

THE  
OCTAGON

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*A Journal of The American Institute of Architects*

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*Volume 12*

*FEBRUARY*

*Number 2*

*1940*

# THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

THE OCTAGON, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Executive and Publication Offices, The Octagon, 1741 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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## The President's Message

ONE does not work long in the administration of The Institute affairs before he learns how deeply its members value their association with it and how tenaciously they hold on to their memberships. That fact constitutes the background for all Institute actions, and is the ultimate answer to those who ask what The Institute does for them.

Membership is particularly valued for various reasons. Some members especially value it for the opportunity it affords for personal association and to work with other members in organized efforts for their common good; some for the prestige it affords, for The Institute has high standing among professional bodies and in public esteem. Some value it for the authority it has placed behind our methods of practice and the fees obtained from that practice; others for its continual efforts to preserve the designing of buildings and the supervision of their construction for architects in private practice; still others for its watchfulness in protecting them from predatory and unscrupulous practices, and from encroachments by other groups not qualified to practice architecture.

Some particularly value it for the efforts it is continually making to enhance the competency of those who enter practice and to improve the quality and adequacy of services rendered by those who practice, efforts which are aided by the publication of important brochures, books, valuable manuals of practice, standard forms, and other literature covering all phases of the architect's normal procedures and practices. Some particularly value it for the leadership it exercises in architectural education and in enhancing the general appreciation of the arts of

design; others for the public services it renders in encouraging the planning and beautification of communities and in the safeguarding of society through its continual efforts to bring about more appropriate and economical construction, sounder values, better planning for safety, health, and social welfare, and withal, beauty.

Still others especially value it for the benefits they derive from the amicable relations it maintains with the other groups in the building industry, endeavoring as it does to define the sphere within which each shall function and to knit and coordinate their respective functions into closely unified services and thereby eliminate waste, misunderstandings, and duplications of effort from building operations.

The Institute is not a trade organization engaged in obtaining commissions for its members, yet everyone in the profession benefits from its operations. Without it, architectural practice might not be sustained on a professional basis, for the temptation is strong to conduct and publicize it as a commercial enterprise. Some functions of practice cannot be properly performed without a solid knowledge of good business methods nor without using well established business procedures, and so The Institute has prescribed standard procedures of practice and has issued a Manual of Accounting to establish sound cost accounting procedure for those who practice, and has published contractual documents which are invaluable for those who build.

The latter documents cover all business relationships of the architect and the factors engaged in a building project. They are widely accepted and used, and have a legal status established by many

court decisions. They afford a protection against unwise contract provisions that is worth annually many times the dues paid to The Institute.

Since The Institute's beginning more than eighty years ago, it has not swerved from the idea that its purpose was primarily to society. On that premise it has built up its prestige and authority, and speaks with a disinterestedness that makes its pronouncements acceptable where otherwise they might not be given consideration. To continue on that path, every decision it makes should be well-considered and never hasty, and be based on the effect the decision will have on society, the profession, and the individual. That process does not make for quick actions or hasty declarations of policies, any more than the American idea of checks and balances between legislative, administrative and judicial functions permits celerity.

All this is sometimes forgotten in the enthusiasm of a convention. Members who are inclined to be impatient with the slowness of The Institute and irritated by some of its processes should bear in mind that those processes have grown out of a long series of experiences and are the results of long considered alternatives. The desire to short-cut and to hasten the processes is commendable, but impatience should never prevail over soundness.

The Institute always has acted quickly when quickness was essential, and will continue to do so. But generally, it achieves its objective more surely when it accepts what it can get or assimilate at the time and then acquires more as opportunity offers, never losing and always pressing to its objective. This makes for discouragements now and then, but in the end The Institute will finally win its objective if it is one that the profession should attain.

Never has The Institute been on a sounder basis than it is today, either as to its internal structure or its relations with society. Never has its influence been greater. Never have its decisions been more universally respected. Never has it been more aggressive, or closer to its members. The scores of letters which they have written offering loyalty and service, and their continued efforts in its behalf, are uncontrovertible evidences of the value of The Institute to them and the regard in which they hold its objectives and the principles on which it moves to attain them.

Perhaps these thoughts should have been presented

prior to the December message. They are corollary to it, and indicate only some of the things The Institute does for the members who support it. It is not a comprehensive exposition of all the benefits they derive from it—such a document can never be written, for only the tangible benefits of membership can be expressed; the intangible benefits are unexpressable and incalculable.

One of the Directors has just sent me a motto of an organization, which I am paraphrasing to express the loyalty of every member of The Institute.

*I will not criticize or condemn The Institute for failure to obtain adequate results of its avowed programs, unless I myself have given time, thought, and my best personal efforts in helping to bring about those results.*

Two important announcements are made elsewhere in this issue of THE OCTAGON. One concerns the unification program, and is the culmination of a three-year study of the relations of The Institute and state associations of architects. The other concerns the accrediting of the schools of architecture in the United States, and is the beginning of a more definite, active interest of practicing architects, through The Institute, *first* in the educational programs that lead to the practice of architecture, and *second*, in the examinations which affect entrance to that practice.

Both ideas have been approved by conventions and both programs are sound propositions.

*The unification program* has not been hastily arrived at, and the committees which have worked so faithfully during the last three years to bring out all phases of the relationships of the state organizations with The Institute and to sift the ideas into the comprehensive program they offer, deserve and have our complete appreciation and gratitude. The program should encourage a greater number of state association memberships and the establishment of regional associations, or councils, long advocated by The Institute. It will increase the ultimate representation of the state association members in The Institute conventions, from a maximum of 100 votes now permitted under the by-laws when there are 48 state association members, to a possible 188 votes. The latter number is determined as follows: there are 14,000 architects on The Institute's mailing list, of whom 3,000 are Institute mem-



bers, represented individually by member delegates at the conventions. This leaves 11,000 architects who may be members or associates of state association members and represented at conventions by *state delegates* of the state association members. When there are 48 state association members, there will be 48 state delegates, one delegate for each association member for its first unit of 25 dues-paying members or associates who are not in default. These 48 state delegates will represent 1,200 of the 11,000 architects, leaving a possible maximum of 9,800 dues-paying members or associates of the state association members, who will be represented by one state delegate for each unit of 70 of such members or associates who are not in default for dues, a possible 140 state delegates, plus the original 48, aggregating 188 state delegates.

The maximum number of votes which may be cast by the member delegates who represent the *individual* members at a convention averages 250. Hence the proposed unification program, while it will increase the ultimate voting strength of the state association members to 188, *provided that all of the 9800 architects are actually dues-paying members or associates and that none of them are in default*, nevertheless maintains that ultimate strength considerably below the voting strength of the individual members.

The necessary by-law amendments to accomplish the program will be voted on at the next convention, and will be duly submitted to the members in THE OCTAGON prior thereto, though their substance will be as presented in the announcement in this OCTAGON.

*The accrediting program* will have a profound influence on the profession as its implications and potentialities gradually unfold. Accrediting will be a continuing function year after year and its corollary benefits will take years, not months, to consummate, requiring faith, sincerity and patience on the part of those who carry it on. Considerable funds are required to start the program, and efforts are being made to find them.

Meanwhile, the officials of the organizations who participated in bringing the accrediting program to its present status, individually and as a group are offering it with enthusiasm, believing it offers opportunities to enhance the competency of architects and the services they render not heretofore to be had. It is not often that The Institute has the opportunity to undertake a program so far-reaching and valuable to the profession, and none has been undertaken, probably, with so great unanimity of opinion as to its need and the soundness of the procedure that is proposed.

EDWIN BERGSTROM.

## Unification of the Profession—A Statement

**E**VERY member in The Institute is, or should be by this time, familiar with the subject of unification of the architectural profession in the United States.

One of the principal objects of The American Institute of Architects is to "organize and unite in fellowship the architects of the United States of America." For many years those among us who have borne the burdens of The Institute and have had a proper regard for the future of the profession, in this country, have looked forward hopefully to the day when we would have in fact a unified profession.

The first definite step on the part of The Institute towards unification was the changing of its membership structure to admit state associations of architects, as organizations, to membership with voting rights. I think we may be justified in referring to this as the first milestone passed.

The creating of a committee on state associations at The Institute Convention in 1937 to enquire into the status of such organizations and their relationships with The Institute was undoubtedly the second milestone.

The naming of a special representative of State Association Members of The Institute to sit as a director on The Board of The Institute, an action taken at the Convention in New Orleans in 1938, may well be referred to as the third milestone passed.

Following the report of the Committee on State Organization to The Board and the Convention in Washington in 1939, The Board set up a Joint Committee on Unification and instructed it to prepare and present a definite program for extending unification. Thus, another milestone was passed.

From this point, events have moved rapidly. The Joint Committee, composed of three members of

The Institute Board elected by it and of three members from the Committee on State Organization, appointed by its chairman, went to work immediately and on November 18, 1939 presented to The Executive Committee a detailed, and what the Joint Committee considered to be a comprehensive, program for further unification of the profession. The major proposals of this program were approved in principle by The Executive Committee. It appointed a committee of three members: Charles T. Ingham, Clair W. Ditchy, and Frederic A. Fletcher, to prepare the necessary changes in the By-laws to put the approved program into effect, and for publication to the corporate members and the state associations members, so that all preliminaries could be gotten out of the way and the amendments presented for adoption at The Institute Convention in May.

Now we come to the announcement that causes a great deal of satisfaction to us, and is, we think, legitimate cause for a feeling of jubilation on the part of those of us who have long wanted a unified profession. The committee of three, referred to above, has just completed its work. What it has done is told in the report given below. If the by-law changes set out in the report are adopted, the profession will at last possess the machinery necessary to bring all practicing architects together in one national organization without working injury to the old, well-established and well-tried organization and procedures of The Institute and yet preserve the "state association member" as an entity within its own particular territory.

FREDERIC A. FLETCHER, *Chairman,*  
Committee on State Organization.

#### THE REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON UNIFICATION

Following the meeting of the Joint Committee on Unification on November 17, 1939 at The Octagon in Washington, D. C., The Executive Committee of The American Institute of Architects approved the principal features of the report of the Joint Committee and referred its approval to a committee of three members; namely, Charles T. Ingham, Clair W. Ditchy and Frederic A. Fletcher, with instructions to prepare all necessary by-law amendments and statements for submission to The Institute and its members and to the State Associations in time for consideration and notice prior to the Convention of The Institute in 1940, when the proposed amendments will be acted on.

The above named committee met in Pittsburgh on January 24 and 25, 1940 and considered the report of the Joint Committee as approved by The Executive Committee. The nine articles set out below were formulated to express the conclusions of the approved report, and the committee signatory hereto recommends the statements in the articles that follow be formulated as and made a part of the by-laws of The Institute at the next convention.

1. **DUES**—The amount of annual dues to be paid by each State Association Member each year shall be \$1.00 per voting member, based on the greatest number of its dues-paying members or asso-

ciates who have paid their dues to it, in part or in whole, levied for the year immediately prior to the year for which The Institute dues are payable.

