

THE
OCTAGON

A Journal of The American Institute of Architects



The Washington Scene
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THE OCTAGON

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The Washington Scene

Personal Employment.

This office has been working very actively on this subject against very stiff resistance to architects as such, particularly from the Army and Navy. We have much more to say on this subject, *confidentially*, in Bulletin No. 17. (Nov. 17, 1942.) What we are saying there is substantially the same as Mr. Purves has been saying, rather more gently, throughout the past year. His excellent article on this subject in the May, 1942, OCTAGON should be *reread* with careful thought to its broader implications.

The Navy has relaxed the requirement of an architectural-engineering *degree* for commission in the C.E.C.; at least twelve years of real *field* experience will be equally acceptable.

In Bulletin No. 16 we pointed out that architects should be able to fill many positions not directly connected with architecture, with a minimum of *special training*. Do not overlook the opportunities in this line offered by some of the technical schools ("Refresher courses") and by the Engineering, Science and Management War Training (E.S.M. W.T.) program of the U. S. Office of Education now operating all over the country.

"The Von Duprin Magazine" (Vonnegut Hardware Co.) September 1942 carries a suggestive article under the title "Opportunity for an Architect?"—which is reprinted in this number.

V.O.C. Program—(Volunteer Officer Candidates: Army)—Army Officer Candidate Schools are prepared to turn out 10,000 officers every two weeks. Most of the candidates are taken from the existing forces, but *it should not be overlooked* that

Class 3-A Selective Service Registrants of good education and experience may apply for *voluntary induction*. Generally, thirteen weeks of basic training in the ranks will precede assignment to O.C.S., but commanding officers may send especially likely candidates to O.C.S. *whenever* they think the candidate's education, experience, personal characteristics and aptitude warrant. Candidates successful in the O.C.S. course are commissioned Second Lieutenants: *exceptional* candidates over twenty-nine years old may be given further advanced training and ranks up to Major, according to age and ability. Unsuccessful V.O.C. candidates are returned to civil life. O.C.S. courses include: Adjutant General, Air Force Administrative, Finance, Medical Administrative, Ordnance, Quartermaster; Armored Force, Antiaircraft Artillery, Coast Artillery, Field Artillery, Tank Destroyers; Cavalry, Infantry, Military Police; Chemical Warfare, Engineers, Signal Corps. See the nearest office of the Selective Service System or Army Recruiting Office.

In this connection there are opportunities in camouflage in the Second Air Force—Address Capt. Walter C. Fain, A.C., Engineer Section, Hq. 2nd Air Force, Fort George Wright, Washington.

Army Specialist Corps—Although the Army Specialist Corps has been officially abolished, we understand that most of its present officer personnel will be commissioned in the Army and its function of procuring specialized personnel will be continued within the structure of the Army. We believe that architects will receive sympathetic and understanding consideration from this office.

U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Some younger men may be interested in a few positions available in *Photogrammetry* (air photographic survey) with the field offices and mobile field parties of this Bureau. Address J. H. Hawley, Esq., Acting Director, Washington, D. C., for full information.

National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel.

The original roster forms sent to architects, dated September 1941, were prepared without assistance from A.I.A. The present forms, dated August 1942, were prepared with the cooperation of A.I.A., and are much better adapted to showing the abilities of members of the profession. The Roster will send out shortly forms for supplemental information, but some persons may prefer to completely revise the original information: address—National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, 1006 U Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Office of Civilian Defense.

A series of short, specialized courses in organization and techniques of civilian protection for selected individuals, announced November 24, will be given at Amherst, Purdue, Loyola (New Orleans), Stanford, Washington (State) and Occidental Universities. See local O.C.D.

General Construction Prospects Encouraging.

F. W. Dodge Corporation reports that although declines may be expected for 1942 of 50% in total value of building contracts, 47% in heavy engineering contracts (public works and public utilities combined) and 49% in total construction expenditures, these declines are from the all-time highs of 1942 and the estimates for 1943 should compare favorably with the 1920-1939 average and with 1941.

Probably there will be few very large projects; the estimated bulk will be of moderate-sized projects and the dollar volume for 1943 promises to exceed the volume of any average peacetime year. Such a volume should serve to keep in readiness for post-war "reconstruction" a reasonable number of experienced architectural, engineering and construction organizations.

Competitive Bidding.

In further reference to reports of invitations to architects to bid competitively for projects, as mentioned in Bulletin No. 16, we are happy to report that we have received the fullest cooperation from officials of the Federal Works Agency (including Public Buildings Administration); this practice had apparently grown up in some districts through a misunderstanding of directives. General Fleming tells us that he has issued instructions to district offices to discontinue the practice.

