

THE
OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects



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Convention Resolutions—Amendments

Volume 7

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Number 6

CONVENTION REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ELECTIONS

OFFICERS, 1935-1936

PRESIDENT—Stephen F. Voorhees.....New York, New York
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT—Louis LaBeaume.....St. Louis, Missouri
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT—Francis P. Sullivan.....Washington, D. C.
SECRETARY—Charles T. Ingham.....Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
TREASURER—Edwin Bergstrom.....Los Angeles, California

DIRECTORS, 1935-1938

THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC DIVISION—William G. Nolting.....Baltimore, Maryland
THE GREAT LAKES DIVISION—Walter R. McCornack.....Cleveland, Ohio
THE WESTERN MOUNTAIN DIVISION—William H. Crowell.....Portland, Oregon

DIRECTOR, 1935-1937

THE NEW YORK DIVISION—Richmond H. Shreve.....New York, New York
Elected by the Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. Voorhees.

FELLOWS

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

<i>Name</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Chapter</i>
Robert Seeley De Golyer.....	Chicago	Floyd A. Naramore.....	Washington State
Alfred Fellheimer.....	New York	William Jones Smith.....	Chicago
Frederick Augustus Godley.....	New York	Harlan Thomas.....	Washington State
Philip L. Goodwin.....	New York	Henry Stuart Waterbury.....	New York
Walter R. McCornack.....	Cleveland	Rudolph Weaver.....	Florida North

HONORARY MEMBERS

Carl Milles.....Bloomfield Hills, Michigan Harold Robert Shurtleff, Boston, Massachusetts

THE OCTAGON

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The President's Address

TO THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

THERE is a general impression that The American Institute of Architects is located in Washington. This is an erroneous impression because the Institute is comprised of individuals and it is those individuals, through their chapters and through their delegates to conventions, who are the Institute and determine the policies which are to be pursued. However, the general activities of the Institute are conducted in Washington, in The Octagon House, where are located the Executive Secretary, four clerical assistants, and the book-keeper. Upon this absurdly small staff—that is, small for a national organization—falls the duty of carrying on the major portion of the work of the Institute. Many members in visiting The Octagon from distant cities are surprised to find that the Officers are not in daily attendance, and that even the Directors are absent. As these Officers and Directors are usually practicing architecture in their home towns, the time they can give to the affairs of the Institute in Washington is comparatively slight. Outside of the meetings of the Board and Executive Committee, their interest in Institute affairs, and in the direction of those affairs, is maintained by correspondence.

The individual is the vital spark of the Institute. It is the interest or the apathy that you display that makes or mars the national body. The Institute is to you what you are to the Institute. It gives generously of its efforts to improve the conditions under which you practice your profession. The opportunities for the improvement of this practice are unlimited, but it depends upon you as to how much these possibilities are developed.

When you realize that less than fifteen per cent of the structures that are erected in this country are designed by men architecturally trained to design them, you can visualize the enormous field for future development. Add to this the advances that are being made in methods and materials for construction you can see how greatly this again enlarges the field. The full development will take years to accomplish; will require self-analysis on the part of each member of the profession, as well as a consecration to the cause of good architecture.

Conventions give us an opportunity to talk to one another, to gain experience from our contacts, and to express approval or disapproval of the action of the Board of Directors and the Officers. The programs of conventions are criticized because of the time consumed by organization or internal matters, and because the practice of architecture as a profession and as an art receives too little attention. The criticism is justifiable, but it is difficult to correct these conditions under the present set-up. The Board is forced to bring all matters involving policy to the convention for decision. While the Board exercises all the powers conferred upon it by the conventions, these powers are necessarily restricted. I strongly recommend that this question of convention programs be given special study by a committee appointed for the purpose. For this convention the Board eliminated the reading of its own report, solely for the purpose of saving the time of the delegates. Much more can be done along these lines, but it requires special study by a committee working the year around. Such a committee could receive suggestions throughout the

year, and it should receive them well in advance of the time of the spring meeting of the Executive Committee, as that Committee usually formulates the first draft of the program for the convention. As a rule, it takes from two to three months to arrange all the details.

Let us pause for a moment to take a long-range view of the Institute and endeavor to draw a true picture of its past achievements, its present position, and its possible future influences on our social and economic life. Seventy-eight years ago, when the Institute was formed, a professional architect enjoyed scant recognition as a necessary factor in the development of our communities. He was also sadly handicapped by suspicions and petty jealousies among his fellow practitioners because of the lack of any accepted standards of professional ethics and practice. The opportunities which the Institute afforded, through its chapter support and annual conventions, for men to meet in intimate association and to cooperate for their common good, ultimately broke down the barriers of individual reserve and suspicion. We can now rejoice that the membership is united in a body, fundamentally harmonious while differing sharply at times as to policies.

Let us also record our gratitude for and our great indebtedness to those valiant and unselfish men who bore the brunt of the battle through the long years, and who by their unswerving loyalty and fine example held our ship of state true to its charted course. If we have not yet realized a complete fulfillment of our aspirations and achievement of our ideals, we may derive much satisfaction from the degree of public recognition which is today accorded the architectural profession. How immeasurably greater would that recognition be

if all the practicing architects in America could be brought to realize that it is to their interest to have a national organization assume and maintain a leadership!

An eminent divine was recently asked, Is the church worth supporting? Is it worth the investment of our time, our means, and our talents? Replying, he said, When a man ceases to be an enthusiastic churchman, he ceases to be a Christian in any sense that matters very much. Is not this equally true of the members of our profession, and their relationship to the Institute? It is not an exaggeration to state that the advancement of the profession of architecture, and the interests of the building public throughout the country have resulted from the efforts and the leadership of the Institute.

My appreciative thanks are extended to each of you for your loyal support during the last three years, and for your tolerant bearing of my shortcomings. The experience has been a most interesting, and on the whole, a somewhat enjoyable one—at least, in spots. There have been crises that have required prompt action, and the responsibilities involved therein have been assumed in the hope that they would ultimately work out to your satisfaction. The members of the Board have worked together in the friendliest spirit imaginable, and they have strengthened and encouraged me to carry on. The friendships thus formed and deepened are my most treasured memories.

To the staff at The Octagon I owe a debt of gratitude. Always cheerful and helpful they have materially lightened my task. They are a valuable asset and a real credit to the Institute.

ERNEST JOHN RUSSELL.

The Beginnings of the Institute

BY FRANK CONGER BALDWIN, F. A. I. A.

IN any consideration of the beginnings of the Institute, one must naturally take into account the character and personality of the men who practiced architecture in those earlier days and the environment in which they worked. Fortunately, for those who must listen to me today, it will not be necessary to picture an accurate and lengthy historical background, as that task has already been

fully and ably performed by George Champlin Mason, Fellow of the Institute, who once presented before the Philadelphia Chapter a most enlightening paper upon this subject. That paper was published in the issue of the *Journal of the Institute* for September, 1913, and I am indebted to it for much of the data to which I shall refer today.

To my mind, this Convention of 1935 is an im-

portant milestone upon the highway of professional progress, and it seems to me an appropriate time to pause and evaluate those intellectual and ethical forces which were instrumental in our creation and which have guided us thus far upon our path, and to determine to what extent they shall influence our direction in the future. Therefore, for the benefit of those younger members who have not had an intimate acquaintance with Institute history, I shall attempt, as briefly as possible, to describe the conditions which led to the formation of the Institute, some of its early struggles and disappointments, its steady growth in influence, and public recognition of its present position of national importance.

From the Colonial period of American history, down through the first half of the 19th century, much of the early architecture of our country was the creation of capable designers who had received their training in London, or had availed themselves of the publications of those times which were devoted to the builder's art. I mention but a few of these publications, such as "*The Builder's Dictionary or Gentleman and Architect's Companion*," Price's "*British Carpenter*" and Smith's "*Carpenter's Companion*." To attempt an accurate list of those able men who gave character to our early American architecture, such as Latrobe, Strickland, Haviland, Harrison, Davis, and Walter, would indeed be a futile gesture at this time. Let us, instead, endeavor to discover what were the influences which led to the organization of a national professional society. It must be remembered that the older architects had a hard struggle to win public recognition and often were compelled to turn to other pursuits to enable them to maintain a bare existence. (To quote from George Mason.) "Thus, in 1804, William Bridges, a man of note, advertised that he was an Engineer, Architect and Land Surveyor." At the same time, the advertisement sets forth that Mrs. Bridges had for sale a "general assortment of millinery and ladies' morning dresses and children's coats and pelisses." Of an earlier date was Peter Harrison, who was obliged to engage in trade and, in partnership with his brother Joseph, conducted an extensive grocery business. Then, too, in those primitive days, there existed in the public mind a confusion as to the distinction between an architect, as a professional man, and the carpenter or builder, a confusion that the passing of a century has failed to completely eradicate. In a letter published in the New York

Tribune in 1867, the writer gives the following advice, "If you cannot afford the usual percentage to the architect, find among yourselves a carpenter who has become skilled in architecture." It is an unquestioned fact that a large part of the public of that period looked upon architects as the exponents of a useless and unnecessary profession.

It is easily understood that, because of this chaotic condition, there germinated the idea that if the architects of the country could be united in association they could assist each other, by friendly intercourse, in the acquirement of every branch of professional knowledge necessary for their progress and in the fostering of a more general appreciation on the part of the public. The number of such professional architects was comparatively few, and the first attempt at group association of which we have any record was in 1836 when, on December 6th of that year, eleven architects held a meeting in New York for the purpose of organizing into an association. At that meeting, they formed an organization called The American Institution of Architects and, subsequently, at a convention held in Philadelphia, on May 2, 1837, their action was formally ratified.

At the March, 1935, meeting of the Executive Committee of the Institute, a letter from Ellery K. Taylor, of the Philadelphia Chapter, was considered, in which he suggested that "1936 might be a good time to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the American Institute of Architects."

Mr. Taylor based his suggestion upon the assumption that the Institute, which was incorporated in 1857, was in reality the successor to and continuation of that earlier organization known as The American Institution of Architects which was formed in 1836.

The Executive Committee deemed the matter to be of sufficient importance to warrant an investigation of the historical facts. It assigned to me the task of making such an investigation with instructions to report to this Convention, if that seemed advisable.

It will be realized that this was a large order, considering the limited time available in which to do the work, for it meant a careful examination of all the old records in the archives of the Institute at The Octagon and possibly a considerable amount of correspondence with some of the older members who might have helpful information. My search was undertaken promptly and soon revealed the

fact that the ground had been thoroughly covered by others before me, who had at various times made reports to the Institute upon the same subject. I shall therefore, as briefly as possible, make reference to the findings in those earlier reports.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on March 16, 1919, Fiske Kimball was appointed Historian of the Institute.

In June, 1922, the Board appointed a Committee on Archives consisting of Fiske Kimball, C. H. Whitaker, E. C. Kemper, Donn Barber, Chairman.

At the Convention of 1925 the committee presented the following resolution which had been prepared by Hobart Upjohn:

Whereas, It is a fact that the Institute was started and incorporated in 1857, as evidenced by the Articles of the Incorporation, and

Whereas, There were no members of the American Institution of Architects present at the first meeting held on February 23, 1857, and

Whereas, A Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was already at work drafting same when papers were presented concerning the American Institution of Architects, by Thomas U. Walter, and

Whereas, The record according to the Minutes was simply received and not in any way used as a basis or foundation for The American Institute of Architects, and

Whereas, The use of the date 1837 and the elimination of the date 1857 tends to obliterate the work of those faithful architects who made, formed and worked for the existence of The American Institute of Architects through many discouraging years,

Be It Resolved, That it shall be improper to eliminate the date 1857 from association with the Seal of this Society.

The Convention of 1925 adopted this resolution.

The first annual convention of the Institute was held in New York in October, 1867, and the president, Richard Upjohn, summarized the negligible activities of the organization during the previous decade in the statement that "it had been practically a local society and, though called The American Institute of Architects, the only claim it could make to a national character was the existence of the non-resident members in various places outside the City of New York, who paid half the contributions of resident members." The Civil War had inter-

vened, deranging every branch of commercial and professional activity and during that period there was probably little, if any, attempt at crystalizing the national idea.

At that convention of 1867, however, the Chapter system was adopted and the Institute was reorganized along those lines, and we may accept that date as the real beginning of the growth of the Institute in its national aspects.

As by far the greater number of architects were practicing in New York, it naturally followed that for many years most of the activities were centered in the New York Chapter. The Institute maintained its headquarters in the office of the New York Chapter at 923 Broadway and later at 128 Broadway, and its Secretary, A. J. Bloor, also acted as Secretary for the Chapter. It was interesting to me to find that Mr. Bloor had as an occasional assistant or copyist one Frank Baldwin—not a relative, so far as I know—to whom certain sums were paid for clerical work each month over a period of several years. But, in a letter dated February 9, 1874, to the Treasurer of the Institute, Mr. Bloor stresses the need of a permanent clerk to relieve him of some of the burdens of his office.

As Secretary of the New York Chapter, Mr. Bloor had other troubles. The Chapter had started to form a collection of architectural books and, some time thereafter, a number of valuable volumes were stolen from the collection. It is interesting to note that one of these, a copy of *The Alhambra*, was later found by Charles Babcock, one of the founders of the Institute, in a second-hand bookshop on Nassau Street.

