

THE
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Standing Board Committees

Report of the Committee on Public Works

Report of the Committee on Housing

Report of the Committee on State Organization

Edward Langley Scholarship Awards for 1938

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THE OCTAGON

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Standing Board Committees

ESTABLISHED BY THE BOARD—EFFECTIVE APRIL 23, 1938

THE Board at its last meeting took a notable step forward in its committee work. Fifteen Board committees whose work goes on year after year were set up as Standing Committees of The Board, and the memberships of eleven of them were made representative of the regional districts of The Institute. This should make for a broadening and more responsible interest in the committee work and an increased effectiveness of committee endeavor. It will effect a desirable rotation in the memberships of the committees.

The members of the Standing Board Committees will be elected by The Board, after nominations by the regional directors. This will save considerable time in making up the committee memberships, a task that in the past has often required ninety days and longer, and has delayed by that length of time any work being done by the committees. Hereafter the memberships can be completed by The Board at its meeting immediately following the Convention, and the committees can get into their work almost immediately.

Board committees, other than its standing committees, undertake the development of new programs and special activities. Their work is not so stabilized and may not be of such long duration as that of the standing committees, and they remain as Special Committees of The Board, their members and chairmen appointed by The President.

Former committee members have found they had no definite instructions concerning the duties of their committee and the field and scope of its work. This has resulted in a scattering and overlapping of efforts; committees often have re-trod the same

ground year after year, and that has not made for progress.

This confusion has been clarified by a definite statement by The Board of the duties of each of the Standing Board Committees, and none hereafter will be unaware of the work it is expected to carry on and of the boundaries of its activities. The list of the committees and their memberships follows and the list of their members will be announced in a future number of THE OCTAGON.

Committee on

The Octagon Property.....	3 members-at-large
By-laws	3 members-at-large
Membership	10 regional district members
Education	10 regional district members
Contract Documents	10 regional district members
Architectural Services.....	10 regional district members
Federal Public Works.....	10 regional district members
State and Municipal Public Works	10 regional district members
Industrial Relations.....	10 regional district members
Structural Service	10 regional district members
Foreign Relations.....	5 members-at-large
Registration Laws.....	10 regional district members
Public Information.....	10 regional district members
Allied Arts	10 regional district members
Endowments	7 members-at-large

The work of the old Committee on Public Works has been split into two parts; one will be concerned particularly with Federal public works and the other in developing the principle that local public works in the states, counties, and other municipalities should be done by private architects. The local field is as important as the Federal one, and more so in that normally the local works are of greater

volume. The establishment of the principle locally will depend entirely on the initiative and amount of endeavor used by each chapter and each state association member within its jurisdiction.

A Committee on Architectural Services has been established. The work of this committee should be of great benefit to The Institute and the profession. Its duty will be to forward the establishment by chapters of local schedules of charges, to establish standards for the quality of drawings and specifications and other service to warrant the fees set out in such schedules, to clarify the relations of architects with their draftsmen, and generally to investigate all other matters concerning services rendered by architects to their clients.

The Committee on Industrial Relations is given the responsibility of forwarding just and proper relations between architects and contractors and

the labor used in the construction of buildings, to the end that many of the difficulties that now add materially to the cost of buildings may be avoided.

A Committee on Endowments is charged with the duty of developing new sources of income for The Institute, both for its general purposes and for carrying on its educational program. Effective work by the committee should result in strengthening The Institute's financial security and its ability to give increased service to its members and society.

A survey of the duties of the standing committees should be a sufficient answer to the question "What does The Institute do for me?", and to such questioner it will be well to point out that nine of the fifteen committees are engaged on matters that concern his practice solely.

EDWIN BERGSTROM

Chairman, Committee on By-laws.

DUTIES OF THE STANDING BOARD COMMITTEES

THE duties of the standing Board committees have been established as follows:

1. Committee on The Octagon Property:

To exercise general supervision of the maintenance of The Octagon real property and of the maintenance and repairs of the improvements thereon and the furnishings therein.

2. Committee on By-laws:

First, to prepare the text of all amendments to the By-laws and of the rules and regulations of The Board, and obtain the opinion of counsel as to the legality and form thereof;

second, to interpret the provisions of all of said By-laws, rules, and regulations, and obtain the opinion of counsel on all points of law involved;

third, to aid chapters and state association members in preparing their by-laws and amendments thereof, and to examine and approve such by-laws and such amendments when satisfied that their adoption will be to the best interest of The Institute; and

fourth, to perform other duties consistent with the general duties stated above which are assigned to the committee by The Board.

3. Committee on Membership:

First, to have general supervision of the recruiting activities of The Institute;

second, to develop methods and means of maintaining a consistent growth in the membership of The Institute and of keeping it consistently representative of the profession;

third, to maintain a collaborative contact with the "Committee on State Organization", to bring about a contemporaneous growth in memberships of state associations.

4. Committee on Education:

First, to exercise general supervision of the educational programs and activities of The Institute. As part of this duty, the committee shall carry out the purposes of the Waid Education Fund according to plans approved by The Board, as funds therefor are appropriated by The Board;

second, to exercise general supervision of the scholarship activities assigned to it by The Board, and to select the recipients of such scholarships according to plans approved by The Board, as funds therefor are appropriated by The Board. Such scholarship activities are hereby assigned as follows:

1. Delano and Aldrich Scholarship;
2. Milton B. Medary Scholarship;
3. Henry Adams Scholarship;

third, to exercise general supervision of the School Medal Awards made under the provisions of Chapter XIV, Article 4 of the By-laws, and to select the recipients of such medals according to plans approved by The Board, as funds therefor are appropriated by The Board;

fourth, to formulate and forward plans whereby the aesthetic and the scientific qualifications of the profession will be enhanced and the public appreciation of the arts of design will be promoted; as a part of this duty, the committee shall exercise general supervision of the carrying out of the purposes of such income gifts to the educational program as are assigned to the committee by The Board, according to plans approved by The Board;

fifth, to maintain contact with the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, and with the schools of architecture in the association; to consider the general aspects and trends of their educational programs and curricula and make recommendations relating thereto to The Board to bring about continuous improvement in the qualifications of architects;

sixth, to maintain collaborative contact with the state boards of examiners licensing or registering architects for practice and with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards;

seventh, to perform other duties consistent with the general duties stated above which are assigned to the committee by The Board.

5. Committee on Contract Documents:

First, to interpret the provisions of the standard documents of The Institute that relate to the contractual relations between the architect, owner, contractor, surety, and insurer;

second, to prepare and submit to The Board such revisions of such documents as The Board or the committee deems necessary from time to time. The said documents and revisions thereof, when adopted by The Board, shall be the standards of The Institute with respect to the matter contained therein, and may be published and sold or otherwise distributed by The Institute.

6. Committee on Architectural Services:

First, to encourage and forward the establishment of local fee schedules;

second, to consider and make recommendations concerning standards of quality for the drawings and

specifications prepared by architects, concerning the relations between architects and draftsmen, and concerning other matters relating to architectural services that are not delegated to standing Board committees on public works or industrial relations, or to administrative committees.

7. Committee on Federal Public Works:

First, to devise ways and means to promote the usefulness of The Institute to the various federal agencies having charge of the planning and designing of public buildings and their environs, public parks, and public monuments;

second, to promote the employment of architects in private practice to plan and design such public works;

third, to discourage the planning and designing of such public works by governmental bureaus or departments.

8. Committee on State and Municipal Public Works:

First, to devise ways and means to promote the usefulness of The Institute and its local chapters and state association members, to the various state, municipal and other governmental agencies having charge of the planning and designing of public buildings and their environs, public parks, and public monuments;

second, to promote the employment of architects in private practice to plan and design such public works;

third, to discourage the planning and designing of such public works by governmental bureaus or departments.

9. Committee on Industrial Relations:

To foster and promote an ever-closer, amicable, cooperative, and practical relationship between architects and contractors and the labor used in the construction and erection of buildings.

10. Committee on Structural Service:

First, to maintain an effective contact and an active collaboration with contractors and sub-contractors engaged in constructing and erecting buildings, with the producers of and the dealers in materials of construction and the equipment of buildings, and with those engaged in developing an efficient and economical use of such materials and equipment;

second, to maintain an effective contact with governmental authorities preparing building codes or safety codes relating to the construction of buildings;

third, to perform other duties consistent with the general duties stated above which are assigned to the committee by The Board.

11. Committee on Foreign Relations:

First, to foster and promote a closer relationship between the architects of the United States and those of other countries;

second, to recommend to The Board from time to time architects whom the committee considers deserving of honorary corresponding memberships;

third, to organize exhibitions of American architecture for foreign countries and exhibitions of foreign architecture for the United States.

fourth, to perform other duties consistent with the general duties stated above that The Board shall assign to it.

12. Committee on Registration Laws:

First, to promote the establishment of registration laws for architects in every state, the uniformity of such laws, and the strengthening of existing laws;

second, to forward the effective administration of such laws by impressing on the states the importance of securing the appointment of well-qualified architects as members on their registration boards;

third, to encourage and forward a uniformly high standard of qualifications for admission to practice architecture;

fourth, to cooperate with the state boards registering or licensing architects to practice architecture, and with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, to bring about these objects.

13. Committee on Public Information:

First, to devise ways and means of informing the public, through the press, of the beneficial services that the profession of architecture can render to society;

second, to exercise a general supervision of the publicity of The Institute, supervise the preparation of its general publicity programs and matter for the press, and the methods and manner of distributing such publicity;

third, to assist and encourage the chapters and the state association members in their publicity programs;

fourth, to perform other duties consistent with the general duties stated above that are assigned to it by The Board.

14. Committee on Allied Arts:

To foster and promote an ever-closer relationship between architects and sculptors, painters and other artists practicing the arts of design allied with architecture.

15. Committee on Endowments:

First, to develop ways and means to increase the General Endowment Fund and the other Special Funds;

second, to develop new sources of general income;

third, to recommend to The Board means of financing the special undertakings planned by The Board for the welfare of The Institute and the betterment of the profession that cannot be financed out of the normal income;

fourth, to perform other duties consistent with the general duties stated above that are assigned to it by The Board.

Architects in Public Office

MR. Alejandro Christophersen, of Buenos Aires, Honorary President of the Sociedad Central de Arquitectos of the Argentine Republic, and Honorary Corresponding Member of The A. I. A., in a recent letter to Secretary Ingham, comments that it is gratifying to note that in certain countries architects are sometimes called upon to do something more than make plans.

Mr. Christophersen writes that, in the recent elections held in Uruguay, Architect Alfredo Baldomir was elected President of the Republic of Uruguay, and that the post of Lord Mayor was won by Horacio Acosta y Lara, architect, and Honorary Corresponding Member of The A. I. A. Architects Jacobo Vasquez Varela and José Claudio Williman were elected Senators.