National Housing Agency (Including F.P.H.A.)

There will undoubtedly be a considerable number of additional housing projects under new appropriations for this purpose; but it is probable that practically all will be largely in the nature of site planning and utilities, using stock unit designs, not only because by this method greater speed can be had, but also because with stock designs the quantities of critical materials required are already known and allotments can be more easily obtained.

The program of rehabilitation of old housing is under way, under the title Homes Use Service. It will be administered by the local offices of H.O.L.C., for the present. Architects will be employed on a fee basis.

The new "War Housing Construction Standards", issued jointly by N.H.A. and W.P.B. under date of October 28, 1942, should be carefully studied by those active in this field.

War Production Board.

Following W.P.B. Directive No. 8 released September 10, covering conservation of structural steel, a similar Directive No. 9 was issued October 5, covering the use of reinforcing steel for buildings on contracts placed after December 4, 1942. An additional Limitation Order No. L-211 was announced as of October 23, 1942, limiting the varieties and shapes and setting up specifications defining and limiting compositions, types, grades and qualities of steel and steel products including structural and reinforcing steel.

After October 26 a new form PD-200-B will be used for applications for amendments to construction projects authorized by preference rating orders of the P-19 series.

Office of Price Administration.

We have kept in touch with O.P.A. and with the professional and construction group representatives on the proposed price regulation covering private building construction. Following conferences, the original wording has been simplified and we feel that the Directive announced October 31, is as unobjectionable as can be expected. O.P.A. has sent copies of the regulation to our full address-list. Note that Architect and Engineer services are not included: They are specifically excepted by a previous regulation.

Re-negotiation of Contracts.

We have watched this subject closely in cooperation with the A.S.C.E. We feel that the professional man's position is well protected by the amendments on this subject to the Tax Bill, which were proposed by the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission.

Post-War Planning.

In Bulletin No. 16 we said we would have something to say as to the terms offered for services on projects of this kind. Contracts offered in one large city had a good many objectionable features and the committee working on it had not yet obtained a satisfactory conclusion of their efforts. Their conferences suggest the following.

Chapters should be watchful; we mention some pitfalls to guard against, assuming that contracts may be for preliminary documents only:—

- (a) Unless reasonably *complete* service is to be contracted for, check loose wording which might involve rather *detailed* documents; check for extent of perspectives or models.
- (b) See that the wording is specific as to *who* (presumably the local government bureau) furnishes the necessary surveys, borings and other similar data.
- (c) It is not unusual for a local government to *acquire*, by the contract, *complete ownership and use* of the instruments of service. Such ownership of *preliminary* documents might permit the final work to be carried out by *another* architect or engineer or by the bureau itself; if so, what might be the responsibilities

of the *original* designer and his right to be continued in his engagement? The legal limits of such wording should be carefully checked.

- (d) See that the wording is specific as to who pays for engineering consultant services, and that the fee bears a suitable relation to this provision.
- (e) Check for satisfactory arbitration provisions.
- (f) Fees offered may properly vary widely, depending on the scope of each project.

Dean Walter R. MacCornack, Chairman of The A.I.A. Committee on Post War Reconstruction, recommends to every reader the excellent article by William Stanley Parker, F.A.I.A., in the October ARCHITECTURAL RECORD, entitled "Act Now on Local Planning!"

A bill (H. R. 7782) has been introduced in Congress and is now in the Ways and Means Committee, sponsoring post war planning by Federal and local governments and authorizing the appropriation of funds. We hope that hearings will soon be held. Chapter and Association committees should familiarize themselves with and support this legislation which we believe to be in the public, as well as personal, interest.

A conference committee meeting on post-war matters will be held at the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in Washington on December 16. Many interested organizations will be represented, including A.I.A.

One Reason Why One Must Follow Up One's Own Prospects!

The following is quoted from "Time" of November 16, 1942:

"AH, BUREAUCRACY!

"Red-tape item of the week, reported by Washington *Post* Columnist Jerry Kluttz:

"A Manhattan bank vice president heard about a new job at the Board of Economic Warfare, applied for it, awaited the answer. Meanwhile a BEW official dropped in at the bank, asked the president to recommend someone for the job. The vice president was suggested and hired on the spot.

"Days later, when the banker was hard at work in Washington, he got a letter on BEW station-

ery, mailed to Manhattan and forwarded to his new office. It regretfully informed him that his application had been refused because he was unqualified for the job. Looking closer, he found he had signed the letter himself."

Distribution of Information.