*Comment*—The dues are now on a sliding scale and will be slightly increased for the larger state association members by this article.

2. **NUMBER OF STATE DELEGATES TO INSTITUTE MEETINGS**—Every State Association Member in good standing shall be entitled to elect and be represented at any meeting of The Institute by one state delegate, plus one state delegate for every fifty voting members of the Association in excess of twenty-five.

For the purposes of determining the number of voting members for the purpose of electing delegates, a voting member shall be deemed to be a dues paying member of a State Association Member who is in good standing in the Association.

*Comment*—This article 2 will increase the number of votes that may be cast by the State Association Members, but the votes of the member delegates representing the individual members will still remain a strong plurality of the voting strength of the convention.

3. **REGIONAL COUNCILS**—Within each regional district of The Institute a Regional Council may be organized to embrace the entire district and

shall be organized whenever The Board of Directors of The Institute, or the Regional Director of the district, or a majority of the Chapters in the district, or a majority of the State Association Members in the district, shall deem such action advisable.

The membership of each such Regional Council shall consist of the Chapters and the State Association Members within the district, each of which shall be represented at meetings of the Council by representatives elected by it, in such manner as it shall determine. The Chapters of the district, in the aggregate, and the State Association Members of the district, in the aggregate, shall be equally represented on the Regional Council.

Each Regional Council shall be an unincorporated non-profit membership association under the direction of the Regional Director of the district, and with a name and by-laws approved by The Board of The Institute.

The expenses of each Regional Council shall be met by its constituent chapters and State Association Members and The Institute as they shall agree, and there shall be no admission fee or annual dues payable to the Regional Council.

Each Regional Council shall hold at least one meeting each year and shall meet at other times at the call of the Regional Director of the district.

The Regional Director shall be the chairman of The Council and the Regional Coordinator, if there be such, shall be the vice-chairman.

The duties of each Regional Council shall be to consider matters relating to the profession within its district, particularly to allocate the work pertaining to the various Chapters and the State Association Members within the district; provided, that never shall any act of any Regional Council directly or indirectly nullify or contravene any act or policy of The Institute.

The representatives of the chapters on the Regional Council, at its annual meeting, shall make nominations for the Regional Director of the district whenever that office is or is about to become vacant, and the names of those nominated shall be presented by the secretary of the Council to the individual members of The Institute within the district on a letter ballot returnable to The Secretary of The Institute. The nominee receiving the greatest number of votes, as determined by The Secretary of The Institute from said letter ballots,

shall be the nominee for Regional Director of the district, and he shall be nominated for such directorship on the floor of the convention by The Secretary of The Institute, for election by the convention.

*Comment*—This article 3 changes the regional associations provided for in the present Institute by-laws, *Chapter IV, Article 2*, to Regional Councils.

**4. REGIONAL COORDINATORS**—The State Association Members within each regional district of The Institute may elect a Regional Coordinator, whose duties shall be to coordinate and direct the work of the State Association Members in the district, keep records of the State Association Members he represents and their membership rolls, and promote the organization of state association members in every state within the district where such a membership does not exist.

The Regional Coordinator shall be under the direction of the State Association Director and report directly to him. He shall be a voting member in good standing of a State Association Member of the district, and his term of office shall be for one year from the date of the meeting at which he is elected but he shall hold office until his successor qualifies.

*Comment*—The Regional Coordinators will act with respect to the State Association Members in a district somewhat in the manner that the Regional Directors act for the individual members in the district.

**5. REGIONAL CONFERENCES OF STATE ASSOCIATION MEMBERS**—The State Association Members in each regional district of The Institute shall hold an annual Regional Conference, at which each such State Association Member shall be represented by delegates elected by it at its annual meeting. This Regional Conference shall be called by the Regional Coordinator as soon as practicable but in any case not more than two weeks after the close of the annual convention of The Institute, and the Regional Conference shall be held as soon thereafter as possible.

The Regional Coordinator shall preside at the Regional Conference, and his successor for the following year shall be elected thereat.

*Comment*—The Regional Conferences could be held advantageously coincident with or immediately



subsequent to the meetings of the Regional Councils. The work allocated by a Council to the State Association Members in a district could be reallocated among the State Association Members.

**6. NATIONAL CONFERENCES OF STATE ASSOCIATION MEMBERS**—The State Association Members of The Institute shall hold an annual conference immediately prior to the annual convention of The Institute, at the place of the convention and at the time fixed by The Board of The Institute. The Secretary of The Institute shall give notice of the Conference in his official notice of the convention.

The State Association Members shall be represented at the National Conference by their State Delegates to The Institute Convention, and the State Association Director shall preside at the Conference.

A nomination for State Association Director, when that office is or is about to become vacant, shall be made at the National Conference, and the nomination shall be offered on the floor of The Institute convention by a qualified State Delegate for election by the convention.

*Comment*—This article 6 will continue the practice of holding informal State Association Member Conferences immediately prior to Institute Conventions. Such conferences will bring the State Delegates and the State Association Director, and possibly the Regional Coordinators, together to discuss the reports of the Regional Coordinators and the problems of the State Association Members.

**7. DISTRICT CONFERENCES OF REGIONAL COORDINATORS AND STATE DELEGATES**—Subsequent to the annual meetings of the State Association Members in the regional district at which they elect their State Delegates to The Institute convention, and prior to the National Conference of State Association Members, the Regional Coordinator of each district and the newly elected State Delegates from the district, shall hold a District Conference for the discussion of the affairs of the State Association Members of the District. The Regional Coordinator shall call the conference and shall preside, and shall present his annual report in writing to the conference before presenting it to the State Association Director and the National Conference.

*Comment*—This article 7 provides for a discussion of affairs concerning the State Association Members by the Coordinator and the state delegates, prior to leaving for The Institute convention.

**8. ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF REGIONAL COORDINATORS**—Immediately prior to the National Conference of the State Association Members at The Institute Convention, the Regional Coordinators shall meet at the same place as the Conference, with the State Association Director of The Institute. The State Association Director shall call and preside at the conference, and each Regional Coordinator shall present his report in writing to the conference and to the Director.

*Comment*—This article 8 provides for a national conference of the Regional Coordinators and for the further integration of them with the State Association Director.

9. The articles that follow will affect some of the mandatory provisions pertaining to the admission of State Association members set out in Chapter II, Article 2, Section 2 of The Institute By-laws.

(a) The first change will be to expand the *fourth* requirement of Section 2, by adding to it the words "and shall be" followed by the last clause of the *fifth* requirement of that section, and then deleting the balance of the present *fifth* requirement.

*Comment*—The effect of this change will be to continue to permit the State Association Members to provide for membership, association, or affiliation of architectural draftsmen with the Associations in any manner the Associations elect, but it will relieve them of the obligation to form local organizations of such draftsmen. It has been found in some cases that local organizations of draftsmen might lead into serious situations not contemplated when the present *fifth* requirement was adopted.

(b) The second change will affect the *first* mandatory requirement of Section 2, which requires that an application for a state association membership must be approved by a majority of the individual members of The Institute. It is proposed that this be modified to permit approval by a majority of the chapters in the state.

CLAIR W. DITCHY      FREDERIC A. FLETCHER  
CHARLES T. INGHAM.

## A National Architectural Accrediting Board

FOR ACCREDITING THE SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE IN THE UNITED STATES

THE American Institute of Architects, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, and the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards have as a common objective the enhancement of the competence of those who enter the profession of architecture. The Association deals with the education of the future members of that profession, guiding the beginnings of their careers. The Council deals with their qualifications for practicing the profession, when they are ready to begin their professional careers. The Institute not only follows their education and training but also the examinations which determine their fitness to practice.

During these formative periods The Institute, The Association, and The Council accompany each other in guiding the future members of the profession, but as soon as they enter practice The Association and The Council have done all they can for them and drop out of the picture. From that point The Institute carries on alone, and those who practice the profession have only it to look to for guidance in their practice and for leadership in the maintenance of their rightful status in the building industry and in society.

The Association and The Council, therefore, deal with the members of the profession only during the early periods of their careers, while The Institute is concerned with their entire careers from the time they enter school until their professional careers are ended. The Association and The Council deal with one generation at a time, whereas The Institute always encompasses three generations, the one which is entering the profession, the one which is practicing it, and the one which has about completed its work. This fact gives The Institute the long perspective of the profession and places upon it the greatest responsibility. Of the three organizations, it is the best prepared to know the needs of the profession as a whole and the ways in which its future competency can be enhanced.

The three organizations agree that The Institute should definitely and firmly assume the major responsibility for the enhancement of the competence and the status of the future practitioners.

This major responsibility of The Institute means that The Institute must pass on from one generation

of the practicing architects to the ones that follow the benefit of their collected experiences as to the advisability of entering the profession, as to guidance in preparing for it, and as to qualifications for being admitted to it.

The three organizations agree that it is of prime importance in enhancing the competence of the profession to set up a program for evaluating and accrediting the schools of architecture, and so, in a three-party agreement, have set up such a program and an accrediting board to carry out the program. This agreement was made on behalf of the organizations by their representatives, as follows:

Edwin Bergstrom, President and John R. Fugard, Treasurer, of The Institute, acting for The Institute;

George Young, Jr., President, Goldwin Goldsmith, Secretary, and Sherley W. Morgan, of the Executive Committee of The Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, acting for The Association;

William L. Perkins, President of The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, acting for the Council; and,

Clinton H. Cowgill, on invitation of The President of The Institute, speaking for an architectural school not a member of The Association.

The primary objective of the accrediting program is to ensure that the graduates of an architectural school which gives a degree in architecture have a sound background for entering and practicing the profession. At the present time there is no list of architectural schools that is based on a competent evaluation of the schools from the standpoint of the profession as to the adequateness and quality of their educational programs, and the three societies believe that such an evaluation by an autonomous and especially qualified board and the establishment and keeping current by it of a list of the schools it accredits will be of great benefit to the schools, the profession, and the public.<sup>1</sup> There is prevalent a notion that

<sup>1</sup> The agreement setting up the Accrediting Board states that some of the benefits to be derived from the accrediting program are as follows:

The Council and the state boards which examine and register or license architects for practice, need a list of accredited architectural schools, primarily to evaluate properly the fitness of candidates for examination and to establish credit allowances for experience. At the present time The Council and the state



being a member of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture was in effect an accreditation of the school, but that has never been the case. The notion, however, has led to situations which will be corrected as one of the corollary benefits of the accrediting program.

It is expected the accrediting program will create a well integrated and coordinated program of architectural education which will be national in scope and afford opportunity for architectural schools with widely varying resources and operating conditions to find places appropriate to their special objectives and do high class work therein. However, the agreement setting up the accrediting program makes it plain that the Accrediting Board must not create or recognize conditions which will tend toward standardization of educational philosophies or practices, but rather that it should be its intention to create and maintain conditions which will encourage the development of practices suited to the conditions that are special to the individual school. The Accrediting Board must not set up or publish any standards concerning the manner in which or concerning the basis on which its accrediting is or will be done. The Accrediting Board is to issue only a list of the schools it accredits, and will have no authority to impose any restrictions or standardization on any school.