Report of the Committee on Public Works

FRANCIS P. SULLIVAN, *Chairman*

This report was made to The Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects, and, at its direction, was submitted to the Seventieth Convention of The Institute, April 19-22, 1938.

The Convention adopted the following resolutions:

Employment of Private Architects for Public Work.

Whereas, A joint committee representing The American Institute of Architects and the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, prepared a report recommending certain methods to be used in obtaining architectural services for government buildings, which report was approved by the Sixty-ninth Convention of The American Institute of Architects; and

Whereas, The recommendations of this report have not been put into effect by the Treasury Department; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Seventieth Convention of The American Institute of Architects: That this Convention reaffirms its belief that the best results in the planning of government buildings can only be obtained by the employment of architects in private practice.

That this Convention reaffirms the long-standing policy of The American Institute of Architects recognizing the direct selection of qualified architects and the selection of architects by means of properly regulated competitions as alternate methods.

That The American Institute of Architects endorses the bill, H. R. 10247, to provide for the procurement of architectural services for the design and construction of public buildings introduced in the House of Representatives by the Hon. Paul Maloney of Louisiana.

Interprofessional Conference.

Whereas, It is believed that benefit would result from a joint study by the national organizations representing all the various professions of their common problems and particularly of the best manner of utilizing the artistic, scientific and practical knowledge of professional and technical men to the best advantage of the government and the general public; therefore, be it

Resolved, That The Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects be authorized and directed to invite the leading national societies in each of the generally recognized learned professions and arts to join in constituting an Interprofessional Conference for the study of these problems and to designate representatives to serve thereon.

THE failure of the Secretary of the Treasury to act favorably upon the joint report prepared by the representatives of The Institute and the Procurement Division regarding the selection of architects for public work was naturally a matter of serious disappointment to all the architectural profession and particularly to the officers of The Institute and to the Committee on Public Works who had devoted so much time and effort to the negotiations leading to this report.

It is not difficult to understand, however, that with the gradual lessening of the pressure of the emergency building program and the unexpected recession in business, bringing to the fore new fiscal problems of tremendous urgency, the Secretary found it impossible to take under consideration at this time

the question of employing architects, which (however important it is to our profession and in the long run to the government) could not be, from his point of view, a matter of immediate importance.

Personally, I feel sure that the time spent in preparing this report has by no means been wasted, and that the relationship between the profession and the Treasury Department is at the moment far more promising than it has been for many years past. I feel sure also that in due course of time, when the problem of the selection of architects for public work again becomes pressing, this report will serve as a point of departure from which further progress may be expected.

At the meeting of The Board of Directors following the conclusion of the negotiations referred to

above it was determined that an attempt would be made to secure legislation putting into effect the principles set forth in the joint report, and the Committee on Public Works was directed to prepare a draft of a bill to this effect for The Board's consideration.

In accordance with these instructions a bill *(H. R. 10247), copy of which is attached, has been prepared and introduced in Congress by Representative Maloney.

In order that the Committee may be advised as to whether the course so far pursued and the proposed action meets with the approval of The Institute, the attached resolution is offered. (*Printed herein, preceding this report.*)

Copies of this draft were transmitted to the American Engineering Council and the American Society of Landscape Architects carrying out the previous policy of keeping these organizations informed of the action being taken with respect to the relationship between the architects and the government.

Informal responses from both of these organizations indicated their interest in the proposed legislation and the probability that they might join with us in asking for similar legislation for their members and this would greatly strengthen the hands of the architects.

* On file at The Octagon. Copies sent on request.

After careful consideration it is the opinion of this Committee that our visualization of this problem, up to this time, has been too narrow a one, and that the problem of the relationship of the architects to the government is only one phase of the great general problem of the relationship between the government and the professions in the broadest sense.

It is believed that in order to solve this problem intelligently and to obtain the serious consideration of it in the part of the government departments which it deserves, it is necessary for us to coordinate our efforts with those of our professional brethren in other fields.

It is believed, moreover, that the professional organizations, representing a distinct group in our social economy, sharing similar ideals, aims and codes of conduct, could benefit greatly by closer contact and might accomplish many worthy objectives by united effort.

It is recommended therefore, that The American Institute of Architects take the initiative in calling upon all the national professional organizations to join in a study of the problems in which they have a common interest, including the problem of the relationship of the government to professional and technical men, and to this end we recommend that the second of the resolutions attached be presented to the Convention. (*Printed herein, preceding this report.*)

Report of the Committee on Housing

WALTER R. McCORNACK, *Chairman*

This report was made to The Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects, and, at its direction, was submitted to the Seventieth Convention of The Institute, April 19-22, 1938.

The Convention adopted the following resolution:

Housing Program and Collaboration.

Whereas, Public and private housing has become a question of first importance nationally and promises to be a means of bringing about a major recovery in the building industry and comprises efforts by both government and private capital and involves many problems closely related to the architectural profession, to government and to the other related elements in this field; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Seventieth Convention of The American Institute of Architects heartily approves and concurs in the program of The Board carried on through the Housing Committee, to maintain close collaboration of the architectural profession with other agencies in the field of public and private housing, and directs The Board to continue the vigorous study of the problem on all fronts, for report to the Seventy-first Convention.

HOUSING (Continued)**Period Covered.**

THIS report covers the period which has elapsed since the last Convention of The Institute held in Boston in June, 1937.

Instructions to the Committee.

The work undertaken by the Committee is in compliance with the resolutions of the 1936 Convention and of The Board at its December, 1936, meeting, and those adopted at the Boston Convention of 1937. It is not necessary to restate these resolutions, but reference is made to the July, 1937 number of **THE OCTAGON**.

The program of the Committee on Housing during the last three years has been an evolution.

First, The statement of the problem by the Shreve Committee in its able report to the Convention of 1936, is a constructive document which it would be well to consider The Institute's basic statement on housing.

Second, The work of the Committee of last year was one of organizing a program and that program is the one upon which this present Committee has been engaged since the 1937 Convention.

Objectives of the Present Committee.

Whereas, the work of the 1936 Committee was to state the problem, and the work of the 1937 Committee was to prepare a program, the work of the present Committee was to organize for action. This report, therefore, will cover an outline of the organization of the Committee and the chapters to provide machinery for cooperation in the housing field, and will report what has been accomplished to date, and the program for the future.

Increase in Scope of Operation Through Organization.

For purposes of the preparation of The Institute's basic statement on housing a small committee was most advantageous. The Committee of 1937 was expanded to cover the work in two fields: first, large scale housing and second, the small house committee.

The present Committee was further expanded into an Executive Committee and twelve sub-committees covering all phases of the problem. In order to make the work of the architects in the housing field effective each chapter was requested to appoint two

housing committees, one on large scale housing and the other on small houses.

These committees have been formed and The Institute is now completely organized with the A. I. A. Committee on Housing acting as the liaison group between governmental and other agencies and the architects in the various chapters.

Work of Sub-Committees.

The twelve sub-committees on housing are as indicated by the succeeding headings, and the report will outline briefly the work undertaken by these various groups.

The list of these committees indicates that the architects have been moving forward in the housing program study on a wide front. Attention is called to the fact that the work of four of these committees—Cooperation with the National Association of Real Estate Boards, Construction Statistics by Government Agencies, Relation of Housing to Regional and City Planning and Zoning, and Relations of Labor and Industry to Housing—belong in the fields of other committees of The Institute, but are included in this report merely to indicate some of the problems in these various fields which have a direct bearing on the housing program.

The Architects.**(1) Selection**

For large scale projects the selection of the architects is a matter of much importance. The Institute is convinced of the desirability of employing architects in private practice for the design and supervision of such projects rather than the development of public bureau staffs for this purpose. It is for the profession in each locality to face the facts and develop a method for selection that will secure for their projects the high degree of professional competence that they require, whether it be by some form of competition or on a basis of direct selection conditioned by demonstrated ability in work done.

In small projects an individual architect's office may be the logical choice. In the larger projects it has been found in actual experience that groups of architects can function effectively through special associations for the purpose. It is essential, in either case, that a broad range of experience and technical abilities be brought to bear on the problem. It is the duty of the profession to find practicable ways to accomplish this result.

(2) Fees

In the March OCTAGON, on page 17, the Housing Committee made reference to a section in the United States Housing Act of 1937 which referred to architects' fees. This Act stipulates for the first time that the prevailing fees in the locality where the project is developed are to be paid by the local Housing Authority.

The Committee sent out a letter to each Chapter President and to the Chairmen of the Large Scale Housing Committees of the chapters, calling their attention to this section of the Act and asking them to appoint a committee to study the question in order that they might be able to present a fair and just report to the local Housing Authority.

Some of the chapters have anticipated this request and have prepared some very careful and thoughtful studies on fees.

This provision of the Act should not be regarded as a justification for defending an unfair fee, but on the other hand, since it requires that all draftsmen and technicians shall be paid the prevailing rate it is advisable that the chapters give this question very careful study in order that fees which are fair to the profession and to the type of projects contemplated under the Act shall be worked out, and be understood and agreed upon between the local Housing Authority and the architects. The A. I. A. Committee on Housing will be glad to furnish chapters information if requested.

REPORTS ON SUB-COMMITTEES**I. Study of Basic Principles for National Housing Movement:**

(1) *Incomes.* The chief difficulty in housing for the low income groups is outside the general discussion of housing problems and is the great spread between the income of a vast number of the American people and the cost, either in rent or purchase, of the homes in which they hope to live.

In the 1936 report, the Committee referred to this problem and suggested that the architects as citizens of the country cooperate in the solution of the vexing question of increasing the earnings of that vast number of our population whose income is below the minimum standard of decent living.

(2) *Building Costs.* The architects' real job is to work in cooperation with industry in a reduction of the cost of homes. We recognize that in almost

every industrial line there has been a reduction of cost and an increase in value of the commodity, and a wider use. In the housing field the same cannot be said. There has been an increase in the standards required which may account for the tendency towards high costs and a constricted use. Since various reports which seem based on facts indicate that several million housing units will be required in the next decade for persons having incomes not in excess of thirty dollars per week and who, therefore, cannot theoretically pay in excess of thirty dollars per month rental, and since building costs at present are at a point which makes construction of this kind generally prohibitive except by subsidy, and since subsidy for such a huge program is not only undesirable but impossible, it is therefore a challenge to the building industry, which includes the architects, that steps be taken to reduce the cost of building construction.

The details of the means whereby this may be accomplished will be discussed under other sections of this report. However, it is pertinent to refer to a statement recently released by the Petroleum Industry Research Committee that by 1949 two-thirds of the automobiles in America will be owned by the very group whose housing problem we are now discussing.