This office and The Board have realized for a long time that information interesting to the profession has not been as well distributed as might be. We are attempting to cover in THE OCTAGON all items

neither urgent nor confidential. We have only been able, because of the cost, to send our more or less private bulletins to the Directors, and to Chapter and State Association Presidents. The Board has now authorized funds to send the Bulletins to all who receive THE OCTAGON. Members of the profession who are not now receiving it may find it to their advantage to subscribe.

D. K. ESTE FISHER, JR.
Washington Representative, A.I.A.

Local Contacts—Civilian Projects

Much of the business of Federal agencies is decentralized and matters relating to projects or employment should be taken up first with the local officers. See appended up-to-date lists as of Decem-

ber 12, 1942. Also see lists for the Army and the Navy in the September OCTAGON.

D. K. ESTE FISHER, JR.
Washington Representative

THE NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCIES

FIELD OFFICES OF THE NHA AND ITS CONSTITUENT UNITS

REGION	ADDRESS	STATES INCLUDED IN REGION
I	John M. Dobbs, Associate Regional Representative 24 School Street Boston, Massachusetts	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont
II	Charles S. Ascher, Regional Representative 2 Park Avenue New York, New York	New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania
III	Milton Fischer, Acting Regional Representative Barr Building, 910 17th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.	Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Panama Canal, Puerto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii
IV	Robert Creighton, Regional Representative 114 Marietta Street Atlanta, Georgia	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee
V	Wm. K. Divers, Regional Representative Empire Building 1783 E. 11th Street Cleveland, Ohio	Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia
VI	Philip M. Klutznick, Regional Coordinator LaSalle-Wacker Building 211 N. LaSalle Street Chicago, Illinois	Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin
VII	Holger W. Aronson, Associate Regional Coordinator Dierks Building 1006 Grand Avenue Kansas City, Missouri	Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Utah, and Wyoming
VIII	Preston L. Wright, Associate Regional Representative Tower Petroleum Building 1907 Elm Street Dallas, Texas	Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas
IX	George W. Coplen, Regional Representative Vance Building, Seattle, Washington	Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington
X	Eugene Weston, Jr., Regional Representative Commercial Union Building, San Francisco, California	Arizona, California and Nevada

FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

REGIONAL OFFICES

REGION	ADDRESS	STATES INCLUDED IN REGION
I	Sumner K. Wiley, Regional Director..... 24 School Street Boston, Massachusetts	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island
II	John Taylor Egan, Regional Director..... 270 Broadway New York, New York	New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey
III	Oliver C. Winston, Regional Director..... Temporary Building No. 2 19th and D Sts., N. W. Washington, D. C.	Delaware, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Maryland, and Virginia (except Bristol, Virginia)
IV	John P. Broome, Regional Director..... Georgia Savings Bank Bldg. Peachtree and Broad Sts. Atlanta, Georgia	North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Bristol, Va.
V	Carleton Sharpe, Regional Director..... Cleveland Trust Company Ninth St. and Prospect Ave. Cleveland, Ohio	Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, and Michigan
VI	Orvil R. Olmsted, Regional Director..... 201 North Wells St. Chicago, Illinois	Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota
VII	Gunnar Mykland, Regional Director..... Dierks Building 10th and Grand Avenue Kansas City, Missouri	Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah
VIII	Marshall W. Amis, Regional Director..... Electric Building Seventh and Taylor Sts. Fort Worth, Texas	Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico
IX	Frank M. Crutsinger, Regional Director..... Skinner Building Fifth Ave., Union St. Seattle, Washington	Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Alaska
X	Langdon W. Post, Regional Director..... 785 Market Street San Francisco, California	California, Nevada, Arizona, and Hawaii
	Detroit Area Office: Sherwood Reeder Barlum Tower Building, Detroit, Michigan	

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

HOME OWNERS LOAN CORPORATION REGIONAL OFFICES

CHARLES F. COTTER, *General Manager* (Home Office)
2 Park Avenue
New York, New York

REGIONAL OFFICES:

H. A. McNeeley, *Acting Regional Manager*..... Georgia, Florida, Alabama, South Carolina, and North Carolina
114 Marietta Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Charles W. Collins, *Regional Manager*..... Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan
356 N. Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois

C. Stott Noble, Regional Manager.....	Ohio and West Virginia
209 W. 7th Street Cincinnati, Ohio	
Joseph R. Smith, Regional Manager.....	Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico
Cotton Exchange Building Dallas, Texas	
Paul E. Vardeman, Regional Manager.....	Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi
Sterick Building Memphis, Tennessee	
Merrill Hunt, Regional Manager.....	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey
2 Park Avenue New York, New York	
C. Russell Cravens, Regional Manager.....	Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado
Woodmen of the World Building Omaha, Nebraska	
Robt. R. Rennie, Regional Manager.....	Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, California, Wyoming, Utah, and Arizona
Pacific Building, San Francisco, California	