The chapter system of the Institute's organization having been adopted, it is to be noted that in 1870 six chapters had been established, in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston and Baltimore. When I entered the Institute, through the Detroit Chapter, in 1897 there were nineteen chapters. Now there are sixty-eight. The forming of chapters in cities other than those mentioned above was probably attended with the usual difficulties. The lack of an accepted standard defining the professional status of an architect, and the suspicious and unfriendly attitude toward each other which prevailed among the architects of those days were some of the difficulties to be overcome.

I find in Mr. Bloor's correspondence files several letters written in 1875 by Henry T. Brush, one of the older architects of Detroit, whom I knew

in my boyhood days. He was the architect of the old Detroit Public Library. Brush wrote of having been the guest of the Cincinnati Chapter at one of its meetings, and expressed his delight "with the spirit of harmony existing between the architects of that place." Later, he wrote that he had attempted to form a chapter in Detroit and had solicited the cooperation of Gordon W. Lloyd, one of Detroit's pioneer and very successful architects. I quote from his letter—"But, on account of being the successful party in a competition, Mr. L. thinks I have resorted to bribery. I am happy to say I hold myself above such work—I desire to treat my fellow architects here as gentlemen." And so, nothing came of the movement at that time. Twelve years elapsed before the Detroit Chapter was actually formed, in 1887.

The title of this paper, "The Beginnings of the Institute," was assigned to me by the Executive Committee, and I assume that it was not intended that I should attempt an historical account of the Institute's subsequent growth and achievements. Nevertheless, I may be pardoned if I take this opportunity to call attention to the very great contribution that my beloved Detroit Chapter made, not only to the high standards of professional practice throughout the country, but to the financial advantage of the Institute.

More than thirty years ago, the idea occurred to me that it would be a fine thing if all the architects practicing in Detroit should adopt a uniform set of General Conditions for contracts, and I suggested that the Chapter appoint a committee to perfect such a document. Henry J. Meier and I were appointed to perform the task and, after months of study, we produced a document, known as the Michigan General Conditions, which was immediately put into use in all of the Detroit offices. The following year, Allen B. Pond of Chicago, brought this work to the attention of the Institute at the annual convention, commenting upon it as a most outstanding contribution to the improvement of professional practice. The convention voted to appoint a committee to undertake a similar work for the national body and the president, Frank Miles Day, appointed such a committee, with Mr. Pond as chairman. I was one of the members of that committee. We worked hard for three years in producing what are now known, with subsequent additions, as the Standard Contract Documents of the Institute. Our labors were expensive. I think they cost the Institute several thousands of dollars,

but the documents proved to be of inestimable value in the improvement of standards of professional practice, and their sale, over a period of twenty years has brought into the Institute's treasury over \$100,000 and there is now a substantial and growing demand for them. Let those who feel that the annual dues of the Institute should be reduced, ask themselves how the Society could have rendered its many valuable and efficient services to the profession if it had not had this additional revenue.

While I may be accused of taking liberties with my text, I feel that I would be remiss if I failed to take advantage of this opportunity to bring to the attention of the members a really serious condition of affairs respecting the archives of the Institute and the dangers which beset their permanent preservation. I should like to present this subject under three captions.

A. THE PRESERVATION OF THE ARCHIVES. Under the able direction of the first Historian, Fiske Kimball, with the assistance of an experienced archivist, Miss Florence P. Spoffard, the valuable early records of the Institute were collected, arranged and co-ordinated in good condition in 1926. They are kept in storage in the basement of The Octagon and are easily accessible. They are in constant danger, however, of complete and utter destruction, if at any time the basement should become flooded with water. Two years ago, due to an extraordinary rain fall in Washington, all of the sewers in The Octagon area backed up and nearly every cellar, including that of The Octagon, was flooded with water. But for the timely energy of Mr. Kemper and his assistants, in hastily moving our records to a higher level, many of them would have been totally destroyed. Nor are we immune from the possibility of a similar catastrophe even when there are no general floods! The Octagon is equipped with a sprinkler system as a protection against the hazard of fire. At any time a slight blaze or some mechanical defect might set off this system, causing disastrous water damage to our records.

I bring this to your attention in the hope that its gravity and importance may stimulate immediate action looking toward the finding of ways and means for the protection and preservation of our priceless records.

B. THE CODIFICATION OF THE OFFICIAL ACTIONS OF THE INSTITUTE. In 1928 it was deemed desirable that all actions of the Conventions, the

Board of Directors and the Executive Committee should be codified for easy and instantaneous reference. This seemed to be and later proved to be a tremendous task, but the work was undertaken and absorbed without increasing The Octagon staff or the operating expense of the office, through the zeal and skill of an enthusiastic member of the staff, Miss Marion von Bubam. Her work was of a very high order and she produced a volume of codification of inestimable value. Unfortunately, due to a serious illness, Miss von Bubam was compelled to leave the employ of the Institute in 1929 and from that point the codification ceased. It is well known that because of the depression The Octagon staff has been reduced numerically to one-third its former size, while the work imposed upon it in recent years has been increased at least three-fold. It can be readily understood that there has been no possible way, under existing circumstances, whereby the codification could be brought up to date and kept current.

I submit this for your careful consideration.

C. A HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTE. I have long felt that it is most regrettable that there has never been a complete history of the Institute, detailing its early struggles and later achievements, and containing biographical data concerning those able men who, by their vision and zeal, contributed so much toward the creation and development of our Society. The sources of information which would make possible the writing of such a history are rapidly fading out of existence. Indeed, much that would be most valuable is probably lost beyond recovery. I call your attention to the fact that, in the entire present membership of the Institute, there remain but forty-eight men who have been members longer than I have and, of these, twenty are listed in the *Annuary* as having retired from active practice.

I urge that there be no delay in appointing a Historian and delegating to him the task of writing such a history. I can suggest the names of several members eminently qualified to produce a most readable and valuable document.

And, finally, I ask your indulgence while I generalize for a moment upon the state of the Institute and its prospects for future growth and influence.

During the past twenty-seven years, I have been honored by the Institute by appointment to serve on many important committees, by election to serve for three years as a member of the Board of Directors, three years as Second Vice-President and nine years as Secretary. I mention this record only for the purpose of emphasizing the fact that, perhaps more than any other member, I have been privileged to observe the growth of the Institute and, at the same time, to witness its disappointments and its failures and, perhaps, to correctly evaluate the causes thereof. My long period of service has been one of great joy and satisfaction to me but, at times, the privilege has been a painful one for, from my point of vantage, I could envision the possible realization of the aims and ideals of the Institute and note how slight was the weight of effort needed to turn the scales from a chimerical dream to a practical reality. And, at times, why was this effort not exerted? Surely, not from any lack of loyalty or interest on the part of the members. Rather, as I am firmly convinced, because the individual member did not and does not understand the responsibility that rests upon him, in his relation to the Institute, to the profession as a whole and to the civilization in which his chosen profession is such an important factor.

Whatever may be the place of the architectural profession in this changing America, the Institute must continue to exercise paramount leadership, and to exert its best influence for the future welfare of our country. To make this influence most effective, it is the duty of every member to keep currently informed regarding the program and the work of the Executive Officers, the Board of Directors and Committees. It is his duty to use every effort to carry the influence of the architect into all state and municipal activities, and into every part of the building industry which comes within his field. Only through the solidarity of organization, and zealous adherence to the highest ideals of architectural practice, can we overcome the tendency to regiment the profession out of independent existence.

My plea is directed to every practicing architect in America, whether or not he is a member of The American Institute of Architects.

Report of the Board of Directors

[To the Sixty-Seventh Convention of The American Institute of Architects, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 28, 29, 30, 31, 1935]

(1) Introduction

This Report of the Board of Directors to the Sixty-seventh Convention is offered as a brief review of the activities of the Institute since the Sixty-sixth Convention.

It also states several of the major problems now before the Institute and the profession.

These comments, and the recommendations which accompany them, represent the best judgment of the Board.

The Convention of the Institute is the final arbiter in all matters of sufficient importance to merit Convention action. It must determine the policy and the program of The American Institute of Architects.

It is the obligation of delegates to give close attention to all matters coming before the Convention, in the Board's report or otherwise, and to determine by their votes the solutions and the decisions which are essential to the welfare of the Institute and its chapters, and, we believe, to the welfare of the architectural profession in the United States.

(2) New State Association Members

The Board welcomes to State Association Membership in the Institute the Architects Society of Ohio and the State Association of Wisconsin Architects.

These additions to the State Association Members make a roll call which reads as follows:

- State Association of California Architects—1933.
- Michigan Society of Architects—1933.
- Architects Society of Ohio—1935.
- State Association of Wisconsin Architects—1935.

(3) Committee Reports

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

There are more than forty of these committees, and it is not possible to bring their reports before the Convention or to review all of them in this report of the Board of Directors.

The Board at its annual meeting in Washington, May 21 to 25, inclusive, considered in detail the reports of all of the committees and took action

with respect to the recommendations contained therein.

In some cases the subject-matter of committee work is of such nature as to require special mention by the Board and action by the Convention. Those items are separately presented in this report.

The Board considered all of the committee reports as having an important bearing on the affairs of the Institute, and they were fully considered in the formulation of this report to the Convention.

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

The Board desires to place before the Convention the titles of the standing and special committees and the names of their chairmen. It is not feasible to include the complete personnels for each committee, but they will appear in due course in THE OCTAGON.

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

COMMITTEES	CHAIRMEN
Investment.....	Edwin Bergstrom
Finance.....	Charles H. Higgins
Practice.....	John P. B. Sinkler
Judiciary.....	Charles D. Maginnis
Contracts.....	Thomas E. Snook
Allied Arts.....	Ely Jacques Kahn
Public Works.....	Francis P. Sullivan
Building.....	D. Everett Waid
Education.....	William Emerson
Competitions.....	Egerton Swartwout
Public Information.....	William Harmon Beers
Structural Service.....	N. Max Dunning
Historic Buildings.....	Leicester B. Holland
Registration Laws.....	Emery Stanford Hall
City and Regional Planning.....	Eliel Saarinen
National Capital.....	Francis P. Sullivan
Foreign Relations.....	Julian Clarence Levi
Industrial Relations.....	William O. Ludlow
Constitution and By-laws.....	Edwin Bergstrom
Health and Safety.....	Samuel R. Bishop
Standard Accounting.....	Edwin Bergstrom
Honor Awards.....	David J. Witmer
Membership.....	Ralph T. Walker
Schedule of Charges.....	M. H. Furringer
Building Practices.....	Wm. Stanley Parker
Roadside Structures.....	Bryant Fleming
Economics of Site Planning and Housing.....	Eugene H. Klaber
School Building Classification.....	James O. Betelle
Contracts for Municipal Work.....	Fred F. Willson
Free Sketches.....	Branson V. Gamber

Committee Reports—Continued	
State Societies.....	John R. Fugard
Small Houses.....	Charles T. Ingham
Information for Prospective Building Owners.....	Franklin O. Adams
Economic Value of Architectural Service.....	Nat G. Walker
Cooperation with Engineers on Registration Laws.....	Emery Stanford Hall
Architects' Reports.....	Frederick H. Meyer
Filing System for Architectural Plates.....	Wilbur H. Tusler
Code of Fair Competition.....	Wm. Stanley Parker
Cooperation with Architectural Modelers and Sculptors.....	Electus D. Litchfield
Relations with Architectural Draftsmen.....	Ralph T. Walker
Unification of Architectural Profession.....	Edwin Bergstrom

(4) The Relation of the Architect to Government

This subject is of immediate interest and importance to every architect. The principles involved are fundamental.

On December 12, 1934, a confidential report was sent to the membership on developments in Washington subsequent to the adjournment of the Sixty-sixth Convention, which affected the relation of the architect in private practice to Governmental agencies. Concurrently with the making of that report the Executive Committee adopted a public works program for the Institute. A Chairman of the Public Works Committee was appointed, and he was authorized to establish sub-committees in every chapter of the Institute.

The Board now refers the Convention to the comprehensive report by the Committee on Public Works, which will be submitted at the session to be devoted to "The Relation of the Architect to Government Agencies."

Distinguished speakers will present the Government's point of view; appropriate resolutions will be offered by the Committee; and there will be ample opportunity for discussion.

(5) Architectural Education

In the administration of its high interest, the Committee on Education becomes a more and more valuable instrumentality of the Institute and justifies the important place it now holds in our program. Its report to the Board, which will be read during the evening session assigned to Education, deals with the activities made possible by the beneficence of the Carnegie Corporation, and indicates means by which the coming generation of architects may reach the stage of registration better equipped than before to meet the responsibilities of their profession.

The report is particularly impressive in the matter

which it submits in pursuance of the resolutions passed at the last Convention.

An engaging account of the lecture tours of C. Grant LaFarge and George H. Opdyke is introduced in the report, which concludes with a statement of the admirable results which are developing from the cooperation of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, with the Institute and the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture.

The accomplishments of the Committee on Education during the past year, and its program for the coming year will be fully discussed at a special session on Education on the evening of Tuesday, May 28.

The delegates are urged to attend that session, and to take part in the discussions.

The Board concurs in resolutions of the Chicago Chapter, which urge the active cooperation of all chapters in developing the Mentor System.

The Board offers the following resolution:

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

(This resolution was adopted.)

(6) The Allied Arts

The report of the Committee on Allied Arts outlines encouraging progress in the work which it is doing. The Committee reports favorably on the proposal to establish, under the work-relief legislation, a series of centers to be known as National Artists' Workshops.

The Board offers the following resolution:

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects, in Sixty-seventh Convention assembled, approves and endorses the proposal to create and finance under the work-relief appropriations a series of centers to be known as National Artists' Workshops, and authorizes the Board to give encouragement and support to the establishment of that program.

(This resolution was adopted.)