The agreement further states that no decision relating to the accrediting of a school shall be made by the Accrediting Board unless it is based on an evaluation of both the factual data<sup>2</sup> relating to the

Footnote 1—Continued.

boards prepare their own lists of accredited architectural schools. Schools of architecture need a list of accredited architectural schools, primarily because:

(a) Accrediting as a continuing program will impose on all architectural schools the need of keeping their procedures constantly reviewed.

(b) Schools which are not admittedly in the first rank can use the findings of an accrediting board in arguments for better support from their parent institutions.

(c) Schools which are found not to be in the first rank and incapable of improving themselves so as to become so, may be assisted in finding a field restricted in scope but within which they may do high class work. On the other hand, they may find themselves handicapped, perhaps to extinction. The value of each school to the region in which it is located and its needs should be given consideration.

(d) Schools will be aided by a body which speaks for the entire profession, particularly in matters of upholding the integrity and flexibility of their educational programs and protecting them from unwarranted encroachments and restrictions.

(e) Registrars and similar officers of universities and colleges are constantly using lists of accredited schools for evaluating transfers of credits and need a list of accredited architectural schools for that purpose.

The Institute will find a list of accredited architectural schools a useful aid in forwarding its objectives.

The general public will find a list of accredited architectural schools useful as a guide in answering questions relating to the standards of architectural schools.

school and the criteria concerning the intangible elements<sup>3</sup> of the school gained by visitation to and inspection of the school. Such visitation, inspection, and report on the school is to be made, normally, by not less than three persons, who are to be members of the Accrediting Board or other persons whom that Board designates for the purpose. Furthermore, no decision regarding accrediting is to be made unless the Accrediting Board is in actual session and at least two-thirds of its entire membership vote for the action.

The decisions of the Accrediting Board on all matters before it are to be final and not subject to review by any of the three societies that created the Accrediting Board.

The Accrediting Board is to be composed of six members, of whom two are to be representatives of The Institute, two are to be representatives of The Association, and two are to be representatives of The Council. All are to be appointed by the president of The Institute but each of the three societies may nominate to him for appointment one or more names whenever the term of office of any of their representatives is vacant or about to become vacant.

Each term of office is to be six years and one such term is to become vacant each year, except of the members first appointed.

The Accrediting Board is to have such officers as it deems necessary, but the treasurer of The Institute, *ex officio*, is to be the treasurer of the Accrediting Board.

The Accrediting Board is to hold an annual meeting at the time and place of the annual convention of The American Institute of Architects, and hold other meetings on call. The headquarters of The Board are to be at The Octagon.

The Accrediting Board is to be supported by the

<sup>2</sup> Factual data, as of the date of its publishing, is contained in the report made by F. H. Bosworth, Jr. and Roy Childs Jones, entitled *A Study of Architectural Schools*, made in 1932 and published by Charles Scribner's Sons, under a grant of the Carnegie Foundation. The Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture also will make available to the Accrediting Board the factual data concerning the schools of architecture which The Association has accumulated during 1935 and 1939. Other factual data will be obtained from inspections, questionnaires, publications, catalogs of the schools, etc.

<sup>3</sup> By *intangible elements* is meant, among other things, quality of personnel constituting the faculty; the *esprit de corps* of the faculty and student body, and their inter-relationships; the quality of instruction; the consciousness of the special objective of the school, with general relation of the school to the parent institution; the standards and practice regarding admission of students; the efficiency of the library and other equipment; and, if ways can be found to do it, a measure of the quality of the output (alumni).

three societies that created it, aided by funds contributed to it by the schools, the state registration boards, and other sources, as dues or otherwise. The amounts of dues paid are to be fixed by the Accrediting Board by agreement with The Institute, The Association, or The Council, as the case may be. The Institute is to be the custodian of the funds, securities and properties of the Accrediting Board.

The initial accrediting will cost considerable money, more than the three organizations can afford. Attempts are being made to obtain funds from outside sources, and if they can not be so obtained, the accrediting program will have to be deferred or greatly reduced in its initial scope. The agreement provides that the Accrediting Board shall not attempt to make a list of accredited schools unless it has ample funds in hand to visit and investigate during its first working year at least a representative number of the existing schools of architecture, plus ample funds in hand or pledged to continue its work for a period of five years thereafter.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF FIRST ACCREDITING BOARD

The following named persons were appointed the first members of the Accrediting Board, for the terms of office prescribed and have accepted the appointment.

#### *Representing The Institute.*

Charles D. Maginnis, for the term ending December 31, 1941.

Edwin Bergstrom, for the term ending December 31, 1944, to act as president of the Accrediting Board during his term of office.

#### *Representing The Association.*

F. H. Bosworth, Jr., for the term ending December 31, 1943.

Roy Childs Jones, for the term ending December 31, 1946.

#### *Representing The Council.*

William L. Perkins, for the term ending December 31, 1945.

Clinton H. Cowgill, for the term ending December 31, 1942.

This program of accrediting should have the unanimous and vigorous support of the three societies which created it. Its logical development will profoundly influence and enhance the competency of the future members of our profession.

EDWIN BERGSTROM	GOLDWIN GOLDSMITH
JOHN R. FUGARD	SHERLEY W. MORGAN
GEORGE YOUNG, JR.	WILLIAM L. PERKINS
CLINTON H. COWGILL.	

## Competition—Federal Office Building—Tacoma

**D**ESIGN for a new Federal Office Building for Tacoma, Washington, has become the project for the sixth of the series of Regional Architectural Competitions sponsored by the Public Buildings Administration, it was reported to Federal Works Administrator John M. Carmody by W. E. Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Buildings.

The competition is open to all registered architects who are citizens of the United States and whose home offices are located in Region No. 10 which consists of the following states: Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Closing date for the competition, originally March 28, has been extended to April 20.

It is estimated that the Tacoma Federal Office Building will be constructed at a cost of approxi-

mately \$300,000.00. The author of the winning design for the Tacoma project will receive \$3,000. He will also be paid an additional \$3,000 in his capacity as consultant to the Public Buildings Administration during the preparation of working drawings and specifications.

In order that all eligible architects of the tenth region may be free to compete, it has been arranged to select the jury of award from states in the neighboring regions.

Architects desiring to enter the competition must apply by letter or telegram. All communications should be addressed as follows: "Commissioner of Public Buildings, Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, Washington, D. C."

## The Seventy-Second Convention

### OFFICIAL NOTICE TO MEMBERS

**T**HE January number of *THE OCTAGON* (page 9) contained the first general announcement concerning the Seventy-second Convention of The Institute, to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, during the week beginning May 19, 1940.

It is probable, but not final, that the first formal session of the Convention will open on the morning of Tuesday, May 21, and that subsequent sessions will occur on May 22, 23, and 24, concluding with a dinner on the evening of May 24.

Preliminary information concerning the program, tours, entertainment, and social events will appear in the March or April number of *THE OCTAGON*.

The attention of members and chapter officers is called to the notice in the January number with respect to the procedure for the election of member delegates (page 7), and to the table showing the number of delegates entitled to be elected by the members of each chapter—as of January 1, 1940 (page 11).

It should be borne in mind that the number of member delegates that finally may be accredited to the Convention and the total number of their votes that may be cast thereat may vary from the number fixed in the January notice above mentioned, if, on April 21, 1940, the number of members in good standing in a chapter is more or less than the number set forth in the January notice.

The number of state delegates is determined by the number of voting members in each state association member as of January 1, 1940.

#### GOOD STANDING OF DELEGATES

Every member elected to serve as a delegate must be in good standing in The Institute.

Under the definition of good standing, Chapter XVI, Article 1, Section 2, paragraph (d) of the By-laws of The Institute, a corporate member is not in good standing in The Institute, or in any of its chapters or state association members if he is in default to The Institute or any of its chapters or is under suspension.

#### OFFICES AND DIRECTORSHIPS BECOMING VACANT

The offices and directorships to be filled by elec-

tion at the Seventy-second Convention are as follows:

#### *Offices (One-Year Terms):*

President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

#### *Regional Directorships (Three-Year Terms):*

Candidates for Regional Directorships shall be selected from the members of the regional districts where the vacancies are about to occur. Retiring Regional Directors are not eligible for immediate re-election, unless serving an unexpired term.

The three Regional Directors to be elected at the 1940 Convention for three-year terms will represent the three Districts named below:

#### *Illinois-Wisconsin District.*

States: Illinois and Wisconsin.

Chapters: Central Illinois, Chicago, Wisconsin.

#### *New England District.*

States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Chapters: Boston, Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island.

#### *New York District.*

States and other sub-divisions: New York, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Canal Zone.

Chapters: Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Central New York, New York, Westchester.

#### CHAPTER MEETINGS ON CONVENTION BUSINESS

As heretofore, The Secretary urges that each chapter of The Institute hold at least one meeting prior to the Convention which will be devoted to the affairs of The Institute and to those matters of general concern to the profession—which will probably come before the Convention for discussion.

Preferably, such pre-convention chapter meetings should be held in the latter part of April or in the early part of May.

Those members who have read the notices, reports, and articles in *THE OCTAGON*, published since the Washington Convention in September, 1939,



have a background of facts and opinions from which to crystalize their own views and upon which to base intelligent action.

The numbers of THE OCTAGON to appear between now and the time of the Convention, namely, March, April and May, will contain additional information about the Convention and the subjects to be considered.

#### A CORDIAL INVITATION

The Convention in Washington in 1939 was a gratifying success, notwithstanding the postponement of the Fifteenth International Congress of Architects.

The attendance at that convention was as follows:

Delegates—223; Members and Guests—467; Members of The Producers' Council—62, a total of 752.

Because of the central location of the convention city for 1940 and in view of the many attractions to be offered by Kentucky and by Louisville, it is believed that an equally gratifying attendance will result.

The Kentucky Chapter and the Association of Kentucky Architects have joined in a most cordial invitation to the entire membership of The Institute to spend the week beginning May 19, 1940 in Kentucky, at which time an interesting and stimulating convention program will be at its best on May 21, 22, 23 and 24.

CHARLES T. INGHAM,  
*Secretary*

## Kentucky's Architectural Heritage.

THE romantic appeal of our next convention state, Kentucky, is an intangible something that no one, not even her natives, can define. This something existed before the coming of the white man and to such an extent that the Indians called it the "Dark and Bloody Ground". They kept it as a sort of super hunting reserve, keeping their villages beyond the boundaries of what became the fourteenth state or the second commonwealth.

I have here the opportunity of "pulling the leg" of my esteemed eastern colleagues and the chance is too good to let slip by. Kentuckians have always contended that the New England writers wrote a good Revolution but that our writers fought one and thus, did not live to tell the tale. Temple Bodley, in his history, claims with good effect, that the small band of Kentuckians really turned the tide in the Revolution and saved the day.