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

REGION	ADDRESS	STATES INCLUDED IN REGION
I	John M. Gallagher..... Federal Works Agency Regional Office 2 Lafayette Street, New York, New York	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania
II	Kenneth Markwell..... 904 East Main Street, Richmond, Virginia	Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina
III	Oliver T. Ray..... 20 Fifth Street, N. W., Atlanta, Georgia	Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida
IV	Laurence A. Gillett..... 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois	Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky
V	James W. Bradner, Jr..... 710 Electric Building, Fort Worth, Texas	Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana
VI	*E. B. Curry, Acting Regional Director..... City Hall, St. Paul, Minn.	North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri
VII	Rex Lee Nicholson..... 615 Newhouse Building Salt Lake City, Utah	Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado

SUB-REGIONAL OFFICES

REGION	ADDRESS
I	James A. McConnell, Asst. Regional Director 99 Chauncey Street, Boston, Massachusetts
II	Henry J. Sullivan, Asst. Regional Director 402 Lemon Bldg., Washington, D. C.
VII	R. L. Durkee, Asst. Regional Director 618 Second Avenue, Room 511, Seattle, Washington
VII	Wright L. Felt 1206 Santee Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

*(Linus C. Glotzbach, FWA Regional Director for Region VI on leave of absence until January 1. E. B. Curry, Assistant Regional Director, will serve as Acting Regional Director)

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION
REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION OFFICES

John F. McInnis, Regional Director
Atlantic Coast Regional Construction Office
1015 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
W. E. Spofford, Regional Director
Great Lakes Regional Construction Office
310 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

L. R. Sanford, Regional Director
Gulf Coast Regional Construction Office
Stern Bldg., 348 Baronne Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
C. W. Flesher, Regional Director
Pacific Coast Regional Construction Office
Financial Center Building
Oakland, California

Opportunity for an Architect?

IN one manufacturing plant, now running three shifts on war sub-contracts, there is a well-paid man who has no title and who seems to do very little except stroll around the busy plant or sit in his cubbyhole office. He is known only as "Mr. Osgood."

Mr. Osgood is, to his enemies, a visionary, a day-dreamer. To his boss he is a Godsend, for he has the imagination, coupled with sound sense, to do the thinking about the business which the boss used to do in easier times, but which has been forced out of his schedule by frequent trips to Washington and by an enormous new mass of detail, much of which has to have his attention.

Up to this writing, Mr. Osgood has discovered two new applications of the company product, one of which is important, and both of which will be aggressively pushed after the war. In addition, he has thought out several minor changes of machine location which have proved helpful, and has developed a new packing-shipping technique which not only gets the product out of the plant far faster, but also saves enough money to almost equal the Osgood salary.

There are, in these days of hasty organization and get-it-done-at-any-cost, hundreds of plants which could use a "Mr. Osgood" to tremendous advantage. There are hundreds, probably thousands, of businesses whose heads still have no idea to what purpose they can put their expanded plants after the war. Furthermore, many expansions have been made so hastily in the determination to get the war job done, that appalling inefficiencies of layout and method have crept in, and the boss hasn't the time to straighten it out.

To be successful, of course, the day dreamer must be practical as well as imaginative. He must get along with people. He must know that he can't move a half-dozen big machines around to save a few dollars a week. He must be, in other words, a pretty practical dreamer, yet he still must have highly developed imaginative qualities.

Perhaps there are more men with those qualifications in architecture than in any other profession, for the one thing which architecture seems to demand for success is the rare ability to couple high imagination with common sense, with the demands of the job, and with the cost-and-return angle.

Perhaps here is an opportunity for a few architects to help do an important job, and at the same time enjoy an experience which cannot but be highly valuable in after-war days when they are back at their profession. It will, obviously, take imagination to develop the right approach to the manufacturer, for he is very busy, he is often constitutionally against paying people for thinking instead of working, and he is sometimes married to techniques and standards developed by his grandfather when a dollar a day was good wages and there was little need for speed.

But it can be done in plants of the right size. The giant corporations spend millions on research and for efficiency studies of all sorts—probably a far larger part of their income than would be involved in the paying of "Mr. Osgood's" salary by the smaller plant.

All this may not be the answer for many architects, yet it might be worth a few minutes thought.

By courtesy—The Von Duprin Magazine.

Notice of Repeal of Standards of Practice—Part I Adoption of Principles of Professional Practice

TO THE CORPORATE MEMBERS OF
 THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS:

The annual meeting of The Institute in Detroit in June, 1942, removed from the by-laws the procedure for adopting standards of practice and authorized The Board of Directors to adopt such procedure as a part of the Rules of The Board.