(7) Nominations of Honorary Members

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

Carl Milles, of Cranbrook, Michigan; and Harold Robert Shurtleff, of Boston, Mass.

(8) Finances of the Institute

The Treasurer's report, which will be offered by him, and distributed in printed form, gives a

complete and detailed picture of the financial operations of the Institute.

A study of that report is recommended to the members and to the chapters. When considered in connection with the Treasurer's reports to preceding Conventions, it shows excellent financial management throughout the entire period of the depression. It shows that the Institute has operated within its income.

Improvement of conditions, to which we look forward, will call for greater service by the various administrative agencies of the Institute. That increased service cannot be financed without an increase in the income of the Institute.

(9) *Annuary and Proceedings*

These two annual documents constitute the important public records of the Institute. For many years both were published without a break. When the depression came, the publication of the Proceedings was omitted first, and none were published for the Conventions of 1932 and 1934. Also, in 1932 and 1933, the publication of the Annuary was omitted. Through the generous gift of a member of the Institute the Annuary was published in 1934.

The Board regrets that the reduced income of the Institute does not permit the issuance of the Annuary or Proceedings in 1935 and expresses the hope that through the generosity of some member or group of members funds may become available to publish one or both of these documents during the current year.

(10) *Standard Accounting*

The Committee on Standard Accounting submitted to the 1934 Convention of the Institute a comprehensive report on an accounting system for the architect, together with a preliminary draft of the manual of accounts.

During the year the Manual has been edited into final form by the Committee and is now presented—printed and bound in a volume entitled "Manual of Accounting for Architects" by The American Institute of Architects. This Manual is now available for the membership of the Institute.

In addition to an acknowledgment, foreword, bibliography, table of contents and list of plates, the first half of the volume consists of text describing a practical system of accounting so flexible that it may be used in whole or in part by the architect, whether an individual, an association, or a corporation.

As stated in the foreword, "This manual is not

presented as a text book, to teach the architect to be a bookkeeper or an accountant. Its purpose is to state concisely the theory of accounting, indicate the general procedure of keeping accounts, and describe a practical system of accounting that will record the usual financial transactions of the architect's practice and present the essential cost data and information."

The Board commends to the members of the Institute and to the profession at large, the use of the Manual and the adoption of the System of Accounting. The Board is convinced that the individual use of the Manual and Accounting System will prove of great value and benefit to the individual architect, and that general use by the profession will develop the data for comprehensive and intelligent comparison of costs of rendering architectural services, and that these comparisons will form accurate bases for determination of adequate compensation for architectural services.

The one apparent omission from this volume is an adequate expression by the Institute of its recognition of the remarkable and invaluable contribution to the sound and constructive advancement of the profession rendered, through the medium of the Manual of Accounting, by the Committee on Standard Accounting—and in particular by the Chairman of that Committee, Edwin Bergstrom. While the Board has prepared a statement of such recognition for insertion in the Manual, the Board realizes that no statement can do full justice to this splendid contribution.

The Board also acknowledged the valuable service rendered by Price, Waterhouse and Company, Accountants, in the preparation of the Manual and the accounting forms.

The Board believes that the general use of the Manual will not only advance the financial standing and security of the profession, but will in ever-increasing measure constitute the most fitting acknowledgment of the Committee's and Mr. Bergstrom's splendid contribution to the profession.

(11) *The Building Committee*

The Building Committee reports its constant endeavor to maintain the physical condition of The Octagon property. Efforts to restore and furnish the building and even to prevent undue wear and tear of its interior must be deferred until other administrative office space shall have been provided.

With regard to the proposed new administration building and library, and at the request of the Committee, the following resolution is recommended for adoption:

Resolved, That the Building Committee be authorized to continue its work under the direction of the Board of Directors and in accord with the carefully considered and limited authorizations of previous convention actions.

(This resolution was adopted.)

(12) Competitions

The Committee on Competitions reports a revival of competitions during the past year. In addition to those handled directly by the sub-committees, two important public competitions were referred to and approved by the Institute Committee. There were the Federal Reserve Board Building, Washington, D. C., and the Davidson County Public Building and Court House, Nashville, Tennessee.

The Committee expresses its appreciation of the cooperation shown by those in charge of these competitions, and of the quality of the programs prepared by the professional advisers.

The Committee reports the action of the Board in publishing a Digest of the Competition Code and in revising and clarifying competition provisions in certain A. I. A. documents.

The Committee has studied the competition code for public works projects, as proposed by the Southern California Chapter, and while in sympathy with the results that are sought, feels that such a procedure would not accomplish the ends desired. The Board concurs in this position.

(13) City and Regional Planning

The report of the Chairman of this Committee is an incisive review of some of the difficulties inherent in the subject of city and regional planning. The Committee has done effective work during the past year and for the purpose of doing better work it offers certain recommendations which the Board submits to the Convention in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on City and Regional Planning be reorganized with fewer members, in the interest of greater efficiency; and that the chapters nominate local committees to serve under the central Committee, thus establishing a systematized organization throughout the country.

(This resolution was adopted.)

Resolved, That the Committee on City and Regional Planning be authorized and directed to initiate a campaign directly or through the Institute—to the end that communities may be enlightened as to the necessity of adopting a comprehensive master-plan, developed in accord with the advanced standards of the modern way of building cities.

(This resolution was adopted.)

(14) Economics of Site Planning and Housing

The report of this Committee discussed the problems of land tenure as related to site planning and

housing, with particular reference to the control of land use, and asserts that public land control must be established to create a flexible pattern of land use to meet changing community needs. If vested rights are not yielded the Committee believes it will be essential to establish public ownership of land.

The following resolution, which is a modification of one proposed by the Committee, is offered by the Board:

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects declares that good housing is dependent on planned communities; that adequate public control of land use is essential to the scientific functional planning of communities on sound economic and social lines; and that the Institute advocates the progressive acquisition of such public control and the training of persons to be competent to devise and administer that control.

(This resolution was adopted.)

(15) Architectural Service for Small Houses

The report of the Committee on Small Houses indicates that it has kept in touch with small house activities throughout the country that are being conducted by the various agencies of the Federal government, and the individual and group efforts that are being made to cooperate with these agencies.

The Committee feels that the results of its efforts will be of value if recorded, analyzed, and the findings published. Out of these trials may come the answer to the small house problem.

Various plans have been developed in widely separated states with the objective of furnishing architectural service to small home builders, particularly those who wish to take advantage of Federal aid. With these objectives the Board is in full accord, but it has taken the position that it cannot give the endorsement of the Institute to any specific plan or organization. It has said to the sponsors of such plans who seek the endorsement of the Institute that endorsement can be given only by the Convention, to which they have been referred without prejudice.

(16) Preservation of Historic Buildings

The Convention last year expressed its appreciation of the beginning of Government interest and support for the recording of early American architecture—an activity in which the Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings played an important part.

The Committee now reports that the agreement between the National Park Service, The American Institute of Architects, and the Library of Congress for the continuation of the Historic American Buildings Survey has been successfully put into effect,

resulting in an appreciable increase in measured drawings and photographs as well as in some financial assistance to unemployed architects.

Mimeographed lists of the work covered in each district may be had on request to the Library of Congress. Prints of measured drawings may be had for ten cents a sheet, and prints from the photographic negatives for an average price of fifteen cents.

The hope is expressed that it may be possible to secure allotments from the new Public Works funds for the continuation of this work.

The progress of a bill "to provide for the preservation of historic American sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance" is being watched by the Committee. This bill was endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Institute. It has passed the Senate and is now awaiting consideration by the House of Representatives. Certain changes in wording suggested by the Committee with the purpose of broadening the scope of the bill have been incorporated.

The report cites the revival of the project studied thirty years ago by Carrere and Hastings to replace the central portion of the United States Capitol with marble and bring its eastern facade forward into the Court, creating a base for the dome, which now overhangs this facade.

(17) Constitution and By-Laws

The Board offers to the Convention with a great deal of satisfaction the amendments to the Constitution and By-laws of the Institute that will complete the revision thereof ordered by the Sixty-second Convention, and unanimously recommends your adoption of them, after the adoption of amendments which will be offered from the floor by the Board.

The amendments printed in the April Octagon covered both the complete revisions and those that pertain to unification matters. The reference under this section of the Board's report is entirely to matters concerned with revisions.

The amendments have not been hastily drawn. The revision of the By-laws has been under way since 1927, and the amendments published in the April Octagon are the result of an extended study of many suggestions made by various chapters and members during the seven years.

Amendments relating to meetings of the Institute, its administration, finances and property were adopted by the Convention in 1930. In 1932 other

amendments relating to state association members were adopted. The amendments now offered complete the parts of the By-laws not covered by the former amendments and make minor changes of a routine nature in the parts heretofore adopted. The Board, believing that these completing and correcting amendments will be of great aid in the efficient administration of the Institute affairs, hopes you will adopt them.

The Board has no apologies to make concerning the length of the amendments. The By-laws constitute a working document consulted primarily by those who administer the affairs of the Institute. It contains many provisions that strictly are not By-law matters; some provisions are historical, some restate provisions of the corporate laws under which the Institute functions, and many of them are rules and regulations that ordinarily would be published in supplementary documents. Nothing has been included that will not be helpful in administering the Institute affairs and save many hours for the Board, the Executive Committee and the officers. The advantage of having all these matters brought together in one document is so great the Board feels that the many members who prefer a shorter document will defer to its judgment, and not object to its adoption because of its length.

The amendments are offered in two categories:

- (a) amendments as to form, and
- (b) amendments as to substance

The *amendments as to form* are minor changes of a routine and corrective nature. They do not involve any changes in policies and the Board has the authority to make them without taking the time of the Convention. But it seemed best to offer them with the other amendments, so as to give the full extent of the changes now proposed.

In some chapters the amendments are both as to form and as to substance, in others they are as to form only, and in some they are as to substance only. In sending notice of the amendments to By-laws to the members, whenever the *amendment was as to form*, the complete By-law provision, before and after the amendment, was not printed; it did not seem that it would be helpful or necessary to do so. If any delegate desires the before and after comparative readings, the information will be given to him from the floor. To save time in the Convention, the Board hopes the *amendments as to form* can be offered as a unit.

The *amendments as to substance* in some cases involve changes in policy, in others they are re-statements of provisions of existing By-laws. They

will be offered to the Convention chapter by chapter, and as each chapter is considered, the nature of its amendments will be explained and the attention of the delegates called to any changes in policy.

The Board calls to your attention some of the salient features of the amendments.

1. All provisions of the By-laws are brought into conformity with the laws of the State of New York governing the Institute. A number of inconsistencies have heretofore existed and the Institute proceedings will be in a much safer position because of this compliance.

2. The present Constitution and By-laws are combined in one instrument. This will accord with the New York laws governing the Institute and will do away with the contradictions existing between two documents. This change has long been desirable and was one of the first revisions ordered by the Board.

3. The first five chapters have been re-arranged. The broad, enabling provisions of the By-laws are assembled in Chapter I. Provisions relating to the Corporate Memberships and the various classes of the Institute Body are brought together in Chapter II. Regional Division organizations are established under Chapter III. All provisions relating to state association members are moved from Chapter V to Chapter IV, and some provisions are amplified; and all provisions relating to Chapters are set out in new Chapter V. The chapters from VI on are unchanged as to their titles and the nature of their subject matter.

4. There is no change in the status of the present classes of active memberships and state association memberships, other than to add a new class of memberships for active members who have given long and faithful service to the Institute. The qualifications for active memberships and for state association memberships are not changed. The rights, privileges, and obligations of the active members and the state association members are not changed. Regardless of whether or not you adopt the classes set up in the unification amendments only the active members and the state association members will be members of the Institute and entitled to vote on any question or division in the Institute meetings, and only an active member may act as a delegate thereto, hold any office in the Institute, or hold the presidency or vice-presidency or secretaryship of a chapter or state association member, and only an active member may vote on any question relating to Institute matters and affairs

in meetings of the chapters and the state association members, or act as chairmen of any of their committees that have to do with Institute matters; and active members must, at all times, be a majority of the governing boards of these societies.

5. There is no change in the government of the Institute. Delegates in conventions govern the Institute by electing boards of directors who manage and direct its affairs. This is their power under the corporate laws and there is no change proposed nor possible in this scheme. The delegates can fix general policies which the Board must carry out.

Administration powers are delegated to the Executive Committee, and certain such powers are given to committees which are called administrative committees, to distinguish them from those to which such administrative power is not delegated.

6. Whether or not the unification amendments are adopted, the status and position of the chapters remain unchanged. Their membership will consist of active members of the Institute as at present, and of such other members of the *Institute Body* as are assigned to them by these By-laws. No person not a member of that Body will be a part of the chapter organization or entitled to attend its meetings unless the chapter so elects. The relations of the chapters to the Institute and to the state association remains unchanged.

7. A skeleton organization is set up in each regional division, and a means provided for placing candidates for Regional Directors before the active members of each region, for their vote and nomination to the Convention.

8. Chapter XII is devoted to committees. This chapter will clear up one of the outstanding deficiencies of the present By-laws, prevent overlapping functions of committees, and make more clear the allocation of matter to them.

9. Chapter XIII is given over to provisions concerning the ethical code, the competitive code and the standards of practice advocated by the Institute. The scope of these codes and standards will be broadened and their influence extended.

10. At the end of the term of office of the second vice-president elected by this Convention, the office will be abolished, and in lieu thereof a new regional director will be added, and a new regional division will be created. The additional division will relieve the too crowded condition of some districts and make the visiting of chapters by the director in some of the districts much easier than at present. The need for this change has been so pressing that

it was felt it should be made at this time. To effect the change without increasing annual expense was impossible except by abolishing the one office and creating the other.