It seems that the powerful Shawnees and Cherokees were prevented from attacking the seacoast states from the west because of the fear of being in turn attacked in the rear by the Kentuckians. Several times Washington could not have survived such an attack which would have called half of his troops to the western frontier.

Had the Colonies by some miracle been able to pull through and had they won out in spite of it, still the absence of the Kentuckians would have

been fatal because the territory of the Colonies would have been only the narrow strip between the seacoast and the Alleghanies. It is inconceivable that the British would have given up the Northwest Territory had it not been actually in the hands of George Rogers Clark and his men. It is also inconceivable that without this territory the infant government would have been able to survive long—at least so claim all tried and true Kentuckians.

From an architectural standpoint it is amazing to see the splendid buildings erected during this time of desperate fighting. Even though some of the old residences show the preparation made to repel Indian attacks and though guards had to be posted to protect the workmen, the buildings did not suffer. Beautifully carved doorways, circular stairs that are the despair of modern craftsmen, and delicate cornices, were incorporated nevertheless.

Militia detachments were necessary even to the building of some of the early buildings at Frankfort, the Capitol city. At Harrodsburg (the first permanent settlement in the West) where stands a replica of the original fort and the cabin in which Lincoln's parents were married, such stories are especially prevalent.

Never in the world's history has a wilderness been explored, conquered, settled and a beautiful culture, with its handmaiden, architecture, been

installed in such a short period. Most of it was done in a span of just twenty-five years, from 1775 to 1800.

Kentucky's architectural lineage is conglomerate. Her early settlers were mostly from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina and naturally the early architecture reflected that of each of these states. Some buildings are rather pure and their motives can be traced directly. Others, especially later ones, are a mixture of the practice and customs then in use in the mother states.

Almost all of the early commerce, before the advent of the railroad, was carried on by boat with New Orleans. At first the boats were floated downstream and then sold for lumber after the cargo was disposed of. The crews walked back with little luggage but many ideas and some of these too were incorporated into the architecture.

The invention of the steamboat hurried the process and materials, especially iron work, began to arrive from New Orleans. The effect of this infusion can best be seen in the homes along the rivers—those highways of the sternwheelers.

So Kentucky has much (as yet untouched by the architectural journals) to interest those who woo the Mother of Professions. You will find the architecture of the above named states served straight and in various combinations (just as is Kentucky Bourbon). Some of the work, such as Liberty Hall in Frankfort, is ascribed to Thomas Jefferson. Gideon Shryock did the old State Capitol, the Jefferson County court house at Louisville, and the beautiful old Bank of Louisville.

Lafayette slept in half of the old houses and Gen. John Hunt Morgan, of raider fame, rode a horse through the others. This Commonwealth, desiring to be fair in the biggest of all feuds, the Civil War, supplied a president to both sides. The cabin in which Lincoln was born can be seen at Hodgenville and a few hours drive toward the south is the shaft to Jefferson Davis.

Louis Philippe, the King of France in later years, wandered in exile through America. He naturally stopped at the cathedral of Bardstown, the center of a diocese for the extensive territory from the Alleghanies to the Mississippi, and set up as a watchmaker. When he was restored to the throne the remembrance of the kind treatment received here caused him to send over a fortune in fine paintings. These are still to be seen at the cathedral, boasting among them, several Van Dycks, a Reuben, Van Eyck, and a Murillo. The cathedral, done in 1816, is in itself a very fine work.

Just a mile away is "Federal Hill," the old Judge John Rowan home, more commonly known as "My Old Kentucky Home." It was here, in the springhouse, that the shy and retiring kinsman of the Rowans—Stephen Collins Foster, composed his immortal song.

Kentucky is famous for quite another reason among geologists. If you happen to meet one of this craft in some outlandish corner of the world and he finds you are an American his first question will be, "Have you seen the coral reef at the Falls of the Ohio?" And sure enough, at Louisville, a thousand miles inland is one of the greatest coral reefs in the world. The beauty of the women of the Bluegrass State, the fleetness of her horses, and the taste of her bourbon are all attributed to the properties put into the water and earth by this marine life deposited ages ago when this was a vast sea. Underground the action of the water on this strata of limestone works other wonders in the form of caverns such as Mammoth Cave. Incidentally here again Kentucky saved the Union for the practice of architecture and the payment of income taxes by mining this cave for nitrates with which to make the powder to win the war of 1812. At least the Kentuckians won it in Canada and New Orleans even if our Eastern brothers did let the British burn Washington.

STRATTON O. HAMMON, A.I.A.

### Rotch Travelling Scholarship

THE Rotch Travelling Scholarship will be offered this year for an indeterminate period of not more than eight months of travel and study in Mexico and the United States of America. The amount of the prize is \$1,000.

The examination of candidates will be held early in April, but candidates are requested to register before March 15. Application blanks can be obtained from William Emerson, Secretary, 107 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.



## Kum To Kaintucky

YES, come to Kentucky, the land of Bluegrass, Bourbon, Barbecues, Beaten Biscuits, and where Boone "Began the Beguine."

Kentucky is fairly civilized now, so it is safe to leave your shootin' irons at home. The Indians are nearly all gone and the majority of the few remaining have recently left on account of hurt feelings—because Nathan Straus failed to finance a housing project in Kentucky for them. For a while their resentment was intense until finally they folded their tents and silently stole away. This has just been discovered by the local entertainment committee for the annual convention of The Institute in Louisville next May. The committee thought it would lend local color to have an Indian war dance and perhaps burn a prisoner or two at the stake, but the migration of the Indians has caused the committee to substitute a milder form of punishment—a barbecue.

Kentucky possesses some rather unusual features. For instance, there are more miles of navigable rivers in Kentucky than any other state in the Union; Mammoth Cave, just 100 miles from Louisville, is probably the largest cave in the world and well worth seeing; the stock farms in the Bluegrass region raise the finest race horses in the world. You will have an opportunity to visit one or more of these farms on a proposed trip through the "Bluegrass."

Louisville's beginnings reach far back into American history. Her first white visitor was LaSalle, the French explorer, who came in 1669 seeking a water route to India. In the year 1773, Captain Thomas Bullitt led a surveying party to the Falls of the Ohio. Later he returned and laid out the town of Louisville. In 1778, settlers coming down the Ohio built a fort on Corn Island just off the Kentucky shore at the foot of what is now Seventh Street. To George Rogers Clark, however, goes the honor of having founded Louisville in 1780. It was from the French King, Louis XVI, that the City by the Falls took its name. The little "army" which Clark led against Vincennes was drilled on Corn Island where the wives and children of his homespun recruits were safe from the tomahawks of hostile savages.

Although Kentucky is on the northern fringe of the south, we Kentuckians like to consider ourselves southerners. We do not care to be called westerners by the down-easterners, or easterners by the far-westerners; nor do we like to be called northerners by the deep-southerners, but we are very much gratified when we are called southerners by the northerners; for sentiment and romance still cling to the south and the Lost Cause. Romanticists talk and write much about the chivalry of the south and how southern men love, honor and protect their women. Sometime ago, I returned home one night after working rather late at the office—at least that is what I told my wife—expecting to find that she had passed a stupid and lonesome evening. On the contrary, she said that she had had a rather entertaining time listening to one of Bing Crosby's programs on which Bob Burns told an anecdote that struck her as amusing. At the risk of repetition, I will give you the gist of Burn's story, because it relates to the chivalry of the south:

"My Uncle Slug lives in the Ozark Mountains. He is my literary uncle, he can read writing as well as reading. Well, late one summer afternoon, Uncle Slug was a-setting on the porch of his cabin reading an article in a magazine. His two six-foot-four sons had also been working hard all day a-setting there on the porch a-looking at the mountain on the other side of the valley. After awhile, Uncle Slug closed the magazine and sat there a spell saying nothing. Then he said, 'Boys, I have just been reading an article in this here magazine. It is all about the chivalry of the south. It says that the south has always been known for its chivalry and that the southern men always love and protect their women. Well, we live in the south and we are southerners, so we ought to have some of this here chivalry. We ought to love and protect *our* women. So, boys, when your Ma comes in tonight from plowing, I wish you would help her unhitch the mules!'"

Now, we do not propose to help you unhitch any mules, but we would like to help you hitch

your wagon to a star—even if the harness breaks. Kentucky has always been known for its hospitality, which we hope will not suffer during this convention. We are anxious to do anything in our power to help you have a good time and trust that you

will enjoy your brief visit in Kentucky. Louisville welcomes The American Institute of Architects to the "Gateway of the South." The latch string is on the outside and Louisville will be yours!

OSSIAN P. WARD, A.I.A.

## Architect's Fees on U.S.H.A.—Aided Projects

COMMENTS BY HENRY S. CHURCHILL, A.I.A.

I WISH to comment on President Bergstrom's message and Dean McCornack's article on USHA fees in the November, 1939, OCTAGON. I do so as a member of The Institute only, in my private capacity and not in any way as a "representative of the Authority."

The President's message was, as one would expect, clear and well-stated. But both The President and the good Dean gave only part of the picture.

The most important omission, and a most unfortunate one, was not stating that in addition to the fees scheduled the architect is reimbursed for all engineering services (except ordinary structural engineering) and landscape services. The impression that the schedule covers complete compensation as is customary in private enterprise will be hard to correct. A greater disservice to the profession could hardly have been accomplished by its enemies, since real estate operators will be sure to pick up this misleading statement.

Nor was any mention made of the fact that USHA is trying to establish this scale of fees as actual fees, and not just as a fancy figure that looks pretty and which the architect either does not get at all or gets largely in "stock" or "debentures." These fees are *recommended* to the local authorities, and are paid in cash.

Nor is mention made of the fact that the new contracts carefully and explicitly define "supervision," and provide that the only expense to the architect for this service is his own time and that of his usual office staff; all salaries for field employes, extra accountants, checkers, etc., are repaid to him by the local authority.

Nor was anything said about the number—the

very large number—of complaints from local authorities about what they considered excessive fees as compared to what local builders paid their architects, and the threats to set up their own drafting offices—a method of procedure that neither USHA nor The Institute is exactly enthusiastic about.

Or that USHA, hoping to raise the standard of architectural services, and in the probably vain hope of eliminating politics and kick-back graft, has authorized local authorities to hold qualifying competitions for the selection of their architects, and has issued a model program, approved by The Institute. The Institute has never even published this fact in THE OCTAGON—although presumably it is of interest to the profession.

Two other points are worth brief mention. It is said, and emphasized, that "the representatives of the Authority" have stated that the architect is only entitled to a "good living, which would seem to mean that architects are not to be permitted to earn enough to protect their practices, charge any of their own time as costs of their practices, or earn any profits."

The "representatives of the Authority" merely said they did not know what constituted a "good living," and that the "good living," as well as the protection of practice was a function of the *total* practice of the architect, not of just one job at public expense.