The Board took that action and then, under the authority vested in it, took the following action at its semi-annual meeting in the city of Pittsburgh on November 18, 1942:

Resolved, That Part I of the Standards of Practice (A.I.A. Document No. 300) entitled "The Duties and Responsibilities of Members of The American Institute of Architects" be and hereby is repealed in its entirety; and that the former "Principles of Professional Practice"

(A.I.A. Document No. 225) as amended and published on pages 119 and 120 of the October, 1942, number of THE OCTAGON, be and hereby is adopted as the standards of practice of The American Institute of Architects—to govern the ethical conduct of the members of The Institute, effective upon the date of publication in THE OCTAGON of notice to the members of The Institute to this effect.

Such notice is hereby given. Each corporate member of The Institute is thus notified that his professional conduct should be governed by the conditions and requirements contained in the newly adopted Principles of Professional Practice, (A.I.A. Document No. 225) which becomes effective with the publication of this notice, and reads as below.

CHAS. T. INGHAM,
Secretary

Principles of Professional Practice

The American Institute of Architects, seeking to maintain a high standard of practice and conduct on the part of its members as a safeguard of the important financial, technical and esthetic interests entrusted to them, offers the following advice relative to professional practice:

The profession of architecture calls for men of the highest integrity, business capacity and artistic ability. The Architect is entrusted with financial undertakings in which his honesty of purpose must be above suspicion; he acts as professional adviser to his client and his advice must be absolutely disinterested; he is charged with the exercise of judicial functions as between client and contractors and must act with entire impartiality; he has moral responsibilities to his professional associates and subordinates; finally he is engaged in a profession which carries with it grave responsibility to the public. These duties and responsibilities cannot be properly discharged unless his motives, conduct, and ability are such as to command respect and confidence.

Upon the foregoing basic principles the experience of The Institute leads it to advise in respect to specific instances as follows:

1. The relation of an Architect to his client is one depending upon good faith. An Architect will explain the conditional character of estimates made before final drawings and specifications are complete and will not by careless statements mislead a client as to the probable cost of a building. If the Architect guarantees an estimate he becomes legally responsible and he should not make any guarantee which affects the quality of his advice.

2. The contractor depends upon the Architect to guard his interests as well as those of the client. An Architect will condemn workmanship and materials which are not in conformity with the contract documents but it is also his duty to give every reasonable aid toward a complete understanding of these documents so that mistakes may be avoided. He will not call upon a contractor to make good oversights and errors in the contract documents.

3. An exchange of information between Architects and those who supply and handle building materials is encouraged and commended but the use of the free engineering service which is offered by manufacturers and jobbers of building materials, appliances and equipment is accompanied by an obli-

gation which may become detrimental to the best interest of the owner.

4. The American Institute of Architects has set forth a schedule or guide by which the proper professional charges may be determined. The Architect's charges for his professional service shall be made to the client only, and he will not receive commissions, fees, gifts, favors or any substantial service from a contractor, or from any interested person other than the client. He will not knowingly compete with a fellow Architect on a basis of professional charges.

5. An Architect in his investments and in his business relations outside of his profession must be free from financial or personal interests which tend to weaken or discredit his standing as an unprejudiced and honest adviser, free to act in his client's best interests.

6. An Architect will not advertise for the purpose of self-laudatory publicity, but publicity of the standards, aims and progress of the profession is to be commended. He will not take part or give any assistance in obtaining advertisements or other support towards meeting the expense of any publication illustrating his work; nor will he permit others to solicit such advertisements or other support; he will not sanction the publication of a brochure or catalogue illustrating his work, when the cost of such publication is paid for by advertisements, regardless of whether he takes part or gives any assistance in obtaining such advertisements. Judgment in matters covered by this article is the responsibility of the individual Architect. Action contrary to these principles is disapproved as not in accordance with the canons of good taste and good repute, but is not subject to discipline.

7. An Architect may introduce to a possible client the service which he is able to perform but will not, except under unusual circumstances, offer

to continue this service without compensation until it has been approved; and in no case will he offer this service in competition with others except as provided in Article 9.

8. An Architect will not falsely or maliciously injure, directly or indirectly, the professional reputation, prospects or business of a fellow Architect. He will not attempt to supplant another Architect after definite steps have been taken by a client toward his employment; nor will he undertake a commission for which another has been previously employed until he has determined that the original employment has been definitely terminated.

9. The American Institute of Architects has issued a Circular of Information in regard to Competitions. An Architect will take no part in a competition which does not include the provisions which experience has found to be necessary if the best interests of the owner and of the Architect are to be safeguarded.