The other changes proposed in the amendments are minor and corollary to the important ones described above. They will be noted on the floor and need not be set out in detail here.

11. After all the completing amendments and those involving unification matters have been acted on, the following resolution will be offered by the Board:

Whereas, it appears desirable to the members of The American Institute of Architects that its affairs be conducted under the provisions of one instrument to be known as By-laws, in conformity with the provisions of Section 20 of the Membership Corporations Laws of the State of New York; and

Whereas, it appears it is to the best interests of the Institute that the amendments published in the March OCTAGON and in the April OCTAGON, as amended by the Convention, be approved; now, therefore, be it

Resolved—

First, that the Constitution and By-laws of The American Institute of Architects, as they now read, shall henceforth be merged and read as one instrument, subject to the changes made at this Convention, to be known as the By-laws of The American Institute of Architects;

Second, that after the adoption of the within resolution there shall no longer be a separate instrument known as the Constitution of The American Institute of Architects;

Third, that the necessary changes in the heretofore existing Constitution and By-laws of The American Institute of Architects to give effect to the within resolution are the amendments printed in the March and the April numbers of THE OCTAGON and thereby noticed to the members, as the same have been amended at this Convention;

Fourth, that the Board be and hereby is directed to edit the amendments as printed, to write therein, in proper form, the amendments made at this Convention; and

Fifth, the changes in said text of the By-laws are hereby adopted and the instrument as so amended is and shall be henceforth known as the By-laws of The American Institute of Architects.

(This resolution was not adopted in this form.)

(12) Unification of Architectural Profession

At the last Convention, without a dissenting vote, the following resolution was adopted:

RESOLUTION (A)

Whereas, the unification of the entire architectural profession in a single, strong national organization representing numerically the architects of the country is essential, particularly in view of the requirements of the proposed NRA Code for Architects, and

Whereas, The American Institute of Architects is the logical nucleus for such an organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That changes be made in the organization of The American Institute of Architects such that

a. It will be practicable for all state societies, other unaffiliated architectural organizations and individuals to affiliate with The American Institute of Architects, that

b. In order to secure a status satisfactory to the members of the organizations proposed to be so affiliated, provision shall be made, at no greater expense to their members, for the effective maintenance and prosecution of state and local functions with as much freedom as is now enjoyed by the local organizations, and that

c. To this end, the present regional divisions of The American Institute of Architects shall be modified and, within them,

autonomous state divisions shall be established which together will form the national unit, as many chapters being formed within the jurisdiction of the state division as the geographical and numerical requirements dictate and these chapter and state organizations jointly taking the place of the present chapter and unaffiliated organizations; and be it further

Resolved, That the President be authorized to appoint a committee of three members to promote the unification program of the architectural profession, the said Committee to report its recommendations to the Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects not later than September 30, 1934, and the said Board shall have full power to determine and act in this matter for and in behalf of The American Institute of Architects as represented at this Convention.

Resolution (B), adopted by the same Convention, is closely allied to the one just quoted; it is as follows:

RESOLUTION (B)

Resolved, That the Convention instructs the Board of Directors to consider, report and recommend to the next Convention desirable changes in or extensions of the Institute's membership classes.

In accordance with this mandate of the Convention, the President appointed the following members as a committee to formulate a plan to carry out the instructions of the Convention and to report it to the Board.

The committee comprised the chairmen of these other committees: Ralph Walker, of New York,—Committee on Membership, concerned with developing individual memberships in the Institute; John Fugard, of Chicago—Committee on State Societies, concerned with developing the state societies' memberships; and Edwin Bergstrom of Los Angeles—Committee on Constitution and By-laws. The other members, Franklin O. Adams, of Tampa, and Ralph W. Gray, of Boston—long experienced in Institute matters.

This committee held a two-day session in Washington, and later submitted its report to the Executive Committee, in December, 1934.

The Executive Committee considered the report at length. It concluded that the procedure outlined in the report carried out the intent and purpose of the Convention resolutions and sent the report to the Committee on Constitution and By-laws with instructions to prepare the By-law amendments necessary to put the plan outlined in the report into effect. An outline of the report was published in the February OCTAGON.

In addition to the amendments completing the revisions of the present By-laws, the Board submits to you the provisions relating to additional classes in the Institute Body, as requested by the last Convention. These amendments were incorporated in the document published in the April OCTAGON, so that they could be studied in relation to the balance of the By-laws. For

reference in this report, the amendments relating to these new classes are designated as the "Unification Amendments". They are comprised in Chapter II, Articles 1, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the By-laws, and are further described in this report under the title "Unification of the Architectural Profession". They seem to it to provide a suitable method of carrying out the intentions of the last Convention.

The Board particularly desires to call to the attention of the delegates the distinction between The Institute and The Institute Body. "The Institute" is a term used to designate The American Institute of Architects, a non-profit membership corporation of the State of New York. The Institute has two classes of members, both of whom are corporate members. These are the individual active memberships and the organization memberships. The individual members are known as "Active Members" and the organization members as "Association Members."

"The Institute Body" comprises all classes of membership that may be affiliated or associated with the Institute, directly or indirectly, for unification purposes. Thus, The Producers' Council is a member of The Institute Body by affiliation; thus, the Associates set out in Article V would be Associates of The Institute Body; similarly, the Junior Associates, Juniors, and the Student Associates, would be members of The Body. None of them would be members of The Institute; none of them could take part in its affairs, nor have any voice in its government. Keeping this distinction between The Institute and The Institute Body clearly in mind will facilitate the discussion of these four Articles of Chapter II.

For a long time there have been demands from many sources, outside of the unification program, for a graded membership in The Institute. Some have advocated that the candidates for corporate membership in The Institute should pass from one class of membership to another and finally to the corporate membership. Others have advocated that this progression should not be required but that the members should join whichever class of membership they were eligible to join, and be permitted to remain there until such membership was terminated by resignation, death, or for cause. The classes now proposed have many elements of these former plans.

The inclusion or non-inclusion of these additional classes in The Institute Body is so distinctly a matter of policy and so far outside of the prerogatives of the Board that it offers them without comment, either favorable or unfavorable.

However, other portions of the report of the special Unification Committee—relating to the regional divisions and other organization matters—have been approved by the Board and the adoption of amendments putting them into effect has been recommended heretofore in its report.

(19) Public Information

This Committee reports that the Publicist has carried on with unabated vigor, and has received the continuing support of many newspapers.

It notes with regret that many of the chapters have not responded to appeals made to them to furnish data for use by the Publicist in preparing material for the press.

The Committee calls attention to the drastic reduction of the annual appropriation for the work of Public Information, and urges that more adequate finances be provided as rapidly as the funds of the Institute warrant.

The Board expresses its appreciation of the work of the Publicist, and the Committee on Public Information, and bespeaks for them the fullest measure of cooperation from the chapters and members.

(20) Principles of Professional Practice—Proposed Amendment

The following amendment to Article 6 of the "Principles of Professional Practice," was submitted by the Committee on Practice and is recommended by the Board for adoption by the Convention:

Resolved, That Article 6 of the Principles of Professional Practice be amended to read as follows: "An Architect will not advertise for the purpose of self laudatory publicity, but publicity of the standards, aims and progress of the profession is to be commended. He will not take part or give any assistance in obtaining advertisements or other support towards meeting the expense of any publication illustrating his work; nor will he permit others to solicit such advertisements or other support; he will not sanction the publication of a brochure or catalogue illustrating his work, when the cost of such publication is paid for by advertisements, regardless of whether he takes part or gives any assistance in obtaining such advertisements."

(This resolution was adopted.)

(21) The Architects' Code

The Architects' Code Committee reports that the final draft of the Code, as approved by the Committee, was approved with certain recommendations by the Deputy Administrator at N. R. A., and forwarded to the National Industrial Recovery Board of N. R. A. for approval.

After conferences with representatives of the Architects' Code Committee and the N. R. A. Advisory Committees, the Code was returned to the Construction Division of N. R. A. as unsatisfactory. The objections cited were fundamental, including the basic fact that a professional code is

not contemplated by the Act. Certain of the fair practice provisions, such as the non-mandatory schedules of charges, were criticized.

In view of the general uncertainty as to the entire N. R. A. program at that time, the Code Committee decided, in agreement with the Executive Committee of the Institute, to let the matter rest on the table until Congress determines the future of N. R. A. At that time the matter can be taken up and decision made, in consultation with the Board of Directors of the Institute, as to further action.

(22) The Construction Industry Code

The Committee on Industrial Relations took a poll of various branches of the building industry in twenty-four cities. The results showed eighty percent of architects, sixty-six percent of general contractors, eighty percent of sub-contractors, and more than ninety percent of material dealers favoring continuation of the Construction Industry Code—with modifications to suit local conditions, and with changes which may be necessary in the light of experience.

(The resolution proposed by this committee was not offered by the Board, in view of the Supreme Court decision on N. R. A. See section 22-a, following:)

(22-a) Construction League—Cooperation Extended

In view of the Supreme Court decision on N. R. A. the Board proposes the following resolution:

Whereas, The decision of the Supreme Court on the National Recovery Act has put a stop to the work undertaken under the Construction Code Authority; and

Whereas, With the cessation of activity on the part of the Construction Code Authority and its Divisional Code Authorities, the Construction League of America again becomes the sole existing agency through which the coordination of the Construction Industry can be effected, be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects, in Sixty-seventh Convention assembled, instructs its delegates to the Construction League to cooperate in every practical way with the delegates representing the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Associated General Contractors of America, The Producers' Council, and the other national organizations associated in the Construction League in order that through the leadership of the Construction League there may be preserved to the Construction Industry those valuable elements and results of the coordination of interdependent functional groups in the industry that it was the purpose of the Code to advance; and be it further

Resolved, That this Institute hereby pledges its aid towards the extension, through the League, of such agencies as the League may now have or may set up to forward their ends.

(This resolution was adopted.)

(23) Model Form of Registration Law

The report of the Committee on Registration

Laws covers two important pieces of work, viz: (1) a preamble embodying the statement of the logic properly back of an architectural registration law; and (2) suggestions as to the text and wording which should be contained in a circular of advice to be issued by the Institute covering the contents of a proper architectural registration law.

The Committee, by more than a majority vote, recommends that a model registration law be issued.

A minority of the Committee, including its chairman, thinks that a model law is not practical and certainly should not be issued unless the means to employ competent legal counsel can be found.

In the opinion of the Board, the Institute is not prepared to undertake the preparation of a Model Registration Law at this time.

(24) The Producers' Council

The Producers' Council submitted a comprehensive and encouraging report to the Board of Directors.

In accepting that report, the Board expressed the hope that the cordial and mutually helpful relations which have so long existed between the Council and the Institute may be maintained.

The Board again commends to the chapters a full measure of support of Producers' Council Clubs.

(25) Changes in Membership

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS

	Dec. 31, 1934	May 27, 1935
<i>Active Members</i>		
Fellows.....	304	313
Members.....	2,760	2,754
State Association Members.....	2	4
<i>Honoraries</i>		
Honorary Members.....	90	88
Honorary Corresponding Members.....	50	50
Juniors.....	78	82
<i>Associates of Chapters</i>		
	3,284	3,291
	553	575
	<hr/> 3,837	<hr/> 3,866

CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP

	Jan. 1, 1934 to Dec. 31, 1934	May 15, 1934 to May 27, 1935
<i>Admissions</i>		
Active Members elected.....	72	132
Active Members reinstated.....	6	16
Active Fellow reinstated.....	1	1
State Association Members.....	1	2
Juniors admitted.....	26	33
Honorary Members elected.....	6	6
Honorary Corresponding Members elected	0	0

Changes in Membership—Continued

<i>Advancements</i>		
Active Members advanced to Fellowship.....	31	41
<i>Deaths</i>		
Active Fellows.....	13	9
Active Members.....	41	47
Honorary Members.....	1	3
Honorary Corresponding Members.....	0	0
<i>Resignations and Terminations</i>		
Active Members resigned.....	22	51
Active Memberships terminated.....	10	40
Junior Memberships terminated and expired.....	42	45
<i>Gains and Losses</i>		
Active Memberships terminated, all causes.....	86	147
Active Members, elected and reinstated..	79	149

Net Gain or Loss

In Active Members.....	Loss	7	Gain	2
In State Association Members.....	Gain	1	Gain	2
In Juniors.....	Loss	16	Loss	12

(26) Convention of 1936

Under the resolution adopted by the Sixty-Sixth Convention, to the effect that the annual conventions should be held every other year in the city of Washington, and in alternate years in other cities, the Sixty-Eighth Convention will be held in Washington, during the month of May, 1936.

The Treasurer's Report To The 67th Convention

May 28, 1935

THE Treasurer submits to you his report of the financial condition of the Institute at the close of the year 1934.

Last year it was reported to you that the books of the Treasurer had not been audited in 1932 and 1933 because of the expense involved, but this year the books for those two years and for 1934 have been audited by Price, Waterhouse & Co., and the audit is on file in The Octagon. This completes the auditing of the Treasurer's books without lapse.

General Operating Results

The operations for 1934 were severely curtailed, for the income was not as large as was hoped for. The income from dues not in default was a little over \$15,430.00; three-quarters of that received in 1933. The payments made on dues in default were approximately \$7,687.00, a little more than half of the amount received in 1933.