In other words, housing is in direct competition with the automobile, the radio, and all the other improvements which have been invented for the alleged well-being of mankind and sold to the American public by advertising.

(3) *Building Codes.* The obsolete building code and zoning regulations and tenement house laws are a serious handicap not only to the cost of housing but to proper site planning. These are matters in which The Institute, through its committees other than the Committee on Housing, might make a great contribution toward better housing in America.

II. Cooperation with Government Agencies.

The Housing Committee has been active in Washington as the liaison group between the government agencies and the architects in the field aiming to bring about an intelligent understanding of the problems of both groups. What we need is more intelligent cooperation and less destructive criticism. The activities of the committee in this connection are outlined as follows:

The U. S. Housing Authority

The Housing Committee of The Institute has extended to Mr. Nathan Straus, Administrator, its offer of cooperation in any field in which the architect can be of assistance in carrying out the program.

The Committee has been called upon on occasion to discuss certain problems regarding the program, and the Housing Committee has prepared statements with respect to some of the problems involved and has sent them to the various Chapter Presidents and Chapter Housing Committees for study and report.

The Committee wishes to report that it feels that Mr. Straus' division, in spite of the handicaps under which any program of this kind will be forced to operate, is making a successful start in the development of the long-range, low-cost housing program.

The Committee also feels that the U. S. Housing Authority intends to carry out a program of decentralization, but that this cannot be done unless local Housing Authorities, architects, engineers and others accept the responsibilities which are theirs and carry out the local programs effectively.

Federal Housing Administration

The Housing Committee of The Institute has just completed a nation-wide organized educational campaign which included the 12,000 architects of the country, to explain the new program of the Federal Housing Administration and to outline to the architects how they might function in carrying forward this program. This was done by creating ten regions with ten special architectural consultants appointed by Administrator Stewart McDonald, with these ten consultants holding meetings in the various chapters of their areas to which all architects, whether members of The Institute or not, were invited.

The chapters of The Institute are also cooperating with the F. H. A. in the clinics which they are holding in a large number of cities in America for the purpose of acquainting the architects with the best method of presenting projects for consideration.

The architects will thus be saved much time, trouble, and money and will be protected from speculative groups who seek to use the architect as a point of contact with government at the architect's expense.

The Committee believes that educational work of this type carried on by government agencies is a

true function of government with the detailed work of carrying out programs made a local responsibility.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board

The Housing Committee of The Institute and the chapters are cooperating with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in its program of making the lending agencies conscious of the value of architectural service and in eventually bringing about a condition where the lending groups of America will refuse to loan money on a house unless proper drawings, specifications and—most important of all—supervision are included. This places upon the architect the responsibility of facing the small house problem squarely and of finding a solution for it.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board is also carrying on a series of meetings throughout the United States which include architects, engineers, contractors, material men, real estate people, financing agencies and the general public, to acquaint them with this program which is not a plan service to be instituted by banks and loaning agencies, but an educational program to show the lending groups in this country that proper architectural service is essential to a sound loan. In this program the Housing Committee of The Institute and many of its chapters and individual architects are cooperating wholeheartedly.

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture is furnishing many aids to farm families. The profession should cooperate with the Department in matters connected with the design of farm houses and other structures.

The Central Housing Committee

This Committee is seeking to coordinate the research activities of the various government agencies dealing with housing. Reference to its work will be found in other sections of this report. It is an agency of great potential usefulness and its activities would seem to be capable of expansion with beneficial results.

National Association of Housing Officials

The Housing Committee of The Institute is cooperating with the National Association of Housing Officials. A few points are significant.

First, one or two architects are members of its Board of Directors.

Second, quite a number of architects are members of its various committees.

Third, the National Association of Housing Officials is a group which is operating in a field not covered completely by government agencies or the architects.

The work of this group deserves the hearty support of the architectural profession.

III. Cooperation with National Association of Real Estate Boards.

A special Committee on Cooperation with the National Association of Real Estate Boards was authorized at the last Convention and reference is here made only for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that one of the difficulties in housing comes about through problems which might well be considered jointly by the architects and the realtors. Among these problems, the fact that interest has centered in the speculative attitude towards real estate rather than in its use value, is one of the most important.

IV. Proposed Investigation of Completed Projects.

The P. W. A. Housing Program, in spite of the faults or criticisms which are found in an investigation of the completed projects, can be defended on one ground, and that is the value it had as a demonstration of the proper way to plan on land in city areas in order to provide better living conditions.

In undertaking an investigation of completed projects, questionnaires were sent out to the architects of the fifty-three projects completed under the P. W. A. program. It is not possible yet to outline all of the detailed findings. It seems fair, however, to make the following statement:

Between the letting of contracts of the first and last projects in the middle west section of the United States, the cost of housing increased from thirty-eight cents a cubic foot to fifty-eight cents within a period of two years or less. The common complaint that the costs have been increased either by architects or by labor does not stand up in this case because the size of unit, the types of construction, the materials used and the equipment installed were of the same general type. It is therefore fair to say that the type of buildings in the two cases had nothing whatever to do with the increase in cost. The wages of labor had little or nothing to do with the increase in cost because the local labor rates, even

if doubled, would not have produced anywhere near the increase which resulted; and there was no general increase in labor wage scales and in some areas none at all. It is a fair statement to say that increase in labor rates had little or nothing to do with the great increase in price.

It is the opinion of the Committee that uncertainties created in the minds of the contractors by governmental red tape, by jurisdictional and other disputes which caused strikes created such an uncertainty in the minds of the contractors that they increased their bids for the purpose of protecting themselves. The trend of material prices during this period needs careful study to appraise to what extent they played a part in the increase in costs. This subject is further referred to under Item VII—Industry and Labor.

Any housing carried forward in the future should be on the basis of decentralization of authority and an agreement with labor that all of these evils shall be eliminated. Otherwise the cost of housing will *not* be materially reduced.

It is hoped that a detailed report of this Committee may be released at a later date. The time has been too short for a proper evaluation of the many points raised by the questionnaire at this time.

V. Taxes and Subsidy.

This report is a continuation of the work of the Special Committee on Taxation appointed by The Institute in 1933, with Mr. W. R. B. Willcox as Chairman. His analysis is contained in his book "Taxation Turmoil."

A very prominent tax expert, a government official, believes that the contentions of Mr. Willcox are sound and that sooner or later a thorough re-examination of the taxation system of the country will be imperative.

It is recognized that this problem is much broader than that of housing, but it is mentioned here as having an important bearing on the development of housing properties for the low rental groups.

VI. Construction Statistics by Government Agencies.

This work is properly the interest of the Construction League of the U. S. which represents the entire construction industry. The Committee is aware that concerted effort is being made to secure added appropriations so that construction statistics

will be more adequate and more promptly available. This will be of service in the field of housing as well as in other branches of construction.

VII. Relations of Industry and Labor to Housing Industry.

Industry

The Committee suggests that industry cooperate in the matter of reduction of building costs. The Central Housing Committee in Washington is carrying on a program in cooperation with the Bureau of Standards and the Forest Products Laboratory, both of which are receiving funds through the Department of Commerce for this study.

While millions have been appropriated for research in the Department of Agriculture and other government agencies, it appears to be a fact that until this last year no funds have ever been appropriated by the government for the purpose of finding out how building costs can be reduced. The Committee feels that this part of the program of the Central Housing Committee should be vigorously supported and more appropriations requested for the coming year.

As a sample of what industry might do, the Committee suggests the possibility of industry attempting to find new methods of manufacture, new inventions, or new methods of distribution whereby the ultimate cost to the consumer may be materially reduced. Unless the cost jam is broken the building industry will not be able to compete successfully with those other industries that have been able to reduce cost and increase quality.

Labor

It has become a trite statement that labor has a right to organize. Few contest that principle. It is a trite statement also that the rank and file of labor is honest and conscientious. The architects have a great admiration for the craftsmen in industry who should be encouraged in every way, but we think it time to ask labor to eliminate delays due to jurisdictional disputes, to consider the stabilization of wages for a reasonable period of time, and to eliminate the rackets in industry. There is ample evidence that dishonest practices have increased the cost of building.

VIII. Minimum Standards of Dwelling Units.

Now that we are entering on a long-term housing

program we need to review the principles and basic requirements that should be adopted as standard.

In design and construction the family units should be as compact and inexpensive as is consistent with good health and efficient living, fire protection and durability.

The Basic Principles of Healthful Housing reported by the Committee on the Hygiene of Housing of the American Public Health Association may reasonably be accepted as sound. Their interpretation by architects in terms of definite plans should be carefully done with due regard to the regional conditions that affect living habits.

There is room for much further study. Undue lowering of standards may not in the long run mean lower costs. The actual trend towards advancing standards of living conditions must be kept in mind while attempting to simplify requirements and reduce costs.

IX. Relation of Housing to Regional and City Planning and Zoning.

The work of this Committee is not that of city planning but merely to raise questions with city planning groups with respect to problems which are necessarily to be solved before any permanent long-range housing program can be carried forward intelligently.

Therefore the Housing Committee received from the Sub-committee on City and Regional Planning a statement accompanied by a suggested form of resolution which was sent to 1,600 regional and city planning commissions in America, calling their attention to some of the basic requirements which must be considered before housing should be permitted to go ahead in any large program.

It is not necessary to recite this resolution in this report because a copy of it has been sent to every chapter president in The Institute and to the chairman of every chapter Committee on Large Scale Housing.

X. General Economic and Social Problems.

This subject is outside the scope of the architects' work as such, but it seems reasonable to expect the architects to have a point of view with respect to these problems. It is, therefore, proposed, through the Central Housing Committee, of which Mr. Frederic A. Delano is Chairman, to send to each chapter and each Housing Committee in The Insti-

tute the documents issued by the Central Housing Committee which cover this subject.

XI. Land Utilization.

The object of the Land Utilization Committee can be accomplished by referring to the Report on "Problems Affecting Housing," issued by the New York Building Congress in March 1938, wherein the connection of the problem of land utilization with housing is discussed.

XII. Small House Problem.

The small house problem is the most difficult one facing the architects today. The matter of architects' fees is incidental. The matter of whether it is done by group action or by individual architects is incidental.

It is a fact that legislation in America, especially in a majority of the states, is in control of legislators living in rural districts or in towns of 20,000 population and under. It is also a fact that there are few architects in the rural areas or in the towns with under 20,000 population.

It is therefore true that the people in these communities are scarcely aware of the existence of the profession and few of them have had the advantage of an architect's services when it came to the building of a home. What service they had came from plan services which were often totally inadequate and in many cases from state institutions which are providing plans at six cents a sheet and charging the balance of the cost to the taxpayers of America, because the architects were not in a position to provide the service.