No set of rules can be framed which will particularize all the duties of the Architect in his various relations with his clients, with contractors, with his professional brethren and with the public. The principles that have been outlined should, however, together with such circulars and codes as The Institute may from time to time promulgate, govern the conduct of members of the profession and should serve as a guide in circumstances other than those enumerated. Since adherence to these principles is the obligation of every member of The American Institute of Architects, any deviation therefrom, unless specifically excepted, is subject to discipline in proportion to its seriousness. The Judiciary Committee and finally The Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects shall have sole power of interpreting these Principles of Professional Practice and their decisions shall be final, subject to the provisions of the by-laws.

Unification and Chapter Responsibilities

THE Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects at its meeting held in the city of Pittsburgh, November 18, 1942, discussed at length the question of unification of the architectural profession. After due consideration, it was the unanimous opinion of the members of The Board that unification of the profession can be effected only by the Chapters of The Institute encouraging applications for corporate membership in The Institute by those architects within their territories who are reputable and who have a right to practice in the respective states.

The Board of Directors, therefore, requests that each Chapter take a census of Architects within its territory who are *not* now members of The Institute, and invite the attention of those architects to the advantages of membership in The Institute. The Chapters should select the men they would approve for membership on the basis of character

and competence to practice.

It has been noted that some Chapters have been passive in the carrying out of their duties and obligations by failing to have annual elections of officers. It is desirable that all Chapters hold frequent meetings so that the architects in their territory can be informed regarding developments in the profession, and also to comply with the provisions of their by-laws with respect to meetings and election of officers.

It is requested that the annual report required of each Chapter early in 1943 be sent in as soon as possible after the receipt of the simplified report form which will be sent to each Chapter Secretary in due course. Ninety days after the submission of the annual report a supplementary report should be made as to membership, status and growth—in general compliance with this request.

CHARLES T. INGHAM, *Secretary*

State Associations

AT the semi-annual meeting of The Board of Directors of The Institute held in the city of Pittsburgh, November 18, 1942, the State Association Director, Matthew W. Del Gaudio, submitted a brief statement in the form of a communication to each Chapter of The Institute.

The Board approved that statement and directed that it be sent to each Chapter, and that it be published in THE OCTAGON.

The statement follows:

TO improve the relationship between architects and the public generally, and to further the interests of architects in the field of public service, it is desirable that in each state there shall be formed a State Association, consisting of all the architects in the state, including Institute members. Where there is a single Chapter in a state, the members of the Chapter should organize a State Association, even though the membership in the Chapter and the State Association may be identical.

Where a Chapter covers more than one state, Associations for each state should be set up by the respective state members of the Chapter. It is desirable that the formation of these State Associations be initiated by The Institute members within the states that have no State Association at the present time.

The profession must be fully united; it must take its proper place in local, state, and national affairs; it must assume its obligations to the respective communities; and it is felt that the formation of State Associations, whereby all the architects of the state are brought together, is the best present known method for effecting this correlation.

In advising Institute members to be members of State Associations, The Board desires The Institute members to participate in the responsibilities relating to local and state-wide affairs, as well as to assist in dispelling the misunderstandings of the work, problems and policies of The Institute that now exist in the minds of some of the non-Institute members.

Standards for Building in England

ON Thursday evening, October 8th, the New York Chapter of The Institute and the Architectural League of New York combined in a meeting in honor of Sir Ernest Simon, guest and speaker of the occasion.

Sir Ernest comes from Great Britain as a Representative of the Central Council of the Ministry of Works and Planning, he being its Deputy Chairman; he is also a member of the Government Economic Advisory Committee, a former member of Parliament, one time Lord Mayor of Manchester, and a leader in many civic enterprises in Great Britain. In this country, he is seeking the support of professional organizations to cooperate with the Ministry of Works and Planning and with the architects of Great Britain in determining the best structural designs and the best materials to be used in building in England.

The Ministry of Works and Planning, under the leadership of Hugh Beaver, Esquire, has completed the organization of 22 study committees and planning groups, a number of them under the sponsorship of the Royal Institute of British Architects which, in the language of our British cousins, thus becomes the "convener" responsible for the committees' study. From these committees and Government groups, the Ministry plans to receive reports and suggestions as to materials and methods of construction, and it is their intention to send these reports to the United States for consideration by the cooperating bodies here.

The Institute has undertaken to assist in this work through its Department of Technical Services and

also through the several Institute committees whose cooperation is available along lines on which the English reports will be studied.

The plan of organization of the coordinating study and planning committees adopted by the Ministry of Works and Planning, provides for a Main Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Director-General of MOWP, which will coordinate, finally, the work of all study and planning committees, and three Policy Committees covering design, structure, and installations, to which are related the committees interested in the phases of study under these three classifications.