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The only general activities for which money was appropriated in any amount were for the Construction League, the Architects' Code, the Accounting System, and the revision of the By-laws. All of these activities had been authorized by previous Boards and Conventions, and work on them was well under way before the year opened.

The total income earned for general purposes was \$44,063.07 as compared with \$51,238.40 in 1933 and with \$106,121.00 in 1930. Proceeds of a \$4,500.00 loan and \$2,000.00 cash forwarded from 1933 brought the total money available for general purposes to \$50,563.07.

The total general operating expense for the year was \$51,407.95, which was \$844.88 greater than the income. This operating deficit was reduced to \$128.82 by adjustments of asset accounts and by a small gain in the prescribed purpose operations. This loss of \$128.82 compares with a loss of \$253.67 in 1932 and a loss of \$462.94 in 1933.

At the close of 1934, \$3,157.14, which belonged to the reserve fund from 1932 operations, was transferred to that account, making the total deficit \$3,285.96 (\$3,157.14 plus \$128.82) for the year. This deficit was met by borrowing forty-five hundred dollars from the Emergency Fund, on a three-year note. This loan was repaid in April this year.

The sources from which the general fund income was received and the general purposes for which it was disbursed are shown in Table 2 of this report.

The synopsis of all general operating income and expenditures for 1933 and 1934 is shown below in Table A.

TABLE A

	From January 1 to December 31, 1933	From January 1 to December 31, 1934
GENERAL FUND		
Income for General Purposes.....	\$51,238.40	\$50,563.07
Expenditures for General Pur- poses.....	\$51,122.42	\$51,407.95
Gross Gain or Loss.....	(G)\$115.98	(L)\$844.88

The Tables B and C that follow show the principal sources from which the income for general purposes of the Institute has been derived since 1930 and the principal items for which expenditures have been made from that income for the similar period.

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

TABLE B

Year	Income From Members	Income From Sale of		Income From other Sources	Total Income
		Documents	Structural Service		
1930....	\$70,588.88	\$29,898.37	\$4,082.18	\$1,551.98	\$106,121.41
1931....	64,329.44	15,807.02	3,999.96	1,287.30	85,223.72
1932....	51,370.93*	10,113.74	4,000.00	5,369.48	70,860.15
1933....	35,842.02*	7,933.93	2,200.00	5,282.45	51,258.40
1934....	28,003.99†	15,202.90	625.00	11,741.18**	50,563.07

* Includes initiation fees and one dollar per annual dues normally placed in general reserve.
 ** Includes proceeds of \$4,500.00 loan and \$2,000.00 cash forwarded from 1934.
 † Includes one dollar per annual dues normally placed in general reserve.

TABLE C

Year	Expended for Meetings	Expended for Property Maintenance*	Expended Sales Expense		Expended for Public Information	Expended for Committees
			Documents†	Structural Service		
1930.....	\$18,348.88	\$6,718.01	\$28,862.66	\$11,412.61	\$9,427.50	\$4,959.33
1931.....	16,934.27	7,453.53	17,910.50	11,815.76	10,952.70	6,913.64
1932.....	8,799.53	6,835.46	11,671.71	8,797.43	5,188.11	8,569.48
1933.....	5,470.96†	6,297.07	8,677.08	4,370.04	3,454.53	2,902.51
1934.....	7,429.38	5,912.32	12,697.87	625.40	2,938.73	3,365.45

† No convention held.
 ‡ Includes expense of publishing OCTAGON at about \$4,500.00 per year.
 * Income from Property Maintenance Fund, balance from General Fund.

The Tables B and C clearly show that the steady decline in dues and other revenue and the manner in which the Board has reduced expenditures in its efforts to fit the income year by year. No new sources of income, of any volume, are in sight for 1935, and the activities of the Institute must be curtailed as severely as they were curtailed in 1934.

The membership must continue to be patient with The Octagon. The volume of letters coming into the headquarters has almost doubled during these last two years, while the personnel to answer these letters has been halved because of lack of funds. Obviously there must be delays.

The question of finding money to run the Institute is serious. If every member of the Institute paid his dues this year, if there was not a single default, the total income would be only a very little more than was received as dues in 1932 and 1933, when more than 1200 members were in default. This is explained, of course, by the reduced dues, but it means that the operations of the Institute can never be extended beyond those of two years ago, when it was thought an irreducible minimum had been reached, until the dues are raised, the membership enlarged, or other sources of income provided. Under the present dues the number of active members would have to be doubled if the Institute were to be as active as it was in 1931, and that year was its most active year. This year

* Space not available for this table.

the Board is compelled to appeal to the Convention for funds to publish the Proceedings of this Convention and the Annuary, if you desire them published, and further funds must be made available to the public works committee if it is going to function effectively. The present activities of that committee are possible only because of the contribution made by the New York Chapter. The Octagon office is so under-staffed that the present force have extended themselves to their physical limits, and, if anything should happen to the Executive Secretary, who is entirely without executive assistants, it would be a catastrophe we do not like to contemplate. This Convention, somehow, must provide additional money by increase in dues, voluntary subscriptions, or otherwise, if it desires the Institute to answer its letters promptly, carry on any additional activities, or even do the things it is attempting to do with efficiency.

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Balance Sheet

The financial condition of the Institute at the close of 1934 is shown in Table 1 of this report.*

The loss in net worth in 1934 was \$3,285.96. The net loss since 1930 amounts to \$3,760.62.

The Institute therefore continues to be sound financially. The accounts payable have cash reserved to pay them. The notes payable represent inter-fund borrowings and are not bank loans. Its cash for general operating expenses continues to be small in amount, and will be so until the members have the money to pay dues. A slow pick up in the sale of contract documents continues, and this indicates that some of the architects are getting some work to do.

Dues in Default

On December 31, 1933 the total dues delinquent was \$77,948.00, owed by 1663 members. The difference between the \$77,948.00 and the \$20,676.00 represents very roughly the amount of dues that was remitted by the 1934 Convention.

The total dues payable for 1934 was approximately \$38,500.00 after making an allowance of \$6,500.00 for those who were to pay \$10.00 instead of \$15.00 for the year. Of this amount approximately \$24,930.50 has been paid, credited or charged off, leaving \$13,569.50 in default for 1934 dues, owed by 823 members. In addition, 361 members owe \$7,107.00 for dues for 1931, 1932 and 1933, making a total default of \$20,676.50 at December 31, 1934.

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TABLE 2—THE GENERAL FUND
For the administration and maintenance of the Institute and its property.
OPERATING STATEMENT
Period from January 1, 1933 to December 31, 1934

OUTGO

INCOME

	INCOME		OUTGO	
	1	2	1	2
CASH FORWARDED.....				
MEMBERS.....				
Life Members, from Life Membership Returns.....		\$ 2,000.00	MEETINGS.....	
Active Members (Annual Dues not in Detail).....		15,316.24	Concession.....	1934
Temporary Returns from Dues.....		870.24	Board and Executive Committee.....	\$7,420.38
Initiation Fees.....		12,017.00	Regional Meetings.....	2,250.07
		1,164.00	PROPERTY MAINTENANCE.....	5,000.00
		405.00	Less paid by Property Maintenance Fund.....	79.65
GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND.....		none	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.....	2,035.83
PAYMENTS ON DEFAULTED DUES.....		none	Gross General Administration.....	
SALES.....		7,687.76	Distributed General Administration.....	\$5,072.32
Publishing and Printing.....		16,822.90	NET GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.....	2,076.40
Structural Service.....		15,202.00	RECRUITING.....	
Insights.....		525.00	Less paid by Recruiting Fund.....	\$25,762.54
INTEREST ON BANK BALANCES.....		5.00	PUBLISHING AND PRINTING.....	17,138.43
RENTS.....		1,437.15	STRUCTURAL SERVICE.....	\$659.82
GIFTS TO MEET CURRENT INSTITUTE EXPENSES.....		670.75	PUBLIC INFORMATION.....	305.37
THE SPECIAL FUNDS.....		295.00	EDUCATION.....	
Proceeds from loan from Emergency Loan Fund.....		4,500.00	Less paid by Special Funds.....	\$21,183.71
OTHER SOURCES.....		4,500.00	COMMITTEES.....	20,205.07
TOTAL.....		2,833.28	OCTAGON LIBRARY AND COLLECTIONS.....	3,365.45
Operating Gain or Loss.....		\$50,563.07	SPECIAL FUNDS.....	45.25
Loss 844.88		Gain 115.08	Less paid by Special Funds.....	124.06
Operating Gain or Loss.....		\$51,238.40	ARCHITECTS CODE.....	2,800.25
Loss 844.88		Gain 115.08	Less paid by Code Authority.....	24.56
Operating Gain or Loss.....		\$51,192.42	ROYALTIES, INTEREST, NOTES REPAID.....	486.02
Loss 844.88		Gain 115.08	CONSTRUCTION LEAGUE OF THE U.S. TRANSFER TO CONTINGENT FOR 1934.....	1,782.22
Operating Gain or Loss.....		\$51,122.42	TRANSFER TO GENERAL RESERVE FUND.....	2,000.00
Loss 844.88		Gain 115.08	RESERVE FOR REPAYMENT OF LOAN TO EMERGENCY LOAN FUND.....	3,327.27
Operating Gain or Loss.....		Gain 667.48	OTHER GENERAL PURPOSES.....	574.43
Reduction in Petrus Deficit.....		3,157.14	APPROPRIATIONS TO 1935 INCOME.....	2,500.00
Transferred to General Reserve Fund (from 1932).....		Loss 285.96	TOTAL.....	\$51,407.95
NET OPERATING GAIN OR LOSS (to Net Worth).....		Gain \$4,932.59		\$51,122.42

The Treasurer's Report—Continued

Gifts

The gifts during the year aggregated
 in amount \$17,771.15

They were as follows:

- 1. 392 Members' credit on remitted dues (total to date)..... \$16,732.25
- 2. Anonymously—for printing Annuary 1,000.00
- 3. Anonymously — for Education Committee 1.80
- 4. Wm. Emerson, George C. Nimmons, C. C. Zantzinger, Wm. B. Ittner, Charles Butler, Mrs. Barber 37.10

The list of members who donated their credits on dues for 1931 to 1933 inclusive is appended to this report.

* * *

Memberships

The year 1934 closed with 3064 active members,

as compared with 3071 at the close of 1933, a loss of 7 members. During the year 54 died, 22 resigned, and 10 had their memberships otherwise terminated, a total of 86. Seven members were reinstated and 72 new members were admitted.

The year closed with two state association members, representing approximately 2500 architects. The applications for two more are before the Board, which, if granted, will bring the state association memberships to four, representing at least 3000 architects.

The Treasurer in closing this report must reflect to you his observations that for the first time since the depression descended on the architects, there seems to be a decided optimism among them regarding the future. The profession wants to go to work, and it seems to feel that it is going to have some opportunity of doing that quite immediately. There are indications that private funds for building will become available to some extent, and the F. H. A. and the P. W. A. are opening unexpected fields.

EDWIN BERGSTROM,
Treasurer.

“The Seventy-Eighth Year”

IMPRESSIONS OF THE CONVENTION

SEVERAL things about the Sixty-Seventh Convention pleased the Editorial Us very much.

First, let us mention Frank Baldwin's valuable paper, which we think ought to be reprinted in THE OCTAGON for more ready reference and preservation. Second, we were pleased at Frank's happy way of remembering this one or that for the parts they played in the Institute's beginning, growth and development. We were pleased more-over with the Institute's newest contribution to the practical side of architectural practice. “The Manual of Accounting for Architects” is unquestionably the finest thing of its kind that has ever been published. We looked in vain for the author's name, which in a characteristically modest way, seems to have been suppressed. We know, of course, that our big-hearted and capable Treasurer, Edwin Bergstrom, wrote it, and the amount of thoughtful study which he put into it must have been enormous.

We liked most of all the spirit of this Convention, which was optimistic, friendly, cheerful to

the point of playfulness. The entertainment provided was superb. We would like to send a personal note of appreciation to each one of the little Girl Scouts at Kohler, who welcomed us in such quaint and pretty fashion. They, in turn, would be charged with messages of grateful thanks to the Kohler family as being better able to express such thanks charmingly than we ourselves—although we ourselves are no slouch at such things.

The Convention was loaded down with “proxies,” and it would have done Tom Kimball's heart good could he have seen the system for which he used to argue in complete operation. The responsibility of representing the absentees seemed to weigh not at all upon the delegates, who romped all over the proposed By-law amendments, and threw into the historic ash-can almost everything which the Convention of last year had instructed our faithful and tireless Board of Directors to do. The spirited discussion recalled the days of old when The Octagon Ghost walked annually and was a target for the machine-gun fire of Medary and his cohorts.

It was fine to hear Bob Kohn's keen wit and resourceful suggestions. Three Past-Presidents were in attendance, C. Herrick Hammond, Robert D. Kohn, and Irving K. Pond, and the others who still are on our rolls were fondly remembered. Personally, we had become so used to thinking of Ernest Russell as President, that we hated to see him hand over the gavel. We have no doubt of Stephen Voorhees' admirable fitness for the job, and yet a choice between two such fine persons as Voorhees and Maginnis was difficult to make, and didn't mean a thing when it had to be made. We are tempted to suggest another "sense of the meeting"; in effect, that when next we elect a President, the Runner-Up (if any) would automatically become "Chairman of the Board." In fact we are in favor of as many titles and distinctions as possible. We think we got this idea as a sort of contagion, for we heard one delegate say that he wished the "Fellows" would buy themselves caps and gowns and put on a little parade at the banquet each year.