The problem of the small house program which the Committee is considering is how to supply proper drawings, specifications and supervision to the great majority of people in America who want a small home and who should have satisfactory architectural service at a price they can afford to pay.

The program which the Committee is considering aims to limit such modified service as may develop from the program to the operations in which no architects are now serving the public and in those areas where architects are rarely called upon for service on the small house.

In cases known to the Committee clients have examined the plans available to them and finally

decided to take full service on a full fee basis. This is likely to become more common as the program develops.

Architecture, like medicine, is a profession. It scarcely seems reasonable to believe that architects can afford to say to the American people, "We have a fixed price. If you cannot pay it we cannot serve you."

The medical profession also has rather well-understood fees for certain service, but it serves the great mass of the American people who cannot afford to pay the regular fee.

The Committee has been receiving many communications from architects in this country who are now performing service in the small house field on the modified fee basis suggested in the 1937 report, and they are making a profit.

The Committee is also receiving many communications from all over the country as to how people can secure good designs and working drawings for homes prepared by competent architects.

The Committee believes that a plan can be worked out which will start the young architects in this country on their careers and may lead them into smaller communities where there are opportunities for them. The Committee also calls attention to the fact that many architects starting in the small house field gradually broaden their practice into other types of work.

The Committee realizes that this is not a problem that will engage the attention of all of the architects. The Committee also realizes that this problem is not one that interests The American Institute of Architects' membership alone, but the entire architectural profession.

The Committee therefore feels that this program is one for the adoption of chapters and individuals as it seems to meet their needs or point of view.

The extension of architectural service more broadly should eventually bring the architectural profession to the level of respect it now enjoys in the older countries where no one would think of making even a minor change in a building designed by an architect without consulting him.

We have often talked of large sums for advertising. At one time the amount was \$1,000,000, but there is no paid advertising in the world that exceeds the value of service rendered to a community.

This is the theory upon which the plan being

worked on by the Housing Committee rests. It is as follows:

A cooperative effort by the Housing Committee of The Institute, The Producers' Council, and the government agencies to work out a program for the development of the technique for the design and planning of homes at a low cost and a method of merchandising these plans and specifications to the American people. It is a far-reaching cooperative movement which should not fail. The burden of performance rests on the architects who are interested in this service, both within The Institute membership and outside of it.

Its chapters and those individuals who believe in this program, and there are many of them, will cooperate in its development. Those individuals in chapters who do not see the value of the program in their community are not obligated in any way to support it.

The program is divided into four sections:

First, The preparation of designs. This opens a wide field for the development of competitions among architects for the purpose of increasing their knowledge of the problem and producing instruments of service for the use of groups of architects organizing for such service. Many of the industries in America have expressed a desire to hold some competitions. If held they should be under competent guidance and the results should be for use by architects with adequate supervision. The important element of this part of the program is the uniting of esthetic and practical qualities in the designs, and the American homes in this country are in sore need of recapturing the quality and charm of some of the older communities in the United States.

Second, Is the preparation of working drawings and specifications based on the theory that with collaboration of industry we shall reduce costs by the proper minimum use of building materials? Simple basic specifications must be prepared and by some means or other the principle of architectural supervision extended as far as possible. The time should come when lending agencies will make more favorable loans on houses designed and supervised by competent architects. When that day comes the goal will be in sight.

Third, The Producers' Council with whom the Committee has been cooperating will assume the re-

sponsibility of a program of education, not a selfish one to sell their own material, but a program on a very high ethical plane, to sell well-designed, economically planned, supervised small homes. This program, as now, would be carried out in collaboration with the Structural Service Committee of The Institute.

Inquiries resulting from this publicity campaign would clear back through the architects participating.

Fourth, Distribution. Distribution of these plans is a difficult problem but can be aided by an agreement with local material supply dealers by which arrangements are made for proper drawings, specifications and supervision to be provided to all those consumers who come to them with inquiries.

There is a growing feeling among the dealers that they do not want to provide house plans themselves, on any basis.

These houses should have some form of certification indicating that they have been built from proper architectural drawings with supervision, which immediately creates a value which will eventually eliminate the difficulty found by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation when they discovered that most of the mortgages that went bad were those constructed by speculative builders without proper architectural service.

This is a program in the making. It will require a carefully devised and administered program of public information and education.

The Housing Committee in closing its report wishes to thank all the government agencies and the large number of architects who have expressed an interest in the program and who have assisted in developing it.

The Housing Committee has proposed nothing new and wishes to register its appreciation of the work of the many architects who have for many years worked in the field of housing. The results of that work are contained in this report.

This Committee is interested in action and it is hoped that the Housing Committees of the coming years will find in this field an interesting and engrossing study which will eventually place the architectural profession in the forefront of housing, with service to humanity as the governing motive.

Report of the Committee on State Organization

JOHN R. FUGARD, *Chairman*

This report was made to The Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects, and, at its direction, was submitted to the Seventieth Convention of The Institute, April 19-22, 1938.

The Convention adopted the following resolution:

State Organization.

Whereas, The By-laws of The American Institute of Architects states as its object, "To organize and unite in fellowship the architects of the United States of America"; and

Whereas, The unification of the entire architectural profession in a single strong national organization representing numerically the architects of the country is essential; and

Whereas, The Institute has always been the leader in professional organization and will continue as such; and

Whereas, The present form of affiliation of state societies has not proven itself sufficiently attractive to the state societies; and

Whereas, The Institute should relinquish none of its present professional authority, but should aim to increase its prestige by so changing its form as to represent, organize and unite in fellowship all qualified architects; and in order to further the uniting of all unorganized architects into state societies; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Seventieth Convention of The American Institute of Architects directs The Board to prepare changes in the by-laws and charter of The Institute necessary to create a new office of Director, and to present them to the Seventy-first Convention for adoption. The holder of the new Directorship is to be entitled "State Association Director", whose status shall be similar to that of Regional Director, whose term of office shall be two years, who shall represent the state associations on The Board, who shall be nominated by such associations and elected by the Convention of The Institute.

THE Sixty-ninth Convention of The American Institute of Architects in Boston, June, 1937, passed certain resolutions concerning the Unification of the Architectural Profession, one of which adopted the recommendations made by the Convention of State Societies held the day previous to the Convention of The Institute.

One recommendation which was put into effect was the formation of the new Institute Committee on State Organization, made up of a Chairman appointed by The President of The Institute, and the rest of the Committee Institute members elected from or appointed by, one from each of all the existing state societies, regardless of whether or not the society was affiliated with The Institute.

The Chairman, John R. Fugard, and two Vice-Chairmen, Messrs. Shreve and Ferrenz, were appointed by President Maginnis. Two Societies, those of Washington State and Indiana, appointed non-Institute members, there being no members of The Institute available. Thomas Pym Cope was appointed Secretary and work was begun. The organization of the Committee took several months

and was not complete until the end of October. It is to be regretted that so much valuable time was lost. It was due to the fact that this form of committee was an entirely new thing, and not understood. However, once organized, it has done much to make up for the delay.

The Chairman wishes to make note of the fact that this Committee is in itself something of a milestone in the history of the complicated subject of Unification. Its democratic set-up and the fact that all state societies, whether affiliated or not, are represented on it, has gone far towards allaying various attitudes of suspicion previously held toward The Institute and its efforts toward unification.

(1) Report to The Board.

An interim report was made to The Board of Directors at their November meeting. In this it was suggested that The Institute should do some specific thing for architects in general which members of state societies would recognize as being of assistance to the entire profession, in order that affiliation in its present form should be made more attractive.

The Board passed a resolution directing The President to see Mr. Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, in the effort to obtain from him recommendations for the inclusion of a prominent architect, regardless of membership in The Institute, on each local Housing Authority. This visit was made and although Mr. Straus was unwilling to make any statement to this effect, it is believed that some good was accomplished.

Under another resolution it was recommended that Institute documents be offered for sale with the usual dealer's discount allowed, by any state societies who cared to take advantage of the offer. The Board passed the appropriate resolution, and the Committee circularized the state societies and saw to it that they were furnished the usual samples and discount sheets. The Committee is not aware of the success of this effort, inasmuch as any further correspondence was to be carried on directly with The Secretary of The Institute.

(2) Procedure of The Committee.

In order to get started a thorough and frank discussion of the problems of Unification, the Committee next sent to its members a paper which discussed the recent history of the movement, some of its aspects, and which made certain tentative suggestions. As was hoped, this paper started a nation-wide discussion; the first answer being another paper written by Mr. Arthur B. Holmes, the President of both the New Jersey Chapter and the New Jersey State Society. Copies of these two papers were sent to the officers of The Institute and other members of The Board.

Since then, the Chairman and Secretary have received a host of individual, chapter, and state society opinions on the subject, the more important of which have been sent to all members of the Committee.

The cost of railroad travel was studied and it was found that a plenary meeting of the Committee would cost in railroad fare alone, more than the entire budget of the Committee for the year. The Chairman, therefore, determined to hold three regional conferences. The first of these was held in Chicago on January 26, 1938, and was attended by Mr. Woltersdorf, the Illinois Society member; Mr. Hunt, the Wisconsin member; Mr. Ditchy, the Michigan member; Mr. Bersback, the Minnesota

member; Mr. Burns, the Indiana member; Mr. Cellarius, the Ohio member; and Mr. Fugard, Chairman. Second, the Eastern Atlantic Members' Conference was held in Philadelphia on Feb. 7th, and was attended by Mr. Shreve, Vice-Chairman, who acted as Chairman of the meeting; Mr. Gaudreau, the Maryland member; Mr. Holmes, the New Jersey member; Mr. Cantor, the New York member; Major Ferrenz, Vice-Chairman; and Mr. Cope, the Pennsylvania member and Secretary. Third, the West Coast Members' Conference was held in San Francisco on March 26th, with Mr. Merchant, the Northern California member as Chairman. Mr. Orr, the member from Southern California; Mr. Michelsen, President, State Association of California Architects; Mr. Evers, Regional Director, Sierra Nevada District, A. I. A., San Francisco; Mr. Leonard Jones, Secretary, Washington State Chapter, A. I. A., Seattle; and Mr. Priteca, President, Washington State Chapter, A. I. A., were present.

Each subsequent conference had the benefit of the proceedings of previous ones together with all other material circulated by the Committee.

The Boston Convention resolutions were naturally the first things considered. The following two were proposed to the Convention by The Board of Directors:

1. *Resolved*, That The Institute adhere to the plan of Unification as established by the By-laws of The Institute.
2. *Resolved*, That The Institute shall not promote any plan for a nation-wide organization of state associations separate and distinct from The Institute.

