the National Park Service. This arrangement has worked excellently.

The first campaign under the Civil Works Administration, running for about five months, succeeded in measuring 860 buildings in 4315 sheets of drawings, and in photographing 1000 buildings with 3500 negatives. In 1935 a second campaign, financed with funds of the Emergency Relief Administration, was undertaken. As this could not be organized on a national basis, but only by states and sometimes only by counties, successful operation was far more difficult; in some localities it was impossible to do any work at all.

Nevertheless, the records at the end of the year show that 488 buildings were measured, with 4404 sheets of drawings, and 599 buildings photographed with 3848 negatives, a total of material results slightly larger than that of the first campaign,

though the number of buildings recorded, owing to the rigidity of travel regulations, was far less.

Meanwhile a third campaign was being planned and finally was approved as a project of the Works Progress Administration, cooperating with the National Park Service. Actually the direction is in the hands of Mr. John P. O'Neill, Jr., Associate Architect of the Park Service, to whose enterprise and industry the official approval of the project was very largely due.

The sum of \$534,000 was allocated to be used at the discretion of the Park Service from January to July, employing a maximum of 800 men at a time, in accordance with the regulation of the Works Progress Administration.

The organization of the Survey has been continued unchanged, the members of your committee serving as District Officers, with occasional deputies where necessary.

Work has so far been undertaken in 31 states, covering the territory east of the Mississippi River, with the exception of North and South Carolina, plus the states of Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Washington, Oregon, and California.

By the end of the first week of April the third campaign has completed the recording of about 400 buildings in approximately 2000 sheets of drawings. Even if the project is not continued beyond July the results of the three campaigns of the survey will amount altogether to over 2000 buildings in over 12,000 sheets. These drawings and the photographic negatives are all being deposited at the Library of Congress where they can be readily consulted, and from them prints can be had at a cost of 10 cents a sheet for the drawings, or 15 cents for a photograph.

As an indication of a possible development of the Survey it may be noted that the Architectural School of the University of Virginia has recently undertaken the measurement of its own Jeffersonian architecture, the work to be recorded on Historic American Buildings Survey sheets, in accordance with the standard regulations and deposited in the Library of Congress.

It has been demonstrated that such work on the part of students is of decided educational benefit; the headquarters of the Survey is calling the attention of the deans of the architectural schools to its possibilities.

At this time, the Committee has no general recommendations or constructive suggestions to make. It is difficult to see how any undertaking more valuable to the preservation of historic buildings in this country could be devised than the present survey.

The fullest cooperation and most devoted service is being given by the members of the Committee in the various Chapters, and it is believed that through these members the Chapters are being kept informed of the progress of the work.

Committee on Registration Laws

Emery Stanford Hall, Chairman

Synopsis of Report.

The major portion of the report of this Committee is a "Statement of Provisions Which Should Be Embodied in a Law for the Registration of Architects."

The Committee reviews its activities since the 1935 Convention, and sets forth the wide study and the long period of criticism employed in developing its general recommendations for a registration law.

The Committee feels that the passage of a law containing the recommended provisions would furnish an Examining Body with a good, practical legal authority with which to work, most of the desirable features which years of experience recommend, and all of the "teeth" required for practical enforcement.

The following constructive suggestions are offered:

That every Chapter of The Institute make active efforts toward the passage of state laws by their respective legislatures which shall be standardized, with the requirements for admission to practice placed and maintained upon an equal basis; and that the enactment of new laws, or the amendment or re-enactment of existing registration laws conform with the fundamentals contained in the report;

That a more active part be taken by each Chapter in selection of the personnel of its state examining board.

Committee on City and Regional Planning

Eliel Saarinen, Chairman

Synopsis of Report.

REVIEW OF ACTIVITIES SINCE CONVENTION:

There is a great awakening of interest in the whole subject of City and Regional Planning.

The City Planning Institute has devoted many of its discussions to the subject of neighborhood and community planning. The National Association of Real Estate Boards has prepared a formidable document. The American Society of Civil Engineers at its recent annual meeting gave an entire session to the subject, "The Future of Land Subdivision and its Problems."

The Government has sponsored planning activities throughout the country, and these have been issued in manifold publications, especially by the National Resources Board.

It seems, however, that for the most part this work comprises the collecting of statistical material and does not deal to large extent with constructive suggestions for the future.

In other words, these activities have not given full weight to the spirit of "civic design" where the third dimension, the building, becomes correlated with the rest. Therefore, from the standpoint of what city planning really should mean, the planning work of today—mostly—does not proceed in a way to secure us against future disorder.

It must be mentioned with satisfaction that civic design has become more considered in the field of architectural education. Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Columbia University are giving special attention to the subject, and also the Cranbrook Academy of Art.

One of the recent post-graduate students of Cranbrook is now in the service of the city of Pontiac, Michigan, with the capacity of an official city planner, and two others are similarly engaged in the actual planning of Flint, Michigan.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

In December, 1935, The Institute Board, in line with the recommendations of this Committee, took action as follows:

"Resolved, as the sense of the meeting, that the objectives of the Committee on City and Regional Planning should be, first, to create a wide-spread understanding of the necessity of a comprehensive civic design; second, to create the understanding among the members of The Institute that the opportunity is theirs, individually and collectively, to take the development of civic design into their hands; and third, to influence education in the architectural schools accordingly."

In line with this statement of position, because there seems to be much confusion about "city planning" and what it rightly means, because in some quarters, it is felt that the architect is intruding upon the domain of the engineer, and because even the public, like the architects themselves, do not have a clear notion in this respect, the Chairman of the Committee has undertaken the preparation of a book in which the civic problems are analyzed from the angle of "social, organical, and structural order," showing that "civic design" is primarily an architectural problem. So far there is not a single book addressed to the public analyzing this subject from the public standpoint. The public should be enlightened and that enlightenment is one of the problems of this Committee. It is hoped that the volume will be ready for publication in the fall.

In order to eliminate much of the confusion arising from the term "city planning" and to give The Institute activities in this respect a clearer significance, the Committee recommends that its name be changed to "Committee on Civic Design."

CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS:

It is recommended that the Chapters of The Institute, and the individual members thereof, make the subject of civic design a frequent topic of conversation at chapter meetings and among themselves. Even here, the necessity of a proper discrimination between the three-dimensionally conceived and organized "civic design" and the two-dimensionally made "map" is important. The more the problem is aired, the clearer the discrimination will be and the greater the interest will grow.

A second recommendation is that the chapters of The Institute interest themselves in raising funds for re-studies of their respective cities, in point of civic design; a practical application of ideas, as here proposed, would stimulate great interest and understanding.

Committee on National Capital
Francis P. Sullivan, Chairman

Synopsis of Report.

During the past year this Committee has been active in advocating a study of the approaches to the United States Capitol Building, and the development of a plan for the north, south and east axes

of the city of Washington, to supplement and harmonize with the treatment of the Mall area. It is believed that there are excellent prospects that this problem may be taken up for serious study in the near future.

A project for a regional plan comprising the area between Washington, Baltimore, and Annapolis, long advocated by the Baltimore Chapter, has assumed concrete form and a study has been initiated under the auspices of the Maryland State Planning Commission and the National Resources Committee.

In a conference on this subject, held in Washington under the auspices of the Committee, the possibilities of this development were discussed in detail and a request made that The Institute's endorsement be given thereto.

It was agreed that the study would be more effective by extending it to include the Washington-Frederick and the Washington-Richmond areas—thus comprising all the approaches to the National Capital in a single unified plan. The Committee recommends vigorous Institute endorsement, as set forth in a proposed resolution.

Steps have been taken to make effective the resolution adopted by The Board at its last meeting, looking to the establishment in Washington of a National Gallery of Art to house a permanent national collection of architectural drawings under the sponsorship of The Institute. This matter is under discussion with the authorities of the Smithsonian Institution, who have received it with favor. The Committee recommends the continued support of this project by The Institute, through the Committee on the National Capital, with a view to expediting its accomplishment.

Committee on Foreign Relations

Julian Clarence Levi, Chairman

Synopsis of Report.

NOMINATIONS:

The Committee has made recommendations to The Board, for the nominations of Honorary and Honorary Corresponding Members with supporting data.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT PARIS IN 1937:

In accord with the resolution of the Sixty-seventh Convention, the Chairman of the Committee conferred with the Exposition authorities in Paris dur-

ing the summer of 1935. The results of those conferences were confirmed by an exchange of letters between the Chairman and M. Paul Leon, "Commissaire General Adjoint."

A field of activity with respect to the Exposition as set forth in detail in Committee's report in 1935, was approved by The Board in December.

The five major points in the program are (1) Cooperation with French authority; (2) Stimulation of participation by the Federal Government; (3) Stimulation of Governmental departments and agencies to send exhibits; (4) Stimulation of American exhibits in architecture, the allied arts and crafts, and the building industries; and (5) Creation of a clearance and coordinating committee to handle exhibition organization details, gathering of exhibits, etc.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE:

Highly satisfactory progress has been made. Diplomatic discussions between the two Governments are in progress. The formation of the architectural exhibit is receiving the direct attention of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

National or group support, and cooperation, have been obtained from the American Society of Landscape Architects, the National Society of Mural Painters, the National Sculpture Society, The Producers' Council, the Architectural League, the New York Building Congress, the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, and the editors of the leading architectural magazines in the United States.

It is the hope of the Committee that as a result of the leadership which has been exercised by The Institute well selected and truly representative exhibits will be sent as units by the Allied Arts, Crafts and Industries.

Appropriate resolutions approving this program as a whole, urging the cooperation of other national and local organizations, and offering the cooperation of The Institute to the two Governments concerned are offered by the Committee, and will be submitted to the Convention in The Board's report.

Committee on Membership

Ralph T. Walker, Chairman

Synopsis of Report.

In November a carefully prepared questionnaire was addressed to the Chapters with respect to

membership growth, and with particular reference to the affiliation of the younger men with the A. I. A.

An Analysis of the returns to this questionnaire indicates that most of the Chapters question whether there can be any great increase in the number of corporate members of The Institute.

The recent terminations of memberships for non-payment of Institute dues may give a field in which the individual Chapters may regain their enrollment, and *this might be set as an immediate goal.*

It is obvious that the majority of the Chapters favor the Associate affiliation for Juniors, rather than the formation of junior societies. The younger group of architects in New York, after a long series of conferences, reached this conclusion. Their report and comments are attached to the Committee's report.

Filing System for Architectural Plates

Wilbur H. Tusler, Chairman

Synopsis of Report.

This Committee exercises a general supervision over The Institute document entitled "Filing System for Architectural Plates," and will offer revisions when the time comes to print a new edition.

The Committee has been making special efforts with the architectural magazines to bring about certain changes in the printing of their architectural plates, which will make the filing thereof convenient and advantageous to the architect.

Apparently the magazines are unwilling to undertake the printing of such plates so that architects can file them, and continue the practice of putting the elevation of one building on one side of the plate and an entirely different building on the other side.

The Committee hopes that ultimately some solution of this problem may be found.

Construction Industry Relations William Stanley Parker, Chairman

Synopsis of Report.

REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR:

A Short Form of Contract has been issued for small construction contracts. Amendments to the General Conditions (Fourth Edition) have been re-

ported to The Board, approved in principle, and final phraseology is being drafted by the Committee. A statement concerning the provision of documents for estimating is under consideration.

The Sub-Committee on Industrial Relations has issued an "Open Letter to the Construction Industry" which has been widely circulated and a similar "Open Letter to Architects" sent to A. I. A. Chapters. It has prepared a circular on "Organizing the Construction Industry" shortly to be issued for wide distribution.

The Sub-Committee on Health and Safety has continued consideration of an amendment to Article 12 of the General Conditions more adequately covering this point.