The second point is contained in the same discussion, that of the architect charging his time against the job. It is admittedly debatable, and the representatives of the Authority merely pointed out that if carried to an extreme (as was done in several of the jobs on record) it is perfectly possible for an architect to be many thousand dollars in

pocket and still show a bookkeeping "loss."

I was one of the "representatives of the Authority," as Consultant to the Administrator, during the negotiations, and I want to state emphatically that the whole matter of fees was given long, careful and impartial study. It is my thoughtful and reasoned conclusion that The Institute made a serious error in not assuming leadership in this matter. It could have come out and taken credit for its bit in reducing costs of public housing. It could have done what the R.I.B.A. has done—created a special scale of fees for "Public Housing," as a contribution to public service. That would have been statesmanship. Instead it has hedged and equivocated, not over facts but over the interpretation of facts. Much was said about "lowering the 80-year-old standards of the profession." On the contrary, by establishing a realistic scale, in line with what is paid for similar large-scale work by private

enterprise, and making every effort to see it is paid, without kick-back, to architects, engineers and landscapers, USHA is doing the greatest possible service to all the professions.

I regret that the lessons of the past ten years have not been learned by those who run The Institute. I regret that fancy phrases about "remaining the master builder" are still current in their thought, in an age and in a field in which it becomes ever more obvious that the architect is a planner, a co-ordinator and a worker in a co-operative effort, and not a prima donna.

I have the welfare of The Institute very much at heart, and I would like to see it take its proper place of leadership. A little more realism; a little less wishful thinking might help; a little more comprehension of the problems that face the twelve thousand architects who are not members. It might help bring some of them in.

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## Finnish Relief Fund

THE Institute is cooperating with the Civic Service Organizations Division of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc. of which the Honorable Herbert Hoover is Chairman.

Finland is a tiny northern country which has won the admiration and affection of our people for the faithfulness with which it has met all its promises to us and for the courage and determination with which it has repelled invasion that would destroy its independence and its institutions. Its entire manpower is engaged in that defense, and the women and children and the aged and infirm of that country are suffering for food and clothing and shelter.

To ease the civilian suffering was a burden too great and a need too urgent for the Red Cross to undertake. So The Finnish Relief Fund was founded and is dedicated to that purpose. Our fellow architects of that country need our help for their families. Those of them who happen to be resident here are devoting themselves to give that aid, and they need our help.

May I ask the president of each chapter and each state association member to carry this appeal directly to the members and associates of their organizations. No contribution is too small to make.

*Frederick G. Frost, 144 E. Thirtieth St., New York, N. Y.*, has undertaken to handle this appeal for me, at a great sacrifice of his time and in spite of his many duties as president of the New York Chapter. Each president should write him immediately and request such quantity of coin mailing envelopes and contribution boxes as may be needed. Their use will make the contributions of chapter members easier to handle. It would be helpful if all contributions to the Fund were sent in his care. He will acknowledge them and transmit them to Fund headquarters, Graybar Building, New York.

I am sure we are all of one mind in this affair, and will respond unreservedly to the appeal for help. So may I request every chapter president to act immediately, for every day counts.

EDWIN BERGSTROM.



## Architectural Control

By CHARLES H. CHENEY, A.I.A.

**QUESTION:** Should public authority be clothed with power to reject plans as artistically unsatisfactory rather than, as at present, for purely technical reasons only?

The answer is "Yes, under proper safeguards."

This is particularly true in the United States, where only 10% to 20% in total number of our buildings, whether residential or business, have been designed by well-trained architects. Although the construction industry has had periods of enormous building and seems about to be entering another such period, most of this building has unfortunately been of bad design, in bad taste and often most inappropriate, regardless of style. For twenty-five years, in traveling about this great country, I have consistently asked city building inspectors what proportion of the plans for new buildings that they passed upon<sup>1</sup> was found to be signed by competent architects. Most of them answered not more than 10%; a few said 15%.

The general public, in this country at least, thinks of all buildings in the mass as architecture. Members of our profession may be more discriminating.

Neither our architects nor our public like this situation. To stir public interest we once rated the principal cities of this country according to the amount of decent architecture and attractive environment which they seemed to show. These figures were widely published and discussed.<sup>2</sup>

Though this is a rich nation, we have to admit to the trained architects of the world that most of it is tawdry in appearance. Enormous depreciation and waste have resulted from the present uncontrolled system of building.

In recent years a more widespread recognition of these facts has become evident among the American public. The bearing on public welfare is more widely understood. There is greater appreciation

<sup>1</sup> To our English friends, apologies for differences in the American language. When I prepared a paper on this subject for the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, the secretary wrote me he had translated the words not in common use in England, particularly "pass upon (plans)" to "adjudicate"; and "bill-board" to "hoarding", etc. Alas, when printed copies came back to America the English terms were no more understood here! (Bulletin No. 16 of the Federation, May, 1928).

of good design than in former years.

One notable agency for this change in public understanding is the Federal Housing Administration. Through its mortgage loans made by banks and other lenders of funds for construction are insured against loss. To protect government and lenders, this institution (commonly known as FHA) has recognized the great importance of architectural design in determining the permanent value of the structure offered as security. When appraising a building (or the plans of a proposed building) and the ground upon which it stands, FHA gives a percentage rating on each of the separate points of architectural design, appropriateness to purpose and neighborhood, etc. If the design is rated low the loan does not qualify. Restudy and improvement of design and plan, without material increase in cost, may later qualify the loan.

This is a great step forward in combating the large financial waste in the unfit, ugly, off-color and carelessly designed structures, which have done so much to destroy the amenities of life in most of our cities.

Other financial agencies are following the lead of FHA. There are also encouraging evidences of public desire to place barriers in the way of the incompetent and careless. With a large accumulation of badly designed and obsolete structures of our past staring us in the face, and the present still producing

<sup>2</sup> Cities which have exercised no architectural control and amount of decent architecture and environment which they present: Washington, D. C., 25%; Philadelphia, Pa., 15%; New York City, 12%; Los Angeles, Calif., 12%; Boston, Mass., 12%; San Francisco, Calif., 11%; Oakland, Calif., 10%; Chicago, Ill., 8%; St. Louis, Mo., 7%; Ft. Worth, Texas, 6%; Dallas, Texas, 6%. London, England, 9%.

As the jurisdiction of the art commissions that exist in some of the cities is limited to public buildings, except in Washington, where it includes in places the private buildings opposite or facing public buildings, the effect on the total city is small.

Cities and suburbs which have exercised partial or complete architectural control and amount of decent architecture and environment which they present: Roland Park-Homeland-Guilford, Baltimore, 95%; Forest Hills, Long Island, 95%; Shaker Heights, Cleveland, 80%; Country Club District, Kansas City, 75%; St. Francis Wood, San Francisco, 95%; Palos Verdes Estates, Calif., Los Angeles, 95%; Yorkshire Village, Camden, N. J., 90%; Santa Barbara, Calif., 40%. Paris, France, 85%; Amsterdam, Holland, 85%.

From "Building for Permanency", Proceedings National Conference on City Planning, Dallas, 1928.

only a relatively small number of buildings worth keeping permanently, it is high time that architects helped the public to establish reasonable architectural control. We are faced with ultimate regulation. The present situation is well-nigh intolerable.

Architectural control is workable if reasonably and properly administered. I am convinced of this after serving for sixteen years on a board of review or art jury for a scenic coast suburb of Los Angeles, five square miles in extent, in which we have had legal veto over the design, color, and placement on the terrain of every building ever erected. The results have been eminently satisfactory, both to the public and to architects who have come before the board with their plans. This community is entirely free from the 80% to 90% of carelessly designed and off-color structures with which most American towns and cities are afflicted. As a city planner, it has been my privilege to help organize and draft the powers of several other similar architectural boards for the carrying out of architectural control.

Satisfactory administration of such powers requires care in the selection of men qualified to act on these boards of review. Architects are entitled to have their plans reviewed by a jury of their peers. At least a majority of such a jury or board should be architects nominated by the local chapter of the A.I.A. This is required for our local board, as for the art commissions of New York, Philadelphia, etc. Broadminded, above all judicial-minded men are needed for such service.

The public art commissions in too many American cities are notoriously weak because part or most of their members are politically appointed laymen interested in art, but lacking the ability to read plans or visualize in the third dimension. The legal profession of this country has for many years interested itself actively to secure competent judges for our courts of law, through local bar associations in each of the United States. In the same way it is appropriate and constructive for the organized

architects through their local chapters of The American Institute of Architects, state associations, etc., to show an active and detailed interest in whatever boards or public agencies may be set up to administer architectural control.

Here, also, the individual architect of today has a great sphere of public usefulness. A few architects are serving with distinction on art commissions and park boards in American cities. But architectural control over private property is too little understood. There is danger that it will be attempted by such existing public bodies as planning commissions, to the disruption of their present important functions.

More knowledge of architectural control is badly needed, both here and abroad. The application of this important principle and function of government obviously needs to be handled with the greatest care. A competent committee of architects in each country should inquire into the results obtained, the machinery used and the effect on both public and architects of every known application of architectural control.

In the United States it would be valuable to know how far ordinances passed by the city of New Orleans have protected the quarter of the Vieux Carré, or those of Charleston the old Colonial buildings of that beautiful city. In England, has the famous "Bath Ordinance" accomplished anything? In Paris will the government continue the architectural restrictions of the Place Vendome established in 1699, and so long enforced?

Billboards and signs are the commercialized vice of architecture. What are the architects to do about them? How effective is the Massachusetts amendment to its constitution, or the control of signs by zoning, used in a number of California counties? When you land in Liverpool are the docks still plastered with mustard signs? Is the Spanish government still permitting large billboards advertising "57 varieties" every few kilometers along the railroad from the border to Madrid?



## Public Information

BY WILLIAM ORR LUDLOW, CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION, A.I.A.

IT is of great importance to the profession, as well as to individual architects, that pictures and descriptions of buildings presented in the newspapers should be accompanied by the names of the architects.

Many chapters report difficulty in persuading their local press to do this.

Other chapters have reported difficulty in getting local editors to print the articles sent out to the chapters by The Institute's Committee on Public Information for this purpose, as well as locally written or rewritten articles. In this connection the following letters may be of considerable interest:

*Letter from D. Knickerbacker Boyd, F.A.I.A., to J. David Stern, Publisher, The Philadelphia Record:*

My dear Mr. Stern:

In this community among all your readers, there are many thousands, including architects, contractors, material producers and building trades workers who are interested in pictures and descriptions of buildings which appear in your paper.

When these do not include any mention of the architect's name, especially when the reproduction is from the architect's drawing as in the notice which appeared in the Philadelphia Record, Sunday, December 24th, a photostatic of which is enclosed, I am confident that a vast majority of these readers have cause to feel disappointed in that the news in which they are interested is not complete. May I suggest that in the future such omission be corrected by a standing order to that effect?