All of the study the Committee has made falls naturally within the boundaries laid down by these resolutions.

(3) Convention of 1937.

The following resolutions were proposed by last year's Convention of State Societies and passed by The Institute:

3. *Resolved*, That the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on State Societies as revised, and as read to the Convention as a part of the resolution adopted by the Convention of State Societies, be carried out in detail.

(Change the name of Committee, Formation of Committee as above and a budget sufficient for visits of Committee or Committee business.)

4. *Resolved*, That The Institute adopt a vigorous policy of nation-wide organization of state associations, and
5. *Resolved*, That the Committee set up under the recommendation of the report, study carefully those portions of the Standard Form of Chapter By-laws which pertain to the state associations and their affiliation with The Institute and make recommendations for their revision to the proper authorities for action at the earliest possible time.

The Chairman wishes to make mention at this point of the fact that in all of the expression of feeling or thought received by the Committee, there has been no antipathy or other feeling expressed against any of these resolutions, but rather much satisfaction, particularly with the last ones.

Under the next to last resolution, namely, that The Institute adopt a vigorous policy of nation-wide organization of state architectural societies, the Committee has been able to do very little. Indications have recently been received that organization of state societies in Oregon and Arizona is to be attempted.

There is no question but that such societies are not difficult of organization. They have important functions and they will come into being without great effort. But it is also true that in many localities, organization by The Institute would have to be very carefully done in order to avoid the criticism that The Institute was interfering and dominating.

Partly in deference to this, partly because of the lack of time available, but more largely because the Committee has felt that certain other things should come first, activity in this connection has not been great.

Our feeling has been very nearly unanimous that more should be promised state associations under Institute affiliation, and that it would be advisable for The Institute to arrange for that part before asking new territories to organize. Not only would the movement toward organization be easier, but also it would be more permanent and more likely to feel itself in sympathy with Institute policy. There have already been too many examples of state societies

which have organized and then immediately repudiated affiliation.

This brings us to the last resolution—the study of the standard By-laws concerning affiliation. This has been our chief concern and activity. The mandate under the resolution for all that we have done is perhaps less clear than the need, for the reason that the narrower study of the standard By-laws under the mandate, leads immediately and inevitably to the much broader study of Unification.

(4) The Subject of Unification.

Unification is no new subject to The Institute. It has been discussed since 1927. The first committee to study the subject was authorized in San Antonio in 1931, and its report adopted in Washington in 1932, giving the state societies affiliated membership in The Institute. In 1934, the Convention at Washington adopted a strong resolution in favor of the affiliation of state and local societies offering complete autonomy within the state or locality, and adopting, in principle, a modification of The Institute regional directorates, the creation of autonomous state divisions within them to form the National Unit, the creation of as many chapters within their jurisdiction as geographically or numerically required, and providing that these should take the place of The Institute chapters and the unaffiliated organizations. The Committee appointed that year to report on the means with which this reorganization was to be effected, reported back later that year two plans, the first of which was essentially what appears immediately above, and the second of which was essentially what we have now, wherein The Institute was to have various forms of membership, including the now defunct Institute Associate class, but wherein there were to be 48 state chapters sub-divided into local chapters.

These broad principles of unification, although adopted by The Institute in 1934, were given a nearly complete reversal at the Milwaukee Convention in 1935. The means for accomplishment were entirely too complicated and many of the present Institute chapters felt that they were resigning and delegating too many of their present prerogatives. The only thing which emerged was the present form of Institute affiliation of state societies.

In the meanwhile, new state societies were being formed and many of the older ones were considerably strengthened in membership and in usefulness.

(5) Affiliation With The Institute.

Four state societies have affiliated with The Institute, and pay dues to The Institute, one under protest, because of a feeling that The Institute had done nothing for them. There are now a total of fourteen state societies, nine of which have definitely rejected affiliation, one of which does not wish to consider affiliation until it knows more of its implications.

Figures compiled by the Committee are as yet incomplete, but on an average, these state associations have a paid-up membership equal to a half of the individuals practicing architecture who both reside and practice in those states. Institute membership is comparatively between a fourth and a fifth. Probably 90% of Officers and Directors of these associations are Institute members, including in the national picture that of Washington State, where the state organization does not include a single Institute member.

In various states, efforts have been made to eliminate duplication of effort between state society and The Institute chapters in the same territory. In New York, The Institute chapters are component parts of the State Association, along with local societies. In New Jersey, the officers of The Institute Chapter and the State Society are identical and The Institute Chapter is in the position of an advanced degree organization of the Society and its local subdivisions. In California, arrangements have been entered into between the two to define their spheres of influence, with the chapters taking care of their own and the national interests, and the Association handling state business almost exclusively. But elsewhere, there is much duplication of effort, little clearness as to province, and in some places, friction or feeling that one or other usurps the other's prerogatives or prestige.

(6) Resolution of the Pennsylvania Association.

It will be remembered that last year there appeared a resolution from the Pennsylvania Association, calling on the state associations to organize a National Association, and calling on The Institute to support the movement. Although this idea still persists in one or two localities, your Committee believes that it is considerably in the background. Thoughtful persons believe it would be impossible to organize in this way, and a pity if ever accom-

plished. But these same persons believe that this proposal has raised a question which The Institute must effectively answer for its own and the profession's good, and as soon as possible.

This is probably the most important question which faces The Institute today.

Years ago, when The Institute was expanding chapter by chapter, the needs were utterly different.

(7) The Institute Committee of 1934.

To quote from the report of The Institute Committee on Unification in 1934:

"Undoubtedly, The Institute would have developed in accordance with Plan A (48 state chapters or state organizations) as a simple organization, had it not begun as a membership club in one city, then extended to another city, and then to another. In the beginning, there was no thought or necessity of forming state-wide chapters and The Institute grew up as individual organizations of members living closely together.

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"The need of a state-wide policy and influence within a state became especially apparent when the chapters began to advocate state registration laws. This led to the formation of state associations in various forms, nearly all of them without The Institute.

"This has led to endless confusion and has been a great handicap to the profession; one that is just being realized by the membership at large."

It should be now added to the above statement made in 1934, that the confusions and handicaps which have resulted from this history of accidents is now clearly recognized by the non-Institute members of the profession and state association leaders, and that in many localities The Institute is blamed by them, either for not having created a proper place for the state associations in the national set-up, or for not having relinquished to the state association all matters pertaining to local affairs of the state, or for both.

(8) Criticisms Persist in Some Localities.

While it is gratifying to see that this feeling of antagonism is conspicuously absent in many localities, it still persists in many others. It is generally

bound up with certain other criticisms of The Institute and the feeling of criticism is quite as much held by Institute members as non-members. Very briefly, these other criticisms are as follows:

- (a) The Institute is "holier-than-thou" to non-members.
- (b) The Institute is expensive, is controlled by and for the benefit of those of prominence in the profession and not for the profession as a whole, particularly not for the younger man, while at the same time, The Institute refuses to allow the younger element to organize either within or without.
- (c) The Institute's program, since it is controlled by those of prominence, is negative, and avoids important controversy.
- (d) The Institute is controlled by the chapters of larger cities, and the practitioner from the small town or city has little or no voice in its affairs.

(9) All Criticism Not Justified.

The Chairman feels that at least some of this criticism is justified and possibly much of it is entirely unjustified. As long as architects are individuals with little or no interest in the affairs of government outside of the few big cities where they practice, The Institute chapter system has worked. But it has ceased to work by itself, and the state associations have, to a certain extent, and will continue more and more to fill the new needs of the profession. By far the greater part of our professional contact with government is within the states.

The Committee believes that some of this criticism is unsound and unwarranted, but again believes unanimously that it can all be answered and allayed by the proper form of unification, and moreover that the criticism will persist until unification is accomplished.

(10) Success of Organization.

Since the original organization of The Institute and its chapters, we have also seen a great increase in the number, effectiveness and power of all types of organization. Manufacturers, the professions, labor and all types and varieties of interests have created effective organizations for the purpose of making themselves heard when laws are enacted and have otherwise presented their interests to the public. Many of these are either directly or indirectly in

competition with the architectural profession. The architectural profession is, moreover, one of the smallest of all groups, and therefore has greater need of an effective all-inclusive organization than almost any other, whether speaking from a national viewpoint, or merely from within the boundaries of any given state. Try as it has, and much as it has accomplished, The Institute has not been effectively organized for such work. The burden of the work and the burden of the cost falls on too few shoulders; money is not available for a sufficient number of paid executives, and the voice that it raises is but the voice of the few, a minority within an already small profession.

(11) Question Before the Committee.

The question before the Committee therefore has been to try to find a formula for creating out of the present tangle of The Institute, its local chapters, the state and other local associations, the unorganized practitioners, and the draftsmen, something that will satisfy both the needs of the profession and the very jealously guarded interests and feelings, not to say pride and independence, of these various groups of architects.

Your Committee believes that such a formula is possible of discovery, but there appears to be wide divergence of opinion as to the type of formula required. Opinions range all the way from the formation of a new National Association, parallel to The Institute, to a policy of making no change whatsoever.

The Chairman wishes to state at this point, that there is only one possible viewpoint from which the matter can possibly be studied with any hope of success, and that is:

- (a) That every practicing architect in the country has a place in the eventual scheme of organization.
- (b) That an Institute member is not *per se* necessarily any different or better or more deserving than a non-member.
- (c) That some sacrifices may have to be made by certain denominations or groups for the benefit of the whole and eventually themselves.
- (d) That because certain jealousies may exist and certain feelings run high, an attitude of thoughtfulness and willingness to understand the viewpoint of the other person and both sides of

questions will have to be cultivated.

- (e) That much patience on the part of everyone will be required before complete unification may be accomplished.

(12) Principles Emerged from Study.

However, although opinions may differ, certain principles have emerged from the study to which the Chairman believes every member of the Committee would subscribe unqualifiedly, and which it is believed to be indisputable. These are:

1. There is need for a national organization of some sort which will effectively represent every legally practicing architect in the country.
2. That this should be a single unified organization.
3. There is need within the confines of nearly every state, of a state-wide organization of some sort which will effectively represent every legally practicing architect in that state.
4. That these state organizations should each of them be as far as possible unified, and should be completely autonomous as regards the affairs within the territory of that state.
5. That The American Institute of Architects, because of its history of leadership, because of its present enviable and solitary position in the national field, and because of the fact that the thoughtful members of the profession are in very large part its members, is the organization which should study these needs, formulate a program for their accomplishment, work towards the fulfillment thereof, and continue as the leader and head of any such national organization.
6. That the chapters of The Institute for the same reasons as above, should assist wherever possible in the formation of strong, unified, autonomous state organizations, either by leadership in organizing these where they do not exist, or by amalgamation therewith or therein, or by collaborating therewith in the defining of their respective spheres of work and influence, as the case may be possible of solution or improvement.
7. That in order to make the above possible of accomplishment, there is need of either some minor changes in the present set-up of organizations and affiliation, or of a more drastic and sweeping revision thereof.