As we travel homeward from Milwaukee we are thinking of the apple-blossoms at Kohler, the excellent "brot-wurst" at Mader's, and the wonderful beer which was all over the place. We are also thinking that we are proud of the Institute and not at all apprehensive for its future; for we believe that in spite of its propensity to tie itself up in procedure, and legal-sounding technicalities, it still in its heart is deeply interested in the esthetic, economic, and whatever problems there are that are part of the fascinating pursuit of architecture. We believe too that much thinking will be done along the lines suggested by those two spirited challengers, Mayor Hoan, and President Frank. We are living in very interesting times, and there is still a lot of fun to be had. If the reader does not believe this it will be because he was not at the dinner, and did not hear the scintillating remarks of pinch-hitting "Governor" LaBeaume.

WILLIAM L. STEELE, F. A. I. A.

Resolutions

ADOPTED BY THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONVENTION

See also "By-Law Amendments Adopted" and "The Sense of the Meeting."

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

In this section there are recorded, in chronological order, all resolutions adopted by the Convention, including, by reference, the resolutions adopted from the Report of the Board of Directors. The By-Law amendments, proposed in the April number of THE OCTAGON, including those relating to proposed unification of the architectural profession, were largely disposed of by votes which recorded "the sense of the meeting." Those amendments which were adopted are printed in full in the sec-

tion entitled "By-Law Amendments Adopted."

To avoid possibility of confusion, all votes recording "the sense of the meeting" are printed hereafter, as a separate section, and in that section will be found the record of the Convention with respect to unification and the other proposed By-Law amendments, except a few By-Law amendments which were formally adopted—and these appear in the formal resolutions recorded in this section.

Limitations of space do not permit the publication of many interesting papers and reports which came before the Convention. However, it is hoped to publish, in the July OCTAGON, excerpts from some of the Committee Reports and Addresses.

CHARLES T. INGHAM
Secretary

The Relation of the Architect to Government

Whereas, It is in the interest of the public that all government buildings should represent and embody the highest standard of architectural design, taking into account all aesthetic, all practical and economical considerations, and

Whereas, The American Institute of Architects, as the professional body representing the great majority of informed,

professional opinion in this field, is peculiarly qualified to cooperate with and assist the government agencies involved, in attaining this end, be it

Resolved, By The American Institute of Architects assembled in its Sixty-seventh Convention that it tenders to the President, to the members of the Administration, to the Congress and its Committees, and to the State and Municipal Govern-

ments, through its officers, its chapters, and its Committee on Public Works, its advice and cooperation in the development of methods and policies for improving and perfecting the planning, design and construction of Government buildings; making this offer in a spirit of patriotic service and of intelligent and sympathetic understanding of the difficulties and problems with which they are faced; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President, to the appropriate Committees of Congress, and to the heads of the Departments and independent agencies of the government concerned with the planning of government buildings.

The Housing Division, Public Works Administration

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects, in Sixty-seventh Convention assembled, express its appreciation and approval of the efficient manner in which Col. Horatio B. Hackett has administered the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration; and be it further

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects express its appreciation of the effective methods developed by the Housing Division of the Public Works Administration for utilizing the facilities and experience of architects in private practice—in the execution of the housing program of the Federal government; and be it further

Resolved, That this Convention express to Mr. Bertholf M. Pettit, Assistant Director of Housing, its thanks for his able presentation of the work and program of the Housing Division.

The Federal Housing Administration

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects, in Sixty-seventh Convention assembled, express its appreciation of the use of and the provision for the services of architects in the program of the Federal Housing Administration under which Federal aid is being extended through the financial institutions of the country to those who wish to build their own homes under the favorable terms of the National Housing Act; and be it further

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects express its appreciation of the policies and program of the Federal Housing Administration under which the requirements for loans have encouraged good construction and good design in the field of small house construction; and be it further

Resolved, That the Institute express its thanks to Miles L. Colean, Director of the Technical Division of the Administration, for his able address to the Convention.

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects, in Sixty-seventh Convention assembled, express its appreciation of the recognition of the value of architectural service and of the architectural profession by Donald H. McNeal, Director of Reconditioning of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, through which recognition the Home Owners' Loan Corporation has utilized the services of architects in private practice for reconditioning work performed under the requirements of the Corporation; and be it further

Resolved, That the thanks of The American Institute of Architects be extended to Pierre Blouke, Architect Adviser of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, for his able presen-

tation of the work of the Corporation in the field of reconditioning and rehabilitation.

The Supervising Architect

Resolved, That the Sixty-seventh Convention of The American Institute of Architects express its gratification at the appointment as Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department of Louis A. Simon, a member of the Institute of long standing, and well known to the membership as an earnest, able, intelligent and well-qualified architect and public servant; and be it further

Resolved, That it express its appreciation of Mr. Simon's courtesy in appearing at the sessions and explaining the methods and policies now in force in the Treasury Department with relation to the planning of Government buildings.

Architectural Education—Carnegie Corporation

(The resolution in section 5 of the Board's Report—page 10 hereof—was adopted.)

Allied Arts—National Artists' Workshops

(The resolution in section 6 of the Board's Report—page 10 hereof—was adopted.)

Building Committee—Administration and Library Building

(The resolution proposed under section 11 of the Board's Report—page 12 hereof—was adopted.)

City and Regional Planning.

(The resolutions in section 13 of the Board's Report—page 12 hereof—were adopted.)

Economics of Site Planning and Housing

(The resolution in section 14 of the Board's Report—page 12 hereof—was adopted.)

Public Information—Appreciation of Work of Publicist

Resolved, That the Convention express its appreciation of the work of the Publicist, James T. Grady.

Funds to Finance Institute Work

Resolved, That the Convention requests the Board of Directors to ask each of the constituent Chapters to contribute to the working funds of the Institute a sum equal to two dollars from each member of such Chapter, and further, to ask that such sums be made available for use by the Institute within the month of June of this year.

(In offering this resolution, Richmond H. Shreve, on behalf of the New York Chapter, pledged that Chapter to contribute \$1.00 for every \$2.00 contributed by all other Chapters, up to a total of \$1,000.00 to be given by the New York Chapter. This offer was accepted from the floor by the Boston Chapter with a gift of \$500.00, in addition to the \$2.00 per capita to be raised by the Chapter. The Chicago Chapter also offered to make a substantial contribution.)

History of the Institute—Committee Authorized

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President, which shall be known as the Committee on the History of the Institute, whose duty shall be to collect and correlate past and present history; and shall, at the proper

Resolution—Continued

time, write or cause to be written, an appropriate history of the Institute, past and present.

Historic American Buildings Survey

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects, in Sixty-seventh Convention assembled, express its gratification at the success of the program of the Historic American Buildings Survey completed last year, and urge the extension and continuation of this work

By-Laws—Direction to Edit and Print.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and hereby is directed to edit the By-law amendments as printed, and as amended by this Convention, and to write therein, in proper form, the amendments made at this Convention.

By-Laws—State Organizations

Resolved, That the chapter entitled "State Organizations" as proposed by the Board, pages 6 to 10 of the mimeographed "Procedure for Adopting Amendments" be adopted.

(This new Chapter V is printed in full in the section entitled "By-Law Amendments Adopted.")

By-Laws—Fellowships

Resolved, That the proposed amendments with regard to Fellowships printed as Article 6, pages 33 and 34 of the April OCTAGON, be adopted.

(These amendments appear in the section "By-Law Amendments Adopted.")

By-Laws—Power to the Board to Edit

Resolved, That anything contained in the existing By-laws that is contrary to, or conflicting with, the sections on State Associations, or possibly the section on Fellowships, which have been adopted, shall be edited out of the By-laws, power being given to the Board of Directors to do so.

By-Laws—Member Emeritus

Resolved, That the term "retired member" as used in the By-laws be changed to "Member Emeritus".

By-Laws—Number of Regional Divisions Increased—Office of Second Vice-President Abolished

Resolved, That Section 2, *Number of Regional Districts*, Article 1 of Chapter III as proposed on page 41 of the April OCTAGON be adopted and re-numbered as necessary.

(This amendment, increasing the Regional Districts by one, appears in full in the section "By-Law Amendments Adopted.")

and be it further

Resolved, That Section 2, *Officers*, Article 1, Chapter VII, as proposed on page 57 of the April OCTAGON, be adopted and re-numbered as necessary; and that the Board of Directors be instructed to perfect an arrangement whereby in one year in every three years four Directors shall retire, instead of three each year.

(This amendment, abolishing the office of Second Vice-President, in 1936, and authorizing the Board to re-arrange the regional districts, appears

in full in the section "By-Law Amendments Adopted.")

Junior Societies—Permissive Formation

Resolved, That the Chapters be permitted, under rules and regulations formulated by the Board of Directors, to form Junior members into Junior Societies within their jurisdiction.

By-Laws—State Associations—Authority to Repeal Inconsistent Sections

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be authorized to repeal or edit such sections of the existing By-Laws, or the proposed By-Laws should they be adopted, which are inconsistent with that freedom of action on the part of State Associations (including liberty of action regarding advertising in their publications) provided by the amended Chapter V approved by the State Society conference.

By-Laws—State Associations—Advertisements in Publications

Resolved, That Section 1, Article 4, Chapter XV of the By-Laws be amended so as to repeal any infringement on the liberty of action of state associations with respect to advertisements in their publications.

By-Laws—Amendments Not Acted Upon Referred to Board

Resolved, That the proposed amendments to the By-Laws remaining without action by the Convention be referred back to the Board and by it, if it so chooses, to a special committee for consideration during the coming year, and for the circulation to the Chapters of its conclusions for consideration in the course of the year; and that the Board secure the opinions of the Chapters on the various points of change involved, so that at the next convention there may have been at least the opportunity for such study as will justify prompt action with regard to the whole procedure. In this regard, it is assumed that the Board or Committee will be guided by the votes taken as the sense of this meeting.

Appreciation of Work of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws

Resolved, That the Convention express its appreciation of the painstaking work which the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws and its Chairman, Edwin Bergstrom, have done in interpreting the views of the Institute's last meeting.

State Associations—Pre-Convention Meetings

Resolved, That the Convention recommends to the Board of Directors, in order to promote the interest of State Societies and to provide a clearing house for the affairs of the State Association members of The American Institute of Architects, that hereafter the program for the conventions of the Institute shall set aside one day for a pre-convention meeting of State Associations.

Principles of Professional Practice—Brochures Containing Advertising

(The resolution in section 20 of the Board's Report—page 16 hereof—was adopted.)

Construction League—Cooperation Extended

(The resolution in section 22-a of the Board's report—page 17 hereof—was adopted.)

Adoption of the Board's Report.

Resolved, That the Report of the Board of Directors be accepted as a whole, as amended.

Wages Under Relief Work Program

Resolved, That the President and the Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects be instructed to request the President of the United States and Administrator Hopkins to take the question of wages under reconsideration in order that such wages may not be lower than those now existing on relief projects.

Wisconsin and Kohler Hospitality

(Offered by Louis La Beaume.)

Resolved, That the Sixty-seventh Convention of The American Institute of Architects, now in session at Milwaukee, hereby expresses its appreciation of the hospitality of the Wisconsin Chapter. Our cordial welcome to Milwaukee by Mayor Daniel W. Hoan has been reinforced by the cooperation of the industrial and professional elements of the community. As architects we have been particularly impressed by the imaginative vision controlling the organization of manufacture.

In the town of Kohler we have been permitted to observe the fruition of an intelligent example of planning, not only for production, but for wholesome living in which the possibilities of nature, of architecture, and of science have been happily combined. We desire especially to acknowledge with gratitude the opportunity which has been granted us, through the courtesy of Mr. Walter J. Kohler, to enjoy this instructive and inspiring experience, and we take this occasion to congratulate him on the achievement which his individual initiative and far-sighted vision has made possible.

Wisconsin Chapter Hospitality

(Offered by Louis La Beaume.)

The delegates of the Sixty-seventh Convention of The American Institute of Architects now nearing the close of their deliberations find themselves in complete unanimity on one point of paramount importance. The hospitality of Milwaukee has long been widely advertised and the fame of its attraction has penetrated even to the most remote purlieus of the Atlantic Seaboard. Even so, however, we have been all but overcome by the warmth of our welcome and the generosity of our entertainment.

To the Wisconsin Chapter the National Body (and the term is used advisedly) owes a deep debt of gratitude. And on behalf of the men of the Wisconsin Chapter, we also wish to acknowledge the gracious cooperation of their chatelaines who ministered to the entertainment of the visiting ladies and mitigated their disappointments in not being able to enjoy the flow of wit, wisdom and rhetorical passion, which have made this Convention memorable; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we join together in renewed fellowship and in pledges of grateful affection to the men and women of the Wisconsin Chapter, and we trust that no amendments will be offered to the resolution.

Housing Exhibit—Appreciation Expressed

Resolved, That the Sixty-seventh Convention of The

American Institute of Architects express to Col. Horatio B. Hackett, Assistant Administrator of the Public Works Administration, its appreciation of his action in securing for the Convention in Milwaukee, the splendid exhibition visualizing the program of low-rent public housing of the Public Works Administration.