This would not only oblige me as an architect and a constant reader of the Record, but will, I

am sure, be appreciated by all the architects and others referred to in this city and surroundings.

Very cordially yours,  
D. KNICKERBACKER BOYD.

*Mr. Stern's reply:*

Dear Mr. Boyd:

Thank you very much for the constructive criticism contained in your letter of January 3rd. I am asking our news department to make it a rule to give credit to the architect whenever we run a picture or description of a new building.

Yours sincerely,  
J. DAVID STERN.

*Letter to William Orr Ludlow from Richard A. Morse, Secretary, Arizona Chapter:*

Dear Mr. Ludlow:

At long last we have managed to get the two local papers to publish many of the articles sent us through your committee in the last two years. In fact we have used up so many of them in the past four weeks that I am practically out of material.

Could you send me as many more articles as possible which might be adapted to the local press, as, for example articles on the subjects suggested in a recent circular letter entitled "Suggested Subjects for Articles for the Press."

As the reporters are clamoring at my door, any attention you can give this will be greatly appreciated, because I do not want them to lose interest after working on them for three years to publish your material.

Sincerely yours,  
RICHARD A. MORSE, Secretary,  
Arizona Chapter, A.I.A.

## The Producers' Council, Inc.

THE following organizations have been elected to membership in The Producers' Council:  
Brunswick - Balke - Collender Company, Chicago.  
Lorin W. Smith, Jr., Official Representative.

The Bryant Heater Company, Cleveland, Ohio.  
W. Randolph Lacey, Official Representative.  
Insulation Board Institute, Chicago, Illinois. B. J. Westover, Official Representative.

## Structural Service Department Notes

By THEODORE IRVING COE, TECHNICAL SECRETARY.

### Residential Neighborhoods.

The Federal Housing Administration has published a 178-page cloth-bound book on the subject "Structure and Growth of Residential Neighborhoods in American Cities", with the following announcement:

"In accordance with the provisions of the National Housing Act and so far as its resources will permit, the Economics and Statistics Division prosecute from time to time studies that are deemed useful to 'guide the development of housing and the creation of a sound mortgage market'. This publication gives the results of one such study."

Copies of the book may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., price \$1.50 each.

### Sheathing Papers.

The importance of providing an efficient moisture barrier in house construction where winter air conditioning is installed is generally recognized.

The National Bureau of Standards recently issued Building Materials and Structures Report BMS35, referred to below, which described in detail the tests undertaken to ascertain the "Stability of Sheathing Papers as Determined by Accelerated Aging".

The results of the tests furnish much valuable information as to the relative resistance of the various types of paper tested to the passage of air, water and water vapor.

### National Bureau of Standards Research on Building Materials and Structures.

The following reports may be obtained from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at the prices indicated:

BMS27—Structural Properties of "Bender Steel Home" Wall Construction. Price, 10c.

BMS31—Structural Properties of "Insulite" Wall and "Insulite" Partition Constructions. Price, 15c.

BMS32—Structural Properties of Two Brick-Concrete-Block Wall Constructions and a Concrete-Block Wall Construction. Price, 10c.

BMS35—Stability of Sheathing Papers as Determined by Accelerated Aging. Price, 10c.

### Government Agencies Concerned with Housing.

"Technical Activities of Government Agencies Concerned with Housing, of Special Interest to Architects" is the title of a booklet prepared by the Central Housing Committee.

The foreword states, in part: "In the many sided operations of the United States government agencies engaged in housing activities, a vast amount of material of particular interest to architects has been accumulated. In order that members of the architectural profession and construction fields may be aware of the breadth and scope of past and continuing operations of the government and of future plans where they have been determined, the Central Housing Committee has sponsored the collection of this informative material".

The Office of Government Reports has issued, from data assembled by the Central Housing Committee, a chart showing the Differences in Authorization and Functioning of Federal Agencies Concerned with Housing.

Copies of the booklet and chart will be mailed, upon request to the Central Housing Committee, 1601 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

### Standard Filing System—A.I.A. Document 172.

The re-editing of the Standard Filing System for Filing Information on Building Materials and Appliances is proceeding, preparatory to the publication of a new edition.

It is the desire that the Standard Filing System shall respond to every reasonable filing requirement, both from the standpoint of the file user and the producers of building materials and equipment who pre-mark their literature to facilitate its filing for reference, and, to this end, suggestions for the modification or amplification of the present classifications and file numbers will be welcomed, and should be addressed to the Structural Service Department of The Institute.

### Welding of Steel.

The Report of a special committee of the American Institute of Steel Construction has just been published, under the title "Recommended Fundamental Principles, Tentative Minimum Require-

ments, and Tentative Standard Welded Connections for Tier Building".

After careful study the Committee concluded "The subject is not yet sufficiently stabilized to justify issuing complete standard details at this time but it has evolved certain tentative minimum requirements and recommended tentative typical details which are given in this Report. The Committee is proceeding with its work and will issue, from time to time, additional data."

The Report is of value to those interested in the designing of welded structures, and a copy may be obtained from the American Institute of Steel Construction, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

#### Federal Specifications.

Price List No. 75 listing Federal Specifications, including those applicable to building construction and equipment, may be obtained, without cost, from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

#### A.S.T.M. Standards.

A copy of the current list of A.S.T.M. Standards and Tentative Standards, will be sent, without charge, upon request to the American Society for Testing Materials, 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## Members Elected Effective February 6, 1940

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Name</i>
BOSTON.....	Herbert Lynes Beckwith	NEW YORK.....	Richard Roth
CENTRAL NEW YORK.....	Thomas William Mackesey John G. Shea	NORTH CAROLINA.....	Ross Shumaker
CHICAGO.....	Robert S. Arnold	PITTSBURGH.....	Frank Clyde Houpt Benedict Joseph Kaiser J. Vernon Wilson
CLEVELAND.....	Theodore Warren Lamb George W. Teare George Charles Walters	ST. LOUIS.....	Frederick Wallace Dunn Charles Nagel, Jr.
FLORIDA SOUTH.....	Albert Courtney Stewart, Jr.	SOUTH TEXAS.....	Arthur Osborne Willauer
GEORGIA.....	Julian Taliaferro Woodbury	TOLEDO.....	Horace Whitney Wachter
MONTANA.....	*R. C. Hugenin		
NEW JERSEY.....	Robert Johnstone Lewis Cadien		

\* Re-elected.

## New State Association Members

IT is with gratification that The Secretary announces the election of two State Association members of The Institute, as follows:

The Indiana Society of Architects (effective February 1, 1940)—President: Wilbur B. Shook, Fletcher Trust Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana; Secretary: John R. Kelley, 634 Architects and Builders

Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Texas Society of Architects (effective February 6, 1940)—President: Ralph H. Cameron, P. O. Box 66, San Antonio, Texas; Secretary: Louis C. Page, Nalle Bldg. Annex, Austin, Texas.

A complete roster of State Association members appears on page 27 of this number.

## International Competition for an Opera House at Belgrade

IT has been called to the attention of The Institute's Committee on Architectural Competitions that certain features of the program of this competition have been questioned by the *Comité Permanent International des Architectes*.

In this connection it should be noted that, by a Committee ruling approved by The Institute, all

competitions for work to be done or contemplated outside the territory of the United States are not subject to any action by The Institute, either directly, or through its Committee on Competitions.

The Committee on Architectural Competitions,  
ERIC GUGLER, *Chairman*.

## With The Chapters

NEWS NOTES FROM CHAPTER SECRETARIES

### Baltimore.

The annual Meeting and Dinner of the Chapter was held at the Johns Hopkins University Faculty Club on January 19.

The President of the Chapter, John H. Scarff, presided at the meeting, at which over 50 members were present, together with the following distinguished guests:

Edmund R. Purves, of Philadelphia, Regional Director, A.I.A.; Thomas Pym Cope, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Committee on State Organization, A.I.A.; Henry J. Schnorbus, President, Producers' Council Club of Baltimore; Leslie Cheek, Jr., Director, Baltimore Museum of Art; and Ferdinand C. Latrobe, author and great-grandson of the famous architect, Benjamin Latrobe.

At the early hour of 6:30 P.M. the members and guests took possession of the Faculty Club and prepared to wax eloquent by partaking of delightful refreshments before the open fireplace. This was followed by a splendid dinner in the upper dining hall of the Club. The dinner was selected from famous New Orleans menus by a member of the Chapter, a well-known Baltimore gourmet. Following the dinner, the members and guests repaired to the lower club room and fire place and braced themselves for the meeting which was to follow.

Lucien E. D. Gaudreau, president of the Maryland Society of Architects stated that at the meeting of the Society, held on the previous evening, it was voted unanimously that the Society affiliate with The Institute as a State Association member.

LUCIEN E. D. GAUDREAU, *Secretary*

### Boston.

At a recent meeting of the Chapter we had the pleasure of hearing the Vice-President of The Institute, Mr. Walter McCornack, who is also Dean of the Architectural School of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A number of the students of Harvard, Tech and the Architectural Club were present.

There has been considerable activity toward increasing and broadening membership. It has been suggested that some form of Junior Membership be provided which would include students in the various schools of architecture. The membership

committee has been developing such a plan and is about ready to make recommendations to the Society for its consideration.

HOWARD T. CLINCH, *Secretary*

### Central New York.

The winter meeting of the Chapter was held at the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, N. Y., on January 13.

There were thirty-seven members and guests present. Following a brief business program, during which Melvin King gave certain statistics and comments concerning fees for low cost housing, President Hueber introduced Mr. Ralph T. Walker of New York City as the guest speaker. Mr. Walker gave a very interesting forty minute address on "Tradition".

L. C. DILLENBACK, *Secretary*

### Cincinnati.

The annual meeting of the chapter was held on January 16 at the Palace Hotel.

The exceptional report of the standing committees was the presentation of bound copies of the Chapter's by-laws to the Chapter by chairman Roth.

Outgoing chapter president Becker presented a review of the year's business.

The Nominating Committee ticket received a unanimous ballot which resulted in the following officers for the year of 1940: president, George F. Roth, Jr.; vice-president, Frederick C. Mueller; secretary, H. Richard Elliston; treasurer, George Garties.

President Roth's inaugural address evolved into a discussion as to ways and means of improving the attendance at chapter meetings.

The chapter accepted an invitation to co-sponsor the anniversary dinner meeting of the Regional Planning Council of Hamilton County.

H. RICHARD ELLISTON, *Secretary*

### Connecticut.

The Annual Meeting of the Chapter was held at the Faculty Club in New Haven, December 14. The following officers were elected: President—Lorenzo Hamilton, of Meriden; Vice-President—Philip Sunderland, of Danbury; Secretary-Treas-



urer—Harold D. Hauf, of New Haven.

Lawrence Moore of Wilton was elected to serve on the Executive Committee.

At the dinner, Dean Everett Victor Meeks, of the Yale School of Fine Arts, spoke on current practices and trends in architectural education.