(13) Committee Differs in Point of View.

At this point, the Committee is divided in its opinion, and it will be necessary to list the various points of view, as there has not been sufficient time for these opinions to be thrashed out and amalgamated into one statement, agreed upon by the whole Committee.

Although there are plenty of divergent details within each, the two points of view may be expressed clearly as follows:

- A. That as far as the machinery of organization is concerned, there exists at the present moment every essential for perfecting a strongly unified professional society nationally, and that with certain minor changes, the relationship between the state associations and The Institute can be effectively unified and strengthened.
- B. That while the above may be practical and effective in certain localities, it will not be either acceptable or effective the country over, nor final; that more drastic changes in the framework are necessary both for the present and the long run needs of the profession, and that this may affect the framework of the national, state, local, and chapter organizations.

A's proponents are the Committee's representatives from the West Coast, particularly from California; and with some differences, certain representatives from the East Coast, as may be represented in the ideas advanced by Mr. Shreve.

B's proponents, who are very considerably in the majority, are the Committee's representatives from the entire mid-west, and most of the East, including Florida.

It should be noted that the above differences of opinion are subject to individual differences, to all manner of divergent detail, subject also to the fact that each Committee member has been able to receive a varying degree of explicitness in the instructions received from his state society, and subject to the fact that unquestionably there exist on both sides minorities within the state associations that have not been adequately heard.

Before taking up these two attitudes and their recommendations, the Chairman should set before you certain other criticisms, which though not unanimously agreed upon as in the case of the seven points above mentioned, nevertheless are quite agreed to

by the whole Committee, or recognized by everyone as being criticism, questions or principles which should receive careful consideration. As they lead on from the seven points, I shall number them to follow:

(14) Other Criticism Is Offered.

8. That the present dues of the man who is a member of The Institute, a chapter, and a state association, are so high that either they should entitle him to greater service, or they should be reduced. That this fact has a most important bearing on Institute membership, as it excludes many younger men.
9. That the dues paid by affiliated state societies to The Institute are high for the service returned. That this has an all-important bearing on the fact that only four out of fourteen state associations have ever availed themselves of the privilege.
10. That representation in The Institute in return for affiliation is inadequate and that this also has an all-important bearing on the lack of success in affiliation.
11. That the Chapter Associate form of membership is not proving itself feasible and attractive as was expected.
12. That The Institute as at present constituted, is something between an honorary and selective society on one hand, and on the other a representative and all-inclusive society, and that with tendencies in both directions, it is clearly neither one nor the other, but both, and therefore a conflict of tendencies.
13. That the present Institute form of government is cumbersome, wrapped up in red tape and unnecessarily expensive.
14. That under the present system too much of the burden of work falls on the shoulders of too few, both in the chapters and The Institute itself.
15. That in many parts of the country, the architects who are active in work for their profession are required to expend time and effort, much of which is wasted because of duplication between The Institute and the state society.
16. That a different classification of membership in The Institute is possible.
17. That a revision of present By-laws is possible—

- (a) to give greater autonomy to state societies,
- (b) to reduce the affiliation dues,
- (c) to give greater representation at Conventions and on The Institute Board of Directors, and on many of The Institute Committees.

18. That much could be accomplished which, under the present form of The Institute, is not attempted, roughly as follows:

(15) Suggestions for a Program.

A carefully mapped program, of benefit to the profession as a whole, including the younger and smaller practitioner's interests, with

- (a) Proper group advertising, exposure of detrimental advertising of the profession's competitors.
- (b) Employment of salaried personnel to watch the profession's interests in legislation, to organize the profession itself, and to actively oppose unfair competition.
- (c) To expose bad practices, misfeasance and malfeasance in practice.
- (d) To actively oppose governmental, industrial and other unfair competition.
- (e) To issue a proper and adequate professional journal supported by paid advertising (all Committee members are not in agreement on the matter of paid advertising), which would include a nation-wide system of building reports; a truly well edited publication of plates of currently executed buildings, impartial and scientific criticism of contemporary work, and information as to recent developments in the structural and mechanical fields of construction.
19. That it would be more possible to do some of these things if the basis of taxation was broadened, and that if some of these things were accomplished, then much of the present criticism of The Institute by the younger men of the profession, who are its potential members, would be answered; they would be willing to become members and the present membership question would no longer exist.
20. That many, in fact most of the state societies are struggling to keep their heads above water, and that a real program of unification would

solve many of their problems as well, giving them additional membership, with corresponding increase in revenue and influence, and making them far more potent units of the national organization.

It is important to note that there are several sources of revenue of which we, as a profession, have made but little use, if any, in our societies.

We give away valuable report information. It is generally known that the California State Association members agree to give their information one day in advance to a certain set of reports and that in return, the Association receives a substantial sum per year in royalties, enough to maintain and to make the Association independent.

In most states, building codes are published by all and sundry, for their own profit. It is generally known that the Illinois Society receives a net amount of \$700.00 per year from this source.

(16) **Two Main Points of View—A and B.**

I return to the two main points of view in the Committee.

A. You will recall the Committee representatives from the West Coast and Mr. Shreve feel that there probably exists at the present moment every essential for perfecting a strongly unified professional society, nationally; that the situation in any state can be worked out, either by changes in the state organizations or by defining their provinces and the provinces of The Institute chapters; that present membership classifications, requirements for representation and taxation are adequate and satisfactory; and that with certain minor changes the relationship between the state associations and The Institute can be effectively unified and strengthened.

(17) **Representatives from West Coast.**

Committee representatives from the West Coast say that they do not favor a change in the present national set-up (affiliation) until it has been more fully tried, and suggest:

1. That the affiliated associations be permitted a larger representation at Institute conventions.
2. That there be appointed to The Institute Board a duplicate set of regional directors to represent the regions' state associations, to attend all meetings, but to vote only if all societies in their

regions are affiliated.

3. That The Institute create a new office called State Association Secretary of The Institute, maintained half by the associations and half by The Institute.
4. That the publication THE OCTAGON be revamped and include state society publicity.

(18) **Present Form of Affiliation News Changes.**

The Committee as a whole has been unable to discuss these suggestions, but the Chairman of the Committee wishes to report that he believes the present form of affiliation needs more than such superficial changes before it can be made acceptable to almost all state societies, except California.

(19) **Mr. Shreve's Suggestions.**

Mr. Shreve's suggestions, it should be noted, are made merely as items which could be put into effect with little or no change of By-laws, and presumably without much feeling of opposition from anyone in The Institute, and which are not put forward by him as necessarily the only things which should eventually be done, but as possible suggestions which ought to be considered by the Committee and The Board. They were concurred in on this basis by Mr. Holmes and Mr. Cope, who, however, felt them to be *interim* or *pro tem* suggestions, rather than final methods of obtaining unification. These are:

1. That The Institute urge a great increase in the Chapter Associate form of membership.
2. That the plan of society affiliation be reorganized to have minimum dues and greater representation in the national institute. Affiliation to be through local chapters in same territory, instead of direct.
3. Relations of state societies and Institute chapters to be reorganized along the lines followed in New Jersey and New York.
4. That the state associations be given representation on most national Institute committees, with less Institute representation.
5. That the Convention of State Associations be invited to elect representatives to sit with The Institute Board.
6. That in addition to greater voting representation at Institute Conventions, the national business be discussed in committee of the whole in order to admit expressions from state association members

and then referred, as sense of the meeting, to The Institute for final passage.

This brings the Chairman to the other point of view:

- B. The "B" point of view is briefly that while affiliation may be made practical in certain localities by the changes enumerated, it will neither be acceptable, practical, or effective the country over, nor will it ever do as a final form of unification. That more drastic changes are needed both for the present and the long-range needs of the profession, and that to limit our proposals to what we believe easily possible at the present moment, is to send unification down into another period of innocuous and indecisive waste of time, from which it will again emerge, either in the form of the old proposals again, or in the form of a National Association, separate from and parallel to The Institute. It should be noted that the ideas of two members from California and possibly only a part of Mr. Shreve's ideas have in any way dissented from this.

It is the solemn opinion of your Chairman and of the majority of the Committee, that something must be done to change the "club to club" framework of The Institute, and to include something more suitable to present day needs. It is believed that the changes necessary may include either a bicameral form of government, or a drastic change in membership classification to include every legally practicing architect in the country; or absorption of chapters into the state societies; reapportionment of regions; or the formation of 48 state units. Many of these changes which are necessary will be very difficult for members of The Institute to agree upon.

(20) Discussion of Chicago Conference.

For your information as to what has been discussed, I wish to list the following, as briefly as possible:

(21) Summary of Chicago Conference and Philadelphia Conference with Variants.

1. A National Association of state organizations of some type should be found.
2. The A. I. A. to initiate and carry this out.
3. Autonomy of state societies essential.
4. A different classification of members is possible and desirable.

To accomplish the above, the following By-law changes will be necessary.

(22) Membership Classification to Include:

- a. Members. Every legally practicing architect in the country. (Philadelphia adds right to use A. I. A. abbreviation.)
- b. Corporate Members. Present members and those who may later qualify. (Philadelphia prefers "Masters" with M. A. I. A.)
- c. Fellows. Unchanged.
- d. Honorary. Unchanged.
- e. Juniors, Junior Associates and Students simplified to become associate members of state society.

(23) Dues.

To be all inclusive and (Philadelphia paid through the local organization) to be graduated upward.

(24) Representation.

In national society to be on numerical basis of membership in state society.

(25) Organization.

The Institute is the National Organization.

Each state shall be represented by a state society.

Each state society to be subdivided as necessary for geographical, numerical, or (Philadelphia: legal or corporate) reasons.

Present Institute chapters to be eliminated. (Philadelphia dissents, and leaves them alone, or as part of the state society.)

(Philadelphia suggests segregation of convention voting on corporate business, etc., from voting on national policy. Philadelphia also suggests a simplification of whole structure if possible.)

Agreement to this plan (which is essentially what was adopted by The Institute at Washington in 1934) has been further substantially ratified by the Indiana Society, by the Columbus Chapter A. I. A. (reference to report of Mr. Shaw, Chairman, Institute Committee on Membership), The Architects' Society of Ohio and the Illinois Society. It is believed also that the Wisconsin Association, the Minnesota Association, the Michigan Society, the New Jersey Society, the New York Association, and the Maryland Society would ratify.