The Consultant on Contract Procedure has continued his personal assistance to architects and others by answering inquiries.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Committee recommends the consolidation of these activities, as done this year, in one committee, with members assigned as Vice Chairmen in charge of principal divisions of the work, with Chapter representatives as local contacts for development of the committee work in the various Chapter territories.

FUTURE PROGRAM:

- (1) Study and develop the future use of the New Short Form Contract.
- (2) Issue Fifth Edition of Standard Documents as soon as possible.
- (3) Issue a first edition of a statement on the provision of Documents for estimating.
- (4) Continue to encourage in every practicable way effective cooperation with the industry, and of the industry with its users and public officials.
- (5) Develop specification clauses relating to the protection of health and safety in construction operations.
- (6) Continue the service rendered by the Consultant on Contract Procedure.

Report of Committee on Housing R. H. Shreve, Chairman

Synopsis of Report

April 8, 1936.

I. Work of the Committee

By direction of the President and The Board of Directors, the Committee on Housing now includes in its work activities heretofore covered by The

Institute Committees on Small Houses, Economics of Site Planning and Housing, and the Sub-committee on Housing.

To these duties of the Committee there were added this past year the maintenance of professional relations on housing procedure with certain Governmental agencies, such as the Public Works Administration, Federal Housing Administration and Home Owners Loan Bank System.

Through the year, members of the Committee have been closely in touch with various phases of housing discussion and demonstration, in official technical relations, in active professional service, as consultants and in practice on multiple housing and small house projects and by way of writing, conferences and practice.

SCOPE

The scope of the Committee's work is therefore as broad as the field of Domestic Shelter.

In this field, the year since the Convention at Milwaukee has been one of agitation and education. It has become clear that the whole question is part of a vastly greater problem of social progress not alone in the United States, but over the world. It is clear, too, that while the problem involves many more considerations than the mere provision of shelter, it must be attacked primarily as a social problem and not as a means of stimulating industry or reducing unemployment. It is a long-time problem and not an emergency condition to be dealt with through temporary expedients, although at this time its difficulties are made more evident in the high light of social and political experiment viewed against the dark shadow of the depression.

APPROACH TO PROBLEM

Facing many problems which involve—

1. The unbalanced distribution of national income,
2. Our public and private debt structure,
3. A decreasing rate of population growth,
4. An economic state in which the construction industry must be mostly concerned with replacement,

the Committee has recognized that it can not now attempt to present a statement of recommended procedure. Programs so far offered generally serve only to accentuate the evident difficulties.

It is the judgment of the Committee, therefore, that its report will have accomplished enough if it informs the profession what the problem is and points out the lines of approach to a solution along which the architectural profession can most effectively serve.

II. Two Divisions

The field of action may be divided into two sections; the greater of these,

- Group A. The families of low-income who, unable to pay full economic rent, are forced to live in unsuitable dwellings;
- the other, Group B. Those able to pay an economic rent, whose incomes enable them to choose.

The two present both challenge and opportunity to the architect, in some phases as a professional, in others solely as a citizen. The obligation lies in some cases upon the nationwide organization, The Institute, in others upon the Chapters and the individuals practicing locally.

GROUP A.

In the study of the problems of the non-economic group, where distress and need are controlling factors, we have made enormous progress in the last few years in the awakening of public opinion on the menace of bad housing and in favor of providing good housing for even the lowest income groups.

Broadly speaking, all so-called housing legislation in the United States previous to 1920, was *restrictive*; in other words, tenement house or residential laws of one kind or another stating what might or might not be done by private builders in the way of light, air, sanitation and fire safety.

The first *constructive* housing legislation was in the direction of permitting cities under certain conditions to exempt from taxation new housing construction. Subsequently, proposals were put forward for the use of public credit for housing, and finally the New York State Board of Housing was established for the control of limited dividend housing companies and of their rentals. This plan gave these limited dividend corporations constructing approved projects the right of condemnation of necessary property for that purpose, but it did not make any provision for reducing the cost of financing and consequently the rents of the proposed projects.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, formed as a result of Federal legislation in the Hoover Administration, was empowered to make loans for housing when built and managed under the supervision of a State or other Governmental agency. The increased powers regarding housing loans given the Public Works Administration under the National Recovery Act of 1933 and the history of the results are too recent to need review here. Suffice to say that innumerable State Housing Boards and Housing Authorities were legally created in the last three years, but apparently we are as far from having any effective procedure, much less results, as we are from having any agreement on the functions in housing of Federal, State or Municipal Governments or that of private producers aided, guided, regulated or left alone to their own sweet ways.

PUBLIC OPINION

As yet there does not exist an organized majority with a social purpose to deal with shelter as we have dealt with hospitalization, education, water supply and sanitation, police service or fire protection. It is apparent that no housing procedure, whether social or Governmental, will be clearly indicated until public opinion or political expediency is ready to go beyond present indecision.

As realization of this responsibility and opportunity develops, there will be an acceptance of the principle that the demands on the part of those having ability to pay an economic rent will be met by private enterprise, but that need caused by inability to pay must be relieved by public aid.

PROPOSED PROCEDURE

Methods which have been proposed for dealing with the non-economic group, are many and varied. They include providing housing—

(a) Directly by Federal or State Government alone, entirely through capital financing.

This is opposed as being in competition with private business, and against home rule in local problems. Disturbance of established economic bases is claimed in localities where direct independent action by Government has been undertaken.

The requirement that rental shall be adequate to repay all advances, places such projects beyond the reach of the lowest income group.

(b) By private interests alone, without Governmental assistance or regulation.

Calculation of the amount of first mortgage which can be sustained by income at low rental rates, after payment of maintenance and fixed charges, raises serious doubt as to the practicality of any such plan.

For example, it may be noted that certain urban developments now being constructed, if rented at \$6.00 per room per month, with taxes on land only, with annual interest and amortization rates totalling 5%, would not sustain a first mortgage above 10% of the capital cost. 90% of this cost would have to be available without charge.

(See Appendix A. Photostats of charts issued by New York City Housing Authority and made available to the Committee through the courtesy of Mr. Ackerman.)