HAROLD D. HAUF, *Secretary*

#### Detroit.

The Detroit Chapter's January meeting was held jointly with the Producers' Council Club of Michigan at a dinner on January 25.

C. William Palmer, liaison officer, and Paul Marshall, chairman of the Club's entertainment committee, presented a program of unusual interest. Mr. A. B. Tibbetts, president, The Producers' Council, Inc., was the principal speaker.

The Fourth Annual Architects' Ball was held at Hotel Webster Hall on the evening of February 2. This year's event, a dinner dance, was for the benefit of the Detroit Chapter of the Finnish Relief Committee, of which Eliel Saarinen is Executive Chairman and Edward J. Jeffries, Mayor of Detroit, is honorary chairman. Frank H. Wright, chairman of the ball committee was also in charge of the decorations.

TALMAGE C. HUGHES, *Secretary*

#### Georgia.

The Georgia Chapter met for the annual meeting in Davison's Tea Room, Monday, January 8. A large number of members, and several visitors, attended the meeting. After the business at hand had been transacted, the president called for nomination of officers for the ensuing year, and the following were elected: J. Warren Armistead, President; Jos. W. Cooper, First Vice-President; L. E. Crook, Jr., Second Vice-President; Geo. H. Bond, Secretary; J. H. Gailey, Treasurer.

A. N. Robinson, Sr. was elected to the Executive Committee, the term of Harold C. McLaughlin having expired.

A highlight of the meeting was the annual report of the president which reviewed in a very thorough manner the work of the Chapter during 1939, as well as improvements achieved and anticipated for the profession at large in the territory. President Armistead pledged the Chapter his close cooperation and interest in matters of civic and state better-

ment, and expressed the hope that the year 1940 would see the achievement of matters which would undoubtedly be of great assistance to our citizenry.

GEO. HARWELL BOND, *Secretary*

#### Kansas.

A student chapter was installed at Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas, on January 11, 1940, under the sponsorship of the Kansas Chapter, and of the Department of Architecture at Kansas State.

Charles W. Shaver, president of the Kansas Chapter conducted the installation service and installed his son, John A. Shaver, as the first president of the student chapter.

There will be a combined meeting of the Kansas Chapter and the newly organized Kansas Society of Architects in Manhattan, on March 30.

PAUL WEIGEL, *Secretary*

#### Kentucky.

The Kentucky Chapter started the new year with a better than average attendance at its January meeting in spite of the continued sub-zero weather.

Our speaker at this meeting was R. H. Craig, President of The Producers' Council Club of Kentucky, and his subject was "Architectural Service for the Small House". The talk was a summary of an intensive study of all existing services in operation in the United States made at the request of the Kentucky Construction League while the Producers were still a member of the League. The Producers Council Club of Kentucky has offered their data, and their services, if desired, to the Kentucky Chapter should they see fit to launch such an undertaking. Mr. Craig's talk was informative, interesting, and thought-provoking, and created much discussion among those present, resulting, once again, in the appointment of a Committee to further investigate the small house service situation.

In closing, let me once again remind all of the 1940 Convention in Louisville, Kentucky. We'll be expecting you!

BERGMAN S. LETZLER, *Secretary*

#### New Jersey.

For the first time in its forty years history, the last meeting of the New Jersey Chapter was set aside to entertain and honor the past presidents.

Being president of the Chapter is not such a haz-



ardous occupation as it is commonly believed to be as is evidenced by the fact that twelve of the twenty past presidents are still with us; in one case after a lapse of time of thirty years. That one—Fred Wentworth—wasn't at the meeting, however, as for years past he has spent his winters and ill-gotten gains in Florida. George Drew, who was a very active president a quarter of a century ago, described the meetings of those days and how sometimes we didn't get enough members out to hold one. (Hurrah for the meetings of today). The other past presidents who were invited were Messrs. Higby, Betelle, Stephens, Fougner, Fairweather, Bogert, Williams, Ely, Dalzell, and Holmes.

Touching references to the first president, Thomas Cressey, and to Messrs. Baldwin, Kreidler, and Capen, were made by Gilbert Higby; Arnold Moses was eulogized by Herbert Moffat, and others; and several speakers spoke feelingly of Hugh Roberts, who was the life of the Chapter from its inception until his death in 1928.

In the absence of president Neil Convery, the meeting was presided over by first vice-president Arthur N. Starin with suavity and aplomb. To see him you might have thought that he had been conducting the meetings all his life. Several people said that he was better than a lot of the past presidents used to be including—

C. W. FAIRWEATHER, *Secretary*

#### Oklahoma.

The annual meeting of the Chapter was held at Tulsa, Oklahoma on January 13.

We were honored by a visit from Regional Director Benedict Farrar, of St. Louis. The officers arranged an entertaining program in addition to the regular business. After the business session, which was held in the morning, the group adjourned to the dining room where an enjoyable luncheon was served to the members, their ladies and guests.

Upon conclusion of the meal, Professor Philip Wilber of the A & M College presented the chapter with a delightfully illustrated lecture consisting of colored slides of the work of Thomas Jefferson, and by way of contrast, the architecture of Sarrinen and Milles at Cranbrook. Director Farrar then lead a

round table discussion of the aims and objects of The Institute and invited comment regarding the publication *THE OCTAGON*. From there the group went first to the building of the Tulsa Construction Industries League and after inspection of a fine exhibit of building materials adjourned to the Philbrook Museum of Art where we were personally conducted on a tour of inspection by the new curator.

Principal business of the executive session consisted of reports of committees, after which the annual election was held.

Attention was called to certain magazines which are including articles suggesting the advantages of employing architects. To show the appreciation of the Oklahoma Chapter, the secretary was instructed to draft a resolution of gratitude to be sent to the publishers of these magazines. The chapter considered that if other chapters would do likewise, additional publishers might be induced to give similar publicity to the profession.

LEONARD H. BAILEY, *Secretary*

#### Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Chapter held its Fiftieth Anniversary Dinner at the Pittsburgh Club on January 25, attended by 180 architects, their wives, and guests.

The guests of honor included Mayor Scully, of Pittsburgh, President Bergstrom, Secretary Ingham, Regional Directors Purves, Ditchy and Chairman Fletcher of State Organization Committee, President Conrad of the Cleveland Chapter, The President of the Pittsburgh Architectural Club, The Builders Exchange, The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ralph Griswold, Director of City Parks, and the speaker of the evening, Gilmore D. Clarke, Dean of the College of Architecture at Cornell University and Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts.

RODY PATTERSON, *Secretary*

#### Utah.

The Utah Chapter is sponsoring an exhibit at the Utah Art Center on Modern Home Planning. This exhibit shows the results of the growth of modern architecture during the last decade in America.

WILLIAM E. NELSON, *Secretary*

# Chapters of The American Institute of Architects

OFFICERS LISTED AS PER SECRETARY'S RECORDS OF FEBRUARY 15, 1940.

## ALABAMA (1916)

*President:* Jack Bass Smith, Steiner Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.  
*Secretary:* E. B. Van Keuren, 510 Farley Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

## ALBANY (1940)

*President:* Gilbert L. Van Auken, Delmar, N. Y.  
*Secretary:* August Lux, 100 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

## ARIZONA (1937)

*President:* M. H. Starkweather, 46 W. Congress St., Tucson, Ariz.  
*Secretary:* Richard A. Morse, 11 E. Pennington St., Tucson, Ariz.

## ARKANSAS (1921)

*President:* H. Ray Burks, 702 Wallace Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.  
*Secretary:* Lawson L. Delony, 2407 Louisiana St., Little Rock, Ark.

## BALTIMORE (1870)

*President:* John H. Scarff, 1012 Keyser Bldg., Baltimore, Md.  
*Secretary:* Lucien E. D. Gaudreau, 527 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

## BOSTON (1870)

*President:* Wm. Emerson, 107 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.  
*Secretary:* Howard T. Clinch, 177 State St., Boston, Mass.

## BROOKLYN (1894)

*President:* Ralph M. Rice, 655 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.  
*Secretary:* Henry V. Murphy, 1 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## BUFFALO (1890)

*President:* Joseph E. Fronczak, 17 Court St., Buffalo, N. Y.  
*Secretary:* Rufus W. Meadows, 1376 Amburst St., Buffalo, N. Y.

## CENTRAL ILLINOIS (1921)

*President:* Walter G. Jameson, Alliance Life Bldg., Peoria, Ill.  
*Secretary:* F. M. Lescher, 304 Architecture Bldg., Urbana, Ill.

## CENTRAL NEW YORK (1887)

*President:* Paul Hueber, 200 Syracuse Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.  
*Secretary:* L. C. Dillenback, Dept. of Architecture, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.

## CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA (1909)

*President:* Carlisle D. Hasnems, 222 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.  
*Secretary:* Joseph L. Steele, 23 No. 3rd St., Harrisburg, Pa.

## CENTRAL TEXAS (1913-1924)

*President:* Louis Southerland, Nalle Bldg., Annex, Austin, Texas  
*Secretary:* Clifford H. James, 310 E. 14th St., Austin, Texas

## CHICAGO (1869)

*President:* Elmer C. Roberts, 82 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.  
*Secretary:* George T. Senseney, 600 S. Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## CINCINNATI (1870)

*President:* George F. Roth, Jr., University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio  
*Secretary:* H. Richard Elliston, 1113 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio

## CLEVELAND (1890)

*President:* Edward G. Conrad, 945 Hanna Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio  
*Secretary:* George B. Coombe, 1350 Hanna Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

## COLORADO (1892)

*President:* Roland L. Linder, 507 Insurance Bldg., Denver, Colo.  
*Secretary:* R. Ewing Stiffler, 1925 Ivanhoe St., Denver, Colo.

## COLUMBUS (1913)

*President:* Edward Kromer, 270 E. State St., Columbus, Ohio  
*Secretary:* Ralph Chas. Kempton, 50 West Broad St., Columbus, Ohio

## CONNECTICUT (1902)

*President:* Lorenzo Hamilton, 137 Colony St., Meriden, Conn.  
*Secretary:* Harold D. Hauf, Weir Hall, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.

## DAYTON (1899)

*President:* Clifford C. Brown, 1129 Reibold Bldg., Dayton, Ohio  
*Secretary:* Geo. T. Neuffer, 437 Ludlow Arcade, Dayton, Ohio

## DELAWARE (1931)

*President:* Reah de E. Robinson, 312 Equitable Bldg., Wilmington, Del.  
*Secretary:* John F. Mullins, 917 Shipley St., Wilmington, Del.

## DETROIT (1837)

*President:* Arthur K. Hyde, 3105 E. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.  
*Secretary:* Talmage C. Hughes, 120 Madison Ave., Detroit, Mich.