As will be seen later, the Maryland Society has presented a plan which in its essentials is in no wise different from the above.

(26) The Florida Association.

The Florida Association has expressed itself as being in accord with the anonymous paper sent out to the Committee, The Institute officers and Board—that The Institute should create under its own wing a new and larger Board representing every legally practicing architect in the country, and retaining its own present chapters and directorate in simplified form, and turning over to the new Board all national questions except those of ethics, the judiciary, competitions and The Institute corporate affairs.

The Chairman believes that this bi-cameral proposal has very distinct advantages but fears that it is difficult of accomplishment at one time.

(27) The Pennsylvania Association.

The Pennsylvania Association has appointed a Committee to study the question and to cooperate, without mandatory instructions thereto, but in general puts on record its conviction that while The American Institute of Architects now stands in fact as the only national instrument of architectural organization, and should be, and is so recognized, yet the ultimate functions of the two organizations are such that The Institute should gradually transfer to a future national organization of state societies of some sort, control of all activities relating to business practice in the profession, but with the understanding that the national and state associations will concurrently accept as binding on their members, the recommendations and rulings of The American Institute of Architects concerning the ethical standards governing the proper business and professional relationships of architects among themselves.

At first thought, it would seem that the Pennsylvania Association wished to set up a national association, but the Committee is assured this is not necessarily the case. We are informed that what is desired, is that whatever system of government is set up, it should contain in its essence, the principle of bi-cameral representation.

Seen in this light, and in the light of the Pennsylvania Committee member, Mr. Cope's opinion that any national organization created on these principles to represent the state societies would be acceptable to the Pennsylvania Association, it seems to the Chairman to be not very different from other proposals, and that the resolution becomes a very pungent expression of a very important principle,

namely, that if The American Institute of Architects wishes to be at the same time an honorary society and an all-inclusive society, it must do as the United States of America did, namely, to create within itself a truly representative form of government.

(28) Comments by the Buffalo Chapter.

The Committee has also received a most thoughtful report from the Buffalo Chapter, prepared by a sub-Committee of three, including thereon Mr. Kideney, the President of the New York Association.

After studying the Pennsylvania resolution of 1937, which calls for The Institute to step aside and the state associations to form a new national association, the anonymous statement calling on The Institute to create a left wing national organization of state associations, and the Holmes' statement which calls on The Institute to broaden its base of membership by a new class of members so as to represent the business of architecture as well as the profession, the Buffalo Chapter makes the following comments:

"Your committee's first reaction to the Pennsylvania (1937 Resolution) Plan was that, regardless of certain particular merits, it was essentially weak in implying the disappearance of The Institute from our national professional life and tradition.

"The anonymous plan, while seeming in need of simplification, appeared to better summarize the weaknesses of our existing organization and to offer distinct steps for surmounting the criticism of the Pennsylvanians. The proposal that The Institute should obligate itself in the financing of a new organization appears highly questionable.

"The New Jersey plan, retaining three classes of members, impresses us as perpetuating what we believe to be a long standing weakness (possibly undemocratic) of classification, and also to completely miss the essential point of force by membership automatically based on license alone, viz., all inclusive and 'business' in its essence.

"On the other hand the Pennsylvania Plan with differences only in sphere of activity between the organizations, does, in our opinion, seem better.

"This homogeneous plan involves a complete change in Institute point of view and the whole-hearted cooperation of its members in establishing a new organization, a change which might be effected in years, but not likely to be in time to meet the now pressing need for a new all-inclusive organization.

"Conclusion: Your committee is convinced on the basis of its present study and discussion that there should be:

- "1. A new national all-inclusive, non-selective organization which would represent every licensed architect unless instructed by the individual licensee to the contrary.
- "2. That, unless The American Institute of Architects can see fit to change the present selective character of its membership and become the needed and effective non-selective representative of the profession, the state organizations proceed with the formation of a Federation of state societies on the further studied Pennsylvania Plan as a basis and that the A. I. A. continue to be selective, classified and honorary in fact as in tradition.
- "3. It is believed that the *real danger is less that The Institute will change* and that its members will lose thereupon; than that *it will fail to do so*, and another, possibly conflicting, organization be quickly set up to the irreparable weakening of the profession within itself and in the public view.
- "4. That it is in the belief that the present state organization under the A. I. A. auspices is sub-effective, that The Institute consider the abandonment of its present state organization membership program, substituting therefor the formation of an all-inclusive non-selective body.
- "5. That the chapters of The Institute in New York State, New York State Association of Architects, and The Institute committee on State organization, give careful consideration to the findings of the Buffalo Chapter."

(29) **The Maryland Plan.**

The final exhibit to be put before you:

The Maryland plan quotes from Chapter I, Article 1, Section 2 of the By-laws:

"Objects. The objects of The American Institute of Architects shall be to organize and unite in fellowship the architects of the United States of America; . . ."

It suggests that there are only three changes necessary to the By-laws:

- a. An additional "Director of State Associations" member of The Board, who would be nominated by the Annual Convention of State Associations

held the day previous to The Institute Convention, as at present, he to be a corporate member of The Institute, and then elected by The Institute in Convention.

- b. Any By-laws concerning affiliation to be rescinded or changed to conform with this plan, in which the state associations would pay nominal dues into The Institute and would have complete autonomy within its own territory, and represented nationally by the Director of State Societies. The Director's specific duties would be to go out into unorganized territory and organize, with the help of local chapters, new state societies. He would be given a paid secretary and an expense budget by The Institute, part of which cost would be defrayed by the dues paid by the state associations.
- c. The creation of a new class of Institute membership: Every member of a state society would automatically be an "affiliated member of the A. I. A." and have the right to use the title.

It will be noted in the above that provision is really constructively made for The Institute's object to "organize and unite in fellowship the architects of the United States of America". The Chairman considers the plan particularly interesting because he believes that it goes perhaps further than any other toward giving a practical compromise which can be put into effect immediately, and from which as need may arise, further development and necessary change might logically and painlessly be made. He believes that this plan would be ratified by most, if not all of the state societies, and he believes the chapters could have no possible or valid objections.

In other words, he believes that it might be the nucleus and the start from which we would continue to expand the national representatives of the state associations into something not far different from many of the other suggestions which have been made, bearing also in mind the very forceful points brought out by the two Pennsylvania resolutions and the Buffalo Chapter's conclusions.

The Chairman of the Committee believes that its faults lie in the fact that shortly, if not now, one director on The Institute Board will not be enough to represent the business of architecture and the state societies, and that the proposal in the Maryland

plan makes no provision for possible gradual increase in this work.

It should be noted that the Committee does not believe its study of the entire question to be anywhere near complete. There is a statistical study on the way which is as yet incomplete. Any proposal we make should previously be ratified by all state associations, and all chapters should have the opportunity of review. We feel that we are more in the position of having just started this study, than in having made a constructive accomplishment.

*But the Committee also believes that something must be done and at once, and, therefore, suggests to The Board of Directors of The Institute the following resolution for their consideration, and action by the Seventieth Convention at New Orleans:

Whereas, The By-laws of The American Institute of Architects states as its object, "To organize and unite in fellowship the architects of the United States of America"; and

Whereas, The unification of the entire architectural profession in a single strong national organization representing numerically the architects of the country is essential; and

Whereas, The Institute has always been the leader in professional organization and will continue as such; and

Whereas, The present form of affiliation of state societies has not proven itself sufficiently attractive to the state societies; and

Whereas, The Institute should relinquish none of its present professional authority, but should aim to increase its prestige by so changing its form as to represent, organize and unite in fellowship all quali-

*The Chairman calls attention to the fact that while copies of this report (before revision) have been sent to members of the committee, together with a request for comment or objection, no comment or objection has been received prior to presentation of the report to The Board.

fied architects; now, therefore be it

Resolved, That in order to carry out the broad principles of affiliation with representation, and in order to further the uniting of all unorganized architects into state societies, the following specific and immediate changes be made:

1. That The Board of Directors request the present Institute Committee on State Organization to nominate to The Board of The Institute a corporate member who shall sit with The Board of Directors of The Institute and take part in its deliberations, until the adjournment of the Seventy-first Convention.
2. That his particular duties shall be to organize state associations or societies where none exist, strengthen those existing, and represent all state associations at the meetings of The Board, and that he be given a sufficient appropriation to allow him to travel for the purpose of carrying on his duties.
3. That the Committee on State Organization shall further study, seeking the opinion of all chapters and all state organizations, and shall endeavor to formulate a plan for a limited form of membership in The Institute of every architect qualified under the plan.
4. That The Board recommends to the Seventieth Convention that it direct The Board to prepare changes in the By-laws and charter necessary to create a new office of director, and present them to the Seventy-first Convention for adoption. The holder of the new directorship to be entitled "State Association Director," whose status shall be similar to that of Regional Director, whose term of office shall be two years, who shall represent the state associations on this Board, who shall be nominated by such associations and elected by the Convention.

Ion Lewis Scholarship

THE University of Oregon announces that the Ion Lewis Travelling Scholarship in Architecture for 1938 has been awarded to Edward M. Hicks of Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Hicks, upon graduation from the University of Oregon in 1934, was awarded a scholarship for graduate study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The scholarship provides an annual award of \$1,000.00 and is open only to eligible students or graduates of the University of Oregon. The Managing Committee for the scholarship is composed of Ellis F. Lawrence, F. A. I. A., Dean of the School of Architecture, University of Oregon; Hollis E. Johnston, A. I. A., and Glenn Stanton, A. I. A., architects, of Portland, Oregon.

Edward Langley Scholarship Awards For 1938

THE Edward Langley Scholarships of The Institute are annual awards made by The Board to qualified architectural draftsmen, architects, graduate students of architectural schools and teachers of architecture, in the United States or Canada, for study, research, or travel. Each award is accompanied by a grant consistent with the need and purpose of the recipient, in so far as the funds in hand permit.

This year sixty-six applications for the scholarships were received. Thirty-eight of the applicants were architectural draftsmen and architects. Their applications were received by the Regional Directors, who nominated ten of the draftsmen and eight of the architects for the consideration of The Board Committee in charge of the awards. Twenty-eight of the applicants were graduate students and teachers of

architecture. Their applications were received by the Committee on Education, who nominated eight of the graduate students and four of the teachers for the consideration of The Board Committee.

From these thirty nominations, The Board Committee awarded seven scholarships. The purpose of the scholarship was fixed in each case by the recipient of the award.

The awards were distributed among six of the ten regional districts of The Institute. Of the seven recipients, two are architectural draftsmen, three are architects, and two are graduate students.

The Edward Langley Scholarships were established in 1936, and since that time seventeen awards have been made.