To avoid duplication of effort and overlapping the Ministry provides a small but adequate central secretariat, including the necessary technicians, agrees with the convening body as to the terms of reference of each committee and as to the details of its personnel, and appoints at least one representative to each of the study and planning committees.

Sir Ernest Simon states the setting up of these study committees by MOWP is the first attempt to study the problems of the building industry as a whole in a manner to avoid one-sided and partisan representation.

It is the expectation that the basic knowledge, contained in the reports of the several study committees, will be formulated into a national system of standards and codes and a Standards Committee has been established to carry this work forward in cooperation with the British Standards Institution, and the newly established Codes of Practice Committee of MOWP.

The Department of Technical Services—Notes

The Producers' Council

The Producers' Council held its 19th Semi-annual Meeting at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 17th and 18th.

The first day of the meeting was devoted to meetings and reports of five Subcommittees of The Council's Postwar Committee.

These Subcommittees are giving active consideration to Industry and Consumers' Relations, Tech-

nical Problems, Government Relations to Construction, Distribution, and Finance, and The Council's Postwar Committee is cooperating with other agencies and organizations which are directing activities in the field of postwar planning.

The Industry Dinner, sponsored by The Council on Tuesday evening, was attended by The Board of Directors of The Institute which was also holding its Semi-annual Meeting in Pittsburgh.

At The Council's session on Wednesday the introduction of representatives of twelve original members of The Council who still retain their membership directed attention to the twenty-first anniversary of the affiliation between The Institute and The Council.

The Producers' Council Bulletin No. 44

Technical Bulletin No. 44 of The Producers' Council is now in press and will shortly be forwarded to its mailing list of 10,000, including the members of The Institute.

This issue of the Bulletin marks the 21st anniversary of the affiliation between The American Institute of Architects and The Producers' Council and cites The Council's contributions to the war program and its cooperation with The Institute in the effort to conserve critical materials in construction.

In presenting announcements of new products, or recently developed improvements in or uses for those already established, the Bulletin continues to present design and specification data of practical and technical value to the architect and the engineer.

The editorial pages not only refer to activities of The Council and The Institute "In The War" but, under the heading "And After", direct attention to the planning necessary to prepare the industry for the major role it should occupy in the early postwar years, and the importance of the research and development in which private industry in America has led the world.

Conservation of Critical Materials in Construction

On page 16 of the September issue of THE OCTAGON reference was made to "A Progress Memorandum to the Construction Industry", issued under date of June 23, 1942 by the Cooperative Committees of The Institute and The Producers' Council.

Supplement Number 1 to this Progress Memorandum has been issued under date of November 12, 1942, and copies may be obtained from this Department.

The Supplement in addition to indicating changes in the status of certain critical materials includes

reference data of value to architects interested in war time construction.

National Bureau of Standards Research on Building Materials and Structures

To the list of reports mentioned in previous issues of THE OCTAGON the following have been added and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, at the price indicated: (Stamps not accepted)

- BMS88—Recommended Building Code Requirements for New Dwelling Construction, With Special Reference to War Housing. Report of Subcommittee on Building Codes, Central Housing Committee on Research, Design, and Construction. 20¢
- BMS90—Structural Properties of "PHC" Prefabricated Wood Frame Constructions for Walls, Floors, and Roofs Sponsored by the P.H.C. Housing Corporation. 15¢
- BMS91—A Glossary of Housing Terms, compiled by Subcommittee on Definitions, Central Housing Committee on Research, Design, and Construction. 15¢
- BMS92—Fire-Resistance Classifications of Building Constructions. Report of Subcommittee on Fire-Resistance Classifications of the Central Housing Committee on Research, Design, and Construction. 25¢

Commercial Standards and S. P. Recommendations

The following recently revised Commercial Standards and Simplified Practice Recommendations, as issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce, through the National Bureau of Standards, are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. (Stamps not accepted)

- CS20-42 (Supersedes CS20-36)—Staple Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures (Third Edition). 10¢
- CS35-42 (Supersedes CS35-31)—Plywood (Hardwood and Eastern Red Cedar) (Second Edition). 10¢

Simplified Practice Recommendations:

- R26-42 (Supersedes R26-30)—Steel Reinforcing Bars.
- R53-32—Steel Reinforcing Spirals, reviewed and reaffirmed without change.

Deserving Special Mention

The following members of The Institute have been cited in recent newspaper releases:

Receiving awards in The Progress Program of The James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation: Eldridge T. Spencer, Charles Merrill Barber, and Harold C. Whitehouse.