It is clear that to meet the need of the lowest income group, there must be either a contribution of capital not repaid, or some form of subsidy beyond the ability of private enterprise to furnish, even where dependence is placed on the re-use of old housing of acceptable standards.

(See Appendix B. "Programs of Housing under Private Enterprise", by Frederick L. Ackerman.)

(c) By private interests with Governmental guarantees, but without direct Governmental financial participation.

Less objection is made to Federal discount of loans or insurance of loans at low rates. In these fields valuable results have been attained, especially in the direction of the elimination of the second mortgage and the encouragement of sound methods of financing. Government participation has also strengthened the use of adequate plans and specifications, an essential which The Institute has strongly urged. There is general agreement that the Government should continue to encourage such sound practices and should further provide information, establish standards, carry on research, and conduct fact-finding inquiries and inventories.

(d) By private groups or by community action assisted by Government subsidy.

NOTE: Copies of the four Appendices to this report, namely A, B, C, and D, may be had on application to the Committee, at The Octagon, Washington, D. C.

There is an increasingly favorable consideration of the principle that local improvements, including low-rent housing, should be initiated, constructed and administered by the localities concerned, assisted financially as may be necessary by county, state or Federal agencies. (See Note.)

It is contended that the economic set-up of all projects should parallel similar developments under private direction insofar as concerns sound financing, payment of taxes and fixed charges, and payment of full economic rent by tenants. Many now believe that capital subsidy should, as far as possible, be minimized, and that preference should be given to social security measures favoring the policy of fixed annual money grants over a term of years (by contract) applicable to a given project or to a given community.

LEGISLATION

The Bill with respect to housing for the non-economic group introduced by Senator Wagner and now before the Congress, is of such significance as an indication of a possible Government program that it is presented herewith. (Appendix D, the Wagner Housing Bill—S. 4424, 74th Congress, 2d Session. Copies available upon request.) It is clear, however, that Government agencies now active in the relief housing field are not agreed on a common procedure and that the country at large is not prepared to express a united or even preponderant opinion favoring any one of many plans.

This condition offers an opportunity for constructive work by the profession,—first, with respect to the physical or structural phases of the housing program, and closely allied to this, cooperation with the groups more especially equipped to deal with the social and economic aspects of any organized movement.

Through the year the Committee on Housing has endeavored to broaden this opportunity. The recommendations of the Committee acting under au-

NOTE: It is expected that widespread attention will be given to the decision of the New York Court of Appeals upholding the employment of the right of eminent domain in the acquisition of property for low-rent housing projects by local Housing Authorities established in accordance with the State Housing Law. The Committee considers this opinion of such importance that a copy is attached to this report (Appendix C, printed separately and available upon request). This decision promotes Government participation with local Authorities, a policy recently advocated by Federal spokesmen.

thority from The Board of Directors, have gone to legislators concerned with the problems of housing the needy. The Committee has worked with the Federal Housing Administration in establishing sound practice in the setting up of plans and specifications, with other Committee representation in the preparation of the Short Form of Contract and General Conditions, and in the negotiation with the Federal Government of appropriate architectural fees for multiple housing projects.

The Committee urges, however, that effective action of permanent value is to be obtained only as communities take back and exercise their initiative and do not depend on a central bureau for local relief.

GROUP B

The work field of the second section embracing those able to own homes or to pay an adequate rent, comprises an economic group covering the widest possible range from the great cities to the simplest country home and the farm houses. No rule of average income can be justly applied because incomes which in a city must be recognized as low, may in the country constitute modest competence. Here there has been less discussion of public policy, but much active effort to extend the range of professional service into the lower levels of ownership, the small house as contrasted with the home of the successful "rugged individualist".

The Institute has the purpose to be of "service to society". "Boom selling" is not a part of this ideal, whether proposed by Government or developers. The profession can best identify itself with practicing and directing attention to certain sound principles:

To relate new construction to an ordered community plan calculated not only to maintain the use and value of the individual improvement, but as well neighboring properties and the community itself.

Not to attempt to design houses to cost less than experience teaches is a sound standard for properly designed and executed work.

To inform home owners not alone on the first cost, but also as to the cost of use over a fair term of life. This may well be done by working with sound agencies such as well managed Building and Loan Associations.

Such effort cannot be broadly successful unless directed into the greatest bulk of home building, the low priced small house. In the past the profession has made efforts to work in this field, but has so far been unable to demonstrate that the service offered fully meets the demand or that it is worth to the public what the Architect should receive.

Part of the purpose of the profession is to render architectural service "appropriate to the opportunity and to the demand". The Committee, therefore, suggested to the Chapters and the members that an attempt be made to furnish limited personal service based upon designs available for repeated use, and the maintenance of sound construction and financing, in the hope that thereby lending and building standards might be improved and a permanently greater value secured for the Owner and the locality. Experience attending this effort is to be the subject of discussion at the Convention.

III. Recommended Institute Participation

The following notes list points for practical present day action in the field of domestic shelter generally:

A. BY THE INSTITUTE

1. Decentralization of activities with respect to specific projects.
2. Federal agencies to exercise only such nationwide functions as guide and aid all localities and inter-relate one region with another in accordance with a national plan of action.
3. Government activities to include:
 - Educational propaganda.
 - Research on materials and methods of construction.
 - Minimum standards for dwellings, recreation facilities and educational facilities.
 - Community patterns and methods of procedure.
 - Research on regulatory codes for types of areas and improvements.
 - Study of national resources, population trends, employment and the productive capacity of the construction industry.
 - Research on methods of taxation as related to land utilization.

Information on the forms of organizations for developing and controlling housing projects.

Research on financial methods.

Principles of management.

4. The Institute should oppose any course of action setting up Federal control through a central agency to coerce localities into the execution of plans subject to Federal approval, or placing in the hands of Government control of the financing of all housing developments.

5. The Institute should assist and lead in the work by the Chapters—exchange information with them and between them and so become the national front of our professional participation.