## EASTERN OHIO (1930)

*President:* Charles F. Owsley, 211 N. Champion St., Youngstown, Ohio  
*Secretary:* Robert F. Beatty, Potters Savings & Loan Bldg., E. Liverpool, Ohio

## FLORIDA CENTRAL (1929)

*President:* Frank A. Parsiale, 413 Robertson Bldg., Ocala, Fla.  
*Secretary:* Norman F. Six, 212 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

## FLORIDA NORTH (1929)

*President:* Fred A. Henderich, 47 Jefferson Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.  
*Secretary:* Joseph H. Bryson, 925 Barnett Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.

## FLORIDA SOUTH (1929)

*President:* George H. Spohn, 930 Seybold Bldg., Miami, Fla.  
*Secretary:* Henry P. Whitworth, 930 Seybold Bldg., Miami, Fla.

## GEORGIA (1906)

*President:* J. Warren Armistead, 1330 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.  
*Secretary:* Geo. Harwell Bond, 1732 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

## GRAND RAPIDS (1923)

*President:* Warren L. Rindge, 740 Michigan Trust Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
*Secretary:* Frederick W. Knecht, 200 Watson Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

## HAWAII (1926)

*President:* Herbert C. Cayton, 324 Damon Bldg., Honolulu, T. H.  
*Secretary:* Raymond L. Morris, 300 Boston Bldg., Honolulu, T. H.

## INDIANA (1921)

*President:* Edward D. Pierre, 909 Architects & Builders Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.  
*Secretary:* John R. Kelley, 634 Architects & Builders Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

## IOWA (1903)

*President:* John Normile, 511 Hubbell Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.  
*Secretary:* Amos B. Emery, 820 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa

## KANSAS CITY (1890)

*President:* Leslie B. Simpson, 15 West 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
*Secretary:* E. M. Robison, 2500 Telephone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## KANSAS (1921)

*President:* Chas. W. Shaver, 823 United Life Bldg., Salina, Kansas  
*Secretary:* Prof. Paul Wiegand, Dept. of Architecture, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas

## KENTUCKY (1908)

*President:* Elliott Lea, 1330 Starks Bldg., Louisville, Ky.  
*Secretary:* Bergman Letzler, 612 South Fifth St., Louisville, Ky.

## LOUISIANA (1910)

*President:* Arthur Feitel, Carondelet Bldg., New Orleans, La.  
*Secretary:* Douglass V. Freret, 1311 Union Bldg., New Orleans, La.

## MAINE (1934)

*President:* John Howard Stevens, 187 Middle St., Portland, Me.  
*Secretary:* Josiah T. Tubby, 21 Free St., Portland, Me.

## MINNESOTA (1892)

*President:* Roy C. Jones, School of Architecture, Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.  
*Secretary:* Roy Norman Thorshov, 1023 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

## MISSISSIPPI (1929)

*President:* R. W. Naef, 411½ East Capital St., Jackson, Miss.  
*Secretary:* Dudley H. White, Deposit Guaranty Bank Bldg., Jackson, Miss.

## MONTANA (1921)

*President:* A. V. McIver, 512 Strain Bldg., Great Falls, Mont.  
*Secretary:* W. R. Piew, Bozeman, Mont.

## NEBRASKA (1919)

*President:* Walter F. Wilson, 525 So. 13th St., Lincoln, Nebr.  
*Secretary:* William L. Younkin, Dept. of Roads and Irrigation, Lincoln, Nebr.

## NEW JERSEY (1900)

*President:* Neil J. Convery, 32 Walnut St., Newark, N. J.  
*Secretary:* Clement W. Fairweather, Metuchen, N. J.

## NEW YORK (1847)

*President:* Frederick G. Frost, 144 E. 30th St., New York, N. Y.  
*Secretary:* Charles C. Platt, 221 W. 57th St., New York, N. Y.

## NORTH CAROLINA (1913)

*President:* Anthony Lord, 17½ Church St., Asheville, N. C.  
*Secretary:* Charles C. Hartmann, 120 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.

## NORTH LOUISIANA (1925)

*President:* Dewey A. Somsdal, 801 Monrovia St., Shreveport, La.  
*Secretary:* T. A. Flaxman, Ricou-Brewster Bldg., Shreveport, La.

**NORTH TEXAS (1913-1924)**

*President:* Anton Korn, 3635 Beverly Drive, Highland Park, Dallas, Texas  
*Secretary:* Robert Johnson Perry, 2918 Bookhout St., Dallas, Texas

**NORTHERN CALIFORNIA (1881)**

*President:* James H. Mitchell, 369 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif.  
*Secretary:* John D. Young, 2002 California St., San Francisco, Calif.

**NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA (1913)**

*President:* G. W. Stickle, 227 Commerce Bldg., Erie, Pa.  
*Secretary:* J. Howard Hicks, 124 West 7th Street, Erie, Pa.

**OKLAHOMA (1927)**

*President:* George Winkler, 601 Savings Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
*Secretary:* Leonard H. Bailey, Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

**OREGON (1911)**

*President:* Glenn Stanton, 528 Railway Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore.  
*Secretary:* Ernest Tucker, 1958 N. W. Irving St., Portland, Ore.

**PHILADELPHIA (1869)**

*President:* Roy F. Larson, 1700 Architects Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Secretary:* Richard W. Mecaskey, 1510 Architects Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

**PITTSBURGH (1891)**

*President:* Charles M. Stotz, Bessemer Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
*Secretary:* Allan H. Neal, 324 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**RHODE ISLAND (1875)**

*President:* John F. Hogan, 10 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.  
*Secretary:* Samuel M. Morino, 25 Fenner St., Providence, R. I.

**SAN DIEGO (1929)**

*President:* Sam W. Hamill, Bank of America Bldg., San Diego, Calif.  
*Secretary:* Louis J. Gill, Sefton Bldg., San Diego, Calif.

**SANTA BARBARA (1929)**

*President:* John Frederic Murphy, 707 Moreno Road, Santa Barbara, Calif.  
*Secretary:* Ralph W. Armitage, 235 W. Victoria St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

**SCRANTON-WILKES-BARRE (1922)**

*President:* Arthur P. Coon, Union Bank Bldg., Scranton, Pa.  
*Secretary:* Searle H. Von Storch, Union Bank Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

**SOUTH CAROLINA (1913)**

*President:* H. D. Harrall, 717 W. Main St., Bennettsville, S. C.  
*Secretary:* Heyward S. Singley, 1512 Marion St., Columbia, S. C.

**SOUTH GEORGIA (1922)**

*President:* Morton H. Levy, 3d Floor, Levy Store Bldg., Savannah, Ga.  
*Secretary:* Walter P. Marshall, 228 E. 51st St., Savannah, Ga.

**SOUTH TEXAS (1913-1924)**

*President:* John T. Rafter, Jr., 500 Stuart Ave., Houston, Texas  
*Secretary:* Theo. F. Keller, 6551 S. Main St., Houston, Texas

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (1894)**

*President:* Sylvanus B. Marston, 23 South Euclid St., Pasadena, Calif.  
*Secretary:* Ben H. O'Connor, 453 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.

**ST. LOUIS (1890)**

*President:* George W. Spearl, 1696 Arcade Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.  
*Secretary:* Ray Leimkuehler, 2235 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

**ST. PAUL (1921)**

*President:* Paul M. Havens, First National Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.  
*Secretary:* Gilman C. Hollen, 1487 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

**TENNESSEE (1919)**

*President:* Ben F. Hunt, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
*Secretary:* Selmon T. Franklin, 629 Chattanooga Bank Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**TOLEDO (1914)**

*President:* Timothy Y. Hewlett, 303 Richardson Bldg., Toledo, Ohio  
*Secretary:* Mark B. Stophlet, Security Bank Bldg., Toledo Ohio

**UTAH (1921)**

*President:* Lloyd W. McClenahan, 610 Utah Savings & Trust Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah  
*Secretary:* William E. Nelson, 1529 S. 5th St., East Salt Lake City, Utah

**VIRGINIA (1914)**

*President:* T. D. Fitz-Gibbon, 832 Royster Bldg., Norfolk, Va.  
*Secretary:* C. H. Cowgill, Box 335, Blacksburg, Va.

**WASHINGTON, D. C. (1887)**

*President:* E. Philip Schreier, 917 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.  
*Secretary:* Alfred Kastner, 2 Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.

**WASHINGTON STATE (1894)**

*President:* F. A. Naramore, 514 Central Bldg., Seattle, Wash.  
*Secretary:* Victor N. Jones, 504 Republic Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

**WEST TEXAS (1913-1924)**

*President:* Harvey P. Smith, National Bank of Commerce Bldg., San Antonio, Texas  
*Secretary:* Peyton G. Cooper, 711 Morris Plan Bldg., San Antonio, Texas

**WEST VIRGINIA (1922)**

*President:* Frederic Faris, 1117 Chapline St., Wheeling, W. Va.  
*Secretary:* Albert Ford Dickey, Professional Bldg., Huntington, W. Va.

**WESTCHESTER (1936)**

*President:* Robert H. Scannell, 80 Palmer Ave., Bronxville, N. Y.  
*Secretary:* Charles A. Dewey, Cornell Bldg., Pleasantville, N. Y.

**WISCONSIN (1911)**

*President:* Alexander H. Bauer, 606 West Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.  
*Secretary:* Leigh Hunt, 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

# State Association Members of The American Institute of Architects

OFFICERS LISTED AS PER SECRETARY'S RECORDS OF FEBRUARY 15, 1940.

**STATE ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA ARCHITECTS . . . 1938**

*President:* Ernest E. Weihe, 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, California  
*Secretary:* Robert H. Orr, 724 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, California  
*President, Northern Section:* Ernest E. Weihe, 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, California  
*Secretary, Northern Section:* Vincent S. Raney, 233 Post Street, San Francisco, California  
*President, Southern Section:* Merrill W. Baird, 200 South Jackson Street, Glendale, California  
*Secretary, Southern Section:* Robert H. Orr, 724 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, California

**MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1933**

*President:* Kenneth C. Black, 805 Capital Savings and Loan Building, Lansing, Michigan  
*Secretary:* Cornelius L. T. Gabler, 17481 Alwyne Lane, Detroit, Michigan

**ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO . . . . . 1935**

*President:* Stanley Matthews, 514 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio  
*Secretary:* Ralph Chas. Kempton, 3000 A. I. U. Building, Columbus, Ohio

**THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN ARCHITECTS . . . 1938**

*President:* William Mickelsen, 2519 Washington Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin  
*Secretary:* Arthur Seidenschwartz, 2104 North Sixty-fourth Street, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

**ASSOCIATION OF KENTUCKY ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1938**

*President:* Hugh Meriweather, Nunn Building, Lexington, Kentucky  
*Secretary:* John L. McDermott, 1401 Washington Building, Louisville, Kentucky

**TEXAS STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1940**

*President:* Ralph H. Cameron, Majestic Building, San Antonio, Texas  
*Secretary:* Louis C. Page, Nalle Building Annex, Austin, Texas

**INDIANA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS . . . . . 1940**

*President:* Wilbur B. Shock, Fletcher Trust Building, Indianapolis, Indiana  
*Secretary:* John R. Kelley, 634 Architects & Builders Building, Indianapolis, Indiana

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