Recent Appointments

President Shreve announces the following appointments:

- E. C. Epple, as Institute representative on NFPA Committee on Air Conditioning.
Stanislaw J. Makielski, as Institute representative, in the Virginia Chapter, to cooperate with The Department of Technical Services of The Institute.

Field Inspectors' Check List

The U. S. Department of Commerce, through the National Bureau of Standards, has issued, in pocket form, "Field Inspectors' Check List for Building Construction," based on the Report of the Subcommittee on Structure, Central Housing Commit-

tee on Research, Design, and Construction.

The list is not intended as a description of materials or a specification outline but its arrangement follows normal construction procedures in regular order and provides a helpful daily reminder to the Field Inspector.

Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. at 20¢ each. (Stamps not accepted)

Current List of ASTM Standards

A current list of ASTM Standards and Tentative Standards has recently been made available and copies may be obtained, without cost, upon request to The American Society for Testing Materials, 260 S. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Newly Elected Corporate Members

Effective October 10, 1942.

Chapter	Name
ALABAMA	Douglas King Condie Nicholas Hanson Holmes
BUFFALO	Alfred G. Baschnagel, Franklin F. Foit
CHICAGO	E. Todd Wheeler
CONNECTICUT	*John Shepard Palmer
DETROIT	Charles Lamont Barber, Hamilton Beatty Wallace Frost, Sol King George S. Kingsley, John Schurman John Skart, Charles James Sullivan
KANSAS CITY	Henry D. Krug, Jr.
NEW JERSEY	Howard A. Stout, Jr.
NEW YORK	Albert B. Bauer, Thomas Franklin Hollifield Kenneth Henry Rippen
PITTSBURGH	Lewis J. Altenhof, Herbert C. Douden William Bernard Simboli, George Raymond Simons
SOUTH TEXAS	Donald Barthelme
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	*Arthur R. Hutchason
WASHINGTON STATE	Percy G. Ball, Manson Otis Bennett Robert Lewis Durham, John Paul Jones John Greenway Richards

Effective November 16, 1942.

BOSTON	David Joseph Abrahams Bissell Alderman, Royal Barry Wills
CHICAGO	Daniel Mohr Dorr, John Burnham Maylard
COLUMBUS	*Wilfred A. Paine
CONNECTICUT	Merrill Harding Lincoln
DETROIT	Robert James Aitken, Eugene T. Cleland Walter Milo Dole, Raye Claus Eastman Joseph Nathaneil French, Carl R. Habermas Norman Alfred Robinson, George Kinnaird Scrymgeour
INDIANA	William J. Bachman, George William Courtney Richard Chipman Lennox, Charles Alden Meranda Lester Warren Routt, Philip Arthur Weisenburgh
KANSAS	Herbert Charles Anset
KENTUCKY	Carl Donald Russell

* Readmission.

Effective November 16, 1942 (Con.).

Chapter	Name
NEW YORK	Richard Gregory Belcher, James F. Connell Charles DuBose, John Eberson Horace Ginsbern, Adolph Witschard
NORTHERN CALIFORNIA	Norman Kirk Blanchard
PHILADELPHIA	Robert Allan Class
PITTSBURGH	Daniel Donald McGervy, Peter S. Thomson
SAN DIEGO	Herman Louis Bodmer
SOUTH TEXAS	Harry Adams Turner
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	Charles Hugh Gibbs *Henry C. Newton (Brig. Gen., U.S.A.) *Paul R. Williams
TENNESSEE	C. Bartlett White
WASHINGTON, D. C.	*C. W. Farrier
WISCONSIN	John Joseph Brust, Paul Christopher Brust

Effective December 12, 1942.

BALTIMORE	*Riggin Buckler, Laurence Ewald
CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA	George Samuel Flickinger
CENTRAL TEXAS	Robert Max Brooks, Chester Emil Nagel
COLUMBUS	*Wilbert Cathmor Ronan
DAYTON	*Harry J. Williams
DETROIT	Ralph Bertus Fortney, Ralph S. Gerganoff Donald A. Kimball, Frederick Daniel Madison Suren Pilafian, Theodore Rogvov
GRAND RAPIDS	Clarke Edgar Harris Warren Samuel Holmes, Clarence H. Rosa
MISSISSIPPI	*Frank Perry Gates
NEW JERSEY	*James Holt
NEW ORLEANS	Earl Lawrence Mathes
NEW YORK	G. Harmon Gurney, Lyford Rome
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	Stanley Rollin Gould John James Landon, William Jay Meyer
WASHINGTON, D. C.	Arthur Paul Davis Paul August Goettelmann
WEST TEXAS	*Carleton W. Adams