B. BY THE CHAPTERS

1. Concentrate as close to each locality as possible, the study of its problems, the initiation of projects, their design, organization, construction and management. Remote control is impossible.
2. Relate project developments to regional and community planning without which any improvement, however well conceived and executed in itself, risks failure through death of its locality. What is needed is neighborhood insurance against depreciation.
3. Promote recognition of the importance of proper relation to transportation, employment, recreation and educational facilities.
4. Establish and secure enforcement of "standards" below which "housing" may not be occupied. It is essential that there be a measure of minimum dwelling sufficiency, however low, as a beginning, and that it be enforced.
5. Prepare local regulatory codes affecting use of land, and construction and use of improvements.
6. Transmit to The Institute, and so to the Federal Government, data on which to build up sound practice.
7. For the solution of the problems in each community, promote the cooperation of local social and economic agencies such as Chambers of Commerce, Merchants' Associations, Welfare Organizations and Churches.

C. BY THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

1. Teach and demonstrate that sound results in planning, execution and use can be best approached through employment of the talents of the profession. In this work architects should recognize their professional responsibility for maintaining high standards.

2. In your community work for:

Standards for community development.

Control of property sub-divisions, coverage and density.

Standards for use of dwellings.

Minimum conditions which should be maintained or occupancy not be permitted.

Standards for adequate contract documents.

Standards for sound financing.

3. Lead public opinion through speaking, writing or organizing for improvements in matters falling within the professional field.

4. The Architect as a citizen and as a professional man should recognize that he is a part of the "Government" in whatever locality or wider region, and that we can not ask "Government" to solve our problems except as each of us takes the part attaching to his professional responsibility in a social system which is undergoing fundamental changes.

Committee on History of The Institute

Hobart B. Upjohn, Chairman

Synopsis of Report.

The Committee recommends a complete program for developing and maintaining the historical records of The American Institute of Architects, beginning with the year 1857. Some of the preliminary work has been accomplished by former committees.

Through the good offices of Dr. Leicester B. Holland, F. A. I. A., Chief of the Division of Fine Arts of the Library of Congress, the Library has agreed to accept the custody of certain valuable

records of The Institute, most of which are now stored in the basement of The Octagon, and subject to damage by fire or water.

A form of questionnaire has been prepared, to be sent to all members of The Institute, which will produce information concerning their lives and professional accomplishments. It is estimated that four thousand questionnaires should be sent out, and that a full measure of cooperation will be required from individual members and Chapters—if and when the work is undertaken.

The Committee recommends that each Chapter appoint a member whose duty it will be to prepare the history of his Chapter—at least in outline.

With regard to a history of The American Institute of Architects, the Committee points out that much of the basic historical data is now stored at The Octagon. However, supplementary information would be needed, and probably can be found in the libraries of the country. All of this material should be assembled for the preparation of the history.

It is recommended that the history follow somewhat the general outlines of the volume published by the R. I. B. A. Suggested contents are stated with four major sub-divisions.

The Committee recognizes the fact that such a book would not greatly appeal to the general public, although it would be of distinct interest to Institute members.

Therefore, the financing of its publication would have to be investigated after the form of the book is agreed upon and after the material is assembled.

NOTE: This Synopsis does not epitomize the reports of various standing and special committees, whose work has to do with the internal operating affairs of The Institute. Those committees are: Board of Examiners, Investment, Judiciary, and By-laws.

It does not epitomize the progress reports of other committees whose programs are inactive or are held in abeyance for lack of funds, as follows: Finance, Honor Awards, Standard Accounting and Schedule of Charges.

The report of the Committee on Convention Program speaks for itself, in the arrangements for the Convention.

The reports of the following committees were delayed, and therefore no record of them appears herein: Public Information and State Societies.

Resolutions

ADOPTED BY THE SIXTY-EIGHTH CONVENTION

See also "The Sense of the Meeting"

FUNDS are not available with which to publish in full the Proceedings of the Sixty-eighth Convention. This number of THE OCTAGON contains the formal reports which were given to the delegates, in printed form, at the time of registration.

In this section there are recorded, in chronological order, *all resolutions adopted by the Convention, with certain exceptions which are noted.

The resolutions proposed in the Report of The Board of Directors are included herein, although they also appear in The Board's Report. The purpose of this slight duplication is to record all Convention resolutions in chronological order in one place.

In considering the By-law amendments published in the March number of THE OCTAGON, the Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole and by resolution made numerous amend-

ments to the amendments as published. Most of these related to details. All of them were covered under the general resolution adopting the By-laws in extenso, as unanimously passed by the Convention upon the completion of its work as a Committee of the Whole. The various resolutions of the Committee of the Whole are available at The Octagon upon request, or for inspection.

To avoid the possibility of confusion all votes recording "The Sense of the Meeting" are printed herein as a separate section.

Limitations of space do not permit the publication of many interesting papers and reports which came before the Convention. However, it is the intention to publish excerpts therefrom in the July and August numbers of THE OCTAGON.

CHARLES T. INGHAM
Secretary.

Regional Plan of Washington

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects favors the study of the Regional Plan of the approaches to the National Capital, including the area between Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis, and the further extension of the study to the areas to the north and south of the District of Columbia, and urges that it be undertaken by the Federal Government in cooperation with the States of Maryland and Virginia.

Appreciation of Gift of the Carnegie Corporation

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects, in Sixty-eighth Convention assembled, expresses to the Carnegie Corporation great appreciation of the generous gift of funds made annually by the Corporation for a period of years, and disbursed through the Committee on Education, for the purpose of aiding The Institute in its education program.