Outdoor Advertising

Whereas, Outdoor Advertising in the United States has reached such excessive proportions, that in many States the highways have been rendered hazardous to life and limb by billboards and other advertising mediums which block the necessary vision of drivers of motor vehicles and distract their attention; and

Whereas, In many States the Outdoor Advertising business is exempt from taxation, and thrives upon the exploitation for its own ends of properties which border highways, for whose construction the property holders in all States have been taxed; and

Whereas, Proper and suitable taxation for the licensing of advertising structures would provide important revenue to the States and well considered State control of advertising sites would provide greater safety for the motorist; and

Whereas, The Natural Beauties of all the States are rapidly being destroyed by indiscriminate placing of billboards in rural sections and scenic spots; and

Whereas, The pleasure and relaxation for both the local and visiting tourists is being needlessly interfered with by the uncontrolled placing of this advertising on the roadsides; and

Whereas, The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, that such fair taxation and State regulation is legal under the Constitution of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects at its Sixty-seventh Convention endorses the justice and propriety of legislation in all States which will control and zone the placing of outdoor advertising whether by billboards or otherwise, and will provide for equitable taxation of these, to the end that the public safety may be insured by preventing the obstruction of the driver's vision at crossroads and other points and that the natural beauties of the States' countryside may be preserved unmarred for the enjoyment and recreation of their citizens; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of each State not having this legislation and to the President of the United States.

International Exhibition of Arts, Paris, 1937

Whereas, The French Government is organizing an International Exhibition of Arts at which it is planned to show all manifestations of the arts which bear upon or have to do with the planning, equipment and decoration of buildings of all sorts and notably housing—and particularly the recent and most modern development of these in all countries; and

Whereas, The cooperation of the architects of the United States has been particularly requested to the end that the American exhibits may be fully representative of all that has been accomplished in this country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed—

Resolutions—Continued

1. To investigate the proper procedure that will be most helpful to the success of this Exhibition;
2. To formulate plans for possible cooperation;
3. To inform the membership of the A.I.A. of this matter through THE OCTAGON; and finally
4. To report to the 1936 Convention.

Past-Presidents—Felicitations Extended

Resolved, That the Sixty-seventh Convention of The American Institute of Architects send greetings to its four Past-Presidents who were not present at the Convention; namely, Past-Presidents R. Clipston Sturgis, Henry H. Kendall, William B. Faville, and D. Everett Waid; and express the hope that they may be all present next year.

Statement by the Publicist—in The Octagon

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Information and the Publicist be requested to present the whole subject of publicity to The Institute membership and to the Chapters, in the pages of THE OCTAGON, taking into consideration the sense of the meeting with respect to the proposed public relations program and the discussion thereof on the floor.

Architectural Services for Small Houses

Resolved, That the Committee on Small Houses be instructed to study the development of a possible method of offering architectural service in the field of the small house in a manner appropriate to the opportunity and to the demand, and be further instructed to report the same to the Board of Directors at the earliest possible moment.

State Associations—Formation to be Encouraged

Resolved, That in view of the Institute's desire to represent the entire profession in national affairs, that the Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects be requested to encourage through the Chapters the formation of State Associations in every State where such do not exist and en-

courage their affiliation with the Institute under the new provisions of the By-laws.

Appreciation of Convention Services

Whereas, Much of the work that has made the Convention successful has been performed behind the scenes by men who have sacrificed their opportunity for the enjoyment of the Convention to do arduous labors; and

Whereas, The men who worked on the Credentials Committee and as the Tellers have had to deny themselves the privilege of participating in much that has been of interest here, be it

Resolved, That the Convention voice its appreciation of their sacrifices and their efforts, by expressing its gratitude for the services of the members of the Credentials Committee and the Tellers.

Tribute to Frank C. Baldwin

(This resolution was adopted with acclaim at the final session of the Convention—the occasion of the dinner—and was presented, as engrossed, to Mr. Baldwin.)

Whereas, The Executive Committee, at its December meeting was compelled, upon his earnest insistence, to accept the resignation of Frank C. Baldwin as Secretary of The American Institute of Architects, and

Whereas, His administration of this office over a period of eight consecutive years has been marked by a lofty devotion to the ideals and purposes of the Institute, by a constant solicitude for the advancement of American architecture, and by an ardent loyalty to these interests, which has caused him to give, in self-sacrificing and exhaustive measure, of his time and energy and intelligence;

Be It Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects on the occasion of this, its Sixty-seventh Convention, formally acknowledges its sense of this distinguished service, by virtue of which Mr. Baldwin takes his place among those who have earned notably the gratitude of the Institute and of the whole architectural profession.

By-Law Amendments Adopted

THE amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Institute (A. I. A. Document No. 266) adopted by a two-thirds roll call vote of the Sixty-Seventh Convention, were as follows:

By-Laws—Merger with Constitution

(The resolution in section 17 of the Board's Report—page 13 hereof—was amended and adopted, as follows:)

Whereas, It appears desirable to the members of The American Institute of Architects that its affairs be conducted under the provisions of one instrument to be known as By-laws, in conformity with the provisions of Section 20 of the Membership Corporation Laws of the State of New York, be it

Resolved—First, That the Constitution and By-laws of The American Institute of Architects, as they now read, shall

henceforth be merged and read as one instrument, subject to the changes made at this Convention, to be known as the By-laws of The American Institute of Architects;

Second, That after the adoption of the within resolution there shall no longer be a separate instrument known as the Constitution of The American Institute of Architects.

State Organizations

(This chapter, as adopted, becomes Chapter V of the current By-Laws. It is printed in full as follows:)

CHAPTER V. STATE ORGANIZATIONS**Article 1. The State Organizations.****Section 1. Organization.**

(a) Composition and Purposes. Any state-wide incorporated or unincorporated organization of per-

sons pursuing and/or qualified for the practice of the profession of architecture is a State Organization within the meaning of these By-laws. Such State Organization must be a non-profit membership organization created to promote the aesthetic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession, and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society.

(b) *Creation.* To accomplish these purposes, a State Organization should be established in every state where such an organization does not exist.

Section 2. Governments.

(a) Each State Organization shall be a self-governing body, which shall be, except as limited by the laws of the respective states, the judge of the terms and manner of its creation, of any qualifications required by it for membership therein, of any classes or privileges of membership granted by it, and of its relations with Chapters of the Institute within the respective states.

Article 2. Participation in Institute Affairs.

Section 1. Membership.

(a) *Qualifications.* Any state organization may become a member of The Institute by furnishing The Board with evidence of the approval of its application for such membership by a majority of The Institute members in good standing in said state and upon satisfying The Board:

First, of its compliance with Article 1 of this Chapter V;

Second, (that, in states where there is a registration or licensing law for architects, every registered or licensed architect resident in the state is eligible for membership and, in states where there is no such law, every qualified practicing architect is eligible for such membership, except that a State Association Member may exclude architects who are not practicing professionally);

Third, that every architectural draughtsman resident within its state is eligible for membership in or for association or affiliation with the state organization, as it shall elect;

Fourth, that within such time as is mutually agreed by The Institute and a State Association Member, such Member shall organize the said draughtsmen into local clubs and shall admit said draughtsmen or each such local organization thereof, as said State Association Member shall elect, as an associate or affiliate member of said Association and entitled to vote at meetings thereof, in such manner and extent as the State Association Member shall elect.

(b) A member or affiliate of a State Association Member, who is not a member of The Institute or of The Body, shall not print or otherwise use

or cause or permit to be printed or otherwise used, the seal, insignia or name of The Institute or the abbreviations, initials or titles thereof in connection with any occupation, profession, business, trade, craft or otherwise, nor shall any such member who is not a member of The Institute vote on any question or division concerning Institute affairs.

(c) *By-laws Title.* In these By-laws a State Organization that is a member of The Institute is called a State Association Member.

(d) *Representation.* Each State Association Member in good standing in the Institute is entitled to be represented at meetings of the Institute by one or more voting delegates, one of whom must be a member of the Institute in good standing.

Section 2. Obligations.

(a) Every State Association Member shall support The Institute and its activities, and shall not directly or indirectly nullify or subvert the general purposes of The Institute.

Section 3. Termination of Participation.

(a) Not later than six months before the end of any fiscal year of The Institute either The Institute or any State Association Member not in default for fees to The Institute, may notify the other of its intention to terminate its membership in or affiliation with The Institute, as the case may be, and upon the giving of such notice and the expiration of such fiscal year, such relationship shall terminate.

Article 3. Fees.

Section 1. Admission Fees.

(a) Each State Organization shall pay an admission fee of twenty-five dollars to The Institute upon its affiliation with or admission to The Institute.

Section 2. Annual Fees.

(a) Each State Association Member shall pay an annual fee based on the number of its paying members on January 1st of that year exclusive of those who are individually members of The Institute as follows:

25 members or less	\$25
25 to 50	50
50 to 100	75
100 to 200	125
200 to 300	175
300 to 400	225
400 to 500	275
500 to 600	325
etc.	etc.

Section 3. Payments.

(a) Said admission fees and said annual fees shall be due and payable at the times and under the conditions prescribed therefor in Article 1 of Chapter X of these By-laws, and each State Asso-

By-Law Amendments Adopted—Continued

ciation Member shall be subject to the penalties for non-payment thereof prescribed in said Article.

Article 4. Representation at Meetings of The Institute.

Section 1. Delegates.

(a) *Determination of Number.* The number of delegates that each State Association Member shall be entitled to have represent it at any meeting of The Institute during the then calendar year shall depend upon the number of voting members in the State Association Member on January 1 of each year, and shall be fixed by The Secretary of The Institute from the reports of the State Association Member for the prior year duly filed in his office. The said Secretary shall give due notice thereof to each such State Association Member as soon as possible after January 1, but not later than March 1 of each year.

(b) *Number of Delegates.* The total number of delegates to which the State Association Members will be entitled at any meeting of The Institute shall not exceed one hundred delegates. Until such maximum number is reached, every State Association Member in good standing in The Institute shall be entitled to be represented by one delegate at any meeting of The Institute; every such State Association Member having more than three hundred and not more than five hundred voting members, shall be entitled to two delegates, and every such State Association Member having more than five hundred voting members shall be entitled to three delegates, which shall be the maximum number of delegates to which any State Association Member shall be entitled.

(c) *Accrediting.* The delegates and their voting power must be accredited to the meetings of The Institute in the manner prescribed in Article 4 of Chapter VI of these By-laws.

Article 5. Voting at Meetings of The Institute.

Section 1. Voting by State Association Members.

(a) *Voting Power.* A State Association Member in good standing in The Institute shall be entitled to vote on any question or division at any meeting of The Institute except on one relating to the property of The Institute or its chapters.

(b) *Number of Votes.* The number of votes that each State Association Member shall be entitled to cast at any meeting of The Institute during the then calendar year shall depend upon the number of voting members in the State Association Member on January 1 of each year and shall be equal to the number of delegates to which it is entitled at the meeting, as fixed by the Secretary of The Institute from the report of the State

Association Member for the prior year duly filed in his office.

(c) *Casting Votes.* The vote or votes of a State Association Member at a meeting of The Institute must be cast as a unit and not otherwise. The procedure of determining the unit vote of any State Association Member shall rest with that State Association Member, and such vote must be cast by a delegate of the State Association Member who is an active member of The Institute in good standing and has been duly authorized by the State Association Member to cast the vote.

Section 2. Privileges of Non-Voting Delegates.

(a) Delegates of a State Association Member who do not cast its vote or votes need not be active members of The Institute and shall be entitled to be admitted to any meeting of The Institute and may exercise all the privileges of the voting delegates thereat, except that they shall not vote.

Article 6. Interests, Rights and Privileges.

Section 1. Property Interests.

(a) No State Organization shall have any title to or interest in any property of The Institute and it shall not be liable for any debt or other pecuniary obligation of The Institute, nor shall The Institute have any title to or interest in the property of any State Organization unless The Institute and the State Organization shall otherwise agree in writing, nor shall The Institute be liable for any debt or other pecuniary obligation of any State Organization. The Institute and any State Organization may act as agent or otherwise, one for the other, for the purpose of collecting and forwarding dues or acting as custodian of funds or otherwise if they duly execute a written agreement to that effect.

Section 2. Rights in The Name of The Institute.

(a) A State Association Member, in good standing in The Institute, shall be entitled to and may exercise all the rights to and privileges in certain intangible property of The Institute that are conferred on it by these By-laws and/or that The Board shall specifically grant to it from time to time. Every State Association Member may use the words "State Association Member, The American Institute of Architects," but shall not use any abbreviation or part thereof in connection with its own name, nor shall any of its members, associates or affiliates use such words or any abbreviation or part thereof, nor shall any of its members, associates, or affiliates print or otherwise use or cause or permit to be printed or otherwise used any other title or phrase or any initials, seal and/or insignia denoting membership or otherwise in The American Institute of Architects, in any manner or for any purpose whatever, or to publish or otherwise declare himself a member of The American Institute

of Architects unless he shall be an active member of The Institute.

Section 3. Privileges.

(a) Every State Association Member in good standing in The Institute shall be entitled to three copies of each Bulletin, Proceedings and Annuary of The Institute and three copies of each thereof for each of its sub-organizations. The said State Association Members may also acquire for their members such other documents and literature as The Institute shall cause to be published and/or distributed, at and for such terms as The Board shall fix from time to time.

Fellowships

(This Article, as adopted, is printed in full as follows:)

Article 6. Fellowships of The Institute.

Section 1. Fellows.

(a) There shall be a class of memberships in The Institute known as Fellowships, the members of which shall be corporate members and known as Fellows.

Section 2. Qualifications for Fellowship.

(a) A corporate member who is in good standing in The Institute at the time of his nomination for advancement to a fellowship and who has been so for not less than ten consecutive years immediately prior to his nomination and who has notably contributed to the advancement of the profession of architecture in design, or in the science of construction, or by literature or educational service, or by service to The Institute or to any of its sub-organizations, or by public service may be advanced to a fellowship in The Institute.