The 1938 awards are as follows:

Scholarship No.	Name of Recipient	Address	Purpose
11	Coit, ElisabethNew York, N.Y.	for continuation of research in economical design and construction of single family dwellings and apartment houses undertaken under Langley Scholarship awarded her in 1937.
12	Ford, Clement JohnstonAtlanta, Ga.	for travel in Europe to study housing.
13	Gilcrest, Jack Donald	..Santa Barbara, California	for study at Harvard, Columbia, or Pennsylvania University.
14	Jacobson, John T.Seattle, Wash.	for travel in northern Europe and eastern U.S. to study low-cost housing.
15	Murphy, James D.Urbana, Ill.	for study under Dr. Gropius at Harvard.
16	Murphy, J. Leonidas, Jr.	...Andalusa, Ala.	for study for Master's degree at an American college of architecture.
17	Pearson, Charles A., Jr.	...Pittsburgh, Pa.	for study at Harvard.

The blanks for making application for Edward Langley Scholarships for 1939 will be distributed in November of this year.

COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD,
William G. Nolting,
Albert J. Evers, and Edwin Bergstrom.

Wanted—An Architect

THE firm of Herrera Carrizosa Hermanos, Edificio Vasquez, Bogota, Colombia, S. A., prominent architects, desires the services of a good "all-around" American architect with experience in all types of buildings—a good renderer and designer, capable of making his own details. A two-year con-

tract is available to the architect selected, with no limitation on the salary to be paid.

Applicants should not be more than forty years of age, and may be either married or single. Traveling expenses to and from Colombia will be allowed. Airmail communication is suggested.

The Cleveland Chapter Has a Party

BY HARRY L. SHUPE, A. I. A.

"WE have met the enemy and they are ours." These immortal words by an earlier Perry thrilled the good citizenry of our young but up-and-coming republic. In a like manner we of today—the day of streamlined architecture and efficiency experts—were thrilled to sit at the feet of another, and no less doughty Perry, to hear from him the story of his thrilling message—"We have met the committee and the job is ours." I guess it sort of runs in the family.

This long to be remembered party took place in the Abode of Art—otherwise known as the hang-out of the Cleveland Society of Artists, on the evening of April 4. The Cleveland Chapter, who put on the show, went diligently about the task of rounding up a decent turnout. Having nothing else to do they were able to concentrate wholeheartedly on the task. The result was most gratifying for they went far afield and raked them in—the only requirements for admission being an appreciation of the Fuller Life and One Dollar.

So came in goodly numbers, architects, artists, landscape architects, interior decorators, a few material men, a contractor or two, and last but not least, the Cleveland Building Inspector. Perhaps he had a double object in coming—Williamsburg, and to find out if any architects are still living.

Prior to this feast of eloquence and "vittles" (in which the first sort of outshone the latter), a few of us foregathered at the Tap Room of the old Dunham Tavern, Cleveland's only visible connection with the earlier and happier days, where we fervently went through the ritual of "Laying the Dust". There we had a preview of our distinguished guest, who was shortly whisked away to rest and compose himself for the main event.

This being our regular April meeting, the reading of the minutes of the preceding one was cheerfully dispensed with, and we moved on to greater things. Abram Garfield, the Dean of our local chapter, being properly introduced, thereupon arose and delivered himself of a tear-jerking appeal for a large Cleveland representation at the New Orleans Convention. He stated with justifiable pride that Cleveland stands fifth among the chapters of the country. By a queer coincidence the Cleveland

Indians usually wind up fifth in the American League. In his usual gracious style he painted a glowing picture of the benefits to be derived from rubbing elbows (and possibly crooking them) with the Great Ones to be found there.

He also agreed to have on the job a large, soulful waning moon for the delectation of those of us who should elect to come by Mississippi River steamers. I personally think he sort of overplayed his hand with that "waning" moon proposition. That word is packed too full of painful possibilities—for lately everything an architect has looked at, tackled, or chased, has "waned".

Then came the presentation of a suitably and niftily lettered scroll to our former president, Alexander C. Robinson. It seems that Alex served two terms as president and is still on speaking terms with every member, hence the outburst.

And then to the main event. Our distinguished guest, William Graves Perry, F. A. I. A., following an introductory barrage, advanced and captured us all. His erudition, his manner, his rich Boston accent garnished and adorned his thrilling tale of how he and his associates put Williamsburg back on the map.

He gave us the low-down on Queen Anne, and other worthies of her era. With him and the good Dr. Goodwin we prowled the streets of Williamsburg at midnight. He took us to Boston, and thence to New York to spend anxious hours. Then we went with him to Williamsburg, and from a safe and respectful distance we saw him undertake the job. With him we crawled through the ashes of the Wren Building. We were out on the edges of our chairs wondering where in thunder the stairs had been in the original pile. He took us to Europe and we caught our breaths at his casual reference to \$50,000 and radioed pictures.

Over there, with him we bought authentic furniture and inspected pictures of kings and queens, and coming back to America we reluctantly took leave of him at the door of the Governor's Palace.

The Cleveland Chapter is to be congratulated upon Mr. Perry's visit and his very interesting talk, as he is loath to speak of the remarkable work he and his associates have done—work that has won for them many high honors.

Structural Service Department

BY THEODORE IRVING COE, TECHNICAL SECRETARY, STRUCTURAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Building Code Correlating Committee.

The work of the Building Code Correlating Committee is actively progressing under the procedure of the American Standards Association. At a recent meeting held in Washington, Rudolph P. Miller, Consulting Engineer, of New York City, was re-elected Chairman and G. N. Thompson was re-elected Vice-Chairman. J. Andre Fouilhoux, a representative of The A. I. A. on the Committee, was re-elected a member of the Executive Committee. Other Institute representatives are cooperating with various phases of the Committee's work.

Cross-Connections in Plumbing Systems.

The subject of cross-connections in plumbing systems and their possible menace to health received notable publicity following the outbreak of amoebic dysentery in a well-known hotel during the 1933 World's Fair in Chicago. Consideration of the subject has been more or less active since 1894 by the American Public Health Association, National Association of Master Plumbers, American Water Works Association and other interested organizations and individual investigators.

Much that has been published on the subject deals with the occurrence of cross-connections and their menace to health rather than with the ways and means of correcting or avoiding unsatisfactory and dangerous installations.

With a view to obtaining the technical information and data necessary for the determination of minimum requirements for preventing backflow of water from plumbing fixtures or drains into the water supply lines, the National Bureau of Standards, in February 1936, undertook an investigation of cross-connections in plumbing systems.

An interesting and instructive "Report of Progress" has been made by Roy B. Hunter, Gene E. Golden and Herbert N. Eaton, of the Bureau staff, who are conducting the investigation. This Report is published in "Research Paper 1086", copies of which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 15¢ each.

American Recommended Practice of School Lighting.

The "Standards of School Lighting" recently revised by a representative Sectional Committee, under the joint sponsorship of the Illuminating Engineering Society and The American Institute of Architects, in accordance with the procedure of the American Standards Association, has been approved by the A. S. A. and re-issued under the title, "American Recommended Practice of School Lighting".

Developments in the field of requirements for adequate illumination, improvements in lighting equipment and its automatic control, have received careful consideration in the new edition of the Standards, which had not been revised since 1932.

Architects, engineers, school officials and others interested in the conservation of vision and the efficiency of pupils and teachers will find much of interest in the text and illustrations contained in this document. In addition to information referring to interior lighting of the various portions of school buildings data have been included referring to the lighting recommended for many forms of indoor and outdoor sports.

Copies of "American Recommended Practice of School Lighting" (ASA A23-1938) may be obtained from the Illuminating Engineering Society, 51 Madison Ave., New York City, or from The Octagon, Washington, D. C., at 25¢ per copy.

New Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Guide.

The sixteenth edition of the "Heating, Ventilating and Air Conditioning Guide", the official reference handbook compiled by the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, has recently been issued.

The 1938 edition contains 840 pages of technical reference data, included in 45 chapters covering material on design and specifications of heating, ventilating and air conditioning systems.

The chapter on "Air Conditioning in the Treatment of Disease" appears for the first time.

The index lists 300 items of modern equipment. Copies are available at \$5.00 each from the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, 51 Madison Ave., New York City.

STRUCTURAL SERVICE (*Continued*)
Construction Statistics

MANY who are interested in the statistics of construction will welcome the recent issue, by the Division of Economic Research, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, of a bulletin entitled, "Construction Activity in the United States, 1915-37". Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at a cost of 15¢ each.

A. S. T. M. Annual Meeting.

The Forty-first Annual Meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials will be held in Atlantic City, June 27 to July 1, inclusive.

Meetings of a number of the Sectional Committees of the Society, with which The Institute is cooperating, will be held, and the annual reports of these committees will be presented for approval during the regular sessions which form an interesting and instructive part of the annual meetings of the Society.

The Producers' Council, Inc.

THE Fifteenth Annual Meeting of The Producers' Council, held simultaneously with the Seventieth Convention of The Institute, was the occasion for an exceptionally well attended series of interesting and constructive sessions.

A comprehensive plan for nation-wide group publicity in support of an educational program, showing that higher costs in building construction reflect increased values in comfort, convenience and improved facilities, was presented by Marshall Adams, Managing Director of The Council, and will be made available for general local use in newspaper

advertising through The Council's cooperation.

E. O. Shreve, Vice-President of General Electric Company, delivered an excellent address before the largely attended Joint Luncheon of The Council and The Institute, on April 20.

The luncheon was followed by a Seminar on the important subject of housing, under the auspices of The Producers' Council and The Institute's Committee on Housing. The Council is giving effective support to the work of The Institute's Committee on Housing to make possible the furnishing of architectural service for low-cost home building.

Competition

A COMMUNICATION has been received from the Secretary of the Central Committee for the Martí Monument for the Republic of Cuba, stating that the Cuban Government is extending a cordial invitation to American architects and sculptors to enter the competition for a monument to be erected in memory of Jose Martí, Cuba's greatest patriot. The competition is open to architects and sculptors in the United States with the intention of procuring the best talent in the Americas for the design of this monument.

The competition closes on October 8 and the prizes will be as follows:

First Prize.....\$10,000, Gold Medal and Diploma
Second Prize.....\$5,000, Silver Medal and Diploma
Third Prize.....\$2,000, Silver Medal and Diploma
5 Prizes, \$1,000 ea., Bronze Medals and Diplomas
10 Honorific Mentions and Diplomas.

A certificate of attendance shall be issued to each of the other competitors.

Architects and sculptors desiring further information should communicate (by registered mail) with the Cuban Embassy, Legation or Consulate, or the Comisión Central Pro-Monumento a Martí, Capitolio Nacional, Havana, Cuba, for a free copy of the Bases, and other competition information.

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