International Exposition—Paris, 1937

Whereas, The American Institute of Architects in Sixty-seventh Convention assembled, passed a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to investigate the proper procedure that will be most helpful to the success of this Exposition, to formulate plans for

possible cooperation, and to report to the 1936 Convention; and

Whereas, The Committee on Foreign Relations has submitted to The Board of Directors said procedure and plans in its progress report of November, 1935, with an account of its accomplishments to that date; and

Whereas, This report was approved by The Board at its meeting in December, 1935; and

Whereas, The Congress of the United States of America, by joint resolution, has accepted the invitation of the Government of France to participate in the International Exposition of "Arts and Techniques" in Modern Life—in Paris, in 1937; therefore be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects, in Sixty-eighth Convention assembled, approves of the action of its Committee on Foreign Relations; and be it further

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects urges the cooperation of national and other organizations in the Allied Arts, Crafts and Industries, to the end that truly representative, well selected exhibits be sent from this country; and be it further

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects offers its cooperation to the government of the United States of America and to the Commissioner General, for the creation of an official pavilion of the greatest beauty and dignity, and in the formation of official and other exhibits which shall be truly representative of the best that this country can produce.

* NOTE: These resolutions are printed in advance of the receipt of the complete transcript of the Convention proceedings. Any additional resolutions will be published in the July OCTAGON.

By-law Amendments

On motion made by Robert D. Kohn, of New York, unanimously carried, it was agreed that the Convention resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the By-law amendments, section by section.

That procedure was followed, various amendments to the amendments were agreed upon and the complete series of amendments, as published in the March OCTAGON, were considered and acted upon, section by section, and chapter by chapter.

Upon completion of this work the Committee of the Whole resolved itself into the Convention.

The report of the Committee was then called for, and was given by Chairman Hammond, who was presiding.

Thereafter, on motion duly made and seconded, action was taken unanimously as follows:

Resolved, That the Chapters of the By-laws, I to XVII inclusive, as printed on pages 20 to 33, inclusive, of the March, 1936, issue of THE OCTAGON, as amended by the Committee of the Whole, and as reported to the Convention, be and hereby are adopted by the Sixty-eighth Convention of The American Institute of Architects as the By-laws of The American Institute of Architects.

Method of Selecting Architects for Public Work

A resolution was offered to the effect that "The Architectural Competition is the best method of obtaining designs for and architects to supervise the erection of all buildings and monuments where the expenditure of public funds is involved." A substitute resolution was offered by Irwin S. Porter, of the Washington, D. C., Chapter, and carried, after extended debate, as follows:

Resolved, That the Sixty-eighth Convention does not express itself concerning methods of selecting architects for public work.

Free Sketches

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be asked to consider the advisability of amending Article 7 of the Principles of Professional Practice to express in a more definite way The Institute's position on free promotional sketches.

National Housing Program

Whereas, The American Institute of Architects acknowledges that housing is a major nation-wide public responsibility and that it is the duty of the architectural profession to accept its due share of such responsibility; and

Whereas, The Government is hereby commended for

having recognized housing as a nation-wide public responsibility; therefore be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects urges the immediate creation by the Government of a central agency to undertake systematic and coordinated research in all matters pertaining to housing such as methods of taxation, land utilization, financial and managerial procedures, standards for dwellings, for recreational and educational facilities, all as outlined in the report of the Committee on Housing of The American Institute of Architects, that such agency continue the work started as a housing program initiated by the Government; and be it further

Resolved, That necessary legislation be passed so as to coordinate the activities of existing governmental agencies; and be it further

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects urges the immediate creation of state and/or municipal housing authorities in every state duly empowered to purchase and condemn necessary land, and build and manage low cost housing projects; and be it further

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects urges that the Government continue to assist, through appropriate measures, all such state and/or municipal housing authorities so constituted, until these are able to carry on the furtherance of their part of a true, long range, nation-wide, large scale housing program.

Competition Method for the Selection of Architects for Public Buildings

Resolved, That the architectural competition, conducted under suitable safeguards, is a method for the selection of the architect for public buildings which should receive thoughtful consideration from The Board of Directors, as being a possible solution to some of the difficulties facing the Government, the private architect and The Institute.

Appreciation of Williamsburg Hospitality

Offered by Louis La Beaume.

The Sixty-eighth Convention of The American Institute of Architects will ever remain memorable. The welcoming words of Dr. John Stewart Bryan foreshadowed the magic spell of Virginian hospitality which still holds us in its charm.

To Dr. Bryan and to Mr. Charles Duke, representing the authority of the ancient College of William and Mary we are deeply indebted for the delightful facilities afforded for our comfort.

To Mr. Kenneth Chorley, President of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., to Mr. Vernon Geddy, and to Mr. B. W. Norton we owe our sincerest thanks.

And above all are we grateful to Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin and to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who have allowed us to share so happily in the fulfillment of their dream.

I should like therefore to offer the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be empowered and instructed to express the appreciation of our membership to these gentlemen, the Corporation which they represent, and to all others who have cooperated with them to make our visit to Williamsburg a lasting inspiration.

Expenditure of Relief Funds Through the Employment of Existing Organizations and Professional Men

Resolved, That the Sixty-eighth Convention of The American Institute of Architects go on record as approving the proposal that a portion of the relief funds now under consideration in Congress, be ear-marked for use through governmental agencies executing work through the contract system and through employment of the existing organizations and professional men.

Commendation of Historic American Buildings Survey

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects in Convention assembled, approve and commend the

Historic American Buildings Survey for the work it has done as a relief measure to needy draftsmen and as a technical achievement of great artistic merit and historical value, and that it petition the Government of the United States, through the Secretary of the Interior, to continue the work of the Historic American Buildings Survey in as full and liberal a manner as possible; and be it further

Resolved, That the highly satisfactory arrangements of executive management by the Chief Architect of the National Park Service, assisted by The American Institute of Architects, and the existing national and state advisory boards, be heartily approved and its continuation as a permanent organization be recommended.

Cooperation with Real Estate Groups

Resolved, That the Convention request the Committee on Housing to study ways and means of cooperation and friendly relations with the real estate fraternity, and report a plan at the next convention.

(Phraseology to be edited by The Board.)