Section 3. The Jury of Fellows.

(a) The authority and power to advance a corporate member to a fellowship hereby is hereby delegated to the Jury of Fellows of The Institute, constituted in accordance with the provisions of Chapter II, Article 1, Section 3 of these By-laws.

Section 4. Nominations for Fellowships.

(a) The nomination of a corporate member for advancement to a fellowship may be made by vote of the governing board of any chapter or of any state division or state association member, or by a nomination signed by five or more Fellows in either the state division or state association member or the chapter of which the nominee is a member, or by a nomination signed by any ten or more corporate members. Every such nomination shall be

made in writing on the form prescribed therefor and shall be addressed to the said Jury. The nomination shall set out the qualifications of the nominee for advancement and shall be signed by all the nominators.

Section 5. Election to Fellowship.

(a) *Investigations by Jury of Fellows.* The Jury of Fellows shall obtain such evidence of the standing, achievements and qualifications of the nominee by written communication, or otherwise, as it deems necessary. All such communications and the answers thereto shall be privileged.

(b) *Election to Fellowships.* Every advancement to fellowship shall be by vote of the members of the Jury of Fellows present at a duly called meeting of the Jury, and it shall require the favorable vote of not less than two-thirds of the entire membership of the Jury to advance a member to fellowship.

(b-1) An interval of not less than six calendar months shall elapse between the date on which a nomination is received by the Jury and the date on which final action on the nomination is voted on by it. When a favorable vote has been given, the chairman of the Jury shall declare to said Jury that the member has been elected to fellowship, and shall report the election to The Secretary in writing, at least thirty days prior to the date fixed for the annual convention at which the election is to be announced.

Section 6. Notification of Election to Fellowship.

(a) When the election of a fellow has been reported to The Secretary by the Jury, he shall notify the newly-elected fellow, and the state division or state association member and the chapter of which he is a member, of the election, and request the fellow to be present at the annual convention to receive the honor.

Section 7. Admittance to Fellowship.

(a) At the annual convention, the chairman of the Jury of Fellows shall introduce each newly elected fellow and give a citation of his achievements. Thereupon The President shall declare him admitted to fellowship and present him with his certificate of fellowship.

(b) If the newly-elected fellow is unable to attend the convention, then the presentation may be deferred to a succeeding convention when he can be present, or in the event of unusual circumstances, the name of the newly elected fellow may be announced to the convention and the citation given by the chairman, and the certificate presented "in absentia" by The President.

Section 8. Enrollment of Fellows.

(a) After the member has been admitted to fel-

By-Law Amendments Adopted—Continued

lowship, The Secretary shall enroll him as a fellow of The Institute, publish his name as fellow and the citation in one issue of The Bulletin, and publish his name as fellow, with the date of his advancement, in every issue of The Annuary thereafter until the fellowship is terminated. The state division or state association member and the chapter of which the fellow is a member shall enroll him as a fellow of The Institute in their respective organizations.

Section 9. Advancement to Fellowships Denied.

(a) If a nominee for advancement to fellowship fails to be advanced by a vote of the Jury taken at any duly called meeting of the Jury, he shall not be disqualified for advancement nor his advancement prejudiced thereby, until and unless his advancement has been balloted on and refused at three separate duly called meetings of the Jury.

Section 10. Status of Fellows.

(a) The status of a corporate member and his interests, rights and privileges in The Institute and in any state division, state association member or chapter shall not be terminated, abridged or altered because of his advancement to fellowship or because of any amendments to the By-laws relating to fellowships adopted subsequent to his advancement.

Section 11. Titles.

(a) A fellow shall have the right to and may print or otherwise use the title "Fellow, The American Institute of Architects" and the initials "F. A. I. A.," in his practice and works, in addition to all other titles, insignia and initials which he is entitled to use as a corporate member.

Number of Regional Divisions Increased

(This section, as adopted, is printed in full as follows:)

Section —. Number of Regional Districts.

(a) The Board shall establish ten Regional Districts, each of which shall comprise the territory

of one or more states of the United States, and no portion of the territory of any state shall be included in more than one regional district. The Board shall fix the territory and boundaries of each district, and may change the same from time to time, as it deems to the best interests of The Institute.

(a-1) One Regional District shall comprise the territory of the State of New York.

Office of Second Vice-President Abolished

(This section, as adopted, is printed in full as follows:)

Section —. Officers.

(a) *Titles of Officers.* The officers shall be The President, The First Vice-President, The Second Vice-President, The Secretary, and The Treasurer. Each of said officers shall be an officer-director.

(b) *Abolishing Office of Second Vice-President.* As soon after the annual convention of The Institute in 1935 as it can be done legally, the office of Second Vice-President shall be abolished, without further action by a meeting of The Institute, but the Second Vice-President elected at the said convention shall hold his office and title until the time his term of office normally would expire.

When the office of Second Vice-President is abolished, The Board shall rearrange the existing regional divisions so as to provide the number of regional districts fixed in Chapter VII, Article 2, Section 1, and shall notify the districts of the rearrangement in ample time to permit the nominations of their regional directors to the 1936 convention.

This paragraph (b) and the words "The Second Vice-President" in the preceding Paragraph (a) of this section, shall be deleted from the By-laws by The Secretary, after the office of the Second Vice-President is abolished.

(This amendment may involve the editing of other sections of the By-Laws. Any such changes will be reported to the membership prior to the Convention of 1936.)

The Sense of the Meeting

VOTED BY THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONVENTION

Relating to the By-Law Amendments Proposed in the April number of THE OCTAGON

State Organizations.

That it be the sense of the meeting that the provisions proposed by the Board for the incorporation of the State Association members of the Institute be accepted by the Convention.

(Later in the session these amendments, under the title "Chapter V—State Organizations" were

formally adopted by two-thirds roll call vote. See page 26.)

Classification of Potential Members.

Group 1. As proposed by the Board, page 27 of the April number of THE OCTAGON, reading as follows:

"Group 1. Group 1 shall comprise persons who are engaged either in the active practice of the profession of architecture or are retired therefrom; and of those who, being architects, are employed or engaged in the public service or other activity having to do with architectural matters; and of those who are teaching in architectural schools accredited by The Institute; and of those who are registered as architects or are licensed to practice architecture in states requiring such registration or licensing and are employed by persons classified in Group 1 or Group 2.

"Persons classified in Group 1 are eligible for corporate membership in The Institute."

Action was as follows:

That it be the sense of the meeting that under Group 1 the definition proposed by the Board (as above) will be followed with this exception:

That this classification be accepted as proposed (above) except with the deletion of the words:

"or other activity having to do with architectural matters."

Group 2. As proposed by the Board, page 27 of the April OCTAGON; reading as follows:

"Group 2. Group 2 shall comprise persons engaged in the profession of architecture, whether or not engaged in active practice thereof, who are registered as architects or are licensed to practice architecture in states requiring such registration or licensing and who do not desire or cannot afford to undertake the obligations of corporate membership in The Institute.

"Persons classified in Group 2 are eligible to become Associates in The Body."

Action was as follows:

A motion that the sense of the meeting approve Group 2 was lost.

Group 3. As proposed by the Board, page 27 of the April OCTAGON; reading as follows:

"Group 3. Group 3 shall comprise draftsmen who are under thirty years of age, and are employed by any person classified in Group 1 or Group 2, and are not under-graduate or post-graduate students in any college, and who before thirty years of age aspire to be classified in Group 1 or Group 2.

"Draftsmen classified in Group 3 are eligible to become Junior Associates of The Body."

Action was as follows:

That it be the sense of the meeting that Group 3 be approved with the following definition:

"That it shall comprise qualified architectural draftsmen who are employed by any person classified in Group 1, and are not under-graduate or post-graduate students in any college, and who aspire to be classified in Group 1."

Group 4. As proposed by the Board, page 27 of the April OCTAGON, reading as follows:

"Group 4. Group 4 shall comprise draftsmen who are not members of Group 3 and are employed by any person classified in Group 1 or Group 2 or by any person or organization engaged in producing materials, appliance and/or equipment for buildings or in erecting and constructing buildings.

"Draftsmen classified in Group 4 are eligible to become Juniors in The Body."

Action was as follows:

That it be the sense of the meeting that Group 4 should be stricken out.

Group 5. As proposed by the Board, page 27 of the April OCTAGON, reading as follows:

"Group 5. Group 5 shall comprise students in architectural schools, whether under-graduates or post-graduates or

traveling under scholarships or otherwise. Employment during vacations or limited periods by any person classified in Group 1 or Group 2 will not make the student eligible for classification in either Group 3 or Group 4.

"Students classified in Group 5 are eligible to become Student Associates in The Body."

Action was as follows:

That it be the sense of the meeting that Group 5 be stricken out.

Present Associate Class Unchanged

Action was as follows:

That it be the sense of the meeting that the decision of the Convention with regard to the elimination of the proposed Group 2 shall in no way affect the Associate class now established in the By-laws of the Institute, and in many of the Chapters.

Inclusion of Students in Group 3

Action was as follows:

That the Student class described in Group 5, which Group was eliminated, should be classified under Group 3—which was approved.

Master Class of the Institute

As proposed by the Board, page 32 of the April OCTAGON.

A motion that the idea of a Master class be approved by a vote recording the sense of the meeting was lost.

Retired Memberships

Action was as follows:

That it be the sense of the meeting that a Corporate Member shall be qualified to become a Retired Member after he has been a Corporate Member in good standing for not less than "fifteen" successive years—and satisfies other requirements.

Power to Edit and Circulate for Discussion

Action was as follows:

That it be the sense of the meeting that the Board of Directors be authorized to edit any part of the By-laws or proposed By-laws and to send any proposed amendments or changes to the membership for discussion during the coming year, and for action at the next Convention.

Division of By-Laws and Administrative Rules

Action was as follows:

That it be the sense of the meeting that the By-laws incorporate solely the constituent parts of the Institute machinery—their functions and other powers—leaving to a set of administrative rules to be issued from time to time by the Board of Directors of the Institute, the details of procedure under which various Institute agencies shall act.

(In making this motion, Mr. Kohn stated that it did not apply to such committees as those on professional practice or the Jury of Fellows, or possibly to other agencies which have a procedure which is legal in character, but that it did refer to the many committees of the Institute, their powers, duties, procedure, etc.)

Membership of Education Committee

Action was as follows:

That it be the sense of the meeting that the Executive Committee of the Committee on Education consist of five members, as at present, instead of four members, as proposed.

The Sense of the Meeting

VOTED BY THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONVENTION

Miscellaneous Matters

Public Relations Program

Action was as follows:

That it be the sense of the meeting that the Convention recognizes the importance of a program of publicity of the architectural functions in the construction industry, and that the following resolution, offered on the floor of the Convention, be referred to the Board of Directors for further consideration:

"Whereas, Widespread education of the public regarding the value, type, extent and costs of architectural services is the most effective means of creating a demand for the services of architects on every type of building; and

"Whereas, The most generally effective method of educating the public along these lines implies the vigorous conduct of a nationally planned public relations program sponsored by the architectural profession itself, supported by individuals and directed by a professional committee of trustees; and

"Whereas, There is ample evidence to support the belief that the time is now ripe for instituting such a public relations program; and

"Whereas, The results of such a program would benefit every architect in the country, regardless of his professional affiliations or the type of his architectural practice; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That The American Institute of Architects, through its delegates to the 67th annual convention, here assembled, approves in principle the proposal that a nationally planned public relations program be sponsored by and conducted for all the architects in these United States, regardless of professional affiliations of individuals; and be it further

"Resolved, That this convention approves in principle also the proposal that such a program be directed by a committee of trustees, selected from the architectural profession, but that in all technical details the program be actively conducted by a professional public relations counsel, chosen specifically for his experience, ability and resourcefulness in public relations work."

Outdoor Advertising

Action was as follows:

That it be the sense of the meeting that the resolution adopted by the Convention, with respect to Outdoor Advertising, be given the widest possible publicity, and that a copy thereof be sent to each Chapter to use to the best advantage in the respective states; and that a copy be sent to Frederic A. Delano, President of the American Civic Association, Washington, D. C.

Excerpt From Report of Committee on Public Works

Francis P. Sullivan, Chairman

WHAT then is the relationship between the architectural profession as represented by The American Institute of Architects and the government which can logically be justified as calculated to produce the most beneficial results, not solely from the point of view of the personal interest of an architect desirous of a job, but for the advancement of architecture and the general good of the nation. In determining the answer to this question, certain broad and general principles were accepted by the Board of Directors and by your Committee as a sound point of departure.

First, that the government has a right to receive, and that its citizens have a right to demand that it require and insist upon the highest type of architectural service available, and that the architecture of the public buildings should represent the best which the highest talent of the country is capable of producing, taking into account all aesthetic, practical and economical requirements.

Second, that the architects of this country as the professional body of men whose education, whose

training and whose whole lives have been devoted to this field are the men best qualified to advise the government as to how this end can be achieved.

Third, that when the appropriate means for accomplishing this end have been determined, these and these alone are what we should advocate and if in any instance our personal interest should come in conflict with the common good, it is our interest and not the general welfare of the country that must be postponed.

And, Fourth, that in order to accomplish any useful and beneficial result, we must begin and go forward in a spirit of helpful cooperation, with a complete and sympathetic understanding of the point of view of the administrative officers of the government and the many conflicting demands which they are forced to take into account, and of those restrictions of law, of procedure and of policy to which I have already referred, as governing and controlling their actions.

(The Convention resolution on this subject appears on page 22 hereof.)

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