The Sense of the Meeting

Replanning and Development of Blighted Areas

Whereas, There exist in our cities large areas of blighted properties, planned long ago which are unsuited to present standards of life and which in addition hamper the proper development, growth and adaptation of our cities to the needs and possibilities of today; and

Whereas, These areas are an economic, social and moral drag upon society calling for professional competence to examine and diagnose the many problems resulting from their condition; and

Whereas, It is essential to recommend the rearrangement of the properties within these areas and their re-adaptation to new uses; and

Whereas, The problem of replanning and rebuilding each blighted area is dependent upon the particular terrain, environment and the economic and social needs of each individual community; and

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States charges the President with the duty of reporting to the Congress on the condition of the country and of making recommendations for action; and

Whereas, The prevalence of blighted areas throughout the urban, rural, and industrial areas of the United States make them a nation-wide problem; therefore be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects in Convention assembled respectfully calls to the attention of the President that the technically trained citizens of the nation in the professions of architecture and engineering, and in the fields of real estate and finance, are qualified to aid him in reporting upon ways and means for replanning and developing blighted areas for new uses which will promote the public welfare and lessen the economic and social waste arising therefrom; and be it further

Resolved, That there should be placed at the disposal of the President the sum of \$50,000,000 to be used as a revolving fund solely for the financing of advance planning and for the making of specific recommendations for the rebuilding of blighted areas; and be it further

Resolved, That the President be empowered to allocate to blighted local areas such sums as will pay for the necessary exploratory and advance planning under the supervision of competent technicians and in conformity with city and community planning for the localities; and be it further

Resolved, That such appropriation for advance planning shall not constitute a lien against the taxing power of any municipality but shall be repayable in such amounts as the President shall deem equitable out of appropriations for work to be undertaken whether such work be authorized out of public funds or out of private funds or out of a combined use of public and private resources.

Usurpation of Functions of Architect

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects should take necessary measures to discourage the practice of manufacturers, distributors of materials and of contractors from performing the services and functions of the Architect. It is believed that The Institute in taking a strong stand in this matter will best serve not only the public but the young architects who must depend largely upon the class of work thus handled by non-professional services.

(Phraseology to be edited by The Board.)

President Roosevelt's Letter to The Institute

May 6, 1936.

Mr. Stephen F. Voorhees,

President, The American Institute of Architects.

DEAR MR. VOORHEES:

I WISH that it were possible for me to go down to Williamsburg to take part in the discussion of housing which The American Institute of Architects has arranged as part of its convention program; for the members of The Institute know, I am sure, the great interest I have in this whole problem of raising the standard of our human habitations. Since I cannot, however, join directly in the housing discussion scheduled for tomorrow morning, will you not convey to The Institute my good wishes for the success of its Sixty-eighth Convention and express my earnest hope that the ideas developed in these current sessions will be directed toward one of the most urgent tasks that private enterprise and government now have in common.

Long years of neglect of much of our older housing, followed by a severe depression during which the home-building industry remained virtually at a standstill, has left us with an industrial and social problem of the first magnitude—the problem namely, of providing enough housing both to replace an enormous accumulated obsolescence and to take care of a constantly growing population. It becomes necessary, therefore, if the practical realities of this housing need are to be met, for the architect, along with the industrialist and financier, to think in terms of a much wider range and a much larger volume of home building during the years immediately ahead than we attained during the misguided construction boom of the 1920's.

And yet, if there is here in the field of housing a problem and a need of the first magnitude, there is also an opportunity of the first magnitude. Is it not obviously the most practical answer to the question of those who ask what private industry can do that it is not already doing to put our unemployed workers back into gainful occupations? Is it not the greatest potential market for the unused resources and idle facilities of our mines and forests and factories and railroads? Is it not a standing invitation and challenge to the imagination, initiative, and enterprise of men with capital, men with a genius for production and marketing, men with an eye to the next great field of American

industrial development and expansion?

I think it is all these things, and more; for it is also the means of raising the living standards of millions of our people, and in that process increasing the wealth and prosperity of the country as a whole.

It seems to me a happy circumstance that this year's convention of The American Institute of Architects is being held in the inspiring setting of the City of Williamsburg and the College of William and Mary; and I think it is altogether fitting that on this occasion The Institute should pay tribute to the persons who have made possible the restoration of Williamsburg to the beauty and grace and dignity of its historic past. Paradoxically, though, the Williamsburg restoration is a triumph of modern architectural skill, and it is in many respects a modern community and in all essential respects a modern institution of learning that we now find there.

Hence, I should count it fortunate if the members of The Institute, returning home from an old American community that men of their profession have lately made a new center of national interest and a new source of national pride, would grapple vigorously with the problem of restoring the parts of their own communities that have fallen into obsolescence and decay, and with providing dwellings for the present and the future that are neither crudely designed nor shoddily built, nor prohibitive in price for the family of moderate means.

If we are to avoid now both the excesses and the shortcomings of previous building activities our architects can perform no greater service, it seems to me, than by directing their efforts toward the small house of moderate cost for occupancy by the wage earners and salaried workers in our urban communities. It is they who constitute the mass market for housing, as they do for the other necessities of life.

To reach this market as we set about the rehabilitation of our blighted and decadent urban areas and the building of the American home of today and tomorrow, is as I see it the crux of the problem for which private enterprise and government must find a solution in collaboration with men of the architects' calling.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The Response—By Telegram

May 7, 1936.

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

YOUR cordial greetings to The American Institute of Architects were received with enthusiasm by the delegates and members assembled in Sixty-eighth Convention at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg.

This Institute, representative of the great profession of architecture, has for some time and during the past year particularly, concentrated its best thought on the problems which confront the country in the entire field of housing. The profession is wholeheartedly dedicated to seek and to find in the

years ahead a solution which may be of social value and of economic advantage to the nation as a whole.

Not only in the field of mass housing, but in the wider field of the small individual home, we are striving to bring to the service of society the technique, the training, and the intelligence of our profession.

On behalf of all of my colleagues, I pledge you our unflagging support in raising the standards of shelter in the communities from which our membership is drawn, and in their behalf also, I wish to express their gratitude for the inspiring challenge of your greetings.

Sincerely yours,

STEPHEN F. VOORHEES

President, The American Institute of Architects.

Presentation of Medals

The Fine Arts Medal: Awarded to Robert Edmond Jones, of New York, with appropriate ceremony, at the dinner which concluded the Convention.

The citation was as follows:

The Fine Arts Medal of The American Institute of Architects is awarded this year to Robert Edmond Jones for conspicuous attainment as a designer for the theatre.

Robert Edmond Jones has brought to the American stage a fresh conception of the scene. The variety, vitality and beauty of his settings for diverse forms of dramatic expression ranging from the great classics, Macbeth and Faust, to contemporary plays, spectacles and ballets, has infused the theatre with renewed life.

The success of his design for the screen production of Becky Sharp has led him to continued efforts in the creation of motion pictures in color.

His imagination has inspired large groups of younger men who are developing along with him an art of major artistic importance and interest.

The Craftsmanship Medal: Awarded to John J. Earley, of Washington, D. C., with appropriate ceremony, at the dinner which concluded the Convention.

The citation was as follows:

The Craftsmanship Medal is awarded to Mr. John J. Earley for meritorious and original work in the application of color to masonry and the development of a new technique for the decorative use of concrete; as a result of which the choice of materials available to the Architect in this field has been enlarged by the addition of new and interesting possibilities in color and texture capable of a great variety of effective uses.

The Williamsburg Tributes

ON behalf of The American Institute of Architects, President Voorhees presented four printed tributes, facsimiles of which appear on pages 40 and 41.

Each was delivered personally to the recipient, with appropriate ceremony.



ANNO DOMINI MCMXXXVI

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

ASSEMBLED IN SIXTY-EIGHTH CONVENTION AT
WILLIAMSBURG IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF
VIRGINIA IN THE MONTH OF MAY OF THIS YEAR
RECOGNIZING THE GREAT HISTORICAL VALUES
PRESERVED IN THE RESTORATION OF

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

SYMBOL OF AN EARLY AMERICAN CULTURE
BEAUTIFULLY EXPRESSED IN THE ARCHITECTURE
OF THE BUILDINGS AND THE PLAN OF THE CITY

ESPECIALLY COMMENDS

ARTHUR A. SHURCLIFF

HONORARY MEMBER FOR HIS FINE DESIGN OF THE
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE OF THIS ENDURING
NATIONAL MONUMENT • INSPIRING ALIKE TO
LAYMEN AND TO ARCHITECTS

Arthur A. Shurcliff
MEMBER

Stephen Thomas Hurlbut
MEMBER



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ESPECIALLY COMMENDS

PERRY · SHAW & HEPBURN

MEMBERS FOR THEIR SKILLFUL AND SCHOLARLY
DESIGN IN RECREATING THE ARCHITECTURE OF
THIS ENDURING NATIONAL MONUMENT • INSPIR-
ING ALIKE TO LAYMEN AND TO ARCHITECTS

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MEMBER

Stephen Thomas Hurlbut
MEMBER



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ESPECIALLY COMMENDS

WILLIAM A. R. GOODWIN

HONORARY MEMBER FOR HIS VISION · DEVOTION AND LEADERSHIP IN THE CREATION OF THIS ENDURING NATIONAL MONUMENT · INSPIRING

ALIKE TO LAYMEN AND TO ARCHITECTS

Wm. A. R. Goodwin
PRESIDENT



ANNO DOMINI MCMXXXVI

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

ASSEMBLED IN SIXTY-EIGHTH CONVENTION AT WILLIAMSBURG IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA IN THE MONTH OF MAY OF THIS YEAR RECOGNIZING THE GREAT HISTORICAL VALUES PRESERVED IN THE RESTORATION OF

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ESPECIALLY COMMENDS

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CHAPTER I

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first European settlers in North America were the Spanish, who discovered the continent in 1492. They established colonies in Florida, the Southwest, and the Caribbean. The English followed in 1607, settling Jamestown in Virginia. The Pilgrims arrived in 1620, founding Plymouth in Massachusetts. The Dutch established New Amsterdam in 1614, which later became New York City. The French explored the Mississippi River valley in the 17th century. The Swedish founded a colony in Delaware in 1638. The Quakers established a settlement in Pennsylvania in 1681. The Dutch returned to New York in 1684. The French and Indian War (1754-1763) was fought between the British and the French for control of the continent. The American Revolution (1775-1783) was fought between the British and the American colonists. The United States was declared independent in 1776. The Constitution was signed in 1787. The Civil War (1861-1865) was fought between the Union and the Confederacy. The Reconstruction period (1865-1877) followed the Civil War. The Gilded Age (1870-1900) was a period of rapid industrialization and economic growth. The Progressive Era (1900-1920) was a period of social and political reform. The Great Depression (1929-1939) was a period of economic hardship. World War II (1941-1945) was fought between the United States and the Axis powers. The Cold War (1945-1991) was a period of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Vietnam War (1955-1975) was fought between the United States and North Vietnam. The Watergate scandal (1972-1974) led to the resignation of President Richard Nixon. The Iran-Contra affair (1985-1986) was a scandal involving the sale of arms to Iran. The Gulf War (1990-1991) was fought between Iraq and a coalition of countries led by the United States. The September 11 attacks (2001) led to the War on Terror. The 2008 financial crisis led to the Great Recession. The 2016 presidential election was a surprise victory for Donald Trump.

The early history of the United States is a story of exploration, settlement, and conflict. The Spanish, English, Dutch, and French all played a role in shaping the continent. The American Revolution was a defining moment in the nation's history. The Civil War was a bloody struggle over slavery. The Reconstruction period was a time of struggle for civil rights. The Gilded Age was a time of great wealth and power. The Progressive Era was a time of reform. The Great Depression was a time of hardship. World War II was a time of global conflict. The Cold War was a time of tension. The Vietnam War was a time of controversy. The Watergate scandal was a time of scandal. The Iran-Contra affair was a time of controversy. The Gulf War was a time of conflict. The September 11 attacks were a time of tragedy. The 2008 financial crisis was a time of economic hardship. The 2016 presidential election was a time of surprise.

